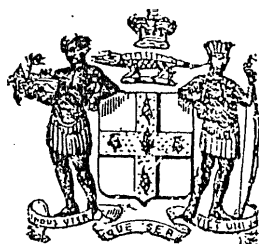


GEOFF C. GUNTER,
President.

ASTLEY CLERK,
Vice-President.



Jamaica Philatelic Society Exhibition 1921

AT THE ROOMS OF
THE JAMAICA IMPERIAL ASSOCIATION,
KINGSTON,
MARCH, 7TH-11TH.

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HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.,
The King of Philatelists, the Beloved and Honoured
Sovereign of The British Empire, and
"of Jamaica Supreme Lord."

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR LESLIE
PROBYN. K.C.M.G. GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA AND ITS
DEPENDENCIES.

In dedicating this brochure commemorative of our first Philatelic Exhibition to Your Excellency, we have been prompted by the apparent kindly interest you have taken in Philatelic matters affecting our Island home. We refer specially to the Current 10/- stamp, the first to state and carry His Majesty's ancient title as "Supreme Lord of Jamaica," and to the new Pictorial series, portraying so many historical and familiar subjects.

So far as is known, Your Excellency's Philatelic interest is purely spontaneous, and the recent arranging of the long neglected Post Office collection, the formation of the War collection at the Museum, while they may have been due to the initiative of the responsible officials, it would seem clear that their efforts must have received Your Excellency's support. For these things we are grateful, as they vindicate and support the claim made by Philatelists that these often disparaged "scraps of paper" possess great informative and historical value, and for those reasons are also educational.

To us at least, Your Excellency's apparent interest has taken proper and excellent form in the new Pictorial series. The

4d. stamp portraying the Exhibition building of 1891, has been the means of discovering and correcting an appalling ignorance of that venture and naturally of Jamaica's history. This is but one effect of these scraps of paper, each of which has its particular and similar influence.

We crave your Excellency's leave to hope for your encouragement in the effort which we make to popularise by means of postage stamps, the study of the History and Geography, both political and economical, the industry and the art of the Nations of the World.



Message from F. H. Vallancey, Esq.,
the popular proprietor of the very
popular Weekly Journal "Stamp
Collecting."

—o:o—

*To the Members of the Jamaica Philatelic
Society:*

My hearty congratulations on the holding
of your first Philatelic Exhibition. I trust
it will be the first of many, and that your ef-
forts to aid Philatelic propaganda will be so
successful as to cause you to need an extra
volume for your members' roll.

We, at home, are gratified to know that
our efforts are reflected in the distant parts of
the Empire, and such similarity of effort is
viewed by us with every sympathy, as it is pro-
moted by an interest in common which helps to
bring and keep us close in touch with each
other.

Your Society deserves great credit for this
effort, and in order to help, stimulate and keep
alive our common interest, I offer two free sub-
scriptions for one year to my Journal, to be
disposed of as your committee may deem pro-
per.

Again wishing your Society every success.

Faithfully yours,

F. HUGH VALLANCY,

89 Farrington St., London E.C.4.

INTRODUCTION.

We ask the indulgence of all our friends who may be interested enough to patronize our Exhibition; as it is the first that we have held, and unfortunately for us, we are at the moment learners from our own experience; that of others, although appealed for, has been denied to us, and such resources as we may possess, have had to be used.

If we interest and please you, we shall feel amply rewarded as that has been our object; and if you find subjects for friendly and helpful criticism, please point them out, we shall be grateful for your advice, as we really need it, and we will endeavour to "do better next time": but on this occasion, please accept our modest efforts as put forth with the best intentions, with the hope and desire to interest and please.

There have been two Societies which in the past existed here: The Kingston Philatological Society and the Jamaica Philatelic Association. The Jamaica Philatelic Society was born from the long dormant elements of these two societies with a membership of seven, and in a little less than a year, we have increased that number nearly fourfold, but there are still many who should come in, and this means is taken to cordially invite them to do so.

We have carried on our work under many hardships, one of the most serious of which is the inclusion of used postage stamps in the dutiable schedule of the Import Tariff Law. To the average schoolboy, whose interest we awake, this proves an insurmountable barrier, and is an extremely efficient means to place this pleasant aid to his education, beyond his reach. It does not exist in England, America, or other large and advanced countries, but does exist in some few, small, and unimportant places, such as Grenada, B.W.I., with which Jamaica needs to be classed on this subject. Even such a place as Zanzibar has recognized the wrong it was doing to the young and interested members of its community, and has repealed the Law. A point which may be worth considering is: that it is not only possible, but very probable that the levying of duty on such an item, will kill the interest and desire, and altogether remove at best a trifling and precarious source of revenue, but if the desire is allowed to develop and expand: we don't say fostered; of itself it creates a steady and reliable source of revenue to the Post Office, from the postage which must be and is very willingly expend-

ed on the increased volume of mail matter sent within and without the island.

In addition, there is the huge quantity of unused stamps absorbed by collectors, for which the Government gets the cash, but for which no service, and consequently no expenditure, is required. From the point of Revenue is it worth the while of the Government to encourage, or at least refrain from blocking and handicapping the growth of this pastime?

The Jamaica Philatelic Society's Exhibition, 1921.

We have tried to get together on exhibit the best collections of Postage Stamps to be found in Jamaica. Whether we have succeeded or not cannot be stated, as we are a very young Society and our membership is small.

The idea of an exhibition at all is ambitious, but we have the conceit to think its objects are worthy; they are to interest, to awaken interest in Philately, to advertise Jamaica. We are sure of doing the last, as copies of this Catalogue have been sent throughout the World, but our success on the first two points is entirely dependent on your verdict, and will be reflected on our member roll.

It will be quite impossible to give here comprehensive data of all the issues and stamps on exhibition, but it seems safe to hazard the guess that the greatest interest will centre around those stamps which are the outcome of the Great War of 1914-18; next in order will come our old favourites, the British Colonies, and then the countries of individual choice.

Developing these notes along those lines, the data relative to the War issues is as comprehensive as space will permit, but that relative to the other groups has necessarily suffered.

The non-competitive exhibit of War issues made by the Society, will, we think, be found to be fairly comprehensive, although one misses the rarities of Baghdad, Bushire, Long Island, Salonika; but with these notable exceptions, the British Occupation and War issues, are comprehensively, and in some instances profusely represented, including several rare errors and varieties of particular issues.

The foreign section is well represented by Belgian and Belgian-Congo issues which are complete, as well as those issued by this heroic little country for its occupation of German terrain, placed side by side with those issued by Germany during its barbarous occupation of Belgium.

France is represented by all its issues, and those for the Red Cross made by her several Colonies, but the French occupation

stamps for the Cameroons and Togoland, although showing one or two fairly rare specimens, are as a whole poor.

The French issues for the occupation of the Sarre region are also seen, and a fairly comprehensive lot have been got together otherwise.

Italy although an ally by treaty of the Austro-German Alliance, refused to take up arms with them, the then Italian Premier claiming that no cause of war within the meaning of the treaty had been disclosed, and condemned the action of the Austro-German Empires as a "perilous adventure". She eventually joined forces with the Entente Allies May 23rd, 1915, the great prize for her being that "Italia Irredenta"; territory stretching from the Italian border and the Alps east around the northern and north-eastern coasts of the Adriatic, populated for the most part by people of Italian origin, language, and sympathy, but which for long years had been controlled by Austria. In common with us, Italy suffered reverses, but her, with out Joint, victory is fixed by the over-printed issues of Austria, "Regno d'Italia, Trentinno, 3rd Nov., 1918", "Regno d'Italia Venezia Giulia 3.11.18". Other stamps of Italy overprinted similarly were later issued for the redeemed territory, specimens of these also are shown.

