

The Impressed Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Jamaica

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Many *Revenue Journal* readers will be familiar with the GB General Duty embossed (or impressed) revenue adhesives, listed on pages 11-13 of John Barefoot's *Great Britain Revenues* (4th Edition, 2002). A number of those stamps were used for other revenues such as Companies Winding Up, Land Registry and Patent, with the specific appropriation indicated by overprint. Similar stamps were printed on Crown Agents paper and overprinted for use in four Colonies: Jamaica, Trinidad & Tobago, Barbados and the British Solomon Islands.

Issues for Jamaica are known used between 1899 and 1959, during which time they underwent changes of overprint, size, die, shade and watermark. The 150-plus different stamps thus produced form a fascinating field for study. Morley (1910) and Forbin (1915) were among the first to catalogue these issues, but the most notable serious research was undertaken by Byron R Cameron. He wrote up his findings in *The Fiscal Stamps of Jamaica* (published in the early 1960s) and then in his article 'Marine Insurance Fiscals Of Jamaica' (*British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group Journal*, Number 61 (June 1971), pp77-79). A subsequent update by Cameron in a private letter has recently been unearthed and published on the internet in a paper entitled *Jamaican Embossed Marine Policy Adhesives* (available via www.bwisc.org, then follow the links to Articles ⇒ Jamaica ⇒ Policy Marine Revenues). The author Steve Jarvis has incorporated findings from a number of other sources including his own collection and those of other West Indies specialists.

The present article uses Cameron's excellent and thorough research together with some new discoveries of our own in official archives and elsewhere. Whilst Cameron goes up to 1955 with strength in the KEVII/KGV period, we have extended the limit of this series to 1959, documenting for the first time the overprint-at-foot printings on both unwatermarked and Script CA paper, and the existence of the £500 value. With some effort and a vast amount of help from generous philatelic friends, we have verified the existence of as many stamps as possible, not being content to reproduce the listings of Cameron or Barefoot without ourselves having seen either the actual stamp or a scan. We have illustrated a number of the scarcer items, and also indicated stamps listed by others which we have not been able to corroborate personally.

The Impressed Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Jamaica

Printing

All Jamaica impressed revenue stamps were printed in London by Somerset House and sent to the Colony, by ship initially then by air from 1948 onwards. The sheet was 60-set in 10 rows of 6, though it is uncertain whether this was two panes of 30 or a single pane of 60. The main part of the design was produced by an inked embossing process, in which the inscriptions and design motifs are raised above the surface and appear white, while the background is coloured in shades of grey or blue. Before the sheet was embossed, the country name JAMAICA was printed in capitals in black ink by a separate letterpress (typography) process. Further details of the printing process can be found in R G Booth's *A Catalogue of the Revenue Stamps of the U.K., Isle of Man, Channel Islands and Eire*.

A proof sheet is known from the early 1930s, bearing twenty-three impressions of JAMAICA and a THREE PENCE embossed stamp applied to only the first one, showing how the country name was printed prior to the embossing (*Fig 1*). The Colony name should technically be called an *underprint*, though throughout this article we have used the term 'overprint' in line with convention.

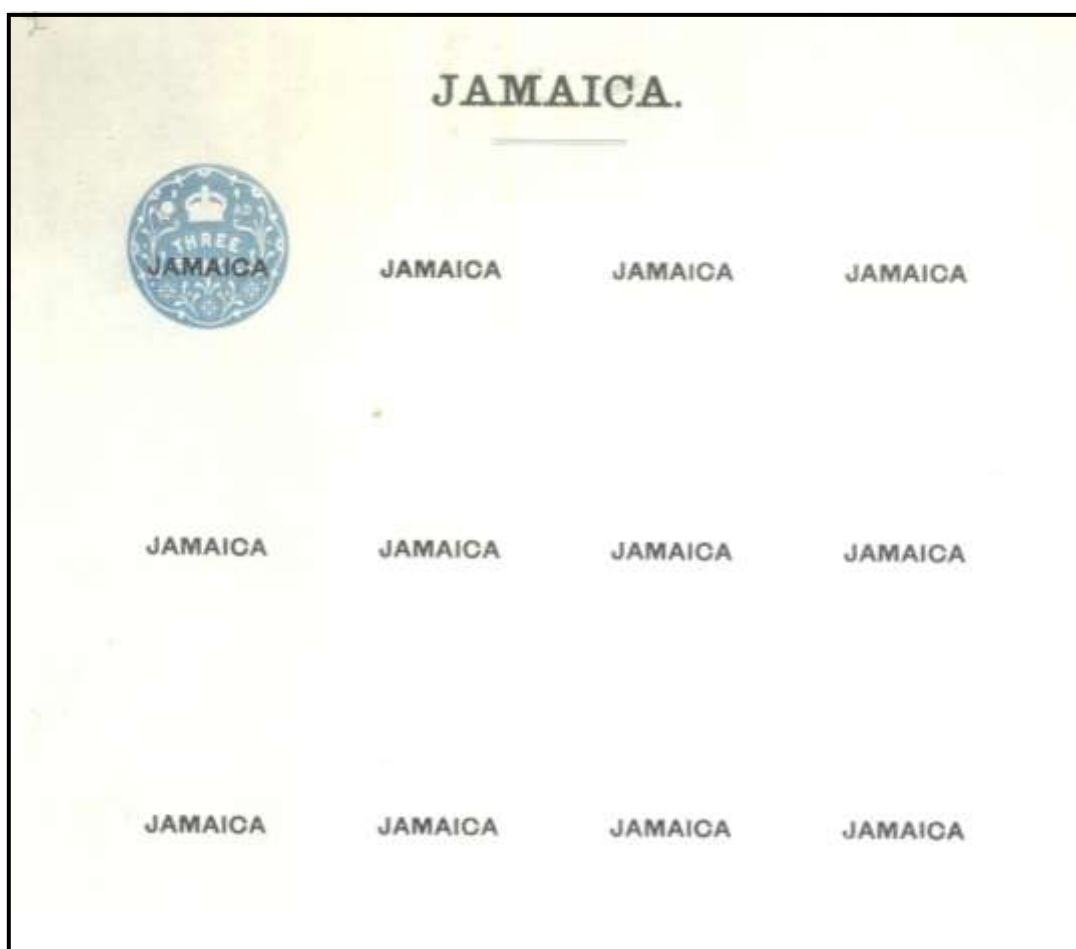


Fig 1: top half of proof sheet (reduced – actual size 205 x 337 mm)

The Impressed Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Jamaica

Denominations and designs

All Jamaica impressed revenue stamps were based on two principal design motifs: the head of Britannia for all the pound values except the first printing of the £1, and the imperial crown for all others (*Fig 2*). Forbin identified the pound-tier motif as the head of *Minerva*, a Greek goddess with a helmet just like Britannia's but who had no discernible link to either Great Britain or taxation. It seems far more likely that the allegorical figure Britannia was the intended subject.



Fig 2: Imperial crown and the head of Britannia in profile

Each denomination was distinguished by having its own ornamental frame with heraldic and floral decoration, and most values had at least one change of frame during the sixty-year period in which they were used. Nearly identical designs were used to produce *direct embossed* revenues, ie those where the stamp is embossed directly into the document on which duty is to be paid, rather than on a separate piece of paper. The dies for direct embossing contained three blank circles where the date plugs were to be inserted; on the adhesive dies these blank spaces are filled with floral decorations.

The original set of Jamaica embossed revenues consisted of fifteen values: 3d, 6d, 9d, 1s, 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 10s, 15s, £1, £2, £5, £10 and £50. A mint set of these is mounted on a page in the Board of Inland Revenue stamping department archive (now held in the British Library) and annotated "*Issued 5th April 1899 and consigned to Jamaica per SS Don*". The earliest known use is 6 July 1899.

New smaller designs were introduced between 1902 and 1907 to replace all these values except the £2, £5 and £50. Large format designs continued to be used for these last three even after the colour change of 1913, when all stamps previously printed in grey reappeared in blue. The large format was also used for new high values of £4 and £15, which were issued (in blue) probably in the late 1910s; the earliest recorded examples are cancelled 1919 and 1917 respectively, and neither value is listed in Forbin's 1915 catalogue. Small formats were eventually brought in for all values – £2 (1922), £4 (1924), £15 (1925), £5 (1931) and £50 (1934).

Over the course of time, the small-format series was extended by the addition of eleven new values: 6s (1915), 7s6d (1918), £100 (1922), £20 (1923), £30 (1926), 1s6d (1929), 2s6d (1939), £500 (1941), 4s6d (1946), 1s3d and £3 (1950). New designs for ten of the more frequently-used values (3d, 6d, 1s, 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 7s6d, 10s and 15s) appeared between 1923 and 1943 (*see Figs 10 and 11 in Part 2 of this article*). In the case of the 2s, 3s, 4s, 7s6d and 15s the differences between old and new types are small, the main distinguishing feature being the crown type.

