

# The Jamaica Philatelist



## OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE Jamaica Philatelic Society

(Founded April 14th, 1920)  
CIRCULATED FREE OF CHARGE.

EDITOR - MR. ASTLEY CLERK.

5TH YEAR.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, JUNE 1931.

No. 5.

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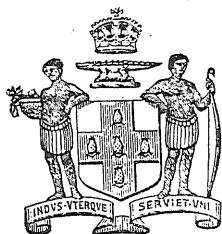
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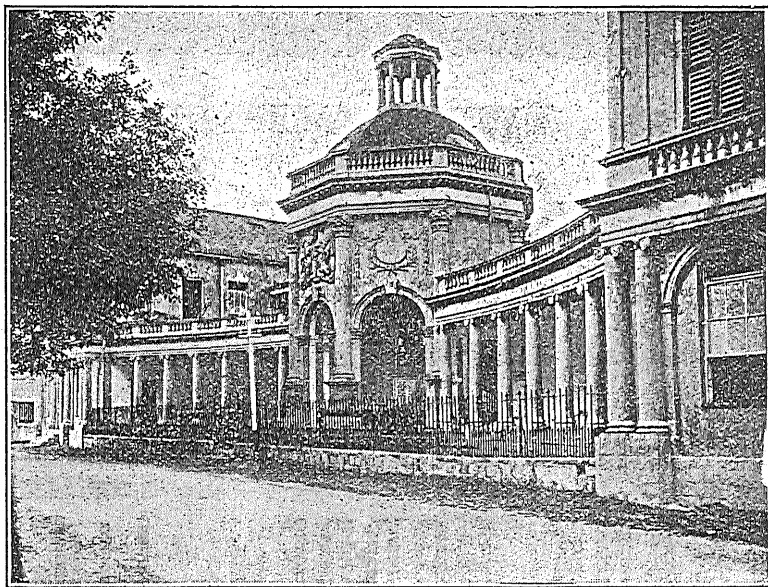


# The Jamaica Philatelist.

5TH YEAR

JUNE 1931.

NO. 5



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## The Jamaica Philatelist.

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

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

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

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### Editorial Perfs.

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#### AN UNKNOWN JAMAICAN VARIETY.

It is not often we have the pleasure of chronicling something new about the stamps of Jamaica, but as we go to Press we are advised by our friend Mr. H. C. Cooke, that a very rare variety of the bi-chrome Llandoverly Falls 1d. stamps has been shown to him, viz., a vertical pair imperforate between. Mr. Cooke has described this variety in a communication sent to the "Philatelic Trader," the Official Organ of the Philatelic Traders' Society and with characteristic courtesy he sends us a clipping from that magazine which we gratefully acknowledge and reproduce for the benefit of our readers.

"The writer was voluntarily and courteously given the opportunity, to see and examine a pair of Jamaican stamps, that provided variety of which he had not seen or heard before. The item is in the possession of a prominent practising lawyer at Kingston who stated that as a boy at school, he obtained and placed it in a

collection then in the making. As time passed and the claims of business pressed, he lost interest, gave up collecting, put his collection away and only recently re-discovered it.

The piece is a vertical pair of the bi-chrome Llandoverly Falls, imperforate between. The format of the sheets of those stamps was, 5 horizontal by 12 vertical subjects, the whole enclosed by a white margin about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in width. The pair seen is from the bottom of the sheet, i.e., from rows 11 and 12, and the variety was created through omission by the operator, to perforate the lines between those rows, and between the last row and the margin, so that the lower member of the pair is not separable from the margin in the usual manner, i.e., by perforation. It may reasonably be deduced that the particular sheet gave existence to five such pairs.

Unfortunately the piece is not in the finest condition, it is sound and unused, but has been attacked by that pernicious pest, the brown mould that

is the bane of all stamp collectors in the tropics."

#### AIR MAILS.

Our remarks in the No. 4 issue of the Jamaica Philatelist, deploring the fact that Jamaica was left out in the cold so far as an air mail service was concerned, appears to have had some effect on the postal authorities of the Island, and this year we are able to congratulate the people of Jamaica on the very efficient air service that is maintained by the Pan American Airways Ltd. between Jamaica and Miami, on the North, and Cristobal, Canal Zone on the South.

This excellent Service proves the subject of a most informative article in the "Air Mail Collector" for July, 1931, from the pen of Mr. Harry E. <sup>Huber</sup> ~~Huber~~, that prolific writer on postal and philatelic matters connected with the West Indies.

In connection with the present Air service it is difficult to understand why the rate for postage from Jamaica to the United States is so much higher than the rate on air letters from the Great Republic to Jamaica. The question has often been put to us from various quarters as to why this difference exists, but we have confessed our inability to answer it with any degree of certainty. We have suggested that the reason might be found in the fact that the Government of Jamaica have given the contract for outgoing air mail from Jamaica to America, to Caribbean Airways Ltd., and this Company have made an arrangement with Pan American Airways, Inc., whereby the latter Company carries on the Air Mail service until such time as Caribbean Airways are able to maintain the service with their own machines. By this arrange-

ment, which is acceptable to the Government, the Postmaster for Jamaica is authorized to collect the fees with respect to the carriage of the Mails and hand over the same to the Caribbean Airways Ltd.

It, therefore, seems to follow that, since the Pan American Airways Ltd. actually carry the Mails, they must be paid for their services from such fees, but as the Air Mail Contract is with the Caribbean Airways Ltd., this Coy. must also be receiving some part of the Air fee for their responsibility, or shall we say, the honour of being named as Air Mail Contractors to the Government of Jamaica! Thus the people of the Island are called upon to pay more postage on their Air letters than would obviously be the case were the Government to insist on the Mail Contract being given to the Company which is so well constituted to carry out the Service so efficiently performed by the Planes of that highly organised Company Pan American Airways, Limited which has so ably demonstrated its ability to serve Jamaica with a 100 per cent. Air Mail and passenger service while the Planes of the Government Contractors Caribbean Airways, Limited, lie idle at the Company's Air Port in the harbour of Kingston.

#### AIR GREETINGS TO OUR MEMBERS.

By the 1st Air Mail to leave Jamaica for Miami on the 12th December, 1930, our Secretary sent the Society's Greetings to members residing abroad. Although all the letters were not acknowledged many appreciative replies were received.

The greetings addressed to England were delivered there on the 19th December, only eight days after leaving the Island. The quickest delivery of

Mail previous to this was 13 to 14 days, so the advantage of using the Air Mails has been fully demonstrated in this delivery.

But apart from this very important fact, we are pleased with the assurance of at least four of our members in England that the first flight letters by the Jamaica Air Mail, gave them great pleasure especially as the covers made fine additions to their respective collections.

