

The Jamaica Philatelist



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE Jamaica Philatelic Society

(Founded April 14th, 1920)

EDITOR - MR. ASTLEY CLERK.

CIRCULATED FREE OF CHARGE.

4TH YEAR. KINGSTON, JAMAICA, JUNE 1930. NO. 4.

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The Jamaica Philatelic Society

(Established since April 14th, 1920.)

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

A Regular monthly Sales Packet is circulated in Jamaica among the local members of the Society. A quarterly Packet from the P.E.C. is also regularly seen by Members.

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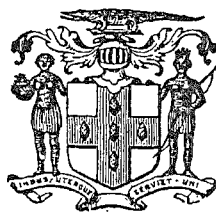
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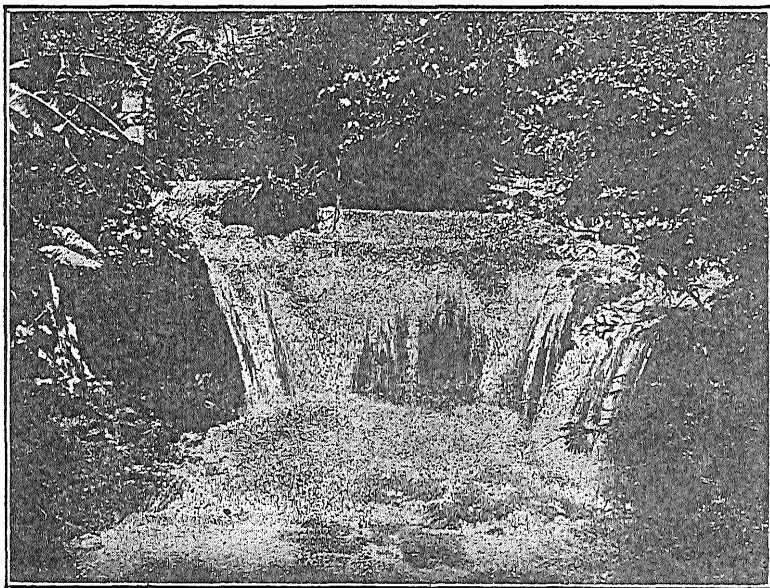


The Jamaica Philatelist.

4TH YEAR

JUNE 1930.

NO. 4



Courtesy of

Tourist Information Bureau

TYPICAL WATERFALLS IN JAMAICA.

He hopes that the Jamaica Phila-
telic Society may have a long
life of prosperity & utility before
it.

Will you please forward this letter
to the Secretary of the Society
for communication to the
members.

Yours sincerely,
E. D. Bacon



BUCKINGHAM PALACE

3rd July 1929

Dear Mr. Morton,

I have had an opportu-
nity of presenting to the King
the Handbook on Jamaica
stamps sent by the members of
the Jamaica Philatelic Society.
His Majesty desires me to say
that he is pleased to accept
the volume & thanks the mem-
bers for forwarding ^{him} a copy of
a work which has much inter-
est for him.

As the Supreme Gov. of Jamaica



The Jamaica Philatelist.

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

Editor: MR. ASTLEY CLERK, Kingston, Jamaica.

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

Editorial Perfs.

OUR OBJECT.

There are Stamp Collectors whose one object in life is to make as much money as they can out of their Stamps. When we started collecting, and for many years after, we took an extreme view and placed our Hobby on so high a Pedestal, that we thought it was being prostituted if we should sell a stamp. Riper years have made us see the folly of such an opinion, and showed us that extremes are always bad. Collectors, I think I should rightly term them "spurious merchants," do no good for the Hobby, and certainly keep back others from joining our ranks, when they permit greed for gold to be of paramount importance. We should not, on the other hand be as silly as we were and not sell our duplicates if there is not a chance of exchanging them for those which we need in our collection. We know one collector in Kingston, whose one thought is how to advance the Hobby that he loves, and he takes

every opportunity of the giving away to young collectors especially, not only valuable advice and hints, but a tremendous lot of duplicates, and these, not of the cheap-set variety either, but units worth from 1/- to 10/-, and I know, that he finds as much, nay, I would say more, pleasure in giving than in selling. What sort of a collector are you?

APPRECIATION.

When the work of our hands, or brain, is appreciated by others, it does warm up the heart of the worker, hence, last September, saw us trying to keep our blushes well in hand after reading the opinion of Stephen F. Harris, Editor of "The Bi-Monthly Journal," U.S.A., who wrote thus: "I would like to offer you my heartiest congratulations on the recent Year Book of the Jamaica Philatelic Society. It is the very finest publication of its kind that I have ever seen, and far superior to any Year Book pro-

duced in the United States." Encouraging? Rather! If you like the J.P. reader, won't you also send us a word of cheer?

YOUR WELCOME.

Once more we take the opportunity of intimating to Stamp Collectors, about to visit Jamaica, from any part of the world, that we shall be pleased to give them the hearty welcome that ever awaits visitors to our tropic shores. They must not fail to drop a line to our Editor or the Secretary of the J.P.S., telling us when they will arrive in Kingston.

We shall be only too happy to meet them, if, desired, at the Pier, and show them around the premier city of the West Indies. We are here to make your visit to our shores a real pleasant one, a pleasantness which we want you to take back with you to your own home, so we ask nothing better than that you should command us. If it is possible for you to reach Kingston in time for the first Wednesday of any month, when our Society meets, so much the more enjoyable for you and us.

NEW ISSUES.

It is rumoured, and there appears to be good reason for the rumour, that a new issue of stamps for Jamaica has been under consideration for some time by the Governor and the Postmaster for Jamaica. The difficulty has been we understand, to decide on suitable stamp subjects; but since the design is the only obstacle to a new issue of stamps, it is easy to imagine that the difficulty will soon be surmounted.

Jamaica is noted for her wonderful scenic beauty and if the Postmaster would follow the lead of say New Zealand, which country has had many beautiful

stamps shewing places of interest in the Dominion, he should find many beauty spots of Jamaica worthy of a place on our stamps, or, why not illustrate our industries?

As we go to Press the rumour is insistent that at least three of our stamps are due for an early change, but although we have made every effort to ascertain the truth, or otherwise, of the report we can get neither confirmation nor denial. We must therefore, conclude the matter ourselves and suggest that if a change is to take place, it will in all probability be in the 1½d. 2½d. and 6d. stamps.

The present 1½d. stamp, the issue of which we referred to in the No. 3 "*Jamaica Philatelist*" is very similar in colour and design to the 9d. King George Stamp, and as errors have been made with these two stamps, we understand even by the Post Office Clerks, it does seem desirable that a change should be made.

The 2½d. stamp has long been a source of annoyance to the public. A change has been called for many times, not only on account of its size, but the design is now so much out of date, that a change is most desirable.

The 6d. stamp, although a fine reproduction of an interesting picture is much too large, and as the present tendency is to issue stamps of normal size, we conclude that the 6d. stamp will be replaced by one of smaller design.

But what of the other stamps of the Pictorial set? The time has arrived when they all should be changed and we look forward with pleasurable anticipation to the day when we may say good-bye to them.

We believe that Postmaster Fletcher would gladly welcome suggestions from our readers, for suitable stamp subjects, and if such are accompanied by drawings they would be doubly acceptable.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

In our last issue we referred to the primitive method of taxing letters that is followed in Jamaica. We made the suggestion to the Island's Postmaster that the time had come for Postage Due Stamps to be introduced into our Postal Service. But apparently old customs die hard with the Government as with private individuals. It is surprising however, how the "die hards" look on with surprise at improvements after making hard fights in opposition of them and wonder how it had been possible for them to overlook the benefits of such improvements. We are sure the Postmaster for Jamaica will, when he is converted to the use of Postage Due Stamps, be no exception to the rule. Perhaps we have not tried hard enough to convince him that these stamps are effective and present no complication in their use in other countries.

If Postmaster Fletcher or the Government, would care for our help in connection with their introduction here we gladly place ourselves at their service.

THE POST OFFICE SCANDAL OF 1929.

We sympathise greatly with the Postmaster for Jamaica in the recent unfortunate occurrence in his Department.

The loss of nearly £4,000 of Government Revenue is a serious matter and it is not to be expected that the head of a Department in which such a loss occurs will escape blame, no matter how efficient he may be in discharging his duties or in organizing his workers.

The report of the Commission that the Governor appointed to investigate the working of the Post Office, makes unfortunate reading, but we cannot refrain from extending our sympathy to the Postmaster who appears to have been the victim of disloyal subordinate

Officials and a careless system of Government Audit.

When disloyalty creeps into the service of the Government, then good-bye to discipline, in the absence of which it will not be a surprise if the worst happens. And so it appears to have been the case in this Post Office Scandal—Senior Clerks fraternising with their juniors and eventually combining to victimize the Department and drag its respected Chief into the limelight of bitter public criticism as the result of their combined misdeeds.

AIR MAIL.

The whole of the West Indies, British and other Islands of the group, will very soon be linked up by an Air Mail Service. But Jamaica does not appear anxious to be included in the chain and is thus being left out in the cold. Why, we wonder! Even the small Islands of Antigua, St. Lucia and St. Vincent are receiving regular Air treatment and although we are so near to Santiago de Cuba and Port Au Prince, Haiti, yet it has not been considered necessary by our Government to link up the Island with the Air Services which are now so well established in those places.

If Jamaica is too far away, or is considered off the direct track of the Air Service, could we not have a "spur" plane coming from and returning to Cuba?

Probably nothing of this sort has been suggested to the Postmaster for Jamaica, or perhaps, if an offer has been made in connection with an Air Mail Service, the inducements that the Government has to offer are not attractive. But surely the Mails from some of the smaller West Indian Islands cannot be much and so the inducement need not be great. Barbados is soon to be served by the Pan-American Airways, but already the Island has had

its first Air Mail dispatch. In April, one of the N.Y.R.B.A. planes called at the Island and took a Mail for the North. The U.S. Battle Fleet was in port at the time and sent off a batch of Air Mail.

The Gr. Zeppelin recently passed over parts of the West Indies and it would have been a wonderful experience had it been possible to induce her Commander to stop at Kingston. But Jamaica being out of it, so far as Air Services are concerned, there was no reason for this and so we were denied the honour of a visit from this wonderful ship of the Air on her voyage, Germany via. Spain, Brazil &c., to Lakehurst in the United States.

Jamaica is one of the largest and most important places in the West Indies, and from a business point of view there is no reason why the Island should not have an air mail service. It would not cost a great deal and we are sure that if the policy adopted by the Bahamas Islands were followed in Jamaica the proposition would be found to be lucrative as well as serviceable.

In those Islands a regular winter Air Service has been established with the American mainland, and it is proposed to run a Summer Service during this year. If the Government of Jamaica would shew a disposition to establish an Air Mail Service between Jamaica and the other West Indian Islands, or with Panama, or the United States, the Pan-American Airways, or perhaps a local Company would be ready to take up the question.

We strongly urge the matter and suggest that the Postmaster for Jamaica might very well take the initial step towards its accomplishment by opening negotiations forthwith with those interested.

THE KING'S ACCEPTANCE.

Most Graciously did His Majesty George V., Lord Supreme of Jamaica: accept a copy of our Handbook, "Jamaica its Postal History, Postage Stamps and Postmarks.", which the Jamaica Philatelic Society prayed him to honour them by doing. The book was forwarded last year, a time when the whole world, British and Foreign, was worried with the uncertain condition of His Majesty's health. Fortunately for his people, the Great Architect of the Universe willed that Our King should remain with us and gave Him renewed health to carry on his all important work. His Majesty, a keen Stamp Collector and student, visited Jamaica as the world should know by this time, on three occasions and enjoyed his visits too. The King never fails to ask after this little green Isle of ours and sends us kindly greeting by every available opportunity, an honour greatly appreciated by Jamaicans. That he may be long spared to rule over us, we, like all other true Britishers pray, and may good health continue to be his portion. A Facsimile of the King's kindly letter of acceptance is to be found on opposite page of this issue.

ONE OF OURS.

The name of L. C. C. Nicholson, Peckham, London, England, is known all over the world of Philately as a keen collector, a diligent student, and an interesting writer. Besides specializing in stamps, he has, we are pleased to say, so identified himself with our country as to help make her name a household word among stamp collectors. He has collections of our very earliest issues, as well as of our later day issues, and wonderful showings of our very old postmarks. For these, he gained a silver medal at Havre (1928), and the *at Paris (1925) at Berlin (1930),*

Brandt prize—a handsome silver plaque—awarded by the ~~H.C.F.~~ P.S., May 1930, for his two Jamaica displays of our postmarks. Jamaica collectors will know that the Brandt prize is awarded for the best display given by members during the season, and the standard is very high.

In that marvellous volume, the Jamaica Handbook, published by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co., a work of which collectors in Jamaica are justly proud, Mr. Nicholson wrote what we consider to be some most amazing chapters on our postmarks, illustrating them with examples unknown even to our post-office authorities. He revised the Catalogue List of Jamaica as it appeared in the 1930 Red Catalogue. These are but some of the many good things that Mr. Nicholson has done for Jamaica; we could name very many more.

In recognition and appreciation of the splendid work done on behalf of Jamaica by Mr. Nicholson, who, by the way, is already a Life Member of the Society, and a very active one too, the Jamaica Philatelic Society unanimously elected him to Honorary Membership, an honour which is all theirs.

"GOYA"—PAINTINGS AND ETCHINGS—ON SPANISH STAMPS.

Mr. Edwardo Navarro of Madrid, Spain, sends us a new set of Spanish stamps which were put in circulation in Seville on the 8th June, in memory of Francisco de Goya, renowned Spanish Painter and Engraver, born 1746, died in Bordeaux, 1828. The stamps were we understand, first sold at Seville where an exhibition of his paintings

are on view. In 1746 Goya was offered and accepted the position of Painter in-ordinary to his King, Charles IV.

