

The Jamaica Philatelist



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE Jamaica Philatelic Society

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EDITOR - MR. ASTLEY CLERK.

VOLUME II.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, JUNE 1933

No. 7

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MR. REGINALD H. FLETCHER
Postmaster for Jamaica.

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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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JUNE, 1933.

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Editorial Perfs.

PHILATELY & POETRY:

During the month of February, there was an Exhibition of Poetry, (including *everything* relating to Poetry) in Kingston, and one of the outstanding exhibits, from a Philatelic point of view, was Class 39, Nos. 879-902, showing as they did the close connection between Poetry and Philately. The stamps exhibited, were of different countries, each showing (a) a Poet of a particular country (b) lines from one of his Poems as written on the stamps (c) scenes from the country in which the particular Poet was born.

General stamp collecting has reached such a height of difficulty that only the very rich can indulge in it, and many of this class do not do so, preferring to confine themselves to specializing, the B. W. I. being one of the favourite groups of countries. To-day, the Specialist can find such a fund of material to appeal to him that specializing is not only interesting but instructive, Botany, Bridges,

Historians, Musicians, Transport, etc., etc. To this list we can now add Poets and Poetry, and as some of the American Philatelic papers, *Scott's Monthly* for example, interest their readers by writing articles about the Poets, the Poetry and the Poetical scenes depicted on the new issue stamps of all countries, Philately is now a mine of useful knowledge to the young and eager collectors, and, because of these poetic stamps, far more interesting papers are to be heard read at our society meetings. We recommend a collection of stamps showing Poets and everything that relates to the Poet to those of our readers who would specialize.

Class 17 of the same Exhibition showed "busts of famous Poets," and called attention to those of them whose faces are to be seen on stamps among them Dante, Grilfraser, Byron, etc., etc. It is strange that England refuses to honour the great men of her Empire by placing their features on her stamps, and by so doing, keep-

ing a fund of historical and other knowledge from her young generation.

OUR VISITORS:

Within the first five months of 1933 we have had the pleasure of welcoming to Jamaica three well known Collectors. First, Dr. Morton Evans, a past President of the Bristol Philatelic Society, England, called on us in March, and we spent a very enjoyable couple of hours together before he left us to go sight-seeing among the beauties and antiquities of Jamaica. It is the second time that the Dr. has given us the pleasure of his presence, genial company and philatelic talk, and we only hope that he enjoyed himself as much as we did.

Then in early May we welcomed Mr. J. A. Campbell of London, Ontario, Canada, who dropped in, twice, for an hour each time, after a week spent at the Milk River Baths. When we saw him the effects of this wonderful Spa were such, as they always are; the waters had set him on his legs, and his trouble was far on the High Road to Disappearance. He was so enthusiastic about the Milk River Springs and their curative properties that we had to remind him he was a Philatelist as well, and then we talked and called familiar names of Collectors in Canada and Jamaica.

Mine eyes have beheld the "MacTavish" in the flesh, for last, but not least in size and knowledge in the collection of Philatelic friends who called to see us, was that real big issue ("a regular Llandoverly") Mr. F. F. Lamb now of New South Wales,

Australia, who reached Jamaica on the 29th April, and is so satisfied with "Our Little Green Isle of the West" that he will not leave until the close of June. This is his first visit, and, incidentally, he asked us who it was that used to run the Philatelic columns of the local papers 20 to 25 years ago, and when he learnt that it was actually the Editor of the *Jamaica Philatelist*, he just gummed himself to us and refused to be perforated, disclosing the fact that he was our old opponent, the MacTavish, who, in the "Philatelic Journal of Great Britain," published then, and now, by the house of Pemberton, used to belabour the youthful writer of the Jamaica Philatelic columns. We were duellists of a rare order, and our swords used to flash mighty fire, but of a kind that did not harm.

In the middle of May Mr. Albert C. Panton Postmaster for Grand Cayman was a visitor to Kingston. He came over so as to be present at the ordination and induction of his brother the Rev. S. R. Panton. Mr. Panton told us that the hurricane of last year in Grand Cayman was followed by a similar severe drought as that experienced in Jamaica. He is very keen on getting a Wireless for his Island. A photo of Postmaster Panton reproduced by courtesy of the *Gleaner*, appears elsewhere.

ASK FIRST:

A local correspondent writes:—"There is a pressing matter I would ask you to get our friends abroad, both private individuals and philatelic Press, to carefully note. It is this: I would beg of Collectors not to send, unasked, stamps, (unless return postage is enclosed by them) to

Philatelists Overseas, for some of these Philatelists may not care for the selection sent, and rightly think it hard, and often do refuse, to pay return postage on goods they never asked for and for which they had no use. Why do our friends abroad, who desire to do business with us, not write and ask us beforehand, if we would care to get their approval sheets? If the answer comes "yes," then by all means send them, if, on the other hand, no reply is made, or the reply comes in the negative, why should these over zealous friends force their stamps on us? However, if these gentlemen insist on the latter way of doing business, may I ask them (1) not to forget to enclose return postage, nor (2) not to growl if the stamps are placed on one side and there forgotten by the recipient. I have had to deal with several such correspondents, who often send what I call waste-paper-basket stamps, stamps utterly of no use to me, and I do not send them back, refusing to spend my money on such rubbish, which often does not even interest the budding collector."

We know the trouble from which our correspondent suffers and most earnestly endorse his views as we do think it is a shame for correspondents abroad to so penalize their brothers overseas. May we ask our Brothers of the Philatelic Press to draw the attention of their readers to this subject?

PHILATELIC KNIGHT:

This is the first appearance of the *Jamaica Philatelist* since, His Majesty, the Lord Supreme of our Island of Jamaica, King George V, conferred on Edward Bacon, C.V.O., senior Past President of the Royal Philatelic So-

ciety, London, and for many years the Curator of the King's collection of stamps, the further honour of a Knighthood. We therefore avail ourselves of the opportunity of tendering, on behalf of our readers and ourselves, what the *Jamaica Philatelic Society* has, on behalf of their membership, already done in a cablegram, pleasure at the honour conferred and hearty congratulations to our highly esteemed Brother. In honouring Sir Edward Bacon, His Majesty has also honoured all British Philately, a double honour we are certain every British Stamp Collector appreciates. May Sir Edward long be spared to continue his valuable services to His Majesty and our hobby, for to him British Philately is already very much indebted.

A PAST PRESIDENT:

Mrs. Florence Ross, relict of the late Dr. Ross of the Kingston Hospital, left us in May for England where she has decided to reside. Mrs. Ross was the first lady President of the Jamaica Philatelic Society, succeeding Mr. George Goubault for the season 1924-25, and continuing in office until 1927-28 when she was succeeded by Mrs. M. E. Spooner, the present President. Mrs. Ross was very popular as President and comrade, and did much useful work for the J. P. S. With deep regret we bid her good-bye.

THE POSTMASTER FOR JAMAICA:

We have pleasure in reproducing elsewhere by the courtesy of the "*Jamaica Times*," a photograph of Mr. Reginald H. Fletcher, J.P., Postmaster for Jamaica. Mr. Fletcher left Jamaica in middle May to go to Eng-

land on a four months holiday. Before his sailing he received two addresses from members of the Kingston Post Office Staff. From the Civil Service List we take the account of Mr. Fletcher's activities:—

1873 Sept. 6. Born Spanish Town.
Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Kingston. Acted as Postal Censor during the Great War 1914-18. Member of the Savings Bank Board. Member of the Air Board.

1890 Feb. 1. Entered Civil Service as third Class Clerk G.P.O.

1892 Sept. 1. Promoted 2nd Class clerk, Post Office.

1908 Apl. 1. Promoted 1st class clerk, Post Office.

1915 Mch. 22. Chief Clerk, General Post Office.

1921 Apl. 1. Assistant Postmaster for Jamaica.

1925 Postmaster for Jamaica.

1933 May 23. Left for England on four months' holiday.

Mr. Fletcher is the son of the late Christopher T. H. and Sophia A. Fletcher. Educated at Marie Ville College, Kingston. His recreations are cricket and tennis, a special lover of the former.

The following are the eight stamps issued during the Postmastership of Mr. Fletcher with dates of issue:—

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. K. G. Green—Nov. 3, 1927.

9d. K. G. Maroon—March 5, 1929.

1d. K. G. Carmine—March 15, 1929.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ d. K. G. Chocolate—Jany. 18, 1929.

6d. Priestman's River—purple and grey black—Feb. 4, 1932.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. Near Castleton—pale blue and greenish blue—March 5, 1932.

2d. Pictorial—Coco Palms—green and grey green—Nov. 4, 1932.

G. P. O. HANDBOOK:

We acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of the 2nd Edition of the "Post Office Guide for 1933," 'a little volume consisting of 72 pages, price only 3d, printed, for the G. P. O., by the Government Printing Office. The book, which we heartily commend to our readers, should be on the desk of every Merchant, and in the hands of every local Philatelist; the size is pocketable, and the information contained therein is of value to its readers.

We note that "Books containing twelve 1d., six $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and six $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps price 2/-" are issued by the Post Office and can be obtained from all Postmasters. Very few people however know of these stamp booklets, even the Merchants of the City, if they knew of them, are permitted to forget them, while to the Merchants and residents of our country towns they are still strangers. It is a pity that this should be so as they are the very things needed for pocket book use, especially among travellers, being handy and easy to get at. I am afraid the reason why they are not known to the vast majority of stamp users must be placed at the door of the Post Office people. If these items were being sold by outside vendors, you would find, that so as to advance the sales, and earn their commission, they would place such booklets, along with Post Cards etc., in a glass frame and stick it outside their doors where every passer by could know that the goods could be obtained inside. But, Postmasters of today are earning no more commissions. That's that! What

makes my complaint more marked is that while the P.O. Department refuses to advertise their lawful wares every P.O. in the Island is screaming by means of a specially painted sign-board, "Quinine sold here"!! And that's another that.

VALE:

By the passing, on the 9th January, of Alderman L. O. Trivett, J.P., Nottingham, England, in his 69th year, Jamaica philately not only lost a specialist, but our Jamaica Society has lost one of its honoured life mem-

bers, Mr. Trivett having joined the Jamaica Philatelic Society in 1929. His interest in the stamps of Jamaica was a valuable asset to this Island, and was so well known to his friends, the Societies with which he was connected, and stamp dealers, that his collection was listed by the Auctioneers, Messrs. Plumbridge and Co. in a specially illustrated catalogue, and was sold on the 10th May last for over £1,200. We regret his death and offer to his family and Societies our sorrow at his passing.



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TELEGRAMS:
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LONDON.

The Irregular Use of Stamps.

ASTLEY CLERK.