One or two of the members reciprocated by sending us covers by the 1st Official Air Mail from England for Jamaica. This left England on the 13th January, 1931, and letters were delivered to us on 28th ~~February~~ <sup>January</sup>! Not such a good shewing as the first flight letters from Jamaica. But what concerns us more than the time occupied by the transit of the Mail is the high rate charged for postage, viz., 1/1½ per ½ oz. as compared with the Mailing fee of 8d. from Jamaica. Can any reader tell us why the higher rate is charged?

#### THE LATEST THAT IS LATE. . .

"Hope deferred maketh the heart sick" is indeed true, but the fault is often the heart's for, if that important member would not be so impatient (this really is the root of the evil) there would be no sickness. In our last issue, we announced the early coming of a couple of new Jamaica Stamps. Well, these have come, but, paradoxical as it is, they have not come. We mean that these three new local issues have arrived, and are in the safe-keeping of Stamp Commissioner Manton, but, he having been taught caution, will not permit them to see light until their brother denominations are exhausted. We are not going to quarrel with the S. C., rather,

we commend him, for if there is one thing more detestable than another to us as specialists, it is, the keeping in stock by any post office of two or three issues of the same denomination, and doling them out to customers *a la* patterns. Let us then exercise a little more patience, and, although the constant use of the old timers does make some of us irritable, the old must go and the new is sure to come.

#### MARRIED. . .

Of course you have heard of Gibbons (1856) and of Lincoln (1860) too. The latter was one of the oldest established Stamp firms in London; but something serious has happened, Gibbons proposed to Lincoln, Lincoln accepted Gibbons, and to-day they are safely and wisely married. Congrats. to the bride and her groom; they will make an excellent pair.

#### RARITIES. . .

From *Stamp Collecting* (May 30 31) "America reviving. . . Germany still active. . . France philatelically strong. . . Austria faces the future. . . Flourishing Czechoslovakia. . . Holland stands firm. . ." and, would you believe it, never a word about this clean sunshine island of ours. Really, we are afraid English philatelists (or must we confine it to Journalists) prefer foreign things. Well! well! shall we learn how to earn their respects?

#### CONGRATULATIONS.

We heartily congratulate Honorary Member, Mr. L. C. C. Nicholson on his winning, at the Berlin Philatelic Exhibition the Medal offered by this Society for "the best exhibition of the stamps of Jamaica."

A similar Medal was competed for

by Mr. Nicholson at the London Exhibition in 1923 and at New York in 1926. Mr. Nicholson's collection was in its infancy in 1923 and he was beaten at London by another of our Honorary Members the Rev. C. S. Morton.

Mr. Nicholson's perseverance has been amply rewarded by the winning of the Society's prize at Berlin last year, and his appreciation of the Medal is well described in his own words. "It is really a lovely thing and has been much admired by all who have seen it. It is beautifully engraved and I prize it more than the other four medals which I have won with my Jamaica collection. Please thank your Committee firstly for their generosity in donating the Medal, and secondly for their pleasure at my winning it. Your Committee will doubtless be glad to hear that owing to our continuous "Jamaica" campaign dealers, who ten years ago never sold a Jamaican stamp, now complain that they cannot get enough good items to supply the ever increasing demand for the stamps of the Island."

We also congratulate Life Member Mr. L. O. Trivett, J.P., F.R.P.S.L, of Nottingham, who has been again elected Hon. President of the Nottingham Philatelic Society.

Mr. Trivett is a keen specialist of the Stamps of Jamaica and in his collection are items that illustrate what it means to be a specialist—items of great rarity and in the finest possible condition.

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#### APPRECIATION.

We are always pleased to acknowledge the appreciation of those who enjoy reading the Jamaica Philatelist,

and when such appreciation leads to a reader joining our ranks it naturally follows that our satisfaction is greatly increased. Here is a copy of what was written last September by one of our valued advertisers in the No. 4 issue:

"I have pleasure in enclosing herewith payment for my advertisement. It is not necessary for one to congratulate your Society in its verile policy. You have been in the past so frequently the recipient of bouquets in this respect.

Although not a collector of Jamaican stamps myself I count among my philatelic friends most of the leading specialists this side of the water, and I have come to the conclusion that I ought to be a member of your Society. Could you put me up at your next meeting to rectify this deplorable omission? Further may I close with an expression of appreciation of the contents of your last number, the perusal of which was not only instructive but very enjoyable. I hope that in the not too distant future it will be possible for me to pay you all a visit and attend one of your meetings."

Need we say how glad we shall be to see the writer and to welcome him to Jamaica!

We may be pardoned if we quote from two others of the many letters of appreciation received. The Postmaster for Jamaica in congratulating the Society on the No. 4 issue wrote as follows:

"It is a credit to the Society and a splendid reflection of the energy of those responsible for its production. Every article in it is full of interest and well worth reading. The get-up and arrangement of the magazine is something to be admired."



On the same subject another correspondent wrote:

"The No. 4 of 'the Jamaica Philatelist' is I think even better than its predecessors. It is a fine effort every year and Jamaica is the only colony that can boast of an Annual Philatelic Journal. Why don't you sell it? I would willingly pay 2/6 a year for my copy."

This is high praise and we are encouraged by the good words; but we will not ask our friends to pay for their copy—their appreciation is all we desire and so long as the Magazine continues to take its place in the Philatelic world, so long shall we continue the publication and its free issue.

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#### VALE.

Under the heading, "Passing of a Great Philatelist," *Stamp Collecting* for March 28, 1931, announced the death of Mr. W. Dorning Becton, late President of the Royal Philatelic Society. His death occurred at Titherington, near Macclesfield about the middle of March.

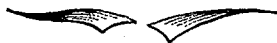
The loss of so prominent a philatelist must be keenly felt in philatelic circles. Not the least among which is the Jamaica Philatelic Society, which was honoured by Mr. Becton in 1929 when he accepted Honorary membership.

Mr. Becton was a Specialist in the stamps of Jamaica and his love for scientific philately made him a student of no mean order, leading him to form several other specialized collections. Chief among these were the stamps of Greece which gained high honours at philatelic Exhibitions all over the world.

Mr. Becton was a Solicitor by profession and joined the Royal Philatelic Society many years ago becoming later a member of the Council. He served upon the Expert Committee up to within a few days of his death, giving it the benefit of his experience and extensive philatelic knowledge.

Philately in general has reason to mourn the loss of such an active worker, and the Royal Philatelic Society in particular will remember Mr. Becton as one of its most prominent philatelic students and be grateful for his leadership of the Society while its President for the short period he was privileged to hold that distinguished Office.

The Jamaica Philatelic Society, in common with other kindred Societies, mourns the loss of Mr. Becton and tenders to his relatives as well as to the Royal Society its sincere sympathy.