The Impressed Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Jamaica

The three crown types

An interesting feature noted by Cameron is that different types of imperial crown can be found on the smaller designs used from 1902 onwards. The first batch of the new designs as well as the new 1s6d and 6s values all have a small crown with sharp edges, on which each jewel is clearly defined and the uppermost spur of the Maltese cross at the top stands out like an inverted triangle or delta (*Fig 3A*). A different type of crown – wider and flatter than type A with no triangular spur on top (*Fig 3B*) was used for the 5s, 7s6d and 10s values up to the 1930s. All new types introduced from 1923 onwards used a third kind of crown with a more rounded shape and slightly blurred edges (*Fig 3C*). The cross is not clearly defined and there is no spur on top.



A. Small crown, spur at top B. Wider crown, no spur C. Small crown, no spur

Fig 3: the three different types of crown

Schonfeld, Barber & Brown's *Impressed Duty Stamps of Great Britain* (3rd Edition, 1998) (here abbreviated to SB&B) lists and illustrates all of the impressed duty revenue stamps issued for Great Britain. The SB&B listing is very thorough and detailed, though the authors point out that their die illustrations are essentially generic in that variations in the location of code letters can be expected. The different crown types are not described either. William A Barber, one of the SB&B authors, also wrote *The Impressed Duty Stamps of the British Colonial Empire* (Chesapeake, Virginia, 1998), which includes stamps of Jamaica directly embossed onto revenue documents, though not the adhesive stamps discussed in the present article.

Size, perforation and watermark

The embossed designs come in a variety of circular and polygonal shapes, often with scalloped edges. All are perf 12 using a line-perforator, which gives rise to stamps of varying sizes within each sheet. The early large types measure roughly 42 x 45 mm from perf-tip to perf-tip. The smaller new designs, phased in from 1902 onwards, are around 34 mm high and 31 to 35 mm wide.

Until recently it was thought that all Jamaica impressed revenue stamps were without watermark, but it is now known that paper watermarked Multiple Script CA was used for at least the final three requisitions – 7223/1 (sent to Jamaica 9 March 1956), 8389/1 (dispatched 26 March 1958) and 8793/1 (dispatched 4 November 1958). All 32 values of the set were printed on Script CA paper during this period.

The Impressed Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Jamaica

Overprint types and placement

The JAMAICA overprint appears in a bold seriffed font measuring 30 x 4½ mm on the large stamps, and on the smaller stamps in sans-serif 22½ x 3 mm (*see Fig 4*).

JAMAICA

A. 30 x 4½ mm, seriffed

JAMAICA

B. 22½ x 3 mm, sans-serif

Fig 4: the two overprint types

The position of the overprint relative to the design was changed over the course of time. It is possible to distinguish three different periods:

1. 1899-c1906. During this first period, the position of the overprint was determined solely by the need to avoid obscuring the value tablet and the crown (the head of Britannia on the pound values could be and often was covered). One therefore finds the overprint placed in the upper, middle or lower section of each stamp depending on the denomination. For the larger original designs, the overprint was placed towards the top for the 9d and £1 values, towards the bottom for the 1s, 4s, 5s, 10s values, and in the middle of the stamp for the rest (except that one example of the £50 stamp is known with the overprint unaccountably at the top).

With the introduction of smaller designs, most values had the overprint placed in the centre of the stamp, though in many cases this meant that the crown was now covered. (The £10 of Group 2 has the overprint placed towards the foot of the stamp, perhaps to avoid Britannia, though she was not normally given this honour.) Four values (9d, 3s, 4s and 15s) could not be overprinted in the centre since this would have meant obscuring the value. The overprint on the 9d was placed between the value tablet and the crown, one-third of the way down the stamp. The 3s, 4s and 15s were overprinted initially at foot, presumably to keep clear of the crown at the top.

2. c1907-1929. It seems that a decision was taken some time around 1906 that overprints should appear in the top half of all stamps, whether or not this meant covering the crown. The overprint position on the 3s, 4s and 15s was changed from bottom to top, with the result that examples can be found with the overprint either high or low on the stamp. (On this basis we expect to find examples of the 4s with low overprint used before 1906, though the earliest we have seen to date is cancelled 1908.) All remaining stamps issued between 1907 and 1930 had the overprint placed in the upper half of the design, the position varying only as much as required to avoid covering the value.

*Fig 5: two-shilling stamps
letter G)
used in 1929 and 1931,
shift of overprint from
lower half of the design.*



*(both code
showing the
upper to*

The Impressed Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Jamaica

3. 1930-1959. During this third and final period, all stamps had the overprint placed in the lower half of the design (*see Fig 5*). It is not known why this change was made, but perhaps it simply became undesirable – as it had been until 1906 – to obscure the crown. With the crown and value always placed towards the top of the stamp, a low overprint would be sure to avoid them.

Identification code letters

A capital letter was usually incorporated into each design to identify the embossing die used. These code letters were allocated with a separate alphabetical sequence for each value, so commonly used denominations often went to double letters (AA, AB etc), while rarely used dies were hardly ever replaced. The die preceding letter A in each sequence shows a code of two roses instead of a letter (*see Fig 6*).



Fig 6: different values showing roses, single and double code letters

In addition, each die was given a unique sequential number, engraved on the side of the die though not appearing on the printing surface. The SB&B listing matches the die number to each code letter(s) recorded for each value, and helpfully cites the registration, deletion and destruction dates for each die and where they were employed. Reference to the SB&B schedule makes it possible to delete six stamps erroneously listed in Barefoot's *British Commonwealth Revenues* (7th edition, 2002). These are shown in the table below.

<i>Barefoot #</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Reason for suggested deletion from listing</i>
BF 14	4s6d <i>large type</i>	Not registered until 1946 (as small format type)
BF 17	7s6d <i>code T</i>	Not registered with this code until 1926
BF 20	£1 G	Destroyed in 1884
BF 27	£30 <i>large type</i>	Did not exist in 1899 and never used for adhesives
BF 57	7s	Never existed
BF 58	10s <i>code AM</i>	This code was used only at the London Stock Exchange and was not overprinted for the Colonies

The Impressed Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Jamaica

Proof and specimen material

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office archive in the British Library contains a quantity of proof and specimen material, consisting of single stamps sent by the printers as a record of printings which had already been sent to the Colony.

These samples make it possible to link certain code letters to individual printings. The table below shows all the samples found in the archive, with Requisition numbers and dates shown where these are given in the FCO book. Square brackets are used where information has been inferred based on other sources. It should be noted that dates in the table refer not to the date of issue in Jamaica but the date – usually weeks or months later – when samples were received by the Foreign Office.

Stamps from requisition 4316 (21 July 1923) are found in the archive as singles overprinted SPECIMEN in small italic sans-serif capitals; stamps from requisitions between 1924 and 1931 are found as singles without overprint; all others (1932 onwards) are found as direct embossed impressions on sheets of paper or card overprinted SPECIMEN in large sans-serif capitals *as shown in Fig 7*.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Requisition</i>	<i>Values and code letters</i>	<i>Grp</i>
		£5 I	1b
21 Jul 1923	4316	3d F, 6d J, 9d B, 1s G, 2s J, 3s M, 4s N, 7s6d F, 10s Y, 15s T, £1 T, £20 C, £100 Roses	3
		£50 D	1b
3 Jul 1924	4535	5s H, 6s A, £2 R, £4 E, £10 C	3
1 Sep 1925	4832	£15 B	3
1 Jul 1926	5136	£30 Roses	3
30 Aug 1929	6167	1s6d B	3
2 Sep 1930	6552	6d AH, 1s AC	4
1931	6998/3	£5 U	4
4 Aug 1932	7369/3	3d AD	4
1939	924/3	2s6d AE	4
15 Apr 1940	9/1321	5s AF	4
16 May 1941	[1638/3]	2s AS, 4s N, 6s Roses, 15s Z	4
1941	1638/3	£500 Roses	4
Jan 1947	[2734/3]	4s6d C	4
12 Mar 1951	[4137/1]	1s3d O, £3 J, £30 A	4

In addition to the above material, there is a spectacular composite sheet with a handwritten note “*Specimen impressions to shew design, underprint & shade of ink for future supplies. October 1932. 9/1288/14.*” The sheet is printed on GvR watermarked foolscap paper headed JAMAICA in large seriffed capitals, and has a direct-embossed impression of twenty-three different values of the set, each overprinted SPECIMEN. In all cases the embossing has been positioned such that JAMAICA appears towards the foot of the stamp, corresponding to our Group 4. The values and code letters are as follows:

3d AD	3s L	15s AB	£15 B
6d AH	4s A	£1 T	£20 C
9d B	5s K	£2 R	£30 Roses
1s AC	6s A	£4 E	£50 E
1s6d C	7s6d T	£5 U	£100 Roses
2s G	10s AF	£10 T	

The Impressed Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Jamaica

Most stamps shown on the sheet are annotated “R 6552/30”, meaning that they were printed as part of requisition number 6552, which was dispatched to Jamaica on 22 July 1930. The £5 and £50 impressions are annotated “*new design*”, since the large format designs for these values had remained in use until this point. There is no note beside the 9d and 5s values since these were not reprinted as part of requisition 6552. In fact the 5s type shown (Group 4 letter K) is not known other than on this composite sheet. This denomination saw relatively little use between 1930 and 1940, when the new design lettered AF was introduced, and in fact no used examples from this decade have been recorded to date.