As seen on all values of the set up to one Peseta, Goya appears as a good representative of John Bull of Ye Olden Dayes. One of this series shows his most famous painting, now in the Prado, "La Maja Nude" reported to be the portrait of the Duchess of Alva. This stamp has the unique distinction of being the first stamp to represent in Philately the nude in Art.

Air collectors will rejoice to learn that they have not been forgotten, as among the Goya sets is an Air set which illustrates another side of this skilled artist, viz.: Etching and from which several designs have been taken to illustrate the Air Series.

The Goya issue of stamps, portraying as they do paintings and engravings of this Master, should be given a warm welcome by Philatelists who are also Art lovers. Others may howl about the non-desirability of these stamps, but the writer takes pleasure in such representations showing as they do the work of a famous man. May the good example set by Spain be followed by other Countries.

VALE.

It is with regret that we chronicle the passing last year of three of our membership. Hon. Member Mrs. Florence Cooke, mother of Mr. Herbert Cooke, and Active Members: Mrs. John Gauntlett, and Mr. A. C. Tomayo. Both ladies were interested in our work, while Mr. Tomayo was a keen collector. We miss their pleasant comradeship.

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Philatelist's Exchange Club

WEST INDIAN SALES PACKET BRANCH.

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.

The P.E.C. has more than 1,000 members in more than 100 different countries, colonies, protectorates, and possessions. Reliable exchange relations may be established with fellow members wherever desired.

In every case application for membership must be supported by two known reliable references, the fee is 4/ per annum, with entrance fee of 1/.

For full particulars write to

ESCOTT C. BLAND,
Hon. General Secretary,
"Albinia," Mansfield Road,
Parkstone, Dorset,
England.

H. COOKE,
President,
Box, 282, Kingston,
Jamaica, B.W.I.

The Ser..et Varieties.

H. COOKE.

This subject and reason for its existence, have been the source of speculative theory at various times, and like so many others in Philately, there has been no authoritative pronouncement to settle the question. The writer does not pretend to be able to make such a pronouncement, but believes that by detail gathered from close examination, study, and comparison of some dozens of specimens; in all denominations and watermarks in which the variety is known, obtained at varied times from different sources; theory offered some time ago by Mr. Fred. J. Melville, in attempted explanation of the variety, can be developed with some measure of logic. The detail gathered and the reasoning applied, may have some interest for the serious student of Jamaican philately.

It is well to note at once that part of the title under which this appears, "VARIETIES," is intentional, as there are several variants of "SER..ET", minute and ordinarily perhaps not individually worthy of special remark or interest, but in such a study as this, each variant has relation to the whole, some influence on the possible deductions and conclusions to be made, and it follows that these on which rational, tenable theory may be built, must to some extent at least, fit the observed ascertained detail. A recently published theory in conflict with this, will at the same time be examined, tested on the basis of the same detail, with attempt to determine which of the two more nearly conforms to the necessity for reconciliation with the known data.

It will perhaps be best to begin the study with a table, showing the printings of the stamps in the design, in which the variety is known to appear, viz.: the "ARMS" type of 1903.

PAPER WATERMARKED CROWN AND C A

	½d.	1d.	2½d.	5d.
8 Oct. 1903	5038		606	98
18 Jan. 1904	5104	20477	5133	
Total	10142	20477	5739	98

PAPER WATERMARKED MULTIPLE CROWN AND C A

	½d.	1d.	2½d.	5d.	6d.	5/.
1905						
18 July	10303	5008		50		
16 Aug.						14
1907						
27 Jun.						5
8 Jul.			1008			25
1908						
30 Aug.			2087			27
1909						
26 Jul.					73	
1910						
19 May					350	
Total	10303	5008	3095	50	423	81

This table shows dates of invoices by the printers, and the figures beneath the several denominations signify sheets, each of 240 stamps. The printing of these sheets was accomplished, by means of two plates clamped together

and used as one. Each of these plates consisted of 120 subjects, arranged in two horizontal panes of 60 each in rows or lines of 6 horizontal by 10 vertical. Each plate bore the number "I", and in the printing this figure appeared four times on each sheet, in the conventional positions at top and bottom. This detail of the make up of the printing plate, the appearance and positions of the plate numbers, has some significance and should be kept in mind.

In general terms the variety may be described as of imperfect, distorted letters "VI" in "SERVIET", so that it more or less reads "SER. ET". Its position on the sheet is no 20 first pane, i.e., the second stamp fourth row of the left upper pane, and is therefore located on the upper of the two plates, which together made the composite printing plate. It is known on all denominations in this design with C. A. watermark, but only on the ½d. and 5d. of multiple watermark. On the variety the letter "V" appears as, or rather is replaced by, a dot shaped somewhat like a squat inverted pear. The point rises from the line of the normal letters, the base reaching to about two-thirds of their height; *the whole dot never reaches to the height of the letters*; the space above is blank, unprinted, except for such variants as will be later noted. The shape is not always of exactly the same conformation, but "inverted pear" describes it for all general purposes. The letter "I" may be missing entirely, or visible only in parts, viz.: top, centre, bottom, or in combinations of these, and has never been seen wholly and completely present, on any genuine specimen examined by the writer. On some specimens the line of the ribbon is broken on the upper edge above either or both defective letters, on others the lower edge is

broken below the place of the "V." and as these particular imperfections are not unusual on "faked" copies, care is very necessary to select and identify the genuine.

Some of the variants observed on genuine specimens are:—

- (a) Pear shaped dot for "V", short almost horizontal stroke at its top left, inclined downward from the left; "I" defined but imperfect at bottom, no break in ribbon.
- (b) Dot as before, no stroke above, top of "I", lower edge of ribbon broken below place of the "V."
- (c) Dot as before, no stroke but smaller dot above at its top left, dots for top and bottom of "I", no break in ribbon.
- (d) Dot as before, as in (c), dot for lower part of "I", no break in ribbon.
- (e) Dot as before, no stroke or dot above, dot for lower part of "I", no break in ribbon.
- (f) Dot as before, as in (e), "I" defined imperfect at centre, upper edge of ribbon broken above place of "V"
- (g) Dot as before, as in (a) top of "I", no break in ribbon.
- (h) Dot as before, as in (e), dot for upper part of "I", upper edge of ribbon broken above place of "V".
- (j) Dot as before, as in (a), top and bottom of "I", no break in ribbon.
- (k) Dot as before, as in (a), "I" represented by three dots, no break in ribbon.
- (l) Dot as before, as in (e), "I" entirely missing, no break in ribbon.
- (m) Dot as before, as in (c), "I" entirely missing, no break in ribbon.

Were it possible to learn with certainty, the order in which these variants came from the press, much might be deduced, but as that is not possible and it would be idle to speculate on the

point, it is more useful to try to read what may be gathered from the foregoing, and that seems to be without doubt or question, the variety was most inconstant in its conformation, hence these variants of it. The number of printings in which it is believed to exist, is in total comparatively small, i.e., 46,809, really 46,809 impressions of the imperfect subject, and apparently the disclosed inconstancy cannot be attributed to any of the usual faults, "make ready," "shifts" of the paper or anything similar. The observed variants summarised by watermark of the paper, give the following results:—

	C A PAPER	M C A PAPER
(a)	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. 1d.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d. 5d.
(b)	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	
(c)	1d.	
(d)	1d.	5d.
(e)	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	
(f)	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 5d.	
(g)		$\frac{1}{2}$ d.
(h)	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.
(j)	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	$\frac{1}{2}$ d.
(k)	1d.	
(l)	1d.	
(m)	1d.	

Some of these were observed on several specimens, i.e., repeated as described on more than one copy of those seen. It is therefore clear that certain defined characteristics, are known in agreement on more than one or two specimens, but do not appear on others where the different characteristics are observable. Yet again, certain of these characteristics are alike in printings of widely separated dates, and others in much closer relation of date, are not brought into agreement. The evidence of this disagreement is by no means conclusive, as all possible copies have not been examined for differences to be noted, but agreement between some of widely different dates

is positive, and of first importance to the study in progress, thus; (a) on the $\frac{1}{2}$ d of both papers and the 5d. MCA., (d) on the 1d. CA and 5d. MCA., (h) and (j) on the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of both papers, printings of 1903 and 1905 respectively.

So much for the evidence, data and facts observed and recorded, which it may be well to summarise at this point:

- (1) Variety exists, i.e., imperfect letters "VI" in "SERVIET."
- (2) These letters are so grossly distorted, that if divorced from the context, would be quite unrecognisable; this applies to all copies seen.
- (3) "V" is replaced by a dot, shaped like an inverted pear, which with other detail varies in conformation.
- (4) The dot is always smaller in height and area, than those dimensions of the normal letter "V."
- (5) "I" may be missing entirely, or be visible only in broken parts, top, centre, bottom, or in combinations of these.
- (6) There is blank, unprinted space above the dot (except as has been noted in variants (a) to (m), between "R" and the dot for "V" between the dot for "V" and visible parts of "I", between parts of "I" and "E".
- (7) When "I" is missing entirely, the space it would occupy is there blank, unprinted.
- (8) There are several variants in conformation of all parts of the variety.
- (9) Some of these variants agree in different printings of widely separated dates.
- (10) The variety and its variants are not traceable to any known cause. Query. What caused them?.

The theory referred to as recently published, offers this explanation:—

A particle of foreign matter lodged in the angle of the "V," possibly between "V" and "I", and so printed a pear shaped dot to the exclusion of both letters. Repeated printings caused this obstruction to wear, and portions of the letters reappeared. Reference, apparently in support, is made to a small depression in the paper, said to be observable at the point where the variety occurs. As an alternative, it is suggested that the imperfection was brought to the attention of the printers, who removed the obstruction or touched up the letters, and so caused the less imperfect impressions on MCA paper, where the variety is not known. Is it possible to reconcile these suggestions and theories, with the detail which has been ascertained?

The pear shaped dot in smaller size and area than the normal letter "V" is always present and never shows any part definition of the letter. The dot is smaller than the "V" alone, and cannot by any form of imagination, be made to cover the area of both "VI" and the space between them. This premise is positively contradicted by Nos. 4, 6, and 7 above. Similarly No. 9 contradicts the suggestion that repeated printings caused the alleged obstruction to wear, so that portions of the letters reappeared, as the same variant exists in printings of Oct. 1903 and July 1905, so that in two years and more than 40,000 impressions, the variety was much the same; in addition, the dominant character "V", never at any time on any copy seen, gave the faintest or slightest suggestion of definition (See No. 2 above). The writer has never observed any specimen of the variety, with the mentioned depression in the paper, but something very similar is known on many other stamps, caused by the small particle of paper, punched out by a pin of the perforating machine.

Assume that foreign matter did lodge on the plate as suggested, what would one expect the printed effect to be? The "V" certainly could have caught and held something of the kind, if it did, the printed effect on some specimens at least would have been, (a) dot or blot the size and area of the letter, (b) that and more, (c) less than the area, showing as well some part or parts, but in fact what does appear is a dot smaller than the area of the letter, that only, no part or parts of the letter are in evidence. Such fact as there is definitely contradicts the theory, and to fit the theory to the facts, one would need to assume a particular kind of foreign matter, capable of absorbing printer's ink in parts only, rejecting it at will in others to account for the variants observed.

Mr. Melville's theory was that the plate damaged inadvertently, passed unnoticed, was used for a number of printings, then replaced with a new one less imperfect, from which the later printings were made. Developing that theory by reasonable deductions from the compiled detail, it is not difficult to imagine a printer's establishment, the plate in some position exposed to inadvertent damage. It is possible to imagine something falling on it, such as a rule, striking it endwise with a glancing blow, first to the "I" breaking that through, passing to the "V" twisting in or off the top right, compressing the lower parts, finishing at the top left which was pushed out of position, all of which could and would have caused the general conformation of the variety. The letters in question with the others of the word, were formed of small, thin slivers of metal, did not have even the support serifs would have given, were delicate and readily susceptible to the damage suggested. Little experience is needed to know that, such slivers may be so damaged as to be only

semi-detached from the parent body, and in that state will accept a deal of play before becoming completely detached; further, the play of which they are capable will permit them to assume varied distortions in shape, when pressure or movement of any kind is applied; hence the noted variants in shape of the variety. If this theory is conceded merely to be possible, and is tested by the facts enumerated as 1—10, it will be found that there is reasonable, acceptable deduction which fits them all, removing the theory from the realm of possibility, to that of probability. Even the alleged depression in the paper is accounted for, as the suggested damage to the "V," may have caused the metal of its make up to bunch when struck, form an excrescence above the level of the plate, and cause indentation of the paper at that spot.

The fact that the MCA printings of 1d., 2½d., 6d., and 5/., were without the variety, the sheets showed the same plate numbers in the same positions, indicate that a new upper plate was used, for the reason that, both original plates were prepared for typographic printing, and damage such as has been suggested to the face of the type, could not have been remedied by re-cutting, touching up, nor any similar process, face of the type semi-detached or wholly so, would have made that impossible.

The first known published notice of the variety, was in "Ewen's Weekly Stamp News" of 2nd September, 1905,

and there is the remarkable coincidence of the ½d., 1d., and 5d., MCA.; invoiced at the same time under date of 18th July, 1905, nearly two months earlier; the first and last of which showed the variety, while the 1d. did not. It is not impossible, but is rather improbable, that the printer's attention was directed by outside or lay effort to the matter, prior to published notice of it. How is the 1d. without the variety to be accounted for? The probable reply is, ½d. and 5d. printed, the imperfect pieces of metal which caused the variety, became completely detached, the damage was observed, a new plate laid down at once, used for the 1d. and later printings. It is a fact that the variety disappeared completely, disappearance was not gradual but complete and abrupt, so that only intelligent and wholly corrective attention can have been responsible for the change, noted as first effective on the 1d., supplied at the same time with two others on which there was no change. Incidentally, though authority of the printers has been cited, confirming use of two plates, existence of a third has not been denied, and until it is with acceptable explanation of how such delicate, face damaged type as this was, can have been successfully restored to the almost perfect condition of the latter printings; damage, and thereby necessity for a new plate, the third, appears to be the only reasonable tenable theory to account for the origine, existence, and disappearance of the variety.