Japan, our far eastern ally, has not been responsible for any true Philatelic souvenir of the War. The joint occupation by her with Australian and New Zealand forces of the German South Pacific or Oceanic Colonies did not produce stamps overprinted in Japanese. The sphere administered by her, north of the equator, used the captured German stamps, cancelled by the name seals of certain Japanese officers. No special issues of any kind were made.

America coming in late, April 6th, 1917, made no special issues until the war was over, and contented herself with a very mediocre Victory Stamp in 1919.

Great Britain of all the Entente Allies has issued no Red Cross, War, Victory or Peace Stamps of any kind, although compelled to heavily increase the rates of postage.

Very little attention has been given to enemy issues, the only exhibit of these being the German stamps issued for the occupation of Belgium, and these have been included only for effect. This, in our way of thinking, is as it should be, and although that attitude is condemned by many, we would merely remind them that Seebeck is a German name, it signifies a deal that is worst in Philately; fraudulent, speculative issues, and items of that nature. They are excluded from our Catalogues and collections. The German War Issues are tainted in the same way, and so apart from any ques-

tion of sentiment, one seems to take a considerable risk to invest in them even at the present low value of the mark, still let those who want them, have them, we dont. The same remarks apply more or less to the issues of the Allies of the Central Powers.

The cessation of hostilities, and the dawn of Peace, brought the creation of many newly independent states, and necessarily postal issues from them recording their political freedom. A fair representative exhibition of these is made, but as the greater number of these states have endeavoured to capitalise their Philatelic possibilities, we have been deluged with a rain of new issues which threatens to swamp us, so that it has been necessary to call a halt in our efforts to keep floating with the tide, and get out of it.

THE CATALOGUE.

The Societies' exhibition of War Issues has been arranged in three groups.—

BRITISH to include Occupation, War Tax, Red Cross and Peace issues.

FOREIGN consisting of similar allied issues and special charity issues by neutrals.

ARMISTICE: The first issues of newly freed states, Plebiscite issues, etc.

Each section is dealt with in Alphabetical order, the issues of colonies being grouped with those, if any, of the Mother Country; where no issues have been made by the Mother Country, as in the case of Great Britain, each colony is treated independently, and placed in proper Alphabetical order.

BRITISH.

ANTIGUA.—The ordinary $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp of the issue of 1908, was overprinted with the words, "War Stamp" in one line of sans-serif capitals and placed on sale in September, 1916, to provide the means for the payment of a tax of that sum on all correspondence. They were in issue for a year and were succeeded in October, 1917 by an exactly similar issue, but with the overprint in Red.

In order to combine the usual postage of 1d with the new tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a new die for a $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp was prepared and the issue of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp printed in Orange and overprinted as before in black, was made in August, 1918.

The Colonial authorities perpetrated an error of some significance in the preparation of the die for this stamp, as while it is positively a Georgian issue pure and simple, the design which is from the seal of the Colony, states that Edward VII. is King. This is comprehensible as far as the other current issues are concerned as they are printed from the old die made in 1903, but a new die, such as for this $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp, prepared during the reign of His Majesty, King George V. should have made some attempt to be guilty of the facts.

BAHAMAS.—In 1916 by an arrangement between the Imperial and Canadian Military authorities, regular troops which had been used to garrison these islands, were withdrawn for service in France, and were replaced by Canadian volunteer detachments. With this change came the necessity for a Special Delivery Service

by the Post Offices, but a spirit of topsy-turveydom, Gilbertian one might say, prevailed. The current 5d. stamp of the Bahamas was locally overprinted "Special Delivery" in large serif capitals in two lines in black and was placed on sale at OTTAWA; for speeding up mail to the Bahamas, and the Canadian Special Delivery Stamp was placed on sale at NASSAU, for speeding mail to Canada. Covers showing these stamps, the Bahamas Special Delivery used with Canadian Stamps from Canada, and the Canadian Special Delivery with the Bahamas 1d. Stamp from Nassau, are shown.

All the errors of this issue, except pair one without overprint of which only 5 are said to exist, are shown.

In May, 1917, a long delayed charity issue appeared. The 1d. Stamp of the 1910 issue in the design of that of 1901, was overprinted in London with a Red Cross and the date "1.1.17" below, and issued as stated. No variety of importance is known.

In July 1918 a special printing of the 5d. Stamp in the same design on C.A.C. paper and overprinted "Special Delivery" in sans-serif capitals in London was issued. No variety of importance is known. In February, 1918, the current Georgian designs of the 2d. and 1d. and 1/ values with a new issue of a 3d. Stamp in the design of the 1901 issue printed in purple on yellow paper were locally overprinted "War Tax" in one line of medium serif capitals and issued. The first two values were claimed to be postal necessities, because of increased rates, and the last two are said to have been fiscal necessities. All values show important varieties, the first three exist with double overprint, Inverted overprint, the 1/ is known with double overprint. All the normal stamps, with the varieties named, except the 1/ double, are shown.

A London prepared issue of these War Tax Stamps had been ordered but failed to arrive, and in June, 1918, there was a shortage of the 1d. Stamp. A stop gap issue of the 1910, 1d. Stamp overprinted locally as above was made. Varieties showing inverted overprint and double overprint exist. All are shown.

In the same month the London prepared issue made its appearance the same values and designs overprinted with the same words in tall thin sans-serif capitals in one line, except the 3d. which was similarly overprinted, but in heavy, block type, sans-serif capitals. The overprint on the 1/ is in red.

About this time the 5d. Stamp in the same design as before, was issued in new colours, centre gray-black, frame violet. A supply was overprinted in London "Special Delivery" in tall thin sans-serif capitals in red. No varieties are known.

In January, 1918 another Charity issue was made. The 1d.

Stamp of 1910 overprinted in London "War Charity 3.6.18" in three lines in red. A sheet with double impression was found. Specimens of both normal and double impression are shown.

The 3d. Stamp of the previous design was now issued in new colours, centre grey-black, frame brown, and a supply was overprinted in the same block type as before. In July 1919 yet another London overprinted issue made its appearance. The same values and designs overprinted in two lines. The ½d. in red, 1d. in black, in small block type, sans-serif capitals, the 1/ in the same type, but in red, and the 3d. in similar, but larger type, in black.

Early in 1920, a Peace issue of five values ½d., 1d., 2d., 3d., and 1/, in a new and special design was made.

This seems to bring the Bahamas War Issues to a close, at least we hope so, and heave a sigh of relief, the pace has been hot.

BARBADOS issued in October, 1917, a War Tax 1d Stamp, the Georgian 1d. of the 1912 issue to pay increased postage rates. This stamp was overprinted in London with the words "WAR TAX" in tall thin sans-serif capitals in black. No variety is known, but a new printing in 1918 appears on slightly different paper and in a lighter shade.

BERMUDA to conform with new postal regulations, locally overprinted their 1d. Stamp of the 1910 issue with the words "War Tax" in black in one line, in medium serif capitals. The type of the overprint was changed in March, 1920.

BRITISH GUIANA adopting new postal rates, issued the Georgian 2c. Stamp of 1913, locally overprinted "War Tax" in black with serif capitals and lower case type in two lines in January, 1918. No varieties of note are recorded, but we show a block in which the top left hand stamp is overprinted "WAF".

BRITISH HONDURAS.—While the German raiders "Karlsruhe" and "Dresden" were at large and very active, a consignment of the Georgian 1c. 2c. 5c. issue of 1913 had been prepared for despatch to the colony, and in order to readily identify and demonetise them if captured by the enemy, they were overprinted with a "Moire" pattern in pale purple. The stamps reached the colony safely and were issued in November and December, 1915. In August, 1916, to pay additional postal duties, the 1c. was locally overprinted "War" in small serif capitals.

