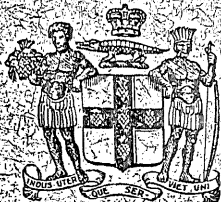


The Jamaica Philatelist



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE Jamaica Philatelic Society

(Founded April 14th 1920.)

Editor: - Mr. ASTLEY CLERK.

CIRCULATED FREE OF CHARGE.

2nd YEAR. KINGSTON, JAMAICA, JUNE 1928. No. 2.

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(Established since April 14th, 1920.)

Offers membership to Philatelists residing in any part of the world.

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The Jamaica Philatelist.



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The Jamaica Philatelist.

The Annual Magazine of the Jamaica Philatelic Society—Circulated throughout the world free of charge.

Editor: MR. ASTLEY G. CLERK, Kingston, Jamaica.

Hon. Secretary: MR. G. C. GUNTER, Kingston, Jamaica.

Editorial Perfs.

OUR PRIZE OFFER.

Last June, the Jamaica Philatelic Society offered, through our Columns, a prize of £2 2/- for the best paper (not to exceed 1200 words) on "The Coloured Papers as used in the Manufacture of Jamaica Stamps." The article was to have been illustrated with Jamaican, and, if necessary, other stamps. We asked the co-operation of the Secretaries of Philatelic Societies all over the Stamp World to see that this competition was brought before their members and competing papers addressed to the Secretary of our Society, to reach him not later than the last week in February 1928. We did not have one single paper in reply to our offer. Need we say our Society was very keenly disappointed, we are sure that it was not the value of the prize that deterred competitors. but, rather believe that the sending-in date was too far off and so was forgotten, our fault, for which we crave your pardon. Now, our Jamaica Philatelic Society badly wants to get rid of this surplus £2 2/-, and to this end is repeating the offer made last

June, particulars of which are repeated above, with this exception, competitors must send their papers so that they may reach the hands of our Secretary not later than the end of September 1928. Will our contemporaries kindly assist us by mentioning our offer in their columns and stressing the date of closure.

OUR J.P.S. COAT OF ARMS.

During the past year we have had a few letters from friends abroad and at home re the use of the Crown on the Jamaica Coat of Arms which appeared on the cover of our first number, the writers pointing out that the Crown as employed there gave the impression that Jamaica was a Crown Colony, which, of course, she is not. We therefore took the opportunity of noting at the foot of the programme-cover of our first annual dinner that the Crown above the Coat of Arms must not be read Heraldically but only Philatelically, as it was intended to demonstrate the fact that our hobby is the King of all other hobbies. Now, whether or not the use of the Crown as

here used is heraldically permissible we are not sufficiently advanced in heraldry to say, but we are open to correction and instruction. On another page will be found a reproduction of the front cover of the Menu Card used at our first annual dinner.

OUR PRESIDENTS.

The Immediate Past President of the J.P.S. whose picture is illustrated elsewhere, is now on a visit to her sisters in England. Mrs. Ross made an ideal leader, she is a keen collector, a wonderful comrade, and was a constant attendant at our monthly meeting. The Society has been fortunate in having such guiding hands as Mrs. Ross and Mrs. Spooner, and, as progression was the rally-cry of the former so is it of the latter, under whose guidance the members know that they will reach as high a watermark of usefulness as the past has given us.

COMING.

Under this heading in the first issue of the Jamaica Philatelist, we heralded the advent of our new ½d stamp of the Nyasaland type, which had its birth on November 3rd, 1927.

Altho' we have been denied any official information regarding the change of our present pictorial issue, rumour informs us that the powers controlling such matters have been considering for some time the necessity of a complete new series of stamps.

We are not in a position to verify such a comprehensive statement, but as the mail arriving from Canada a day or two ago, brought word from a very valued correspondent that he

had been informed that some of the values of the current set are now obsolete and an entirely new set of stamps for Jamaica was in course of preparation, we immediately set out on a voyage of discovery.

We are glad to be able to say that what has been stated is partly correct.

The Government has actually suggested a new Pictorial Series of stamps, but Official sanction from Downing Street, has not yet been obtained although this does not mean that final denial to the suggestion has been given.

While we are not sorry that the authorities at Downing Street are careful of these matters, we think that some consideration should be given to the wishes of our local Government, at present presided over by a progressive and much beloved Governor who is not likely to approve of the issue of a set of Postage Stamps for the purpose only of raising a few extra hundred pounds of Revenue, which Jamaica in her present prosperous and happy condition does not find it necessary to do. But our enlightened Governor realizes that Jamaica no longer needs to advertise its part in the great war by depicting the arrival and departure of contingents on its current stamps, and if Columbus is aware of what is going on here, he must be very bored by the picture on our 3d stamps, which is supposed to illustrate his landing in Jamaica after the discovery of the island in the year 1494.

Our Canadian friend is emphatic that before the end of this year, Jamaica will announce the birth of at least two new stamps, viz. the 1d and 1½d denominations with the King's

head designed in the type of the Cayman Islands issue.

We cannot confirm this. We never intrude on the Government, and consequently prefer to accept the rumour for what it is worth and prepare for the advent of the stamps.

There is reason to expect a new 1½d stamp at any rate, since the Government has officially advised this Society that no less than 351,720 of the Contingent embarking 1½d stamps have been destroyed, and only 380,000 remained in stock at the beginning of February of this year, when the stamps were again put on sale after having been withdrawn for several months.

The Jamaica Philatelic Society would like to help the Government in the preparation of suitable designs for necessary issues of our stamps. The Society has men of ideas among its members, and commands the services of an artist, and we, on the Society's behalf, take this opportunity of hinting to the popular Postmaster of Jamaica, that he may command this talent when subjects for new issues are being thought of.

REDUCTIONS.

How the ladies tremble with excitement when they see this magic word used in their haberdasher's, etc., advertisements. Reductions! and they forsake all other stores, flock to the reduced haberdasher, and glory in saving a penny per yard.

The Jamaica Philatelic Society has also been proclaiming "Reductions." First, they have lowered their ordinary subscription from 5s. to 3s. per annum, and Life Membership, which formerly figured at 42s. ~~per annum~~ has been placed at, to the prospective L. M. 21s. Now, will all the stamp

collectors in Jamaica and abroad who are not as yet enrolled on the J. P. S. books do as the ladies do and promptly seize the opportunity of getting a good thing at lowered rates? We will welcome either Ordinary or Life members. Subscriptions are as follows:— Ordinary . . . 2s. entrance, and 3s. per annum. Life . . . 2s. entrance, and 21s. ~~per annum~~ only, and the figures stand good for Home or abroad.

A PRIZE.

We spent a most pleasant evening with the Girls and Boys of the Technical School, Kingston, at the invitation of Headmaster W. G. Goldsworthy. We talked about Animal Stamps, interspersing our programme with Lantern animal slides, recitations and a song by the scholars. The talkers were Mrs. Spooner, Messrs. Herbert Cooke, G. C. Gunter, and Astley Clerk, and if the youngsters enjoyed themselves half as much as the Visitors then certainly, they too spent a pleasant and profitable evening.

Before "Good-night" was spoken, Mr. Astley Clerk offered the young people present two prizes for the best papers on any Animal as shown on the stamps displayed by Mrs. Spooner.

Some weeks later, six essays only were forwarded by the Headmaster to Mr. Clerk, viz., 2 on the Camel, 1 on the Ostrich and 3 on the Elephant.

Mr. Goldsworthy suggested that but one prize be awarded and asked that it be a Stamp Album. In accordance with the Headmaster's suggestion the Stamp Album has been forwarded to him for Inez Bernard, the winner of a very creditable paper on the Elephant.

We wish the young student continued success in her studies, and may she one day become a good Stamp Collector.

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MR. G. G. GUNTER,

KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

Correspondence.

Sir:—

In a recent catalogue of a reliable and highly respected stamp Auctioneer of London, there appeared two items in the lots offered for sale which attracted my attention.

They were the unissued 6d stamps of Jamaica overprinted, "specimen" one, on old C. A. Watermark paper, the other on paper shewing the Script Watermark.

These stamps were referred to as the Jamaica 6d "Slave Market", and as since the date of the sale, I have actually been requested by a correspondent residing in the United States of America to supply him with copies of the "Slave Market" stamp I am taking the opportunity of correcting the erroneous impression that apparently exists regarding the central vignette of the stamp, which to my mind, is one of the handsomest ever issued for this Island.

The stamp was meant to be one of the series of Jamaica postage stamps issued in 1920—1921, having for their object, episodes in the history of Jamaica. Thus one was the figure of an aboriginal Arawak making Cassava, another was the Landing of Columbus, a third was the representation of the celebration of the Emancipation of the slaves in Jamaica in 1838.

The subject was taken from a plate $8\frac{1}{2}$ " high by 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide lithographed and published by R. Cartwright, 1 Warwick Place, Bedford Row, London. A copy of the original being in the Picture Gallery of the Jamaica

Institute. The following inscription appears under the plate—

Abolition of Slavery in Jamaica.

"Procession of the Baptist Church and Congregation in Spanish Town under the Pastoral care of the Revd. J. M. Phillippo, with about 2,000 children of their Schools and their Teachers, to the Government House on the 1st August, 1838—when they were received by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Lionel Smith, who after addressing them, read to them the proclamation of Freedom amidst the hearty rejoicing of no less than 8,000 persons, the majority of whom had previously attended Divine Worship, and who subsequently retired to their respective homes peaceful and happy—

The Governor, the Rev. J. M. Phillippo and the Bishop are seen standing in front of the Portico, thus representing the happy union of Civil and Religious feeling on this joyful occasion."