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# Jamaica "Specimen" Stamps.

By L. C. C. NICHOLSON.

In our "Jamaica Philatelist" No. 3, for June 1929, I gave a list of all the "specimen" stamps of Jamaica then known to me.

During the last two years several more have come to light, chiefly owing to my having seen those in the collection of H. M. King George V.

I have therefore re-written the list, and brought it fully up-to-date, from

which it will be seen that they now total ~~150~~ 176.

I propose (with the consent of the Editor) to give a few notes each year, mentioning any additions or alterations to this list, so that any collectors who are interested can keep the list up-to-date. The stamps are all perforated unless otherwise stated, and the word "SPECIMEN" is in *black* ink unless noted otherwise.

ISSUE.	TYPE OF SPECIMEN.	SIZE IN M.M.	STAMPS KNOWN.	NUMBER.
Pine	<i>Serif letters (with full stop)</i>	20 x 2½	1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. 1/-	6
" (Imperf.)	<i>Thin Sans-serif letters</i>	14½ x 2½	1/-	1
Pine	Very large block letters across two stamps.	29 x 5	1d. 3d. 6d. 1/-	4
" (Imperf.)	Heavy block letters.	15 x 2½	1d. 2d. 4d. 6d. 1/-	5
"	" " "	do.	1d. 6d. 1/-	3
" {stamp print- ed double}	" " "	do.	1/-	1
"	Medium " " " } <i>HANDSTAMPED.</i>	18 x 3½	4d.	1
"	Small " " "	15½ x 1½	1d. 2d. 3d. 6d. 1/-	5
"	do. (green ink)	do.	6d. 1/-	2
"	Small serif letters	15 x 1½	3d.	1
"	"	16½ x 1½	3d.	1
" (Imperf.)	Tall thin " " "	"	1/-	1
"	Manuscript.	"	1d. 2d. 3d. 1/-	4
"	" (red ink)	"	1/-	1
Crown C.C.	<i>Thin Sans-serif letters.</i>	14½ x 2½	½d. 1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. 5/-	7
Crown C. C.	Small block letters	15½ x 1½	½d. 1d. 2d. 3d.	4
"	Medium " " "	24 x 3	1d. 2d. 4d. 1/- 5/-	5
"	(handstamped)	"	"	"
"	Tall thin serif letters.	"	6d.	1
"	Small " " "	16 x 1½	1d.	1
"	<del>Sans-serif</del>	<del>15 x 2</del>	<del>1d. 3d.</del>	<del>2</del>
"	Manuscript	"	4d. 6d. 2/- 5/-	4
"	Perforated across the stamp	"	½d. 1d.	2
"	The word "CANCELLED"	17½ x 1	2d. 3d. 6d.	3
" (Imperf.)	" " "	do.	4d.	2
Crown C.A.	Thin Sans-serif letters.	14½ x 2½	½d. 1d. (Rose) 2d. (Grey) 2d. (Slate) 3d. 4d. 6d. (Yellow) 6d. (Orange)	8
"	Small serif letters.	16 x 1½	1d. (Rose)	1
Key Plate	Thin Sans-serif letters.	14½ x 2½	1d. 2d. 2½d.	3
Llandoverly (Red)	" " "	13½ x 2½	1d. (reading down)	1
Llandoverly (Black & Red)	" " "	14 x 2½	1d. ( do. do. )	1

ISSUE.	TYPE OF SPECIMEN.	SIZE IN M.M.	STAMPS KNOWN. c/f	NUMBER. 79
1st Arms C.A.	Thin Sans-serif letters.	14½ x 2½	½d. 1d. 2½d. 5d.	4
" M.C.A.	" " "	15 x 2	1d. 5d.	2
2nd " "	" " "	14 x 2½	½d. (green) 1d. (Red) 2½d. (blue) 6d. 5/-	5
Victoria "	" " "	do.	3d. (pur. on yel.) 4d. (blk. on yel.) 4d. (red on yel.) 6d. (pur.) 1/- (blk. on green) 2/- (pur. on blue)	6
Edward George, M.C.A.	" " "	do.	2d.	1
" " "	" " "	do.	1d. 1½d. 2d. 2½d. 3d. (on yel.) 3d. (on lemon) 6d. 2/- 5/-	9
" Script C.A.	" " " in red	do.	4d. 1/- (green back) 6d. 1/- (olive back)	3
" " "	Small block letters	14½ x 2½	½d.	1
" " "	Perforated in semi-circle	15½ x 1½	1d. 1½d. 9d. (all upwards)	3
* " " "	(Handstamped in purple.)	15 x 2	6d.	1
Pictorial, M.C.A.	Thin Sans-serif letters	14½ x 2½	½d. 1d. (down) 2d. (up) 4d. (up)	4
" " "	" " "	14 x 2½	2½d. 1/- 2/- 3/- 5/-	5
" " "	" " " in red	do.	10/- (up)	1
" " "	" " "	15 x 2½	3d.	1
" " "	" " "	15 x 2	1½d. (down)	1
* " " "	Medium Serif letters	do.	1d. 5/-	2
Pictorial Script C.A.	(Handstamped in purple.)	14½ x 2½	½d. 1½d. (up) 2d. (down) 4d. (down)	4
" " "	" " " in red	14 x 2½	2½d.	1
" " "	" " "	do.	10/- (up)	1
" " "	" " "	15 x 2½	3d.	1
" " "	" " "	15½ x 1½	1d. (down) 5/-	2
" " "	" " "	13½ x 2½	1/- 2/- 3/-	3
" " "	" " " in red	13½ x 3	6d.	1
* " " "	(Handstamped in purple.)	15 x 2	½d. 1½d. 2d. 2½d. 3d. 1/- 2/- 3/- 10/-	9
Slavery M.C.A. }	" " "	14½ x 2½	6d. (up)	1
Slavery Script C.A. }	" " "	do.	6d. (down)	1
4th War	" " "	do.	½d. 3d.	2
Child Welfare	Sans-serif letters, with full stop (in red)	12 x 2½	½d. 1d. 2½d.	3
Thick Officials	Thin Sans-serif letters	14½ x 2½	½d. 1d. 2d.	3
Fiscals (Pine)	Small serif letters	15½ x 1½	1d.	1
" (C.A.)	Perforated across the stamp		1d.	1
" (no wmk)	Small serif letters	15½ x 1½	1½d. (on blue) 3d. (on lilac)	3
" " "	Very large block letters, across two stamps.	29 x 5	1/- 3d. (on blue)	1
" " "	Perforated across the stamp.		3d. ( " " )	1
" " "	Medium block letters, (tall)	20 x 2½	1/- 5/- 10/-	3
" " "	Medium block letters, (square)	18 x 2½	1/-	1
" " "	Manuscript (red ink)		1/	1
Telegraphs	Thin Sans-serif letters.	14½ x 2½	3d. (C.A.) 1/- (on white) 1/- (on bleuté)	3

# British Stamps used in Jamaica

By H. COOKE.