In 1917, the ordinary 1c. Stamp from plates 1 and 2, but without the Moire overprint, were overprinted similarly "WAR". The two plates may be distinguished by the shades, plate 1 is in yellow-green, and plate 2 in blue-green. A new value was added to the

general series, 3c. Orange and a supply was placed on issue bearing the same overprint.

In 1918, the 1c. from plate 2, and the 3c. orange received a new overprint, the same word, but in larger sans-serif capitals.

CAMEROONS.—Not long after the declaration of War, British and French expeditions invaded and began the conquest of this ex-German Colony, and although the territory was not finally subdued until February, 1916, the occupied area by the middle of 1915 was sufficiently large to require the necessities of Civil administration, and as no stamps for postage were available, plain covers carrying an inscription to this effect and date stamped with the old German cancelling stamp were used. A large consignment of German stamps for this colony was captured on the German liner S.S. "Professor Woermann" which had been taken to Freetown, Siera Leone, as a prize of war. These stamps were overprinted at the Government Printing Office at Free Town with the capitals C.E.F. to signify "Cameroons Expeditionary Force", and new values in sterling currency. The work was done in March, 1915, and the issue of the stamps made in the captured colony and validated by Routine Order No. 259, by the Officer Commanding the Allied Forces, Brig. General C. M. Dotell, C.M.G., D.S.O., A.D.C., dated June 1st, 1915.

Values from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5/ exist, with varieties of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. each of which exists with overprint in blue, as well as in black.

Towards the close of 1915, the British forces were withdrawn and the colony handed over to the French.

CANADA was the first colony to give us War Tax issues. They were issued in February, 1915, and official correspondence indicates that they were intended for fiscal purposes only. The Georgian 5c., 20c., 50c., were overprinted with the words "WAR TAX" in medium sans-serif capitals, set diagonally and reading down. The overprint on the 5c. and 20c. is in black, on the 50c. in red. No instructions relative to their use at the time of issue, was made, and they were at once used for postage. The authorities then stated the intended use of the stamps, but there seems to be no doubt that these three values are in every respect a genuine postal issue. Late in the year, special dies of the 1c. and 2c., incorporating the words "WAR TAX" just below His Majesty's head were used for a further postal issue. They were printed in the usual colours.

In January, 1916, a new die of the 2c. was prepared which incorporated the tax of 1c. by the figure and letters 1Tc. The several varieties of shade and perforation are shown.

In September, 1916, yet a new die, very similar to the last, was prepared and used, and apparently before Die 1 was discontinued as

the colour of printing was changed to brown to conform with the Imperial colour scheme, which requires the 3c. or its equivalent value to be printed in a shade of that nature, but we find Die 1 in brown as well as carmine, and Die 2 in carmine as well as brown. The two dies are easily distinguished, in Die 1 to the left, and under the serif of the figure 1, is a small white diagonal stroke. there is also a continuous white line under the letter T. In die 2, the white stroke is absent, and the line under the letter T is short, the right portion of it is replaced by two dashes and several dots.

The new printing in brown was also responsible for several varieties of perforation and shade, all of which are shown.

CAYMAN ISLANDS adopted increased postal rates in 1916, and a small supply of the Georgian 2½d. was sent to Kingston to be overprinted and surcharged. This was done in the type of the Jamaica overprint of September, 1916, i.e. "WAR STAMP" in small serif capitals in two lines in black to which was added the surcharge 1½d. Some of these sheets appear to have been overprinted and surcharged by separate operations, as the surcharge is directly imposed on the overprint; in others, the space between the overprint and the surcharge varies greatly; and in others, both surcharge and overprint appear to have been set up together, as the spacing is uniform.

The news of this issue got abroad and the demand for the stamps was so great, that it would have been futile to attempt to supply it from the stock then available, and an expected shipment of the 2½d. stamp from London was awaited. It arrived, and received the Jamaica overprint of March, 1917, and the two types were issued from the Caymans in February, 1917.

This was followed by a London overprinted issue in September, 1917. The same stamp with overprint of the same words in black, but in one line of tall sans-serif capitals, and similar surcharge.

In 1919, the ½d. stamp was similarly overprinted, but without surcharge, in London, and a special printing of the 2½d. stamp in Orange was made, to which was applied an overprint and surcharge similar to the last.

In 1920, the 2d. stamp was overprinted and surcharged at Kingston, in very small sans-serif capitals. A further printing exactly similar, but in red, was made. This printing was condemned, and the supply destroyed.

CEYLON increased her postal rates in 1918, and having immediate need of stamps to conform with them, overprinted the 2c., 3c., 5c., with the words "WAR STAMP". A supply of the 5c. both of the normal and War Stamp issues were surcharged "One Cent"

in words. A specimen of the one cent on 5c. War Stamp with double overprint is shown. The issue was made in Nov. 1918.

DOMINICA.—Increased postal rates called for War Tax Stamps in 1916. A supply of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Stamp was overprinted in small sans-serif capitals in two lines in red, with the words "WAR TAX" "One Half-penny", and issued in July, 1916. This appears to be an anomaly, as the surcharge did not raise the value of the stamp to 1d., and as the original value was $\frac{1}{2}$ d. it seems that the surcharge was unnecessary.

The authorities appeared to have recognized this, as on a locally overprinted issue of the same stamp, made in March, 1918, the overprint was confined to the words "WAR TAX" only, in one line, in the same type as before, but in black.

In June, 1918, a London overprinted issue was made, consisting of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. overprinted "WAR TAX" in large heavy block type sans-serif capitals in one line in black, the 3d with the same overprint in red, and a special printing of the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in Orange, similarly overprinted in smaller letters, and surcharged 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. with short parallel bars on either side cancelling the original value, both overprint and surcharge are in red.

EAST AFRICA.—The campaign against this German Colony was begun by General Smuts (now Premier of the Union of South Africa), operating from the South-west; later a Belgian expedition invaded from the east, from the Congo State; still later, after the Portugese became active allies of ours in March, 1916, an expedition of theirs invaded from the south-east, from their Colonies of Nyassa and Mozambique; and another British force in which a Jamaica contingent fought, invaded from the North, British East Africa. Of all the German Colonies, this was the most difficult to subdue.

About March, 1915, a small island off the coast was captured by the British, from which the first stamps appeared, various designs overprinted on German fiscal stamps, and in 1916, on stamps of India which had previously been overprinted I.E.F. A great deal of argument for and against the authenticity of these issues, has been advanced, but apparently nothing decisive or authoritative has yet been produced.

The first officially authenticated issue consisted of 5 values of the Georgian issue for Nyassaland, $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, 3d, 4d, 1/ overprinted with the letters N.F. authorized by the Governor of Nyassaland, Sir Geo. Smith at the request of General Northey, Commanding the Nyassa-Rhodesian Force, August, 1916.

When the Colony was finally subdued, the stamps of British-

East Africa and Uganda, all values, were overprinted G.E.A. and issued, May, 1917.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—A War Tax issue consisting of the ½d, 1d, and 1/ values of the current issue was made by overprinting them with the words "WAR STAMP" in type very similar to the first Jamaica overprint. The stamps were placed on sale on November, 1918. The rare first shilling and subsequent shades are shown.

FIJI issued the current ½d. and 1d. stamps overprinted with the words "WAR STAMP" in black in sans-serif capitals early in 1916.

GIBRALTAR issued one "WAR TAX" Stamp overprinted locally in black; the ½d. George in April, 1918. It exists in shades, and a curious variety is shown in the printing of the stamp itself, the letter F in "Halfpenny" having the foot slightly elongated to the right, so that the letter looks like a broken E.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS joined the ranks of War Tax Stamp issuing colonies in September, 1918, by issuing the current Georgian 1d. overprinted in black "War Tax", in type very similar to the first London overprint applied to the Bahamas. Shades are shown.