It has been said that when the stamp arrived in Jamaica someone succeeded in persuading the then Governor that it would be unwise to issue a stamp recalling days of slavery; but inasmuch as Emancipation of the slaves was a subject which did honour to those who gave as well as those who received, it is a little difficult to see why this incident should be taboo in the history of the Island.

The stamps were burnt, not by the common hangman but by a furnace in the General Penitentiary, but some of them seem to have escaped the flames,

as I have seen at least one stamp without the word "Specimen."

Yours etc.,
G. C. GUNTER.

To The Editor,
Sir,

The Commissioner of the Cayman Islands, the Hon. H. H. Hutchings, has very kindly brought to my notice that, in the 5th paragraph of my article on The Badges and Coat of Arms of the British West Indian Colonies, which appeared in the June 1927 issue of The Jamaica Philatelist, I was guilty of an omission in not including the Turks and Caicos Islands among the Islands of the West Indian group that displayed on their stamps a design of the Colony's seal.

I am grateful to Mr. Hutchings for the interest he has shown and take this opportunity of giving the Turks and Caicos Islands the honour which inadvertently was denied them when writing my article.

The Turks and Caicos Islands belong to the West Indian group and their stamps are to be seen in almost every collection of importance. Specialists in the collection of these stamps no doubt know that the ship type of 1900 was a belated attempt to celebrate the 50th year of the Colony's life. The ship with a heap of salt and

labourers—in the foreground, constitute the Arms of the Islands, granted in 1848 on their separation from the Bahamas.

The Arms are imposed within a wreath in the Centre of the Union Jack flown by the Commissioner. These are found in the centre of the Broad Seal of the Islands which is impressed on grants of Crown Lands and all important documents. The Turks and Caicos Islands form a Dependency of the Island of Jamaica. They have no resident Governor, the latter being the Governor of Jamaica. There is however, a resident Commissioner who presides over the Council Chamber at Grand Turk, and performs duties similar to those of the Commissioner of the Cayman Islands which Islands, by the way, have no Arms, or Badge, although such was recommended in 1899 by Commissioner Sanguinetti.

Again in 1908, Commissioner Hirst made similar efforts, but met with no success.

These Islands, strange to relate have no distinctive Broad Seal, like the other Dependency of Jamaica, the Turks and Caicos Islands. The Official Seal is the Royal Arms surrounded by the words: Commissioner of the Cayman Islands.

Yours, etc.,
G. C. GUNTER.



ONE WAY!



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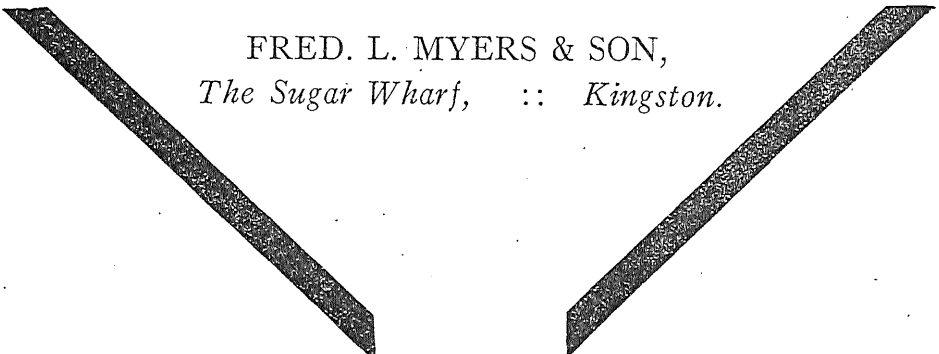
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Jamaica, 1927:

BY HARRY E. HUBER.

In their Bulletin of July—September, 1927, the Crown Agents for the Colonies advised that the 3d Postage and Revenue stamp of Jamaica, in the Nyasaland keyplate design (announced in their issue of April—June 1927, as being in printing) has been despatched to the Colony, along with fresh supplies of all denominations of the pictorial series, 1d to 5s. excepting the 1½d.

In the Nyasaland Keyplate design, first used in 1908, for the stamps of the Nyasaland Protectorate, the head of King Edward VII, faces the left on a horizontally lined ground, within a pearled oval. At the same time, a keyplate was made up for a stamp in the receipt size, 25 × 30 mm., intended for high denominations, in which the pearled oval is surmounted by a Crown, and the whole superimposed on a shield with garlands of fruit and flowers.

Originally, i.e. with the head of King Edward VII, the receipt size design was used by none of the British Colonies in the Western Hemisphere, and the conventional size, i.e. 18½ × 22½ mm., only by Jamaica, for the 2d gray, issued February 16, 1911, almost a year after the death of His Majesty.

In the following year, when the new keyplate (with the head of King George V. substituted) was made available, this design was adopted by Jamaica and used for all denominations of the series (introduced with the 3d on March 6, 1912), 1d to 5s. on Roman C A Watermarked paper. The 1½d continued in the Arms type of No-

vember 8, 1906. Subsequently, St. Lucia used this design for the 4d and British Honduras, for all denominations, 2c. to \$5., of their 1922—1927 series. The receipt size keyplate was used by Bermuda for the 2/6d, 5s. 10s. and £1, issued March 30, 1918, and the 2s. and 4s. issued June 19 1920.

Of the Georgian series of Jamaica, Nyasaland type, only the 6d was printed on script C A Watermarked paper, and this was due to the fact that after the 6d blue, gray and red, "Abolition of Slavery, 1st August, 1838" of the pictorial series, had been printed, and supplies were in the Colony (on both Roman and script C A papers, to the extent of 408,400 copies), it was decided to destroy the whole issue, and prepare a new design which would not be apt to create local disturbances. While new plates were being manufactured, printings (2) equal to 18 months' needs, were made in the 6d Nyasaland type on script C A paper (a total of 1,138,320 stamps) and issued October 21, 1921. The 6d blue and black, "Town and Harbour of Port Royal, about 1850", script C A watermarked, was issued December 5, 1922.

The 1½d Nyasaland type stamps were received at Kingston in the latter days of September, 1927, and were gazetted on October 27, 1927, for appearance Thursday November 3, 1927.

Stamp Office, Kingston,

25th October, 1927.

"The following is a description of a halfpenny Postage and Revenue

stamp which will be put into circulation on 3rd November, 1927.

"The design of the stamp is denoted by a profile of King George the Fifth, on a ground of horizontal lines, in an oval frame, surmounted by a Crown, on each side of which is inserted $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

"To the left and right of the frame respectively are the words "Postage", "Revenue", and underneath, "Jamaica".

"The colour of the stamp is green, printed on white script watermarked paper."

(Signed) C. C. MANTON.

Deputy Stamp Commissioner.

The stamps were typographically printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., Ltd. London on script CA watermarked paper, from Nyasaland keyplate number 1, in sheets of 240 stamps, four panes of 60 each, and perforated comb 14.

The Nyasaland conventional size keyplate consists of two 120 set of plates, which when clamped together produce sheets of 240 stamps, four panes of 60 each, with plate number 1 (a colourless numeral on a solid circle of colour, surrounded by a narrow band of colour) over the 2nd and 5th stamps of the first horizontal row of the upper left and upper right panes, respectively, and under the corresponding stamps of the lower row of the lower left and lower right panes. The lower margin of the two upper panes which is also the upper margin of the two lower panes, is devoid of plate number marking. When 120 stamp sheets are required, either

sheets of 240 stamps are cut in halves, or the plates are unclamped, and the upper or lower 120 set used separately.

At the top of the border plate design is the Imperial Crown, with tablets in the two corners, on which the value, " $\frac{1}{2}$ d" is expressed in colourless figures and letters. Conforming to the oval at the bottom is "Jamaica," in colourless caps, and "Postage" and "Revenue" at the sides in small coloured caps. A single marginal line, which is part of the border plate impression, and broken at the line of perforation, surrounds each pane of 60.

November 3, 1927. King George V.
(Nyasaland type).

Postage and Revenue.

Engraved and typographically printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London.

Watermarked multiple Crown and script CA.

Plate 1 for vignette.

Comb perforated 14.

Unsurfaced paper.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d green.

This new stamp, in the Nyasaland design, supersedes the $\frac{1}{2}$ d olive green and dark green, "Jamaica Exhibition, 1891" (the third denomination of the pictorial series to be issued—the $1\frac{1}{2}$ d "Contingent Embarking, 1919", having appeared on July 3rd, 1919, and the 10s. "Lord Supreme of Jamaica" on May 3rd, 1920) which was announced in the "Gazette of November 11, 1920, for appearance on the 12th November.

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The Jamaica Philatelic Handbook.

By REV. C. S. MORTON, HON. SECTY. HANDBOOK COMMITTEE.

The idea of writing a Handbook on the stamps of Jamaica was the outcome of a dinner given by Mr. H. Cooke, whilst in London, to a number of Jamaican specialists on 7th Sept., 1925.

A Committee was formed and met monthly, and it was determined that wherever possible an effort should be made to get down to bedrock.

To further this object, certain chapters were entrusted to those who had made particular studies of the issue in question, and as the modern issues demanded reference to the official records in Jamaica, a Sub Committee of the Jamaica Philatelic Society most ably undertook much of this work, assisted by Mr. Cooke.

This still left the Committee with much to do in tracing out the older records of Jamaica's Postal activity, a task the more arduous, as the manuscripts and printed records were very widely scattered. For instance, in endeavouring to trace the first British Post Office that was ever set up in Jamaica, the records went further and further back, until finally the year 1673 was reached.

Groping among these old records many interesting facts emerged with regard to the Colony quite apart from the Post Office.