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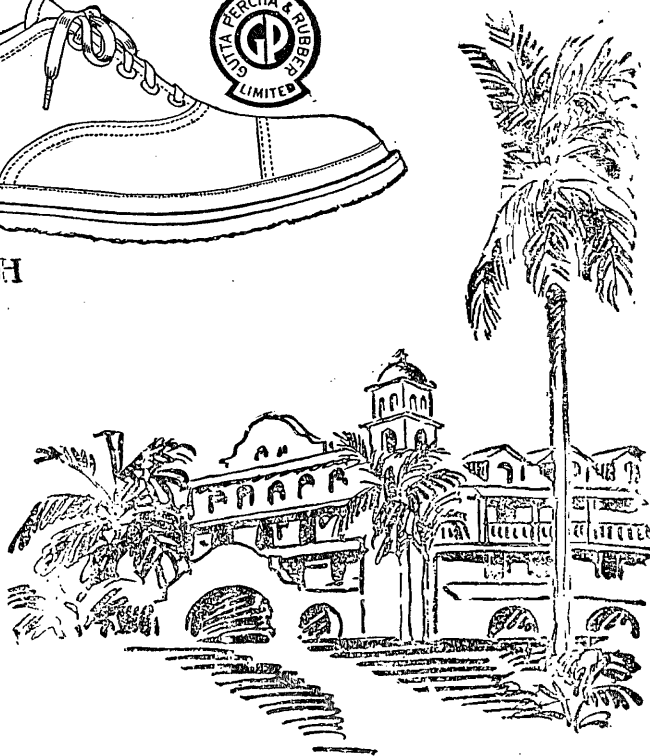
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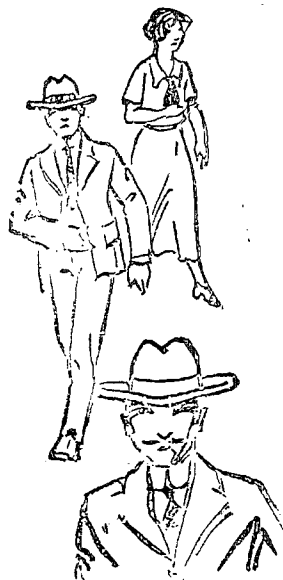


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Stamps That Interest Me.

REV. H. A. U. POWELL, *Ashville, N.C., U.S.A.*

My interest in stamps began early in my boyhood. We knew nothing then of stamp hinges and the proper mounting of stamps.

The precious possession was gummed down that it might not be easily removed. As often happens with early interests, changes soon occurred and the Stamp Album was laid aside. I did not renew any activity in Stamp Collecting until later manhood!

I think my interest was revived with the issue of the Llandovery Stamps of Jamaica, the scenery and vivid colouring contributing to this end. It was not long before I had a fine collection of Jamaica stamps.

The "Pine Apples" in those days were cheap. I can recall purchasing a fine copy of the purple 6d. unused for 10/. It could not now be bought for less than £5. It was easy to pick up a copy of the red-orange at the price of the red-brown and the yellow at the price of the orange-yellow, as Jamaica stamps were little studied and differences of colour largely disregarded.

I recall the 1903 issue with its broken "vi" in Serviet. Several copies I got by purchase and exchange.

Dealers were slow then to recognize the value of any minor variety and one to whom I sent a lot wanted to know where the variation from the normal copy came in. Only one pair of the 5d. error I secured. While in Texas, in 1911 I sold my collection and the 5d. error was purchased by Morgenthau & Co., of New York for £5.

A few years after I began a 20th Century Collection.

The Pictorial series quickened my interest. These are beautiful and of more than passing interest, in that they depict the beauty of the islands scenery and reminded one of the part its people have played in the making of the Empire. They are also prolific of shades, and to the specialist, a never ending source of joy. The 5/ Mult. Script. was listed by Scot for sometime only in blue and orange. In the 1930 Catalogue the variety in blue and ochre at \$10.00 was added. Gibbon's has listed at 50/, another variety in blue and dull orange. In all probability these prices will later be revised as the General Post Office Kingston has lately put in circulation a number of the blue and yellow brown.

It will do no harm to put by a number of copies of this variety as it may be that after these sheets are sold out the commoner shade will appear.

It is remarkable how lacking in foresight we can be—the 3/ Mult. CA. could be purchased in any quantity at 10% over face value and we thought nothing of it, only to awaken to a sudden rise which has now reached the magnificent price of \$20.00 Scott's 1930. Blocks of this stamp must be of great philatelic value.

The 3/ Mult. Script. seems destined to be as rare. It is now obsolete and collectors in Jamaica are not willing to part with duplicates of this stamp.

Not only the pictorials but the Kings' Heads also may be regarded unqualifiedly as works of art. There is a distinctness, a sharpness an exactness in detail without overcrowding that must give the stamps a prominent place in any collection. A fine array of these

stamps in singles, blocks or strips tastefully arranged must do credit to any painstaking philatelist.

I have a curious copy of 10/ M.C.A. with perforation 10 or 11 at right side. I have not yet verified it as a Government perforation or as a private re-perforation.

The War stamps I have omitted. The variations of type were really unnecessary. The speculative overprints have done no good to the particular issues and the catalogue prices give no indication of their value.

I purchased lately a strip of 4d. Script wmk on Cream Coloured paper. This should be of some philatelic interest as I have never seen any of this paper elsewhere.

In my Album is a practically completed collection of issues of the German Republic. They give a very good indication of the rise and progress of the Republic and the fearful financial conditions following the War and the later recovery. For this reason and as they could be brought together at a small outlay I collected them.

In 1908 I started a Collection of stamps of U.S.A. Among some of the treasures that came to me were a laid paper copy

of the 1st blue 1861, Lincoln 5c. 1902 pair with automatic Vending Machine Perf. In 1907 I had the opportunity of buying at face the Columbian issue higher value. They were then a drug on the market. To-day a block of the \$1.00 unused is worth about \$30.00.

A word here on the relation of the American Post Office to Philately. Time was when Postage Stamps and Postal Stationery were thought of as only printed matter for franking purposes. To-day they are valued as vitally related to the economic and industrial progress of the people. The U.S. Post Office has a Philatelic Agency in Washington at which Stamps can be purchased by Mail with the addition of only postage and registration fee.

Philately is taken seriously. Philatelists have more than once aided the Secret Service in uncovering attempts to defraud the revenue by the issue of Counterfeits.

The American Post Office is very courteous to Philatelists and it is not impossible to procure from the Postmaster at any Post Office Special strips or blocks of Stamps that he may have in hand.

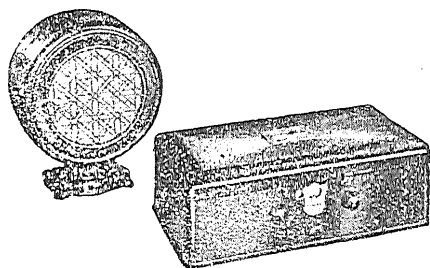
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Bahamas War Charities, 1918-19.

HARRY E. HUBER.

The British Colonies of the Western Hemisphere brought forth innumerable issues of war tax stamps to bolster up their impaired finances, but only a few in aid of the great work of the Red Cross.

Following the entry of Great Britain into the world war on Aug. 4th., 1914, the Red Cross Societies in Trinidad and Grenada, in connection with their drive for funds for the humanitarian work of the parent body across seas, prepared some labels, without postal value, which they sold at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. In these the Geneva Cross occupies a prominent position.

In Trinidad, the Governor "authorised the issue of a special overprinted stamp to be issued on Thursday, the 21st inst. (The Red Cross Flag Day), and the proceeds of which will go to assist the fund being collected in aid of the Red Cross Society. It is intended that only the overprinted 1d. Red Cross Stamp shall be sold... on the 21st. to anyone desirous of buying 1d. stamps." The 1d. red, Britannia seated, Postage and Revenue Stamp, was lithographically overprinted at the Government Printing Office, Port of Spain, with the Geneva Cross in red, outlined in black, and the date "21.10.15" below, in black. One hundred thousand of these stamps were issued, and were "sold out at face value (1d.) in two or three hours, and the Red Cross Society benefitted by one half of the proceeds, the balance going to general revenue."

According to office advice from Nassau, dated May 23, 1916, "there is no intention to issue a war stamp, or a Red Cross Stamp in this Colony." Yet very soon thereafter, a requisition was dispatched to the Crown Agents for

supply (240,000) of the 1d. red and black, Queen's Staircase, to be overprinted in red with the Geneva Cross, and "1.1.17" underneath.

Large numbers of American and Canadian tourists visit Nassau annually, and it was hoped that these stamps might be placed on Sale on New Year's Day, 1917. The season which to a limited extent begins in November and lasts until the middle of April, reaches its zenith in February, and the first fortnight in March. However, considerable delay occurred so that the overprinted stamps did not reach Nassau until five months later, after the tourist season had closed, and issue was not possible until May 18, 1917.

In Scribner's Magazine for March, 1917, Oscar F. Howard writes very interestingly of a "Winter's Trip to Nassau," from which the following is taken:

"The Great War reaches over to touch Nassau. At least one mother has lost a son in the Low Countries. Every English family has friends or relatives at the front, and they watch for the tardy, stale news mails from distant England with impatience and apprehension. Their social activities are limited to Red Cross bazaars and benefits. Tired workers glean surprising sums from the small population. Knitting and bandage-making are constant. Three times the cruiser "Sydney" made the port for shore leave—once at Christmas, at the special request of the enlisted men who had been competently entertained during the previous visit.

"Three contingents of negro volunteers have been sent from the Bahamas

to Jamaica for training, and we have heard that the Bishop of Nassau had kindly offered his yacht for the voyage."

Before the 1d. Red Cross Stamp of Bahamas was issued, Trinidad brought out a second stamp in aid of this great work, in October, 1916. "A special Red Cross issue of 250,000 one penny stamps surcharged with a Red Cross and the date in black was made on the 19th October. in aid of war funds. Of the proceeds £500 was given to the Red Cross Society, and £250 to the Belgian Relief Fund." This time the date "19.10.16" is positioned above instead of below the Geneva Cross.

The Queen's staircase design of Bahamas was first used for the 1d. red and black, issued Sept. 23. 1901.

The stamps measure 25x30 m.m., and were line engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Thos. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, in sheets of sixty (12 horizontal by 5 vertical), on Crown CC watermarked paper, and single line perforated 14. The pane is surrounded by a double marginal line (part of the duty plate), which at the left of the sheet is 15.m.m., and at the bottom 10 .mm., from the outside stamps. Part of this marginal line is usually cut off in trimming the sheets to size.

At the top of the plate or duty plate design, in a curved line is "Bahamas Postage" in colorless, while on shields of color in the lower corners, the denomination appears in colorless, and across the bottom, on a narrow label, the value in words, "One Penny." At the sides is foliate ornamentation. The treatment of the design, and arrangement of the inscriptions, follow closely after the 2c. blue and brown, Kaieteur Falls, British Guiana, Diamond Jubilee series of July 1898.

The vignette embodies a view of the famous Queen's Staircase, at Nassau,

on the island of New Providence—a flight of 57 steps, cut out of solid coral rock, leading up from a gorge about an eighth of a mile long, 70 ft. deep, and 30 ft. wide. It was probably constructed to afford protection to those passing between the shore and Fort Fincastle, which commands the town, and the sea beyond the harbour entrance. The fort was built in 1789, during the administration of Lord Dunmore, the last British Governor of New York and Virginia, and Governor of the Bahamas between 1786 and 1796.

On January 27, 1903, the 5d. orange and black, 2s. blue and black, and 3s. green and black, were issued in the same design, printed on Crown C C watermarked paper. (Crown C.C. paper, for large size stamps, seems not to have exhausted until late in 1906. The Nelson Centenary stamps of Barbados, issued on Mar. 1, 1906, were furnished on this paper, yet when a small reprinting of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d. and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. was made in the following year (issued July 6, 1907), the watermark was multiple Crown and Roman CA.

For the 1d. one Queen's Staircase vignette plate was made up in 1901, but when the 5d. 2s. and 3s. were added in 1903, a second was required. These two vignette plates were used concurrently for almost 15 years.

On stamps printed from vignette plates 1 and 2, the number appears in the lower left margin of the sheet, opposite the fifth horizontal row, inside the double marginal line, which is part of the frame or duty plate.

The frame or duty plates for the 5d. 2s., and 3s. were not numbered, but that for the 1d. was numbered 1, and this numeral appears in the lower left margin on top of the vignette plate number 1.

On Febr. 7, 1911, the 1d. was issued in multiple Crown and Roman CA water

marked paper (received at Nassau on Oct. 19, 1910); the 2s. in November, 1916, and the 3s. in August, 1918. On May 18, 1917, the 5d. appeared in changed colors, lilac and gray black, and 3d. violet on thin lemon yellow paper. On thick orange colored paper the 3d. appeared on Jan. 11, 1919 (30,000), and about March 15, 1919, in brown and black on white.

The 1d. Red Cross Stamp, issued May 18, 1917, was printed from frame plate No. 2, and vignette plate No. 2. Frame plate No. 2 seems to have been first used for this 1d. Red Cross stamp—the numeral 2 is between the two marginal lines, in the lower left hand corner of the sheet. The marginal line at the left is 11 mm., and at the bottom 9½ mm. from the stamp subjects, instead of 15 and 10 mm. respectively as on frame plate 1 printed stamps.

