

# The Jamaica Philatelist



## OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE Jamaica Philatelic Society

(Founded April 14th 1920.)

Editor - Mr. ASTLEY CLERK.

CIRCULATED FREE OF CHARGE.

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3rd YEAR. KINGSTON, JAMAICA, JUNE 1929. No.3

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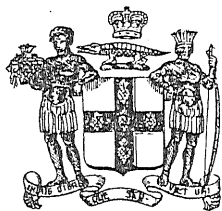
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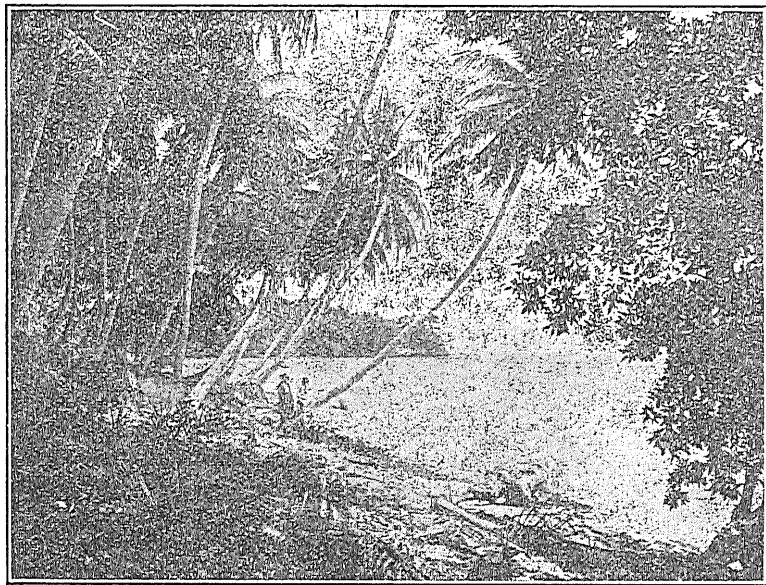
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MRS. M. E. SPOONER  
PRESIDENT OF THE JAMAICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.



## 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.

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### Editorial Perfs.

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#### YESTERDAY—TO-DAY.

Does the year of the Tropics pass quicker away than the year of the climes where the Cold holds sway? Now, is it not strange, good reader, that the first two lines positively rhyme, and rhyme themselves, too, I will swear, although I never do swear, for I did not rhyme them. The question remains, however, is the tropic year shorter than the year of other climes? Personally, I am inclined to answer affirmatively, for it is, as it were but yesterday, that the last number of the *Jamaica Philatelist* was sent to you, and, to-day, behold us sending you another issue. Time does fly, does it not?

Our 1928 number seems to have been greatly appreciated, if we are to judge by the many letters received, and articles which appeared in the Philatelic Journals, nor must we forget the several requests received from abroad and locally to "be sure to put my name on your mailing list for next year".

All this appreciation, for which we

tender our grateful thanks, has resulted in our doubling the circulation of our present issue, and giving you as well, a more voluminous 1929 number, which we are certain will please our advertisers and readers no less than the previous volume did.

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#### THE JAMAICA BOOK.

After nearly four years of strenuous work, a committee, consisting of English and Jamaican collaborators, assisted by Jamaican specialists all over the world, has turned out a Handbook of Jamaican Postal History, of which they and the publishers, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co., London, have every reason to be proud. The work owes its being to Mr. Herbert Cooke of Jamaica, President of the P.E.C., London, who, visiting England in 1925, gave a dinner to, what afterwards became, the English portion of the committee, and put his ideas of a Jamaica Handbook before them. The idea was warmly received, and immediately acted on, resulting in one of the finest Philatelic Publications ever passed

through the Press. Mr. Cooke, the Committee, and the publishers, are to be congratulated on the wonderful success attending their labours. The book, which has proved a good seller, was entered, at the London Stamp Exhibition for 1928, in the name of the Jamaica Philatelic Society, and won a silver medal, which can be seen, by friends in Jamaica, or visitors to the Island, at the Library Rooms of our Society, 18 King St., Kingston, where the book itself can be obtained at 10/6, postage extra. An illustration of the Medal will be found in this issue of the *Jamaica Philatelist*.

#### THANKS.

Our thanks to the publishers and Philatelic Societies, who have been good enough to send us their Journals during the past year. The kindly references in some of these journals were decidedly helpful and cheering. To our contributors, for the articles they have sent us from time to time, we owe, and now pay, special tribute of thanks, for it is to them, without whose help our magazine would be a failure, that the Jamaica Philatelist owes its popularity.

#### THE JAMAICA COAT.

Some three or four years ago, we were called upon, by the Jamaica Philatelic Society, to prepare and read at one of our meetings, an article on the Coat of Arms stamps of Jamaica.

While preparing our subject, we were astonished to find the absurdities that had been, and were still being foisted on the public as the Coat of the Island, and we determined, then and there, to delve deeper into the subject. Our labour is now ended, the result, contained in nearly 400 foolscap pages of script-written matter,

proving that not even the foundation of English Heraldry, Heralds College, deals correctly with us, for our illustrations include three purporting to hail from the College, one by Somerset Herald, another by Rouge Dragon, and the last by Mr. Fox-Davies, *each of which is different!!* Philately is by far surer ground any day than Heraldry.

#### OUR COLOURED PAPERS.

Last year, and for the second time of asking, we offered our readers two guineas for the best paper on the Coloured Papers used in the manufacture of Jamaican stamps. On the first occasion, not one replied; on the second, but one replied. This last was adjudicated by our good friend, Mr. Herbert Cooke, on whose report the Society could not award the prize. A special prize was, however, awarded to the writer, whose response to our prize offer was much appreciated by us.

We are disappointed that the Societies of Great Britain did not take up our offer. What are they doing to help us in our effort to popularize Jamaica? Is it not a part of their work to foster a knowledge of every part of the Empire? We ask the question. The Earl of Meath would answer "Surely", but what do the Societies of Greater Britain say?

#### OUR LATEST ISSUES.

In our last number, we referred to expected issues of Jamaica Stamps. (1d. and 1½d.) These made their appearance together with the 9d. stamp, an entirely new denomination for Jamaica.

The designs of these stamps are very pleasing, and we congratulate the Postmaster for Jamaica, who, we be-

lieve, is responsible for their selection. As the 9d. stamp has been introduced mainly for paying the duty on telegrams, they will not often be seen in postally used condition. As we are about it, we take the opportunity of saying that we would like to see a *Postage Due* stamp introduced, as the present primitive system of taxing letters is very objectionable, and not at all in keeping with the progressive ideas with which we like to associate our present, popular Postmaster General, Mr. Fletcher.

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#### OUR AMBASSADOR.

Take up your last copy of the *Jamaica Philatelist*, and carefully observe the picture of Mr. G. C. Gunter, Secretary of our Society, on page 40. I say "carefully observe" because you may meet him up in the streets of London from middle June to middle October, this year, as he leaves early for England, on a long vacation, and I am sure that no British Philatelist would like to discover that they had passed by the Secretary of the Premier West Indian Stamp Society, without the opportunity of speaking with him. He goes as our Society's Ambassador, with instructions to hold a meeting of the Jamaica Philatelic Society in London, where over twenty of our members reside. The Society, as represented by Mr. Gunter, will also entertain its membership in England at a Society dinner which is being timed to synchronise with the date of the Annual dinner to be held in Jamaica. We bespeak for our Ambassador a hearty welcome from our fellow-Philatelic Societies, and Philatelists.

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#### OUR SOCIETY HONOURED.

On behalf of Messrs. Scott Stamp and Coin Co. of New York, Mr. John

N. Luff writes, Sept. 24/28 to the Editor:

"In appreciation of the excellent work for Philately that is being done by the Jamaica Philatelic Society and yourself, the publishers of the *Scott Monthly Journal* have decided to put on their free list, the names of the Jamaica Philatelic Society and Mr. Astley Clerk. We trust this will be acceptable".

Could a double honour such as this prove anything more than acceptable to our Society? Surely not, and so we accepted the honour with great pleasure.

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#### CONGRATULATIONS.

Barrister Hugh Gauntlett, one of *ours*, and late Clerk of the Courts, St. Thomas, is to be congratulated on his well deserved promotion to the Resident Magistracy of the Parish.

He passed the Legal examination in 1912, which qualified him for the Clerkship of the Courts. In 1913, he entered and read for the Bar to which he was called by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple in November, 1919. He has, on several occasions acted as R.M., and now we are pleased that the full honour has been conferred on him by the Secretary of State.

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#### MR. K. N. WOODWARD.

It is with pleasure that the Jamaica Philatelic Society received information that Mr. K. N. Woodward of Chappaqua, Westchester County, New York, had been unanimously elected President of the Westchester County Chapter of the American Philatelic Society.

Mr. Woodward is a keen Philatelist, a Life Member of our Society, and a prize winner at our Exhibition in February, 1927. On that occasion he received many hearty congratulations

for his excellent exhibits of the stamps of Venezuela. Every stamp issued by that country was shewn, as well as copies of all the forgeries in existence.

Since that event, we have heard that Mr. Woodward has become an ardent collector of the stamps of Jamaica. We congratulate him no less heartily on his addition to the long list of enthusiastic collectors of our Island Stamps, and take this means of offering our practical help if at any time he requires advice or assistance.

#### MEDAL WINNERS.

We take this opportunity of publicly congratulating our latest Medal Winners:—

Mr. W. L. Ashmead, of Cape Town, South Africa, was the proud winner of our Medal offered for competition at the Durban Exhibition; and Mr. F. C. Krichauff, of Melbourne, Australia, earned this honour at the Melbourne Exhibition.

We have always found pleasure in congratulating the holders of fine collections of Jamaican Stamps, and it is satisfying to realize that when this Society offers Medals for the best collection of the issues of Jamaica, the competition is keen and many entries are recorded.

In the first issue of the "Jamaica Philatelist" we asked the question, is Jamaica popular? and expressed regret at the apparent indifference to our efforts in trying to popularize the stamps of the Island.

Apparently, however, the lack of expressed enthusiasm on the part of collectors, which we deplored, was not due to lack of popularity of our stamps as since then we have had overwhelming evidence that Jamaica is popular, and at the rate of demand for the

classic stamps of the older issues, we regret to say that the supply is not likely to equal the demand.

#### OUR ADVERTISERS.

We take this opportunity of thanking our advertisers, in Jamaica and elsewhere, Philatelic and non-philatelic, for their prompt and hearty response to our request for advertisements. The fact that the *Jamaica Philatelist* is not sold but *given away*; that unlike the ordinary newspaper, our magazine is never cast aside, but is kept and read, and re-read for many years after, thereby proving a constant advertising medium, appeals to thoughtful advertisers. We ask our readers in and out of Jamaica to do everything they can to support our advertisers to whom we wish long life and continued success.

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Members in the Bahamas, British Honduras, Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad, total 26, while there are several others in other islands of the foreign West Indies.

A Sales packet is operated from Jamaica, packets average in value rather more than £50 each, and are circulated about once every two months to members who wish to see them. West Indian members who see them, are able to purchase their needs at very reasonable prices, and to offer their duplicates therein. A recent arrangement with the Jamaica Philatelic Society, enables circulation of some of the P.E.C. packets to their members.

Other Sales packets are operated in Canada, England, Holland, Italy, South Africa, and Switzerland. Any member no matter where resident, may contribute sheets for sale to any of these packets, and so for one membership fee, have no less than seven avenues through which to dispose of his duplicates and surplus stamps, instead of the usual one only offered by other Clubs and Societies.

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# The Jamaica Philatelic Handbook.

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

After three years' work the Handbook made its public appearance on Tuesday, 11th December, 1928. The work received favourable reviews both in the philatelic and general Press.

"Never has a country or postal history been better recorded" stated *Stamp Collecting* (5th Jan., 1929). "To say the work is excellent throughout is to give it bare praise. It is a masterpiece of compact and authoritative information, and as well written a volume as one could wish to read. The work is illustrated, well produced, and a thoroughly praiseworthy volume. It has been a pleasure to read it, and is no less a pleasure to recommend it.

*The Philatelic Magazine* (22nd Dec., 1928), stated: "Hitherto Jamaica has been one of those countries about which no really exhaustive monograph has been written. This state of affairs is, however, now remedied, . . . and the outcome is a work that will go down to history as the Jamaica Handbook . . ."

*The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* (Jan., 1929): "We have to congratulate the Jamaica Committee upon a most excellent piece of work . . . This book is very reasonably priced and should be in every Philatelic Library".

Mr. F. J. Melville in the *Daily Telegraph* (24th Jan., 1929), wrote: "Jamaica will be the standard authority on the subject. If it adds little to our technical knowledge of the adhesive stamps it covers the postal history and the great range of postmarks with thoroughness".

*The Times Literary Supplement* (31st January, 1929), considered the book as

far as they could see quite exhaustive, and that it would be equally welcomed by all who were interested in the stamps of Jamaica. The *Times* critic, as one would expect, picked out the plums and turned them over in his hand.

Perhaps the ablest critical review was that which appeared in the *American Philatelist* from the pen of Mr. Delf Norona. It is too long to quote, but is well worth reading.

Owing to the kindness of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, the publishers of the Handbook, one advance copy was hurriedly prepared for the London Stamp Exhibition last November. As Mr. Vallancey stated, "It was a unique exhibit, being really and truly the only copy issued," and the book had the honour to receive a silver medal in the Literature Section.

Owing to His Majesty's illness, the special copy of the Handbook prepared for his gracious acceptance by the members of the Jamaica Philatelic Society had to be laid aside, until permission was given at the end of February to send it to Buckingham Palace, when at the first fitting opportunity the book would be submitted to the King for his acceptance.

\* \* \* \*

There is in the British Museum an old manuscript history of Jamaica, written by James Knight, "from the earliest account of time to the year 1742". This, I believe, has never been printed, and in turning over the old manuscript pages, with the ink still legible, the reader comes across the following picturesque statement:—

"The Duke of Abbe-marle, who was full of projects, brought over with him in 1687 several miners, but they made no progress in searching for minerals but went from plantation to plantation where they disregarded the business they went upon.

"Similarly, if the Governor, the Duke of Abbe-marle was instructed, or had one of his projects to establish a Post Office, which is much to be doubted, it too seems to have made no progress and aimlessly wandered about till it died a natural death." (Add MS. 12416, page 140. The Duke of Abbe-marle died at St. Jago de Vega in October, 1688).

Again, the letters of Edward Dummer to establish the first regular mail service with the West Indies are very voluminous, and it was only possible to give in the Handbook a very succinct account of the proceedings (pp. 5—7).

There was the possibility of his sailing vessels being so becalmed that the provisions would be exhausted and his crew die of starvation; and further there was, ever before Dummer the extreme danger that his vessels might be captured by the enemy, which (alas) proved only too true and ruined him.

Dummer spent many sleepless nights in turning these questions over in his mind before giving his instructions to his Captains. I venture to give readers these instructions, as not only were they amongst the first given to Sea Captains conveying British overseas mail, but also because no words could more vividly illustrate the comparison between the conditions of the present Ocean Liner and the old days when Dummer launched his sailing vessels on their perilous voyages.

#### DUMMER'S INSTRUCTIONS TO HIS CAPTAINS.

1. "You are to entertain on board no more than 28 Eaters excluding yourself whereof two only be boys, the rest to consist of able Officers and Seamen fitt . . . ." [Dummer evidently considered boys as greedy feeders with uncontrollable appetites. C.S.M.]
2. [This was to the effect that orders were only to be received from the Secretary of State, the P.M.G., "or other superior authority."]
3. On immediately arriving at the island "You shall apply yourself to the Governor and deliver him dispatches and take his receipt for the same in the printed form . . ."
4. [Of no present day interest].
5. "And being come to Falmouth [England] . . . shall there put on shore all your dispatches, letters, and packets which you shall import being sailed [? sealed] up in several bags from each Island respectively into the hand of the Post Officer of that place when you shall arrive . . ."
6. [This was to the effect that the Captains should sail at night amid the Carribee Islands and spend the daytime at the Islands for the better dispatch of letters].
7. "To avoid all ships and vessels you shall meet with by keeping a sharp lookout at Foretopmast head constantly in the Day Time and neither to speak with them nor permit them to speak with you . . . But in case you shall be surprised by the enemy by means unforeseen and unavoidable you are to take care that the mail be thrown overboard with a sufficient weight to sink it, whereby it may not fall into the Enemy's hand."