Controversial correspondence, relative to the time when these stamps were prescribed for use in Jamaica, has been engaged in with the publishers of the Gibbons catalogue. The point has never been finally settled, it should be, as it is of interest to collectors of the stamps of Jamaica, who, following the trend of modern collecting, desire to acquire reliable information and knowledge, of the postal history of the country selected for philatelic activity, even though certain stamps of some of its issues may not be readily available. Covers with these stamps from Jamaica are most uncommon, but if and when any do offer, it is necessary to have knowledge of them, to be able to determine whether the possible acquisition is desirable.

The Gibbons catalogue 1931 edition, publishes an entirely new and very excellent list of these stamps used in Jamaica, but its value is impaired by the note with which it is closed, viz., "The use of British stamps in Jamaica after August, 1860, was **unauthorised.**" At its face value, that is definite, positive statement of fact.

Readers of the "J. P." 1929 edition and this, may remember that in the former, was an article on the subject by the present writer, that placed the period of authorised use as terminated 6th May, 1862. Intrigued by the Gibbons statement, he wrote asking for the authority on which it is made, and has been informed that:—

- (1) Data set out in the Jamaica Handbook is conclusive.
- (2) Jamaica had no right to con-

tinue use of the stamps, against the specific instructions of the Postmaster General of Great Britain, (as)

- (3) Postage stamps are in effect a kind of Government security, (and)
- (4) Use of the stamps against the wish of the Government that issued them, was ultra vires.

It is obvious that of these four claims, all but one express opinion. The second only, makes in part and effect a statement of fact, but the correspondence exchanged has failed to set out when, where or how those alleged instructions were made and conveyed, presumably to the Government of Jamaica. The writer, with some small knowledge of the subject, has been unable to discover them, and does not believe in their existence, for the reason that the Postmaster General, Great Britain in at least one letter, implicitly recognised and admitted the independence of the Government of Jamaica. It is therefore most improbable, that he would have ventured to invoke retort and scathing rebuke, by attempt to issue instructions to a Government quite outside of his control, despite this modern claim for his insouciance.

Examination of the four points and of the grounds stated for them, indicates that:—

- (1) There is nothing whatever in the Jamaica Handbook that, in agreement with Gibbons or otherwise, definitely fixes termination of use. There is cor-

respondence from the PMG. G.B. to the effect that, he would not consent and objected to use, continued after transfer of the Jamaica Post Office to control of the local Government, and as that transfer was effected on 1st August 1860, his consent was withdrawn at the close of business on 31st July, 1860. The Gibbons statement extends the period to 31st August of that year.

- (2) The PMG. G.B. had no authority to issue, and did not issue instructions of any kind to the Government of Jamaica. That Government at that time, by Order of the Crown in Council, had been and then was properly constituted as Responsible, and therefore was not subject to dictation in its domestic affairs, by the P.M.G. G.B. or any other officer of the Imperial Government.
- (3) Regard of postage stamps as a kind of government security, is optimism not warranted by general experience. The Post Office Department provides the machinery by which they may be used. Its regulations stipulate that it accepts no responsibility. Use of a stamp on a letter or packet does not secure nor ensure its delivery, does not guarantee redress against damage or loss, nor, in instance of complete failure, is refund of the value of the stamp used and lost, obtainable. Conversely, care is exercised to ensure delivery when a stamp is not used, the letter or packet is mailed without prepayment. What does the

stamp secure to the purchaser?

- (4) Use of British stamps in Jamaica, was covered by the legislation that introduced them in 1858, and as that legislation remained extant until repealed in May, 1862, the term "ultra vires" in relation to use "after August, 1860," is meaningless, has not and cannot have rational application prior to May, 1862.

Those replies to Messrs. Gibbons, are based on the following readily ascertainable facts:—

- (1) British stamps were introduced into Jamaica by the P.M.G. G.B. for postal purposes, while he exercised control through a resident deputy, over the Jamaica Post Office. Use of them for postage from and within the Island, *was legalized and enforced under penalty*, by notice published by the Deputy under date of 7th May, 1858, and by Imperial Treasury Warrant dated 9th November, 1858, published 10th December, 1858, for effect on 1st February, 1859.
- (2) Those ordinances were never repealed by the P.M.G. G.B., his Deputy, or other officer of the Imperial Government.
- (3) Control of the Jamaica Post Office, with all extant legal measures to operate and administer it, passed on 1st August, 1860, to the independent local Government of the Island, when its nominee directly and solely under its control, was installed as Postmaster for Jamaica.
- (4) Thereby, use of the stamps continued after 31st July, 1860, was covered by existing legis-

lation, was legal until prohibited by notice of the Postmaster for Jamaica, dated 6th May, 1862.

If success has attended the effort to state lucidly, an orderly progression of indisputable, historical, directly relevant events, it will have been made clear that:—

- (1) The Gibbons statement purporting to be fact, is not that.
- (2) It is opinion that refuses to recognise, that repudiates "after August, 1860," the same and still extant law that it admits was right and proper, when promulgated in 1858. It denies legality to action "after August, 1860," made and enforced under the same unmodified and still effective law, that it records as of legal status from 1858 onwards.
- (3) Its sets up as paramount, as substantial enough to override the law and Constitution of the Island, hitherto unpublished correspondence of the P.M.G. G.B. In other words, the Gibbons opinion gives greater weight and value to that correspondence, than it is prepared to accord to legislation, sustained by authority created and devised, by and from an Order of the Crown in Council.
- (4) It extends by one month the term of consent to use, fixed by the correspondence to which it attaches such inordinate importance.

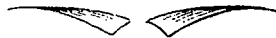
Messrs. Gibbons appear to be endowed with supreme power, as in order to give that most extraordinary importance to the correspondence, thy set aside as negligible, authority derived directly from the Crown, and

are able as well to vary the intent of the former at will. The cause for that variation appears to be:—Two lots of letters prepaid with G.B. stamps, mailed from Jamaica in August 1860, were accepted and delivered at London without taxation:—but recognition as of equal importance is denied by them, to exactly similar complaisance given to a letter, similarly prepaid, mailed and delivered in March-April, 1862. If, as Messrs. Gibbons in effect contend, dissent by the P.M.G. G.B. to use continued after transfer of control, meant with effective authority behind it "Refusal to allow," that that was dominant enough to supercede, and did supercede the then extant law, it is clear that that position was not one of decision, was not maintained by the P.M.G., G.B., for the reason that the foregoing is positive evidence, that thrice it was wavered in by him, and the second and third occasions are separated by widely different dates. They, unwittingly perhaps, recognise that condition by employ of the first two of those vacillations, to manipulate the period of consent to extension by one month; for some obscure reason they ignore the third, which, by the same parity, would extend the period to March-April, 1862; and on that manipulation publish a statement of fact (?) to the philatelic world. Behold a paradox, an "oxymoron," but is it, can it be that coming from Gibbons? still in one phase of the theory they propound, that dissent is mighty enough to extinguish then existent law, and in the next it is weakly capable of manipulation by them. Surely the firm of Gibbons is all powerful, or that dissent was and is of little value, opposed as it was to existing law and properly constituted authority.