The stamps were sold at face, and did full postal duty on inland and foreign mails. Half the proceeds was given to the Red Cross Fund, and the balance to the general revenue.

The overprint was applied in red to full sheets of sixty stamps; on No. 42 of the sheet the "7" of "17" has a longer and thicker diagonal stroke than the others.

One printing only (240,000) was made, which was "still in good supply" on Jan. 3, 1918, yet by Sept. 27, "the stock... is exhausted, and the issue will not be continued."

During 1918, the Secretary of State for the Colonies in a circular to the Colonial Governments, called attention to the improper use which was being made of the Red Cross emblem on postage stamps. "Without authority under the Geneva Convention Act of 1911, the Red Cross emblem cannot be employed for imprinting stamps... The conces-

sion under which certain cases where this imprinting had already occurred were subsequently authorised, should not be regarded as a precedent should proposals similar (in nature) be put forward."

It was due to this circular that when a second war charity stamp was requisitioned by the Bahamas in 1918, the Geneva Cross was not used, but instead the 1d. Queen's Staircase stamp was overprinted in red, in London, in three lines, "WAR—CHARITY—3.6.18."

The date marks the 200th anniversary of the permanent occupation of the Bahamas by the English, for it was in that year that Capt. Woodes Rogers, R.N., was appointed governor, and through whom a piracy in the Colony was suppressed. He arrived off New Providence with his fleet on the evening of Aug. 1, 1718, and spent the following day in mooring and securing his vessels. When he landed on the 3rd August, he was received by the Chief Justice, the President of the Council, and other principal inhabitants. Arriving at the fort (Fort Nassau, completed in 1697, extremely out of repair, and having only one gun mounted), the Governor's commission was opened and read, and he was sworn in. On Sept. 10, 1718, a court martial was held upon a number of pirates who had been captured; seven were acquitted and nine were condemned to die and were hanged on December 12, 1718.

The 1d. War Charity stamp announced in the Colonial Journal (October, 1918) as being in preparation, made its appearance at Nassau on Jan. 11, 1919. So great was the accumulation of orders that after these were filled (though much curtailed), the balance was taken up by the local buyers within two days. The issue was 240,000 stamps.

For this 1d. War Charity stamp, frame plate No. 2 was used, and vignette plates 3 and 4. These vignette plates

were made up late in 1918, and first used for the 3d. violet on thick orange paper, with the one line London WAR TAX overprint. issued Aug. 20, 1918 Plate 3 contains many scratches and was soon discarded.

On sheets from vignette plates 3 and 4, the number is at the left of the sheet, outside the frame plate marginal line, opposite the third horizontal row. When sheets are correctly trimmed, they are cut off, and only when unevenly trimmed, do the vignette numbers appear on the issued sheet.

A half sheet of 30 of this stamp with the overprint doubly impressed was received by Messrs. Whitfield King & Co., in their lot from Nassau. The doubly impressed stamps were submitted by them for opinion to the Crown Agent for the Colonies, and by the latter, to the printers Messrs. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., explained that the first impression considered too light, a second one, in darker pink, was applied. The relative

position of the two impressions varies in different parts of the half-sheet, and cannot, therefore, be considered merely a double strike.

1917-19. War Charity issues. Queens, Staircase, Nassau.

Line engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Thos. De La Rue & Co., Ltd. London; watermarked multiple Crown and Roman CA. perforated single line 14.

(a) Overprinted in red, in London, Geneva Cross and 1.1.17. Frame plate 2, vignette plate 2.

1d. red and black (240,000) May 17, 1918.,

a. Longer and thicker stroke to "7" of "17".

(b) Overprinted in red, in London, "WAR-CHARITY-3.6.18." Frame plate 2, vignette plates 3 and 4.

1d. red and black (240,000) Jan. 11.1919.

a. double overprint.

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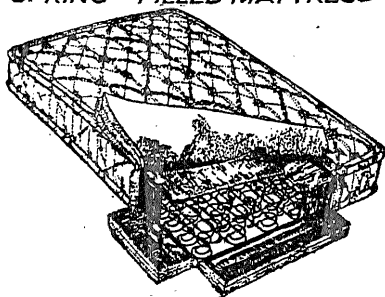
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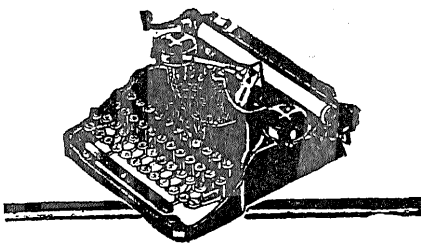
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Stamp Collecting In My Childhood.

MRS. W. F. ETHERINGTON.

My very earliest recollection of an important philatelic sale is an occasion when I, aged about twelve, after two days' careful consideration of the matter, actually parted with sixpence—a whole week's pocket-money—for the purchase of two triangular Cape Stamps, a red and a blue, from the schoolboy brother of my great chum, who was very hard up at the time, and wanted to buy a pocket knife with two blades and a corkscrew. After the deal had gone through, he was so pleased with his share of the bargain that he executed a derisive war dance of triumph round me, and his sister said severely: "Willie soaked you over those stamps, the dirty sneak; but I will lend you threepence to go on with until Saturday!" Willie was conscience-stricken, and later on in the week handed me a quarter-pound of toffee as a sort of bonus, whilst, not to be outdone in generosity, I returned the compliment with two splendid unused Stamps of an early Virgin Islands issue (catalogued now at several pounds a piece) which he had long admired because he was a parson's son, and thought they looked like little church windows.

Stamp-collecting in those days was pure fun. If anybody gave us three or four stamps joined together, we didn't call them a strip, or a block, we promptly rent them asunder (not caring in the least if a few of the perforations went west in the process) exchanged all except one, and finally fetched the gum-pot and carefully and tightly gummed the survivor into a funny little album, flattening the corners down with a pocket-handkerchief.

There was a shop at the end of our street which we used to patronise on Saturday afternoons. The window contained a huge sheet covered with all kinds of stamps for sale at prices varying from one half-penny to fourpence—nothing higher—and bearing at the top the following poetical invitation to purchase:—

"Come buy these good stamps!

Quick, get out your purse,

And lucky you'll be if you never get worse!"

Which was a very true word spoken in jest, for amongst those bargains I well remember the portraits of fat, whiskered potentates of the early Sandwich Island days, and simpering Victorian full-fates with coronet and long dangling earrings, from such places as New Brunswick and Natal. The ships, seals and codfish of Newfoundland were very popular purchases, as were also the steam-boats of the Suez Canal and Pacific Steam Navigation Companies. The crowned lions of Tuscany and the sun-faces of Montevideo were fascinating to our young eyes, but expensive luxuries, threepence and fourpence each. We could seldom afford them.

Even in those days we used to worry our elders for the stamps off their old correspondence. Mother had letters from India, written to her by Father when he was a subaltern out there, and they were engaged to be married. Old Cousin Charles, who had interests in Canada and Nova Scotia, had his writing-table drawer stuffed with business letters all neatly tied in bundles. The housemaid kept company with a young man who travelled for a firm in China,

and used to send her pieces of silk in parcels covered with lovely, curly dragon stamps.

Mother and housemaid were an easy prey, but Cousin Charles was a very hard nut to crack. He was elderly and cranky, and though he cared nothing about the stamps, he hated anything to be disturbed or moved. He would "take sights" at us over the tops of his glasses and growl in a tone of infinite contempt:—

"What d'ye want STAMPS for?"

Myself: (meekly) To-to stick into our albums— Cousin Charles.

"What good's it going to do you when you get 'em pray?"

Myself: (tactfully recalling a remark I had heard my father make): We learn

a lot of history and geography that way, you know, Cousin Ch....

My voice trailed away as I observed a grim smile hovering round his lips. He handed me the coveted stamps, observing "Now, mind, next time you come, I shall want a complete description of the Chief Towns, railways, mountains, rivers, and lakes of Nova Scotia."

Those were the days in which to get stamps for nothing or next to nothing, believe me! And it annoys me greatly to sit here and reflect that had I only possessed a prophetic soul thirty-five years ago I could now be cruising in a luxurious yacht on the beautiful waters of Jamaica, instead of writing these foolish recollections of my stamp-collecting childhood on her equally beautiful shores.

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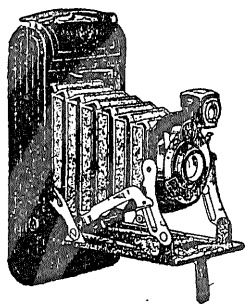
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Remainders.

D. S. M. CLARK.

One of the many pitfalls lying in the path of the general collector is the "cancelled to order" stamp. These may be current issues postmarked by government authority before being sold to collectors and dealers, or more likely remainders of obsolete issues similarly treated. In either case there is no pretence on the part of the government to give any postal service and consequently stamps so treated are not, in the strict sense of the term, postally used, and are therefore of considerably less philatelic interest and much less value than legitimate postally used specimens.

If the collector recognizes this there is no objection to his filling spaces in his album with these stamps if he so desires, since they are usually lightly cancelled and in good condition, but that they are not readily identified and placed in their true category is evident from the number one sees on club sheets priced at the usual fraction of catalogue.

It may help recruits to our hobby to mention a few of those most commonly met with, and even some of our older members may not be too experienced to profit by it. My own knowledge of the subject is far from complete and I merely pass on what I have.

Postally used stamps of North Borneo with circular postmark are comparatively scarce, the majority of those met with being cancelled to order with parallel bars in the form of an oval. Gibbons' catalogue prices these stamps at a quarter to a third of postally used specimens in most cases, noting however, that this cancellation, is or has been, actually in use by certain post offices in North

Borneo. One is safe in assuming that, unless met with on the cover, they are in the "cancelled to order" class.

Stamps of Labuan were similarly cancelled, the prices quoted being on approximately the same basis as mentioned above.

Remainders of the earlier issues of Fiji were sold with a circular postmark having "Suva" at the top, in sans-serif capitals, with two short inner lines extending upwards, from a small Maltese cross at bottom centre about half-way to the S. and A. of Suva. This was the regular postmark which was in use for some years but the remainders can be distinguished by the date which reads "15 Dec. 00" in three lines. This must not be confused with a similar "Suva" postmark which was in use from 1902 onwards, which has a star at the bottom while the inner lines are further from the outer and extend upwards almost to the letters S. and A.

Rhodesian remainders of the 1896-97 and 1898-1908 issues at least, have been sold with various postmarks, but I have not sufficient knowledge of the subject to say if they can be readily distinguished. Most of those I have seen have been very lightly cancelled, one postmark often serving for four stamps.

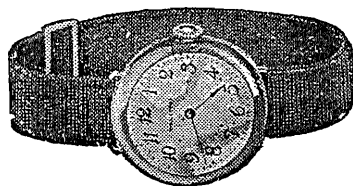
Liberia also does a good trade in postmarked specimens, to what extent may be judged when we note that for certain issues Gibbons lists these in the "used" column, stating that real postally used are worth considerably more.

Mauritius remainders had the word "cancelled" printed across them in small type, so are hardly dangerous.

Remainders of the early issues of Spain were cancelled with parallel bars.

While the remainders of the reales issues of Costa Rica are really outside the scope of this article, they are nevertheless rather interesting and I was reminded of their existence by finding one in a recent job-lot I purchased. These stamps, which included some with values surcharged in centavos, were

sold uncanceled, and it appears that the demand for the surcharged items was greater than the supply, hence the enterprising individual who had bought the lot proceeded to overprint a fresh lot with at least five different values and in many varieties of type. They are easily distinguishable from the genuine, but one wonders whether the originator of the scheme reaped his reward from the unwary collectors of the period.



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Bananas.

(*Musa Sapientum*)

ASTLEY CLERK.

Reading, at sundry times, certain British Philatelic magazines, I was impressed with the fact that several of them referred to our, "Queen"* of the Antilles" as the *Banana* Island. Not a bad name, certainly, a most correct one, for, whatever song we can sing, we cannot sing "Yes, we have no bananas." for, being Jamaica's chief product, we have,

"Bananas to the right of us,
Bananas to the left of us,
Bananas in front of us
Growing in millions.
Daily we talk of them,
Nightly we dream of them,
"Fingers" of gold on "Hands",
Billions on billions."

Certain species of the banana are indigenous to this country, the fruit being one of the foods eaten by our first inhabitants, the Arawaks who called it "anana." The plants must have been seen by Columbus, and it would be interesting to know his thoughts about them. According to some, the word "Banana" comes from the language of one of the African tribes, but, as I have shown, it was Arawakan before African.

Before the 16th Century, the fruit was named in other lands "Apple of Paradise," and "Adam's Fig." I gathered from "Atlantis and the lost Lemuria" that the present-day banana is a study in evolution being once a

fruit like the water-melon with pulp and seed in the middle.

W. T. Pope an American Government expert of Hawaii writes, "Early inhabitants of the East believed that the Banana plant was the source of good and evil and that the serpent which tempted Eve hid in a bunch of the fruit." A source of evil our Jamaica banana can never be, but it is certainly, the tempter of all human beings, Adams as well as Eves, big and little, and the source of all good health to those who partake of them. I have seen the name of this Island associated with a serpent which had been found in a bunch of bananas in England. Now, it is quite true that we have one serpent in Jamaica, a brobdingnagian worm, 4—5 ft. long, but it is not a poisonous reptile, and, would be greatly surprised to learn that it was classed with the Garden-of-Eden glider; in fact, some of the country children play with them.