As Vice-President of the Jamaica Philatelic Society I had occasion, on the 22nd March, to call the attention of the Colonial Secretary to the fact that stamps of other countries were being used on the mail matter posted in this Island, to the loss of the Post Office Department, and enclosed, at the same time, a stamped envelope to illustrate the fact. To my surprise a reply was received stating that the Government, after enquiries, does not see its way to alter the design of the stamp which was forwarded. If it was a matter of loss to the Revenue alone the subject could rest where it is, for the Government is well able to protect itself, but when that loss, *trebled*, may have to be borne by innocent members of the public, we think it is time that a record should be publicly made of the willingness of the Government to gather indirect taxation by this inexcusable and very questionable method.

Certain stamps, the 1 cent K.G., of British Honduras, to particularize, are printed from the same key plate as the 3d. K.G. Jamaica stamp, and the two stamps, with the exception of the names shown on them, are as like as two peas in a pod, so that the ordinary and poorer class users, especially if they be in a hurry would not, do not and cannot recognize the difference. The stamp, or stamps, may sometimes be observed by the Post Office Department when received, and at once surcharged, but I hold envelopes bearing such stamps used in this country which are not surcharged, thereby clearly demonstrating that even the Post Office stampers, in the rush of business, cannot and do not recognize them. Now, if these Post Office people can and do pass such irregularities how can they expect the ordinary user to detect them?

But having been thus received and noted, and surcharged by the Post Office, would it be fair and honest, es-

pecially now that the Government has been warned, that the innocent users should be mulct by the Government in the amount of the surcharge? Could the Government, who now knows of the irregular use of these stamps, collect a surcharge? Would the addressee not be entitled to damages if the letter addressed was withheld from him because he refused to pay an unlawful surcharge? These are interesting questions for a Test case.

The correspondence which is printed with this article speaks for itself and is interesting.

22nd March.

Hon. Colonial Secretary,
Jamaica.

Sir:—

The attention of the Jamaica Philatelic Society has been drawn to the danger of the Jamaica Post Office losing some of its legitimate revenue through the use of "foreign" stamps, on letters posted in Jamaica, to destinations in the Island as well as to places outside of Jamaica.

Instances have occurred, and the attention of the Society has been drawn to them, where English 1d. stamps have been used to pay the postage on Jamaica letters, but the Society has regarded such cases as isolated freaks, because the 1d. stamp of Jamaica is so different in its general design to the English stamp of the same denomination.

Recently, however, two cases have been brought to notice, where the sender of the letters concerned, inadvertently used four British Honduras 1 cent stamps to mail two Island letters which mistakes were not observed by the Kingston Post Office.

In order, therefore, to bring to the notice of Government an avenue through which its legitimate revenue may be lost, the sender of the letters has asked this Society to represent the matter to Government and to

suggest that consideration should be given to what this Society agrees is a reasonable and valuable suggestion, viz., to print the present Jamaica half-penny stamp in two colours, the King's head to be in black, or other colour, and the frame in green.

The Society has been lent one of the envelopes of the letters referred to for submission to you and the same is enclosed herewith for your inspection.

It will be seen at once that the 1c. stamp of British Honduras is printed from the same key plate and in the same colour as the Jamaica ½d. stamp, which makes it almost impossible for the stamping officers of the Postal Department to discover any difference in the stamps, and therefore, this Society, as it has done in the past, brings this matter to the Governor's notice having in view as its object, the rectification of what appears to its Executive an oversight on the part of the local Post Office Officials as well as the Officials in England, who are entrusted with the printing and supply of the postage stamps of Jamaica.

The Society hopes that its representations in this instance will be considered of equal value to those

representations made in the past and which have helped to adjust certain matters that were undoubtedly of wrong origin, and unknown to Government up to the time they were brought to notice by this Society.

Yours Faithfully,

ASTLEY CLERK,
Vice-President,
Jamaica Philatelic Society.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Jamaica,
26th April, 1933.

Sir,

In continuation of the letter from this Office dated the 25th March, 1933, I am directed by the Governor to inform you that the Government has made enquiries in the matter but does not see its way to alter the design of the Jamaica half-penny Postage and Revenue stamp at present.

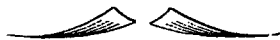
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

A. R. DIGNUM,
for Colonial Secretary.

The Vice President,
Jamaica Philatelic Society,
60, King Street,
Kingston.



Jamaica 2d. Pictorial, 1932.

H. E. HUBER.

Early in 1930 new designs were decided upon for the 2d., 2½d. and 6d. denominations, but some time elapsed before orders were placed for supplies of the 2½d. and 6d., and formal announcement of their dispatch was not made by the Crown Agents until the end of June, 1931.

Although the new 6d. red violet and gray black, "Priestman's River, Portland," and the 2½d. blue and blue green, "Near Castleton, St. Andrew," were invoiced July 17, 1931, and shipped out by the s.s. "Jamaica Merchant," they were not issued until February 4th and March 5th, 1932, respectively.

At the time of issue of the new 6d. and 2½d., there was on hand a large stock of the 2d. "King's House, Spanish Town, 1762-1872," and the authorities had no thought of indenting for the new 2d., until this stock should be considerably lowered. However, soon after, on examination, it was found that several hundred sheets of the 2d. affected by dampness had stuck together, making them unfit for issue. Under the circumstances, it was necessary to order a supply of the 2d. denomination, and at the end of June, the Crown Agents' Bulletin announced that the new 2d. had been dispatched during the quarter under review.

The stamps were shipped out to Jamaica by the s.s. "Jamaica Progress," the bill of lading being dated June 25, 1932, and were received at Kingston about July 20th. The printing comprised 204,908 stamps, of which 194,880 were sent to Jamaica, 9,600 retained by the Crown Agents, for sale to dealers in England, and 428 copies perforated "Specimen" were sent to Berne, for distribution to the members of the Universal Postal Union.

In the Jamaica Gazette of Thursday, October 13, 1932, a notice dated October 11th announced the new 2d. for issue on November 4, 1932.

STAMP OFFICE,

11th October, 1932.

The following is a description of the new 2d. Postage and Revenue stamp which will be put into circulation on the 4th November, 1932.

The design of the stamp is represented by a view of the sea and coco palms at Columbus Cove. The words "Coco Palms at Columbus Cove", are printed at the bottom of the central portion of the stamp.

The denomination 2d. is shown at the right and left corners at the bottom of the stamp; and between the denomination within rectangular lines, are the words "Postage Revenue."

The word "Jamaica" is printed at the top of the stamp.

The colour of the frame of the stamp is green, and the center gray black.

Signed: C. C. MANTON,

Deputy Stamp Commissioner.

The stamp was engraved and recess printed by Messrs. "Waterlow & Sons, Limited, London Wall, London, E.C." (and this imprint appears in small coloured letters, caps for the initial letters only, in the lower margin, under the 3rd, and 4th vertical rows), in sheets of 60 (6 horizontal by 10 vertical), watermarked multiple Crown and script CA (sideways to the right), and perforated single line 12½.

The design is treated in a vertical rectangle, 24½ x 30½ mm., and consists of a view alongshore, with three coco palms in the foreground, and a steamer in the distance. The vignette is inscribed "Coco Palms at Columbus Cove," in a single line of caps, in the colour of the frame impression, i.e., green.

"Jamaica" appears at the top in colourless caps; "Postage-Revenue" in two lines of colourless at the bottom, and in the lower corners, in colourless, "2d". At the left and right—in the frame design—are coconut palms.

Pictorial series. Engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd. London Wall, London, E.C., watermarked multiple Crown and script CA

(upright for the 6d. and sideways to the right for the 2d. and 2½d.) perforated single line 12½.

2d. green and gray black, Nov. 4, 1932. 204,908.

2½d. blue and blue green, March 5, 1932. 602,220.

6d. red violet and gray black, Febr. 4, 1932. 153,120.

When air mail service, over FAM. route 5, was inaugurated to and from Jamaica in December, 1930, the air letter rate to the United States was 9d. (6½d. air free, and 2½d. postage); on January 1, 1932, this was increased to 10d., and on March 1, 1933, to 1s.

Belize Relief Fund, 1932.

H. E. HUBER.

Seldom does the Secretary of State for the Colonies give approval to the issue of charity postage stamps, and especially when they are to be sold at an increase over face. No little surprise was occasioned when it was learned that approval had actually been given for issue of a series of charity postage stamps, in aid of the relief fund for the sufferers from the hurricane and tidal wave at Belize, on September 10, 1931.

There had been precedent, even in the Caribbean area, as on January 25, 1907, the 2d. slate and orange, Britannia and Sea Horses type of Barbados, was overprinted "Kingston Relief Fund 1d.", in aid of the sufferers from the earthquake that wrecked Kingston, Jamaica, earlier in that month. This stamp, sold at 2d., had a postal value of 1d. only, the other 1d. being credited to the fund. Child Welfare Stamps, ½d., 1d., and 2½d., were issued by Jamaica on November 1, 1923, and sold at ¾d. over face, the overage being credited to the Child Welfare Fund. The 1d. Red Cross Stamps of Trinidad and Tobago, issued in October 1915 and 1916, were sold at face; and had full postal franking value, as did also the 1d. Red Cross, 1917, and 1d. War Charity 1918, stamps of Bahamas.

The British Honduras relief fund stamps were announced by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, in their summary of new issues and printings made during the first quarter of 1932. They were received at Belize during April, and issued on Monday, May 2, 1932.

The stamps in the current design were typographically printed by Messrs. Thomas de la Rue & Co., Ltd.,

London, on multiple Crown and script CA watermarked paper, and perforated comb 14. The sheets of 120 were cut into panes of 60, with plate No. 1, twice in the upper margin only, over the 2nd and 5th stamps of the left and right panes, respectively. The Nyasaland keyplate impression consists only of the head of King George V., facing left, on a horizontally lined ground, within an oval, and requires for completion, border or duty plates for the several denominations. At the top of the border plate design is the Imperial Crown, with tablets in the two corners, on which the value is expressed in colourless figures and letters. Conforming to the oval (containing the head of King George V) is "British Honduras" in colourless caps, at the bottom, and "Postage" and "Revenue" at the sides in small coloured caps. The marginal line, which is part of the border plate impression, is single, and is broken at the line of perforation. The overprint (red on the 4c., and black on the other denominations) is in small sans serif caps—"Belize" at the top; "Plus 1 cent" in two lines at the bottom; at the left, reading up, "Relief," and at the right, reading down, "Fund," applied to five denominations, viz., 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c., and 5c. The stamps are sold at twice face value, but have franking value only to the extent of the original duty plate impression.

The 3c. duty, new and not yet issued without the overprint, was necessary because of the increased inland letter rate, and that to Canada and the British West Indies, effective November 1. 1931.