Messrs. Gibbons cite two covers with G.B. stamps from Jamaica; reproductions of which appear on page 35 of the Jamaica Handbook; to help established the fact (?) that use of the stamps "after August, 1860, was unauthorised." One of these dates in August, 1864, need not be considered, it is not in dispute, as that use was sixteen months after prohibition had been pronounced, by the Postmaster for Jamaica by his notice of 6th May, 1862. *The one and only other*, is offered as providing evidence that conclusively controverts the law; the action taken thereon in the distant past by some unknown person, responsible or not, negatives the law, the law is not the decisive factor by which that action may be determined to have been right or wrong; it is the action that decides the ability of the law. Truly an amazingly rare specimen of inverted reasoning, if reason it is. Incidentally, the evidence provided by that single cover, may be argued

logically to controvert the claim made for it. Of itself it is therefore inconclusive, even if such flimsy evidence and isolated instance reasonably could be accepted, as conclusive negation of then existing law.

The detail offered here has been submitted to Messrs. Gibbons, but they in their wisdom have refused to entertain it wholly or in part, and have stated intention to adhere to the catalogue statement already quoted. Interested readers should experience little difficulty, to appraise that statement at its proper worth, themselves decide whether it has the sanction of history legal or political, is made on basis that has intelligent coherence, or coherence at all. The opportunity at the same time exists, to explore the merits or demerits of the writer's argument that 6th May, 1862, is the date that terminated the period of authorised use of these stamps in Jamaica.





# Dated Postmarks on Early Jamaican Stamps.

By L. C. C. NICHOLSON.

Every now and again someone shows me an early Jamaican stamp with a dated postmark on it instead of an obliteration number.

The usual remark is:—"This must be scarce, as it is the first one I have seen."

They are certainly not common, but what is the *reason* why the obliteration mark was not used? Most people say: "Oh—The Postmaster or Postmistress was careless, and used the wrong handstamp."

Now personally, I do not believe this, and my belief is borne out by several covers in my collection on which the date did not show clearly when stamped, and the Postmaster or Postmistress has carefully filled in the missing portion with pen and ink. This shows that they were not careless in their work.

The answer to this problem is as follows:—The date-stamp is only found on the postage stamps *when they had no obliteration to use*.

The next question is naturally:—"When did this happen?"

It happened several times, and the most important occasion was in October 1862.

We read in the "Jamaica Handbook," (P. 201) that on or about 1st November, 1862 all the numbers from A38 to A59 inclusive were reallocated.

How was this reallocation done?

I cannot conceive that the P. M. for Jamaica sent orders to each office to exchange with another one, as this would cause endless confusion, and he would not know when they had all done so.

I think that the obvious way was to ask the custodian of each of these P. Os. to send his or her obliterator to Kingston, and when they had all come in, they were sent out again in the revised order.

This would take I should imagine about a fortnight, and during this period they were probably instructed to cancel the postage stamps with their *circular* date stamp.

The following is a list of the P.Os. concerned, showing their *original* obliteration number, and the type of date stamp\* that each one was using at this time:—

A39 Falmouth	P3	A48 Hope Bay	P2
A40 Flint		A49 Lilliput	P3
River	P4	A51 Lucea	P2a
A41 Gayle	P3	A52 Manchion-	
A42 Golden		eal	P4
Spring	P2	A53 Mande-	
A43 Gordon		ville	P3
Town	P2	A54 May Hill	P1
A44 Goshen	P4	A55 Mile Gully	P3
A45 Grange		A56 Moneague	P4
Hill	P4	A57 Montego	
A46 Green Is-		Bay	P4
land	P4	A59 Morant	
A47 Highgate	P4	Bay	P1

A38 (Ewarton), A50 (Little River), and A58 (Montpelier) were all closed at this period, and these obliterations were in all probability already at Kingston P.O.

All the dated copies I have seen were used during the last fortnight of October 1862, and I have the following in my collection (all naturally Pines):—

\*See Jamaica Handbook (Page 195).

8. APR. 1865;

Lilliput—October 1862 (day of month off the stamp).

Montego Bay—23rd October, 1862, and 27th October, 1862.

Morant Bay—24th October, 1862.

I have also seen Mile Gully, 24th October 1862.

The other occasions were when individual P.Os. had either broken or lost their obliterator (most likely the former) and were waiting for a new one.

These new ones were never exactly the same type, so that dated copies are most useful for ascertaining the dates when the old obliterator went out of use, and when the new one came into use.

The following is a list of the changes:—

ANNOTTO BAY (A23) from Type "H" to Type "M," about 1876.

(P4) I have never seen any dated copies.

DRY HARBOUR (A36) from Type "H" to Type "L," about November, 1860.

(P3) The Postmaster did not use his date-stamp, but wrote the number "36" on the stamps with pen and ink.

I have several Pines marked thus.

FALMOUTH (A38) from Type "H" to Type "N," about 1880 or 1881.

(P4) I have the following:—20. Apr. 1881; 17 June 1881; 5 Sept. 1881. 1881.

MILE GULLY (A54) from Type "H" to Type "J," early in 1863.

(P3) I have several and have seen: 8 July 1863; 24 June 1864; 24 Oct.

1864; 24 Jan. 1865; 9 July 1865; 24 Oct. 1865.

MONTEGO BAY (A56) from Type "H" to Type "K," about 1876.

(P4) I have never seen any dated copies.

OCHO RIOS (A60) from Type "H" to Type "M," about 1875.

(P4) I have never seen any dated copies.

SAVANNA-LA-MAR (A75) from Type "H" to Type "L," early in 1861.

(P4) I have <sup>two</sup> ~~one~~ and have seen:—  
7. MAR. 1861. 18. SEPT. 1861.  
23 May 1861; 7 Nov. 1861; 12 June 1862; 23 July 1862; 23 Sept. 1862.

SPANISH TOWN (A76) from Type "H" to Type "O," about 1874.

(P4) I have never seen any dated copies.