The Handbook however strictly confines itself to the Jamaica Post Office, but it may be of interest to readers to give here one point that emerged. The *Daily Gleaner* in a recent article stated that for a long time the earliest piece of Jamaica printing was thought to be a Wall Almanac of the year 1734 hanging in the History Gallery of the Institute of Jamaica, but that subse-

quently three (printed) broadsheets with speeches of Sir Nicholas Lawes of the dates October 22nd, Nov. 1 and Nov. 6, 1718, were presented to the West India Reference Library by Sir Leicester Harmsworth, Bart.

It would seem that these must have been amongst the first printed matter in Jamaica, because Sir Nicholas Lawes wrote to England in 1717 for a printing press for Jamaica.

The use of the first postage stamps, those of Great Britain, in Jamaica, (1858-60) soon proved on investigation, to be a somewhat complicated matter, and it was not until the Committee had seen a number of the many official letters and reports on the subject that they felt satisfied that they had reached bedrock.

On the other hand the first stamps of Jamaica with the pineapple watermark were not at all complicated but the difficulty was the paucity of any official records bearing on the genesis of these stamps in the Government Departments of Jamaica, or Great Britain.

For this, and subsequent issues, of Jamaican postage stamps the Committee had the privilege of seeing some of the finest specialized collections of England and America, rich in shades and varieties.

The postmarks proved a very interesting study not only because they go back to the eighteenth century, but also because they were all supplied by the G. P. O. London, who for many, many, years employed only one firm at a time to make all the postmarks and obliterations.

There was therefore a possibility

of being able to trace and interview some of the makers, and Philatelic rambles round London on the quest proved both interesting and amusing. One aged old fellow stated he remembered cutting the Jamaica obliterations, but being a subordinate workman could tell the Committee little beyond some were "plaguey awkward" to cut. More definite information was derived from a gentleman who stated his firm made all the postmarks and books containing lists of the Jamaican and other Colonial obliterations which had been kept in his office for a great number of years, but owing to the paper shortage in the Great War they had all been sold for five pounds to be repulped!!!

On some subjects no finality could

be reached, in spite of very courteous exhaustive searches by officials in Government Departments, but the Committee endeavoured to weigh controversial opinions as carefully as possible by putting both sides of the question in the scales.

It is therefore hoped that the Jamaica Philatelic Handbook will receive a welcome in Jamaica, and elsewhere, not only by stamp collectors, but also by such as take an interest in the historical progress of the Island.

An effort is being made to publish the book at a price within popular reach, commensurate with the cost of printing, and therefore my Committee trust it may find a place on your bookshelf.

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G. C. GUNTER,
KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

The Inhabitants of Jamaica.

By ASTLEY CLERK.

As the Stamp Collector looks at his stamps of Jamaica, especially those showing her Arms, the question arises, "What manner of people are the Jamaicans, and whence do they come?"

Columbus, flying the Flag of Spain, and the first European to land on our Island shores, anchored his caravels, the "Nina" and her two Consorts, in our northern coast, at a place which he named Puerto Bueno, now known as Dry Harbour.

The people who flocked down to the shore that morning to gaze in wonder at the strange vessels which had come in overnight, so different to their own, and still stranger beings, whom they thought were gods descended from heaven, of which their legends had foretold, were unlike the people who inhabit our plains and mountains to-day. They belonged to the Arawak race of Indians, with long, straight and black hair, while their skin was copper-coloured. They met the strangers with showers of arrows until they realized that the great Admiral meant to be friendly.

The Spaniards had come treasure hunting, and so keen were they to find more of the gold which they saw several of the Arawaks wearing that they resorted to every devilish means to procure it, even sacrificing the very lives of the unfortunate inhabitants.

As late as 1911, our Arms Series show two Indians supporting the Shield. These are the sole representatives of Jamaica's Aborigines that her inhabitants of to-day know, not one human soul of her first people having been left to tell their story,

all exterminated by the cruel and greedy Spaniards, first being overworked in the mines, a work their very simple living could not stand, and then by being shot down and otherwise destroyed in sheer wanton cruelty, just to keep the hands and eyes of these heavenly visitants in practice.

A few years after their first visit, the Spaniards returned to Jamaica with Colonists, who proved even more vicious, licentious, avaricious and cruel than the Admiral's men had proved, and who, in addition to the treatment already mentioned, spread devastating and contagious diseases among the unfortunate Aborigines. When they found that the Arawaks were fast disappearing, and realizing that they would need workers to carry on the work of the mines, the Spaniards turned to Africa from whence they imported negroes to do the work thus commencing the slave trade which soiled not only their name, but has unfortunately besmirched the purity of the Flag of Britain also. Thus the negro came to Jamaica, as miners first, but now tillers of our soil, (for Jamaica is an agricultural country) and labourers in general. But Jamaican negroes are an ambitious people, and to-day many of our professional men, lawyers, doctors, clergymen, teachers, editors, etc., are drawn from their ranks. They now form the bulk of our population.

If Henry VIII, of English renown, had heeded the request of Columbus our Arawaks might still be living in their native land, and there might have been no slave traffic.

Eventually, the Spaniards were driven from Jamaica, not so much by the victory of the English, as by their own rank disloyalty to their King and each other. If the Spanish Governors of Cuba and Panama had rallied around Don Sasi, the Governor of Jamaica, it is probable that Spain would have held her own, but there is unquestionably a hand which guides our destiny, and, in this particular case, despite the mistakes of England, it certainly was for the best.

These three people then, the Arawak, the Spaniard and the Negro, have given Jamaica a fourth inhabitant, the Maroon, a people with a most interesting history, whose descendants are still with us, and enjoying certain privileges not granted to the rest of Jamaicans. Their ancestors were the only Jamaicans to successfully withstand the English, and, later on, proved their faithful allies. It was in consequence of this loyalty to the English Crown that they were exempted from taxation. Their towns and villages are provided with a Captain, or Headman from among themselves, who

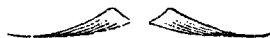
controls the action of the village, and is directly responsible to the Government of Jamaica.

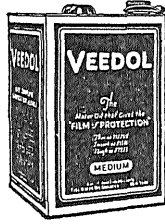
To the above Colonists must be added the English who have done much to improve the conditions of the Island.

We also have to-day a population of some 10,000 Chinese and East Indians, and a growing population of Syrians. The first came out as labourers on sugar plantations but are now to be found among our Shopkeepers, Haberdashers, Lawyers and Doctors, while the Syrians have become a factor, their Stores outnumbering those of the Jamaican and English proprietors. The East Indians were originally imported, under indenture, to work on our sugar estates, but are now also employed as gardeners in which sphere they excel.

These three make excellent citizens and are playing an important part in our Island's History.

The population of Jamaica is, like that of the United States of America, Cosmopolitan, a people in the making. And we are making good.





^e
Vedol is an Investment
Never an Expenditure.

Buy Vedol only in Sealed Tins.

Adolph Levy & Bro.

Philatelic Curiosities of Jamaica.

By H. COOKE.

In another paper written for the Philatelists' Exchange Club, effort has been made to explain the difference between variety of real philatelic interest and importance, and curiosity which may have some philatelic interest, but which should not or cannot rank as variety of importance. Briefly the difference is, variety or real philatelic interest and importance is created legally, reasonably by some change in the material used, the method or process of production, whether that change is intentional or accidental; while curiosity is change which may be produced accidentally, but is freakish, inconstant, illegal, improper, unauthorised, unreasonable; presence of any one or all of these detracting characteristics is usually enough to condemn it.

On the 29th November, 1861, the Postmaster for Jamaica by notice in the "Jamaica Guardian" of the same date, authorised the use of the penny stamp bisected in a prescribed manner, to prepay a ½d. rate on newspapers. Previously there had been no such rate, so a stamp of the denomination in the regular series had not been provided. It was not by any means an uncommon occurrence, for one or other of the district Post Offices to run out of the stamps of some denomination; a condition which existed up to within the first decade of the present century, as it was possible to occasionally find covers from some of the country offices, passed without stamps, showing the sum of the postage endorsed in writing, "1d. pd."; so that back in the '60's when internal transport and communication had not been

developed to anything like the conditions of 1900 and since, it is not surprising to find that the country Post Offices frequently exhausted some of their supplies, and as usual the stamp of the lowest denomination, the penny, was the one which most often went short. The result was that some of the other denominations were pressed into the service, and illegally mutilated to do duty for others. The two-pence is known quartered and used as ½d., halved and used as 1d., both passed untaxed. It is possible that other denominations were similarly treated, but the extant evidence of today is that of the covers mentioned. So great became the abuse, that it was necessary for the Postmaster by notice in the "Jamaica Tribune" of 28th August, 1862, to direct attention to the fact that the 1d. stamp was the only one authorised and would be recognised when used in bisected state, all others would be taxed as unpaid. It is most extraordinary that the Government, even after having the pressing need of a ½d. stamp, so forcibly brought to its notice, did not provide that denomination until October, 1872. It is obvious that only the 1d. stamp bisected diagonally, had postal validity, all others in that condition were illegal and cannot rank as proper varieties, though they do have interest for those who specialise in the issue of Jamaica.

The 3rd. Telegraph stamp, now obsolete, has been found postally used on covers, but it was never given postal status, and could not be legally used for that purpose. Found on cover, there can be no doubt of postal

use, but off cover and showing postal cancellation, it has no postal significance, as not all telegraph offices were provided with special telegraph hand cancelling stamps, and in all such instances the cancelling stamp for postal purposes were used. The special telegraph cancelling stamps were usually distinctive, but there is one which often requires careful observation to distinguish it from that used in connection with letters mailed in street letter boxes; it is very similar, the words "Jamaica Telegraphs" take the place of "Street Letter Box", the first with space counting 18 against the latter with 17, including spaces. The use of the stamp for postage was unauthorised, and could only have passed minor irresponsible postal employees, as every cover which carried it in prepayment of postage should have been taxed. Impressed stamps cut from postcards, wrappers, telegraph forms, have all been made to do postal duty, but all are improper, unauthorised, illegal. The rules under which the Post Office is administered make that evident.