The quantities of overprinted Re-

Relief Fund stamps, received at Belize in April, 1932, are shown in the summary below.

May 2, 1932.

Nyasaland keyplate (No. 1, upper 120 set), King George V., typographically printed by Messrs. Thomas de la Rue & Co., Ltd., watermarked multiple Crown and script CA., perforated comb 14; overprinted in London in red (4c.) or black, "Belize — Relief — Fund — Plus — Cent", etc.

1c. plus 1c. green	....	99,180
2c. plus 2c. carmine	....	105,860
3c. plus 3c. orange	....	175,500
4c. plus 4c. gray	....	110,340
5c. plus 5c. ultramarine	....	179,280

On the afternoon of Thursday, September 10, 1931, Belize was swept by a hurricane, which accompanied by a tidal wave, left death and destruction in its wake. Means of communication was destroyed, and food, water, medical supplies were soon exhausted. Buildings, telegraph poles and roofs were blown high in the air like so much straw. Communication was maintained by the Pan American Airways radio station, with its emergency equipment until the wind became so violent that the windows and doors of the power house were blown in. The operators at the station worked frantically to maintain communication, but when the emergency equipment could no longer be kept dry, hope was abandoned. The equipment was moved to another building, and during the night the crew worked feverishly to restore communication. By dawn Friday communication was restored, and the first news of the catastrophe was flashed out to the world.

Immediately on receiving the news, J. T. Trippe, President of the Pan American Airways, Inc., ordered planes held in readiness at Miami to carry on relief work, and messages were sent out to points on the airway system, near Belize, ordering that surgical and medical assistance be rushed to Belize as soon as it was possible to land.

The regularly scheduled plane on the Miami-Salvador route, that was scheduled to pass over Belize the following day, was ordered into Cozumel, Yucatan, to take on doctors and medical supplies which the company had assembled there.

Pilot E. S. Rodenbaugh flew the relief plane to Belize, but was unable to land in the town due to conditions on the water, and at the airport. Circling over the town, he was instructed to drop medical supplies and mail. During this flight he radioed a description of the sight which met his eyes: "City entirely washed out. No building undamaged. Houses tossed in a pile like toys. One area, about six blocks square, completely wiped out. Ships and barges high on land. Houses washed out to sea. Belize River out of banks, and so full of debris that dugouts having difficulty navigating it. Our hangar is place of refuge for forty or fifty people, and no other large buildings are left."

On the day of the storm, the town was celebrating the 133rd anniversary of the battle of St. George's Cay, between the settlers and the Spaniards. About 1636 adventurers from Jamaica, attracted by the logwood and mahogany of the country, settled at St. George's Cay, a small island about ten miles northeast of the mouth of Belize river. During the 17th century, the country became the subject of negotiation between England and Spain, and although the woodcutters were driven out more than once, they always returned. The last attempt made by the Spaniards to dislodge the settlers was in 1798, when General O'Neill, Governor of Yucatan, with a fleet and 2,000 men, descended on St. George's Cay, only to be defeated in the battle of September 10th. On May 12, 1862, the settlement was declared a British Colony, with a Lieutenant Governor subordinate to the Governor of Jamaica. Letters Patent proclaimed on October 31, 1884, constituted the office of Governor and Commander in Chief, which rendered the Colony independent of Jamaica. These Letters were renewed by others proclaimed September 10, 1909.

In December, 1931, Sir Harold Baxter Kittermaster, K.B.E., C.M.G., formerly Governor of Somaliland, was appointed Governor of British Honduras, vice Sir John Burdon, resigned.

Discrimination.

INTELLIGENT AND OTHERWISE. —H. COOKE.

In the last edition of this journal, the writer of "Catalogues and Catalogue making", attempted to show that blind acceptance of and complete reliance on, the so-called "Standard Catalogues", is at best mistaken, and urged the average collector to develop and use, some measure of independent thought and reason, for intelligent application to his activities, where these may be influenced by the "catalogue" lists, *so that all his thinking would not be done for him by trade interests.*

It has been suggested that that article may be construed; so possibly may this; as an attack on the "catalogues" there mentioned. In reply, it is pointed out that in that article, knowledge and experience of the futility of representation, provision of information, to the monitorial oracles responsible for the "catalogues", relative to omitted items of impeccable merit, inclusion of others doubtful, fictitious or spurious, was expressed and stressed. Conscious of opposition with definite features of pompous absolutism; persistent repudiation of fact; stilted disavowal of agensis; pertinacious perpetuation of error; one does not waste time and energy to beat that air. The fact that the publishers finance publication of the "catalogues", provides their right to include or exclude, *whatever their particular interests may dictate.* no matter how erroneous or philatelically misleading that may be, and though you and I ultimately pay the cost of publication, we have no redress for any loss or hurt we may suffer, because of mistaken acceptance of the errors and misconceptions of the publishers. Think for a moment; the sale and purchase of stamps by merchants and the public is but a branch of trade in merchandise. When buying any other commodity, we endeavour to satisfy ourselves that we purchase a reasonably good article, we seldom permit the seller to decide for us, we seek to apply personal discretion and good judgment. Why then

do we allow the merchants who sell stamps, to decide by *their* "catalogues", what we shall want, must have, merely and only on that representation?

What has been and is attempted, is exhibition of some of the phantasies, fallacies, fictions, incongruities of the sacre sanct "catalogues", in order that interested but uninformed collectors of stamps, may realize how stupid it is to regard the "catalogues", as the superior, supreme, reliable references they are implied by custom to be, and by the silly, ignorant or inspired vapouring of some writers in the philatelic press; to engender and stimulate philatelic study; by which to develop sound thought, reason, judgment and action in the making of their collections; whereby they may acquire reliable knowledge of their stamps, be independent of the "catalogues" as such, avoid the probable and possible pitfalls, possibly expensive errors, to which they may be liable by reliance on demonstrably unreliable "catalogues"; to rate and place those publications where they properly belong, viz., as trade price lists compiled and published by merchants, whose prime interest is their trade; not accept them for what they may pretend to be, viz., as catalogues of the stamps and their varieties, issued by the Authorities of any given country.

The necessity for philatelic study, should be obvious to all who may indulge in philatelic literature, as therein it will be found that many, very probably most, of the known philatelic rarities discovered by research, were discoveries by collectors of independent thought and action. The publishers of the Gibbons "catalogue", have stated in print time and again that some of their lists and or parts of them, have been remade from detail made available to them, *in collections of stamps that have passed to their possession.* Obviously, the makers of those collections would not have added anything, to the lists already compiled by Gibbons, had they been

bound by those lists, and for those reasons it should be positively evident, that the "catalogue" lists should not be regarded as absolute, always there are discoveries awaiting discovery by the collector or philatelist who, with patience, knowledge and intelligent application, delves and seeks further than those lists disclose. Knowing that much, it is pertinent to enquire whether, if the present lists are imperfect, in the sense that they are open to amendment by addition, they may be relied on for what they do state? Not always by any means, for as was shown in the previous article, some of the lists are conspicuously incongruous, incorrect in statement relative to British Stamps used in Jamaica, unreliable and incorrect in regard to the Jamaica War Stamps, and the Trinidad Red Cross Stamps, so that there are known additions and eliminations to be made by the collector, who dares to think for himself, knows and acts independently of the "catalogue", guided only by genuine philately as he may know it, unwilling to accept instead the pretence of it.

In one at least of the philatelic journals, statement has been seen to the effect that, stamps not recorded by Gibbons may safely be rejected, bearing the corollary those that are listed, may safely be accepted. What absolutely misleading nonsense that is, may be gauged by the following instances:—

JAMAICA. Most readers probably are familiar with the 1½d. Contingent stamps, issued in 1919 on MCA paper. Fewer will know of the variety of partial double impression, that appears on some subjects of sheets from the first or very early printings. Record of the variety was published many years ago, official recognition appears in the "Reference List of Jamaica" published by the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain in 1923; it is described in detail in having been examined and approved by the compiling "Committee of leading specialists" responsible for; "Jamaica" published in 1928 by Gibbons, described by them as "the last word on the subject", yet the variety remains unknown to those who rely only on the "catalogue", as it has not been listed in any edition

to the present. As the erudite and expert Gibbons claim to know "what the collector wants", that item quite evidently does not come within that category, but they know him to want something exactly similar from Bermuda, as they offer him their No. 57a in the list for that island. Bear in mind that both the Congress List and "Jamaica", were compiled by philatelists not influenced by trade consideration or reward of any kind, their interest covered record of items of real, genuine philatelic worth, none other weighed with them. Those who may possess copies of this variety, will do well to think of and remember, the derision by Gibbons of the "SER. . ET" varieties, and regard the prices now asked for them in the Gibbons "catalogue". Yet another item of partial double impression, that according to the gospel of Gibbons, is not wanted by the collector and does not appear in their "catalogue", is the 2/- pictorial, with very obvious double impression of the words "POSTAGE" and "REVENUE". Existence was recorded some years ago in the philatelic press, when a photograph was published, and the item has been reported as changing hands at auction, the price being high enough to be mentioned in report of the sale. Search the Gibbons "catalogue" as you may, you will find no mention there, it is not an item they think the collector should have or want, no, not just yet, but despite that, the purchaser not held or bound by the "catalogue", thinking and acting independently on the basis of his knowledge and appreciation of philately, bought and so established with the aid of those, who competed with him for possession, a desirable item of not small value that the Gibbons "catalogue" ignores.

About fifteen years ago, an article published in the "Stamp Lover", the organ of the Junior Philatelic Society of England, recorded existence of a then unknown or unrecorded variety of overprint, in the first 1917 overprinting of the ½d., 1½d., and 3d. War Stamps, described as "Stop inserted and 'P' impressed a second time". The variety was similarly described and recorded in the Congress List, 1923, and in "Jamaica" 1928, but it appears

for the first time in the Gibbons "catalogue", edition of 1930, described in the same words as their Nos. 73b, 74b, 75b. Obviously, for seven years after official, published recognition by The Congress List, the Gibbons "catalogue" did not list the item, did not have to, as again it was not an item wanted by the collector, then without apparent reason it became one that he should, must want, by placing it before him in the "catalogue" list. That alleged knowledge of "what the collector wants", undoubtedly is precise, exact, comprehensive and reliable, not at all subject to the whim, fancy or what not of the compilers, their possession or not of stocks for sale, so that those who rely only on the catalogue lists, never can go wrong, can they?