I have not included the changes of A53, A58 or A79, as the Post Offices appear to have been closed with the original obl iterators, and reopened or transferred with the new types.

The Postmaster at Mile Gully (Henry Senior) seems to have been particularly unlucky, as he had to give up A55 obliterator in October 1862 and use his date-stamp for about a fortnight, then when he got A54 in its place about 1st November 1862, he soon broke it, as we find him using his date-stamp again in <sup>FEB.</sup> ~~July~~ 1863 for <sup>three</sup> ~~over~~ <sup>two</sup> years! It was left to one of his successors to finish off the new A54, which he got about the end of 1865, as the old date-stamp appears on the stamps again from March 1883 to May 1886.

## Our First Water Marks.

BY ASTLEY CLERK.

In 1860, Jamaica's first regular stamps saw light, and are known as the Pineapples, taking their name from the watermark. This watermark was evidently chosen by the designer, Sir Charles Darling, probably, because the fruit had already appeared on the Coat of Arms designed for us by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1672, or, more likely, because the delicious fruit it represents, grew in such abundance as to warrant its being ranked as one of our national symbols.

It is said that the Pineapple is not indigenous to our soil, although I have never seen or heard a reason for such an assertion, and, the fact that the fruit was found by Columbus and his crew in Jamaica at the time of the discovery, rather proves to the contrary. If it ever did come from Brazil, which land is said to be the birthplace of the pineapple, it is very likely that it was brought over by some Indian fishermen of that country who had been blown across to some of the nearer West Indian Islands, from whence the fruit may have found its way to Jamaica. Granting that, Jamaica cannot claim the distinction of being the original exporter of this luscious fruit to Europe, that honour being accorded to Barbados, for Evelyn, in his Diary mentions tasting a pineapple from our sister island at the table of Charles II. of England. So highly was the first fruit thought of that the seeds were planted and after fruiting, a picture, a copy of which can now be seen at the Royal Horticultural Society of London, represent-

ing His Majesty's Gardener, Mr. Rose, presenting him with the first pineapple grown in England, was painted. Some historians state that this is the earliest account of the pineapple in England, others assert that some were sent as a present to the Protector Cromwell, and if this is so, then it is quite certain that Jamaica was the original exporter of the fruit to England. One of the commonest things in "Ye olde Dayes" was for London fruiterers to keep pineapples, which they *rented* out to rich people for luncheon, dinners, etc.

It is, however, generally granted that the pineapple, as we know it, introduced in 1690 by the Earl of Portland from Holland, was not cultivated in England till 1712.

Jamaica, however, if not the original home (?) of the plant, produces the finest quality and in great quantity. A field of pineapples is indeed a pretty picture.

The watermark demonstrates the fact that Jamaica is an agricultural country, and her physical features prove that she is distinctly so. No one examining these stamps and observing the pineapple watermark, should wonder where Jamaica is situated, for being a distinctly tropical fruit, it must, or should suggest that we are to be found in that portion of the globe known as the tropics.

There are several varieties of pineapples, the two principal Jamaica ones being, The Cowboy, a rather squatty fruit, and the Sugar Loaf, much taller than the Cowboy and very sweet. Readers in the United Kingdom, might

have noticed, as they move about their country, that several of the doors and gates of the old nobility, as well as their Crests, carry a Pineapple, a sure sign that the owners originally were connected with Jamaica, a fact which was much thought of in those days of old.

Between the issues of the 3d. pine of 1863 and the 3d. Crown C.C. of 1872 occurred, on the 11th of October, 1865, the Riot of Morant Bay, incited mainly by the increased taxation on imported breadstuffs fomented by the baneful influence of the House of Assembly, and the constant bickering of Governor Eyre with the members of the House. Almost the entire vestry of St. Thomas-in-the-East, which was that day in session, were butchered, after the reading of the Riot Act, by an infuriated people. The Imperial Troops and the Jamaica Maroons had to be called to the assistance of the Volunteers, who, unfortunately, had been overpowered at the very outset by the Rioters. Marshal Law was proclaimed and within a week, the rising, similar to many that have graced the pages of English history, was stamped out. George William Gordon, a man, and Member of the House, termed a martyr by some and a rebel by others, was hanged, by order of a court constituted by Brigd. General Nelson for inciting the people to riot.

In reviewing the case, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, (London) wrote, as is to be found in a reproduction of Fletcher's life to George Gordon, "on this evidence, Mr. Gordon might just as well have been convicted of the massacre of Delhi or Cawnpore." It would be well to say here, that Nelson had been given written documents which, if he had presented, instead of destroying,

would have saved Gordon's life.

Unfortunately for poor Gordon, after he had been for some months dead and buried, he was exonerated by a Royal Commission of the serious charges that had been laid against him. Governor Eyre, an over ambitious man, was recalled by the British Government for the unnecessarily harsh measures he had resorted to in suppressing the riot. His enemies in England tried on more than one occasion to make this riot the means of his overthrow but, eventually, the House of Commons (England) closed the matter by ordering over £4,000 to be paid to Mr. Eyre to reimburse him for the expense he had been put to in defending himself. This was in 1872, nearly four months before the birth of our first 3d. Crown C.C.

It was in 1865 also, and through the influence of Eyre, that the Representative Government which we had enjoyed for over 200 years, and which, in some respects exercised powers in excess of those of the British House of Commons itself, was changed for that "parental Government", the symbol of which we find is the watermark of the second regular issue, and, which illustrates how much the history of a country is bound up in her stamps. And so, after ten years of service, our pineapples gave place to the Crown C.C., the set consisting of six, similar in appearance, colour and denomination to the pineapples, and engraved and printed in the same manner; all on thin wove paper, perforated 14 by machine, the watermark Crown C.C. being the only distinguishable difference.

Crown C.C.—two little letters that are sometimes difficult to be seen in the grain of a stamp, except by the Philatelist, but what a story they tell,

what a meaning they have, what a difference they brought.

Generally speaking, the constitution of Jamaica has been changed on several occasions:

Responsible Government up to	1866
Crown Government up to	1884
Semi-Representatives until	1899
and since that year, and up to the present, of a distinctly mongrel character	1931

That form, however, which is of special interest to this article is made so by the watermark of the stamps under consideration "C.C.", Crown Colony. What is a Crown Colony? is naturally the first question to be asked by the student Philatelist and sometimes by the ordinary observer. The supporters of Crown Government say it is advantageous in that it gives a strong, definite, direct government, and so we in Jamaica proved it, but to its disadvantage, for, as far as the Government went, the present was always

first thought. It is certainly, next to Republicanism, the most expensive form of Government; what was wanted had to be found, and it mattered not how or where it came; deaf ears and blind eyes were turned to cries and tears, and the will of Imperial power was ever of paramount importance. The system was demoralizing in the extreme, for it took away from the people all initiative, responsibility, manhood, and made them children, aye, even slaves.