- 8 [This was to the effect that three journals were to be written during the voyage by separate hands].
9. "No person is to make any collection of letters for private profit."
10. [This was to the effect that no merchandize whatsoever was to be carried. The Captains could take passengers, the rates fixed being between Jamaica and Barbados £5, and between Jamaica and any other W. I. island £4].
11. "The sloop be provided with good and wholesome victuals for four months, viz., two days in a Week beef at two pieces to a Mess if alone, if with Pudding one piece of beef." Other articles of diet enumerated in this article (No. 11) were Flower [sic], Suit (i.e. suet) or Raisins, Pork, Stock Fish, Butter and "one half pint of oyle and half a pint of Pease a man per Mess . . . and in no wise to sell any part of your provisions".
12. [Of no present day interest].  
Dated at London Sept. 1703.

\* \* \* \*

During the past year Jamaica has had her fair share of attention. At the Royal Philatelic Society, London, Major Charlton Henry exhibited in the frames a portion of his very fine W. I. collection, with some wonderful mint blocks of the "Pine" issue.

Mr. L. C. C. Nicholson before the same Society read a very interesting paper on 10th January, 1929 and showed his extensive collection with its fine array of postmarks.

At the London Stamp Exhibition, Mr. L. O. Trivett showed in three frames his G.B. stamps used in Jamaica, and an article in the Exhibition Catalogue was devoted to the subject.

In the provinces "Jamaica" has on

some seven or eight occasions been the subject of the evening at stamp meetings, whereas a few years ago it was difficult to find Jamaica on the menu at all.

Twelve years ago, I only knew of two gentlemen besides myself interested in the stamps of Jamaica, to-day there are quite half a dozen in London alone.

This increased interest is reflected in the market.

On 10th Nov. 1928, Messrs. Harmer Rooke sold probably the finest collection of early Jamaica that has come under the hammer:—

1860 Wmk. Pine 2d rose, a superb mint block of seven. This fetched £11.

Ditto, 2d rose, a superb mint block of four. This realized £8 15/-.

Ditto, 2d deep rose, a superb mint block of seven. £13.

Ditto 3d green superb mint block of nine. £16 10/-.

Ditto 4d brown-orange, a superb mint block of nine. £34.

Ditto 4d superb mint block of four, one stamp with small tear. £14.

Ditto 4d, a superb mint pair, £5 10/-.

The sale consisted largely of stamps in the late Earl of Crawford's collection, but I am unable to say whether the above Jamaican lots were amongst his possessions.

About the middle of 1927 large blocks of the specimen "Pines" of all values appeared. After considerable vicissitudes these blocks were divided and passed into British collections.

The War stamp errors figure in practically every auction, and I should imagine there has been a glut of them.

On 3rd April, 1929, H. R. Harmer is holding a wholesale sale when the lesser ranks in Jamaica's philatelic

army roll up in their hundreds to be disposed of.

The Handbook Committee had the honour to be requested to revise the Jamaica list in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, and spent a pleasant and social evening comparing notes as to shades, varieties and prices.

"The enthusiasm of philatelists."

wrote the Editor of the *Daily Gleaner* (16th Jan., 1929), "is something wonderful to those who have not the good fortune to be included in their charmed circle".

Yes, stamp collecting is a very sociable hobby, even if the other fellow has got the stamp you badly want.



# Brewed in Jamaica

## "Red Stripe"

### Lager Beer

### Ale and Stout.

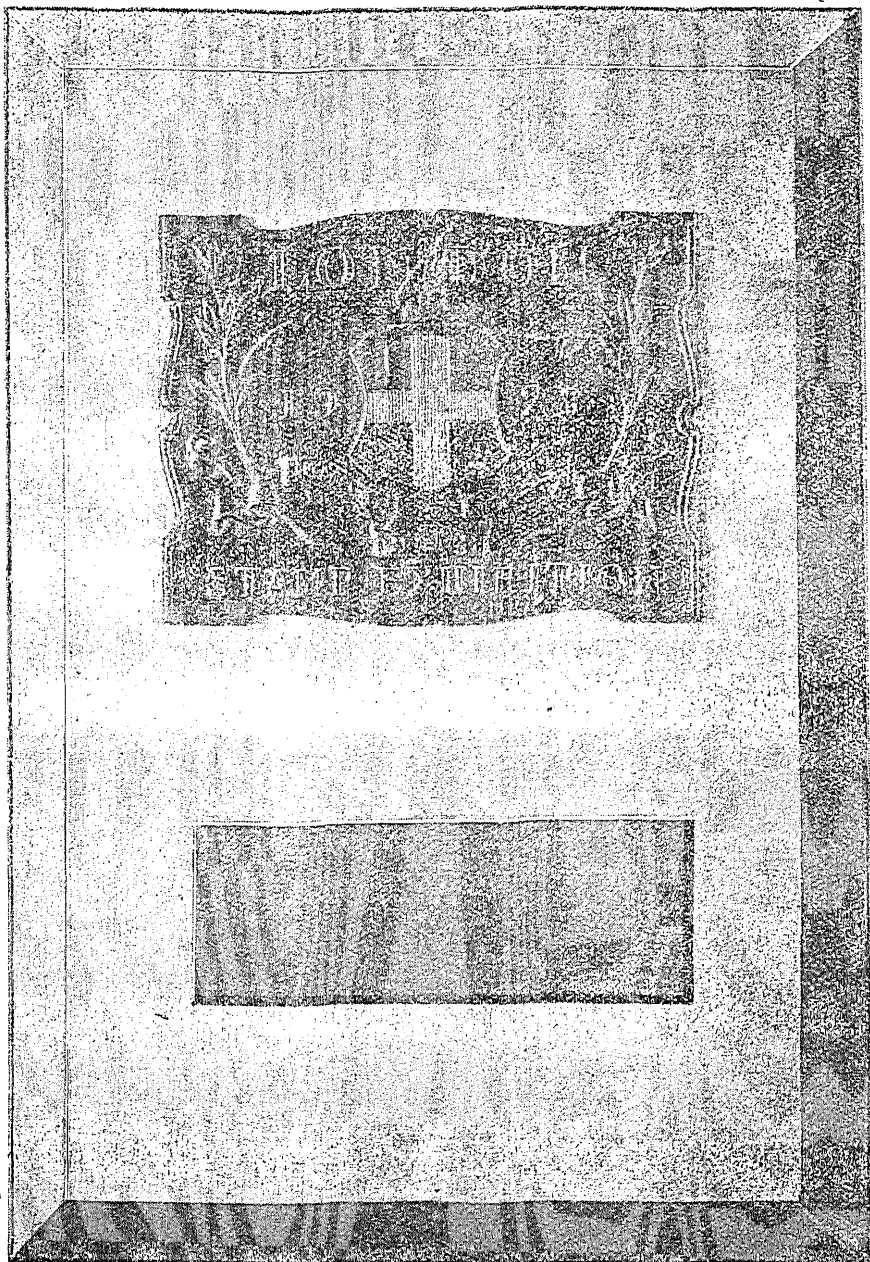
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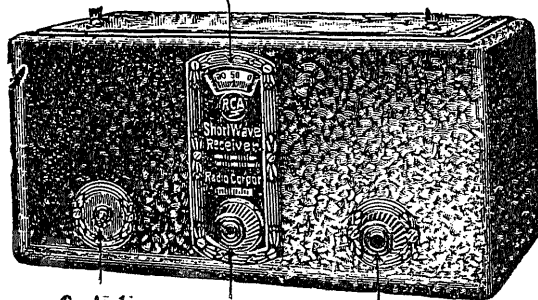


MEDAL WON BY JAMAICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY AT THE LONDON  
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# Philatelising In The West Indies.

By MERVYN G. PALMER.

It has been my good fortune to have visited no less than seventeen different stamp issuing countries in the West Indies, British as well as foreign, and many indeed are the interesting experiences, philatelic and otherwise, that have befallen me.

Possibly the most exciting were my adventures in Santo Domingo, the Capital of one of the most delightful island republics in the Caribbean. I had been in Haiti where a ten-shilling packet had practically filled every space in my album, and from there had travelled over splendid roads into the Dominican Republic. My guide pointed out the house where President So-and-so had been murdered, where Vice-President Such-and-Such had been stabbed in the back and where they hoped to assassinate President Whats-his-name a little later when he became less watchful! Then I was shown the wonderful mausoleum of Christopher Columbus, with a genuine leaden coffin not to be confused with the forged copy over in Spain! And the concrete cast, moulded in the original bark of the tree to which he had moored the Pinta, the Niña and the Santa María when he made his first landfall in these latitudes, little contemplating when he did so, what trials and tribulations he was to set up for the Stamp collectors of the future!

So passed several happy hours, interspersed with business of a far more mundane character, until at last the hour arrived when it would be possible to interview the Director of Post and Télégraphs and a most courteous and worthy gentleman I found him to be.

Learning my desires, he graciously placed a high official at my disposition and together we unlocked the many doors and gratings which guarded the treasures I had come so far to seek, and treasures indeed I found!

In those far off days I was content with "one-of-a-kind" and so I did not actually fill my pockets, but I can assure my readers that I found myself on a veritable philatelic Tom Tiddler's Ground! And the process of acquisition was simplicity itself; all I had to do was to replace every stamp taken by another of equal face value purchased at the Post Office! Think what that meant! An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, a centavo for a centavo and a Peso for a Peso!

If you glance at the catalogues of 1885 and onwards you will see the bargains I secured! but, as I said, I limited myself to a single copy, otherwise I might have made a modest fortune! As it was, I filled many and many a space on that great day and even obtained a stamp which had never been issued. This was the black and violet  $\frac{1}{2}$ -centavo stamp which appeared first in 1915 and several years successively thereafter, but always overprinted with the year of issue. I was fortunate in getting a copy without any overprint which had not been listed, as it had not been on sale in the un-endorsed state and was a great rarity for many years.

Amongst my captures were a number of values of the Official stamps habilitated for ordinary postal use in 1915 and which, despite their comparatively low price in the catalogue,

are not at all easy to obtain in unused condition. I shall always consider those two hours amongst the most profitable ones I have ever spent. From the sordid viewpoint of mere monetary value, as judged from the catalogue, I suppose I increased the capital invested by some four hundred per cent in that short space of time.

Another fortunate experience I had, was in the Dutch Island of Curacao. I happened in on that spotless little community during the year of grace 1923 when they were celebrating philatelically the jubilee of Queen Wilhelmina, "saying it in stamps," in fact! I purchased a set from the 5 cents to the 5 Guilders for about 12/- and today they are catalogued at over £10. So you will see that it is not only amongst the British West Indies where valuable collections are to be made.

But I think I shall always consider one of my greatest captures to have been made in a British island. From Cuba I had journeyed via Florida to that most exquisite of all our lovely Antilles, New Providence in the Bahamas and through the courtesy of the Post Master in Nassau was able to get hold of a few (very few) of one of the earliest "Staircase" stamps, the 5d. black and orange on C. C. paper, (No. 69), a veritable jewel indeed but wild horses shall not drag from me the way I obtained a copy

of No. 104, the shilling George V with the locally overprinted WAR TAX! Only twelve hundred copies of this stamp were made and it is, to my mind, vastly underpriced in the catalogue because at most, only seven or eight hundred copies can exist today.

In closing these few notes I would like to make an appeal to my brother collectors who specialise in British Colonial issues, in regard to finding some short comprehensive terms to apply to the watermarks. Cannot we all get together and decide upon some pithy way of referring to "Crown C.C.", "Crown C.A.", "Multiple Crown C.A.", "Multiple Crown Script C.A."? Tentatively I suggest: "C.C.C.", "C.C.A.", "M.C.A." and "S.C.A. These are by no means ideal but are less cumbersome than, for instance: "Multiple Crown over block C.A." and at any rate may serve to set the ball rolling. Some of the lengthy descriptions we see almost daily in the philatelic press are veritable nightmares in these practical days. If some of the enthusiastic collectors in the B.W.I. would take up this matter I am sure they would receive courteous and sympathetic treatment from the Editor of the Gibbons Stamp Monthly and so we might perhaps obtain some world-wide opinions upon a point which I think I am right in saying, is of interest to us all.



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## British Stamps Used In Jamaica.

(This article, or any part of it, may not be quoted or reprinted without special permission of the author.)

*By H. COOKE.*

Many readers of this article, will have read the recently published book, "JAMAICA, its Postal History, Postmarks & Stamps". Those students with a bent for enquiry, will no doubt have wondered why that book, complete and comprehensive as it is in many respects, fails to deal in similar measure with this phase of the subject. The omission, fault if it is one, is probably largely chargeable against the present writer, for the reason that, although no evidence was unearthed to positively fix the time of cessation of use, he developed from such evidence as there is in the book, with other matter not published there, theory which he believes and accepts to be something stronger than that. Submitted to his colleagues, they could not bring themselves to accept it altogether but apparently regarded it as of sufficient interest to request him to arrange at his convenience for publication otherwise. This paper then must not be construed as an attack on the book, but rather as an attempt to amplify the data which appears there in regard to this particular subject.

The detail and theory as originally compiled is here set out with the hope that it will help students of Jamaica philately, to reach reasonable conclusion to a question which, because of a series of apparent and actual contradictions, has puzzled many, so that some claim that English stamps are still legally available for postage in the island, and others that they

ceased to have validity for that purpose, at the time of the transfer to control of the local Government, viz., 1st August 1860. Obviously, both claims cannot be correct, it is our present purpose to examine the merits of both, and try to determine for ourselves.

Evidence appearing in the book "Jamaica", will be cited by reference, additional matter is quoted in full.

Our effort may perhaps be best developed, by attempt to answer these questions:—

- (1) When did use for postage on letters and postal packets out of the island officially cease?
- (2) When did use for postage on local mail officially cease?
- (3) What is meant by the words "officially cease?"

A preliminary necessity appears to be, a brief review of the history of the Jamaica Post Office up to 1866, to try and visualise matters and affairs of the period in the right perspective, to try and get the "atmosphere" prevailing in official circles, particularly just prior to, at, and subsequent to the transfer of control. Little thought and attention appears to have been given to this phase of the matter, yet there seems to be little doubt that it had close relation, and cannot be ignored in any reasoned attempt to solve the problem. A factor in this proposed review, which needs to be kept prominently in the foreground, to enable appreciation of all the data in value of relation to each other, is the fact that

the colony was then under Responsible Government, which meant that that Government was not subject to interference in its domestic affairs, by any Minister of the Crown other than the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and interference by him was limited to that of an advisory nature offered through the Governor, but the independent Government of the island, was free as it willed to accept or reject such advice. The Governor and Legislative Council possessed the right of veto, but the Chamber of first instance, initiation, power of consent and negation, was the elected House of Assembly. The present form of control from Downing St., did not then remotely exist.

Prior to 1st August, 1860, the Jamaica Post Office was under control of the Postmaster General of Great Britain, who functioned through a Deputy on the spot. That this was resented by the local Government appears to be indicated by these facts:—

In 1749, John McCulloch was summoned and appeared before the Bar of the House, to explain under what authority he filled the position and exercised the duties of Postmaster. He stated that he did so "under warrant from Elliott Benger, Her Majesty's Deputy Postmaster General of the North American and West Indian possessions"; Mr. McCulloch's widow was later similarly summoned, required to account for her actions as Postmistress and for delay in transmission of the mails. She stated that she was "entitled to discharge the duties of Postmistress under the warrant held by her late husband, that she had farmed the Post Office to another party, and that the mails were conveyed by mules or slaves when most convenient." A Committee of the House reporting 17th

December, 1814, stated their investigations showed that the Post Office was established under the British Statutes 9 Anne, c. 10, and 5 George III c. 25 (vide "Jamaica," page 5). In 1855, yet another committee of the House reported that the then incumbent, Edward Dismore, acted as Postmaster for the island by virtue of a deputation from the right honourable Thomas, Earl of Leicester, and Edward Eawknor, Knight, Postmasters General of Great Britain (vide "Jamaica," page 9).