Mr. Phillip Olley, Secty. of the Jamaica Tourists Bureau, wrote the *London Times* on the 10th June, acknowledging that Jamaica Snakes are not yet extinct; (despite the cruel warfare of the imported mongoose). Mr. Olley says that *most* of our snakes are harmless; he would have been far more correct if he had said that *all* Jamaica snakes are harmless. He continues, people see, know, and fear venomous snakes in Jamaica about as much as English people do Adders and Vipers in the English countryside". *My Magazine* informs its readers that the Adder is pretty rough on those it bites, while my

*Some writers insist on calling Jamaica the "Pearl of the Antilles," This is wrong, the name belongs to Cuba, and Jamaicans are a just people.

experience tells me that the dear little Yellow Snake of Jamaica cannot harm anything it bites.

The plant, which is vilely illustrated on our 2d. Pictorial, is of the ryzome, variety, like Arrowroot, canna, ginger, etc., sometimes reaching the height of 20ft. "Suckers", as we call them (a kind of bulb, which has "eyes," several of which Shoot, but only the hardiest of which are allowed to grow) are planted in rows 12 ft. from each other. One of the prettiest sights possible is to be travelling past a banana field and note the kaleidoscopic changes which take place as you pass along.

Each stem of fruit consists of so many "hands," and each "hand" has so many "fingers;" these, like those of some humans, sometimes vary in quantity. The more hands and fingers, the greater the market value. The combination of hands and fingers on a stem makes the "bunch," and each tree bears, during the twelve or fourteen months of its life, one bunch only. The fruit is reaped by giving one sharp stroke to the trunk of the tree with a good *machette*, or cutlass, thereby separating the two parts, the upper part of which gently falls and is caught by an expert cutter, while, the fruit passage is utterly destroyed; the severed trunk never leafs or bears again but the root part sends up the new shoots, or ratoons.

What do I mean by saying "the fruit passage is destroyed"? A strange thing about the Banana is that it has its own characteristic, in peculiar way, to blossom and fruit, a way quite unlike that of our mango, ackee, naseberry, starapple, plums, Avocado pear, etc., or even the pear; plums and apples of cold climates. The fruit of the banana is formed way down in the earth-hidden root of the tree, and grows up and up, right through the centre of the plant, until, eventually it reaches the top and comes through the

leaves, encased in a pod of leaves, and as these latter enfold, the young tiny fruit may be seen within, what is called the navel, a large beautiful, pear-shaped growth, of a deep purple colour, found at the end of the stalk. You will confess now that our banana tree, and fruit, are wonderful, having as they do, not only trunks, but "eyes" that shoot, and "hands" of green and "fingers" of gold. The fruit is picked in a green condition and shipped abroad in specially prepared cold chambers.

The "suckers" are distressingly hard drinkers, too, nevertheless, our cousins of America do not prohibit them but, on the plea that water is good for growth and ripening, actually welcome them. Banana trees, not having the resistance of the flattened skulls of our Arawaks, which, Historians assure us could break a Spanish sword, come tumbling down, with a blow from a *machette*; being a surface plant as well, a "blow" or rough wind, which fortunately troubles us but seldom, sends them sprawling too.

On the 1913 issue of "Dahomey," French colony, is to be seen a man climbing a banana tree in search of its fruit, so the Philatelic papers of the period inform us; but then, the banana trees of Dahomey are made, according to Ananias, of a mixture of concrete and very hard wood, consequently they are well able to withstand the unusual weight of a man climbing them. You could not dare try such a trick on a Jamaica tree. Their trunks are composed of 75% water and 25% pith. The unfortunate climber would discover that he had tackled a harder job than a bucking mule and would, for his foolish pains, soon find himself "crowned," paradoxical as it may sound, on hard, hard ground, a just reward for lack of Jamaican agricultural knowledge.

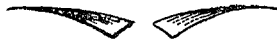
Unfortunately, the plant is delicate, and, subject to disease, the worst of

which is known as the Panama disease, one of the *many* evil things that Jamaica has received from abroad. This disease is, however, kept in check. For years, experiments were made locally and elsewhere to produce an "immune" variety. Our Agricultural Department has been able to produce some sixteen immune varieties, and is now working on improving the length of the fingers. Among the experimental turnouts is a freak banana with skin and seeds only. These seeds are not like an ordinary seed, (the real banana has no seed at all) but about the same size as a congo pea and hard enough to break the human teeth, hence our freak, good thing for him, can never be eaten. Anyway, who would want to eat freaks?

So as to further the British Empire movement, a German Co., was positively permitted by this strange Government of ours to export, before the Great War, half a million banana suckers from Jamaica, to establish, on the Parana river,

Brazil, the highly prized Jamaica variety of the fruit. With the same high ideal, Lord Vestey, a British nobleman, obtained his supply of fruit for the English market, from the aforesaid German Co., The result, however did not come up to expectation, Brazil and Lord Vestey, being unsuitable to banana culture, and the business of the German Co. and the English Lord died an untimely death. Since writing this, I have noticed a paragraph in one of our newspapers stating that Brazil again wanted to import another half a million of our "suckers." Anyway, if our Government is not alive to the situation, some of our banana planters are, and they are opposing such exportation "tooth and nail."

There are three things very peculiarly Jamaican things, which although they may be induced to grow elsewhere, refuse to fruit or flower anywhere but in Jamaica. These are Pimento (Allspice); Lignum-Vitae, and *best* Bananas—they are Jamaican to the backbone.



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A Cayman Survey.

HARRY E. HUBER.

Of the three islands (Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac and Little Cayman, comprising the Cayman group (area 87 square miles), Grand Cayman, lying 178 miles northwest of Negril Point, Jamaica, is the best known, being the seat of Government, and where the Commissioner (Capt. Geoffrey H. Frith), resides. Too, it is the largest of the island being 17 miles long, and from 4 to 7 miles wide, with a population (according to the census of April 1921) of 5253, divided 1994 whites, 243 colored, and 828 blacks.

Little Cayman is 58 miles to the northeast of Grand Cayman, and is separated from Cayman Brac, by about 7 miles of sea. The smaller islands are approximately the same in size, 9 miles long by 1 mile wide, and 10 miles by 1 mile, respectively; Cayman Brac with a population of 1308 and Little Cayman with 150.

Cayman Brac and Little Cayman were discovered by Columbus on May 10, 1503, on his fourth and last voyage while returning from Porto Bello to Hispaniola, and were named by him Las Tortugas, from the numbers of turtle with which the shores swarmed. The present name is supposed to be derived from caiman (an alligator), which animal abounded in the islands of Cayman Brac and Little Cayman, and even now is frequently caught there, but which was never seen on Grand Cayman.

The Cayman's were at one time the rendezvous of buccaneers who preyed on passing ships, which they boarded at night far from shore in large armed boats called piraguas. These marauders

protected themselves against attack by means of heavy guns mounted on the rocky shore, within coral reefs, where they could be approached only in boats. On finding the islands untenable on account of the increasing presence of ships of war, the buccaneers esaped to America and made their headquarters on the shores of the Mississippi.

Between 1734 and 1741 Grand Cayman was formally colonised from Jamaica, and many patents of land in the island are on record in the Island Record Office in Jamaica. On November 28, 1741, 1000 acres (the present site of George Town,) were granted to William Foster.

The affairs of the islands are managed by a body styled "Justices and Vestry" comprised of magistrates (13) appointed by the Governor of Jamaica, and elected vestrymen (27). The Vestry meets by statute in September of each year, to make provision for the next fiscal year beginning October 1st., and otherwise, when summoned for the dispatch of business.

The enactments of this body become law when assented to by the Governor of Jamaica, whose power in this and other respects is defined by Imperial Act 26 and 27, Victoria, cap. 31. Under the provisions of Law 24 of 1898, amended by Law 33 of 1920, the Governor of Jamaica has power to appoint a Commissioner for the Cayman Islands, at a salary not exceeding £600. The Commissioner in addition to being the Chief Executive officer, performs the duties formerly assigned to the Collector General and Treasurer of the Islands, respectively, and the appointment an-

nulled the existence of the office of Custos of the Islands.

Postal Arrangements, 1889.

Previous to 1889 letters from the outer world for the islands were sent in care of friends in Jamaica, or of the Cayman agent in Kingston, and forwarded as opportunity presented. Letters from the Islands were forwarded by masters of sailing vessels, who on reaching the first port would buy stamps of that country, and mail.

On May 21, 1888, Edmund Parsons, Justice of Peace of George Town, Grand Cayman, was appointed Custos Rotulorum of Grand Cayman, and the Lesser Islands, and early in the following year (April) was "supplied with Jamaican postage stamps, so that all such correspondence may be fully prepaid."

In 1898 an office was opened at Stakes Bay Cayman Brac, which continues to serve the two smaller islands, although branches are in both where the lower denominations are sold, and letters are deposited for dispatch to Stakes Bay.

Evidence is found in the Handbook of Jamaica for 1895, that the subject of separate stamps for the group was then being discussed. "Latterly, irregular communication has been established between George Town in Grand Cayman, and Kingston in this Island. The people are learning to appreciate this privilege, and are now seeking to have it extended to other ports and towns, as well as issue their own postage stamps and thus derive revenue therefrom."

Essays "Cayman Islands" on Jamaica 1897.

In 1897, as a result of this agitation on instructions of His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, Sir Henry A. Blake, the Postmaster for Jamaica,

G. H. Pearce, had the contemporary ½d. and 1d. Jamaica stamps, overprinted "CAYMAN ISLANDS," in two lines of thin sans serif caps, widely spaced. These, however, were never sent to Grand Cayman, and the matter of a special issue for the Cayman Islands was side-tracked for several years.

Postage Stamps, issued Feb. 19, 1901.

Until the last year of Queen Victoria's reign, little was known of the islands philatelically; contemporary stamps of Jamaica (without any distinguishing overprint) continued to be used, and their debut as a stamp issuing country was not made until February 19, 1901.

Doubt must have existed as to the financial success of this stamp issuing venture, for to determine what would be the return from a small investment, the start was made with the ½d. and 1d. denominations. On the score of economy, the DLR-1888, Postage-Postage, keyplate No. 3 was used, the design being a small diademed head of Queen Victoria, facing the left, within a circle, with "Postage-Postage," at the sides, reading up and down respectively, at left and right. The expense was merely that of two duty plates (containing "Cayman Islands" at the top, and the designation of value at the bottom), paper, and printing. Although unpretentious in appearance, this design continued in use for over 20 years (after 1907, inscribed "Postage & Revenue"), except for the necessary change of the sovereign's head.

The first consignment of these stamps, sent out from London, addressed to the "Government of the Cayman Islands," via Jamaica, comprised 48,600 of the ½d. green, and the same number of the 1d. carmine—97,200 stamps, £306., but these were not issued at George Town, Grand Cayman, until Febr. 19,

1901. On August 24, 1900, the G.P.O. at London sent "Specimen" copies to the Universal Postal Union offices in Berne, and these were distributed from there with a circular letter of Sept. 1., 1900.

On May 24, 1901 a second lot of these stamps was sent out from London, 403 sheets of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 411 sheets of the 1d.

The fears of the authorities were rather well founded, for on March 6, 1903, after a currency of 2 years, over a third of the 1d. (33,598 copies) remained, and were only then withdrawn to make way for the 1d. of the King Edward VII. series single CA watermarked. The withdrawn stamps were later included in the lot of remainders offered for sale by the Crown Agents for the Colonies in their Circular of March 30, 1908.

It seems almost incredible that these stamps should not have had greater sale, in view of the great demand for stamps of subsequent series, and also the fact that for almost a year (from Febr. 19, 1901), multiples of these two denominations were used to express all rates of postage. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. 6d. and 1s. of the King Edward VII series were issued December 20, 1901.

The time required to absorb the Queen Victoria series was taken by one of the London stamp weeklies to indicate that the Cayman Islands had few speculators, in stamps, "Cayman, poor Cayman, has been sadly neglected." Yet collectors and dealers appear to have taken large quantities of these stamps, for when the islands came into the limelight in 1907 and 1908, by reason of various surcharges, the market was well supplied with $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. Queen Victoria stamps, though lacking in those of subsequent series.

No one to-day would venture to say that the stamps of the Cayman Islands were neglected, locally or in the outer

world, for when a new issue is made large quantities are sold by the Crown Agents in London, as well as by the Post Offices in the Islands. Large stocks are not desirable as local climatic conditions affect the adhesive qualities of the gum.

Starting with the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. in February 1901, stamps of other denominations were added as the postal needs grew. In December, 1901, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. 6d. and 1s. were issued; and in March, 1907, the 4d. and 5s. Between 1907 and 1909 the Postage and Revenue series made appearance in which there were two new denominations, 3d. and 10s. Among the first stamps of the King George V. series to be issued in 1912, were three new denominations, 2d., 2s. and 3s. Previously (1908), the farthing stamp had been lithographed in a distinctive design, in which no originality was shown, as it is practically a copy of the kreuzer design of 1868 of the North German Federation.

After a postal history of over 20 years, during which the DLR-1888 keyplates were used exclusively, except for the lithographed farthing of 1908, the Islands were provided with stamps in a distinctive design, line engraved and recess printed, fashioned after the New Zealand, King George V., series of July, 1915. The first denominations in the new type to appear were the $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. 3d., 1s., and 5s. on April 4, 1921. The 10s. followed on Nov. 19, 1921; the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., $\frac{1}{4}$ d., 1d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d., 6d., 2s. and 3s. on April 1, 1922; and the $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., an entirely new denomination, for the foreign letter and registration rate, on June 28, 1923.

Communications.

Communication between Grand Cayman and Jamaica has always been poor and very irregular, and almost in-

variably mails from Grand Cayman to the outer world have been sent via Cuba, or the southern ports of the United States. In 1908, there was a monthly subsidised steamer service with Kingston, and later, the steamer "Atlantis," from Mobile, called at Grand Cayman en route to and from Jamaica. Outbound mails from Grand Cayman were conveyed to Kingston, and on the return, inward mails were brought from Kingston to Grand Cayman, and outward mails taken on at George Town for the United States.