GOLD COAST also issued a War Tax Stamp about September, 1918, by overprinting and surcharging the current Georgian 1d. "War Tax one penny" in two lines in black in type very similar to that used for the first Dominica ½d. and creating a similar anomaly as the stamps were sold at the original face value of 1d. each. Shades are shown.

GRENADA adopted new postal regulations necessitating a War Tax issue, which appeared on June 1st., 1916. The current Georgian 1d. was locally overprinted "WAR TAX" in black in one line of large serif capitals. Minor varieties showing small A in War and Tax, respectively, as well as shades are shown.

About October, 1916, a London overprinted issue in black in about the same type as used for Gilbert-Ellice issue, made its appearance.

INDIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.—The Indian Empire promptly answered the call of War, and very soon contingents of its magnificent fighters had taken over their "section of the line" in France, side by side with English regular troops.

The entire Georgian series of Indian stamps up to and including one Rupee were overprinted in black in Roman capitals, I E.F., for sale at the field post offices in any theatre in which In-

dian forces operated. The Rupee being currency of a silver standard, was subject to fluctuations in value in the several countries where these troops were fighting, so that without some such distinctive mark as was applied to these stamps, it would have been possible to buy them in countries where the exchange was favourable and send them back to India at a considerable profit. The Revenue of India was thus protected and a lasting memorial to her stalwart fighters established.

All the stamps are shown in shades where these exist, and one of the varieties, i.e. the 3 pies with no period after F.

JAMAICA effected legislation in March, 1916, for the imposition of a War Tax of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on first class mail, 3d on Telegrams, and on parcels arriving in the island. It will be noted that the 3d tax was purely fiscal. The necessary stamps were provided by locally overprinting the current $\frac{1}{2}$ d. i.e. the issue of 1906, and the current Georgian 3d, with the words "War Stamp" in black in one line of small Roman capitals. The issue was made on April 1st, and was available for ordinary postage. A variety of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. without period was found, and the 3d. was noted to be the then believed obsolete "white back". Both stamps also showed a variety reading "WARISTAMP". The major varieties, double overprint, and inverted, were posthumous discoveries, and did not make their appearance until the issue had become obsolete, their history however, is well known and they are authentic.

About May-June the 3d. with same overprint, but on different papers, i.e. Orange Yellow, and Lemon Yellow paper was issued. Each paper shows the two varieties named above, "no stop" and "WARISTAMP".

The overprinting of the stamps in one line had proved unsatisfactory, and effort to get better centering was made by experimenting on the newly issued $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. Orange, by overprinting it with the same type and words, but altering the setting to two lines, and on September 1st, the issue was made, followed a little later by the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 3d. with the new overprint, the 3d. again appearing on the two papers. The same varieties occurred, but the WARISTAMP of this issue does not show a well defined capital 'I' as in the last but appears to be a space block insufficiently depressed and allowed to print, but the no stop variety on Orange Yellow paper is unknown locally, although it is catalogued by Gibbons.

In December, from a new printing, the famous "Tamp error" was found, i.e. S omitted from the word "stamp". The Postal Authorities apparently promptly learned of its existence and corrected it by inserting the missing letter by hand on such stock as remained, thus creating yet another variety, as the letter was inserted any-

how, spaced far away from the rest of the word, inverted at any angle, etc., some copies show the work very carefully done. Both the error and correction exist on Orange Yellow and on Lemon Yellow paper, and on the 1½d. value as well as the 3d. it is not known on the ½d.

A similar variety to which little prominence has been given, but which from local data, appears to be of greater value, exists on the ½d. and 1½d. Some sheets had one stamp with the letter R omitted from W A R, this was apparently discovered before issue and a similar hand correction applied. One of these specimens shown has the R impressed twice. Very few of these varieties are known, probably not 12 of each.

In March, 1917, the 1½d. stamp was issued with a new overprint, the same words in two lines in black, but in larger capitals, the ½d. and 3d. followed shortly after with similar overprint. The variety of note, is the "no stop" which appeared in all values. A little known variety of some importance, caused by poor registering of the sheet in the press, appears in this overprint, reading "WAR" "STAMP". The last row of stamps on the sheet show the word STAMP, only.

Through all these local printings, many minor varieties exist, most of which are shown. The ½d, 1½d., and 3d, of this printing, with respectively overprint on back only, double overprint inverted overprint, are not regarded by local philatelists as genuine, and are therefore omitted.

In September, 1919 the 1½d. Contingent Stamp, depicting one of the local contingents embarking for the War Zone was issued. It exists in several shades and a variety of some importance, a re-entry of the die is shown. The 1½ Orange and the 1½d. War Stamp became obsolete.

In October, 1919 the ½d. and 3d. stamps, overprinted in London in Red with the same words, but in type similar to the London overprint on the Caymans, in one line were issued. Many shades in both values exist, and the 3d is known with slightly smaller type. This issue, and with it all War Stamps became obsolete in September, 1920.

MALTA issued ½d. and 3d. War Tax Stamps in Feb. 1918. The overprint was in black in one line of capitals similar to the type used for the London-Grenada issue. The stamps overprinted were the Georgian ½d. and the Edwardian 3d. of 1903.

MARSHALL ISLANDS.—A contingent of the Australian Expeditionary Force was sent to take over from the Japanese, who had seized the group, the island of Nauru. All the German Colonial

Stamps found were taken to New Guinea, overprinted there with the letters G.R.I. and new value in sterling, and as the necessity for stamps at Nauru was small, they were issued concurrently with the similarly overprinted stamps of that Colony. The issue therefore is really one of New Guinea and not of the Marshall Islands.

The Island of Nauru, the only one of this group to pass under British Rule, used the contemporary stamps of Australia, until about October, 1915, when several of the contemporary stamps of Great Britain were specially overprinted with its name and issued there.

MECCA—popularly so called, more properly the Kingdom of Hedjaz. The Emir and Sherif declared his independence and secession from Turkey, under British Protection, and under date of August 16th, 1916, the Director General of the Survey of Egypt, gave publicity to the fact that his Department had prepared a Postage Stamp for the New Kingdom. This was the one piastre blue, which was followed by several other denominations, including a set of Postage Dues of 3 values. All are shown.

MESOPOTAMIA—Iraq in British occupation. Turkish stamps of the issue of 1913 engraved and printed by Messrs. Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. of London, were overprinted and surcharged in Indian currency. The issue was made in September, 1918 for use in this occupied territory, and as Great Britain under the Peace Treaty has accepted the mandate for its administration, the occupation and with it the issue of these stamps, may be expected to continue indefinitely. The issue is authenticated by the decree of the Dep. Director of Civil Posts appearing in the "Basara Times", of August 31st, 1918. The Territory administered lies between the lower reaches of the Tigris and Euphrates, and includes Basara and Baghdad.

Mosul, similarly part of Mesopotamia, is occupied by the British, and under their administration Turkish fiscal stamps of various designs and values were overprinted and surcharged with new values in Indian Currency, and issued in February, 1919.

MONTSERBAT issued a War Stamp in October, 1917. The Georgian ½d. overprinted "War Stamp" in Red. The same stamp was overprinted similarly in Black and issued in May, 1918, and in February, 1919 a 1½d. stamp to combine postage and tax, and overprinted as before, was issued.

NAURU, one of the Marshall Islands' group, was the only one occupied by British forces, November, 1914. The Caroline, Marianne and Marshall Islands as a whole, were occupied and administered by the Japanese. In October, 1915, the current Georgian is-

sue of Great Britain from ½d. to 10/ excluding the 1½d., 7d. 8d. 10d. were overprinted with the name of the Island, and issued.

NEW BRITAIN (German New Guinea).—A large island in the Pacific due North of Australia was partitioned in 1897 between Germany and Great Britain. The British retained the larger portion and the name of "New Guinea" was applied with the respective national prefix to distinguish one territory from the other, until the British in 1906 renamed their sphere "Papua".