Among the postal adhesives, one may occasionally find a pair of stamps on cover, one cancelled the other not. The 1d. Llandovery black and red of 1901, is known with about one-fourth, the upper latitudinal section including the word "Jamaica", unprinted. The 1/ Georgian on the original green paper, and the "white back", both mint and used, are known with the head in a distinct shade of purple, but this is a colour changeling developed in the case of mint, by action of moisture in the air or from some other source, on the very sensitive fugitive ink with which that portion of the design was printed. Similar action took place in the case of used specimens on cover, or removed with the

aid of water. It is well to note that this very sensitive ink, was used only in the early printings, later issues were not affected in the manner described. These two, the 1d. Llandovery and the 1/ Georgian, are good examples of freakish Curiosities.

Among the more modern Stamps, there are examples of partial double impression, and here we touch a subject which is difficult to correctly classify and identify as genuine variety or freak. A genuine variety of this type is developed from defect in the plate used for printing, and the variety is repeated over and over again in very nearly exactly the same way, on every sheet of stamps printed from that plate, so as a guide there is the factor of constancy, not only in the sense of repetition on the sheets, but also in regularity of appearance, conformation. Similar, very similar variety is frequently developed in freakish fashion, through imperfection of the process called "make ready", i.e., the backing or building up of the back of the plate in the press, in the effort to have it present an absolutely level surface to the paper. It will be easily understood that where the general level of the plate, i.e., the printing surface, is imperfect, not true, there will be parts or spots which are raised, protrude, and corresponding parts of the paper will touch these first, receive an impression which as pressure in the press is applied, will spread however little to finish clear. The printers usually pull a few sheets to disclose such imperfections and enable correction, and apparently the trial sheets if not obviously bad, are passed and issued, hence the finding of these varieties among the stamps sold to the public. The two impressions however are not as sharp as they should be, as they are in the

case of genuine variety from a defective plate, and the factor of constancy is absent. Specimens of these freakish impressions may be found on the 3d. Georgian, both original yellow and "white back" papers, and on the 2½d. Contingent, both MCA and Script papers. Conversely, the 1½d. Contingent on MCA paper, exists with partial double impression, genuine variety from an imperfect plate. To the philatelist all these freakish items serve as lessons in his study of philately, as they help to prevent him from accepting and treating as of first importance and interest, something which is not.

It is never wise to deride what appears to be a curiosity, in exactly the same way that wisdom warns against

acceptance as genuine variety, something which has not been proved and recorded to be that. It is always best to examine, learn the history, and determine for oneself. For instance, Gibbons records under Trinidad and Tobago Nos. 174b and c, two piffling items of practically no interest or importance, they may be of use to the specialist who may wish to plate a sheet of the issue, but serve no other purpose and have no place in a catalogue alleged to list only standard varieties of real importance and interest. On the other hand items of real interest and importance, such as the spaced letters in the Grenadian local War Tax overprint, similar items in Jamaica, are omitted, even though the same type of variety is shown under British Honduras.

Jamaican Stamps Wanted.

I wish to purchase anything of interest in the stamps of Jamaica, including blocks and pairs; used and unused, town postmarks, railway cancellations, covers, shades, 'Franks,' plate numbers, errors, etc., etc.

Do not hesitate to send anything you might have on approval, no matter how common such might appear to you, it will possibly interest me, as I am only a beginner.

Will pay cash or send anything in exchange.

References—Any Canadian Bank.

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ELORA, ONT., CANADA.

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Punctured Officials.

By D. S. M. CLARK.

Before proceeding with my subject I must ask the reader to erase from his mind the picture of a row of Government officers being punched by a pin in the hands of Higher Authority and exploding like toy balloons. The title might possibly call up such a scene, but really refers to philately.

There exists in many quarters a prejudice against punctured officials, which is encouraged by the fact that many catalogues do not list them, presumably because they are not in great demand. It rests with the individual of course, to choose for himself what stamps he will collect and there are some who exclude all officials from their collections, but I hope to make it clear to those who do collect officials that the punctured variety is as worthy of collection as its overprinted brother. Certainly no specialized collection of a country issuing such stamps would be complete without them.

The use of official stamps is probably designed to prevent the abuses to which the free franking system is open, and, it may be also, to assist the Accounting Department of the Post Office to arrive at the true revenue earned. Such stamps are sometimes of distinctive design as in Costa Rica, Egypt, etc., but are usually the ordinary type overprinted, or with initials punctured therein. One of the chief advantages of the latter type being the cheapness of production as compared with the more costly overprint, or the expense of separate plates, but the purpose it serves is

exactly the same, which to my mind makes it equally collectable.

I believe that the privately punctured stamp which one so often finds large firms using, is the chief reason for the black eye given to punctured officials. A little consideration will show that the two are on a vastly different footing, the former being merely the work of a firm or individual who hopes thereby to prevent pilferage from the stamp box. Whether or not this purpose is served seems open to question, the practice being undoubtedly annoying from the philatelist's point of view.

Among countries which issue or have issued punctured officials are:—

Australian Commonwealth "O.S."

New South Wales "O.S., N.S.W." for the main State Departments, "G.R." (Government Railways), "G.S.B." (Government Savings Bank.)

Queensland and Victoria "O.S."

South Australia "S.A."

Tasmania "T."

West Australia "W.A."

Papua "O.S."

Sudan "S.G." (Sudan Gov't.) "A.S." (Army Service.)

It is interesting to note that two of these "S.G." varieties issued in 1900 and 1901 are listed Gibbons Nos. 101 and 102, but those issued from 1913 onwards are not stocked.

The above does not pretend to be an exhaustive list and there are probably other countries as well as other types of puncture.

I have seen the ratio of punctured to ordinary given as 1 to 15 for Australian Commonwealth "O.S." and 1 to 75 for New South Wales "O.S.",

N.S.W." It is likely that all the varieties mentioned are much scarcer than the ordinary issues, and that should be a further argument in their favour. In any event it would be advisable for collectors who come across any to hang on to them and not consign them to the waste-basket as trash.

The time may come when they will become fashionable, and the collector with foresight will reap a reward, especially if he is lucky enough to pick up some with errors, which I may say abound in the Australian Commonwealth issues.

WANTED FOR CASH

All kinds of postage stamps especially British West Indies. No quantity too large and no stamp too common. Make offers stating quantity available but do not send any stamps until they are actually ordered.

THOMAS CLIFFE

The Stamp Warehouse, Colwyn Bay,
England.

Philatelists Visiting LONDON

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THE BOND STREET
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IF YOU WISH TO SELL—

to the best advantage Single Rarities, General or Specialised Collections consider the weekly Bond Street Auctions which are patronised by a wealthy clientele of buyers and recognized as the stamp sales at which the highest possible prices are obtained. Collections for advice and valuations should be forwarded to us carefully packed by registered post.

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ENQUIRIES FROM OWNERS WISHING
TO SELL SUCCESSFULLY.

H. R. HARMER,

Philatelic Auctioneer, Expert and Valuer,

6—8 Old Bond St., London, W.1., England.

PATRONISED BY ROYALTY.

Turks & Caicos, Postage & Revenue, 1928.

By HARRY E. HUBER.

At a meeting of the Legislative Board of the Turks and Caicos Islands, held in the Council Chamber at Grand Turk, on March 25, 1927, a bill was unanimously passed, providing for the collection of public fees by means of stamps, instead of in cash. His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, Sir R. E. Stubbs, gave assent to this bill on April 11th, the Large Seal of Jamaica was affixed, and on 7th May it was proclaimed in the Dependency, as Ordinance No. 6 of 1927.

Turks and Caicos Islands,
Ordinance No. 6 of 1927.

I assent.

Signed R. E. Stubbs,
Governor.

(L. S.) 11th April, 1927.

An Ordinance of the Legislative Board of the Turks and Caicos Islands to provide for the *collection of public Fees by means of Stamps*.

7th May, 1927.

Be it enacted by the Legislative Board of the Turks and Caicos Islands as follows:—

1. SHORT TITLE.

This Ordinance may be cited as the Public Fees Collection Ordinance 1927.

2. FEES COLLECTED BY STAMPS.

It shall be lawful for the Commissioner from time to time, to declare and direct, by Order to be published in the *Gazette*, that from and after the time specified in such Order, all or any of the fees, for the time being,

payable in any Court of Justice or Public Department or office connected with the Public Service, or to any Officer thereof respectively, in aid of the General Revenue of the Dependency, shall be collected by means of stamps, and from and after the time specified in any such order or notice, the fees therein mentioned shall be received by such stamps as are equivalent to the amount of fees payable, and not in money.

3. STAMPS AFFIXED OR IMPRESSED.

When any fee comprised in any such order or notice is payable in respect of a document, the stamp or stamps equivalent to the amount of the fees shall be affixed or impressed on such document, and when such fee is payable otherwise than in respect of a document, the stamp or stamps equivalent to the fee shall be affixed in a book or otherwise, as may be provided by any Order of the Commissioner.

4. CANCELLATION.

It shall be the duty of the officer to whom any such fee is payable, to cancel the stamp or stamps which represent such fee, in such manner as may be directed by the Commissioner.

5. DIES OR STAMPS.

The Commissioner may take all necessary steps to provide suitable dies or stamps for the purposes of the Ordinance.