It seems clear, therefore, that the office of Postmaster for Jamaica, was held independently of the Government of the island, and that condition existed up to the time when the local Government assumed control, a condition which that Government sought with energy to remedy in 1835, viz., to have that control ceded to it but which was refused by the Imperial Government ("Jamaica," page 13). Transfer to local control was mooted by the Imperial Government in 1847, was not carried out because of opposition by the island Government, was revived in 1855 but for similar reason was halted until 1859, when; after visit in 1858 and report by Mr. Anthony Trollope, sent out by the Imperial Post Office for the purpose; the P.M.G. of G.B. decided to abandon control. This was again opposed by the local Government, but it was informed that there was no option, and that the P.M.G. of G.B. would cease all action on 1st June, 1860, whether or not the Government of Jamaica chose to make necessary arrangements for administration of the Post Office. Debating the question in the House on 30th March, 1860, dealing in particular with an address to the Governor, into which the words "Post Master General" had

been drafted, the House voted deletion of the words for the reason that, "the House had no right to recognise that officer—he was nobody whatever in the cognizance of the House", and "the House would not recognize parties to whom they were not responsible." The objectionable words were deleted and "Her Majesty's Government" substituted.

These incidents seem clearly enough to suggest that, the House or Government had long chafed under the existence of a public office in the colony, operating with daily public contact, but outside of its control. It is easily understandable, readily deduced that some degree of antagonism, hostility, thereby existed from years before, that this had been stimulated by friction developed over the question of transfer, and it seems possible therefrom to sense the official "atmosphere" prevailing at that time. If this reconstruction of the situation as it is believed to have been, is conceded to reasonably reflect what very probably was, it must also be admitted that the P.M.G. of G.B. lost all control of the local Post Office when the transfer to local control became effective, viz., 1st August 1860, and further conceded that any request of his, which could then have been regarded as interference with the local administration, would at least have been ignored in practice, perhaps actively resented. He had written in February, 1860, stating that after the transfer, use of English Stamps would not be permitted. Theoretically he was able to prevent that use, as supplies to his Deputy had been made in quantities for not more than two months' consumption at any one time ("Jamaica," page 27), and his refusal to permit continued use, makes it most improbable that any

were supplied just prior to, and certainly none after, the transfer. The right of the local Government to place in use, any stamps it chose or had at hand to use, does not appear to admit of argument, and there is record of the fact that 200 letters, covered by representation of great local inconvenience, caused by *threatened* withdrawal of the stamps, prepaid in the forbidden manner, were despatched to London in August, 1860, and accepted there for distribution to the addresses without taxation ("Jamaica" page 33). It is evident therefore, that at the transfer and subsequent to it, there were some English stamps on hand available for use. Similar and further facility, at the instance of the Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Government of Jamaica, was requested by the Postmaster for Jamaica of the London Authorities. The request evidently was, that there should be no objection to continued use of English stamps, until such time as the special stamps ordered for the colony became available for use. The request was refused by letter dated 11th October, 1860, stating in part that until the stamps (those ordered for Jamaica) can be manufactured, the public should revert to the two year old obsolete practice of paying postage in money ("Jamaica," page 33). Note that the request refused, came from the Government of Jamaica. Wanton as that seems to be, as the Imperial General Post Office would not by consent have suffered any hardship or inconvenience, other than it had previously on its initiative undertaken to suffer, it could not have failed to offend and helped to further aggravate already strained relations. This refusal seems to show but thinly veiled hostility, appears to leave little doubt that it

was calculated to embarrass the local administration, as it was known that the definitive stamps ordered for the colony, had not arrived, and attempt to force the public back to prepayment of postage in money, would most probably be resented, especially as there was no provision to redeem such stamps as still remained in the possession of users. It would have been so much more simple and easy of arrangement, to have agreed with good grace to continued use of the stamps, until such time as the colonial stamps already ordered, were issued, or until the then existing stocks of English stamps were exhausted. In either case, consent would have meant no more than extension of temporary use, which had already been given August-September, but the actual ability of the P.M.G. of G.B. to prevent use, to penalise local users or the Jamaica Post Office for permitting use, was not in doubt, it did not exist. His "refusal to permit" really and actually meant, refusal to recognize local use as valid, and the fact that some of the letters on which the stamps were used for mail to England, were taxed or surcharged at London, supports that construction, but neither that act nor the refusal could or did invalidate the stamps and their use in Jamaica, that could only be done by the local Government, action which it took two years later through the proper channel of Notice by the Postmaster. It is obvious that even if taxation at London, did have the effect to discourage use on mail to England, no such pressure could have been exercised locally.

Attempting from the foregoing closer reconstruction of the conditions, which existed at the time of the transfer, the exigencies would more or less have

been:—

- (1) The Jamaica Post Office in being, under local control, expected to function just as it did under Imperial regime.
- (2) No stamps with which to operate, only supplies on hand those of stamps usable formerly, forbidden now.
- (3) Supplies of the forbidden stamps in the hands of the public, purchased by it in good faith to prepay its letters.
- (4) Supplies of the same kinds of stamps at the District Post Offices.
- (5) How was the Post Office to operate, revert to payment of postage in cash, refuse to honour for postage English stamps tendered by the public, and so create dissatisfaction, discontent, which very conceivably might develop disquieting conditions?

It is much more reasonable to believe that the local authorities refused to act on, or rather to remain inept at the dicta of the P.M.G. of G.B., and adopted instead what was in the circumstances, the sanest and most convenient method of tide over operation, viz., placed the forbidden stamps in use for the short period expected to elapse, before the colonial stamps would be available. The exigencies of the situation appear to have made that action imperative, quite apart from the fact that action of the kind would have had strong appeal, been especially desirable, affording as it did to the local Government good and sound opportunity, to flout the instructions of one whose authority it did not recognise, to whom it admitted no responsibility, and to whom it was clear-

ly hostile. There appears to be no doubt whatever that the stamps continued to be used. There is no official notice of discontinuance, but an extract from the "Falmouth Post" of 14th August, 1860, indicates that there was rumour to that effect:—

"We have been requested to state that English stamps will not be received in payment of postage on Packet letters going to the General Post Office of this island."

Note that the reference is to *PACKET LETTERS only*, so by implication the stamps were still usable locally, but the notice is unofficial, it is not signed nor stated to have been issued by anyone with authority to do so. It antedates the first official pronouncement on the subject by twenty months, and is more evidently inspired by hearsay of the "refusal to permit" by the P.M.G. of G.B., and there is evidence of non-effect. A letter from the G.P.O., London, dated 14th April, 1862, admits receipt of a letter from Jamaica with postage prepaid in the forbidden manner, states that it had been forwarded to the addressee untaxed, and *begs* that in future any letters so prepaid be opened in Jamaica, and returned to the sender. ("Jamaica," page 33). Thus after nearly two years of probably wordy warfare on the subject, and 18 months after issue of the colony's definitive stamps, English stamps were accepted and passed without taxation, both at Jamaica and at London. The Imperial General Post Office apparently gave up the idea of dictation, and adopted entreaty instead, with which the Postmaster for Jamaica complied:—

"General Post Office,  
May 6th, 1862.

#### ENGLISH POSTAGE LABELS.

In accordance with instructions is

sued by His Lordship the Postmaster General all letters posted in Jamaica upon which English Postage Labels have been affixed as postage, will in future, be opened at this office and returned to the senders—such labels not being available for postage upon letters, etc., in this island.

ALEX. J. BRYMER,  
Post Master for Jamaica."

The Postmaster's notice is worded to indicate that he recognized authority of the P.M.G. of G.B., and one may feel sure that drew upon his devoted head, the fire and ire of those in the House of Assembly, who had but two years before expressly denied such recognition, but it also makes manifest, if that be necessary, that up to this time English stamps were being used without penalty, to prepay letters abroad, and it may therefore be reasonably inferred that local unpenalized use was also permitted. That the notice did not have, or entirely have the desired effect, is evidenced by the fact that four years later, further notice was necessary, ergo the stamps were still being used up to then:—

"General Post Office,  
20th March, 1866.

The Public is informed that Imperial Postage Labels are not available for the prepayment of Postage to England or to any place out of the Colony.

ALEX. J. BRYMER,  
Post Master for Jamaica."

The notice of 6th May, 1862, is definite, positive, comprehensive; it refers to "*all letters posted in Jamaica*," and states that English Postage Labels "*are not available for the repayment of postage upon letters, etc., in this island*." It cannot be reasonably construed to mean other than cessation

then and there, of use of English Postage Labels for postage of any kind in Jamaica, but the notice of 20th March, 1866, makes it evident that the stamps continued to be used, as if none had been there would have been no necessity for that notice. This later use however was unauthorised by virtue of the notice 6th May, 1862, and there had been no similar notice restoring the stamps to use. It is rather more than probable that the PMJ offended some, by the language of the notice 6th May, 1862, powerful and already incensed enough to refuse to recognise the validity of any notice issued "in accordance with instructions from the Postmaster General", i.e., P.M.G. of G.B., for as has been shown "His Lordship" had no authority to issue instructions of any kind to any department of the Government of Jamaica. For that reason it is probable that pressure which he could not then ignore, was brought discreetly and effectively to bear on the PMJ, so that the prohibition and penalty of his notice were not enforced, but the fact that use of English stamps meant loss of revenue to the local Post Office, could not for long be ignored and its pressure caused the final notice of 20th March, 1866. This last is unfortunately worded to by itself imply that, though "Imperial Postage Labels are not available. . . to England or to any place out of the Colony," they were then still available for postage within the Colony, but the notice of 6th May, 1862 makes that implication impossible.

It seems possible to reasonably gather from the foregoing detail, that:—

- (1) English Stamps were officially disallowed for postage of any kind in Jamaica, on 6th May, 1862.

- (2) They continued to be used without authority up to 20th March, 1866.
- (3) Covers with English stamps, both local and abroad, which show dates subsequent to 6th May, 1862, are improper, unauthorised, but cannot be rated as not genuine because of this later date.

In the book "Jamaica" on page 35, there are two illustrations of covers, mailed in Jamaica with English stamps in prepayment of postage, and dated subsequent to the transfer. The first shows two 4d G.B. stamps, cancelled with the handstamp of the Lilliput Post Office, dated 12th October, 1860, the G.B. stamps scored through several times with pen marks, the "JAMAICA PAID" hand stamp, and the London stamp dated 16th November, 1860. There is no evidence that the cover was taxed at delivery, and the "Jamaica Paid" stamp makes it improbable that it was. It is also improbable that it was taxed at Kingston, when the "Paid" stamp was applied, as one cannot readily imagine the sender making a special trip to Kingston on the 13th, the day after mailing his letter, to pay the postage in cash. Had it been returned to the sender, the "Paid" stamp could not have been applied with the date it shows, viz., 13th October, 1860, and to return it the cover or envelope must have been broken, to learn who he was, and in that event it is again improbable that it would have been sent in its damaged state to London, a new one would have been used, even if return to the sender and back to Kingston, would have permitted it to reach London on 16th November, 1860. A more reasonable reading of the evidence is that:—The Postmaster Ja-

maica, had received Mr. Hill's letter of 1st September, 1860, which had advised receipt and distribution untaxed, of 200 letters with English stamps prepaying them in Jamaica. His letter requesting, at the instance of the Secretary of the Executive Committee, further facility had been despatched. He was not in receipt of the letter 11th October, refusing the request. There was no reason to assume that it would be refused, there was some reason to believe that it would be granted, because of the 200 letters already passed, but as there was some doubt, he applied the "Paid" stamp, and despatched the letter. On receipt at London, the authorities there knowing that request to use the stamps, had been finally refused, penmarked the English stamps on the cover, but had to honour the "Jamaica Paid" stamp, as that conformed with their instructions, indicating as it did, prepayment of postage, and effected delivery without taxation. The cover therefore does not provide any proof, that at that time, October 1860, English stamps were treated as in-valid by the Jamaica Post Office, when used in the island.

The second illustration shows a cover with two 1d English stamps, cancelled with the Port Royal obliteration and date stamp 29th August, 1864, addressed to Kingston, i.e., internal domestic mail. The stamps are written through with the words "No Good," and the figure "2d" in writing appears beside them. This evidently indicates refusal at Kingston to recognise the stamps as valid for postage, and intention to tax the addressee 2d. As the date is rather more than two years later than the notice of 6th May, 1862,

it is apparent that in that instance, the prohibition was enforced.

It has been urged in opposition to the conclusions made, that continued use of the stamps up to March, 1866, tacitly if not officially and openly consented to by the PMJ, nullifies the notice of 6th May, 1862, the argument in support being that the law recognises as legal, established practice and custom. This alleged legal maxim may be correctly quoted, but the argument is mis-applied, as the law may give such recognition, but not when the practice or custom has been legally declared to be wrong, otherwise there would be the impractical creation of ability to cite the law to defeat the law. The Postmaster's notice of 6th May, 1862, was legal, it declared the stamps to be prohibited, it was never rescinded, the stamps were never restored to use by notice similar to that which introduced them to use, and it follows that no conspiracy of open or secret practice, custom or what not, could over-ride that notice, even though such practice was permitted or participated in tacitly, secretly, or openly by the Postmaster himself. Only legal published repeal of the prohibition, could have restored the stamps and validated their use after 6th May, 1862, and that was never made.

A pertinent question which needs to be cleared up is, where did the stamps used after 1st August, 1860, up to 20th March, 1866, come from? In the early stage of the game, we know that the Post Office had supplies, but the quantities must have been very small and limited, no more were available at that source. An extract from the "Falmouth Post" of 21st December, 1860, affords a clue by which the question may be answered:—



"There was one particular convenience which we often remarked when British stamps were to be obtained in this Island, they were readily received by men of business in every position in the United Kingdom, and it was no little addition to the benefits of the admirable arrangements of the "Book-Post" that parties residing in this country, were able to obtain direct from the publishers and shop-keepers, all the books and other articles they required without the employment of agents and the payment of commissions. From the time of the transfer, and the withdrawal of the stamps, we have been deprived of this convenience; and we propose therefore, that the Governor be respectfully requested to apply to the authorities in England, for

supplies of stamps to cover the packet postage, as these stamps distributed in proportionate amounts to the several offices would be of very great advantage to the public."

It may with reason be deduced that the request, if made, was refused, as compliance by the London authorities would have meant facility for, and encouragement of the very practice they were fighting to have stopped, but the people who had known and used this convenience of remittance by English stamps, may be credited with finding the ways and means to replenish their supplies, that these stamps became available to their friends for the same purpose, and to both for postage local and abroad, until the Postmaster was able to put his prohibition of that use, into effective operation.

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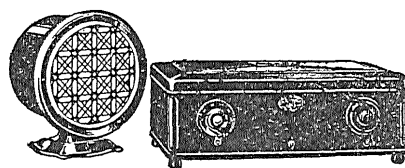
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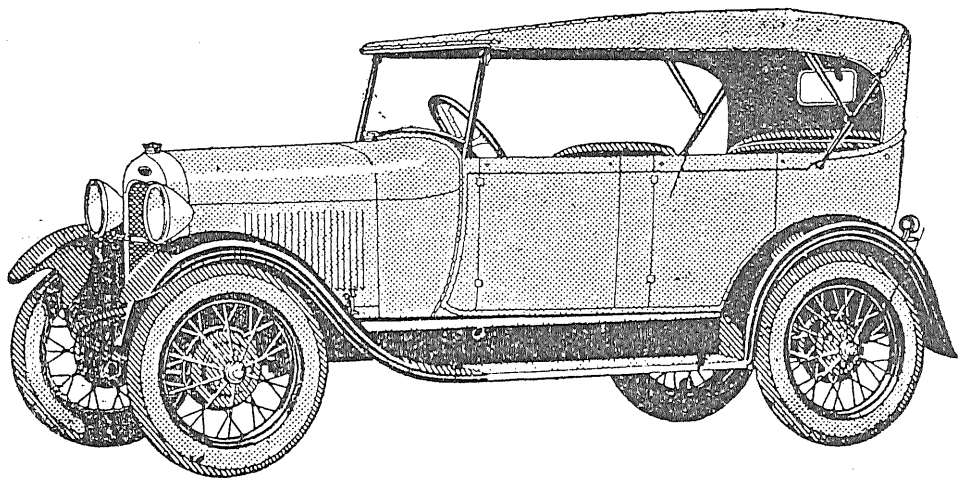


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# The Coloured Papers as used in the Manufacture of Jamaica Stamps.

By E. F. PAYNE.

In this essay only the coloured papers used for the production of the postage stamps will be discussed.

Glazed papers of various hues, blue, lilac, etc., were used in the production of fiscal stamps and some of these were used for postal purposes from 1881 onwards and so figure in our catalogues, but with this mention, these will be now dismissed.