BAHAMAS. The Gibbons list fixes large disparity in value between their Nos. 253 and 253e, based on difference in shade. The writer states as fact admitting of little intelligent, reasonable argument, that such difference as they describe, viz., "black and orange" and "grey black and bright orange", does not create variety of any real philatelic interest or importance, for the reason that printed impressions from engraved plates, taken when the plate is newly inked, of necessity differ in shade from those taken later, when the ink is less and probably drying. In such impressions, three shades may be expected to develop, which for general purposes may be described as deep, medium, pale, and these in turn each head a group; large or small in proportion of the quantity or number printed; of others differing in intensity of shade, so that classification may be made and extended beyond the power of words to describe. These multiple variations of shade may be observed, some noted mentally perhaps, but written record, exactly describing all in relation to others is impossible. Clearly then, they are normal developments in the process of printing. With the stamp in question; the Bahamas "Special Delivery", viz., the 5d stamp of 1903 overprinted with those words; printed from two engraved plates for the vignette and frame respectively, the shade combinations listed by Gib-

bons for sale, are, in the light of what has been written here, only normal, expected developments of the printing, and for those reasons are not, and cannot be varieties one of the other, of any material interest or importance. Gibbons tacitly or implicitly admit that lack of interest and importance, where the non-overprinted stamp is concerned, as it appears solo, listed without variety of any kind in their "catalogue", as No. 69 of the regular *seriata*. Possessors of more than one, several copies of the unoverprinted stamp, will know that the stamp without overprint, exists in many shade combinations of black to grey black, deep to pale orange, and that similar range of differences also exist in the overprinted stamps. If those differences of shade combination, are properly ignored by Gibbons when listing the unoverprinted stamp, we may very reasonably and pertinently ask, why is one made of triple importance and value over another, in the list of the Special Delivery stamps?

The Scott "Catalogue" like that of Gibbons, ignores varieties of shade; so does that of Yvert; on the unoverprinted stamp, and in that respect both are consistent in their lists of the Special Delivery stamps, all specimens with normal overprint, irrespective of shade, are priced alike, and again like Gibbons only one printing is recognised and recorded.

We are not concerned at the moment with reason for this particular issue; more than one credible story exists; but we are concerned with its history, to ascertain what probabilities of philatelic variety there may be, what to look for to find if we can, existence or not of variety that is of real philatelic merit, interest and importance, as we know that that which is offered to us commercially, at best is very dubious in those respects. The shade theory as here applied by Gibbons in practice, has been shown to be philatelically noxious and vicious, is not used by other compilers of similar repute; there are no known differences of die or plate; there remains only the overprint in two lines of the words "SPECIAL DELIVERY". It is known that originally 600 copies of the stamp, intended for certain special

and exclusive use, received the overprint, and that sale to the public was denied. It is further known that later in response to popular demand, 6,000 copies were similarly overprinted and made available for sale. Two printings are therefore definitely known, and if it be possible to identify one from the other, both are of real philatelic interest and importance, and the first should be about ten times as uncommon as the second. Differences that enable identification, that establish real, genuine philatelic variety based on observable fact; not the fictions and phantasies of imagination or the urge to trade; do exist and may be observed as follows:—

DECEMBER 1915. Ten sheets each of 60 equals 600 stamps, overprinted 30 subjects at each impression. The position of the word "DELIVERY" in relation to that of "SPECIAL", is such that the "Y" stands out, clear and beyond "L", the "V" is under "CI".

JANUARY 1917. More than a year later the same type similarly applied to 100 sheets of 60=6,000 stamps. Varied setting of the type, so that in some instances the "V" is directly under "C", in others it is under "EC", the "D" is under "S", "S" is over "DE". Sundry other differences appear and all help to make plain, that the two printings December 1915 and January 1917 are from different settings of the same type. Obviously, it is here that variety of proper philatelic interest and importance is found and exists, not the imaginary, arbitrary thing offered by Gibbons, that is merely and only a normal; one of several; development in the process of printing that was employed. Argument that one has heard, whether this or that specimen corresponds to one or other of the Gibbons descriptions, is wasteful, uninformed dispute, especially so when the specimen disputed about corresponds to neither, for as has been shown the Gibbons differentiation, has no philatelic significance whatever. Such differences of shades, as well as others that are applied to stamps printed from engraved plates, that are commercially exploited, are so exploited only at the expense of the uninformed.

The average collector should be warned that, while it is both safe and reasonable, to be very sceptic of varieties of shade, that are applied to stamps printed from engraved plates, the subject is not one that may safely be dismissed in just that manner. For instance, while such varieties as green, deep, pale green applied to an engraved printing, should be regarded with suspicion, differences such as green, yellow green, olive green should be treated with interest, as no two of those can come from the same ink, the mixture for each needs to be different one from the other. Again, printing by typography should be and usually is in the result, more uniform in intensity or degree of colour or shade, as each impression is made rather more than less, from a newly inked plate, so that differences of shade in this method of printing are more reliable in point of actuality, and in both methods more interest lies and attention should be given, when names of other colours are necessary to describe, than when words merely qualitative of intensity are used; for instance, ink that is used to print in brown, may give as well deep and/or pale brown, it cannot produce purple brown, yellow brown; blue ink cannot produce indigo or grey blue, it may give deep and/or pale blue; and so on through the range of colours, a little study of which is strongly recommended, to enable grasp of the subject, is essential for intelligent pursuit of the hobby, and critical, beneficial independence of the "catalogues". The average collector who tries intelligently to pursue the hobby, will then be able to discern for himself and collect, only items of real philatelic merit, no matter whether the compilers of the "catalogues" elect or not to include them in their lists, and as that will be his aim, he will not hesitate for his purposes, to purge those lists of items endowed with commercial value, that are whimsical absurdities, have no philatelic worth, included by the traders for sale, and are without philatelic merit. Let Philately be your guide, be able to recognise the pretence of it, reject that in the "catalogues", and from any other source.

The Cayman Islands.

H. E. HUBER.

LEGISLATIVE CENTENARY, 1932.

At the June 1932 session of the Cayman Islands Assembly of Justices and Vestrymen, the Commissioner (Lt. Col. E. A. Weston, C.M.G.) introduced a resolution for the purpose of securing a new series of postage and revenue stamps, to suitably commemorate the centenary date of the functioning of the Assembly. Approval having been obtained from the Colonial Office, London, an order was dispatched to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, and in their Bulletin for the third quarter, 1932, the stamps were announced as in preparation.

In a circular of August 15, 1932, the Postmaster at George Town, Grand Cayman (A. C. Pantton), notified that the denominations would duplicate those of the line engraved, King George V. series of 1921-23, with the exception of the 4d. 4½d. and 3s.

Post Office, Georgetown,
Grand Cayman,
Cayman Islands, B.W.I.
15th August, 1932.

Sir:

I have the honour to inform you that a Centenary issue of postage stamps for the Cayman Islands is in preparation, and will be available for the use of the public later in the year. The issue commemorates the centenary of the legislative body of the Dependency as at present constituted by the popular election of vestrymen.

There will be twelve denominations of value: ½d. 1d. 1½d. 2d. 2½d. 3d. 6d. 1s., 2/-, 5/- and 10/-.

The issue will be for a limited period of time, probably 15 to 18 months. It replaces the present issue, which will then be withdrawn.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

A. C. PANTTON,
Postmaster.

The stamps were received at the end of November, 1932, and issued at George Town, Grand Cayman, on Monday, December 5th; at Stakes Bay, Cayman Brac, they were placed on sale December 20th.

The stamps were line engraved and recess printed by Messrs. "Waterlow & Sons, Limited, London Wall, Lon-

don, E.C." (which imprint in small coloured letters, caps for initial letters only, appears under the 3rd and 4th vertical rows in the lower margin), in sheets of 60 (6 horizontal by 10 vertical) on multiple Crown and script CA (upright) watermarked paper, and perforated single line 12½.

The design, treated in a horizontal rectangle, 38x24½ mm. consists of two ovals bearing the heads of Kings William IV (who reigned from June 26, 1830 to June 20, 1837, when his niece, Queen Victoria, succeeded him), and George V., facing each other, separated by coconut palms. Across the top, in two lines, is "Cayman Islands—Postage & Revenue," and in the upper corners, "1832" and "1932" all colourless. In the lower central position between the ovals, is the denomination, colourless, on an ornamented shield with supporters of turtle. All denominations except the shilling values, are singly coloured. The shilling denominations show the heads of the Kings in black.

December 5, 1932.

Legislative Centenary series, heads of Kings William IV and George V., Engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London Wall, London, E.C., watermarked multiple Crown and script CA (upright), and perforated single line 12½.

½d Brown	3d Olive Green
1d Green	6d Red Violet
1½d Red	1s Brown & Black
2d Orange	2s Blue & Black
2½d Gray	5s Green & Black
3d Blue	10s Carmine and Black

In the early days of the 19th Century, the legislative body of the Cayman Islands consisted of the Court of Sessions (i.e. the Justices, who were appointed by the Governor of Jamaica), and the principal inhabitants, who would go to Court (at George Town, Grand Cayman), and record a vote. During that period, laws were "enacted by the authority of the Magistrates and principal inhabitants of these Islands."

Later, the legislative body consisted of the Justices, and representatives elected by the votes of the inhabitants. The first record of the change is found in two Acts, which are subscribed "Passed by the Representatives, and approved by the Magistrates, this 31st day of December, 1831." (Thus as a matter of historical exactitude, the Assembly as at present constituted, held its first meeting on 31st December, 1831, and as 1832, is the date of the first printed record of the present constitution, it has been accepted to mark its centenary.) On November 24, 1833, a Custos (James Coe, Sr.) was commissioned.

At a meeting held November 6, 1837, the following Resolution was passed:

"Whereas the public meetings held in this Island heretofore, have been designated meetings of 'Magistrates and Representatives,' and forasmuch as they had no Charter to entitle them thereto:

"Be it resolved, therefore, by the Magistrates and others, the inhabitants of this Island, chosen by the suffrages of the people, that henceforth they may be designated meetings of 'Justices and Vestry' and that any Magistrate or Vestryman, who shall wilfully absent himself," etc., etc.

On June 22, 1863, an act was passed by the Imperial Parliament (No. 26 and 27 Victoria, chapter 31, "An act for the Government of the Cayman Islands"), recognising the existence of acts and resolutions passed by the local body, and validating such as should be afterwards assented to by the Governor of Jamaica. Under this authority, the Justices and Vestry therein mentioned, revised the local enactments, and twenty acts passed at various times between January 2, 1832, and July 1, 1864, were submitted to Governor Eyre of Jamaica, and signed by him in assent on March 23, 1865. In section 3 of this Act of the Imperial Parliament, the Justices and Vestry were given "power in their accustomed manner to make such resolutions as to them shall seem fit for the following purposes, inter alia, respecting the imposition and collection of rates and taxes, and respecting the custody and expenditure thereof."