No, we feel no pride in the C.C. watermark of 1870, for it spells retrogression, it tells of a bondage as bad, if not worse, than the days of the 18th century, it speaks of shame and disgrace. No wonder our forefathers fought and struggled against it, trying to throw off the burdensome fetters. The introduction of this C.C. series, saw the reduction of postage to all parts of the island, from 3d. to 2d.



## Stanley Gibbons in Jamaica.

By L. O. C. NICHOLSON.

I wonder how many of our readers are aware of the fact that the late Mr. E. Stanley Gibbons, founder of the well known London firm whose catalogues we use almost daily, visited our island in January 1895. The following extract from a letter of his, is reprinted by the kind permission of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., from their "Monthly Journal" of March 30th, 1895:—

After a night in Colon Harbour, the hottest it has ever been my lot to experience, we left for Kingston, Jamaica, and after an uneventful run of some fifty hours, arrived about 7 p.m. at Port Royal, where we had to lay to for the night, pending medical inspection, coming as we did from Colon, an infected port. For this purpose we were all turned out at five the next morning, passengers and crew being paraded on deck for personal inspection by the Port Royal doctor, to make sure of no yellow fever being amongst us. Taking passengers with us at Colon, I had the good fortune to travel with Mr. L. P. Sorapare, of Kingston, Jamaica, an old correspondent of mine. He was then a pupil at Stonyhurst College, Stockport, which I remember was at that time a perfect hot bed of philately. Innumerable were the letters received from there at that time, and specially have I in remembrance the receipt of something like a thousand used Bolivia eagle, 5 centavos, *purple*, in all shades, together with a sprinkling of the 10 centavos, brown, of the same issue. One of the scholars resident there, who evidently had South American con-

nections, sent me these at such a price, that they figured for some time in my Price Catalogue at 2s. 6d. each, and did not find a particularly ready market, even at that magnificent figure. Immediately after the inspection, our pilot, a lanky negro in cotton pants and a wide cocked hat, climbed like a cat over the rail of the ship, and very soon after we were steaming up the narrow channel past the Palisades up Kingston Harbour. The red roofs of the buildings contrast vividly with the intense green of the trees, cocoa-nut palms, cacti, and other tropical shrubs. A faint blue haze enveloped Kingston, lying at the foot of her wonderful hills. The air was exquisitely transparent, the sea as smooth as a mirror. Plenty of sharks in the bay, and as we drew nearer the shabby wharves at Kingston the odour from the fetid water rose unpleasantly to us in the heat. Along the quay stood what looked like a horde of savages, black, brown, yellow, hardly a white face among them. The negro of Kingston, at least those who frequent the wharves, is a ragged, dirty creature, barefooted and ill-smelling, but with always the laughter of his race in his eyes and on his wide lips. The women were all dressed in not too clean calico, wearing a sort of wrapper loosely draped, and their magnificent figures attracted instant attention. Mr. Sorapare, during our short stay in Kingston, was most kind and attentive, and through him I was enabled to make the personal acquaintance of many collectors, hitherto known only to me by name. I was,

however, disappointed in finding but few really fine rarities, and this fact confirmed my opinion that the majority of the better class of stamps had long since found their way to the great mart, our metropolis, or at least to Europe, the final destination of such in nine cases out of ten.

Of course, I paid a visit to the General Post-office, a two-storied structure, with latticed windows to keep out the heat, as is usual in most West Indian buildings. An open and shady arcade or corridor runs along each side of the ground floor of the building, leaving the remainder of this floor quite open and cool. Here, behind the usual lattice screens, the various departments were in full swing. The scene was a busy and most animated one, and each and every little wicket seemed besieged by applicants, both black and white, the former of course predominating. Later in the day, when I again paid the

place a visit, after a most enjoyable ride into the magnificent country, the crowd was just the same, good humoured, orderly, and full of life. A more commodious building, I should say, is undoubtedly needed, for on mail days—which this was not—the pressure must be very great. Making some purchases, I saw on the counter, in front of the clerk who had charge of the sale of stamps, etc., a quantity of sheets of the current halfpenny and penny values surcharged with the word "Official," and on enquiring if I might be supplied with them, to my surprise he at once said I could have as many as I pleased. This struck me as being contrary to the usual practice, for if the stamps are supplied to the public, of what use is the surcharge? The pressure of applicants was so great that I could not interrogate the clerk, but I am inclined to think he committed an error in letting me have them.



# Annual Meeting of the Jamaica Philatelic Society.

The Eleventh Annual General Meeting of the Jamaica Philatelic Society was held at the South Camp Road Hotel, Kingston, on Wednesday 10th June, 1931 at 7.45 p.m. 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.

At the close of the meeting the members and their friends retired to the dining room of the Hotel where an excellent dinner was served, after which they were entertained by Miss Edna Foster, L.R.A.M., and Mr. R. G. Tarrant. The former sang and played while the latter delighted the company with his mistifying card tricks.

## THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT AND TREASURER'S STATE- MENT FOR THE YEAR

ENDED 13th APRIL,  
1931.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The membership of the Society last year was 109 as compared with 107 in 1928-29. There were 2 resigna-

tions, 2 deaths, 4 were removed for non payment of dues, and 1 Life Member expelled. 10 new Members were elected.

It is satisfactory to note that so many new members have joined the Society. Although the resignations have not been many, we regret them, especially when caused by a member leaving the Island. More regrettable still is the necessity for removing members who do not pay their small annual subscription of 3/-.

The Life Membership has increased to 42 as compared with 39 last year. We are pleased to record that among those who were elected to Life Membership was Mr. L. J. Gilbert Lodge, the Secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society, London. Mr. L. C. C. Nicholson, a Life Member, was considered worthy of being elected an Hon. Member in view of all that he has done for this Society in particular, and his good work in the interest of Philately in general.

It is with regret that we record the death during the year, of a distinguished Hon. Member, Mr. W. Dorn- ing Becton, late President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London. We mourn the loss also of Mr. Thos. A. Richards, of Cold Norton, England, and extend our deepest sympathy to the respective families.

During the period One Annual General Meeting and Six regular business meetings were held. The average attendance at these meetings is summarized as follows:—

Mrs. M. E. Spooner, President ..... 1



Mr. A. G. Clerk, Vice President .....	4
Mr. E. Clark, Hon. Treasurer .....	4
Mr. G. C. Gunter, Hon. Secretary ....	4
Mr. A. W. Perkins .....	3
Mr. P. J. Fernandez .....	1
Mr. C. W. Birch .....	2

Mrs. Spooner was away from Kingston for a part of the year and for nearly the whole period covered by this report, due to the serious illness of her husband, was not able to give much of her time to the work of the Society.