The so-called Universal Colour Scheme adopted by the Crown Agents during the years 1908—9 involved the use of various coloured papers. Thus yellow paper was employed for 3d. 4d and 5/- duties.

Green paper for 1/ and 10/ duties;

Blue paper for 2/6;

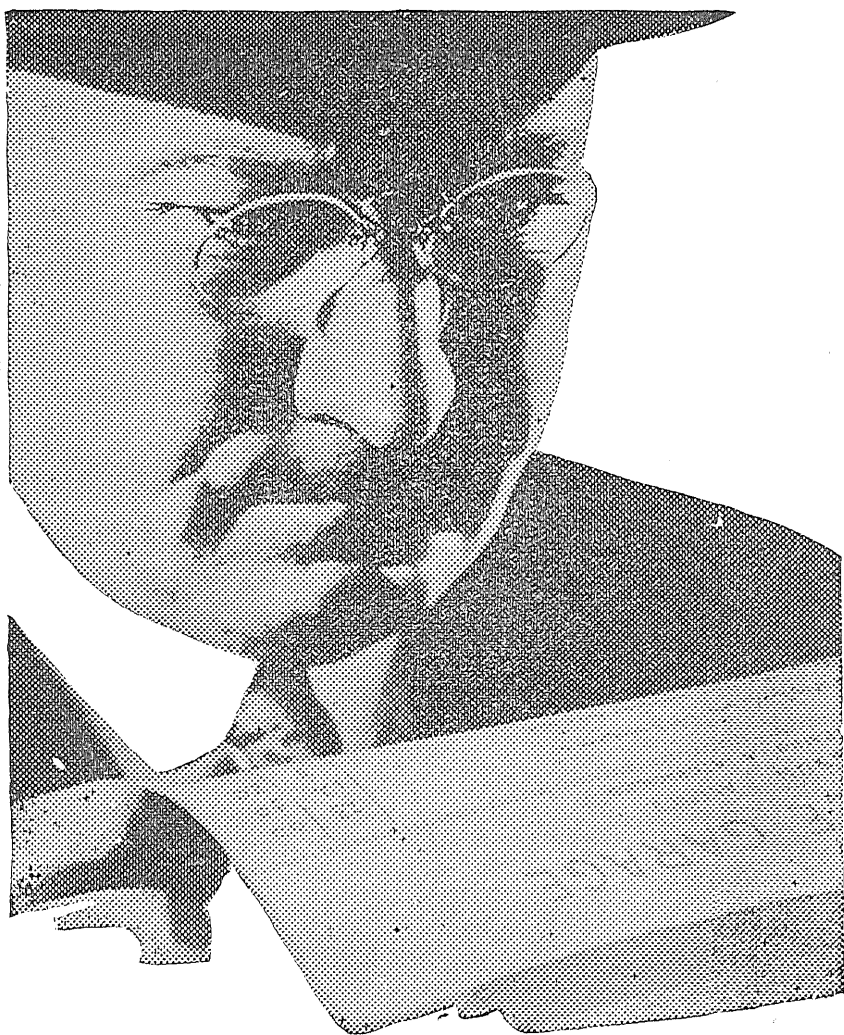
Red paper for £1 values and their equivalents.

Although other Colonies had made wide use of coloured papers prior to this, Jamaica did not employ any for her Postage Stamps until the above-mentioned Universal Colour Scheme was adopted in 1909.

The first Jamaican stamp to appear being the 3d value on yellow paper which was issued in the latter half of 1909. This yellow dyed paper was specially manufactured at a Kentish Mill for Messrs. De la Rue and Co., and bore the usual multiple Crown CA watermark. It was dyed bright yellow throughout, and this paper was in general use for the 3d and 4d duties until 1913 when the mill that had supplied it closed down, and various provisional papers were employed which will be referred to later.

The 4d value appeared in September of the following year and was in grey black on yellow, an unusual colour and outside the general scheme. It is believed this was an error in ordering. The usual colour being black and red on yellow for most bicoloured 4d stamps of the common De la Rue Key Plate. Jamaica however was still using the old Queen Victoria plates for many values, and these required only a single colour. The first printing only lasted about a year and the second printing appeared in red on yellow during October, 1911. The first colour had appeared on the so-called "chalky" paper, the surface of which was covered with a patent solution from which the design was very easily removed by rubbing, and was thought to be proof against any attempt at removal of ink or other obliterations. The second colour of the 4d appeared on "ordinary" yellow dyed paper, that is paper not so treated. The printing was a much larger one and the stamp was in use after the Georgian 4d was introduced in 1912.

Owing to the death of the Sovereign, the late lamented King Edward, the Universal Colour scheme was never completed in this series, but the 1/ and 2/ duties were issued on green and blue papers respectively during 1910. The old queen type was again used and the standard green and blue dyed throughout papers were employed, that were manufactured by the same mill as had supplied the



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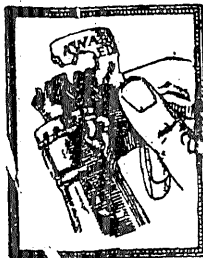
DEWAR'S  
**"White Label"**  
WHISKY

adopts a New Cap

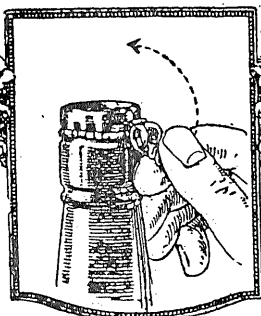
*To day for your greater  
convenience sealed with  
the easy opening cap*

*- no corkscrew*

*- just lift the little  
lever*



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LIFT UP LITTLE LEVER



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yellow and other coloured papers to the Crown Agents.

In 1912 the well known "Nyasa-land" (so called because it was first used in that colony) type of King George V was introduced. The 3d and 4d and 1/- stamps were issued during 1912 and 1913 on the same yellow and green dyed paper as before. The 2/- and 5/- values however, were continued in the old types until after the war, presumably printings had been very substantial as it was not until 1919 that they were issued on the "Nyasa-land" type.

In 1913 however, the contract for the supply of Coloured papers ran out and it is stated that the mill supplying it closed down; however a new make of green and yellow paper was tried as a temporary expedient by the Crown Agents. This paper was coloured on the surface only. The 3d stamp was one of the first to appear on this new paper in 1913, but the following year the 4d stamp also, was issued on the so-called "white backed" paper. The red and blue papers had been previously used by the Crown Agents for 1d and 2½d stamps and so a very large stock was on hand when its use in this manner was discontinued, and it was unnecessary to try any temporary expedient. It may be noted in passing, that the old supply of red paper, now only used for £1 values, and so never needed in Jamaica, has lasted until the present day.

The surface coloured papers remained in use in Jamaica for two or three years and in 1915 the new dyed throughout paper was ready, and first employed on the 3d value which was issued in 1915. This paper was of quite a different shade from that made at the old mill. The watermark

and texture was similar, but it contained more green and is commonly known as "lemon" coloured paper. In the following year the 4d value was issued on this new paper. This must have been a very limited printing as the stamp is now quite scarce.

Two more shades of yellow paper were employed for Jamaican stamps. The first of these is called the experimental or "Orange Buff" paper. This had distinctly more red than the others and had a dull orange appearance, sometimes speckled with red, due to imperfect mixing of the pigments. This paper was only used for the London overprinted 3d War Tax stamps issued in 1919.

The other make of yellow paper was much paler and of more creamy appearance. It is commonly known as "pale yellow" and was used for later printings of the 3d, 4d and 5/- stamps and also the 1919 War Tax 3d stamp.

It is curious that the 5/- stamp although issued in 1919 appeared to be on the old make of yellow paper and which looks as though it had been prepared some years before issue, pending the exhaustion of the 5/- arms type.

The 1/- stamp was issued on the surface tinted green paper in 1915. This was also quite white at the back and this same duty was issued in 1920 on the new make of green paper. This had a bluish green surface and pale olive green back. This was also an experimental paper and was not in use long before it was superseded by a new and much brighter green paper commonly known as emerald.

In 1920 however, Jamaica adopted an entirely new set of pictorial postage stamps. These were all

printed in two colours on white paper and with the issue of these the use of coloured papers ceased in the colony and the later varieties of coloured paper are therefore outside the scope

of this essay, in which it has been attempted to give a brief outline of the various coloured papers that have been used for Jamaican Postage Stamps to date.

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## 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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## Australian Commonwealth Punctured Officials.

By F. N. C. BESTON (*Australia*), and D. S. M. CLARK, (*Jamaica*).

An article in the 1928 "Jamaica Philatelist" pointed out that punctured officials were of collectible status, and a few of the more prominent types of puncture were mentioned. In the present article it is proposed to deal with the Australian Commonwealth punctures in more detail, and particularly with those punctured "O.S.N.S.W."

In November 1926 Gibbons' Monthly Journal published an article on the same subject in which attention was called to the apparent boycott of these stamps by British dealers and collectors. The Catalogue Editor, in a footnote, states that they are omitted from the catalogue owing to lack of any real demand, which, he suggests is due to the enormous increase in the number of ordinary postage stamps issued, with a resultant waning of interest in other sections. This is true to a certain extent, but there is little doubt that the main objection by collectors is to the "puncture." At the risk of appearing facetious one might almost say that to many, a punctured stamp is as useless as a tyre in a similar state.

Most collectors indulge in some sideline of the hobby, collecting pictorials, portraits, all-blacks, etc., and if one wants to exclude punctured officials from one's regular collection they will be found to provide an extremely interesting sideline, especially those with which this article deals, which are sufficiently prolific in varieties, both major and minor, to satisfy the

most exacting, while there is always the chance of picking up a real bargain now and then at the price of an ordinary copy. It is interesting to note that the H. L. White collection in the Mitchell Library valued at £20,000 is rich in these stamps. They are naturally in considerable demand in the country of their origin, but that there is also a Continental demand for them is evidenced by their being catalogued by Yvert. Unfortunately, their lists are not always complete, stamps in issue for some time being left uncatalogued, while their prices do not seem altogether equitable in many cases. The accompanying check list has been compiled by one of the writers, (Mr. F. N. C. Beston) who has handled thousands of these stamps and made many notes over a considerable period. It does not purport to be an ultra-specialized list, but a simplified one, and the Gibbons' classification of colours has been adopted as far as possible. These stamps are not available for any postal purposes other than on official matter, hence unused copies are practically valueless and they should be collected only in used condition. The figures shown in brackets are based on the current Gibbons' Catalogue, i.e., (4) denotes four times the catalogue value of the ordinary stamp, used. It is claimed that this list gives a more reliable idea of relative values than those quoted by foreign publications, although it is quite possible that it errs, if anything, on the side of underpricing,

since the "O.S.N.S.W." punctures are now obsolete. The "O.S." punctures are worth less, being considerably more common.

The "O.S.N.S.W." punctures were used by the New South Wales Government Departments, the State Government paying the Federal Government cash for them. Thus they do not represent merely a book entry as some have supposed. The punctures were the work of the New South Wales printer, who did his work well, seldom producing any errors other than missing holes caused by broken pins. Inverted punctures, double punctures, etc., are exceedingly rare. The puncture is by a single line set of teeth, hence a double puncture will be restricted to perhaps the top or bottom row of say four to six sheets. From this may be gauged their relative scarcity. The Georgian puncturing machine which served since 1914 shewed signs of wear, and about the first of the present year the use of this puncture was discontinued, New South Wales being supplied with the ordinary "O.S." puncture in common with the other States. In the circumstances collectors are advised to complete their sets of "O.S.N.S.W." as soon as possible.

A brief glance at the historical side of Official Postage in New South Wales may be interesting. In the early days of the Colony the official postal duties were performed by the Police without remuneration. Then we find a document dated 1847 which quotes the postage for the month in a certain Government Office at 7/9. This was before the days of adhesives. The postage charge is eliminated in the year 1852 and no trace can be found of a further entry until 1870 when 300 printed envelopes were supplied

for postal purposes. They had a small endorsement to the effect that they were available for official matter only, but no adhesive was affixed. In 1885 the current series of New South Wales was overprinted with the letters O.S. in red or black, followed by the Centennial issue which were overprinted in black. The change to puncturing was introduced shortly after the Federation of the Australian colonies (about 1903) and is a much more economical method of making the stamps official.

There are two types of the "O.S.N. N.W." puncture, both of which are punctured in two lines, the smaller being employed on the Kangaroo issues and the larger on the Georgians.

According to Yvert there are two types of the "O.S." puncture also, the larger apparently being used only on the earliest issue. All the minor varieties found in the "O.S.N.S.W." stamps can probably also be found in the stamps punctured "O.S." and between the two quite a large and interesting collection may be built up.

#### CHECK LIST OF AUSTRALIAN COMMON-WEALTH STAMPS WITH "O.S.N.S.W."

##### PUNCTURE.

##### *Kangaroo Issue.*

#### 1913. First Watermark, Gibbons' Type 2. Perf. 11½—12.

½d. Green	....	(3)
1d. Red (shades)	....	(2)
1d. Carmine (shades)	....	(2)
2d. Grey (shades)	....	(2)
2½d. Indigo	....	(4)
3d. Olive (shades)	....	(2)
4d. Orange (shades)	...	(2)
5d. Chestnut (shades)		(10)
6d. Ultramarine (shades)		(2)
9d. Violet (shades)	....	(3)
1/- Green (shades)	....	(4)

Inverted perf. Very rare.

*Kangaroo Issue.—Continued.*

2/- Brown	....	(4)
5/- Grey and Yellow		
10/- Grey and Pink		
£1 Brown and Blue		
£2 Black and Rose		

Note: The values of 5/ and over were mainly used for bulk postage, telegrams and cablegrams.

1914—15 Second Watermark, Gibbons' Type 5 known as Georgian Watermark. Perf. 11½—12. These stamps are uncommon.

2d. Grey (shades)	....	(3)
2½d. Indigo	....	(6)
6d. Ultramarine	....	(3)
6d. Blue (shades)	....	(3)
9d. Violet	....	(2)
1/- Green (shades)	....	(4)
2/- Brown	....	(10)
5/- Grey and Yellow		

1915—1927 Third Watermark, Gibbons' Type 6 Perf. 11½—12.

2d. Grey (shades)	....	(2)
2½d. Indigo	....	(5)
"1" missing Great rarity.		
2½d. Light Blue (shades)	....	(6)
3d. Olive (shades)	....	(2)
6d. Ultramarine (shades)	....	(2)
Broken leg of kangaroo. Very Rare.		
6d. Chestnut (shades)	....	(2)
Broken leg of kangaroo, Rare.		
Double perf. Very rare.		
9d. Violet (shades)	....	(2)
1/- Green (shades)	....	(2)
2/- Brown (shades)	....	(5)
2/- Marone	....	(3)
5/- Grey and yellow		
10/- Grey and pink		
£1 Chestnut and blue		
£1 Grey		
£2 Black and rose.		

There are retouches to the 2d, 3d, and 6d.

*Georgian Issue.*

1914—1927 Watermark Gibbons' Type 5, Perf. 14.		
½d. Green (shades)	....	(2)
½d. Orange (shades)	..	(4)
1d. Carmine (red shades, etc.),	....	(2)
Rough paper		
Die I		
Die II		
Die III (known as Postal Stationery Die)		
Secret mark		
RA joined		
NY line		
1d. Violet (shades)	....	(2)
Secret mark		
RA joined		
NY line		
1d. Sage Green (shades)	....	(2)
Secret mark		
RA joined		
NY line		
1½d. Black Brown	....	(2)
Chocolate		
Inverted Watermark		
Red Brown		
1½. Green (shades)	....	(2)
No fraction bar		
1½d. Red (shades)	....	(2)
Error Halepence		
Retouch RAL		
Thin Fraction		
Top of Crown missing		
Retouch ALIA		
AUSTRALLA		
PQSTAGE		
Die IV		
2d. Orange (shades)	....	(2)
Retouch GE		
Very scarce.		
2d. Scarlet (shades)	....	(2)
2d. Red Brown (shades)	....	(4)
Aniline		
3d. Ultramarine (shades)	....	(2)
4d. Orange (shades)	....	(3)
4d. Lemon Yellow	....	(10)
4d. Violet (shades)	....	(3)

*Georgian Issue.—Continued.*

- 4d. Ultramarine (shades) (4)  
Thin Fourpence. Very rare.
- 4d. Olive Yellow (shades) (2)
- 4½d. Violet (shades) .... (2)
- 5d. Brown (shades) .... (4)
- 1¼ Pale Blue (shades) (6)

1918—1926, Multiple Watermark,  
Gibbons' Type 6a. Perf. 14.