Under the provisions of Jamaica Law 24 of 1898, as amended by Law 33 of 1920, the Governor of Jamaica has power to appoint a Commissioner to administer the affairs of the Dependency. The Commissioner performs the duties of Collector General and Treasurer, and presides in the Grand Court, where, when sitting alone, he has the power of three Justices of the Peace.

At present there are 26 magistrates, appointed by the Governor of Jamaica, and 27 elected vestrymen. The Vestry meets by Statute in November of each year, to make provision for the next fiscal year beginning January 1st, and otherwise, when summoned for the dispatch of business.

POSTAL STATIONERY.

In the April 1, 1908, issue of "The Caymanian," printed at Kingston, Jamaica, edited and published at George Town, Grand Cayman for two years, then discontinued because of the "apathetic attitude displayed locally," there appeared:

GOVERNMENT NOTICE NO. 13.

His Excellency having assented to the establishment of an inland post:

Notice is hereby given that a regular mail will be dispatched from George Town every Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock for East End and all intermediate places, and from East End to George Town every Tuesday night.

Rates of Postage.

Letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, 3d;

Post cards, 3d;

Newspaper and other printed or manuscript matter under 2 ounces, 3d.

The postal packages will be delivered en route and collected en route; stamps being procurable at any Post Office or from the postman.

The above rates will also apply to Cayman Brac and any place in Grand Cayman served by the mail, and vice versa. Mails will be dispatched from Cayman Brac to Grand Cayman and vice versa, as often as an opportunity occurs.

The service comes into force on Tuesday, March 31st next.

February 18, 1908. GEORGE S. S. HIRST,
Commissioner.

The area served by this inland post was subsequently extended to include Little Cayman, by—

POST OFFICE NOTICE NO. 19.

In continuation of Notice No. 13 of February 18th, 1908:

Notice is hereby given that Little Cayman is included in area of "Local Post" and the rates hitherto applying to other areas will now apply to Little Cayman.

By Order,

W. G. McCausland,

February 5, 1909. *Postmaster.*

As no $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps were available until June 30, 1908, it is probable that the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. rate was not made effective until that date. It is not known that any provisional means were employed during the interim to denote that postage was paid over the counter.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Post Card—June 1908.

With the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. postage stamp was issued the first piece of stamped stationery, i.e., $\frac{1}{2}$ d. post card.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE NO. 27.

George Town Post Office,
Grand Cayman, B.W.I.

Notice is hereby given that farthing stamps and farthing post cards being provided solely for internal postage in the Cayman Islands Dependency, will only be sold across the counter at a Post Office in the Cayman Islands.

By Order,

G. A. PARSONS,

July 10, 1908. *Postmistress.*

The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. post card was intended originally for Dependency use only, but later was made available for overseas, with of course, the addition of sufficient stamps to make up the required rate.

The stamp in the upper right corner of the card is the oval from the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. adhesive, the four triangular corner ornaments are omitted. To the left of the stamp, in three lines appears, "Post Card," separated by the Royal Arms—"Cayman Islands," and the third line, in small sans serif caps, "The address only to be written on this side." The letter press is in chestnut brown on light buff.

The first supply of cards measured 121x75 mm., but those received in December, 1909, and placed on sale with the 1d. stamped stationery, were 115x89 mm., printed in dark brown.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Newspaper Wrapper—June 1909.

The next piece of stationery issued was the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. wrapper.

NOTICE NO. 37.

Newspaper wrappers bearing an impressed halfpenny stamp, available for postage within or without the Dependency, are now on sale at the following places:

Post Office, George Town.

Post Office, Cayman Brac.

Post Office, Bodden Town.

P. C. Watler, East End.

F. C. Lambert Foster, The Creek, Cayman Brac.

At the price of 20 for 1 sh., or $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each.

GEORGE S. S. HIRST,

June 23, 1909. *Commissioner.*

The design resembles the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. adhesive, but for the chrysanthemum in the triangular ornaments, a fleur-de-lis is substituted. A small star was also introduced on both sides of the inscription, which was changed from "Cayman Islands Postage" to "Cayman Islands." In addition, a small spray of three leaves, pointing down, was added to the foliage on either side of the Crown at the top. The numeral of value " $\frac{1}{2}$ d." is in colour, outlined in white, on a horizontally lined ground.

The wrapper, on manila paper, when extended measures 330x121 mm., and the stamp together with the following information is printed in blue green:

"This Wrapper may only be used for Newspapers or for such documents as are allowed to be sent at the book-rate of postage, and must not enclose any letter or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise). If this rule be infringed, the packet will be charged as a letter."

1d. Envelope and Post Card, Dec. 28, 1909.

On December 28, 1909, there were placed on sale 1d. envelopes and post cards.

NOTICE NO. 6.

There are now on sale at the Post Offices of the Dependency envelopes stamped 1d. at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, or 1 sh. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a dozen, and 1d. post cards at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each, or 1 sh. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. a dozen.

GEORGE S. S. HIRST,

Commissioner.

January 4, 1910.

The envelope measures 121x94 mm. and is of thin gray-blue paper. The stamp is carmine in colour, and of the same design as that on the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. wrapper, except of course, for the change in denomination.

The post card, being for International use, measures 140x89 mm. The

heading at the left of the stamp is in four lines: "Union Postale Universelle," followed by "Cayman Islands (Iles Cayman)" on the second. On the third line is "Post (The Royal Arms) Card," and on the fourth, the same instructions regarding address as on the ½d. card.

2½d. Envelope—November 13, 1911.

A 2½d. stamped envelope, for foreign postage, was issued November 13, 1910. It measures 165x94 mm., is of thin gray-blue paper, and the stamp is ultramarine in colour.

POST OFFICE NOTICE No. 8.

The following Postal Stationery has this day been put on sale:

Envelopes stamped 2½d., price 2½d. each, or 2 sh. 7½d. a dozen.

By Order A. BODDEN,
Postmaster.

November 13, 1911.

The stamp while similar to that employed for the 1d. stationery has the inscription changed to read "Cayman Islands Postage," in very thin letters set close together, so that the three words occupy the space formerly taken up by "Cayman Islands." A small ornament differing somewhat from that on the 1d. stationery appears before and after the inscription. The numeral of value is in colour, outlined colourless, and as before, on a horizontally lined ground.

The ½d. post card was sold at face; for the other stationery ½d. over face was charged, although this charge was reduced when stationery was bought in quantity.

Post Cards.

½d. chestnut brown, (buff) June 30, 1908, 121 x 75 mm.

½d. dark brown (buff), Dec. 28, 1909. 115 x 89 mm.

1d. carmine (buff), Dec. 28, 1909. 140 x 89 mm.

Wrapper.

½d. blue-green (manilla), June 1909. 330 x 121 mm.

Envelopes.

1d. carmine, (gray blue), Dec. 28, 1909. 121 x 94 mm.

2½d. ultramarine (gray blue) Nov. 13, 1911. 165 x 94 mm.

Communication between Grand Cayman and Cayman Brac, until recent years, was infrequent and irregular,

and exchange of mails was generally made via Kingston, Jamaica. At times considerable delay was experienced in securing supplies of stamps from Grand Cayman, and in April 1921, the Stakes Bay, Cayman Brac, office ran short of ½d. ½d. 1d. and 2½d. stamps. ½d. war stamps and 2d. stamps were available in large quantities, and the demand for ½d. and 1d. was met by cutting the impressed stamps from ½d. wrappers and 1d. post cards. On April 26, 1921, a boat arrived from Jamaica, with supplies, which included the ½d. 3d. 1s. and 5s. stamps of the King George V. line engraved series, first issued at George Town, Grand Cayman, on April 4, 1921.

STAMPLESS CAYMAN BRAC, 1932.

On November 8 and 9, 1932, Cayman Brac and Little Cayman were devastated by a severe hurricane, in which 69 persons were killed on land, 40 were lost at sea, and hundreds were injured. Cayman Brac was left a mass of wreckage, and the only houses left standing were those inland, not reached by the sea. The Post Office at Stakes Bay, Cayman Brac, was wrecked, but the account books and much of the equipment was subsequently recovered; the cancelling stamp was found on December 4th. On that date, there were no postage stamps on the island; a fresh supply was awaited from Grand Cayman, when postal business was resumed. For some weeks, all Government activities, including the storeroom for relief goods, the Post Office, and Customs House, were housed in a small shack.

Lacking postage stamps, letters were initiated by the Postmaster at Stakes Bay, and sent stampless to Kingston. A letter written December 4th (received by me on the 13th) is initialed in the upper right corner, "A.S.R." (i.e. /"A. S. Ratty," Postmaster) and machine cancelled in red, "Kingston, Jamaica" in a single lined circle; "DEC. 7—9 AM—1932" in three lines in the centre, and at the right, in a horizontal rectangle, "POST-AGE PAID." No stamps were attached.

The cancellation in use at Cayman Brac consists of "Cayman Brac—Cayman Islands," between two concentric circles, 29½ and 19 mm., with "DE 20—1932" in two lines in the centre. There is also a registration stamp,

horizontal rectangular, 50x18 mm., consisting of a large "R" at the left, separated by a vertical line from "Cayman Brac, B. W. I.—No. . . ." in two lines at the right.



MR. A. C. PANTON.
Postmaster for Grand Cayman.

Jamaica, 3sh, Scott's A28

By H. COOKE.

Reproduced by kind permission from Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News.

This stamp should have more than passing interest for collectors in the United States (in addition to that it may have as a subject of philately), for the reason that the original of the design bears witness to the ubiquity of the United States Navy in these waters. It records rendition of a service that should well have been performed by the Royal Navy, a service by which a standard was set, that apparently has remained unquestioned to the present. The inscription on the stamp:—"Sir Charles Metcalfe, Governor of Jamaica, 1839-1842," tells little of the man, and nothing of the commemorative statue.

Sir Charles was born the son of a Major in the Bengal Army at Calcutta, India, in 1785; he was educated at Eton, England; returned to India at the early age of 15, and at 19 was earning about \$5,000, per annum, a very large salary and an extraordinary one for a youth in those days. He became a member of the Supreme Council in 1827, succeeded to the baronetcy, gained by his father, in 1832, and in 1836 provisionally held the position of Governor General of India. Not confirmed in that for political reasons in England, he was seconded for service at Jamaica, by which his great tact and ability were recognised, as his task was openly stated to be, the soothing of the unrest existing there, that had followed hard on the emancipation of the slaves. He reached Jamaica in 1839, found great disorder and elements of grave trouble being developed, by friction between the local and Imperial Governments. His pleasant personality, ability, tact and conciliation very soon won the confidence of the people, and as he did not hesitate to controvert the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, when he believed it necessary to do so in the interests of the colonists, he earned from them the greatest respect and affectionate

esteem for himself, and from turmoil and turbulence developed order and restraint, self imposed by the people because of their respect for him and his word.