A combined naval and military expedition occupied the German Section, along with their islands in the Bismarck Archipelago, in September, 1914, and after destroying the resistance offered, the Australian Government effected temporary administration.

A small stock of stamps was found at Rabbaul, overprinted G.R.I., with new value in sterling and placed on sale October 17th, 1914. A further find was made at Kaweing later in the year and similarly overprinted. During May, 1915, a supply of the Marshall Islands stamps, already overprinted and of 2d. face value, were further surcharged 1d. to relieve a shortage of this denomination.

In March, 1915 a further small find of 3, 5, 10 and 20 pfenning stamps were similarly overprinted as the first issue, but with the letters "O. S." meaning, "On Service", in addition. These were reserved for official use.

N.W. PACIFIC ISLANDS.—The seized stock of German Colonial Stamps of New Guinea which were overprinted and used by the forces of occupation, were succeeded by the current issues of Australia suitably overprinted. This new issue was ready as early as November, 1914, and for a time were used at Nauru. The issue consists of the Australian Georgian ½d, 1d, 4d, and 5d, the Kangaroo type of 2d, 2½d, 3d, 6d, 9d, 1/, 2/, 5/, 10/, and 20/ values. Of the Kangaroo type there are three varieties of watermark and all values of both types have three varieties of printing of the word 'islands', (I) both "S. S" are normal; (II) second "S" is normal; first "S" has a long tail; (III) both "S S" have long tails.

NEWFOUNDLAND issued a commemorative series of 12 values, 1c. to 36c. in January, 1919. Of the twelve values, eight record the name of one of the big engagements in which the Colony's troops fought and four values each carry the word "Ubique", significant of its naval forces.

In April, 1919 an attempt was made by Mr. Hawker to cross the Atlantic by air. The attempt was unsuccessful. A special mail had been made up, prepaid by the 3c. of the above series overprinted "First Trans-Atlantic Air Post, April, 1919" in five lines.

Both Mr. Hawker and his mail were rescued at sea and taken to England. Only 200 of these stamps are said to have been issued, of which 18 were damaged or destroyed.

Later a successful flight was made by the late Captain, afterwards Sir John Alcock, who also carried a special mail franked by specially overprinted stamps. This really was the first Trans-Atlantic Air Post, the mail having been carried from Newfoundland to Ireland by the original carrier, i.e. from Post Office of delivery to Post Office of destination. The special stamp was the 15c. Cabot, issue of 1897, overprinted "Trans-Atlantic Air Post, 1919. One Dollar", in black, in four lines.

NEW ZEALAND has contented herself with a single war stamp, the ½d. Georgian, overprinted with the words "War Stamp" with two stars above in black, but issued a very handsome Victory set of six values in 1919.

NORTH BORNEO. The Chartered Company administering this territory, presented the Red Cross Society with a number of sets of its stamps of 13 values 1c. to 25c. overprinted with a Maltese cross in Red for sale to collectors in aid of this great Charity. The stamps were placed on sale in May, 1916.

This Company has borne an evil name for debauching ~~its~~ issues of stamps for the exploiting of collectors, it has lived up to that reputation fully as in 1918 it issued a complete set of 17 values 1c. to 10 dollars, surcharged with the words "Red Cross two cents" in black, the offence was repeated in January, 1919, when the stamps were issued with a new overprint, a cross and the words "four cts" in Red. In the first instance the Company got \$19.56, and the Red Cross Society 34 cents, in the second the Company got \$19.56 and the Red Cross 68 cts., rather good business for the North Borneo Co., and barefaced bleeding of the Collector under the guise of charity; it would be a great thing, not only for Philately, but for such organizations as the Red Cross as well, if collectors would refuse to be exploited in so shameless a fashion.

PALESTINE.—Towards the close of 1917 the Turks were driven out of the Holyland, and in this campaign the first and second battalions of the British West Indies Regiment, recruited from the several islands, but consisting principally of Jamaicans, one of whom we are proud to know is a member of our Managing Committee, took very active part. They are honourably and commendably mentioned in despatches from their Commanding Officers and in G. H. Q. despatches from General Allenby, the Commander-in-Chief. Damieh Bridge is extolled as an exploit worthy of the finest troops, and the New Zealanders with whom the West Indians had been brigaded, cordially accepted them as worthy brothers in arms.

There was no faltering and Johnny Turk made their acquaintance in very unpleasant style for him, their attack was promptly and successfully driven home. The first issue of stamps was prepared by the Typographical Department of the survey of Egypt, and was made on February 10th, 1918, 1 Piastre indigo. This shade was too deep to permit the postal cancellation to be readily obvious, and on March 5th a printing in Ultramarine was issued, thus giving the first issue of 21,000 some measure of rarity.

On February 16th, 1918, to provide a stamp for local postage, a supply of the type later issued in March, overprinted 5 milliemes in English and Arabic, was issued. A regular series from 1 mil. to 20 piastres was put in hand with Messrs. Harrison & Sons of London, and these were issued at various dates from July 16th to December 27th.

During 1920, the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers at San Remo, April 25th, gave the mandate for Palestine to Great Britain, and in line with the policy declared by the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour on November 2nd, 1917, relative to the setting up of a national home for the Jewish people in Palestine, the administration was placed on the basis of a protectorate, with the Rt. Hon. Herbert L. Samuel as High Commissioner, on July 1st. A new issue of stamps has been deemed necessary, but in order to date the new political status, the E. E. F. Stamps were overprinted with the word Palestine and its equivalent in Arabic, and Hebrew. The issue was made at Jerusalem on September 1st, 1920.

ST. HELENA issued a War Tax Stamp by overprinting the Georgian 1d. with the words "War Tax, One Penny" in black in two lines, the issue was made in September, 1916. The stamps were sold for a short while at their original face value of 1d, and were then sold at 2d. thus combining the postage and tax. During 1919 the form of overprint was changed to "War Tax" in smaller type and 1d. in large heavy type.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS also issued a War Stamp in September, 1916 by overprinting the current $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp with the words "War Tax" in one line in black. A new die for a $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp to combine postage and tax was prepared, and in Aug. 1918, this stamp was issued, printed in Orange and overprinted as before.

ST. LUCIA.—In June, 1916, the Georgian 1d. was locally overprinted WAR TAX in tall sans-serif capitals in black. The issue was a small and very limited one, it was succeeded in September, 1916, by one of the same stamp, overprinted in London with the same words in black, but in one line.

ST. VINCENT issued a war stamp in June 1916, by locally

overprinting the Georgian 1d. with the words WAR STAMP in black in two lines. The work was done by means of a handstamp capable of covering two stamps at each stroke. The full stop on the second of this pair of type, was slightly elongated, giving it the appearance of a comma, this was corrected in the second printing. In both these printings the words were set 2-2½ mm. apart, in the third printing, the setting was changed to 1½ mm., and in the fourth 3½ mm. In all but the third printing stamps with double impression are known, in some instances the operator instead of moving across two stamps at a time, only moved one, and in others the double impression is created by a tremor of the hand at the moment of impact.

A London overprinted issue was made in August, 1916, and successive printings provided numerous varieties of shade.

SAMOA.—This ex-German Colony was the second to surrender to the British forces. A combined naval and military expedition organized by New Zealand arrived at Apia on August 29th, 1914, and without resistance of any kind, the German Governor, Dr. Schultz, surrendered. On the following day the Union Jack was hoisted, the formalities of occupation carried out, and British Imperial Government set up.

A total of about 75,000 stamps, ranging in face value from 3 pf. to 5 marks were found and seized, and overprinted at the office of the local gazette, the "Samoanische Zeitung" with the letters G. R. I. and new value in sterling currency.

Several varieties and rare errors exist, one of which is paradoxical, for the reason that the normal is more rare than the variety. The "1 shilling" on 1 mark is of greater rarity than the "1 shillings" on 1 mark. The issue was made September 1st. 1914.