Another (presumably *the other*) copy of the composite sheet – identical in all respects except lacking the manuscript annotations – has recently been featured among the specialist stock of dealer Michael Hamilton, and is illustrated here (*see Fig 7*). The sheet bearing the impression of the 3d value only, illustrated above (*see Fig 1*), is also from the Hamilton stock.

Colour and shade

Colour and shade can be helpful indicators in determining the date of issue of these Jamaican revenues. This may appear daunting to the collector trying to identify a single stamp, since these issues display a complex spectrum of shades from grey, greyish blue, slate, violet-blue and blue to ultramarine. Broadly speaking, however, the only really important colour distinction is between grey and blue – plain, pale grey *without a hint of blue* used from 1899 to the end of 1913, and various shades of grey-blue or blue from then onwards. Beyond this simple rule – which is the only one needed to distinguish stamps in our detailed listing below – the general trend of shades was less grey and more blue as time progressed.

Cameron’s 1972 listing includes two stamps (6d H and 3s A) printed in grey-brown, which he called a 1902 special issue designed for use between ports on the island. We have not seen Jamaican stamps in this colour.

The Impressed Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Jamaica

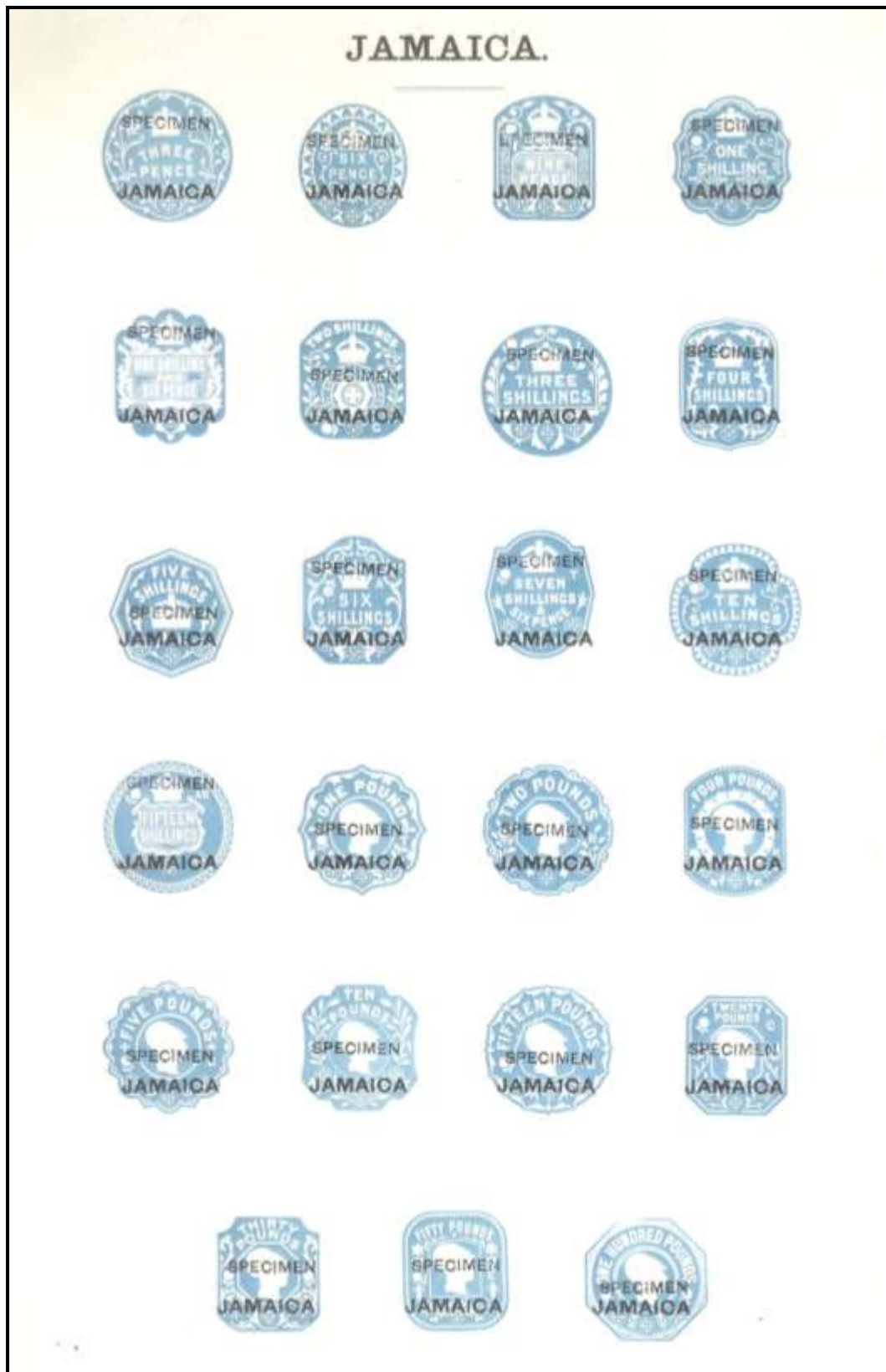


Fig 7: composite specimen sheet (reduced – actual size 205 x 337 mm)

The Impressed Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Jamaica

Jamaica impressed: identification guide and printings checklist

- A. Large stamp (~42x45 mm), seriffed overprint 4½ mm high ⇒ Group 1a (grey)
 or Group 1b (blue)
 Small stamp (~34x34 mm), sans-serif overprint 3 mm high ⇓ Go to question B
- B. Stamp printed in grey without a hint of blue ⇒ Group 2
 Stamp printed in grey-blue, blue or ultramarine ⇓ Go to question C
- C. Overprint located in the upper half of the stamp ⇒ Group 3
 Overprint located in the lower half of the stamp ⇓ Go to question D
- D. No watermark ⇒ Group 4
 Watermark Multiple Script CA ⇒ Group 5

<i>Value</i>	<i>Code letters for each value in each Group (? = unconfirmed)</i>						<i>Total</i>
	<i>Gp 1a</i>	<i>Gp 1b</i>	<i>Group 2</i>	<i>Group 3</i>	<i>Group 4</i>	<i>Group 5</i>	
3d	J		F, E?	F, E	AD	AD?	7
6d	EE		H	H, I, J, AK?	AH, AS	AS, AT	10
9d	D		B	B, A	B	B	6
1s	R, T?		H	G, H, I, J, K	AC	AC	10
1s3d					O	O	2
1s6d				B	B, C	C	4
2s	A		I, G	I, G, J, AD	G, J, AS	AS?	11
2s6d					AE	AE, AV	3
3s	I		Ax2	A, B, L, M	L	L, Z	10
4s	F, E		Roses x2	Roses, A, N	A, N	N	10
4s6d					D	D	2
5s	N		H, J	H, K	AF	AF	7
6s				Roses, A	A, Roses	Roses?	5
7s6d				F, E	T	T?	4
10s	A		I, K	K, J, Y	AF, AN	AN, BG	10
15s	J		Dx2, C	D, U, T	AB, Z	Z	10
£1	F		F	F, T	T	T	6
£2	G	G, F?		R	R	R	6
£3					J	Y	2
£4		D, C		E	E	E	5
£5	I	I			U	U	4
£10	E		C	C	T	AA	5
£15		C		B	B, C	C	5
£20				C	C	C?	3
£30				Roses	Roses, A	A?	4
£50	D	D			E	E?	4
£100				Roses	Roses	Roses?	3
£500					Roses	Roses?	2
Total	17	7	20	46	38	32	160

The Impressed Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Jamaica

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Dated listing of all recorded variants

Our listing for these issues is divided into five groups, distinguished by size, colour, overprint position and watermark (see Part 1 of this article for an identification chart). The code letters and die numbers are given for each stamp, as well as the SB&B page and type numbers. Since the SB&B illustrations do not distinguish old from new designs of the 2s, 3s, 4s, 7s6d and 15s, type numbers are shown in square brackets where these are slightly different from those shown in the book.

In an attempt to show the sequence in which stamps were issued, we have given the dates (dd-mm-yy format) of the earliest and latest usage we have seen for each stamp. Dates are highlighted in bold where we have seen only one example. A further column shows dates recorded in Cameron's unpublished 1972 listing where these fall outside the range of usage we have been able to verify. The following three stamps listed by Cameron we have not seen at all: the 1s T and £2 F in the large-format designs, and the small 6d AK. Cameron additionally lists examples of the 6d H and 3s A printed in grey-brown, used on 14-1-07 and 17-12-06 respectively. We have not seen any Jamaica stamps printed in this colour, but they will be listed as Group 2b if they come to light.