The Finances of the Society are satisfactory. The Cash Account shews a balance of Cash amounting to £57 9/6.

The Exchange Branch has continued its good work. The business-like manner in which Mr. Fernandez conducts the Branch speaks well for its future success. This work for the Branch continues with undiminished interest and we hope that members will continue to support him. The value of stamps circulated was £927 6/10, a decrease of £22 3/1 as compared with the figures of last year. The packets broken up amount to £678 18/10, the sales from which amount to 10 per cent. of their value. This low percentage is due chiefly to the fact that many of our non-resident members continue to include in their sheets stamps that are not ready sellers and in many cases continue to send the same stamps from month to month.

The arrangements made last year with the Philatelists Exchange Club for circulating their Packets among our members has unfortunately been abruptly terminated, the Club having been wound up.

In September, 1930, an International Stamp Exhibition was held in Ber-

lin, and we are pleased to record that Mr. L./C. C. Nicholson was the winner of the handsome Silver Medal offered by this Society as a special prize for the best Exhibition of the Stamp Issues of Jamaica.

At this Exhibition the Society's Book, *The Stamps and Postal History of Jamaica*, was awarded a Bronze Medal, and at Antwerp later in the year a Silver Medal. We have again to thank Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., for their courtesy in entering the Book at these Exhibitions.

In June the No. 4 issue of the "Jamaica Philatelist" was published. The magazine was as usual circulated free of charge and the Society received many letters of thanks and congratulation at the high standard reached by the publication.

The Committee is hopeful that future editions of the Magazine will be equally interesting and useful, but owing to the difficulty experienced in obtaining the support of advertisers, it is doubtful if this hope will be realised. Sustained effort to induce advertisements from the Trade in England has met with very little response, and the Committee concludes that the Trade does not appreciate the opportunity to advertise in a magazine of high standard and with a free circulation throughout the world.

In the last Annual Report reference was made to the expected inauguration of an Air Mail Service to and from Jamaica. The Committee is now able to report that the Service started on the 3rd December, 1930, on which date the first planes to bring official Mails to the Island arrived from Miami, on the North, and Cristobal, Canal Zone, on the South. The first Mails from Jamaica were



# List of Members.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
Armstrong, Rev. G. T.	.... The Rectory, Penrith Rd., Cross Rds., Ja.	Edmonds, F. S.	.... c/o John Crook, Kingston, Ja.
Bancroft, E. N.	.... Surveyor General's Office, Kingston	Fernandez, P. J.	.... P.O. Box, 158, Kingston, Ja.
Baker, Mrs. J. H.	.... Morant Bay, Ja.	Finzi, John	.... King Street, Kingston, Ja.
Bicknell, Mrs. L. B.	.... Rosebank, Retirement Crescent, Cross Roads, Ja.	Fletcher, R. H.	.... Postmaster for Jamaica, Kingston, Ja.
Birch, Chas. W.	.... Ja. Govt. Railway, Kingston, Ja.	Fraser, Miss J. Ina	.... Montego Bay, Ja.
Bland, Escott C.	.... Albinia, Mansfield Rd., Parkstone, Dorset, England	Gauntlett, H. G.	.... Resident Magistrate, Pt. Antonio, Ja.
Briard, P. H.	.... c/o Bank of Nova Scotia, Toronto, Canada	Hammann, F. S.	.... c/o Masonic Temple, Broad & Filbert Streets, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Bricker, I. C.	.... Elora, Ontario, Canada	Harris, H. N.	.... Canadian Bank of Commerce, Duncan, B.C., Canada
Butler, Rev. E. A.	.... St. George's Newfoundland	Hatten, Capt. J. C.	.... 10 Duke St., Kingston, Ja.
Clark, D. S. M.	.... Bank of Nova Scotia, St. Ann's Bay, Ja.	Henriques, E. C.	.... N. C. Henriques, Ltd., Kingston, Ja.
Clark, Eric	.... c/o Robertson Stott & Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ja.	Heron, Mrs. E. E. W.	.... Spitzbergen, Walderston, Ja.
Clossey, P. J.	.... P.O. Box, 158, Kingston	Hudson, Miss Gwen	.... New Hope, Little London, Ja.
Chambers, C. E. R.	.... c/o Producers Dairy, Cross Roads, Ja.	Joslen, Mrs. A. F.	.... Annotto Bay, Ja.
Condell, E. E.	.... Bank of Nova Scotia, Kingston, Ja.	Kovar, John	.... 168 Montgomery St., Room 415, San Francisco, Calif., U.S.A.
Corbett, St. A.	.... United Fruit Co., Kingston, Ja.	Lindo, A. B.	.... U.F. Co., No. 2 Pier, Kingston
Crutchley, Dr. F. H.	.... Duke Street, Kingston, Ja.	Livingston, Miss Natalie	.... c/o R. S. Gamble & Son, Kingston, Ja.
Davis, Mrs. M. E.	.... Calabar College, Kingston, Ja.	Lorenz, Chas.	.... 1626 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.
DeMercado, H.	.... 90 Hanover St., Kingston, Ja.	Marshall, J. A.	.... 132 George Street, Croydon, England
Duffus, W. A.	.... Court's Office, Sav-La-Mar, Ja.		
Dunn, E. G.	.... Nathan & Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ja.		

## LIST OF MEMBERS—(Continued).

NAME.	ADDRESS.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
Melhado, Clifford ....	20 Church St., Kingston, Ja.	Reiston, S. Jnr., ....	Tararna Road, Levin, N.Z.
Pearce, Trevor D. ..	Barclays Bank, Sav- ila-Mar, Ja.	Ross, Mrs. F. M. ....	Half Way Tree, Ja.
Pearson, G. ....	Sydenham Villa, Londsdale Road, South-end-on-Sea, England	Scherer, S. C. ....	c/o Texas Co. (Car- ibbean Ltd.) Ja.
Pengelley, W. G. ....	Serge Island Est., Seaforth, Ja.	Scott, Chas. E. ....	Nathan & Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ja.
Perkins, A. W. ....	Govt. Audit Office, Kingston, Ja.	Simpson, Dr. Wm.	The Ivies, 3 Ade- laide Rd., Andover, Hants, England
Perkins, P. ....	Up Park Camp, Ja.	Slader, Miss P. Yorke	c/o Yorke Slader, Esq., Mandeville, Ja.
Powell, Rev. H. A. U. ....	P.O. Box, 243, Ash- ville, N.C., U.S.A.	Smith, J. G. ....	P.O. Box, 158 King- ston
		Whiting, W. Y. ....	Barclays Bank (D. C.&O.) Kingston, Ja.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

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