Cayman Brac and Little Cayman have always had better communication with Jamaica than the larger island, and all mails from Cayman Brac are dispatched via Jamaica.

To facilitate communication with the outer world, which had been steadily growing worse, until mails from Jamaica were four and six weeks apart, the Commissioner (H. H. Hutchings) after considerable correspondence with the Director of Posts, at Habana, Cuba, arranged for a mail to be made up for Grand Cayman at Neuva Gerona, Isle of Pines, with which port there is considerable trade by Cayman schooners. Outward mails for years have been sent through Nva Gerona, Cienfeuegos, Batabano, Tunas de Zaza, and other Cuban ports, but until February 1921, all mails from the outside had been routed via Kingston, Jamaica.

In an endeavour to provide fortnightly service, the following resolution was introduced and unanimously passed at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly, February 25, 1921:

"This Assembly is of the opinion that the Island should reap as much benefit as possible from the arrangement

recently concluded with the Cuban Government for the regular exchange of mail between Neuva Gerona, Isle of Pines, and Grand Cayman, and approves of the expenditure of a sum not exceeding £120 as an annual subsidy toward the establishment of a regular fortnightly service between Grand Cayman and Nva. Gerona."

Between Grand Cayman and the Lesser Caymans communication was very infrequent, and in 1909 arrangements were entered into with the Postmaster for Jamaica, whereby mails from Grand Cayman to Cayman Brac, and vice versa, were sent via Jamaican ports at the internal rates ($\frac{1}{2}$ d. for letters, and $\frac{1}{4}$ d. for post cards). These internal rates when made March 31, 1908, did not apply to Little Cayman, and not until February 5, 1909 (Government Notice No. 19) was Little Cayman included in the area of the local post.

The isolated position of the group makes for very irregular communication with the outer world, and not infrequently Grand Cayman had been without mails for as long as five and six weeks. However, this condition was partially overcome when the auxiliary schooner "Cimboco" (subsidised by the Jamaica and Cayman Governments at £600 annually), inaugurated a service between Kingston and outports, Cayman Brac and Grand Cayman, in January 1927. The boat is of 125 tons, with a speed of 10 knots an hour under engine power alone. There is accommodation for 18 first class passengers, and space for about 80 tons of freight. Every three weeks a complete round trip is made between Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac and Jamaica.

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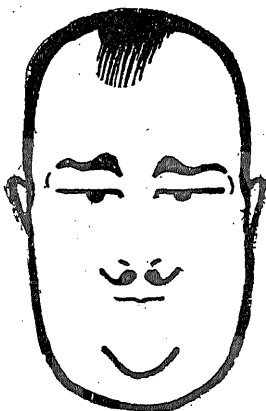


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ASTLEY CLERK

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KINGSTON.

The Colonies.

ASTLEY CLERK.

COLONY. A name vaguely applied to a state's dependencies oversea or abroad (a Roman colony was a military settlement planted in subject territory; a Greek colony consisted of a band of emigrants impelled to seek a new home, and connected with their mother-land by no stronger tie than that of sentiment;) a body of persons who form a fixed settlement in another country; the settlement so formed; the place they inhabit.

In old references, public and private, to Jamaica and her stamp and Post Office Notices, especially those of 1903-1909 referring to our arms, the reader often sees this island spoken of as the "Colony," and for the matter of that the practice is carried on up to the present time. As far as the ancient use of the word is concerned, the writers were correct, for during the Spanish occupation Jamaica was undoubtedly a Colony, a military settlement of Spain; and for reason of defence, the island during a double jubilee of years of English rule must rightly be called a Colony, a military settlement of England. During the French Revolution, Jamaica might have been termed a French Colony, as many French, driven from home, emigrated to our shores, among them the world-famed Lewis Galdy, who in 1692 was swallowed by one of the shocks of Earthquake which destroyed the coral made arm of Port Royal and cast up again by the following shock. In the same way and for a continued series of years Jamaica was known as a Colony of Haytians and Africans. To-day she

is still designated "Colony," although there is no military settlement nor pronounced Exodus of emigration to her shores from other countries. All those things which go to the making of a Colony ceased years ago and to-day when her own island-born population preponderate, the term is I hold a misnomer, erroneously applied to Jamaica and any other British West Indian Island.

WHAT IS A COLONY? Not all educated Britishers seem to rightly know. In 1907, there was held on St. George's Day in the capital of England, a great meeting, presided over by the then Lord Mayor, to impress on the English Government the necessity of dispersing the ignorance which existed in England concerning the "Colonies." Among the letters read at that gathering was one from Victoria Mary, Princess of Wales in which she mentions "life in India and the Colonies." You see, India, Canada, Australia, are large countries, and they are not termed Colonies. Jamaica and other British West Indies are small countries and because of this only they are designated Colonies. And so it would appear that the term Colony must, as far as Britain is concerned, be applied only to her smaller possessions, the larger are Dominions, etc., which, on the face of it, is inconsistent. But is it not rather straining at a gnat and swallowing a Camel, an animal, by the way, which being once part and parcel of Jamaica's life earned us the right of being known as a "Camel" Colony.

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Aeroplanes and Jamaica.

ASTLEY CLERK.

On looking at the Red Cross Stamps of Jamaica, you will notice, above the Cross, an Aeroplane. It was that Aeroplane that spurred me on to write about the subject which captions this article. Of course, I know that the Aero-philatelist is particularly attracted to information telling of Aeroplanes used in carrying postal matter. Unfortunately, as far as Jamaica is concerned, we have never had, and, if things continue to run in the present groove, will never have an air-mail service. Almost every other West Indian Island, foreign and British, have their air-mail and passenger service to-day, but Jamaica, the premier B.W.I. island, has still to follow instead of setting the fashion as she should do. Anyway, I hope that what I have written will interest you.

1911. The first time that Jamaica's name is met coupled with the Air was in 1911, when, on Wednesday, December 20th, an American Aviator Mr. Jesse Seligman, made a flight in his Mono-Plane at Knutsford Park in spite of heavy breeze. For nearly two hours the wind was so unfavourable that it scarcely lulled for a moment. At last, the blow ceased to the satisfaction of the many who were waiting to witness the flight. The men holding on to the frame, let go their hold, and the machine, running along the ground for about 200 feet, rose to a height of 500 feet, where Seligman remained for about 5 minutes, covering some 5 miles. It is interesting, in view of the weather, in which Aeroplanes of the present day take the air, to learn that the flier considered this "the worst flight I have made in my life as far as-

weather conditions go." The next evening Mr. Seligman gave a more successful exhibition.

1915. October 1915(?) a time, when the Gods of the wind hold high revel in our Caribbean Sea, which accounts for the non-success of the attempt, saw a foreign attempt to fly to Jamaica.

I placed the paragraph detailing this event so safely away, that I cannot at the moment put my hands on it. What follows, is therefore from memory. An Aeroplane, with mails on board for Jamaica, started one October morning the air-man being an American Lieut., and, leaving Colon, came within 200 miles of Jamaica, but, as a storm was raging at the time, had to turn back. The mail for Jamaica, was, however returned to New York, from whence it originally came, and forwarded thence by ordinary post, with a postmark explanation stating that the letter in question had been forwarded by Aeroplane, but on account of a storm, the plane could not land on our shores, hence the letter had been forwarded by ordinary post which would account for the delay in transit. This, therefore was the first time Jamaica had anything to do with an Aeroplane in connection with post office affairs. These covers, which may be lying snugly somewhere in Jamaica, should be, to say the least of it, very instructive to the air-mail collector.

1915. It was in the early part of the 2nd year of the Great War that Jamaica determined to present an Aeroplane to the British fighting line, and a public subscription was started. In October

1915 our Daily papers tell us that enough had been collected to supply one Aeroplane, and that the order for its supply had been cabled to England. Eventually, the donations reached £5,500 and we had the pleasure of supplying two Battle Planes Jamaica No. 1 and 2 which were used in France to the close of the War.

1916. In January 1916 the people of Jamaica saw, for the second time an Aeroplane in actual flight. A Mr. DeKor, another American aviator took the air from Knutsford Park. Among other things that he did was looping the loop several times, one after the other at a height of 1800 ft.

The Aeroplane flew with considerable noise, frightening our native "Aeroplanes", the John Crows, but, like the wonderful movements of these our King of Jamaica Fliers the movements of this 1916 visitor were very graceful. It descended after twenty minutes. In his second flight Mr. DeKor rose higher, flew upside down and again looped the loop, scaring the life out of the thousands of people assembled, by nose-diving, and landing by volplaning. I have seen a John Crow nose-dive too, and I held my breath in admiration. On both these occasions a part of the gate receipts was set aside for our War Aeroplane Fund. As I speak again of the War, I may mention that Lieut. Ivan Stockhausen, was the first Jamaican to lose his life in an aeroplane, he being shot and killed, by the marksmen of a Turkish machine, while scouting over their lines.

1919. In February 1919, Kingstonians were suddenly startled by the appearance overhead, of two seaplanes, which, after circling over the city, dipped downwards and landed on sea. We had not recovered from this little bit of surprise before two more aerial visitors arrived, performed the same manoeuvres and safely anchored in the beautiful

outspredding arms of Kingston's magnificent harbour, the 4th best in the world. These 4 boats belonged to the American Naval seaplane Force.

In 1926 the Secretary of States for the Colonies and the Government of Jamaica were in communication, with regard to the inauguration of a W.I. air service. A committee to enquire into the possibility of such a service was appointed by Sir Edward Stubbs, but up to date of writing nothing has materialized.

1928. Another attempt to carry mails, local this time, was negatived not by the Clerk of the Weather, but by those in authority who control these matters. On the 23rd of February, an official of the J. P. Society, heard that the tourist boat S.S. COLOMBUS, would arrive in Kingston harbour on the following morning with a Fokker plane (D. 833) on board, which plane was to be used, with the permission of this Government, to carry tourists over Kingston and to Port Antonio and back. The Captain of the ship was willing to take the mail at 1/ a cover, the required mail was guaranteed by the Ja. Philatelic Soc., but the whole arrangement was set aside by our authorities, and thus, because of a short-sighted policy, our tourist island of Jamaica lost one of the most splendid advertising opportunities, as her name would have been broadcasted round the world, not only by philatelic and air papers, but by every enterprising newspaper. The truth is that this island, beautiful as she is, must have her beauty brought to the attention of those who love beauty, and I take this opportunity of expressing my deep regret that the Postmaster for Jamaica did not succeed in persuading the Government to take advantage of this splendid advertising medium. He knows more about postal affairs than any other man in Jamaica, and our

Government should look to him for good advice.

1930. The last that we in Jamaica have heard of Flying, is when (1) Capt. Holland, a Canadian brought out in Feby., a Canadian Vickers machine, building a base for her at the West of Kingston harbour. He took up many passengers, and flew as far as Sav-la-Mar, Montego Bay, etc., etc. The first person in Jamaica to take the air in the Vickers machine was a Mr. Scotter; and the first person to learn to fly in Jamaica was a Miss Newman of Kingston. Capt. Holland is, at the time of writing, floating a company, The Caribbean Airways, Ltd., which will I presume ultimately carry mails as well as passengers. Success to the Coy. (2) Soon after Capt. Holland's arrival, Major Nathan, late of the Flying Force of England brought out a sea plane, a Moth, the first private plane to reach our shores. He, also, did not confine his flying to over the metropolis but visited others of our sea ports. Both these machines would be seen against the blue of our tropic sky at the same time, Capt. Holland flying a few hundred feet above ground, Major Nathan soaring 8 to 10 thousand feet, so high indeed that one lost sight of the plane.

Jamaica viewed from land and sea is very beautiful; hence it is, that her discoverer, Columbus, lost his heart on her as he viewed our wonderful Blue Mountain peak when nearing her shores, and hence it is also that Nelson wrote to a friend "Jamaica is the place I want to go back to." Viewed, however, from an aeroplane, this wonderful island of ours presents a birds-eye view seldom to be met with anywhere else in this beautiful world of ours. To quote the *West India Circular*—

"Major A. A. Nathan, who, it will be recalled took out a Moth seaplane, with him to the West Indies, has returned to

London from Jamaica. He had several flights off Barbados, and describes Jamaica as affording the finest flying conditions that he has experienced.

As I am completing this article my attention has been called to a notice from Postmaster Fletcher appearing in the "Gleaner," of the 27th June, relative to the posting of letters and other Mail for the British West India Colonies and the Guianas to be transmitted from Jamaica to Trinidad by Steamship, and thence by Air Mail to destination.

For the benefit of my readers I reproduce the Notice in full.

NOTICE.

From the 1st July, 1930, letters, post-cards, printed papers and commercial papers and samples will be accepted for the British West India Colonies, etc., set out hereunder, for transmission to Trinidad by Steamship and thence by Air Mail to destination.

AIR FEE.

Country of Destination. (Additional to ordinary postage registration fee.)

Antigua.....	7d. per oz.
British Guiana.....	7d. per oz.
Dutch Guiana.....	11d. per oz.
St. Lucia.....	7d. per oz.
Dominica via.....	7d. per oz.
Montserrat Antigua and... 7d. per oz.	
Nevis thence by.....	7d. per oz.
St. Kitts Steamship.....	7d. per oz.
Grenada via St. Lucia.....	7d. per oz.
St. Vincent and thence by	

Steamship..... 7d. per oz.

R. H. FLETCHER,

Postmaster for Jamaica.

G.P.O.,

25.6.30.

It is not known if a special obliterator is to be used in Jamaica, but a Special Air Mail label (nothing Jamaican) is to be affixed to each letter mailed in Jamaica for Air delivery via Trinidad.