A fair range of these stamps from ½d to 6d with some of the errors are shown.

These stamps were succeeded September 29th, 1916, by the current issues of New Zealand, a mixture of Victorian, Edwardian and Georgian types overprinted with the word Samoa. Numerous varieties of perforation and shade exist.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS made an appeal for aid for the Red Cross by overprinting the current 3 and 4ct. stamps with words "Red Cross" and additional value "2c." They were sold for 5 and 6c. respectively, but paid postage only to the extent of their original face value, the extra two cents in each case being a donation to the Red Cross funds, issued in May, 1917.

TRENGGANU made an issue in aid of the Red Cross in October,

1917, by overprinting and surcharging the current 3, 4, and 8 cts. stamps with the words "Red Cross" and additional value of 2c. Several errors are known, the least important of which, a comma instead of a full stop after the surcharge, is shown. The colour of the 4c. was subsequently changed to brown and green and this also received the overprint and surcharge. The stamps were sold at face plus additional value, but paid postage only to the amount of the original value.

TOGOLAND probably the most important of the German Colonies, at least from a military point of view; because of the very powerful wireless station erected at Kamina shortly before the outbreak of war, which linked up their whole colonial system with Berlin, was invaded early in August, no doubt a day or two after the declaration of War, as Lome, the Capital, was captured on August 7th, 1914. The Germans transferred their executive to Kamina, but surrendered unconditionally on August 26th.

The invasion and conquest of this territory was carried out jointly by British and French forces, the first operating from the Gold Coast, and the latter from Dahomey.

The Germans in their flight from Lome took with them the assets of their administration, i.e. specie, stamps, etc., and a small supply of Gold Coast stamps carried by the invaders was made to do duty at Lome, they are recognized by the German cancelling stamp, which reads "Lome—Togo—Gebelt". With the fall of Kamina, a large quantity of the German Colonial stamps were found. A small quantity of these, said to be only £410, in value, was equally divided with the French, the lot for the British forces being overprinted "Togo" Anglo-French Occupation", and that for the French; "Togo Occupation Franco-Anglaise." Subsequent printings in more than one setting, and all of them responsible for some notable errors, were made.

In May, 1915 the entire current series of the Gold Coast from ½d. to 20/ were overprinted at the Government Printing Office at Accra with the words "Togo Anglo-French occupation", in black in three lines of small Roman capitals. This printing was also responsible for several errors and varieties, the most notable of which were 1d. overprint inverted, the same value with double impression, O omitted from the word occupation, and the minor varieties of small F in French, no hyphen between Anglo-French. Several of these, including the inverted and double overprints, and "occupation" errors are shown.

In May, 1916, the same stamps were issued, with similar overprint applied in London.

TRINIDAD.—In October, 1915, the current 1d. Stamp was locally overprinted with a red cross set within a black frame and the figures "21.10.15", and issued.

In October, 1916, a similar overprint but with new date 19.10.16 was applied and issued.

In April, 1917, the Colony awoke to the profitable phase of the War Stamp craze and joined the ranks of the Colonies which had contributed, but, apparently endeavouring to make up for lost time, the type of the overprint was changed each month, as in seven months, April to October, 1917, six different types were issued with numerous varieties of shade, paper, etc., as well as some inverted, without overprint, etc.

A breathing space was given to poor collectors, until January, 1918, when the game started merrily again, a new overprint that month, and yet another in February, when the Colonial Office took action and called a halt.

TURKS ISLAND got busy in January, 1917, to contribute her quota of War Stamps, most of them were printed locally and the catalogues record a truly appalling list of errors and varieties at stupendous prices. Jamaica is not a very wealthy colony, and if the value of these errors has gone to their source, Jamaica should become the dependency, as Turks Island could easily afford to carry her. We can only show a modest few of these, inverted and double overprints, all the local normal, as well as the London overprints, are shown.

VIRGIN ISLANDS contented themselves with one straight issue of War Stamps, the 1d. and 3d. Georgian overprinted in London with the words "War Stamp" in black.

The issue was made in January, 1917, and no change whatever was made, varieties of shade exist on the 1d. stamp, and of type, a trifle smaller than the normal, on both values.

FOREIGN SECTION.

BELGIUM was the first of the Entente Allies to feel the shock of war. Invaded by the German Huns on August 2-3rd., 1914, the country, despite heroic and desperate resistance, in which a British Naval Brigade first helped at Antwerp, and the "Old Contemptibles" bore their share at Mons and elsewhere, was soon over-run, and placed under the iron heel of the cruel, vicious and barbarous German. The Belgian King and Government having been forced to quit their country along with their retreating troops, were accorded the hospitality of the French Government at Havre, and for all

the long years of war, the King of the Belgians and his Government were located there.'

Prior to the evacuation of the country a set of Red Cross Stamps allegorical in design, of 5, 10 and 20 centimes, were lithographed and put on sale at Antwerp. The stamps were sold for twice their face value. A complete set on piece of original cover, showing the special Havre post-mark, is shown.

A similar, but smaller set showing the head of King Albert was also prepared and issued at Antwerp. In January, 1915, a set similar to the first, but with the King's head substituted for the allegorical design, was prepared by Waterloo Bros. & Layton, of London, and sold at the Belgian Post Office at Havre. The same firm prepared a long set of normal issues, 1c. to 10 francs for ordinary postage, which was also sold at Havre. In 1918, these stamps were surcharged with a Red Cross and additional value equal to the original, and were sold at double the face value. In all such instances the stamps did postal duty to their original value only. The Belgian Victory sets are also shown.

Belgian Congo.—This colony surcharged the stamps of its current issue with a Red Cross and additional value. They were issued in 1918.

Belgian Occupation: German East Africa.—The invasion and conquest of this German Colony, was materially helped by a Belgian Expeditionary Force, which invaded it from the East, while British forces were working up from the South. In September, 1916, the stamps of the Belgian Congo were overprinted with the title of this paragraph, in French and Flemish and issued in the occupied territory. In January, 1917, the same types were overprinted with the words "TAXES" in a rectangle in black. In 1918, the Red Cross issue of the Congo State was given an additional overprint, the letters A O. in black and issued in the occupied area.

Belgian Occupation of Germany.—In 1919 and under the Peace Treaty, Belgium occupied the districts of Eupen and Malmedy in Germany on her frontier. The entire Belgian series of 1915, were overprinted with the word "Germany" in French and Flemish and issued in the territory. In 1920 several stamps of the same series were overprinted "Eupen and Malmedy" with new value in pfennig and mark and issued. Later in the same year, the same series in its entirety, were overprinted "Eupen" and "Malmedy" in separate sets and issued separately in the respective districts.

These stamps really signify Belgian occupation of a part of

Germany, although the districts are claimed to be Belgian in sympathy.

The entire series and sets recorded here are shown.

FRANCE suffered only less than Belgium from the German invasion, Aug. 2-3, 1914. As early as August 18th, 1914, France issued a Red Cross Stamp, the current 10 centime stamp being surcharged with a Red Cross and additional value of 5c. and issued. This was followed in October by a similar issue from a specially prepared die.

In 1917 a special series from 2c. to 5 francs for postal duty, but each carrying additional value was prepared and issued. The subjects are all allegorical and portray on some values the effects of the war on the women and children of France. The stamps are all inscribed "Orphelins de la guerre", and the additional value was used in each case to establish a fund for their relief.

In 1918 due to increased postal rates, a new Red Cross Stamp was necessary, and a new design was prepared and issued. It shows on the left a hospital ship and on the right Red Cross Nurses at work.

All the French Colonies issued Red Cross Stamps, some created the paradox of locally printing the cross in Black, but all responded to the call.