Failing health and apparent accomplishment of his mission, caused him to resign the Governorship in November, 1841, and leave the Island in May, 1842. Crowds of people from the most distant parts journeyed to bid him farewell, and as he passed through the streets of Kingston to embark, kneeling people prayed for blessings to be showered on him. That he too experienced regret to leave the Island, may be gauged from the fact that writing of Highgate, his country residence, he stated that "If climate were everything I should prefer living in this spot to any other that I know of in the world." Later he went to Canada as Governor General (1843-45), where Wakefield said of him, "God has made him greater than the Colonial Office." Despite the fact that he was then a dying man, his ability, tact and patience were unimpaired, and rewarded with a Peerage, he did not live to take his seat in the House of Lords, as he died in 1846.

In March, 1842, public movement to erect a statue to his memory was supported throughout the Island, and shortly after he had sailed for England, the Legislature voted £3,000 for the purpose. The original idea was to house the statue in a temple, from each side laterally should extend the horns of a crescent colonnade, similar to the Rodney memorial that may be seen on the 2/- stamp of the same series, and £200 was advanced with that end in view, but sundry exigencies prevented accomplishment. First erected at Spanish Town, the statue was removed to Kingston, and now stands near the sea at the foot of King Street. It was executed by Edward Hodges Bailey (a pupil of Flax-

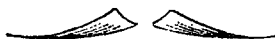
man), who is also responsible for a bust of the Governor in the Metcalfe Hall at Calcutta, India. The local statue, as may be observed by the design of the stamp, is on a double pedestal, that places it too high to be closely observed, and the great combined weight enabled it to stand unmoved in the great earthquake that wrecked the city in 1907.

On the front of the upper pedestal, this inscription may be seen by climbing to it:—"This statue is erected in Honour of The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, Bart., K.C.B., now Baron Metcalfe, by the grateful inhabitants of Jamaica in commemoration of the benefits derived from his wise, just and beneficial administration of the Government of the Island, A.D., 1845."

The other faces respectively show the Arms of Jamaica, those of the House of Metcalfe, and, truly emblematic of the man, the figures of Justice and Mercy, one on either side of an altar on which rests an anchor. On the lower pedestal is a tablet of ware, placed by the Institute of Jamaica in 1892, which records that:—"12 feet west of the centre of the pedestal, Commander Green, U.S.N., in 1875 erected the longitude station of Kingston and found it to be 5h. 7m. 10.65s. (76° 47' 39.8") West of Greenwich. I. J."

So much for the historical interest

of the stamp, and the relation it has with the United States Navy. The Scott Catalogue rightly gives to the stamp printed on paper watermarked MCA, some degree of rarity by the price at which it is listed, as 6,390 copies only were received in the island, and of that quantity much larger numbers were used fiscally, and in prepayment of cables from stations in the interior, than were ever used postally. In addition, dealers do not seem to have been appraised of the small number issued, nor of the early change to paper with the script watermark, so that the majority were short of stocks, and the stamp is rarely seen offered by any. The new printing on script paper did not give the stamp a much longer lease of life, nor make a much larger number available. The last printing in January, 1927, completed a total supply to the Island of 26,760 copies, to which the remarks above relative to fiscal and telegraphic use apply, so that again the stamp is not a frequent and regular item in dealer's lists and ads. The last printing provided a variety on paper that may be described as "*thin*". The normal is on the usual opaque paper, the variety may be readily recognised from the back, where the paper is easily observable as translucent. Incidentally, the stamp has been obsolete now for two years.



Barbados.

H. E. HUBER.

THE COLONISATION TERCENTENARY, 1927.

In the early months of 1926, a suggestion was made to the Colonial authorities that a series of postage stamps, in appropriate designs, be issued to commemorate the tercentenary of colonisation and granting of representative government, in 1627. Several designs were suggested, one being vertical rectangular in shape, with the head of King George V in an oval at the top, and a representation of "William & John" below; and another, followed the design of the 5s. Great Britain, horizontal rectangular, with His Majesty's portrait at the right, and the Colonial Seal (not confined to a circle or oval) at the left.

Following the decision of the Executive (H. E. the Governor, W. C. F. Robertson, Esq., C.M.G.), in Council, to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the founding of Barbados, by the issue of a special postage stamp, the following notice appeared in the Official Gazette, and in the daily paper of the Colony:

"Post Office Notice.

The Governor in Executive Committee has decided to commemorate the Tercentenary of the settlement of the Colony of Barbados, in February, 1927, by the issue of a postage stamp.

Persons wishing to submit specimens for the design of such a stamp are asked to forward same to the Colonial Postmaster at his office by the 16th August, 1926.

The designer of the specimen approved by the Governor in Executive Committee will be granted a gratuity of £10.

Signed: H. H. HEATH,
Colonial Postmaster.

July 21st,
4n. o.a.w."

The Colonial Postmaster explained that an original design was wanted, and not merely one which had been used elsewhere, and adapted to local conditions. The response was generous, and by August some 47 or 48 designs had been received. Those submitted by Mrs. E. L. Delamer, Miss Laurie and Miss Cox were thought

of most favourably. The design submitted by Mrs. Delamer was very appropriate, but with details which when reduced to stamp size would destroy its effectiveness. It represented the sun rising over the Hole, the little opening into the sea, in the parish of St. James, where the Tercentenary monument was erected in 1905, with settlers of 1627 standing on one bank, and the inhabitants of today, on the other. Introduced into the design were sugar cane, cabbage and coconut palms; in the upper corners, the dates "1627" and "1927," with "Postage & Revenue" between, and at the foot of the vignette, "To commemorate the anniversary of Representative Institutions." The value "One Penny" was at the bottom of the design. Miss Laurie's suggestion was somewhat similar.

At the time of advertising locally, the Crown Agents were asked to secure stamp designs in England, and that submitted by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd., was accepted. This design was in double medallion type, with the heads of Their Majesties Kings Charles I. and George V. This was practically the same as the design submitted by Miss Cox (daughter of Mr. G. B. Y. Cox), who received £5, half of the prize money offered by the Government.

It had been suggested that the special design be used for a short series from ½d. to 1s., or at least the three denominations most used, ½d. 1d. and 2½d., but the Colonial Postmaster decided on one value only, 1d., and placed an order for one million copies. This design, with the head of King James I. substituted for that of King Charles I., had been suggested in the Bermuda House of Assembly, at the time the Legislative Tercentenary series was under discussion in the summer of 1920.

The Crown Agents Bulletin, for the closing months of 1926, formally an-

nounced the design of the Tercentenary stamp, stating that it would be recess printed in carmine, on script CA watermarked paper. The stamps were dispatched from England by the Harrison Line s.s. "Inanda," and arrived at Bridgetown, on Thursday, January 27, 1927.

The actual landing of the first settlers was on February 20, and that day falling on Sunday, it was the intention to issue the commemorative stamp on February 21st. Monday, February 21st, was declared a Public Holiday, for the civic celebration of the event, and the stamp was placed on sale Thursday, February 17th. It was desired to have the stamps in issue before the celebration, rather than afterwards. On February 11th, orders from abroad were being filled, so that they might be sent off by the outward mail of February 17th.

The stamp was designed, engraved and recess printed by "Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd., New Malden, Surrey, England" (which imprint appears in the lower margin, under the 4th and 5th vertical rows), in sheets of 120 (8 horizontal by 15 vertical), undivided. The watermark is multiple Crown and script CA., and the perforation 12, single line.

The design is a horizontal rectangle, 39x25 mm. with the heads of Their Majesties King Charles I (at the left, facing three-quarters right), and George V (at the right, facing left). The portrait of the latter is a new one to postage stamps, and His Majesty appears much younger on this stamp than on even the 5c. of the Royal series of Newfoundland, issued June 1899.

The denomination is expressed in words "One Penny" at the bottom, and in numerals "1d" in the upper corners, with "Barbados" between, in a curved line at the top, over both ovals. In the lower left corner is the year "1627," and in the lower right "1927." All inscriptions and numerals are colourless. In the centre between the ovals, which are placed off centre, is a bit of tropical scenery depicting a coconut grove with natives gathering coconuts.

At first the stamp was sold only to those who asked for it, but from

June 1st (when 630,000 were still in stock), the 1d Postage & Revenue, Colonial Seal type, was retired from sale, and the Tercentenary stamp sold exclusively. At the end of June there were 450,000 on hand; on August 31st 215,000 remained in the Treasury, and at the beginning of September, 180,000 were taken over by the General Post Office for the requirements of the month.

The Tercentenary stamp was withdrawn from sale at all Post Offices at the close of business September 30, 1927, and the 1d. Colonial Seal, Postage & Revenue, reissued October 1st. The stamp was not demonetised, and copies remaining in the hands of the public may still be used for postage.

When at the General Post Office, on Saturday, October 1, 1927, it was learned that the Lamport & Holt steamer "Vestris" from New York, arriving September 23, had brought only six bags of registered mail, instead of twelve as shown on the letter bill. The missing bags were looked for by the s.s. "Haiti" or the s.s. "Dominica," that left New York the week following the departure of the s.s. "Vestris" (September 17), and which steamers call first at the Northern islands. As it was believed that this mail would contain some orders for the Tercentenary stamp, from collectors and dealers, the Executive gave permission to withhold destruction of the remainders until this mail was located. After these orders were filled, the remainders, 99,744 were burned.

February 17, 1927.—Tercentenary of Colonisation of Barbados. King Charles I. (1627) and King George V (1927). Designed, engraved and recess printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd., New Malden, Surrey, England. Watermarked multiple Crown and script CA. Perforated single line 12. 1d. rose carmine.

For the old, and widely-circulated story that Barbados was settled in 1625, the evidence consists merely of inferences drawn from incidental statements, and there is really no first hand recorded evidence of any person claiming to have been present at the time of the settlement. On the other

hand, on four different occasions between 1647 and 1660, the master of the ship that brought out the first settlers, testified—that in the year 1626 (old style) he landed about 40 men at Barbados which previously had no inhabitants and on some of the occasions, he was corroborated by members of the crew and other persons aboard.