6. ORDERS.

The Commissioner may make all such orders as may be necessary to give effect to this Ordinance.

7. FEES NOT PAYABLE BY PUBLIC OFFICERS ACTING ON BEHALF OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Whenever by any practice, rule, law or ordinance any fee is payable in a Court of Justice, or Public Department, or Office connected with the Public Service, or to any Officer thereof respectively, in aid of the General Revenue of the Dependency, such fee shall not be payable by a public officer, when acting on behalf of the Public Service, and in the discharge of his duty.

Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall affect the liability of a party, other than a Public Officer acting in the discharge of his duty, for the payment of such fees when they constitute or form part of the costs awarded in any legal proceedings, civil or criminal.

Passed the Legislative Board this 25th day of March, 1927.

Signed, CLIF G. DARRELL,
Clerk of the Board.

Signed, H. E. Phillips,
President."

Postage and Revenue stamps therefore became necessary and in their Bulletin of July-September, 1927, the Crown Agents for the Colonies announced that such a series was in preparation, to supersede the Crown type "Postage" stamps issued November 20, 1922.

Until the new stamps were available, those of the small head, King George V. series of 1913, and the Crown series of 1922, were used for the combined duties of postage and revenue, though inscribed only "Postage." The 5d., 6d. and 1/ Crown type stamps exhausted during January, 1928, and subsequent to issue of the Postage and Revenue series, the re-

mainders of both the 1913 and 1922 series were burned.

The new stamps were received at Grand Turk, via New York, on February 3, 1928, by the Columbus steamer "Solhavn", which brought 13 bags of mail and 55 tons of general cargo. They were not, however, put on sale until Thursday, March 1, 1928, and as a mail was dispatched from Grand Turk on the evening of February 29th, first supplies of the Postage and Revenue stamps did not leave the island until March 18th., when the Royal Netherlands s.s. "Amaxone" came up from the south and took on the mail for New York.

The stamps of this series, comprising eleven denominations (the 4d., 5d. and 3/ of the former series were dropped, and two new values, 5/ and 10/ added) were line engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Thos. De La Rue and Co., Ltd., London, on multiple Crown and script CA water-marked paper, and comb perforated 14, in sheets of 120, divided into two panes of 60 each (6 x 10) with a margin between, and issued in Post Office sheets of 60. There is no marginal line, inscription, or plate number, although along the lower edge on some denominations (1½d. and 2/) there is a band of engine turning, the width of the pane. Coloured papers were used for the 2½d. and 5/ (yellow) 2/ (green) and 10/ (blue.)

The design is a re-drawing of that used for the Crown type Postage stamps of 1922, a profile portrait of King George V., facing the left, on an oval medallion. A band conforming to the oval is inscribed "Turks and Caicos Islands" at the top, and "Postage and Revenue" at the bottom. In the upper corners, as before, is the Imperial Crown, placed horizontally, in the lower corners, on colourless

rectangles, the denomination in numerals (1d.) and between, the value in words, "One Penny." Small ovals containing the Turks head cacti are inserted just above the figures of value. The inscriptions are colourless.

The design, more overcrowded than that of the Postage series, Crown type, of 1922 is caused by the unnecessary duplication of the Crown, the cactus, the numerals of value, and expressing the denomination in words. The Cayman Islands design is not so burdened and is far more effective.

The design of the 1d. was not changed, and continues in the Melocactus Communis type of July 7, 1909. Printed in black, on script CA watermarked paper, it was issued October 11, 1926.

March 1, 1928. King George V. Postage and Revenue series.

Line engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Thos. De La Rue and Co., Ltd., London.

Watermarked multiple Crown and script CA.

Perforated comb 14.

½ d green.

1 d brown.

1½d red.

2 d slate.

2½d violet on yellow.

3 d blue.

6 d violet.

1/ brown orange.

2/ red on emerald green.

5/ green on yellow.

10/ violet on blue.

ENGLAND

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requirement

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London

Sole British Representative
Durban Philatelic Exhibition
1928.

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season for which I
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class material,

Catalogue free.

EUGENE KLEIN

200 SOUTH 13TH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S.A.

First Annual Dinner

OF THE
JAMAICA
PHILATELIC SOCIETY



*Founded April 14th, 1920
and the 2nd of its name.*



Held after the Eighth Annual Meeting at
THE SOUTH CAMP ROAD HOTEL,
KINGSTON,
Wednesday, June 6th, 1928.

PRESIDENT

Mrs. M. E. SPOONER.

IMMEDIATE PAST PRESIDENT

Mrs. F. M. ROSS.

*The Crown above the Coat of Arms must not be read
Heraldically but Philatelically. It demonstrates the fact
that Stamp Collecting is the King of all Hobbies.*

First Annual Dinner, J. P. S.

"A real jolly evening," was the consensus of opinion of all who attended the First Dinner given by the Jamaica Philatelic Society on Wednesday evening, June 6th. Covers were laid for some thirty, but at the last moment excuses were received from six or seven. It was a happy little group of stamp collectors and their friends who, sat around one of the tables of the South Camp Road Hotel, Kingston, and partook of the admirable Menu prepared by that Prince of Caterers, Mr. Evelyn. Dinner having been dispensed with, Mrs. A. E. Spooner, the newly installed President of the J. P. S. called upon members and guests to charge their glasses and drink to Our Lord Supreme, The King, and to the music of The National Anthem, rolled out the words

*God save our "Lord Supreme,"
 Xaymaica's proudest theme,
 God save our King!
 His feet have blest our land,
 His eyes her beauty scanned,
 His heart she doth command,
 God save our King.*

After the Toast was honoured the President announced that a cable had just been received from the Jamaica Handbook Committee in London conveying the greetings of the committee to the Society in the following words:

Greetings to Society's Dinner.
 Handbook Committee.

The cable was recieved with cheers after which Mrs. Spooner called upon Mr. Herbert Cooke, President of the Philatelists' Exchange Club to give the Toast *Philately*.

Mr. Cooke in responding said:—

I should be very flattered to have been asked to compass in a few words a subject which has been dealt with at length in many volumes, the last of which has yet to be written, and I thank those who thought me capable of the task, but my feeling is rather one of timorous trepidation, as I am certain that my ability has been very considerably overrated.

Perhaps my purpose will best be served by relating a short legendary story.— In 1775 long before stamps were issued, Savalette de Langes who was then keeper of the Royal Treasury at Paris, founded as a side degree of Masonry within the Lodge of Amis Reunis, a society which he called "Philaethes," literally meaning "Friends of Truth," but used in this instance to mean "Seekers after Truth." The highest, noblest, and most celebrated in France became members, and the Society had an eventful, honourable, and historical existence. When stamp collecting became a vogue, with its followers enquiring for specimens, and seeking to know this, that, and the other about them, the Parisian needed to find a word descriptive of the new activity, and remembering the "Philaethes," "Seekers after Truth," reasonably evolved the word "Philatelique" and "Philatelite," which have been anglicized to "Philately" and "Philatelist."

The story exactly fits my conception of the hobby as we know it. Its adherents are organised into societies, they ardently seek to learn the truth, all the truth about stamps, and everything in connection with them. Included in our numbers are the high-

est, noblest, and most celebrated of the world, foremost of whom we have the honour to place His Most Gracious Majesty the King. We have heard of his marvellous collection of British Empire stamps, and some have had the privilege to see part of it, as in 1923, the occasion of the last great Philatelic Exhibition at London, His Majesty was pleased to attend, and graciously invited a number of colonial collectors then in London, to a private view of his collection at Buckingham Palace, where he personally entertained and moved among them, just as any brother collector would have done. To point and bring the sense of Royalty in relation to our hobby, a little nearer home, your attention is directed to the crest of this Society. You will note that a crown is included, something which is decidedly wrong, if representation of the Arms of Jamaica is intended. Some years ago in the infant days of the Society, when going on a visit to England, I was asked to arrange there for the design. When the drawing was presented to me, the error was recognised, but it appealed to me as a happy one, as it made the crest distinctive and symbolised the fact that Philately is the King of hobbies and the hobby of Kings.

In addition to the pleasurable relaxation afforded by the hobby, I have derived from it a store of useful general information, most of which it is very improbable that I would otherwise have acquired. To mention but a few of these subjects, there are Geography, both economical and physical History, Paper, the manufacture of kinds and how to recognize them; printing, the various methods and how to distinguish them; Colours, their shades and how they are made; and what is of immense value, apprecia-

tion of the necessity for attention to detail, to be comprehensive and exact. This faculty, unconsciously developed, is involuntarily employed with gain in everyday life. My time has not been wasted, and I do not at all feel that I belong to that type or class, designated by critics antagonistic to philately, as analagous with that of Kipling's flannelled oafs. Any pursuit or hobby which gives what may be obtained from philately, is not, cannot be futile, but merits the encouragement and support of every thinking, reasoning individual. That philately has its very practical value to those not of its adherents, may be gauged from the fact that, it is usually the philatelist who discovers and denounces to the proper authorities, practices and abuses which mean loss of revenue to the Post Office Department. The Law Courts call us in to aid in the administration of Justice, because of our ability to determine whether a stamped document, which may be in doubt is reasonable, in the sense that its date may be reconciled, with the period of issue of the stamp it bears to legalise or authenticate it. It is clear therefore that in addition to the lure of the hobby for its adherents, it makes of them citizens useful to the State, a desirable condition of honourable citizenship, which even its most acerbic critic is unable to deny. HERE'S to PHILATELY, the KING of hobbies and the hobby of Kings.

The toast was enthusiastically drunk and the following words were sung to the music of *Home Sweet Home*.