The following stamps are listed by Barefoot, though they have been neither seen by us nor listed by Cameron and therefore are not shown in our tables: 6d A, 1s6d N/O, 2s6d V, 6s F/G, 7s T, 10s B/T/AM, £1 G, £20 D, £100 B and £300 B. The £1 G may have been copied from Morley, who seems to have misprinted G in error for F.

Our understanding of these issues has benefited significantly from recent investigations into the archives of the Crown Agents. To understand why, it may be worth briefly sketching the process by which orders for impressed revenue stamps were processed and recorded. The London-based Crown Agents was the intermediary which handled all stamp printing on behalf of the Colonial administration in Jamaica. From 1921 onwards, all requisitions placed with the printer (the Stamp Office at Somerset House in this case) were recorded in a Crown Agents ledger, which included the quantity of each denomination required and the date on which the stamps were dispatched to the Colony. The printer had to put aside three or more sample copies (specimens) of any stamps being issued for the first time, which covered new designs and colour changes though not changes of watermark or identification code letter. (Exceptionally a specimen of the £30 A was taken in 1951 in addition to that of the £30 Roses in 1926.) One specimen usually went to the Colonial Office, one to the Chief Inspector of Stamps and one was kept by the Crown Agents. The Colonial Office kept their specimens in an album and often wrote the Crown Agents requisition number alongside.

The Impressed Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Jamaica

The Colonial Office albums (later renamed the Foreign and Commonwealth Office collection) and the Crown Agents requisition books are all now housed in the British Library. By cross-checking the requisitions against the specimens kept, it is possible to work out the dispatch date for all new issues from 1921 onwards. This enables us to add to our listing a number of stamps which were dispatched to the Colony but of which issued examples have not yet been recorded – such as the following stamps, which formed part of requisition 4316 (sent to Jamaica in July 1923): 1s G, 3s M, 10s Y, £20 C and £100 Roses (all Group 3) plus the large-format £5 I (Group 1b).

The archive material also allows us to draw inferences about the watermarked stamps. Examples of these cancelled from late 1956 onwards show that at least the last three requisitions (7223/1, 8389/1 and 8793/1, sent to Jamaica 1956-58) must have been printed on Script CA paper. No watermarked examples have yet been recorded of the 3d, 2s, 6s, 7s6d, £20, £30, £50, £100 and £500 values, but we know these values were all printed as part of these requisitions and it seems safe to assume that they would have been watermarked, since it is very unlikely that Somerset House would change the type of paper part-way through printing a batch of stamps. What we cannot say with certainty is whether the identification codes will be the same as on the unwatermarked stamps or different, since no record was kept of code changes.



Fig 8: large format designs used for the £4, £15 and £50 of Groups 1a and 1b

The Impressed Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Jamaica

Group 1a (known usage 6 July 1899 to 15 March 1917)

Large designs with seriffed overprint (*see Fig 8*). No watermark. Stamps in grey.

	<i>Code letter(s)</i>	<i>Die #</i>	<i>Earliest and latest usage verified by us</i>		<i>Extra dates in Cameron</i>	<i>SB&B ref Page</i>	<i>Type</i>
3d	J	3434	16-8-99	14-9-01		46	7
6d	EE	3679	2-8-99	17-12-02		58	14
9d	D	3913	2-8-99	21-7-02		66	3
1s	R	4033	2-8-99	10-7-02		72	20
1s	T	4034	Recorded by Cameron but not verified by us		21-10-02	72	20
2s	A	4368	6-7-99	9-7-02		87	12
3s	I	4627	7-8-99	23-12-04		97	4
4s	F	4749	11-8-99	13-1-06		103	8
4s	E	4748	6-12-05	3-4-06		103	8
5s	N	4871	3-8-99	10-3-03		108	12
10s	A	5271	7-?-99	14-3-02	17-11-99	125	15
15s	J	5473	20-1-00	15-12-02		133	4
£1	F	5616	7-?-99	20-8-02		140	11
£2	G	6023	11-7-01	11-3-13	1-5-16	157	8
£5	I	6610	8-5-02	15-3-17		176	4
£10	E	6910	11-2-01	31-3-04	4-4-04	189	5
£50	D	7196	27-2-08	4-12-09	12-12-10	201	3

Group 1b (known usage 4 December 1916 to 28 September 1923)

As Group 1a (*see Fig 8*) but stamps in blue.

	<i>Code letter(s)</i>	<i>Die #</i>	<i>Earliest and latest usage verified by us</i>		<i>Extra dates in Cameron</i>	<i>SB&B ref Page</i>	<i>Type</i>
£2	G	6023	4-12-16	25-6-20		157	8
£2	F	6022	Recorded by Cameron but not verified by us		30-8-24	157	8
£4	D	6500	27-6-19		17-7-19	171	5
£4	C	6499	17-6-21	28-9-23		171	5
£5	I	6610	Not seen but sent to Colony 6-7-23 (requisition 4316)			176	4
£15	C	7009	26-3-17			193	2
£50	D	7196	Not seen but sent to Colony 7-5-24 (requisition 4535)			201	3

The Crown Agents requisition books show that £5 and £50 stamps were also sent to the Colony in 1922. These must have been Group 1b and probably had the same code letters as the 1923-24 printings but this cannot be proved until dated used examples are found.

The Impressed Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Jamaica

Group 2 (known usage 28 July 1902 to 2 March 1914)

Small designs with sans-serif overprint (*see Fig 9*). No watermark. Stamps in grey.

	<i>Code letter(s)</i>	<i>Die #</i>	<i>Earliest and latest usage verified by us</i>		<i>Extra dates in Cameron</i>	<i>SB&B ref Page Type</i>	
3d	F	3452	28-7-02	12-7-12		47	11
3d	E	3451	10-1-13		12-7-12	47	11
6d	H	3705	30-1-03	27-2-14		59	21
9d	B	3916	?-10-02	31-3-13		66	4
1s	H	4046	18-11-02	2-3-14		73	23
2s	I	4380	21-10-02	11-3-13		88	[16]
2s	G	4378	25-2-10		8-8-10	88	[16]
3s	A (low opt)	4632	4-8-03	22-10-10		98	6
3s	A (high opt)	4632	27-3-07	4-10-12		98	6
4s	Roses (low opt)	4750	24-4-08	19-8-09		103	[9]
4s	Roses (high opt)	4750	25-4-06	16-1-13		103	[9]
5s	H	4889	18-11-03	31-1-12	5-5-03	109	18
5s	J	4891	25-4-04	6-7-09		109	18
10s	I	5281	23-5-03	12-1-12		126	19
10s	K	5283	11-3-13		12-?-10	126	19
15s	D (low opt)	5482	?-?-03	20-11-07		134	8
15s	C (low opt)	5483	19-1-05	22-11-06		134	8
15s	D? (high opt)	5482	22-?-10?			134	8
£1	F	5636	10-6-03	2-3-14		141	16
£10	C	6917	28-3-07	?-?-14		190	8



Fig 9: combination piece showing the junction of Groups 2 and 3. Used on 2 March 1914, it bears the Group 2 1s and £1 grey together with the Group 3 15s blue.

The Impressed Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Jamaica

Old: crown in centre of design – large crown on 5s and 10s, small crown with triangular spur at top for others; all with single code letter at centre or lower right



New: crown at top of design (small, no spur); double code letters at upper right



Fig 10: old and new types for 3d, 6d, 1s, 5s and 10s values of Groups 3 and 4

Old: large crown (7s6d) or small crown with triangular spur on top (others)



New: small crown without spur; changed location of code letters on 2s and 4s



Fig 11: old and new types for 2s, 3s, 4s, 7s6d and 15s values of Groups 3 and 4

Note: new types can be distinguished from old by the shape of the crown, all the new designs having the small crown with no triangular spur at top. The earlier designs used the large crown (5s, 7s6d and 10s) or the small crown with spur on top (others). The new designs for the 3d, 6d, 1s, 5s and 10s are significantly different from the previous versions in that the crown is now at the top rather than in the centre. For the other five values, old and new designs are similar – SB&B do not distinguish between them – though the location of the code letters has changed from lower right to upper right for both the 2s and 4s, bringing them into line with the other values.

The Impressed Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Jamaica

Group 3 (known usage 8 November 1913 to 21 May 1931)

Small designs with sans-serif overprint (*see Fig 9*). No watermark. Stamps in blue. Overprint at top or in centre. New types introduced for some values (*see Figs 10 and 11 above*).