- ½d. Green (shades) .... (3)  
Thin fraction
- 1d. Red carmine (shades) (2)
- 1d. Green .... (3)  
Secret mark  
RA joined  
NY line
- 1½d. Black brown .... (3)  
Chocolate  
Red Brown

No Watermark. Perf. 14.

- 1d. Sage Green (shades) (6)  
Secret mark  
RA joined  
NY line
- 1½d. Scarlet (shades) .... (5)  
Small Multiple Watermark. Gibbons' Type 7. Perf. 14.
- ½d. Orange .... (4)
- 1d. Sage Green (shades) (2)  
Secret mark } These have since  
RA joined } been retouched out  
NY line } of the plate.
- 1½d. Scarlet (shades) .... (1)  
Re-entry top right hand corner.
- 2d. Brown
- 3d. Ultramarine Die I  
(shades) .... (2)
- 3d. Ultramarine Die II  
(shades) .... (3)
- 4d. Olive Yellow .... (2)
- 4½d. Aniline Violet Very scarce.
- 1¼ Pale Blue .... (6)  
Perf. 13½ x 12½.

- 1d. Green .... (4)  
Secret Mark  
'RA joined  
NY line
- 1½d. Scarlet Die IV. .... (2)
- 2d. Red Brown Die II.

## LIGHT ON THE SUBJECT

Good vision is absolutely necessary when examining or reading a stamp, book, or letter. If your eyesight is not good you cannot do justice to yourself or your subject.

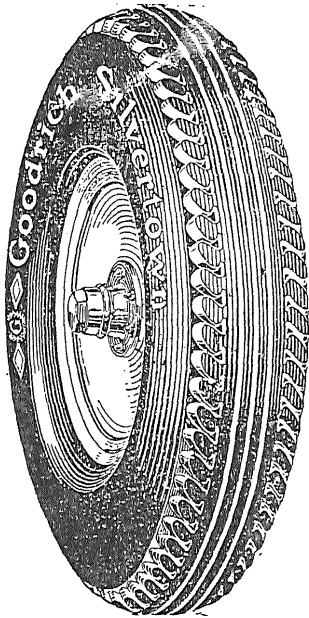
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# Jamaica's Achievement.

*By FRED. J. MELVILLE, President of the Junior Philatelic Society.*

In tackling with such thoroughness the stamps of Jamaica in compact book form, the Jamaica Philatelic Society has indicated to the philatelic world the solution to its chief literary and publishing problem. In common with many others I have looked forward hopefully these many years to the time when there would be a standard monograph, not too expensive, on the stamps of each country and colony that has ever issued stamps.

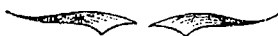
Although philatelic literature of sorts has been turned out with amazing prodigality for over sixty years, the ideal of a handy guide to the stamps of every stamping country is very far from being achieved. The advanced societies, like the Royal Philatelic Society, and the Philatelic Society of India seem to me to put the cart before the horse in providing monographs of the ultra-specialised class before the kind of handbook that should prepare the way for such specialised productions.

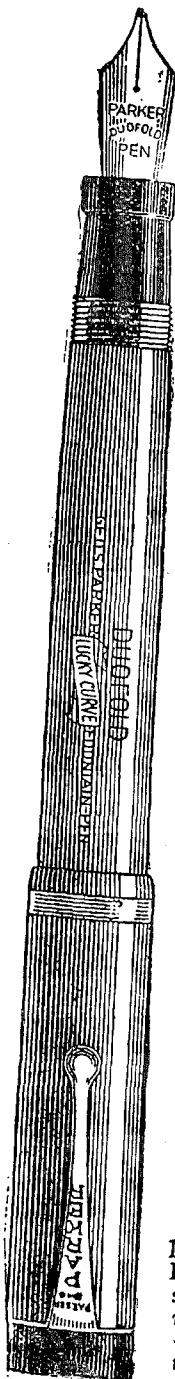
If other colonial and national societies would take a lead from the excellent example of the Jamaica Philatelic Society, many of the philatelic literary lacunae might be speedily filled up, with great benefit in the extension of precise philatelic knowledge. For instance, the British Guiana Philatelic Society, in my humble opinion, could do more good for British Guiana

philately by providing a sound, full general primer on British Guiana stamps, than it could accomplish by issuing elaborate highly specialised monographs on single issues. The primer would create a reading and collecting public sufficient to make the next step to the specialised monograph more practicable.

There are now philatelic societies in most countries and in a great number of the British dominions, colonies and protectorates. If each national or colonial society took its home issues in hand and produced serviceable, but not at first over-elaborate works, the resources of the literature of philately would be immeasurably strengthened.

What Jamaica has done, with a comparatively small society, but with such enthusiasm for the stamps of the isle of wood and water, every other colonial society ought to be able to emulate. I trust some of them will take up the task, and that to the credit Jamaica has earned in organising the successful publication of "Jamaica: its postal history, postage stamps and postmarks" will be added the *kudos* for having shown other societies wherein they may render the highest service to their own members and to Philately at large, thus further justifying their existence in a world too full of societies which accomplish too little.





## Stop Pressing!

*This pen writes the moment  
the point touches paper*

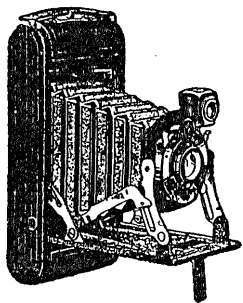
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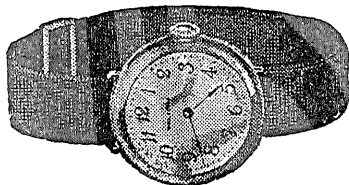
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# Jamaica "Specimen" Stamps.

By L. C. C. NICHOLSON.

In our recently published handbook on Jamaican stamps, we mentioned in each chapter what "specimen" stamps were known of the various issues.

Since then however, several more varieties have come to light, and it may be of interest to collectors to have a list of all the varieties known to date.

They total <sup>150</sup>~~144~~ of which I possess ~~97~~.

I shall be very pleased if any readers of this article can inform me of any further varieties which they know of.

The stamps are all *perforated* unless otherwise stated, and the word "Specimen" is in *black* ink, unless noted otherwise.

ISSUE.	TYPE OF SPECIMEN.	SIZE IN MM.	STAMPS KNOWN.	NUMBER.
Pine	Very large block letters <sup>29 x 5</sup> two stamps.	29 x 5	1d. 3d. 6d. 1/-	4
Pine (Imperf.)	Heavy block letters.	15 x 2½	1d. 2d. 4d. 6d. 1/-	5
Pine { stamp printed double }	" " "	" "	1d. 6d. 1/-	2
	" " "	" "	1/-	1
Pine	Small " do. (green ink)	15½ x 1½	1d. 2d. 3d. 6d. 1/-	5
"	Small serif letters	15 x 1½	3d. 6d. 1/-	2
"	"	16½ x 1½	3d.	1
" (Imperf.)	Tall thin " "	" "	3d.	1
Pine	Manuscript. do. (red ink)	" "	1d. 2d. 3d. 1/-	1
"	"	" "	1/-	4
Crown C.C.	Small block letters.	15½ x 1½	½d. 1d. 2d. 3d.	4
"	Medium do.	24 x 13	1d. 2d. 4d. 1/- 5/-	5
"	Tall thin serif letters.	" "	6d.	1
"	Manuscript	" "	4d. 6d. 5/-	3
"	Perforated across the stamp.	" "	½d. 1d.	2
" (Imperf.)	The word "CANCELLED"	17½ x 1	2d. 3d. 6d.	3
"	" do.	" "	½d. 4d.	2
"	Small serif letters.	16 x 1½	1d.	1
"	Sans Serif "	15 x 2	1d. 3d.	2
Crown C.A.	Thin Sans Serif letters.	14½ x 2½	1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. (Rose) 5d. (Grey) 6d. (Yellow) 6d. (Orange)	8
"	Small Serif letters.	16 x 1½	1d. (Rose).	1
Key Plate	Thin Sans Serif letters.	14½ x 2¼	1d. 2d. 2½	3
Llandoverly (Red)	Thin Sans Serif letters	13½ x 2½	1d. (reading down)	1
Llandoverly (Black & Red)	do. do.	14 x 2½	1d. ( do. )	1

ISSUE.	TYPE OF SPECIMEN.	SIZE IN MM.	STAMPS KNOWN.	NUMBER. 65
<i>1st</i> Arius C.A.	Thin Sans Serif letters	14½ x 2½	½d. 1d. 2½d. 5d.	4
" M.C.A.	do.	15 x 2	1d. 5d.	2
2nd Arius. M.C.A.	do.	14 x 2½	½d. (green) 1d. (red) 2½d. (blue) 6d. 5/-	5
Victoria, M.C.A.	do.	do.	3d. (pur. on yel.) 4d. (blk. on yel.) 4d. (red on yel.) 6d. (pur.) 1/- (blk. on green) 2/- pur. on blue)	6
Edward	do.	do.	2d.	1
George, M.C.A.	do.	do.	1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 6d., 2/-, 5/- 3d. (on lilac) (on pink)	7
" "	do. (in red)	do.	4d. 1/-	2
" Script C.A.	do.	14½ x 2½	6d.	1
" "	<i>Small block letters</i>	15½ x 1½	5d.	1
" "	<i>Perforated in semi-circle</i>		1d., 1½d., 2d. (all upwards)	3
Pictorial M.C.A.	<i>Thin Sans Serif letters</i>	14½ x 2½	½d., 1d. (down) 2d. (up) 4d. (up)	4
"	do.	14 x 2½	2½d., 1/-, 2/-, 3/-, 5/-	5
"	do. (in red)	do.	10/- (up)	1
"	do.	15 x 2½	3d.	1
"	do.	15 x 2	1½d. (down)	1
"	Medium Serif letters <i>Handstamped (in purple)</i>		5/-	1
Pictorial, Script C.A.	Thin Sans Serif letters	14½ x 2½	½d., 1½d., (up) 2d. (down) 4d. (down)	4
"	do.	14 x 2½	2½d.	1
"	do. (in red)	do.	10/- (up)	1
"	do.	15 x 2½	3d.	1
"	do.	15½ x 1½	1d. (down) 5/-	2
"	do.	13½ x 2½	1/-, 2/-, 3/-	3
"	do. (in red)	13½ x 3	6d.	1
Slavery M.C.A.	do.	14½ x 2½	6d. (up)	1
" Script C.A.	do.	do.	6d. (down)	1
4th War	do. (in red)	do.	½d. 3d.	2
Child Welfare	Sans Serif letters, with full stop (in red)	12 x 2½	½d., 1d., 2½d.	3
Thick Officials	Thin Sans Serif letters	14½ x 2½	½d., 1d., 2d.	3
Fiscals (Pine)	Small block letters	15½ x 1½	1d.	1
" (C.A.)	Perforated across the stamp		1d.	1
" (no wmk)	Perforated across the stamp.		3d. on blue.	1
" ( " )	<i>As 1055</i> 2 stamps. (as Pines)	29 x 5	3d. ( " " " " )	1
" ( " )	Medium block letters (tall).	20 x 2½	1/-, 5/-, 10/-	3
" ( " )	do. (square letters)	18 x 2½	1/-	1
Telegraphs	Thin Sans Serif letters	14½ x 2½	3d. (C.A.) 1/- (on white)	3
Fiscals (no wmk)	Small Serif letters.	15½ x 1½	1/- (on blue) 3d. (on lilac) 7/-	3
" ( " )	Manuscript (red ink).		1/-	1

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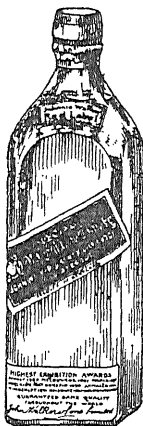
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# Reminiscences of Early Days.

By CHARLES J. PHILLIPS.

In the very year that I was born (1863), Mr. Stanley Gibbons made the best purchase of his life, and one upon which he based his future success.

At this time young Gibbons was an assistant to his father who was a well-known pharmaceutical chemist, at 13 Treville Street, Plymouth. E. S. Gibbons was allowed to use one portion of the window to show samples, and one morning two sailors passing the shop saw them, and went in to ask if anyone there bought stamps. Next day the men turned up, one of them with a large kitbag over his shoulder.

They were asked into the back parlor, and turned out the contents of the bag on to a large round table. The stamps were all triangular Cape of Good Hope, thousands and thousands of them, many in large blocks, woodblocks and Perkins Bacon printings all mixed up. Gibbons asked the men how they had got a sackful of triangular Capes, and one of them replied:—

"When our boat got to Cape Town we had leave, and some of us went on shore for a spree, and me and my mate here happened to go in a show we found folks crowding into, and found a bazaar going on. Some ladies persuaded me to take a shilling ticket in a raffle, and we won this here bag of stamps which the ladies had begged for all' around Cape Town for the bazaar."

Well, the men were very pleased to get \$25.00 for sack of Capes. And I should fancy Gibbons was equally pleased with his purchase.

It may interest you to know the rates at which Gibbons sold Capes in those early days. The figures I quote are authentic, as I found Mr. Gibbons' letter book for March to June, 1864.

On March 16, 1864, he wrote to A. Rosenberg:—"I can supply you in any quantity 1d., 4d., and 6d. Cape of Good Hope, twenty cents a dozen, genuine old woodblock, 75c. a dozen." Next month prices were up, as he sent Mount Brown three dozen woodblocks at \$2.50 a dozen.

About the same time he sent J. Pauwels of Toraquay some 1/ Capes at 35 cents a dozen, and quoted him \$1.00 each for 1d. blue and 4d. red woodblock errors. By June, 1864, the price of Cape errors had enormously increased, as he was then offering them at \$3.75 each!

In the same year young Gibbons wrote to his agent in Cape Town, and ordered some of the new rectangular 1d. and 6d. stamps, and at the end of the letter said, "Please not to send me 1d. triangular, unused, as they are no good to me."

He had so many unused that he could not use more at face value of 2 cents each.

Mr. Gibbons vouched for the truth of the following incidents, all of which he well remembered.

He had many correspondents in South America, one was a Mr. George Nunes, who sent him many thousands of the early Brazils. Among these there were some hundreds of the sloping figures 180r., 300r., and 600 reis.

From a student in Stonyhurst College, whose father was in Bolivia. Gib-



ons had scores of thousands of the Bolivia first issue Eagle, among these he estimated he had quite 5,000 of the 10c. brown.

A wonderful lot came one day from Georgetown, British Guiana. This consisted of between three and four hundred of the circular stamps of 1850. There were some scores of the 4c. orange, a smaller number of 8c. green, and the rest consisted of over 300 of the 12c. circular.

About 1863, Mr. Gibbons began to import stamps direct from the British Colonies, and got many consignments that in later days turned out to be rarities.

The Postmaster at Albany, Western Australia, in sending \$100 worth of stamps for which Gibbons had remitted, apologised for charging 12c. each for some new 2d. stamps printed in the colour of the 6d. but he had to do this as the higher authorities had charged him 6d. (12c.) each. This 2d. proved to be the rare error of 1879. Gibbons did not know what they were and sent them out at \$1.25 each. This price gradually rose to \$10, at which price his supply was exhausted.

From 1885 to 1890 I dealt in stamps in Birmingham, before I moved to London and purchased the business of Stanley Gibbons. I can remember a couple of good purchases of these days. About 1887 I had a large parcel of Italian proofs and essays and other stamps, that a London dealer named Bannister wanted. He could not pay cash, but he brought down a large parcel of other stamps which I took in exchange.

These consisted of many hundreds of the large 10/- and £1 stamps of Great Britain, watermark both Cross and Anchor. The 10/- were taken at 25c. each and the £1 at 60c. each.

There were also several dozen of the £5 stamps, for which I had to allow \$1.25 each in exchange.

From 1890 I lived for a few years at No. 8, Gower Street, London. One evening a man came in with one of those old Lallier albums well filled with nice old stamps. He asked me to make an offer, but as is usual in the trade, I said, "No, you are the seller, you must name your own price."

After some talk he told me he had a catalogue at home and that he would value the book and come in the following evening. I was ready for him with a good wad of nice clean Bank of England notes, as I expected to have to pay a few hundred pounds.