*"Mid Hobbies and Pastimes, and
many there be,
Collecting of Stamps is the Hobby
for me,*

*Search Hobbydom through and you'll
ne'er find its peer,
For its charms duplicate and its
pleasures all cheer;
Sweet, sweet, its pleasure clings,
'Tis King of all Hobbies, and Hobby
of Kings."*

Ex-Superintendent of Exchange, Mr. Leonard Whitely was then asked to Toast the *Jamaica Philatelic Society* and *Our President*, and, in reply, briefly sketched the rise and progress of Philately in Jamaica, naming the six Societies which the Island has known, viz:

1. Jamaica Philatelic Society,
(No. 1) President, Mr.
Eugene Finzi 1890
2. Jamaica Philatelic Association,
President, Mrs. Evelyn Few 1893
3. Jamaica Stamp Exchange
Society, President, Mr. H.
Escala 1903
4. Kingston Philatological Society,
President Mr. John
E. Gunter 1907
5. Jamaica Philatelic Society
(No. 2) President, Mr. G.
C. Gunter 1920
6. Junior Phil. Club, President,
Mr. M. Parkinson 1920

Mr. Whitely mentioned that the present J. P. Society was the outcome of amalgamation between number 4 and 2 both of which had not been functioning for some years but were recalled to life through the instrumentality of interested members of both the older societies and rechristened under the present name of The Jamaica Philatelic Society. He also named the many activities of the J. P. S. among them the holding of two Exhibitions, the recall of the duty on imported stamps, etc., culminating with the Dinner of this evening. The

speaker went on to say that the J.P.S. was the only active Society in Jamaica today. He paid a high tribute of praise to Mrs. Ross, the Immediate Past President, and Mrs. Spooner who had been installed that evening. He knew that the members of the J.P.S. would, as they had done in the past, rally around our new and popular President, Mrs. Spooner and faithfully and loyally uphold her hands. He also referred to Mr. H. Cooke, a past Secretary of the J.P.S. who had done much to place the Society where it was today. He asked them to charge their glasses to the brim; and drink to the dregs, to the music of "For he's a jolly good fellow," the appropriate words, which he understood was the work, as were all the other poetical selections, with the exception of number 4, of our Vice President, and those present sung with heart and voice:—

*"For our J.P. (two) Society
Is an excellent Society,
A tropical Society,
With a Leader good and true.
With a Hip, Hip, Hip Hurrah
With a Hip, Hip, Hip Hurrah
For she's a keen Collector,
A wide-awake Collector,
Our President Collector,
And a comrade real and true."*

Secretary Gunter after calling attention to the fact that our Toast List was a philatelically valuable one containing as it did an error on its first page, where it would be observed that 2 appeared for 3 creating a duplicate impression and consequently a rare error, continued—

Mrs. President—

Ladies and Gentlemen—

It affords me the greatest pleasure to respond to the duty that has been

assigned to me, and I ask the members of the Jamaica Philatelic Society to charge their glasses and drink heartily to the toast of *The Guests*.

The task of welcoming our guests is a pleasant one, and I wish to assure our visitors this evening that I could not have been given a more agreeable duty than to welcome them to this function. It is the first of its kind that the Jamaica Philatelic Society has staged, and we are anxious that our guests will take away with them such pleasant recollections of the event as will cause them to remember our welcome and to look forward to joining us again next year. Everyone of us here this evening has experienced at some time the pleasure of entertaining friends and being entertained in return, and usually when selecting our guests, we are careful to ensure that the most agreeable of our acquaintances, and those likely to become good friends and true, are numbered among our visitors. And so it is this evening, that we have as our guests those who are sympathetic with us and are not likely to be in disagreement with our Hobby, although some may not follow its pleasures. Man is by nature a social creature. He cannot live happily alone. He must have friends with whom he can share his joys, to whom he can relate his disappointments and from whom he may receive consolation, and so it is with stamp collectors—we share each other's pleasures in the Hobby, we delight to recount our finds and relate our experiences, and in no less degree do we commiserate with those who deserve our pity for the splendid opportunities of enjoyment they lose by not indulging in the pleasures of stamp collecting.

We have listened with delight to the speech of our honoured guest, Mr.

Cooke, the President of the Philatelist Exchange Club. We experience the greatest pleasure and satisfaction at his presence here this evening, and I am sure that those of our guests who are not philatelists after hearing him will now realise that our pastime is a great one, and worthy of being followed. Mr. Cooke is the most finished philatelist in this island. His zeal for the hobby is well known, not only in Jamaica, but throughout the world. I need only remind you that as President of the Philatelists' Exchange Club, he is head of an organization the ramifications of which are numerous, and I believe second to no other Philatelic Society or Club in its activities in the interest of Stamp collecting. Mr. Cooke's position as President of such a Society, indicates the influence he possesses, and reflects the confidence that is reposed in him by the members of his Club who are satisfied that their president should reside 5,000 miles away from the Club's headquarters. Ladies and Gentlemen, we are glad that such a keen philatelist was able to accept our invitation, and we are indeed proud to associate him with our evening's entertainment.

It will not be out of place for me to remark that we had hoped to have Mr. Frank Cundall here tonight, as one of the Society's honoured guests, but unfortunately, he is absent on the advice of his doctor. Mr. Cundall, although not a philatelist, is closely connected with philately in Jamaica. He is responsible for most of the designs of our present stamps, and is always ready and willing to assist stamp collectors in their search for material connected with the historical, literary or artistic side of Philately. In honouring the toast to our Guests, I ask that he may be remembered.

And to those of our other guests who are not Philatelists, I wish to assure them that our welcome is a very hearty one. Their presence here tonight illustrates what I have said before, that they have been selected as guests with the knowledge that although not stamp collectors, they are good and true, and will always be helpful sympathisers.

In offering this toast, I have great pleasure in coupling with it the name of Mr. Cooke, the honoured President of the Philatelist's Exchange Club.

The Toast was musically responded to by singing the chorus of "Auld Lang Syne," after which Mr. Cooke replied:—

"This is very unexpected, and at this late hour of the evening, when the movement of one's tongue is not quite as facile as it should be, it is unkind, but on behalf of the guests, I thank Mr. Gunter, your Secretary, for the very kind welcome given to us, and I think that I correctly interpret the desires of my companions, by stating that our appreciation is not outweighed by the sincerity and warmth of that welcome. I do not think that the ladies for whom I am privileged to speak, rank as philatelists, but I am persuaded that at least we have their favourable consideration, their husbands are philatelists you see, and for that reason it is fairly certain that they do have some interest in philately, and in support there is the fact that they have been good enough to favour us with their presence.

Dealing with the very kind but quite unmerited personal comment, which the last speaker was pleased to make, and with which he coupled the Philatelist's Exchange Club, I would say this; I helped to found the club, aided and abetted by Mr. Bland and Mr. W. T. Elliott, but such progress

and success as the Club has had, is entirely due to the unsparing effort and hard work of the Secretary, Mr. Bland. It is gratifying to be able to state that many members of your society are also members of the P.E.C., several are present, so that the philatelic comradeship, referred to in such generous terms by your Secretary, is not merely one of sentiment, but of live, active fact.

Your Society has made remarkable progress, a tangible sign of which is this function. It has done and will do much to promote that much desired brotherhood of philately, that community of interest, which is largely the essence of our hobby. Club meetings certainly do help in that respect, but you can seldom or never get together at any one meeting, so large and representative a gathering as this. I wish your Society continued success, it has many years of useful work before it, there are yet many collectors who ought to be enrolled, and others in embryo to be helped, educated, and eventually brought into the fold.

Mr. Condell was then requested by the President to Toast the *Ladies* which he did in the following neat speech:

"I am afraid that I am here tonight under false pretences. I had expected to have the pleasure of responding to this toast, but I find I am afforded the greater pleasure of proposing the toast to the ladies. I must acknowledge that I feel honoured in being chosen from among the distinguished company of gentlemen here to do this honour, and with due respect to the toasts which have gone before, I claim that I am playing the gallant part.

We men would be lost but for our women. The Jamaica Philatelic Society realises it and if you will turn

to the back of your programmes, you will see that our Honorary President, our President and our Immediate Past President are all ladies. In this the Jamaica Philatelic Society—as a Society—has done honour to the ladies.

I can now only pay a personal tribute to our President, Mrs. Spooner. I have come in contact with her in business and I have found her the acme of a business woman and we all know her for a true woman from the ramifications of her activities in charitable as well as other more profitable work.

Gentlemen, I ask you to rise and drink very heartily to the health of the ladies—and I am coupling the name of Mr. Finzi to respond to this toast.

The toast was sung to the tune of the “Blue Bells of Scotland” and in these words:

*“Oh where, tell me where, can be
found flowers so fair
As the Mothers, Daughters, Sisters,
Wives, who make our homes so
rare;*

*Though garden-flowers have beauty
they lack the charm which
dwells*

*In the freshness and the sweetness
of our beautiful Home Belles.”*

In rising to propose the continued prosperity of the *Philatelic Press*, the Vice-President said that it was wonderful to realise that no other hobby on earth, besides Stamp Collecting, had had so many books, journals, pamphlets written about it, and newspaper columns devoted to it. To arrive at this stupendous truth, the books, journals, etc., had to be printed, and consequently a Philatelic Press had evolved, and a powerful Press it was too, doing a wonderful work. He would like to link up with the Toast the

names of, not alone our Jamaica non-philatelic Press who have helped us considerably to advance our glorious hobby in Jamaica, but the non-philatelic Press abroad as well who gladly open their columns to the broadcasting of Philatelic news and items among their army of readers.