	<i>Code letter(s)</i>	<i>Die #</i>	<i>Earliest and latest usage verified by us</i>		<i>Extra dates in Cameron</i>	<i>SB&B ref Page</i>	<i>Type</i>
3d	F	3452	14-4-17	9-10-30	15-3-17	47	11
3d	E	3451	7-7-21	15-12-27	14-4-17	47	11
6d	H	3705	11-6-14	6-2-26		59	21
6d	I	3706	27-1-21	14-8-25	5-1-21	59	21
6d	J	3707	25-6-27	21-5-31		59	21
6d	AK (new type)	3746	Recorded by Cameron but not verified by us		18-6-26	61	23
9d	B	3916	1-3-16	8-8-29		66	4
9d	A	3915	15-2-17	1-9-28		66	4
1s	H	4046	23-5-14	28-7-25		73	23
1s	G	4045	Not seen but sent to Colony 6-7-23 (requisition 4316)			73	23
1s	I	4047	21-10-27	14-3-28		73	23
1s	J	4048	22-11-28			73	23
1s	K	4049	12-2-29	12-7-29	27-7-29	73	23
1s6d	B	4232	29-11-29	2-4-30		81	12
2s	I	4380	6-4-14	26-8-19		88	[16]
2s	G	4378	23-6-25	3-1-29		88	[16]
2s	J	4381	18-3-29	29-7-29		88	[16]
2s	AD (new type)	4401	30-12-29	29-10-30		88	16
3s	A	4632	8-11-13	3-9-27		98	6
3s	B	4633	8-8-21	1-4-24		98	6
3s	M (new type)	4644	Not seen but sent to Colony 6-7-23 (requisition 4316)			98	[6]
3s	L (new type)	4643	31-7-29			98	[6]
4s	Roses	4750	13-4-16	2?-?-23?	22-1-13	103	[9]
4s	A	4751	8-5-28	19-9-29		103	[9]
4s	N (new type)	4764	21-11-29	1-9-30		103	9
5s	H	4889	1-5-16	22-9-19	9-3-23	109	18
5s	K	4892	7-3-26	23-5-28		109	18
6s	Roses	4994	24-6-15	29-11-29		113	8
6s	A	4995	12-11-20	21-10-27		113	8
7s6d	F	5100	?-2-18?	2-7-20	2-9-24	118	[8]

The Impressed Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Jamaica

	<i>Code letter(s)</i>	<i>Die #</i>	<i>Earliest and latest usage verified by us</i>		<i>Extra dates in Cameron</i>	<i>SB&B ref Page</i>	<i>Type</i>
7s6d	E	5099	4-2-24			118	[8]
10s	K	5283	22-3-16	19-4-28		126	19
10s	J	5282	22-2-26			126	19
10s	Y (new type)	5298	27-6-30		31-?-29	127	20
15s	D	5483	2-3-14	31-8-20		134	8
15s	U (new type)	5500	3-12-23	7-10-27	10-10-27	134	[8]
15s	T (new type)	5499	1-4-24			134	[8]
£1	F	5636	25-5-16	3-5-28		141	16
£1	T	5650	24-7-23	10-4-31		141	16
£2	R	6045	28-?-21	3-1-31	2-3-28	158	10
£4	E	6508	Not seen but sent to Colony 7-5-24 (requisition 4535)			172	6
£10	C	6917	Not seen but sent to Colony 7-5-24 (requisition 4535)			190	8
£15	B	7013	Not seen but sent to Colony 24-7-25 (requisition 4832)			193	3
£20	C	7052	Not seen but sent to Colony 6-7-23 (requisition 4316)			195	6
£30	Roses	7131	Not seen but sent to Colony 2-7-26 (requisition 5136)			198	5
£100	Roses	7316	Not seen but sent to Colony 6-7-23 (requisition 4316)			207	3

The Impressed Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Jamaica

Group 4 (known usage 9 April 1931 to 7 July 1958). Small designs with sans-serif overprint. No watermark. Stamps in blue. Overprint at or towards foot of stamp. New types for many values. Note that the 2s G, 2s J and 4s A are in the old designs, though new designs had been introduced for these values in Group 3.



	<i>Code letter(s)</i>	<i>Die #</i>	<i>Earliest and latest usage verified by us</i>		<i>Extra dates in Cameron</i>	<i>SB&B ref Page Type</i>	
3d	AD (new type)	3480	14-6-49	6-9-56	3-11-36	48	13
6d	AH (new type)	3743	17-12-31	10-10-35		60	23
6d	AS (new type)	3751	15-5-41	12-12-55		60	23
9d	B	3916	9-8-49	4-?-54	28-3-49	66	4
1s	AC (new type)	4070	?-?-31	21-4-52		73	24
1s3d	O	4174	1-11-50	13-12-56	27-10-50	76	7
1s6d	B	4232	9-12-32			81	12
1s6d	C	4233	8-8-33	23-6-55		81	12
2s	G (<i>old type</i>)	4378	9-4-31	23-8-32		88	[16]
2s	J (<i>old type</i>)	4381	21-11-45	23-3-46	11-10-44	88	[16]
2s	AS (new type)	4416	1-11-46	31-3-52		88	16
2s6d	AE	4563	28-2-48	10-7-53		95	20
3s	L (new type)	4643	22-3-49	25-6-54		98	[6]
4s	A (<i>old type</i>)	4751	22-1-40		29-2-36	103	[9]
4s	N (new type)	4764	28-3-49	13-10-55	24-8-44	103	9
4s6d	D	4811	22-2-51	6-9-56	13-7-49	104	3
5s	AF (new type)	4915	28-10-46	25-6-56		110	19
6s	A	4995	30-6-32		8-7-41	113	8
6s	Roses	4994	20-9-44	19-7-55		113	8
7s6d	T (new type)	5114	13-6-49	7-7-58	9-5-41	118	8
10s	AF (new type)	5305	2-4-32			127	20
10s	AN (new type)	5313	20-5-41	9-6-53		127	20
15s	AB (new type)	5507	16-2-40	4-8-48	30-4-35	134	[8]
15s	Z (new type)	5505	20-3-42	21-10-55		134	[8]
£1	T	5650	20-9-44	24-11-56		141	16
£2	R	6045	20-3-42	27-3-51		158	10
£3	J	6389	4-9-52	25-6-54	14-7-52	167	9

The Impressed Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Jamaica

	<i>Code letter(s)</i>	<i>Die #</i>	<i>Earliest and latest usage verified by us</i>	<i>Extra dates in Cameron</i>	<i>SB&B ref Page</i>	<i>Type</i>
£4	E	6508	20-3-42 6-4-54		172 6	
£5	U	6639	17-5-48 24-3-54	11-5-48	177 7	
£10	T	6934	25-7-49	7-8-50	190 8	
£15	B	7013	Not seen but sent to Colony 22-7-30 (requisition 6552)		193 3	
£15	C	7014	4-4-56		193 3	
£20	C	7052	Not seen but sent to Colony 29-7-32 (requisition 7369/3)		195 6	
£30	Roses	7131	Not seen but sent to Colony 29-7-32 (requisition 7369/3)		198 5	
£30	A	7132	Not seen but sent to Colony 20-7-50 (requisition 4137/1)		198 5	
£50	E	7203	Not seen but sent to Colony 14-2-34 (requisition 8063)		202 4	
£100	Roses	7316	Not seen but sent to Colony 29-7-32 (requisition 7369/3)		207 3	
£500	Roses	7426	Not seen but sent to Colony 29-5-41 (requisition 1638/3)		216 4	

Group 5 (known usage 6 November 1956 to 16 January 1959)

As Group 4 but wmk Multiple Script CA. **Note that we have so far seen only one example of each stamp in this group except the 1s3d and 15s.**



The Impressed Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Jamaica

	<i>Code letter(s)</i>	<i>Die #</i>	<i>Earliest and latest usage verified by us</i>	<i>Extra dates in Cameron</i>	<i>SB&B ref Page</i>	<i>Type</i>
3d	AD?	3480	Not seen but sent to Colony 4-11-58 (requisition 8793/1)		48	13
6d	AS	3751	6-11-56		60	23
6d	AT	3752	16-1-59		60	23
9d	B	3916	25-7-58		66	4
1s	AC	4070	4-8-58		73	24
1s3d	O	4174	10-12-57	28-10-58	76	7
1s6d	C	4233	24-12-57		81	12
2s	AS?	4416	Not seen but sent to Colony 4-11-58 (requisition 8793/1)		88	16
2s6d	AE	4563	?-8-58		95	20
2s6d	AV	4580	7-1-59		95	20
3s	L	4643	30-?-58		98	[6]
3s	Z	4657	1-11-58		98	[6]
4s	N	4764	16-7-58		103	9
4s6d	D	4811	15-7-58		104	3
5s	AF	4915	4-11-58		110	19
6s	Roses?	4994	Not seen but sent to Colony 4-11-58 (requisition 8793/1)		113	8
7s6d	T?	5114	Not seen but sent to Colony 4-11-58 (requisition 8793/1)		118	8
10s	AN	5313	12-11-57		127	20
10s	BG	5332	1-12-58		127	20
15s	Z	5505	15-2-58	8-4-58	134	[8]
£1	T	5650	28-7-58		141	16
£2	R	6045	4-?-58		158	10
£3	Y	6404	7-1-59		167	9
£4	E	6508	29-?-58		172	6
£5	U	6639	4-?-58		177	7
£10	AA	6941	1-10-58		190	8
£15	C	7014	22-12-58		193	3
£20	C?	7052	Not seen but sent to Colony 9-7-56 (requisition 7223/1)		195	6
£30	A?	7132	Not seen but sent to Colony 9-7-56 (requisition 7223/1)		198	5
£50	E?	7203	Not seen but sent to Colony 9-7-56 (requisition 7223/1)		202	4
£100	Roses?	7316	Not seen but sent to Colony 9-7-56 (requisition 7223/1)		207	3
£500	Roses?	7426	Not seen but sent to Colony 9-7-56 (requisition 7223/1)		216	4