The next evening came and so did the man. I said, "Well, have you fixed your price for the album?" He replied that he had worked at it nearly all night and fixed the price at \$150.00! After I had paid him, and got a receipt and the album, I asked him what catalogue he had used and he said a Mount Brown of 1864.

In looking through the files of the stamp papers of some thirty years or more ago I have come across notes on prices in the olden days which may be amusing to present day collectors.

In 1893 in an interview, Mr. Edward Stanley Gibbons was asked what were the highest prices he got for any stamps before 1880 when he was in Plymouth.

He said the best prices he could remember getting was \$25.00 each for several Hawaiian Islands 1851, 13 cents.

Cape of Good Hope, Woodblocks, errors, 1d. blue and 4d. red he sold in 1864 at \$1.00 each.

Later on he remembers having 500

or 600 British Guiana, 1862 Type-set provisionals, a great many on original covers, which he floated off. These he sold at \$4.00 to \$6.00 each.

Soon after Gibbons went to Gower Street, he bought from C. G. Wyatt a large parcel of British Guiana first issue, circular, comprising about 30 of the 4c. yellow, 15 of the 8c. green, and 700 of the 12c. blue. Best copies of these were sold at \$5.00 each.

Mr. Gibbons got many good parcels of stamps through his brother—Commander Gibbons, R.N.

On one occasion Captain Gibbons visited Suva, Fiji Islands, and bought up all the original Fiji Times Express stamps, and Stanley Gibbons said he remembered that he sold them at double face value.

Writing of British Guiana reminds me of an incident that happened in Birmingham about 1888.

I founded the Birmingham Philatelic Society and our President was James Botteley, then recognized as the third largest collector in Great Britain. One evening I was dining at Mr. Botteley's home with my host and Thomas Ridpath of Liverpool, one of the very early stamp dealers.

We began to talk about the rarity of British Guiana stamps, and I asked Ridpath if he had handled many of them. He said that some years earlier, probably about 1880 he had a letter from Trinidad asking what he would pay for fine copies of the large oblong 4d. red 1856. He quoted \$5.00 each if large copies and corners not cut. Some time later on he received a large registered letter containing 80 to 100 of these stamps with a draft drawn on him at sight for the amount. He remembered this well as he was short of cash and had difficulty in borrowing

enough to enable him to meet the bank draft.

Really fine and rare stamps are as good an investment as anything I know, and to prove this I will quote a few well known details that I can vouch for:—

In 1893 I went to Bordeaux, and bought from M. Piet Lataudrie the Mauritius 1d. and 2d. "POST OFFICE" for \$3,400.00. I sold these to Sir William Avery and when he died the stamps were sold to Mr. Henry Duveen for about \$10,000.00. After Mr. Duveen's death, some 18 years after he had purchased them, the same two stamps were sold to Mr. Arthur Hind for \$35,000.00.

In 1894, I was in Brussels and had a long chat on old times and old prices with M<sup>lle</sup>. Jean Moens. She told me that she remembered selling unused Tuscany 3 lire, and Nova Sectia 1/- at 5 francs each.

When in Boston in 1895 I met the well known early American stamp dealer F. Trifet, who told me that he once offered Mr. Stanley Gibbons 100 New Brunswick 6d. yellow at sixty cents each but he refused them as too dear.

Trifet also told me that in 1876 he arranged the Government Collection at Washington, and for doing this the authorities gave him 1,800 full sets of the 1857 issue. These he offered at first at 75 cents a full set mint.

From the same source he also had a full sheet of the 3 cents grilled all over, but no one would look at these so Trifet used them on his letters. I happened to mention this to Major E. B. Evans who confirmed what Trifet stated as he had a 3 cent grilled all over, on a cover, he had received as ordinary mail from Trifet.

When we bought the famous Breit-

fuss collection from St. Petersburg, we found very many interesting records of Old Time Prices, for Breitfuss marked the cost of all stamps on the hinge and he taught me his cypher. Some examples are:—

Nevis 4d. orange, engraved, uncut sheet of the 12 types, \$2.25.

St. Vincent, 5/- Star watermark, cost \$2.00 in 1881.

Tobago, £1, C. C. from Moens for \$7.00.

Western Australia, 2d. Indian red bought in 1870 from J. W. Palmer for 60 cents.

Western Australia, 2d. lilac. error, from Gibbons, \$10.00.

New Zealand, 1856, 1/- green on blue, from J. W. Palmer about 1877, cost \$1.25 unused.

New Zealand, 1872, 1d. brown, wmk. N. Z. bought from Basset-Hull, cost 2 cents.

United States 1867, grille all over, pair of 3c. unused bought from Moens for \$1.50.

Switzerland, Zurich, horizontal lines, unused strip of the 5 types from Moens cost \$27.50.

About 1891 a lady came into our shop in the Strand with a small album which we looked over. We told her that there was only one stamp in the book of the least use to us and asked her to name her price for us to pick out any stamp we wished. She replied that she did not want any money but if we would give her Russian Locals to the catalogue value of £8 (about (\$40.00) we could take the stamp. *She* had a beautiful lot of multi-coloured locals—we had a United States 1869, 30c. *flags inverted and unused*, which afterwards passed to Mr. Worthington in Cleveland, and is now—I believe in the collection of Mr. Arthur Hind.

Some fifteen years ago an old gentle-

man living at Hampstead, a northern suburb of London—in looking over old books in his library found his old school boy stamp collection and put it on one side to give to his grandson. A friend went in that evening and was shown the little volume. He knew just a little about stamps and he advised the old gentleman to have it examined before giving it away, so the next day he sent a servant with it to the City to get an opinion on the value. Eventually it was taken to Puttick & Simpson, well known stamp auctioneers, and they pointed out that one stamp in the book was very valuable. It was then placed in their hands for sale. The gem in the collection was a Mauritius POST OFFICE, 2d. deep blue, unused, superb margins. I had a commission from the Richport Museum, in Berlin, of about \$7,000.00 but the stamp was bought for \$7,250.00 for H.M. King George V.

Quite a romance might be woven around a pair of British Guiana 1850, 2 cents, pale rose, that I recently sold to Mr. Arthur Hind of Utica, N.Y. for about \$15,000.00.

Canon Josa of Demerara, relates the following:—

"On Easter Day, 1896, Christ Church, Demerara, was financially in a bad way. We were overdrawn at our bankers to the tune of £100 odd. We had an instalment of the mortgage on our chief school due, of £175, and other claims, and we were making efforts to raise some money, and our comparatively poor people gave an Easter offering of a little over £75. An old coloured lady, Miss Preston by name, sent me two stamps 4 cents, deep blue, (lithographed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons 1852), and these I sold for \$33.60; and on Easter Monday I wended my way to Miss Preston to thank her for

the gift, and whilst there I inquired whether she had any more of these valuable stamps, especially as buyers were in search of the circular stamps of 1851 and for the 2 cents, rose, they were offering over £100. Miss Preston said she had given all her stamps away. she brought out an old basket filled with old receipts and bills; and I searched, when lo! and behold. there tumbled out of the basket an envelope addressed:—

Miss Rose,

Blankenburg,

this being the name of one of our plantations on the West Coast of Demerara. This envelope contained two stamps—an unsevered pair, cut to shape—and they were the very stamps that buyers had been in search of, and for which there were standing advertisements. The lady, Miss Rose, to whom it was addressed, was present in the room. She was also a member of our church, and on hearing that the two stamps were worth a lot of money, she literally danced with joy and said, "Thank God"! I am at last able to give something worth while." Both the old ladies, although they owned their house and land, were comparatively poor; and so I took my churchwarden, the late F. A. R. Winter, to thank them again and to persuade them to receive a portion of whatever they might fetch. "Not a penny, sir, not a penny, sir." These stamps were reserved for my dear old church."

Even the best posted experts must sometimes make mistakes against themselves. Two or three examples may prove interesting:—

Many years ago I was in my office upstairs at 391 Strand, London, when Lieut. F. H. Napier—a fine philatelist who helped to write many works for my firm—was announced. I was busy

with a client and sent word for Napier to wait a short time. In due course he came up and at once showed me a rare variety of a Transvaal, second type, and asked if I wanted to buy. I said, "Yes, I have been looking for a copy for a long time—what do you want?" He replied \$50.00. I agreed to purchase at this price which was cheap and asked the cashier to make out a cheque in payment. While this was being done, I said—"By the way, Napier, where did you get that scarce variety?" He replied, "Out of your stockbook downstairs while I was waiting to see you. I paid \$1.85 for it!"

In 1922 I sold Mr. Arthur Hind a collection of Confederate States Locals, each stamp of which was priced separately. One was the New Orleans 5c. brown, used, and priced about \$8.00. Afterwards when he had completed the purchase, Mr. Hind told me he found the stamp was printed on both sides, so he had a "sleeper" worth some \$300.00 for his \$8.00.

Two years ago I sent a parcel of early Canadian stamps on covers to a Collector in Canada and he kept a 1 cent of 1868 for some \$2.00 or \$3.00. Shortly afterwards I heard that this was a fine copy of the 1c. on *laid* paper, and the only one used on cover that I know exists.

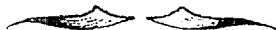
Never repine for a bargain sold to a collector, in the long run the publicity you get for the bargains you inadvertently sell, is worth more to you than the few dollars you lose at first.

Talking of bargain prices reminds me of an incident that occurred in Berlin some twenty years or more ago. I was travelling through Germany with my friend Mr. M. P. Castle, and in Berlin that fine German collector of stamps and philatelic literature—

Judge Fraenkel—gave a dinner at his home to Castle and myself to meet some of the leading collectors of that City.

When we sat down to dinner I noticed by the side of my plate, three pencils, one about an inch long very thin and slender, one normal size, and one enormous one, very thick and some

15 inches long. I knew this was a joke on me and turned to my host and asked him to explain. He said "Well, Phillips, the big pencil is for the stamps you price too high, the middle one for the stamps priced about right and the little baby one for the bargains you sell—you won't often use that one!"



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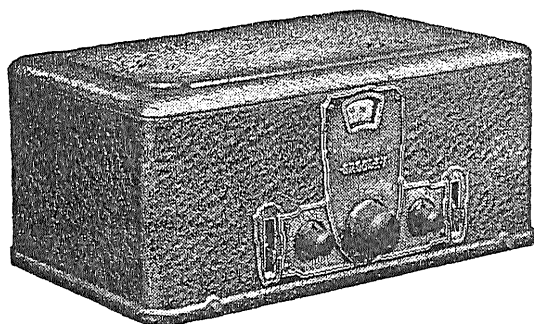
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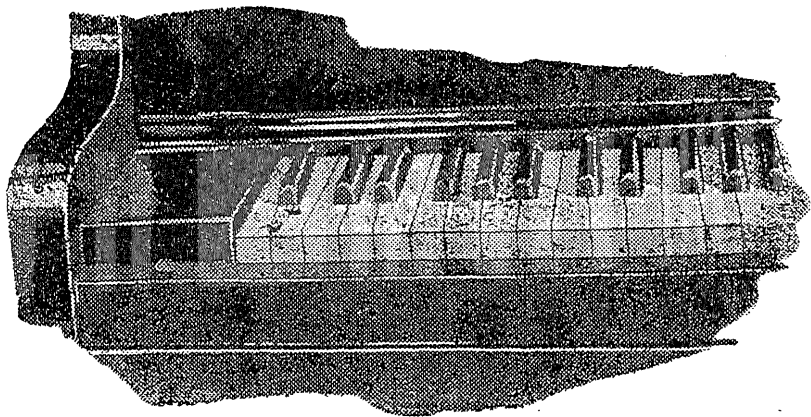
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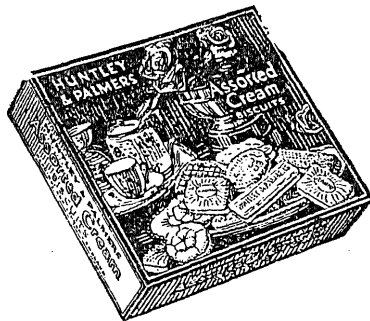
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# New Jamaicans, 1929.

By HARRY E. HUBER.

During 1927 there were persistent rumors that a complete new series of Postage and Revenue stamps was in preparation for Jamaica (smaller in size than those of the 1919-21 pictorial series), picturing present-day beauties of the island rather than memorials of bygone days. It is understood that designs were selected for a complete scenic series, but the Colonial Office disapproved, and endeavours to have their decision reversed were fruitless. The proposed scenic series has therefore, been temporarily abandoned.

However, as no objection was raised to a new series incorporating His Majesty's features, arrangements were made in 1927, to replace the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. "Jamaica Exhibition, 1891", first issue on Roman C.A. watermarked paper on Nov. 12, 1920, and on script CA, February 5, 1922. The replacing stamp, typographically printed from Nyasaland keyplate No.1, was issued Nov. 3, 1927. This same Nyasaland keyplate design was used for the first Georgian series of Jamaica, 1d. to 5s. (introduced with the 3d. on March 6, 1912), the  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. continuing in the Arms type of Nov. 8, 1906.

Early in 1928, it was decided to have  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps prepared after the Cayman Islands design of 1921. Later, the 9d. and 1d. were added. 1d. is the inland letter rate;  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. that to the United Kingdom and the British Empire generally, and the 9d. for use on telegrams.

Although known in June, 1928, the Crown Agents gave no advance notice of the impending change, until their

Bulletin for the fourth quarter (October-December, 1928), notified that supplies of the  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. brown had been dispatched, and that the 1d. and 9d. were on order.

## CAYMAN ISLANDS DESIGN, 1921.

In July, 1915, New Zealand placed in circulation a King George V. series of stamps, designed by H. Linley Richardson, R. B. A., after the penny black of Great Britain, issued May 6, 1840. The New Zealand design was followed closely in that made up by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., Ltd. for the Cayman Islands line engraved series introduced on April 4, 1921, with the  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 1s. and 5s. Other values followed at intervals until it was completed on June 28, 1923, with the  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.

As used in the Cayman Islands design ( $19\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$  mm) the head of King George V. facing the left, in a vertical rectangle (curved at the top), is on a faintly diamonded ground, instead of the usual plain or horizontally lined one. The Imperial Crown occupies a central position at the top, and in the upper corners are shield shaped tablets with large numerals of value in color. At the foot, is "Postage and Revenue—Cayman Islands", in two lines of colourless caps, and in the lower corners, three concentric circles on colourless squares. A border of conventional scroll work, at the sides, with diamond beading at the outer edge, completes the design.

This same Cayman Islands design was used for the Crown series of the Turks and Caicos Islands ( $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3s.) issued Nov. 20, 1922, and for the Post-



age and Revenue series ( $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 10s.) of March 1, 1928. Unfortunately, in these two instances, so much detail was included as to completely destroy the effectiveness of the original design.

JAMAICA  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. BROWN, JAN. 18, 1929.

In the Jamaica Gazette of January 17, 1929, the new  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. Postage and Revenue stamp was announced for issue on the following day.

"Stamp Office, Kingston.

10th. January, 1929.

"The following is a description of a penny halfpenny Postage and Revenue stamp which will be put in circulation on the 18th. January, 1929.

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

"To the left and right of the frame, respectively, impinging on labels, are the words 'Postage', 'Revenue', and under the rectangular frame, 'Jamaica'.

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

(Signed). C. C. MANTON.

*Deputy Stamp Commissioner."*

The stamp design measures 18 x 22 mm., with the head of King George V., facing left, within a vertical rectangle, on a horizontally lined ground. At the top is a Crown, and on octagonal tablets in the upper corners, the denomination, " $1\frac{1}{2}$ d." in colourless. "Jamaica" in large colourless caps appears at the bottom. Scroll work at the sides, and the word "Postage" at the left, and "Revenue" at the right, complete the design.

JAMAICA 9d. DULL VIOLET, MARCH 5, 1929.

The 9d., which was invoiced on Jan.

15. 1929 (608,400 copies) arrived by the s.s. Bayano, and in the Jamaica Gazette of February 28, 1929, was announced for issue on March 5, 1929.

Stamp Office, Kingston,

22nd. February, 1929.

"The following is a description of a Ninepenny Postage and Revenue stamp which will be put into circulation on the 5th. March, 1929.

"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. The top of the frame is supported by columns, in the centre of which is a Crown. The denomination, 9d. is shown (in circles), on each side of the Crown. On the left column, the word 'Postage' is printed, and on the right column, 'Revenue'.