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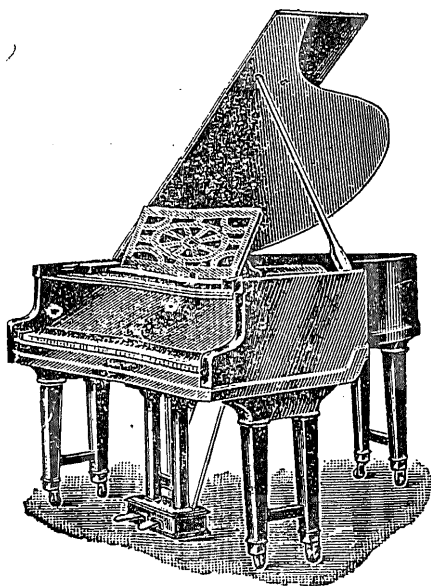
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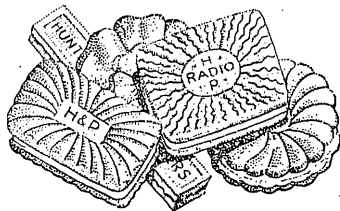
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18 KING STREET, Kingston, [Astley Clerk's Bldg.]

Bahamas Peace 1920.

HARRY E. HUBER.

White contingents, separately recruited, were Bahamas' first contribution to the Imperial forces in the great war. Not large enough to be retained as individual units, these were attached to the Lincolns and almost completely disappeared from Colonial view.

At a special session of the Colonial Legislature, convened Sept. 27, 1915, £5,000 was voted for recruiting 100 men to form part of the West Indian Regiment, and later, in response to His Majesty's appeal for men, the House convened in regular session, earlier than usual, on Nov. 22, 1915, to consider what further action should be taken. Subsequently, the House announced its willingness to grant funds to keep the strength of the Bahamas contingent up to 200 men for the duration of the war.

The first draft of 30 men embarked for Jamaica on Sept. 9, 1915, and on Nov. 9th, sailed from Kingston, on the transport "Verdala," with the first contingent from British Honduras and Jamaica. A second contingent of 105 men left Nassau on Nov. 25th, arrived in Jamaica on December, 5th., and proceeded to England on December, 25, 1915. A third draft of 65 men followed on May 10, 1916, making the 200 total. The contingent was composed almost entirely of coloured men and vacancies were filled by drafts to keep the number up to 200. The Colonial Government assumed the whole cost of transport separation allowance, pensions, etc.

Under authority of the Governor's proclamation, a small volunteer force was raised for local defense. No Canadian troops were ever sent to the Bahamas, as is so often stated in connection

with the issue of the 5d. orange and black, Queen's Staircase, overprinted "Special Delivery," and sold for a short time (from Jan. 1. 1916) at the four Canadian Post Offices of Ottawa, Toronto, Westmount, and Winnipeg.

To signalise the signing of the Treaty of Peace in June, 1919, the Colonial authorities requisitioned from the Crown Agents, a series of commemorative stamps. Although a consignment of the lower denominations, arrived early in 1920, sufficient quantity was not available for issue until March 1, 1920. The 500 sheets (30,000 stamps) of the 1s. received in the first lot, were subsequently considerably augmented.

The stamps, which measure 30x25 mm., were line engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Thos. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London. in sheets of sixty (five horizontal by twelve vertical), on multiple Crown and Roman CA watermarked (sideways to the right) paper, and perforated single line 14. A double marginal line surrounds the pane, and cross marks in the four margins aid in centering the perforation. The consignment number appears in black, in the upper margin, over the fifth stamp. This of course, is not a part of the printing plate. Two plates were used to produce the 1d. stamp. I have a block with the numeral 2 in the left margin, outside the double marginal line, opposite the seventh horizontal row. Only when the sheets were incorrectly trimmed, does the number appear as part of the issued sheet.

On a horizontally lined circular medallion at the left of the design, appears the head of King George V. facing

left, enclosed in an oval, surmounted by a Crown from which flow two ribbons inscribed "Peace." The Seal of the Colony, at the upper right, depicts an old time sailing vessel within a buckled garter (surmounted by a Crown, and inscribed with the Colonial motto, "Expulsis piratis, restituta commercia," i.e., Piracy suppressed, commerce restored.) Just below, and part of the Seal is a ribbon inscribed "Bahamas." Immediately under this is a sheaf of palm leaves, and a tablet on which the value is impressed in color. "Bahamas Postage," in colorless, appears on a ribbon at the foot of the design.

The design is most attractive, and would have been more so had the King's head and the Colonial Seal been reversed as to position.

The Post Office revenue for the year ending March 31, 1919, was £1,311 1s. 2d. (as compared with £4,926 3s. 3d. for 1918), and for 1920, £14,263 3s. 9d. The great increase was due to the Philatelic demand for stamps of the War Tax and Peace issues. Of the £10,802 2s. 0d. of stamps sold at Nassau during 1920, £6,568 15s. 0d. were dispatched to collectors and dealers abroad.

On February 19, 1918, the letter rate from the Bahamas to the United States was raised from 1d. to 2d. and two days later, the increase was made applicable to all parts of the British Empire. Penny Postage was restored on March 11, 1920.

About May, 1917, the remainders of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Peace series were burned, and on March 8th of the following year, those of the other denominations.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	22,000*
1d.	559
2d.	179,640
3d.	170,819
1s.	29,398

*approximately.

Mar. 1. 1920.—Peace series—King George V. and Colonial Seal.

Line engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Thos. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London—watermarked multiple Crown and Roman CA (sideway to the right), perforated singles line 14.

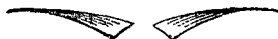
$\frac{1}{2}$ d. green.

1d. carmine. (plates 1 and 2).

2d. slate gray.

3d. chestnut brown.

1s. myrtle green.





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The Secretary's Report on His Visit to London And His Activities There on Behalf of the Jamaica Philatelic Society.

Kingston,
November, 1929.

The President and Members of the
Jamaica Philatelic Society.

I have to report that I arrived in London on the 23rd June. At my residence a fairly large London Mail awaited me, among this a copy of "Stamp Collecting" for the current week, in which the Editor had been good enough to insert a paragraph relative to my expected arrival, and requesting that all letters intended for me should be sent to c/o Stamp Collecting until further notice. There was also an invitation from the Jamaica Handbook Committee to a reception that was scheduled to take place on the 18th July at the London Stamp Club, 15 St. Bride St., London. I duly attended the reception and after tea had been served, I was welcomed by the Rev. C. S. Morton, who referred to my visit in very pleasing terms and spoke very nicely of the Jamaica Philatelic Society.

Present at the reception were Mr. Stanley Phillips, the managing Director of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. Messrs. W. Buckland-Edwards, F. H. Vallancey, G. Pearson, E. G. Harmer, L. C. C. Nicholson, Mervin G. Palmer, and Rev. C. S. Morton. At this meeting I took the opportunity of handing round for inspection, several specimens of Jamaican War Stamps with errors of overprint. These stamps had previously been condemned by myself and Mr. Cooke as forgeries. I invited the opinion of the gentlemen present as to whether these

overprints were genuine or forged, but regret to say that no one present could express an authoritative opinion, giving the reason that nothing was known about War Stamp overprints. I made the suggestion that if the Stamp Trade, or other Philatelic authorities in England would recognise the Jamaica Philatelic Society as an authority on such matters a Committee could be set up in Jamaica to express expert opinion on the overprints of the Jamaican War Stamps, since there was nobody in England ready or capable of doing so. Whether my suggestion will be acted upon remains to be seen.

On my arrival in England I unfortunately found that the Philatelic "Close Season" was being observed and thus I was denied the opportunity of visiting Stamp Societies which I so much desired to do. But this did not prevent my meeting many of my Philatelic correspondents, among these being the Rev. C. S. Morton, Messrs. W. Buckland-Edwards, L. C. C. Nicholson, L. O. Trivett, G. Pearson, C. W. Collett, and F. J. Melville, all of whom cordially invited me to visit them. I had the pleasure of dining with most of these friends either at my home or in theirs. Unfortunately, however, through illness in my family and the sudden absence from England of Mr. Melville, who was called away to the United States on business, I was prevented from visiting him, and on the eve of my visit to Mr. Collett he became ill and I was thus disappointed at not seeing one of the finest collections of Jamaican Stamps in

England. I was, however, compensated in this connection as I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Trivett's very fine collection of our Island Stamps and Stationery. This collection contains every stamp of the Pine Issues in large and small blocks and singles. The C.C.s and C.As. are complete while the multiple Watermarks of the Queens and Arms Varieties abound in blocks. The King George Issues are in large numbers and varieties, while our more modern stamps of the Pictorial variety are mounted in complete sheets up to and including the 10/ values. Shades are in abundant quantity in all the watermarks. British used in Jamaica are well represented, postmarks have their place and the whole is well written up. Other Collections of Jamaica I saw were those of Messrs. Morton, Nicholson, Buckland-Edwards and Pearson. At least three of these collections have been exhibited and lectured upon at various stamp society meetings, and as may be expected are written up in great detail. I was much struck, with the writing up of Mr. Pearson's collection. A few short particulars of this may be of interest and useful. A map of Jamaica, similar to the print in the Jamaica Handbook, is the first thing seen as the Album is opened. Then a short history of the Island of Jamaica is given after which the stamps are mounted. These are in mint and used condition. Each issue is fully written up and the Gazette notices, which in many instances are taken from Melville's "Jamaica," are neatly gummed in the Album page and framed in black and red ink. The page itself is adorned with ruled lines in red and black and where necessary suitable enlarged drawing of a stamp, shewing an error, are made; thus the dollar shilling is enlarged by a neat drawing and the flag error of the 2½d. Pictorial is shewn in similar manner to

the illustration in the Jamaica Handbook and the current Catalogue, everything combining to shew off the stamps to perfect advantage. The Album leaves are not the regular quadrilled pages ordinarily sold by dealers, but are of specially good quality and light weight paste board.

I received several invitations to visit Societies in and outside of London, but as the Season opened only a very short time before I sailed for Jamaica, I could not visit as I should have liked to do. I, however, had the privilege of being at the Royal Philatelic Society's first meeting of the Season on the 17th of October. At this meeting I had the pleasure of hearing Mr. E. D. Bacon, C.V.O., His Majesty the King's Stamp Curator, read a paper on the ½d. stamps of Malta with head of Queen Victoria, illustrating his lecture by shewing the King's Stamps of this issue. At that meeting there were seventy-nine members present all keenly interested in the subject. I had fully intended visiting the first meeting of the Notts Society at Nottingham on the 4th October, but other engagements of a family nature prevented my doing so. I, however, received a very cordial letter from the Society's Secretary expressing personal greetings to me, and regrets that I was not present at the meeting to take back to the Jamaica Philatelic Society some account of the working of this very go-ahead and well thought of Society. I present the letter with this report for the files of the Society. Among the places I had hoped to visit was Buckingham Palace to see King George's fine collection of stamps. Mr. Bacon was willing to gratify my wish, but unfortunately His Majesty was not then in residence at the Palace and thus my opportunity was lost. Among other collections I was able to inspect was that of Mr. Louis Bradbury, the Trea-

suror of the Royal Philatelic Society, whose collection of the stamps of the Bahamas is the best in the world.

On the 27th September our Annual Dinner took place at the "Florence" Restaurant, Rupert Street, Piccadilly, fifteen members and guests being present. The members attending were the Rev. C. S. Morton, Messrs. Nicholson, Pearson, Buckland-Edwards, Melville, Collett, Berry, and Thomson. The following were guests of the Society:—Messrs. Stanley Phillips, Louis G. Bradbury Dr. J. H. Treves-Barker, L. J. Gilbert-Lodge, F. H. Vallancey, and A. J. Watkin. The Dinner was an occasion of unique interest in British Philatelic Circles, the menu was excellent, the spirit of those present of the very best, and the speeches were of a high order. The Rev. Mr. Morton in proposing the Jamaica Philatelic Society, spoke in the highest terms of the work done. To this toast I had the honour to reply on behalf of the Society. Capt. Gilbert-Lodge, the Hony. Secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society, proposed the toast of Philately and the Press, to which Mr. Melville responded, while Mr. Nicholson proposed "Our Guests" and Mr. Vallancey replied. After the toast list was completed Mr. Stanley Phillips announced that he had brought with him the Silver Medal won at the Philatelic exhibition at Le Harve by the Jamaica Handbook. Mr. Phillips in very chosen words presented the Medal to me and asked that I receive it on behalf of the Jamaica Phil. Society, remarking that the Society was the most wide awake and alive Philatelic Society as it is always getting things done.

I am glad to say that I have had an excellent holiday, the pleasure of which was enhanced by the many Philatelists. I met who, one and all, did everything to make me feel happy while in their company. In this connection I wish

specially to mention Mr. F. Hugh Vallancey, the Proprietor of Stamp Collecting, whose kindness and attention to me I can never forget. I also wish to record the pleasure I experienced at my election as an Hony. Member of the London Stamp Club, whose genial Secretary was always ready to welcome me to the comfortable rooms of the Club. In conclusion I have to thank the Committee for asking me to represent the Society, which I trust I have done to the satisfaction of one and all.

WANTED

Jamaica Shilling with *inverted center*. Unused preferred but will also take a used copy if available in fine condition. Submit your offers to

UGENE KLEIN

200 SOUTH 13th STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Annual Meeting of the Jamaica Philatelic Society.

The tenth Annual General Meeting of the Jamaica Philatelic Society was held at the St. Luke's Church Hall on Wednesday 4th June, 1930. The election of Officers and Committee for the new year resulted as follows:—

President: Mrs. M. E. Spooner.
Vice-President: Mr. Astley Clerk.
Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Eric Clark.
Hon. Secretary: Mr. G. C. Gunter.

Committee:

Mr. A. W. Perkins, Mr. P. J. Fernandez,
 Mr. E. G. Dunn, Mr. Chas. W. Birch,
 Capt. J. F. Bellman.