He would take the opportunity of calling the attention of all present to a forthcoming publication, *The Jamaica Philatelic Handbook*, which would shortly now reach our shores, the work of Jamaica Stamp Specialists in England and Jamaica. The book was already in the Press, being printed by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons & Co., London, to sell for 10/6 and 15/ per volume. This Handbook of Jamaica Philately is the very last word concerning the Stamps of our country, and contains information that has never yet been known outside the Offices of the Crown Agents. But despite the splendid work of the Specialists, the Book could never have been given to the Philatelic World if there had been no Press . . . you will therefore realise what a bulwark of strength the Press is to our hobby and us. I ask you therefore to sing to the music of that well known song “Sailing” the words appearing beneath this Toast:

*“All ye present, answer the V.P.’s
call,*

*And drink to the Press we’ve known
so long*

Philately’s guardians all;

*They are daily battling for our right,
So drink the Toast in Wine and
Song*

To cheer them in the fight.”

President Spooner on rising said that she had much pleasure in proposing the last but certainly not least toast, *Jamaica, our Island Home*, in fact she rather felt that this toast

was hers by right as members of her family as well as some of her husband's had been among the first to reach Jamaica's shores after the victory of Penn and Venables had placed the island in the crown of Britain. Jamaica was renowned for her beauty, her varied climate, her wonderful wooded mountains and many mysterious streams, and her hospitality, and all these she had recommended and would continue to recommend to her friends at home and in England. She would ask all to stand and repeat after her the prayer "Jamaica . . God bless her" which would come from the recesses of her heart, and if she who was not born a Jamaican could feel as she did towards her Ja-

maica home she knew how much deeper, if not truer the prayer would spring from the heart of each true-born Jamaican present. Ladies and gentlemen, charge your glasses and say with me

JAMAICA . . GOD BLESS HER.

The singing of The King brought a most enjoyable evening to a finish. This report could not be closed without reference to the Menu Card and Toast List embellished as it was with Society's Coat of Arms, and a real Jamaica ½d Stamp (1927 issue). Mr. Granville Campbell, the well known Tenor and Pianist contributed to the evening's enjoyment.



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MR. G. C. GUNTER,
HON. SECRETARY.

Annual Meeting of The Jamaica Philatelic Society, followed by Annual Dinner At South Camp Road Hotel.

The Annual General meeting of the Jamaica Philatelic Society was held at the South Camp Road Hotel on Wednesday 6th June, 1928. After the meeting the members joined in the first Annual Dinner of the Society which was attended by a representative gathering, including as it did, several members from the Country as well as many guests.

The election of Officers and Committee for the New Year resulted as follows:

President Mrs. Archbald Spooner;
Vice President: Mr. Astley Clerk;
Hon. Treasurer: Mr. A. C. Tamayo;
Hon. Secretary: Mr. G. C. Gunter.

Committee:

Mr. A. W. Perkins, Mr. E. C. Henriques, Mr. P. J. Fernandez, Mr. C. W. Birch, Mr. Chas. E. Scott.

Exchange Superintendent:

Mr. P. J. Fernandez,
No. 1 King Street, Kingston, Ja.

ANNUAL REPORT AND TREASURER'S STATEMENT FOR 1927—1928.

The Annual Report and Treasurer's Statement for 1927-28 were read by the Secretary as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

Your Committee has much pleasure in presenting to you this evening the Eighth Annual Report of the Jamaica Philatelic Society for the year ended 13th April, 1928.

2. The past session has been a full

one. Ten meetings were held as follows:

1. Annual Business
- 9 Regular Monthly

At the regular meetings, papers have been read and displays given.

3. The retiring officers and members of the Committee are as follows, and the numbers opposite their names indicate their attendance at meetings:

Mrs. F. M. Ross, President	....	9
Mr. Astley G. Clerk, Vice President	....	9
Mr. A. C. Tomayo, Treasurer	....	3
Mr. G. C. Gunter, Hon. Secy.	....	10

Mrs. A. Spooner	} Members of Committee.	....	9
Mr. A. W. Perkins		....	10
Mr. E. Henriques		....	6
Mr. P. Fernandez		....	10
Mr. C. W. Pratt		....	9

The Committee regrets to announce that Mrs. Ross, our esteemed President, has intimated her intention of leaving Jamaica for an extended visit to England, and will not therefore be eligible for re-election.

4. During the year, we have added 19 new members, lost one by death, one has left the Island, one resigned, and two have been struck off, so that the period closes with a list of 70 active members, 56 of whom reside in Jamaica, and 14 are resident abroad. It is with pleasure we record the fact that the postmaster for Jamaica is among the new members, and that three of our old members, became Life Members. We were also privileged to admit as Honry. Members, Mr.

Chas. J. Phillips, of New York, and Mr. Eugene Klein of Philadelphia.

Of the members struck off, one failed to pay for Stamps removed from the Exchange Packets, but prompt legal action was taken against the defaulter, and it is satisfactory to report that the full amount of the purchases was recovered and handed over to the members concerned.

5. The finances of the Society are in a satisfactory condition. The balance in hand at the close of the year amounted to £34 3/11, which is £23 4/ less than the balance at the end of our last year. This difference is more apparent than real, as the Society has invested some of its funds in purchasing New Issue Stamps for resale to members, and a large proportion of orders has not yet come to hand for distribution.

6. During the year, it was decided to establish a regular New Issue Distribution Service, and the support that has been given by members has fully justified the Committee's decision. This medium is taken to publicly thank the Hon. Secty. and the Hon. Ex-Supt., who by their willingness to undertake the extra work involved, has made the success of the Service possible.

7. The Exchange Branch, under the able guidance of Mr. Fernandez, has functioned satisfactorily. The value of Stamps circulated amounted to £311 9s. 10d. Up to the end of November, the value of Packets broken up amounted to £211 3s. 2d, leaving in circulation Packets valued at £100 6s. 8d, with over 30 per cent. of sales reported up to the end of March.

The support of resident as well as non-resident members has been consistent, and the Supt. has despatched packets on their circuits with remarkable regularity.

8. A special Packet of Member's duplicates, valued at £82 2s. 4½d. was again handled by the Trinidad and Tobago Philatelic Society, with good results. A packet which is still circulating was also sent to the Regina Philatelic Society of Sask. Canada. The Committee takes this opportunity of thanking these Societies for their continued interest in these Packet Exchanges, and once again the invitation is extended to other Societies, to undertake similar exchanges.

9. In our last Annual Report, the issue of a new ½d Stamp was foreshadowed, and on the 28th October, 1927 The Jamaica Gazette of that date contained the following official notice:—

Stamp Office, Kingston,
25th October, 1927

"The following is a description of a half penny Postage and Revenue Stamp which will be put into circulation on 3rd November, 1927.

The design of the Stamp is denoted by a profile of King George the Fifth on a ground of horizontal lines in an oval frame surmounted by a Crown, on each side of which is inserted ½d.

To the left and right of the frame respectively, are the words "Postage" "Revenue" and underneath "Jamaica." The colour of the Stamp is green, printed on a white script water marked paper.

C. C. MANTON,
Deputy Stamp Commissioner.

A mint pair of these Stamps was presented to each Honorary Member residing outside Jamaica. The Post Office Department also announced the issue of a new Registered Letter Envelope measuring 8" x 5," which was

put on sale for the first time on the 30th January, 1928.

10. A large part of the stock of 1½ "Contingent Embarking" stamp, was burnt by order of the Government. The Stamps had been affected by damp, and for many months were withdrawn from sale. The total number destroyed at the Kingston & St. Andrew Corporation's pumping plant amounted to 351,720, leaving no less than 380,000 stamps in good condition, and which were again put on sale during the month of February, 1928, of which quantities have been used telegraphically. It is expected that when this stock is exhausted, a 1½d stamp of new design will be placed on sale.

11. Following the usual yearly custom, the Committee presented copies of the Jamaica Post Office Guide for 1928 to all members residing abroad, and it is satisfactory to record that appreciative letters of thanks have been received in acknowledgment of these small gifts.

12. The Society accepted an invitation to join the Committee of Honour formed in connection with the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held at Durban, South Africa in July, 1928. A donation to the exhibition funds was made and a Silver Medal of the Society's design presented for award to the best exhibit of the stamp issues of Jamaica.

Two medals have also been offered to, and accepted by, the 4th Australian and New Zealand Philatelic Congress, for competition at the Exhibition to be held at Melbourne on November 3rd 1928. One of the Medals will be struck from the Society's die, while the other will be of the standard Congress design.

13. Interest in the forthcoming publication on the Stamps and Postal

History of Jamaica, which was referred to in our last Annual Report has not diminished. The Committee has been active in reviewing material intended for this work, and in no less degree in collecting funds towards the expenses of its publication. It is confidently expected that the Handbook will be in the hands of members about the month of October.

14. The necessity for revising the Jamaica list of Postage Stamps in the current standard stamp catalogues, having been brought to the Committee's Notice, a joint Committee of Jamaica Philatelists was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. H. Cooke, President of the Philatelist's Exchange Club, to deal with the question. The first report of the joint Committee has been submitted. It deals with the catalogue issued by the Scott Stamp & Coin Company of New York, U. S. A. and contains recommendations for modification of the list by the addition of known, genuine, authentic, but at present unlisted varieties, the elimination of others, or both, and suggests a revision of the present prices. The report covers the subject thoroughly, and the Committee congratulates its authors on the work accomplished.

15. In December last, local Philatelic Circles were cheered by a short visit from Mr. Chas. J. Phillips (late of Stanley Gibbons Ltd.) and Mrs. Phillips. It was not possible to arrange a visit to the Society, but our Vice-President, on behalf of the Society, entertained this distinguished Philatelist and his wife at dinner, at which local Philatelists extended a hearty welcome to the visitors.