The facts are that at the close of 1624 or early in 1625, a ship belonging to Sir William Courteen on its way to Pernambuco, was forced by bad weather to take refuge in a bay on the southern coast of Barbados (now called Oistin's Bay, Crane Coast); John Powell, the commander, surveyed the southern and western coasts and found no signs of occupation, and on reaching home reported to his employer. Thereupon Courteen prepared an expedition under the command of John Powell to take possession; Powell sailed with letters of marque, but never reached Barbados, for the reason that at sea he captured a Spanish prize and returned with it to Cowes in July 1926. Later in the year, a second expedition was dispatched, and the "William & John," commanded by Capt. Henry Powell, reached Barbados on February 20, 1627, and landed 40 white men and 8 blacks, near the spot where the sailors of the "Olive Blossom" landed in 1605, and there laid the foundation of the Colony, appointing Capt. William Dean as their Governor. The town is now known as Hometown, and is about 7 miles to the northwest of Bridgetown.

A few months after Courteen's settlers had taken possession, King Charles I. granted by letters patent, dated June 2, 1627, a charter of ownership of Barbados and other Caribbees, to James Hay, Earl of Carlisle, who exacted a payment of 40 pounds of cotton per head as a tribute from the inhabitants. In 1625 King James I. had granted Barbados to the Earl of Marlborough, and it was under the latter's protection that Sir William Courteen fitted out the "William & John." When in 1627 King Charles I. granted all the Caribbees to the Earl of Carlisle, the latter settled an annuity of £1,300 on Lord Marlbor-

ough to compromise his claim. Under the impression that Barbados was not one of the Caribbee Islands, King Charles I. in 1628, granted it to the Earl of Pembroke. The latter supported Courteen's right of preoccupation against Lord Carlisle, and under this last grant, the settlers of Hometown continued to hold possession until the next year (1629) when they were defeated by Lord Carlisle's men, who landing in Carlisle Bay in 1627, had founded there the town of Bridge-town.

The institution of representative government in Barbados dates from the Royal Charter of Charles I. of June 2, 1627, and was confirmed by the Commonwealth in the articles of surrender of the island signed January 11, 1652. Next to the House of Commons and the House of Assembly in Bermuda (1620), the Barbados House of Assembly is the most ancient legislative body in the British Empire.

The Government now consists of a nominated Legislative Council, of nine members, and a House of Assembly of 24 members, elected annually by the people on the basis of a moderate franchise. The executive functions of the Government are performed by an Executive Council, consisting of the Governor, Colonial Secretary, and Attorney General, and such other persons as may be nominated by the King, with one member of the Legislative Council and four members of the House of Assembly nominated by the Governor.

POSTAL INCREASES, 1931.

On October 13, 1931, E. A. Collymore (Attorney General) laid before the Barbados House of Assembly a message (No. 39/1931) from His Excellency the Governor, (W. C. F. Robertson), with regard to the financial position of the island, with proposals to secure correlation between revenue and expenditure.

Under "Head 8, Post Office," he states—"A deficit of £2,000 under this Head for the year is probable."*

*12.—With regard to the provision of supplementary Revenue, the following

proposals are presented for the consideration of your Honourable House—

"(1)—The Post Office has for some years operated at a loss, a loss which appears to be greater than is justified when compared with the value of the services which this Department renders to the Public. The Colonial Postmaster, in the proposals which will be laid before you by the Attorney General, suggests alterations in charges, which, without being unduly oppressive, should increase the Post Office receipts during the remainder of the year by £690, or by £1,000, if it be decided to follow the lead of the United States and raise the minimum letter rate to that country from 1d. to 2½d."

Two resolutions were laid before the House, on the same day, by E. A. Collymore, with respect to increase in postage rates for destinations beyond the island:

(1) "Resolution—that from and after the day of 1931 the postage on letters from this island to any part of the British Empire shall be at the rate of one penny halfpenny for the first ounce, or part of an ounce, and one halfpenny for each additional ounce or part of an ounce."

(2) "Resolution—of the Legislature, No 17 of 1924-26, relating to the rates of postage on letters from this island to the United States of America be rescinded, and that from and after the day of 1931 the postage on letters from this island shall be at the rate of two pence halfpenny for the first ounce or part of an ounce, and one penny halfpenny for each additional ounce or part of an ounce."

Mr. E. A. Collymore also laid before the House, "Bill to amend the Post Office Act, 1911-10."

All these increases were approved by the House, and subsequently, by the Legislative Council.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Increase of Postage Rates.

The following increases in Postage Rates have been approved:

Registration Fee.

The registration fee on postal packets addressed to places within the Island has been increased from 1d. to 2d., and on postal packets addressed to places beyond Barbados from 2d. to 3d. with effect from 3rd October, 1931.

Inland newspaper postage.

The rate of postage on inland newspapers has been increased from ½d. per 4 ozs., to ½d. per 6 ozs. or part, with effect from 1st November, 1931.

Letters overseas—United Kingdom and British Colonies.

The postage on letters from Barbados to the United Kingdom and all British Colonies and Possessions has been increased to 1½d. for the first ounce or part, and 1d. for each subsequent ounce or

part, with effect from 1st November, 1931.

Postage on letters to U. S. A.

The postage rate on letters from Barbados to the United States of America (including Porto Rico, Hawaii, Alaska, St. Thomas and the U. S. Virgin Islands) has been increased to the international rate of 2½d. for the first ounce or part, and 1½d. for each subsequent ounce or part, with effect from 1st November, 1931.

G. F. SHARP,

Colonial Postmaster.

2nd November, 1931."

On September 23, 1931, the Second Assist. Postmaster General at Washington, had announced that effective November 1, 1931, the letter and post card rates to Barbados, and other British possessions in the Caribbean, would be increased to 5c. and 3c. respectively.

As the Colonial Seal, Postage and Revenue series of April 1, 1925, was without a 1½d. stamp, the Colonial Postmaster sought permission to surcharge the large stock of farthing stamps (for which there would be no demand, with the increased local rate on newspapers) for use as 1½d. stamps, but this was refused, because of the undesirability of so greatly increasing the face value. He then appealed to the public to use farthing stamps in pairs, and in blocks, in the spirit of economy, so that they would not have to be destroyed.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postage Stamps.

There is a very large stock of farthing postage stamps which will have to be destroyed, if they are not sold, and as economy is the order of the day, persons are invited to purchase as many of them as possible, for use in pairs or blocks of four for the payment of higher duties, pending the issue of a 1½d. denomination which may not be for some months.

Permission cannot be obtained to surcharge these farthing stamps with the value of 1½d., and by putting themselves to a trifling inconvenience, the public will be promoting the interests of economy.

G. F. SHARP,

Colonial Postmaster.

General Post Office,

Bridgetown, 25th February, 1932."

BARBADOS AIR SITUATION, 1931.

One of the papers laid before the House of Assembly, on October 13, 1931, was by W. W. Reece, "to inquire of the senior member of the Execu-

tive Committee present in the House, at the next meeting":

1.—Whether the Government has at any time approached any Air Mail Company with a view to having this Colony included in the itinerary of Air Mail Services maintained in these islands?

2.—If the answer is in the affirmative, what was the obstacle which prevented the success of such negotiations?

3.—If the answer is in the negative, will the Government take steps to have this Colony included in the said itinerary?"

At the meeting of the House November 10, 1931, E. A. Collymore, (Attorney General), replied:

"A company applied in 1930 for a special temporary authorisation for air craft to fly over and land within the limits of this island, for a period of six months, and the authorisation was granted in accordance with the provisions of Section 27 (2) of the Air Navigation (Colonies and Protectorates and Mandated Territories) Orders. The Government was subsequently notified that the inauguration of the proposed service was indefinitely postponed. The Governor was not informed of the reason for postponement. An inquiry has been addressed to the Company as to whether there is any likelihood of Barbados being included in the Company's itinerary in the near future."

At present, air mail for Barbados can be flown over the F.A.M. 6 route from Miami, Fla., to Castries, St. Lucia, or Port of Spain, Trinidad (20c. per half ounce), and sent onward by ordinary means; likewise, letters from Barbados, can be sent by ordinary means to either of these airports, and flown over the Pan American Airways.

Lancaster Air Mail, April 1, 1929.

The first air mail ever dispatched from Barbados was a small courtesy mail, to Port of Spain, Trinidad. On Good Friday, March 29, 1929, Capt. W. N. Lancaster, R.A.F., in a biplane reached Bridgetown, and at 7 a.m., on Easter Monday, April 1st, took off for Port of Spain, where he arrived three hours later.

On the following Thursday, April 4, when about 80 ft. off ground, on his takeoff for Caracas, Venezuela, he ran into an air pocket, and crashed. The machine was wrecked, and Capt. Lancaster, himself, seriously injured, took passage on the s.s. Vauban for New York, the following week.

Capt. Lancaster carried a small courtesy mail from the Colonial au-

thorities at Barbados, to those at Trinidad. None of this mail has been seen, but I understand that it was postmarked at Barbados, and back-stamped at Trinidad, April 1st,—it was probably enclosed in O.H.M.S. envelopes, and bore no postage stamps.

NYRBA Air Mail April 8, 1930.

From the "Barbados Advocate" of April 8, 1930, is taken the following:

"A seaplane of the NYRBA Line is due to-day from Trinidad. Among the passengers to arrive are . . . Passengers to St. Lucia, Antigua, and St. Thomas may be booked with Messrs. DaCosta & Co., the fare for the journey by air being 20c. per mile. The Post Office will accept letters and parcels for this seaplane at the usual postage rates, plus 1s. extra per half ounce, which is the special air tax. The seaplane will sail exactly a half hour after her arrival at this port."

The General Post Office at Bridgetown was informed by the agents on the 7th April, that mails would be taken for St. Lucia, Antigua and St. Thomas, but it was not known whether any for the United States would be accepted. However, Rear Admiral Frank H. Schofield, of the United States fleet (Mississippi, New Mexico, Saratoga and five others) then on a visit to Barbados, received word from Trinidad that the plane was going through to Miami, and a large mail was sent ashore to the G.P.O. for dispatch to the States.

The "Advocate" of April 9th reported the event as follows:

"The seaplane NC-600-M, "Cuba", of the NYRBA service, arrived here at 11.40 yesterday morning, from Trinidad, with five passengers and a packet (of 29 letters). The plane made the trip from Trinidad (208 miles) in a little less than three hours, and took up its moorings near the U. S. Naval Ships now in port. Besides the passengers for this island, the plane also carried a crew of three, and five intransit passengers.

"After a half hour's stay, the plane left with three bags of mail, for the neighbouring islands of St. Lucia, Antigua, and St. Thomas."

The mail was not specially cacheted at Barbados; most of it, however, bore the endorsement (manuscript or typewriters), "First Air Mail Flight" the usual "By Air Mail—Par Avion" from Barbados," etc., and of course (colourless on blue) label.

A registered letter (1s. 3d.) that was received, bore the 6d. 4d. 3d. and 2d. of the Colonial Seal series of 1925.