The stamps on Script paper are not listed by Cameron

The Impressed Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Jamaica

Cancellations

The impressed adhesive revenues of Jamaica were cancelled in Jamaica, normally using embossing cancellers made in London under instructions from Crown Agents. The cancelling die impressed a raised white design with a translucent vermilion background into both stamp and document. The die had three small circular insets at both top and bottom to allow for the date to be inserted. The cancel is almost always applied at the top of the larger designs (making the lower half of the cancel visible on the stamp) and usually at the bottom of the small designs.



A. Standard type



B. Special JAMAICA type (1911)

Fig 12: the two cancellation types (enlarged – actual size of each is 25 x 33 mm)

Two different types of cancel are known. The standard type (*Fig 12A*) is a version of the hexagonal cancel with rounded corners used in Great Britain. It has the Royal coat of arms, encircled by the Garter motto *HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE*, with the crown on top surmounted by laurel leaves. To the left of the crown is a rose; to the right, the letter J to indicate Jamaica.

The other canceller (*Fig 12B*) has the country name JAMAICA in full immediately below the crown, with a motif underneath representing Jamaican agricultural exports in the form of banana flowers and fruit above a pair of sugar canes. Also in type B the month is shown as three letters rather than a number.

The Type A cancel is known used throughout nearly the entire impressed adhesive period. It is recorded for almost every year between 1899 and 1959 (we have yet to see any stamps used in 1933, 36, 37 or 43), though there was a gap of almost exactly twelve months in 1911. The last recorded usage of Type A in 1911 was on 31 January; it is not seen again until 27 January 1912.

The usage of the Type B cancel corresponds almost exactly with the gap in Type A, all recorded examples being dated between 23 February and 7 December 1911. Type B was evidently brought in to replace Type A but quickly withdrawn. There is no sign of wear in the late examples, so presumably the cancel was considered unsatisfactory for some other reason. Perhaps the design contained some inaccuracy which displeased the Governor's chief botanist? We may never know.

The Impressed Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Jamaica

Usage

Cameron's name for Jamaican impressed revenue adhesives was 'Policy Marines', his view being that these stamps were predominantly used to collect a tax on marine insurance policies for outbound cargo. In fact it seems more likely that the designation 'Policy Marine' is based on a misunderstanding which originated with Forbin's 1915 catalogue. Forbin's listing of impressed revenue adhesives of *Great Britain* is headed 'Policy Marine Insurance (Enregistrement)', though this is misleading: although general duty stamps *were* used for marine insurance policies in the UK, such usage was only between the 1860s and 1890s, and the stamps were available for other purposes too, both then and later. Unfortunately Forbin replicated his error about the GB stamps in his listing for Jamaica, giving the Jamaican impressed issues the title 'Policy Marine Insurance'. (The inversion *Policy Marine* rather than *Marine Policy* is a case of noun-before-adjective in Forbin's native French.) Whatever the facts behind Cameron's nomenclature, marine insurance policies were only one of a number of instruments on which impressed adhesive revenues were used – and in fact only one marine insurance policies bearing these stamps have so far come to light.

The best source of information on rates of stamp duty is *The Handbook of Jamaica ... comprising historical, statistical and general information concerning the island* – an invaluable resource for colonial officials and the business community first produced in 1880 and updated annually. The *Handbook* gives the rates of stamp duty for legal and financial instruments of every description, though it also makes clear that the use of *adhesive* revenue stamps – as opposed to direct-embossed – was limited to only a few of these. The rates relevant to our study are summarised in a simplified form here:

Bills and Notes

Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes drawn in Jamaica

Bill or note payable up to £5	2d
Above £5 but under £10	4d
Of or above £10 but not exceeding £20	6d
Above £20 but not exceeding £30	1s
Above £30 but not exceeding £50	1s6d
Above £50 but not exceeding £100	2s
For every additional £100 or part thereof	2s

Foreign Bills, ie Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes drawn overseas and negotiated in Jamaica

Bill or note payable up to £5	6d
Above £5 but not exceeding £10	1s
Above £10 but not exceeding £50	1s6d
Above £50 but not exceeding £100	3s
For every additional £100 or part thereof	3s

Bills of Sight where the value of the goods exceeds £5

10s

Insurance policies

Life insurance policies

Sum insured not exceeding £25	6d
Above £25 but not exceeding £50	9d
Above £50 but not exceeding £100	1s3d
For every additional £100 or part thereof	1s3d

Marine insurance policies

3d per £100

Other insurance policies – fire, crops, property etc

Sum insured not exceeding £500	6d per £20
Above £500 but not exceeding £3000	2s6d per £100

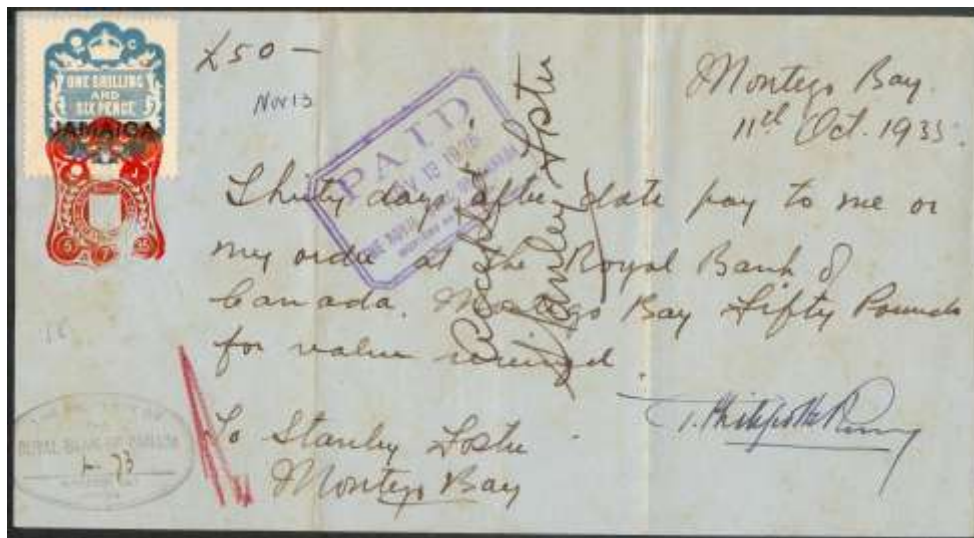
The Impressed Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Jamaica

Above £3000 £4

Other fees

Customs Warrants per set, inwards and outwards	3d
Letters of Allotment or Renunciation of £5 or more	6d
Passport	5s
Power of Attorney	£1.10s

These rates come from the 1927 edition of the *Handbook*, and some variation seems to have happened in earlier and later years. For example, the passport fee seems to have increased to 10s in the 1940s and then to £1 by the mid-1950s. Also a fee of £1.10s for Probate seems to have been introduced at some point, along with a reduced rate of stamp duty for car insurance policies (see documents illustrated below).