Morocco.—The French sphere of influence had since 1890, been administered similarly to that taken care of by the British Government in 1897, and Germany in 1899, but France in 1914 declared her sphere a Protectorate and the stamps then in issue were overprinted "Protectorat Francais." The 10 centime stamp was overprinted and surcharged for the Red Cross, and in 1916 a special die and printing was made.

Cameroons—The French forces co-operated with the British in the subjugation of this German Colony, and towards the close of 1915 the British forces were withdrawn and the Colony handed over to the French.

Coincident with this, stamps of the French Colony of Gabon were overprinted by them and issued in the occupied territory. Comparatively small quantities were so treated and issued.

In March, 1916, stamps of French Congo and Middle Congo were overprinted and issued, later, in June, the entire series of Middle Congo only, received a new overprint for this occupation and were issued.

He Rouad.—In September, 1915, this island of the Syrian Coast was occupied by the French, and stamps of the French Levant were suitably overprinted for use there, they were issued in December, 1916. Later, the Stamps of France, 1 centime to 5 francs, were similarly overprinted and issued.

Togo invaded and subdued by French and British forces, occupation and conquest complete August 26th, 1914. A large quantity of stamps was found at Kamina, the scene of the capitulation, but only a small lot, believed to be only 117,000, of several denominations were divided between the two forces.

The French sphere was in the Western and Northern sections of the Colony, with headquarters at Little Popo, near the border of the French Colony of Dahomey, and about October, 1914, the French made their issue of overprinted stamps.

In 1916 the Pictorial stamps of Dahomey were surcharged and issued.

It is reported that the entire Colony is now in the hands of the French and an entirely new series will be issued.

Sarre.—In 1920, France occupied the basin of the Sarre, and stamps of Germany overprinted Sarre, later "Sarregbiet" were issued by France for the occupied territory.

GREECE bound by treaty to support Serbia, betrayed her trust; Her King, the infamous Constantine, and his German wife, proved the nation false, but Venezelos, the Premier, refused to be party to any such infamy, and with some followers retired to Salonika where he established a provisional government, actively in support of the Entente Allies, and in December, 1916 his Government made a special issue of stamps, very similar to the regular issue of 1912 in the values to 50 lepta; the Royalist Government at Athens countered this by overprinting the stamps in use there, with a crown and the Greek letters E. T., these letters being the initials of the Greek words, "Ellenikon Tachydromion", "Greek Posts", and after the expulsion of Constantine and the return of M. Venezelos to Athens, with Greece actively in the War, June 12th, 1917, the same type was continued.

In March, 1917 at Salonika, M. Venezelos caused the issue of various Greek stamps overprinted to designate his provisional government and surcharged for the benefit of the Red Cross.

HOLLAND.—Dutch Indies issued a Red Cross set in June, 1915, consisting of their current 1c, 5c., and 10c. overprinted and surcharged in Red, with a cross and additional value of 5 cts.

ITALY joined the Entente Allies May 23rd, 1915, and in November issued two Red Cross Stamps prepared and printed from special dies for the 10 cent. plus 5 cent. and the 15 cent. plus 5 cent. Increased postage rates caused the surcharge of the 15 cent. to 20 cent. in February, 1916, to be early succeeded by a 20 plus 5 cent. stamp from a special die.

The submarine menace caused a development of aerial postal service from Naples to Palermo, which was recorded by a special stamp; a similar service was established between Turin and Rome, also recorded by a special stamp.

The Italian Colonies, like those of France, issued Red Cross Stamps in 1915; they were the Red Cross issued of Italy overprinted with the name of the Colony. In several instances, provisional stamps had to be issued in these Colonies, because of inability to obtain supplies of the regular issues from the homeland.

LIBERIA did not sever relations with Germany until August 4th, 1917, but in 1915 issued two Red Cross Stamps. The 10c. stamp of 1912, both normal and official issues, surcharged 3c. were further surcharged with a Red Cross and additional value of 2c. this was supplemented in 1918, by the entire series then current; 1c. to \$5.00 with similar overprint and surcharge.

An Issue was made in 1915 of the 1c. and 2c. stamps surcharged and overprinted "L.F.F. 1c." the reason for this is somewhat obscure, the letters mean "Liberian Field Force", but as we do not know of a Liberian Expeditionary Force, the necessity is not obvious.

MEXICO contributed to the Red Cross Charity by issuing in December, 1912, the current 5c. and 10c. surcharged with a Red Cross and additional value of 3c. and 5c. respectively.

PORTUGAL joined the Entente Allies March 9th, 1916, and her Colony of Mozambique in the same year issued War Tax stamps from special dies.

In June, 1916, stamps of Lourenzo Marques were surcharged for use at Kionga; in 1918 Lourenzo Marques issued a complete Red Cross set, Macao and India issued War Tax Stamps, and in 1919 Guinea followed. A complete set of Nyassaland with British Field Postmark is shown.

ROMANIA declared War against the Central Powers on August 26th, 1916, suffered heavily, was over-run and occupied by them, but obtained her release with the final victory of the Entente Allies.

Red Cross or charity stamps were issued as early as January.

1915, and continued to 1917 in various overprinted and original designs.

RUSSIA.—War broke out between Russia and Germany on August 1st., 1914 and lighted the conflagration which has devastated Europe, the effects of which are still felt in the most remote corners of the world.

In November 1914, a special set of charity stamps from 1 to 10 Kopeeks in value were prepared and issued in aid of the widows and orphans. In November, 1915, the Government prepared and issued 3 currency stamps which served the purpose of "small change". Increased postal rates caused provisional issues in 1916.

SAN MARINO issued a set of charity stamps in 1918, 2 centesmi to 3 Lire, each of which was sold at a premium of 5c. over the face value, this premium going to the Red Cross Funds.

SERBIA the attempted scape-goat for Austrian aggression and German domination, officially entered the War on August 6th, 1914, and in 1915 prepared a set of War Stamps of which only three values are stated to have been issued.

SIAM declared War on Germany, July 22nd, 1917, and in the same year issued a set of Red Cross Stamps by overprinting the current issue with a cross within a circle in red. In December, 1918 the same stamps were overprinted in red with the word "Victory" in Siamese and English.

UNITED STATES entered the War on April 6th, 1917, and early in 1919 issued a Victory Stamp. As a result of the development of flying during the War and following the lead of other countries, this activity was tried out for postal communication, and in May, 1918, a special stamp was issued for an aerial mail service. The value was 24 cts., shortly after reduced to 16 cts., and later to 6 cts.

ARMISTICE SECTION.

AZERBAIJAN.—The most northerly province of Persia, was occupied by the Entente Allies in 1917. The probable object was to arrest the flow of Bolshevik propaganda to Persia and thence to India via Afghanistan. Russian stamps overprinted in English with the word "Occupation" and the name of the province were issued.

In 1919 a Republic under this name was formed, embracing part of Russian Trans-Caucasia with Baku as its Chief Town, and a special issue of stamps in three native designs was made.

BATUM.—About May-June, 1919, this port on the Black Sea, issued a distinctive set of postage stamps, having apparently set up an independent government under the protection of England. We later learned that a part of Russian Trans-Caucasia was involved and thus created a new state. Later in the same year, certain values of the Russian Imperial issue of stamps were overprinted for use here, and still later two of these values were overprinted with the words "British Occupation". The original and distinctive issue were similarly overprinted and issued.