Hon. Exchange Superintendent:

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

THE TENTH ANNUAL REPORT AND TREASURER'S STATE- MENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 13TH APRIL, 1930.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is with much pleasure we submit to-night the 10th Annual Report of the Jamaica Philatelic Society.

2. The formation of the Society on the 13th April, 1920, helped to stimulate interest in Philately, which at that time was so urgently seeking the opportunity of development, and the foundation members of the Society, who by their foresight 10 years ago have been instrumental in placing Philately where it is to-day in Jamaica, cannot but view with pride the development of the Hobby and the progress of the Society.

3. The membership has steadily grown and the Society's funds have been judiciously spent in the encouragement of the hobby and particularly the collection of the Stamps of the Island.

During the year we added 19 new members and lost 12 so that the year closed with a membership as follows:—

Members in Jamaica	55
do England	17
do America	14
do Other Countries	10
Honry. Members in England	7
do do America	3
do do Jamaica	1

107

Of this number 39 are Life Members as compared with 23 at the end of last year. The Committee again refers with satisfaction to the increase in numbers and invites all ordinary members to become Life Members.

The Committee also records with pleasure that W. Dorning Becton, Esq., President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and W. Hugh Vallancey Esq., Proprietor of "Stamp Collecting", accepted Honry. Membership during the year.

4. During the period the Society held one Annual General Meeting and nine regular business meetings, the Attendances at which were satisfactory and are summarised as follows:—

Mrs. A. E. Spooner, <i>President</i>	6
Mr. Astley Clerk, <i>Vice-President</i>	6
Mr. A. C. Tomayo, <i>Hon. Treasurer</i>	1
Mr. G. C. Gunter, <i>Hon. Secretary</i>	6

COMMITTEE.

Mr. A. W. Perkins	5
„ P. J. Fernandez	7
„ C. W. Birch	2
„ Chas. E. Scott	3
„ E. G. Dunn	6

Mr. Gunter, the Hon. Secretary, obtained leave for 5 months of the year and was away in England. The Committee regretfully reports the death of the late Treasurer, Mr. Tomayo, who was ill for the greater part of the year. Mr. Eric Clark was elected to fill the vacancy thus caused and took up the duties of Treasurer in October.

5. The Finances of the Society are in a satisfactory condition, but it will be noted that the balance carried forward this year is much less than the amount in hand at the close of last year's accounts. This has been due to an error discovered in our late Treasurer's accounts, which necessitated the adjustment of the Society's Bank Account to the extent of £34 2s. 2d. as shewn in the Cash Statement.

6. The Exchange Branch has continued to flourish, but the Exchange Supt. reports that members have not been careful to include in their sheets stamps of quality and consequently the sales have not been as heavy as they would have been had better class stamps been circulated. The energy exerted, and the interest shewn by Mr. Fernandez in the development of the Branch is most gratifying. The value of stamps circulated amounted to £949 9s. 11d. This shews an increase of £421 1s. 1d. over the figures of last year. The packets broken up realized total sales of £113 9s. 5d. and there are still in circulation stamps to the value of £112 6s. 8d. During the year a satisfactory agreement was completed with the Philatelists Exchange Club for the

quarterly circulation of their Packets among the members of this Society. The arrangement has worked well and the finances have benefitted.

The Committee again records its thanks to Mr. Fernandez for his valuable work and to those members who have so regularly supported the Exchange Branch by their contributions to the Packets.

7. The Committee cannot report the exchange of Special Packets with other Philatelic Societies. This has been in past years a regular feature of the Society's activities, but although many efforts were made in this direction there was no Society willing to take one of our Special Packets for circulation. It can, however, be reported that the Packet entrusted to the East African Philatelic Society in 1928 was returned to Jamaica and broken up during the month of December, 1929, with net sales amounting to £5 0s. 3d.

It is remarkable that this Packet took 14 months to complete its circuit, but not surprising when it is realised that the territory covered was over one million square miles. This opportunity is taken to publicly thank the Exchange Supt. of the East African Philatelic Society for his work in connection with this Packet. The Committee also once again invites Philatelic Societies to undertake similar exchanges.

8 The revision of the Jamaica list of Postage Stamps, as shewn in Gibbons Catalogue, was concluded during the year by the Joint Committee of the Philatelists Exchange Club and this Society, with Mr. H. Cooke as Chairman. The list was submitted to Messrs. Gibbons, Ltd., but the recommendations of the Committee could not be carried out as previous to the receipt of the revised list the Catalogue for 1930 had been re-written and re-issued. We

are glad to record, however, that Messrs. Gibbons, Ltd., have expressed appreciation for the work done by the Committee.

9. On the night of September 27, 1929 the Society had its Annual Dinner in a dual manner. The members residing in England were invited to dine at the "Florence" Restaurant Piccadilly, at which function Mr. Gunter, the Hon. Secretary, presided; and those in Jamaica dined at the South Camp Road Hotel, where Mrs. Spooner, the President, presided. The dinner in London was unique in the history of the Society and served to bring together those members, who residing in England, are not able to join in this annual Function. It also gave the Society the opportunity of entertaining a few outstanding Philatelists of Great Britain who are known to be interested in the Society's welfare.

10. The Committee takes pleasure in reporting that during the Summer of 1929 the opportunity was taken to present to His Majesty the King the specially prepared copy of the book, "Jamaica, its Postal History, Postage Stamps and Postmarks." The gift was graciously accepted and acknowledged.

11. The Committee adopts this means to remind those members who have not yet purchased the book on "The Stamps and Postal History of Jamaica" that copies are still available and may be purchased from the Society's Librarian.

Through the courtesy of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., the book was entered at the Le Harve Exhibition and was awarded a Silver Medal, which handsome trophy was placed on show at Mr. Astley Clerk's Music Rooms.

12. In response to the invitation of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain to nominate a member of this Society for election to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, the Committee nominated

the Rev. C. S. Morton. The nomination will be considered at the Congress to assemble at Torquay on the 13th June. The Committee hopes that the nomination of Mr. Morton will not be treated like previous nominations, which were not even acknowledged by the Congress Committee. The Society will be represented at this Congress by Mr. L. C. C. Nicholson and Mr. G. W. Collett.

13. The Committee wishes to place on record its thanks to Messrs. Morton and Trivett, who kindly consented to represent the Society at the Birmingham Philatelic Congress, which was held from June 3rd to June 7th last year.

14. During the year the Committee was appealed to, by a member in New Zealand, for help in obtaining settlement for a parcel of stamps which had been entrusted to a collector in Jamaica. Every effort has been made to adjust the matter, but so far without satisfactory result. It is, however, expected that settlement will shortly be arrived at although not without considerable trouble, since the collector concerned is not a member of the Society.

15. Early in January rumours of an expected Air Mail Service from Jamaica, were circulated throughout the West Indies, and very shortly afterwards correspondents from the Islands and elsewhere, were sending self-addressed envelopes to various of our members to be mailed by the first flight from the Island. The expected service has not materialized, although on the 15th of January Capt. Holland arrived at Kingston in his Sea-plane. It is reported that he is connected with a movement that has for its object the establishing of an Air Mail Service from Jamaica. We wish the idea success and will give the movement our full support.

16. A new edition of the Jamaica Post Office Guide for 1930 was issued and following the usual yearly custom

the Committee presented copies to all members residing abroad.

17. Throughout the year several papers were read, and displays given, by the members at the monthly meetings. In this connection the Committee records with pleasure the ready help given by Mr. Mervin G. Palmer who, while on a short visit to Jamaica, heard of the Society's activities, joined its ranks as a Life Member, and delighted us with a very interesting paper. Mr. Clerk and the Rev. H. A. U. Powell have also earned the Committee's thanks for papers read.

18. The Committee has offered a Medal to be competed for at the forthcoming Berlin Philatelic Exhibition for the best exhibit of Jamaican Stamps. The Exhibition is scheduled to take place from the 12th to the 21st September, 1930, which gives members ample time to enter the competition.

19. The Committee again records its grateful thanks to Editors of Philatelic Magazines and Publishers, who so regularly continue to send us their publications and for their kind references to the Society. Special thanks are also extended to the Rev. C. S. Morton for assistance rendered to the Secretary in arranging for the Annual Dinner in London; to the London Stamp Club for the courtesy extended to the Secretary; to the St. Luke's Church Committee, Jamaica, for the continued use of their Church Hall in which the Society holds its meetings; to those members who have helped the Society by their active support, and to the Executive Officers who have spent much time and energy in co-operating to obtain the best results for the Society.

MILDRED E. SPOONER,

President.

G. C. GUNTER,

Hon. Secretary.



List of Members.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
ARIS, HON. GENERAL ENRIQUE	Consul for Guatemala, Kingston	DEMERCADO, H.	90 Hanover St., Kingston, Ja.
ARMSTRONG, REV. G. T.	The Rectory, Penrith Rd., Cross Rds., Ja.	DUFFUS, W. A.	Court's Office, Port Antonio, Ja.
BANCROFT, E. N.	Surveyor Generals Office, Kingston	DUNN, E. G.	Nathan & Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ja.
BAKER, MRS. J. H.	Morant Bay, Ja.	EDMONDS, F. S.	c/o John Crook, Kingston, Ja.
BENSON, J.	c/o Watts, Haddon Cambridge Rd., St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, England	ETHERINGTON, MRS. VIOLET E.	United Fruit Co., Port Antonio, Ja.
EICKNELL, MRS. L. B.	Rosebank, Retirement Crescent, Cross Roads, Ja.	FERNANDEZ, P. J.	P.O. Box, 158, Kingston, Ja.
BIRCH, CHAS. W.	Ja. Govt. Railway Kingston, Ja.	FINZI, JOHN	King Street, Kingston, Ja.
ELAND, EECOTT C.	Albinia, Mansfield "Crossbrook," Marlborough Rd., Dorset, England.	FLETCHER, R. H.	Postmaster for Jamaica, Kingston, Ja.
BRICKER, I. C.	Elora, Ont. Canada.	FRASER, MISS J. INA	Montego Bay, Ja.
CLARK, D. S. M.	Bank of Nova Scotia, St. Ann's Bay, Ja.	GAUNTLETT, H. G.	Resident Magistrate, Pt. Antonio, Ja.
CLARK, ERIC	c/o Robertson Stott & Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ja.	HAMMANN, F. S.	c/o Masonic Temple, Broad & Filbert Streets, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
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CHAMBERS, C. E. R.	c/o Dr. R. Grey, Half-way Tree, Ja.	HATTEN, CAPT. J. C.	10 Duke St., Kingston, Ja.
CONDELL, E. E.	Bank of Nova Scotia, Kingston, Ja.	HENRIQUES, E. C.	N. C. Henriques, Ltd., Kingston, Ja.
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CRUTCHLEY, DR. F. H.	Duke Street, Kingston, Ja.	HUDSON, MISS GWEN	New Hope, Little London, Ja.
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		JOSLEN, MRS. A. F.	Annotto Bay, Ja.

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MCCORMACK, R. C.	Salt River, Ja.	SCOTT, CHAS. E.	Nathan & Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ja.
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PERKINS, P.	Rifle Record & Pay- Office, Winchester, England.		
POWELL, REV. H. A. U.	P.O. Box, 243, Ash- ville, N.C., U.S.A.		

LIFE MEMBERS.

BARTLETT, REV. S. H.	P.O. Box 69, Lan- caster, Ohio, U.S.A.	BRAUN, RICHARD	Bel Retiro, Collins Green, Cross Rds.
BELLMAN, CAPT. J. F.	R.A.P.C. Camp, Cross Roads, Ja.	BRIGHAM, C. PLINY,	Greenport, Long Is- land, New York.
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		HUBERT LYMAN	Cambridge, Mass, U.S.A.
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COLLETT, G. W.	84 Jermyn Street, London, S.W. England	OBERLANDER, GUSTAV	Birkshire, Knitting Mills, Reading, U.S.A.
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LEWIS, Mrs. A. M.	Brumalla, Mande- ville, Jamaica.	WHITELEY, LEONARD	Passley Gardens, Pt. Antonio, Ja.
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MURRAY, Mrs. ALEXR.	San Jose, Costa Rica		

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EDWARDS, W.		C. C.	26 South Grove, Peckham, London, S.E. England.
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ANNUAL CASH STATEMENT JAMAICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY,
1st APRIL, 1929 TO 13TH APRIL, 1930.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1929				1930			
April 1. Cash in hand	0	1	11	April 13. Miscellaneous	11	14	7½
Bal. in Bank £52	5	2		Stationery	1	5	8
Less error in				New Issue Service	10	3	4
late Treasurer's				Annual Dinner			
A/Cs.	34	2	2	London	14	17	0
	18	3	0	Dinner A/c.			
1930				Jamaica	9	15	4
April 13. Miscellaneous	0	5	0	Postage	3	8	6½
Subscriptions	7	19	6	Jca. Philatelist			
Entrance Fees	1	13	0	No. 3.	24	3	11
Life Members Subs.	16	18	0	Handbook A/c.	1	8	0
Packet Earnings	12	5	4½	P. O. Guides	0	10	9
New Issue Service	13	3	2	Cash in Bank	34	6	5
Jca. Philatelist No. 3	34	5	8	Cash in Hand	1	18	0½
Handbook A/c.	5	9	0				
Subscriptions to Din-							
ner in Jamaica	3	8	0				
	£113	11	7½		£113	11	7½

Audited and found correct,.

(Sgd.) E. M. CLARK,
 Hon. Treasurer.

(Sgd.) C. W. BIRCH, }
 (Sgd.) CHAS. E. SCOTT. } Hon. Auditors.

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existing, or as the same may be modi-
fied or added to from time to time.

I enclose the sum of.....shillings,
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and.....being balance
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(Signed)*.....

Full Address.....

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Date.....

Proposed by.....

Seconded by.....

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