Promissory note for £50 drawn and negotiated in Jamaica showing 1s6d rate



Foreign Bill for US\$14000 (≈ £3100) drawn in the USA and negotiated in Jamaica
Duty of 93 shillings (= 31 x the 3s per £100 rate) paid using £4, 10s and 3s adhesives

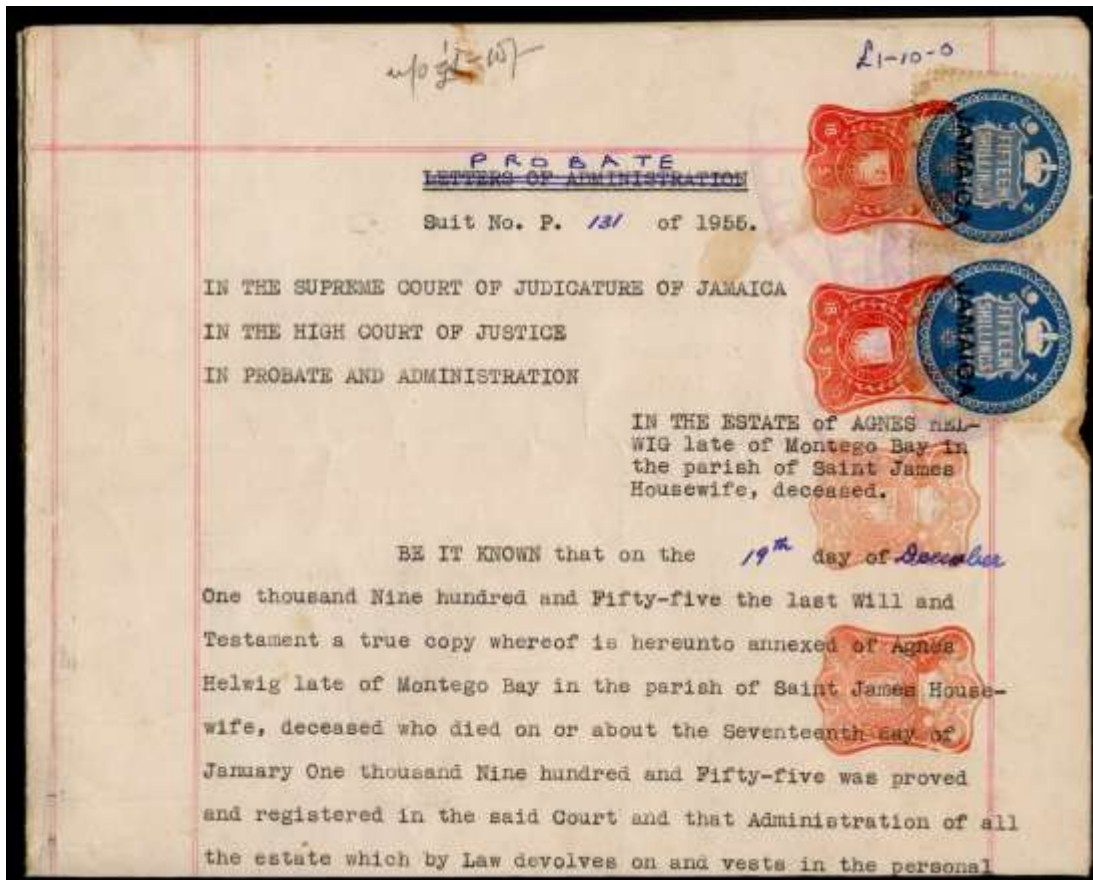
The Impressed Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Jamaica



Car insurance policy for £300 drawn up in 1950 showing a 6d rate



Passport pieces showing fees of 10s (1947) and £1 (1956)



Probate document showing a pair of 15s stamps paying a fee of £1.10 in 1955

The Impressed Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Jamaica



Marine Insurance Policy with 1902 1s 'H'.

Cancel Type 'B'

The document relates to a cargo of 66d tons, 2 cwr of straight logwood and 315 tons,5 cwt of logwood roots shipped by the 'Lake Erie from Savannah La Mar to Goole', signed by the Master, the form is dated 17 May 1912.

The Impressed Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Jamaica

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The authors wish to express their profound thanks to a number of individuals who have generously shared information with us. Michael Hamilton kindly gave his permission to publish the proof and specimen material from his specialist stock. Ed Hitchings and Paul Wright sent details of their collections. Jerrold Casway, Ian Jakes, Harris Leonard and Arthur Mongan allowed their collections to be examined. Michael Medlicott and Derek Sutcliffe kindly permitted Steve Jarvis to scan their advanced collections in their entirety and illustrate some of their gems in this article. Paul Skinner provided invaluable assistance in locating the Jamaica material in the British Library, including the Kay Collection, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office Collection, the Crown Agents archive and the Board of Inland Revenue stamping department archive.

In addition to the published material cited in the text of the article, mention should be made of Donald Duston's article 'Corrections, Additions and Other Notes to the British Commonwealth Revenues Catalog' (*The American Revenuer*, September 1991, p179).

The authors would warmly welcome the assistance of any reader willing to provide additions, corrections or comments on this area of philatelic research.

The Impressed Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Jamaica

Appendix: data from the Crown Agents requisition books

The tables on the next four pages show all the entries in the Crown Agents requisition books relating to Jamaica impressed adhesive revenues, starting from 1922 – when records began to be kept in this form – and ending with the final printing of 1958. This provides a complete record of the number of stamps of each denomination printed in each requisition, and gives a grand total of just over 6.7 million stamps printed in that 38-year period.

Crown Agents requisition books data – page 1 of 4

	Reqn no	Dispatch date	3d	6d	9d	1s	1s3d	1s6d	2s	
£5 & £50 Group 1b, rest Grp 3	4049	30/06/1922	20,400		30,000	2,400			18,000	
	4111	19/09/1922								
	4316	06/07/1923	42,000	6,000	30,000	9,000			15,000	
	4535	07/05/1924	12,000	18,000	18,000	6,000			12,000	
	4832	24/07/1925	60,000	36,000	36,000	12,000			18,000	
	5136	02/07/1926	18,000	30,000	30,000	18,000			24,000	
	5448	22/07/1927	24,000	60,000	30,000	6,000			12,000	
	5616	13/10/1927								
	5833	01/08/1928	24,000	60,000	36,000	15,000			15,000	
	6176	16/08/1929	30,000	60,000	30,000	6,000		30,000		
	6393	12/11/1929							18,000	
Group 4	6552	22/07/1930	12,000	36,000		18,000		6,000	18,000	
	6998/3	22/06/1931	12,000	36,000		3,000		24,000	12,000	
	7369/3	29/07/1932	30,000	36,000		9,000		12,000	18,000	
	7746/3	15/07/1933	12,000	42,000		18,000		6,000	6,000	
	8063	14/02/1934								
	8150	16/07/1934	18,000	42,000		3,600		24,000	12,000	
	8663/3	14/08/1935	15,000	60,000	3,000	6,000		21,000	12,000	
	9128/3	26/06/1936		48,000		9,000		9,000	6,000	
	9884/1	09/07/1937	24,000	90,000	3,000					
	9935/3	06/08/1937				9,000		24,000	18,000	
	378/3	22/07/1938	12,000	60,000	3,000	18,000		24,000	12,000	
	924/1	07/06/1939							90,000	
	924/3	18/08/1939	1,200	120,000	2,400	6,000		12,000		
	1363/3	09/07/1940			1,800	12,000		6,000		
	1638/3	29/05/1941	15,000	75,000	6,000	12,000		24,000		
	1819/6	25/03/1942		60,000		12,000		18,000		
	2023/5	09/03/1943	18,000	120,000	4,800	24,000		18,000	18,000	
	2261/3	19/06/1944	48,000		15,000	9,000		6,000		
	2451/2	01/06/1945								
	2734/3	20/08/1946		3,000						
	2946/2	12/06/1947	12,000	60,000				12,000	12,000	
	3048/1	29/09/1947	6,000	30,000	3,000	6,000				
	3262/1	10/06/1948	60,000	240,000	18,000	60,000		60,000	60,000	
	3688	09/08/1949	6,000	36,000	12,000				3,000	
	4137/1	20/07/1950						6,000	9,000	24,000
	4612/1	23/11/1951	21,000	60,000	18,000				42,000	24,000
	5107/1	16/09/1952			9,000			30,000	30,000	24,000
	5627/1	18/09/1953	12,000		16,020	7,020			6,000	
	6096/1	11/11/1954	26,040		18,240			21,840	28,620	
	6712/1	29/09/1955			18,000	5,040		32,040	13,020	
	Grp 5	7223/1	09/07/1956		82,200	22,320	9,000	26,400	26,940	
		8389/1	26/03/1958							
8793/1		04/11/1958	4,560	36,660	16,260	5,400	21,240	21,480	5,040	
Totals	Printings		28	28	26	29	6	26	26	
	Stamps		595,200	1,642,860	429,840	335,460	137,520	513,060	506,040	