CILICIA.—About March, 1919, the Turkish vilayet of Adana in Asia Minor, ceded to the Entente Allies under the Peace Treaty, was occupied by the French to whom the task of administration had been entrusted. The Territory was renamed "CILICIE" by them, and from a seized stock of Turkish stamps of various values and designs, an issue was made, the stamps having been overprinted with the new name of the zone. The type for this overprint was frequently changed, thus adding to an already long list of varieties of original design.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.—One of the nationalities held in bondage by Austria, declared its independence on October 21st, 1918. The national territory comprises the states of Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia, and Slovakia; early in November, its political freedom was recorded by an issue of Austrian stamps overprinted with the Lion of Bohemia, and the words "Cesko Slovensky Stat". The type of overprint was changed twice, but embodied on both occasions the Bohemian Lion. In 1918 a distinctive issue made its appearance in two designs, the chief characteristics of which were the Lion on one and the Hradschin of Prague on the other. On the Anniversary of Independence in 1919, a commemorative set in two designs were issued, a two-tailed lion bursting chains, and a young mother with her children.

ESTHONIA Secured its independence because of the Russian Revolution. It was one of the subject states on the Gulf of Finland, chief town Reval.

About December, 1918, the independence was chronicled philatelically by the issue of four very commonplace looking stamps. This has been bettered in later attempts, but their artists appear to be only from the Cubist-Futurist schools.

FIUME.—A town and port on the northern Adriatic, had been the cause of unending dispute between the Italians and Jugo-Slavs ever since the disruption of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and the subject of much political correspondence between the Great Powers of the Entente Allies, in a vain attempt to adjust the rival claims. It was occupied by the Jugo-Slavs, and a shortlived issue of Hunga-

rian Stamps overprinted "S. H. S." was made by them. The Italians asserted their claim by taking possession, and issued similar stamps, but simply overprinted with the word "FIUME". These were followed by several distinctive issues by the Italians.

The negotiations carried on by the Powers seemed to indicate that the adjustment of these claims would result in final settlement by acknowledging that of the Jugo-Slavs, and in September, 1919 Gabriel d'Annunzio, Italian poet, dramatist, novelist and soldier, led a revolutionary movement at the head of Italian regular Naval and Military Forces and seized Fiume. He still claimed allegiance to the Italian Crown, but refused to permit his compatriots of Fiume to be surrendered to the Jugo-Slavs. He established a Government, and with occasional raids on shipping in the Adriatic secured supplies to carry on, but his chief source of revenue appears to have been secured by frequently changed and overprinted issues of postage stamps.

During January, 1920, the Italian Government refused to longer tolerate this condition of affairs, and despatched an expedition which attacked and bombarded the barracks and other military parts of the town, driving d'Annunzio and his troops out, and at the moment the Government is in possession.

GEORGIA.—A new Republic created by the Russian Revolution, is a region between the Caspian and Black Seas, the chief town is Tiflis. Its first and so far only issue of postage stamps was made about the middle of 1919, the central design showing its patron, Saint, St. George, also of "Merrie England".

HUNGARY.—Early in 1919, Bolshevik propaganda had spread to this part of the dismembered Austro-Hungarian Empire, and Bela-Kun sought to emulate his Russian confreres Lenine and Trotsky. This made allied intervention necessary, and the Czecho-Slavs, French, Roumanians, and Serbians, all invaded and occupied parts of the country. Each expedition issued stamps for the use of the domain under its administration. In each case the stamps of Hungary were overprinted with distinctive words and designs, and issued.

Czecho-Slovak Occupation.—Stamps of Hungary overprinted similarly to those first used for this Republic. Issue made about April, 1919.

French Occupation.—The same type overprinted "Occupation Francaise" and in some instances surcharged with new value. Issue made about May, 1919.

Roumanian Occupation.—The Allied Supreme Council per-

mitter the Roumanians to occupy the Comitat of Bacs in the Hungarian Banat in August, 1919, and Hungarian Stamps were suitably overprinted for use in the occupied area. Roumania extended her occupation to Transylvania, and other overprinted stamps of Hungary were issued for this territory. The overprint is of a double lined circle joined in sections within which are the words "Regatul Romaniei" above and below the arms of Roumania in the centre.

Serbian Occupation.—The same types of Hungary overprinted with the word "Baranya" signified the Serbian zone.

JUGO-SLAVIA.—On October 30th, 1918, the Croatian Assembly declared the independence of Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, Bosnia and other parts of Austro-Hungary, and established a National Council of the Jugo-Slavs.

All enemy stamps found were overprinted for the use of the new State. The types of overprint vary considerably, but the most prominent feature of each, is the letters "S. H. S." the initials of the most powerful races of the Coalition, i.e. Serbsko (Servia) Hrvatska (Croatia) Slovenska (Slavonia). In 1919 a specially prepared set of five designs was issued and succeeded by further numerous overprinted items.

LETTONIA, LETTLAND or LATVIA, gained its independence through the Russian Revolution in November, 1918, its principal town is Riga on the Gulf of the same name, founded as far back as 1201. Its first issue is recorded as in December, 1918, and is crude in design. These were succeeded by a better type printed on the backs of German military maps, and as curiosities of the War are unique. Several subsequent issues, some commemorative of independence have been made; a Red Cross issue recently made its appearance, and so cheap is German paper money, that German bank notes have provided the paper on which to print this issue.

LITHUANIA.—Another new State due to the Russian Revolution, comprises the districts of Kovno, Vilna, Grodno, Minsk, etc., names which were familiar to us only during the War and by their frequency in the cables giving news of events on the Russian front. The first issue of postage stamps was made in 1918, an ordinary type set label, these were succeeded early in 1919 by a set in three special designs, all of which show a mounted warrior in the centre.

The Lithuanians, Letts and Esthonians are said to have effected military combination to protect themselves from the Bolsheviks on one side, and the Poles on the other, and foreshadow yet another new State and issues.

POLAND.—In November, 1916, the Austro-German Empires granted a nominal independence to their respective portions of this

historic, but unhappy country. The unfortunate late Czar of Russia, Nicolas, had promised independence to his Polish subjects at the close of the War, his plan for their independence could not then be made effective as part of his Polish territory was then in the possession of the Germans.

When the Germans occupied Warsaw, the Capital, an issue of their stamps specially overprinted and surcharged, was made. In October, 1918, the actual independence of Poland was accomplished, and all enemy stamps were seized and overprinted with the term "Polish Posts", in Polish in various types, on both German and Austrian stamps. In January, 1919, began a rain of new issues, among which may be seen some of her modern celebrated men including the famous pianist Paderewski, who had been elected President of the Republic. A complete collection of the issues of this country from 1918 as at present catalogued, would consist of more than 200 specimens, truly kaleidoscopic in appearance, and there are not a few yet to be recorded.

RUSSIA.—The chaotic condition there created by the Bolshevik revolution and regime, has been responsible for many issues of stamps, the histories of which are very obscure. Efforts by Russians to free the country of the Bolshevik terror have also given us issues of stamp issued by the "White" Republic of the North, General Denekine and others.

TRENTINO, part of the Austrian Tyrol, was captured by the Italians in October, 1918, and Italian occupation and administration is recorded by the overprinted stamps of Austria, "Regno d'Italia Trentino, 3d. Nov. 1918", a similar issue was made at Trieste, the Austrian stamps having the overprint "Regno d'Italia, Venezia Giulia 3. 11. 18".

UKRAINE.—The largest and richest agricultural area, called the granary, of the old Russian Empire proclaimed its independence on November 21st, 1919, and was recognized by the Entente Allies in March, 1919. The principal towns are Kiev and Odessa on the Black Sea.

In 1918 the stocks of Russian Imperial Stamps, wherever found were overprinted with a trident, and as each district prepared and applied its particular idea of this device, a bewildering and exclusive number of varieties was created, about 500 of which have been recorded.

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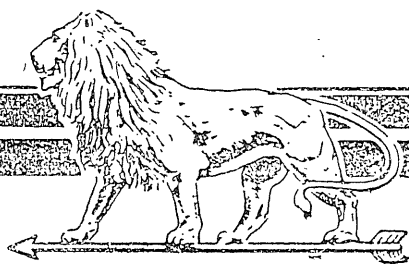
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