"The word 'Jamaica' is shown at the bottom of the stamp between two squares, which are directly under the columns.

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

(Signed). C. C. MANTON.

*Deputy Stamp Commissioner."*

The design as in the case of the  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., issued Jan. 18th. 1929, measures 18 x 22 mm., and the head of King George V. facing left, is on a partially cross hatched and horizontally lined ground. The vignette opening, arched at the top, is surmounted by the Imperial Crown, and in the upper corners, circles enclose "9d." in colourless. At the bottom is "Jamaica" in colourless sans serif caps (not so bold as on the  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.) and scroll topped pillars at the sides inscribed "Postage" and "Revenue" respectively.

The choice of colour was not a very wise one, as a letter mailed to me from the G. P. O., Kingston, on the

first day of issue, March 5, 1929, was rated by the clerk there as short paid 2d., and 4 cents were collected on delivery. The new 9d. stamp was evidently mistaken for the 1½d. brown, in the same type, issued Jan. 18, 1929.

This is the first 9d. stamp issued by Jamaica in its postal history of almost 70 years (distinctive Jamaican postage stamps were first placed on sale November 24, 1860); in fact, very few British Colonies have found it necessary to include this denomination in their Postage and Revenue series. Grenada in the Windwards issued on December 27, 1922, a 9d. violet and black, Postage and Revenue stamp, DLR-1912 keyplate design, along with 5d. and 3s., as the result of increased postage and parcel rates. However, this 9d. denomination was dropped in 1928, from the Grenada series, along with the 4d. 5d. 2s. and 3s., as stamps for which the demand has lessened or disappeared. They will not be reordered when present stocks exhaust.

The probability is that the 9d. of Jamaica will not be seen much on mails leaving the island, as it was issued primarily for use on telegrams. Nine pence is the charge throughout the island for any number of words up to twelve (the address and signature are both counted), and ½d. for every additional word. If the addressee resides more than a mile from the terminal office, a portorage fee of 6d. per mile is charged; or if a horse messenger is required, the fee is 1s. per mile. The charge for transmission, and for portorage of telegrams, must be prepaid by means of adhesive stamps.

Four hundred and thirty-one copies of this Stamp, over-printed 'Specimen', were sent by the Crown Agents in

London, to the offices of the Universal Postal Union at Berne.

JAMAICA 1d. CARMINE, MARCH 15, 1929.

The last of the trio, ordered in the Cayman Islands type, 1d. carmine, was invoiced by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., Ltd. on Jan. 15, 1929, 1,338,000 copies (431 additional copies, over-printed "Specimen", were sent to Berne), and received in the island by the s. s. Bayano. The Jamaica Gazette of 14th. March, announced it for issue on 15th. March, 1929.

"Stamp Office, Kingston,  
7th. March, 1929.

"The following is a description of a penny Postage and Revenue stamp which will be put into circulation on 15th. March, 1929.

"The design of the stamp is denoted by a profile of King George the V., on a ground of horizontal lines, in a circular frame, on the top of which is a Crown.

"The denomination 1d. is shown on labels on each side of the Crown.

"To the left and right of the circle, the words 'Postage and Revenue' are printed on labels between horizontal lines, and 'Jamaica' is shown at the bottom of the stamp between parallel lines.

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

(Signed), C. C. MANTON,

*Deputy Stamp Commissioner,"*

The stamp design is in the same size as the 1½d. and 9d., i. e. 18 x 22 mm., and the head of King George V. facing the left, appears on a partially cross hatched and horizontally lined circular medallion, surmounted by the Imperial Crown. The denomination, 1d., colourless, is on horizontally lined octagons in squares in the upper cor-

ners; "Postage" and "Revenue" are on labels at the sides, and at the bottom, is "Jamaica" in colour, outlined in colourless, on horizontally lined label.

Although the designs of all three denominations, are in good appearance, that of the 1d. seems much better balanced than the 1½d. and 9d. on which the side ornamentation crowds in on the central medallion. The colour too, of the 1d., a rich carmine, brings out the details of the design to better advantage than the sombre brown and violet of the 1½d. and 9d. The brown used for the 1½d. approaches that of the 1d. of the Turks and Caicos Islands, Postage and Revenue series of 1928, rather than the chestnut brown of the 1½d. Cayman Islands, 1921.

All three values were line engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, on multiple Crown and script CA watermarked paper, comb perforated 14, in sheets of 120, divided into panes of 60 each (6 x 10), with a narrow margin between the panes (for the 1½d. and 9d.) There is no marginal line, inscription, or plate number, but "T" marks appear in all four margins (for aid in perforating); in the upper margin between the 3rd. and 4th. stamps, of each pane, and above the narrow gutter, separating the panes; in corresponding positions in the

lower magazine; and in the side margins between the 5th., and 6th. horizontal rows.

The 1d. however, has the appearance of being printed from a plate of 240 subjects; i. e. four panes of 60 each, and dispatched in sheets of 120, 2 panes of 60. "T" marks are in the right, left and lower margins of the lower half sheet of the 1d. which I have seen, but absent from the upper margin, over the 3rd. and 4th. stamps of each pane, although it is in the usual position above the narrow gutter. Since such large quantities of the 1d. stamp are required, as compared with the 1½d. and 9d., considerable saving would be effected in having it printed from a 240 subject plate rather than from one of 120.

Along the lower edge of the sheet of the 1d. there is a band of engine turning, much the same as found on some sheets (not properly trimmed) of the Turks and Caicos Islands, Postage and Revenue series of 1928.

1929. King George V., (Cayman Islands design).

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

Watermarked multiple Crown and script CA.

Perforated comb 14.

1d. carmine, March 15, 1929.

1½d. brown, January 18, 1929.

9d. dull violet, March 5, 1929.



# *Serravallo's*

## THE TONIC WINE FOR RUN-DOWN PEOPLE.

*What it did for the Editor of the JAMAICA PHILATELIST.*

"It, figuratively, picked me up from lying flat on my back, and, literally, set me on my feet in two weeks. It really saved me from a complete collapse. I do most heartily recommend it to my brother business-men and stamp-collectors and other sufferers from overwork. Astley Clerk"

Price 5/- Per Bottle

**E. D. KINKEAD**

20 King Street

Kingston, P.O.

☛ Don't forget Kinkead's Ice Creams, they are IT

One outstanding event in the Business Life of Kingston  
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## THE TIMES DEPARTMENT STORE DISPLAY.

This rise is due to the definite policy of  
**Giving Best Values to the Public.**

Almost all kinds of merchandise can be procured from  
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**Prices are advantageous to the Shopping  
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**WILL YOU NOT JOIN THE GROWING RANKS OF THE WISE AND SHOP THERE?**

**THE TIMES DEPT. STORE**

**8-12 King St., Kingston**

## Our "Alligator"

By ASTLEY CLERK.

If you will look at any of the Arms Stamp-issues of Jamaica, which you may have in your collection, showing her Crest, you will see an animal looking like a lizard. To commence with, you must not imagine that it is anything as small as it appears on the stamps, for there it betrays its size. That animal is what we in Jamaica have had handed down to us as, and still continue to call, an "Alligator."

Looking at the animal, if of an enquiring mind, as every true Philatelist should be, you will ask, "what is an Alligator?"

According to my dictionary, an alligator is an animal of the crocodile group found in America. Not very illuminating information, is it? Well, let us turn to crocodile, and see if we can get more light on the subject, and, there we find that the latter is a genus of large amphibious saurian reptiles, including the crocodile of the Nile, and also the alligators and gavials. But, having got so far, you will want to know what a gavial is, and we find that it is the East Indian species of crocodile, with very long, slender muzzle.

We have learnt something after all, namely, that the Alligator and the Crocodile, if not one and the same, are akin; also, that the East and the West Indies clasp hands, not only over Columbus' misleading name-error as far as the Islands are concerned, but also over the Crocodile's back.

"But, my good man," somebody growls, "you started to tell us about

alligators, why then, this crocodilian digression?" Aye, that's the rub . . why?

If you were to ask me for a Jamaican definition of the alligator, I would have to hand you up a puzzle as an answer, viz., that "Alligator" is the name by which the crocodile, found only in certain parts of Jamaica, and depicted on the Crest of the Island, Her Coat of Arms Stamps, Her old Mace, and nickel Coinage, etc., is erroneously designated, for, you must understand, the Alligator, as known to Scientists, is not found in Jamaica at all, but is a native of our nearby big neighbour America, where they confine themselves, with the proverbial one exception, to her tropical parts, being found among the Swamps and rivers of Mexico and the United States, where they exact a heavy toll on men and other animals that venture into the waters.

Other species of alligator, are found chiefly in South America, where they are called, "Caymans" and "Jacares," abounding in the Rivers Amazon and Orinoco. In Jamaica, however, we have no alligators proper, despite the name borne by our crocodiles. Obviously, then you will want to know, how the Jamaica "Alligator" got its name, and the story is a study in word evolution.

In 1494, Columbus discovered Jamaica, but it was not until the early units of the 16th Century, that the first Spanish Colonists arrived, and gradually commenced to know the country. When they first saw our

"Alligators," so closely resembling in appearance, if not in size, the lizards which they knew in their Homeland, they immediately took them to be a Brobdingnagian specie and dubbed the gaint "lagarto" or lizard, in memory of its Lilliputian name-sake they had left at home. The English came; the Spaniards fled, but the "Alligator" and its mis-name remained. The English soldiery, soon Anglicised the *Ei Lagarto* of the Spaniards, into "a lagarto," as they pointed to the animal swimming in the river. This was soon followed by the union of the two words, from which later on sprung "Alagato" followed by "Alligato," from whence the modern misnomer, "Alligator" has evolved. Although

Very seldom, does the Jamaican "Alligator," unlike its cousin, the Alligator, take human life, for, from what one reads, the alligator proper, is decidedly ferocious and dangerous to meet, while the crocodile, at least I speak for the Jamaican species, is as quiet and inoffensive as the Arawak Indians found by Columbus on our shores, which, in itself is proof that our Saurian is rightly Crocodile and not alligator. There is no evidence, Gosse says, that any species of Alligator, properly so called, inhabit the Antilles, and his opinion is shared by Cuvier, Richard Hill, and other well known authorities.

It is interesting to note some differences between the cousins:—

---

*The Crocodile or Jamaica "Alligator"*

*The Alligator.*

1. Hind feet bordered by a denticulated fringe.
2. Toes completely webbed.
3. Cranium has two well marked *post orbital* holes, one on each side.
4. Head narrow and tapering, and twice as long as it is broad, from jaw to jaw.
5. Teeth, 15 on each side, lower jaw, and 19 upper jaw.
6. Fourth and largest tooth on each side lower jaw, fit into a notch on the side of the upper.
7. Eggs, about four inches long, and rounded at both ends.
8. Snout—Longer, but not as broad.

1. Hind legs have no fringe.
  2. Toes partially webbed.
  3. Same holes, very minute or entirely wanting.
  4. Head oblong.
  5. At least 19, sometimes 22, on each side of the lower jaw.
  6. Same received into a hole in the side of the lower jaw.
  7. Eggs resembling a turkey's and pointed at one end.
  8. Snout—Shorter and broader.
- 

wrongly applied, the name "Alligator" has come to stay in Jamaica. I doubt if it can be ever again be got rid of, but I think, it should always be written between inversions.

The word plays quite a prominent part in our island's place-names. etc.

In Alligator Pond, now a fishing village, it gave a name to a once prosperous seaport, and to the west of it a river of the same name, whilst further down east, near Long Bay, we meet the Alligator Hole River, called after the monsters that inhabit its waters. Again, on the same coast, there is a

promontory called the Alligator Head. I have been assured by some of the residents of Malvern, our great Health-giver to the consumptives of the World, that Alligator Pond derives its name from the contour of the Don Figuerroa mountains running as far up as Spur Tree, and with a stretch of the imagination, about as much as is required to see the belt in Orion, you can see our Saurian friend.

Because of its long tapering neck, the peasantry call our Avocado Pear, a delicious vegetable-fruit, much used in its season at our meals the Alligator Pear; this latter is more vegetable, though never cooked, than fruit, and altogether unlike an English or American Pear.

The Cork wood, *Anona Paluapris* of the Botanist a tree growing among our swamps, bear a beautiful and sweet smelling, but obnoxious fruit known as the Alligator apple.

Strange to say, and for what reason I cannot tell, the "Alligator" confines itself to the south side of the island, frequenting the rivers and morasses from St. Thomas in the East, to Westmoreland, in the West, from Negril to Morant, yet none are seen on the north coast. They seldom disturb man, however, and in some parts, like Milk River for instance, they are looked upon as a joke, the residents plunging into the river, whilst the "Alligator" looks on.

They bark like a dog under or above water, and when floating on a stream, look all the world like a log. They love to lie basking in the sunlight, like their cousins, with jaws wide open, a delightful but veritable trap for the flies which are attracted by the smell coming thence. The "Alligators", (not the flies) excavate

beneath the bank, a dug out or shelf, running away from the water, and use it as their living place. They dig a hole in the sand or mud of the river-side and lay their eggs there, carefully covering them over, and leaving them there for the heat of the sun to hatch them out, the young finding by instinct, their way to the water. On one occasion a friend of mine was given an "Alligator" egg. He dropped it in his pocket, and, after going here and there on business, reached home, when, on putting his hand in his pocket felt something cold wriggling in it. On pulling it out, he found that the egg had hatched.

An "Alligator" was sculptured on one of the pillars of the new Seville Church erected by the first Spanish Colonists. At the time of the early English occupation, Jamaica was entirely under military Government. Spanish Town, Port Royal, Port Henderson, etc., teemed with military and naval men. These would all go to the Salt Pond district to find sport, and enjoy shooting, and here they found our "Alligator" at home.

The pleasures of "Alligator" shooting, were told to their friends abroad, hence it is very likely, that when the Archbishop of Canterbury was instructed by Our first Lord Supreme, to design Arms for Jamaica, he should have thought of a Reptile about which he had heard much. Our Volunteers of the Past, and the Present too, have worn, and still wear it as a hat-badge. During the Great War, 1914-18, the seventh Battalion of our B.W.I.R. Contingent was known as the "Alligators." Our Police Force use it as a badge on their buttons, hats, and caps and it is also engraved on all the nickel coins, 3d, 2d, 1d of the island.

## Our King's Recovery.



GEORGE V., LORD SUPREME OF  
JAMAICA.

*"God save our 'Lord  
Supreme',  
Xamayca's proudest theme,  
God save our King;  
His feet have blessed our  
strand,  
His eyes her beauty scanned,  
His heart she doth command,  
God save our King."*

The heart of the whole British Empire, Stamp collectors and others, raised a Hymn of Thanksgiving to the Architect of the Universe at the reassuring information that was flashed over the cables or borne across by wireless on the morning of the 15th, "His Majesty leaves Craigwell House fully recovered." It was a gift to the People of our Empire worthy of the bonny month of May. Jamaica received the glad news with peculiar satisfaction, for the King means more to her and her People, than he does to any other portion



of the Great British Empire beyond the Seas, of which we form a small but historic and proud part. To commence with, His Majesty is not only our King but our *Lord Supreme*, a title borne by the Sovereigns of Britain from the days of Charles II, who thus honoured his "New Colony," and blazoned the fact on the Public Seal of the Island; a title which our 1/ and 10/ Pictorials tell to the World of Stamp users and receivers; a title, needless to say, of which we are exceedingly proud.

Further, when you learn that our *Lord Supreme*, in his midshipmate days, visited our country on no less than three occasions, and, after so many years, still remembers His Island of Jamaica, and her People, sending us gracious messages now and then, you will understand why Jamaica is proud of His Majesty's local title, and claims him as her very, very own. Now his wearisome illness is over, the anxiety of his subjects is at rest, and he returned home on the 15th day of May. The prayers of his people of all tongues, creeds and colour, have been answered, and, thank God, our King and *Lord Supreme* is still with us, well and happy. Now we leave him in the hand of renewed Health, praying that he will remain there, and close this expression of gratification at his recovery in the prayer included in the last verse of Our Island Anthem:—

"Bless our beloved King,  
Keep him our Island's King,  
From year to year;  
Sorrow and joy betide,  
Be Thou his friend and guide.  
So may he aye abide  
Safe in Thy care."