The Impressed Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Jamaica

Crown Agents requisition books data – page 2 of 4

	Reqn no	Dispatch date	2s6d	3s	4s	4s6d	5s	6s	7s6d	
£5 & £50 Group 1b, rest Grp 3	4049	30/06/1922		3,600	2,400			2,400	900	
	4111	19/09/1922								
	4316	06/07/1923		3,000	1,200				1,200	
	4535	07/05/1924		6,000	6,000		12,000	3,000	3,000	
	4832	24/07/1925		3,600	12,000			1,800		
	5136	02/07/1926		4,800	1,200			3,000	1,800	
	5448	22/07/1927		6,000	12,000			1,500	1,500	
	5616	13/10/1927							9,000	
	5833	01/08/1928		3,000	3,000			6,000	12,000	
	6176	16/08/1929		6,000	6,000					
6393	12/11/1929									
Group 4	6552	22/07/1930		6,000	12,000			6,000	3,000	
	6998/3	22/06/1931								
	7369/3	29/07/1932		6,000	3,000			1,200		
	7746/3	15/07/1933			6,000					
	8063	14/02/1934								
	8150	16/07/1934		6,000				1,200	3,000	
	8663/3	14/08/1935		3,000	1,200			1,200	3,600	
	9128/3	26/06/1936		3,000	3,000		3,000	1,200	1,800	
	9884/1	09/07/1937						3,000		
	9935/3	06/08/1937		3,000	3,000		3,000		1,500	
	378/3	22/07/1938		6,000	6,000		6,000	3,000	6,000	
	924/1	07/06/1939								
	924/3	18/08/1939	6,000	2,400	2,400		3,000	2,400	600	
	1363/3	09/07/1940	6,000	6,000	6,000		6,000		6,000	
	1638/3	29/05/1941	1,200	6,000	3,000		6,000	3,000		
	1819/6	25/03/1942	9,000	3,000	9,000		12,000	3,000	6,000	
	2023/5	09/03/1943	9,000	6,000	9,000		6,000	2,000	6,000	
	2261/3	19/06/1944	12,000	9,000	3,000		18,000	3,000		
	2451/2	01/06/1945	6,000					3,000	3,000	
	2734/3	20/08/1946	9,000			1,200				
	2946/2	12/06/1947			1,800	1,200	6,000	2,400	1,200	
	3048/1	29/09/1947	18,000		1,200	1,500	9,000	1,200		
	3262/1	10/06/1948	18,000	15,000	12,000	3,000	18,000	9,000	15,000	
	3688	09/08/1949	15,000		6,000	1,500	30,000	6,000		
	4137/1	20/07/1950	6,000	9,000	6,000	3,000		3,000	3,000	
	4612/1	23/11/1951	3,000	9,000	9,000	3,600	12,000		30,000	
	5107/1	16/09/1952	30,000	18,000	3,000	6,000	30,000	18,000	3,000	
	5627/1	18/09/1953	6,000	19,020	8,040	1,920	8,040		26,040	
	6096/1	11/11/1954	23,400	7,800	15,720	2,820	38,820	4,620	31,200	
	6712/1	29/09/1955	16,020	12,000	7,020	6,000	45,000		35,040	
	Grp 5	7223/1	09/07/1956	21,840	12,600	11,220	960			
		8389/1	26/03/1958							
8793/1		04/11/1958	15,900	12,540	8,820	4,320	18,000	600	12,000	
Totals	Printings		19	30	33	13	20	27	27	
	Stamps		231,360	216,360	200,220	37,020	289,860	95,720	226,380	

The Impressed Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Jamaica

Crown Agents requisition books data – page 3 of 4

	Reqn no	Dispatch date	10s	15s	£1	£2	£3	£4	£5	
£5 & £50 Group 1b, rest Grp 3	4049	30/06/1922	5,400	1,800	3,600	1,200		600		
	4111	19/09/1922							3,000	
	4316	06/07/1923	6,000	3,000	3,000				3,000	
	4535	07/05/1924	21,000	600	1,200	1,800		600		
	4832	24/07/1925		3,000	2,400	3,000		300		
	5136	02/07/1926	12,000	3,000	3,600			600		
	5448	22/07/1927	12,000	3,000	3,000			300		
	5616	13/10/1927								
	5833	01/08/1928	12,000	6,000	12,000	3,000		600		
	6176	16/08/1929	6,000	2,400	2,400	1,200		900		
6393	12/11/1929									
Group 4	6552	22/07/1930	12,000	6,000	6,000	1,800		1,200		
	6998/3	22/06/1931	6,000		6,000	1,500			1,500	
	7369/3	29/07/1932	6,000	3,000	1,200	2,400		600		
	7746/3	15/07/1933	6,000		6,000					
	8063	14/02/1934								
	8150	16/07/1934	12,000	3,000	3,000			360	120	
	8663/3	14/08/1935	6,000	4,500	7,500	2,100		300	600	
	9128/3	26/06/1936	3,000	3,000				600	300	
	9884/1	09/07/1937	15,000							
	9935/3	06/08/1937		3,000	7,200	1,800		300	300	
	378/3	22/07/1938	6,000	6,000	2,400	1,200		600	600	
	924/1	07/06/1939								
	924/3	18/08/1939	9,000	6,000	6,000	2,400		1,200	600	
	1363/3	09/07/1940	6,000	3,000	9,000	3,000		300	600	
	1638/3	29/05/1941	9,000	9,000				1,500	300	
	1819/6	25/03/1942	12,000	9,000		6,000			1,200	
	2023/5	09/03/1943	24,000	6,000	12,000	6,000		1,200	1,200	
	2261/3	19/06/1944	30,000	15,000	15,000	3,000		3,600	3,000	
	2451/2	01/06/1945			12,000	6,000				
	2734/3	20/08/1946			3,000			1,200		
	2946/2	12/06/1947	9,000		600			900	2,400	
	3048/1	29/09/1947	6,000		6,000	1,200			600	
	3262/1	10/06/1948	48,000	24,000	36,000	18,000		4,800	2,400	
	3688	09/08/1949		12,000	3,000				1,500	
	4137/1	20/07/1950	24,000	9,000	6,000	2,400	1,200	6,000	600	
	4612/1	23/11/1951	12,000	21,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	1,200	6,000	
	5107/1	16/09/1952		15,000	6,000			600		
	5627/1	18/09/1953		14,040	2,040	900	6,600	1,200	900	
	6096/1	11/11/1954	14,820	27,000	13,320	7,800	3,240	4,920	5,700	
	6712/1	29/09/1955	6,000	20,040	8,040	7,020	6,000	5,040	5,700	
	Grp 5	7223/1	09/07/1956	14,400	30,540	5,520	5,580	6,540	3,480	3,420
		8389/1	26/03/1958		9,000	7,080		3,720	2,940	
8793/1		04/11/1958	9,900	23,940	9,900	5,160	5,580	3,900	3,960	
Totals	Printings		31	32	35	26	8	31	25	
	Stamps		380,520	304,860	234,000	98,460	38,880	51,840	49,500	

The Impressed Adhesive Revenue Stamps of Jamaica

Crown Agents requisition books data – page 4 of 4

	Reqn no	Dispatch date	£10	£15	£20	£30	£50	£100	£500	Total for all values	
£5 & £50 Group 1b, rest Grp 3	4049	30/06/1922					480	480		93,660	
	4111	19/09/1922								3,000	
	4316	06/07/1923			300			300		123,000	
	4535	07/05/1924	600				600	600		123,000	
	4832	24/07/1925		300	300			300		189,000	
	5136	02/07/1926				300				150,300	
	5448	22/07/1927	300		300			600		172,500	
	5616	13/10/1927								9,000	
	5833	01/08/1928	300	300		300		900		209,400	
	6176	16/08/1929			300			300		181,500	
6393	12/11/1929								18,000		
Group 4	6552	22/07/1930	1,200	600						145,800	
	6998/3	22/06/1931								102,000	
	7369/3	29/07/1932			600	300		600		129,900	
	7746/3	15/07/1933								102,000	
	8063	14/02/1934					6,000	6,000		12,000	
	8150	16/07/1934		120		120				128,520	
	8663/3	14/08/1935		300	300					147,600	
	9128/3	26/06/1936				300				91,200	
	9884/1	09/07/1937								135,000	
	9935/3	06/08/1937	300							74,400	
	378/3	22/07/1938	300	300	300	300				174,000	
	924/1	07/06/1939								90,000	
	924/3	18/08/1939	600	600						184,800	
	1363/3	09/07/1940		300						72,000	
	1638/3	29/05/1941	1,500					600	120	173,220	
	1819/6	25/03/1942		300	600	600			1,200	162,900	
	2023/5	09/03/1943	300	600	300			600		293,000	
	2261/3	19/06/1944	1,200	600	300	600				195,300	
	2451/2	01/06/1945	1,200		600	600				32,400	
	2734/3	20/08/1946								17,400	
	2946/2	12/06/1947								121,500	
	3048/1	29/09/1947	600	600						90,900	
	3262/1	10/06/1948	2,400	1,200	1,200				900	726,900	
	3688	09/08/1949		240	240	240		600	240	133,560	
	4137/1	20/07/1950		300	300	600		600		120,000	
	4612/1	23/11/1951	600	600	600	300			300	286,200	
	5107/1	16/09/1952	900	900	600	900		300	300	226,500	
	5627/1	18/09/1953	900	300	900	300		600		138,780	
	6096/1	11/11/1954	2,100	900	1,320	900		300	300	301,740	
	6712/1	29/09/1955	660	1,200	1,200	600		600	300	251,580	
	Grp 5	7223/1	09/07/1956	2,160	960	1,140	1,020	540	540	660	289,980
		8389/1	26/03/1958	300	360	480	360	360	240		24,840
8793/1		04/11/1958	1,440	1,200	1,140	1,200	1,200	1,200	300	252,840	
Totals	Printings		21	23	22	19	6	20	10	647	
	Stamps		19,860	13,080	13,320	9,840	9,180	16,260	4,620	6,701,120	