16. During March 1928 one of the many visiting Tourist Steamers, the s.s. "Columbus", arrived in Kingston Harbour with a seaplane on board. On

hearing that Government permission had been obtained for flights over the Island, an effort was made to induce the P. O. Department to despatch an airmail to the northside town of Port Antonio. The Expenses in connection with the suggested flight were guaranteed by the Society, but the necessary permission for despatching the mail could not be obtained from Government, and thus ended an effort to make history in connection with the postal service of the Island.

17 In continuation of the propaganda work started in 1926, the Vice-President arranged for addresses on Philatelic subjects to be delivered to the pupils of the Government Technical Continuation & Commercial School. The addresses were undertaken by Mesdames Ross and Spooner, Messrs. Clerk, Cooke and Gunter.

It is planned for similar lectures to be given to other schools in Kingston.

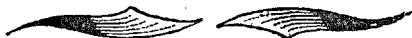
18. An outstanding event of the year's working was the issue on June 30th, 1927, of the Jamaica Philatelist, the Society's official organ, in printed form. This magazine, issued monthly for several years in manuscript form, was circulated in the Exchange Packets, but with a desire to extend its usefulness, the Committee decided it should take the form of a Year Book, and be circulated throughout

the world, free of charge. This opportunity is taken to publicly thank contributors of articles and the advertisers for their much valued support.

19. The Committee desires to thank those members residing abroad for their continued interest in the Society's welfare. Special thanks are due to the Rev. C. S. Morton and Mr. Fred J. Melville who represented the Society at the Notts Philatelic Congress. Thanks are also extended to those Societies, Editors of Philatelic Magazines, and Publishers who so regularly send us their publications, and who by their references to this Society, in their printed pages, have done so much to encourage us in maintaining our work at the present level. And lastly, to the executive officers for the time and energy they have given to the Society. The work done by the Secretary, Treasurer, and Exchange Superintendent cannot be fully estimated. Their constant and untiring attention to the work entrusted to them has helped in no small manner to maintain the present excellent standing of the Society and the interests of its members.

(Sgd.) ASTLEY CLERK.
Vice President.

(Sgd.) G. C. GUNTER.
Hon. Secretary.



ANNUAL CASH STATEMENT—JAMAICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY FOR YEAR 1927—1928.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1927.				1928,			
April 1—To Cash in hand	1	1	11½	March 31—By News Issues			
„ Balance in				Purchased ..	25	1	10½
Bank	56	7	2	„ Jamaica Phil-			
1928,				atelist	10	0	0
March 31—To Jamaica Phil-				„ Miscellaneous	21	10	6
atelist	9	0	5	„ Postage	4	5	2
„ New Issues				„ Stationery ..	6	0	
paid for	13	9	10½	„ Printing	11	4	0
„ Miscellaneous		3	6	„ Exhibition ..	13	15	4
„ Subscriptions	15	9	5	„ Cash in hand		5	11½
„ Entrance				„ Balance in			
Fees	1	14	0	Bank	33	17	2
„ Packet Earn-							
ings	12	8	7				
„ Exhibition ..	10	11	1				
	£ 120	5	11½		£ 120	5	11½

A. C. TAMAYO,
Hon. Treasurer.
31/3/28.

Checked and found correct.

CHAS. E. SCOTT, }
C. W. BIRCH, } Honry. Auditors.
5/6/28.

List of Members.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
G. C. Gunter	Ja. Govt. Railway, Kingston.	Chas. W. Birch	Jamaica Govt. Rail- way. Kingston.
Chas. H. Scott	Nathan and Company, Ltd., Kingston.	Miss E. E. Heron	Spitzbergen, Walderston.
A. C. Tamayo	D. Finzi & Company, Ltd., Kingston	John N. Finzi	Montego Bay.
E. C. Henriques	N. C. Henriques Ltd., Kingston.	Michael Miller	800 Equitable Build- ing, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.
Mrs. F. M. Ross	Hill Gardens, Constant Spring P.O.	L. C. C. Nicholson....	26 South Grove, Peck- ham, London, S.E., 15., Eng.
Mrs. A. F. Joslen	Annotto Bay.	J. H. Cargill	Kingston.
Miss P. Yorke-Slader	Spanish Town	S. Alex. Thomson	H.M.S. Conquest, 1st Sub. Flotilla, Mediterranean Flt.
Mrs. J. A. Gauntlett	Port Antonio	Mrs. Violet E. Eth- erington	United Fruit Coy., Port Antonio.
A. W. Perkins	Audit Office, Kingston.	Mrs. Aubrey M. Lewis	Brumalia, Mandeville.
Leonard Whitely	Passley Gardens, Port Antonio	Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Wright, R. N.	Bermuda.
G. A. Gobault	17b Victoria Avenue, Kingston.	P. Perkins	Camp, Cross Roads,
H. G. Gauntlett	Morant Bay.	C. W. Pratt	do do
Mrs. C. C. Gowdey	c/o Martin Burns, Rawley, Mass, U.S.A.	E. E. Condell	Nova Scotia Bank, Kingston.
Mrs. J. H. Baker	Port Antonio	Mrs. E. Landale	St. Peter's P.O.
D. S. M. Clark	Bank of Nova Scotia, St. Ann's Bay	C. G. Scudamore	United Fruit Coy., Montego Bay.
P. J. Fernandez	Atlantic Fruit Co., Kingston.	W. A. Duffus	Port Antonio.
R. C. McCormack	Salt River	Lt. Col. Ogilvie	Montego Bay.
Dr. Hubert Lyman.		I. C. Bricker	Elora, Ont., Canada.
Clark	Cambridge, Mass. U.S.A.	G. Pearson	Sydenham Villa. Lonsdale Road South end-on-Sea, England.
J. G. Smith	Atlantic Fruit Co., Kingston	Dr. W. Simpson..	The Ives; 3 Adelaide Road, Andover, Hamp- shire, England.
St. A. Corbett	United Fruit Co., Kingston.	F. C. Marno	
L. C. Hernandez	Spanish Town	Edwards	4 Port Royal Street, Kingston
G. W. Collett	84 Jermyn Street, London, S.W. 1 England.	Mrs. L. B. Bicknell.	Rosebank, Retirement Crescent, Cross Roads.
Mrs. Z. Murray	c/o Lindo Bros., Costa Rica		
Miss G. Hudson	New Hope, Little London.		

LIST OF MEMBERS—(Continued).

NAME.	ADDRESS.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
Dr. L. E. Johnson ..	Public Hospital, Kingston.	C. Lyon Hall	Spring Garden, Orange Bay.
Trevor D. Pearce	Barclay's Bank, Col. & Overseas, St. Ann's Bay.	Rev. S. H. Bartlett..	Halfway Tree,
Wm. Sayers	Water Office, P.W.D., Hong Kong.	Vernon K. Melhado..	Bethlehem, Penn., U.S.A.
V. Starr Wood ...	55 Warrington Cres- cent, Maida Vale, W 9, London.	Harold Demercado ..	90 Hanover Street, Kingston.
R. H. Fletcher	G.P.O., Kingston.	E. G. Dunn ...	c/o Nathan and Co., Ltd., Kingston.
S. Rolston Jr.	Levin, New Zealand.	Miss Lisa R. Salmon	Lamington, Cross Roads.
Capt. J. C. Hatten .	10 Duke Street, Kingston.	Miss Natalie E. Livingston	20 South Camp Road, Kingston.
W. Y. Whiting	Barclays Bank, Kingston	J. Benson	Cambridge Road, St. Albans.
P. J. Clossey	Atlantic Fruit Co., Kingston.		Hertfordshire, Eng- land.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
Fred. J. Meville	13 Sudbourne Road, Brixton, London S.W.	Harry E. Huber	5913 Rippey Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Rev. C. S. Morton	34 Gloucester Street, London S.W.	W. Buckland Ed- wards	1 Vanbrugh Park, Rd., Blackheath, London, S. E. 3.
Dr. Stanley Taylor ..	5 Palmeira Square, Hove, England.	Claude deSouza	Kingston, Jamaica.
Eugene Eglfey	25 Arcliffe Road, West Park, Leeds.	Mrs. F. E. Cooke	6 Repon Road, Cross Roads, Jamaica.
Eugene Klein	200 South, 13th St., Phila., U.S.A.	Chas. J. Phillips	10 West, 86th Street, New York.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Astley Clerk	King Street, Kingston	Eugene Finzi	Halfway Tree P.O.
Mrs. C. A. Jensen ..	52 Brentford Road.	Lieut. T. F. J. Coi- lias	Noascar, Egypt.
Mrs. Archibald E. Spooner	Waverley Cottage, Constant Spring.	K. N. Woodward	Chapagua, New York.
		Capt. A. L. Taylor....	R.A.S.C., Camp, Cross Roads P.O.

JAMAICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

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Secretary's Address

Mr. G. C. GUNTER,
Jamaica Government Railway
KINGSTON P.O.

TO THE SECRETARY,

JAMAICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY,

KINGSTON, P.O.

Dear Sir

I hereby apply to be admitted to
Membership of the Jamaica Philatelic
Society, and agree, if elected, to be
bound by all the Rules and Regulations
now existing, or as the same may be
modified or added to from time to time.

I enclose the sum of shillings,
to pay the Entrance Fee of Two Shill-
ings, and being balance
of One Year's Subscription to the So-
ciety to April 13th, 193.....

(Signed)*

Full Address

.....

.....

Date

Proposed by.....

Seconded by.....

* If the Applicant is a Junior, the application
must be signed on his or her behalf by the
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