ASTLEY G. CLERK  
VICE PRESIDENT, JAMAICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

# Annual Meeting of the Jamaica Philatelic Society.

The Ninth Annual General Meeting of the Jamaica Philatelic Society was held at the St. Luke's Church Men's Club rooms on Wednesday, 5th June, 1929. The election of officers and committee for the new year resulted as follows:—

*President:* Mrs. M. E. Spooner.

*Vice President:* Mr. Astley G. Clerk.

*Hon. Treasurer:* Mr. A. C. Tomayc.

*Hon. Secretary:* Mr. G. C. Gunter.

## *Committee:*

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

*Hon. Exchange Superintendent:*

Mr. P. J. Fernandez,  
P.O. Box 158, Kingston.

## THE NINTH ANNUAL REPORT AND TREASURER'S STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 13TH APRIL, 1929.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is with great pleasure we submit to you the ninth Annual Report of the Jamaica Philatelic Society.

2. The Society continues to grow quietly and steadily, and to those who are closely identified with its work it seems clear that the Philatelic public now looks upon the organization as one that is doing its best in the interest of Philately.

3. The membership has steadily increased and although the Society's funds have been liberally spent in efforts to specially advance the study of Philately, and encourage the collection of the stamps of Jamaica, it will

be seen that the Finances are in a healthy condition.

4. It is distinctly heartening to find that Philatelists of Great Britain and other places, are recognizing the good that this Society is doing for the Hobby and are joining its ranks. The Committee hopes that this support may continue in the years to come.

5. During the year we added 24 new members and lost 4, so that the year closed with a membership as follows:—

Members in Jamaica	....	59
do. do. England	....	16
do. do. America	....	8
do. do. other coun-tries	....	7
Hon. members in England		5
do. do. America	....	3
do. do. Jamaica	....	2
Total	....	100

Of the above number 23 are Life Members as compared with 7 at the end of last year, an increase of 16. The Committee refers to this increase with pleasure and invites all ordinary members to consider the advisability of becoming Life Members, the fee for which was reduced to £1 1/ at our last Annual Meeting.

During the year the Society held one Annual General Meeting and ten regular business meetings. The attendances at these meetings were fairly good and are summarised as follows:—

Mrs. Archibald E. Spooner,  
President .... 7

Mr. Astley Clerk, Vice President	....	....	9
Mr. A. C. Tamayo, Hon. Treasurer	....	....	5
Mr. G. C. Gunter, Hon. Secretary	....	....	10

*Committee:*

Mr. A. W. Perkins	....	4
Mr. P. J. Fernandez	....	8
Mr. E. C. Henriques	....	1
Mr. C. W. Birch	....	6
Mr. Chas. E. Scott	....	2

7. The Finances of the Society are satisfactory. The balance in hand at the close of the year amounted to £52 7/1½ as compared with £34 3/1½ last year, an increase of £17 5/2½.

8. The Exchange Branch has continued its usefulness under its energetic Superintendent, Mr. Fernandez. The value of stamps circulated amounted to £528 8/9, which is an increase of £216 18/11 over the figures of last year. The value of Packets broken up was £173 1/6 leaving in circulation stamps to the value of £355 7/3 with over 32.76 per cent of sales reported to the end of January, 1929. The Committee again records its thanks to those members who have been so regular in their support of these Packets, and also to Mr. Fernandez for his valued work in this connection.

9. Special Packets of members duplicates were exchanged between ourselves and the East African Philatelic Society. The total value of our Packet was £70 2/0 and is still in circulation, but in January we completed the circuit of the E. African Packet and remitted net sales amounting to £6 3/6. This opportunity is taken to publicly thank our friends for their co-operation. We also once again invite other Societies to undertake similar exchanges.

10. In our last Annual Report the

issue of new 1d and 1½d Stamps was referred to. These stamps were actually put into circulation, the 1½d on the 18th January, and the 1d on the 15th March. An additional stamp, the 9d., was issued on the 5th March. The "Gazette" notices appeared on the 10th January, 7th March and 22nd February, 1929.

11. The revision of the Jamaica list of Postage Stamps, which was referred to in our last Annual Report, was received by Messrs. Scott Stamp and Coin Co., of New York, with much appreciation, and it is pleasing to note that many of the recommendations made to the Cataloguers have been acted upon. The Committee records with some degree of pride that in recognition of the excellent work that is being done for Philately by the Society, the Scott Stamp & Coin Co. has entered the Jamaica Philatelic Society for a complimentary copy of their yearly catalogue and also for their monthly journal.

This opportunity is taken to express to Mr. H. C. Cooke, President of the Philatelist Exchange Club, the Society's thanks for the splendid work he did as chairman of the Sub-Committee entrusted with the revision.

12. The outstanding event of the year was the issue of the Book "Jamaica, its Postal History, Postage Stamps and Postmarks". The Committee of Specialists who are responsible for compiling this book deserve the greatest praise, and the opportunity is taken to congratulate them on the result of their labours, and also to thank them for the time they so unselfishly devoted to the work.

The Committee reports with much pride that the Society now has in its possession a handsome Silver Medal which was awarded to this work at the

London Stamp Exhibition in November, 1928. The Book will be entered at future important Exhibitions and the Committee feels confident that its excellence will be further rewarded. A special copy of the book was prepared for presentation to His Majesty the King, but on account of His Majesty's serious illness, which the Committee, in common with the King's devoted subjects all over the world deeply deplores, the presentation has been delayed.

13. During the year the Society presented Medals for Competition at the International Philatelic Exhibition, at Durban, and the Australian Exhibition, at Melbourne. The trophies were won by Mr. W. L. Ashmead of Cape Town, and Mr. F. C. Krichauff of Melbourne, for the best exhibits of the issues of Jamaica. The Committee heartily congratulates these gentlemen.

14. In connection with the Committee's Offer of a prize for the best paper on the "Coloured papers as used in the manufacture of Jamaican Stamps," only one paper was submitted. In view of the Judge's report the prize of £2 2/0 was not awarded, but in order to shew the Committee's appreciation a special prize was awarded to the writer, Mr. E. F. Payne, of Cheshire, England.

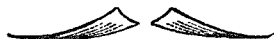
15. Following the usual yearly custom, the Committee presented copies of the Jamaica Post Office Guide for 1929 to all members residing abroad. Appreciative letters of thanks have been received, which leads the Committee to believe that a continuance of the custom is desirable.

16. During the year the Committee

was appealed to for help in connection with the recovery of a parcel of stamps that had been sent by a collector in Malta to a collector in Jamaica, since 1916 and had not been accounted for. Although neither party was a member of the Society, the Committee endeavoured to adjust the matter, and after considerable correspondence between the Society and the parties concerned, it is gratifying to state that a satisfactory settlement was effected. The Committee offers its services in connection with such matters to any collector or dealer who may be similarly placed in future.

17. The Committee desires to thank those Societies, Editors of Philatelic Magazines, and Publishers, who so regularly send us their publications and for their kind references to the Society. Special thanks are also due to the St. Luke's Men's Club for the continued use of their rooms, and Messrs. C. W. Collett and L. C. C. Nicholson, who kindly represented the Society at the London Philatelic Congress; to Mr. Astley Clerk for his readiness in preparing papers for our meetings and for his services as Editor of the "Jamaica Philatelist"; to Mr. P. J. Fernandez for his services to the Exchange Branch, and to the Secretary and Treasurer for their continued interest in the Society's welfare. The constant and untiring attention to the work entrusted to these officers has resulted in the Society's present excellent standing.

MILDRED E. SPOONER,  
*President.*  
G. C. GUNTER,  
*Hon. Secretary.*



**ANNUAL CASH STATEMENT JAMAICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY,  
FOR YEAR 1928—1929.**

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1928.				1929.			
April 1—Cash in hand ...	5	11	½	March 31—Miscellaneous ....	9	14	8½
Balance in Bank				Stationery ....	1	14	5
C: ....	33	17	2	New Issue Service	25	2	9
1929.				Annual Dinner ....	8	9	1½
March 31—Miscellaneous ....	1	6		Philatelic M a g a -			
Subscriptions ....	8	4	6	zine ....	10	14	4
Entrance Fees ....	1	7	6	Postage ....	3	8	4
Packet Earnings ..	12	4	7	Handbook ....	7	2	8
New Issue Service	29	1	10	Balance in Bank ...	30	4	2
Sale of Handbook	9	19	11	Balance in Bank			
Life Members ....	11	11	0	L. M. a/c ....	22	1	0
Philatelic M a g a -				Cash in hand ....	1	11	½
zine ....	11	19	6				
	£118	13	5½		£118	13	5½

(Sgd.) A. C. TAMAYO,  
Hon. Treasurer.

Audited and found correct.

(Sgd.) C. W. BIRCH,

(Sgd.) CHAS. E. SCOTT,

} Auditors.

# List of Members.

NAME.	ADDRESS.
Arls, Hon. General Enrique	.... Consul for Guatemala, Kingston.
Armstrong, Rev. G. T.	.... The Rectory, Penrith Rd., Cross Rds.
Baker, Mrs. J. H.	.... Morant Bay.
Bartlett, Rev. S. H.	.... P. O. Box 60, Lancaster, Ohio, U.S.A.
Benson, J.	.... c/o Watts, Haddon, Cambridge Rd., St. Albans, Hertfordshire, England.
Bicknell, Mrs. L. B.	.... Rosebank, Retirement Crescent, Cross Roads.
Birch, Chas. W.	.... Ja. Govt. Railway, Kingston.
Bland, Escott C.	.... Albinia, Mansfield Rd. Parkstone, Dorset, England.
Bricker, I. C.	.... Elora, Ont. Canada.
Clark, D. S. M.	.... Bank of Nova Scotia, St. Ann's Bay.
Clarke, Eric	.... c/o Robertson Stott & Co. Ltd., Kingston.
Clossey, P. J.	.... P. O. Box 158, Kingston.
Chambers, C. E. R.	.... c/o C. B. Facey, Kingston.
Condell, E. E.	.... Bank of Nova Scotia, Kingston.
Corbett, St. A.	.... United Fruit Co., Kingston.
Davis, Mrs. M. E.	.... Calabar College, Kingston.
DeMercado, H.	.... 90 Hanover St., Kingston.
Devaux, J. L.	.... Resident Magistrate, Brown's Town.
Duffus, W. A.	.... Court's Office, Port Antonio.
Dunn, E. G.	.... Nathan & Co., Ltd.
Edwards, F. C. Marno	.... c/o Imperial Court, London, S.E., 11.
Edmonds, F. S.	.... Aungard, Half-way Tree.

NAME.	ADDRESS.
Etherington, Mrs. Violet E.	.... United Fruit Co., Port Antonio.
Fernandez, P. J.	.... P. O. Box 158, Kingston.
Flanzl, John M.	.... Montego Bay.
Fletcher, R. H.	.... Postmaster for Jamaica, Kingston.
Fraser, Miss J. Inn	.... Montego Bay.
Gauntlett, Mrs. G. A.	.... Port Antonio.
Gauntlett, H. G.	.... Resident Magistrate, Morant Bay.
Cowdoy, Mrs. C. C.	.... c/o Mr. Martin Burns, Rawley, Mass. U.S.A.
Gobault, Geo. A.	.... 17B Victoria Ave., Kingston, Ja.
Harris, H. N.	.... Canadian Bank of Commerce, Duncan, B.C., Canada.
Hatten, Capt. J. C.	.... 10 Duke St., Kingston.
Henriques, E. C.	.... N. C. Henriques, Ltd. Kingston.
Heron, Miss E. E.	.... Spitzbergen, Walderston.
Hudson, Miss Gwen	.... New Hope, Little London.
Johnson, Dr. L. E.	.... May Pen.
Joslen, Mrs. A. F.	.... Annotto Bay.
Landale, Mrs. E.	.... Pleasant Hill, St. Peter's.
Levy, Mayer	.... 68 Orange St., Kingston.
Livingston, Miss Natalio	.... 20 South Camp Road, Kingston.
Lorenz, Chas.	.... 1626 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
McCormack, R. C.	.... Salt River.
Melhado, Vernon K.	.... Green Pond Farm, Bethlehem Pen, U.S.A.
Miller, Michael	.... 800 Equitable Building, Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.
Oberlander, Gustav	.... Berkshire Knitting Mills, Reading, Pen., U.S.A.

## LIST OF MEMBERS—(Continued).

NAME.	ADDRESS.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
Ogilvie, Lieut. Col.	Resident Magistrate, Montego Bay.	Sayers, William ....	Water Office, P.W.D., Hong Kong.
Pearce, Trevor D.	Barclays bank, Sav- la-Mar.	Scott, Chas. E. ....	Nathan & Co., Ltd.
Pearson, G. ....	Sydenham Villa, Longdale Road, South-end-on-Sea, England.	Sheldrake, A. C. ....	12 Collingwood Ave., Muswell Hill, Lon- don N., England.
Perkins, A. W. ....	Govt. Audit Office, Kingston, Ja.	Simpson, Dr. Wm.	The Ivies, 3 Adelaide Road, Andover, Hants, England.
Perkins, P. ....	Rifle Record & Pay Office, Winchester, England.	Slader, Miss P. Yorke	c/o Yorke Slader, Esq., Mandeville.
Pratt, C. W. ....	186 Balmoral Road, Gillingham, Kent, England.	Smith, J. G. ....	P.O. Box 158, King- ston.
Richards, Thos. G.	Cold Norton, near Chelmsford, Essex, England.	Tamayo, A. C. ....	J. Wray & Nephew, Kingston.
Ralston, S. Jur. ....	Tarana Road, Levin, N. Z.	Whiting, W. Y. ....	Barclays Bank (Dom. Col. & Overseas), Kingston.
Ross, Mrs. F. M. ..	c/o Public Works Dept., Frankfield.	Wood, V. Staar ....	55 Warrington Cres- cent, Maida Vale, London W. 9. Eng- land.
Salmon, Miss Lisa	Lamington, Collins Green, Cross Rds.	Wright, Lieut. Col. F. E. R.N. ....	Bermuda.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

Brown, Richard ....	Bel Retiro, Collins Green, Cross Rds. Kingston.	Palmer, Mervyn G. (F.R.G.S.) ....	The Spinnery, Ad- dington, Surrey, Eng.
Cargill, J. H. ....	Kingston.	Soudamore, C. G. ..	United Fruit Coy., Montego Bay.
Clark, Dr. Hubert Lyman	Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.	Spooner, Mrs. M. E.	Constant Spring.
Clerk, Astley G. ....	Kingston.	Stewart, C. A. F. ..	Woodfield, Walker's Wood.
Collett, G. W. ....	84 Jermyn St., Lon- don, S.W. 1, Eng.	Taylor, Capt. A. L.	c/o Lloyd's Bank, Cox & Kings Branch, 6 Pall Mall, London, S. W.
Collins, Lieut. T. F. J.	Noascar, Egypt.	Thomson, Lieut. S. Alexr., R.N. ....	8 Grimstone Gardens, Folkestone, Kent, England.
Ernandez, L. C. ....	Spanish Town.	Trivett, L. O. ....	Grafton House, Loughboro Road, West Bridgford, Notts, England.
Finzi, Eugene ....	Rekadom. Half-way Tree.	Whiteley, Leonard	Passley Gardens, Port Antonio.
Gunter, G. C. ....	Ja. Govt. Railway, Kingston.	Woodward, K. ....	Chapagua, New York, U.S.A.
Hall, C. Lyon ....	Spring Garden, Buff Bay.		
Jensen, Mrs. C. A. ..	52 Brentford Road, Kingston.		
Lewis, Mrs. A. M.	Brumalia, Mande- ville.		
Murray, Mrs. Alex.	Costa Rica.		
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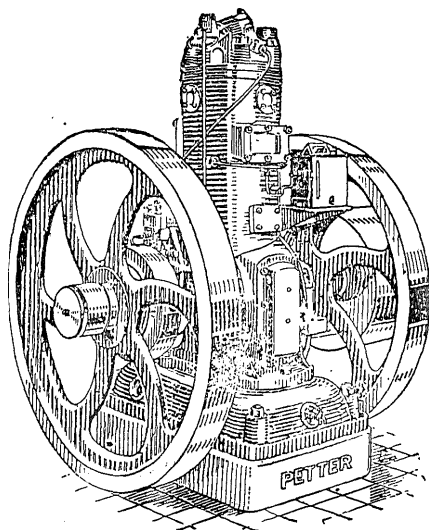
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