The postmark is "Barbados R.L.O." within a single lined circle, 30 mm. with "8-APR-30 10 AM," across the centre in a single line. It was backstamped at San Juan, P.R. (April 10), Miami, Fla. (April 12.) Pittsburgh, Pa. (April 14) and East Liberty Sta. Pittsburgh, Pa. (Apr. 14)

By the same mail came six others, not registered, prepaid 1s. 1d., and postmarked "Barbados, G.P.O." within a single lined circle, 25 mm., and "8-APR-30 AM" in a single line. These were not backstamped en route.

The fact that the registered mail was backstamped at San Juan, P.R. on the 10th., might indicate that although it was carried by the NYRBA plane "Cuba" to that point, it was there turned over to the San Juan Post Office, and sent on its way north by the P.A.A. plane leaving San Juan on Friday, April 11th. It is not known that the U. S. postal authorities ever delivered any mails to planes of the NYRBA Company (later in the year absorbed by the Pan American Airways, Inc.)

The quantity of mail dispatched by the NYRBA plane "Cuba" from Barbados was as follows:—

	<i>Reg.</i>	<i>Ord.</i>
St. Lucia	11	33
Antigua	19	10
St. Thomas	3	48
St. Thomas in transit	20	688
	<hr/> 53	<hr/> 779

SUMMARY.

- Apr. 1, 1930. Courtesy mail, by Capt. Lancaster.
 1. Bridgetown, Barbados, to Port of Spain, Trinidad.
 April 8, 1930. NYRBA plane "Cuba", NC-660-M.
 2. Bridgetown to Castries, St. Lucia (44)
 3. " " St. John's Antigua (20)
 4. " " St. Thomas, U. S. V. I. (51)
 5. " " Miami, etc. (708)

I have seen none of the mail (29 letters) brought by the "Cuba" to Bridgetown, from Port of Spain, on April 8th. The sending of this mail, was announced in the "Trinidad Guardian" of Tuesday, April 8, 1930 (and probably also in the issue of April 7th.)

"Air Mails Close."

Mails for Barbados, by the NYRBA Airways 22-passenger and mail service airplane close Tuesday, April 8, at 8 a.m."

Under "Airplane Movements," it is announced that "The American airplane, "Cuba" (5 tons) arrived on Saturday, from St. Lucia, with 2 bags of mail."

Incidentally, with the U.S. fleet on visit to Barbados, was the s.s. "Saratoga," airplane carrier, with 80 planes on board. Although the Governor of Barbados (W. C. F. Robertson) gave permission, Admiral Schofield, would not permit any of the planes to leave the carrier, on an exhibition flight. The fleet left the harbour on April 14th.

Obituary.

ALDERMAN LOUIS ORAM TRIVETT DIED 7th JANUARY, 1933.

Mr. Trivett's illness was of sudden development as he was at business within a day or two of his death.

Mr. Trivett who was born at Mansfield on 26th August, 1864 was educated at schools at Nottingham and at Hamburg. As a young man he entered the tea trade, and ultimately set up in business for himself and his firm became one of the best known in the local market. Some years ago he turned his firm into a limited liability company, of which he was chairman and managing director.

More than a quarter of a century ago he became interested in local government, was made an alderman in May 1926, and was a member of the Education, Finance and Public Assistance Committees of Nottingham. Mr. Trivett was also a prominent Freemason occupying the chair of his Lodge in 1901.

As regards his hobbies, Mr. Trivett was a keen Stamp Collector, was the Hon. President of the Nottinghamshire Philatelic Society, a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and a Life member of the Jamaica Philatelic Society. He possessed a wonderful collection of the stamps of Great Britain. Disposing of this valuable collection some years ago, at auction, Mr. Trivett took up Jamaica and Gibraltar and speedily gathered together a fine array of the postage stamps of these countries. His G. B. stamps, on covers, used in Jamaica were a remarkable lot.

Mr. Trivett was a regular attendant at Congress, and his cheery presence will be much missed. He also presented a Cup for the best paper submitted to the Philatelic Congress of

Great Britain on the subject of "Specialism: its field, its aims, its dangers."

Another of his hobbies was the growing of orchids, and he was rarely to be seen without an orchid in his button hole, and when the Philatelic Congress visited Nottingham in 1927, he supplied many of the delegates and their ladies attending the Congress Banquet with an orchid of his culture.

Probably the chief interest in his life was the Boy Scout Movement. He threw himself into a number of interests concerned with the Social welfare of Nottingham, and none attracted him more than that. His interest led to his appointment as Assistant County Commissioner. He attended the international jamboree at Olympia in 1920 and had the honour to conduct Princess Mary and other members of the Royal Family around the philatelic display.

At Nottingham, Spin Hall on 7th January 1933 Colonel P. R. Clifton, the presiding Magistrate stated:—"I have had singular opportunities of being associated with Alderman Trivett in the Boy Scout Movement, to which he gave—as he gave to everything he pursued—the whole of his heart, mind, and intelligence. I am sure you will be of the opinion that the county and Bench will be the poorer by his passing."

Mr. Trivett had been twice married, and by his second wife he had two children. His son, Mr. Lester Trivett is associated with his father's business, and his daughter married Mr. Ernest Pendleton, a son of the late A. W. Pendleton.

C. S. M.

Notes on the Jamaica Local Officials of 1890-95.

G. PEARSON.

While engaged in writing an article on the Jamaica provisional of 1890-91, I was cognizant of the several type varieties that could be identified as having been employed in the local OFFICIAL overprints, and study of these naturally drifted into the periods of use of both stamps. With assistance of several members of the Jamaica Philatelic Society, I was at last in a position to deduce many facts, relative to the work of Camille Vendryes, but while I do not venture to assume that the following notes are to be considered in any way exhaustive, and in some instances, conclusive, I trust that my contribution will assist in elucidating some of the questions which have hitherto been difficult to solve. I welcome any further information which would be of assistance in preparation of a detailed article, by means of which, most, if not all, of the overprints may be assigned to their respective settings. At the present time I have succeeded in placing all dated used copies, and about 90 per cent. of

mint ones, with the aid of a few more blocks, it may be possible to describe the remaining 10 per cent.

It is not my intention to go into the reasons for the issue of these stamps as that has received complete attention elsewhere. My principal difficulty was to trace the number of settings existent, and in this respect, the excellent pioneer article by Dr. R. Stanley Taylor which appeared in "Gibbons Stamp Weekly" during 1908, together with the fine plates accompanying it, gave me a good basis upon which to work. However, here I encountered several complications, particularly in connection with several strips I possessed and saw, and could not identify with any of the plates mentioned. An explanation of these is given later. I pursued my studies through the medium of dated copies, and have traced the printings as being prepared and issued in the following order, the earliest dates in each instance being quoted as the approximate date of issue. The Provisional particulars are included for reference.

Description.	Printed (approx).	Arrangement.	Dates.	
			Early.	Late.
1st Local Official	Late March 1890.	Two vertical rows of 10 ..	11. 4. 90	25. 11. 90
1st Provisional ..	May 1890.	One vertical row of 10	4. 6. 90	4. 2. 91
2nd Local Official	October 1890.	Three horizontal rows of 6	25. 10. 90	1. 4. 91
2nd Provisional ..	February 1891.	Two horizontal rows of 6	26. 2. 91	8. 11. 93
3rd Local Official	March 1891.	Two horizontal rows of 6	24. 3. 91	28. 9. 91
4th Local Official	January 1894.	One horizontal row of 6	20. 1. 94	9. 4. 94
5th Local Official	December 1894.	One horizontal row of 6	19. 12. 94	18. 9. 95

From the foregoing table, it will be observed that there are five local Official, and two Provisional settings which may be identified from dated used copies, but as the Provisionals have received attention in an excellent article that has been published elsewhere, I will omit them here.

The order in which I have placed the Official printings will be found to differ materially from those previously published, but as I have been able to confirm the dates by means of several copies showing identical characteristics, the foregoing may be accepted as correct. There may be some copies extant bearing dates a few days earlier than those I have given, although I may state that I have examined several hundreds of copies to find those mentioned. The late dates of use do not materially assist the student, as people are apt to purchase stamps for which they have no immediate need, and these may be used months, or even years after such stamps have become obsolete.

In considering the arrangements, it appears highly probable that Vendryes found the printing of panes in vertical rows a matter of extreme difficulty, and after two experiments, decided in favour of horizontal settings, which was the method adopted in his later work. The first setting is readily identified in horizontal strips as every alternate overprint is identical, and in vertical pairs or strips, careful measurement of the length of the word OFFICIAL will give great assistance, as they all vary from 17-17½mm. in length each differing from its neighbour. It is not my intention to state the several characteristics of each overprint in these notes, but will reserve that for the article referred to earlier.

I found on comparison that the OFFICIAL error belong to this setting, being No. 1, identified by the O having a straightened portion on the top right hand side, and the thick C. This variety must have been corrected immediately, or occurred towards the end of the printing as it is very scarce, and must not be confused with misplaced overprints. In all probability, this setting is the first referred to in

Dr. Taylor's article, when the initial number of stamps given to the printer for attention consisted of £50 value, i.e., 24,000 stamps, stock sufficient for several months' demands. As it was assumed that the "Blind" Official variety belonged to my second setting, I was at a loss to trace the position of this from three strips of three having the error, as no stamps showing the combination of the characteristics of the companion overprints could be identified from the plate issued with Dr. Taylor's article, showing a complete pane of this setting. This compelled me to look elsewhere, and I was fortunate enough to find several strips in which two or more adjoining overprints could be identified from the plate, whereas, the remainder did not agree. I also noticed that in some strips, several outstanding features to be found in a single row on the plate could be seen in different positions, and I was therefore drawn to the conclusion that shortly after the commencement of the printing of this setting, some of the type fell out, for in addition to the "blind" variety, I find that the missing O variety also came from this setting. Vendryes, according to Dr. Taylor, would not accept the missing "I" variety as genuine, but admitted that letters may have fallen out during printing. However, the date when this OFF C AL error was first chronicled, twentieth October 1890, gives some support to its authenticity, as it favourably compares with the early date of use given above. It is unfortunate that none of the used copies I have seen bears a date, for in each instance only a small portion of the cancellation appears on the stamp, and these may have been postmarked by favour. With the evidence before us, however, I am confident that the printer, after noticing the missing letters, disassembled *some* of the subjects, corrected the omissions, and re-assembled the setting. It is also probable that during this correction, the top of the C of No. 15 was damaged, creating the broken letter to be seen in the plate, that is quite constant, for I have strips in which the malformed A (No. 16) and

thinned top bar to the first F in OFFICIAL (No. 17) are shown, whereas the C in No. 15 is perfect. We must now consider this setting as having two separate variations in the setting, to be referred to as (A) and (B), but as some of the subjects remained undisturbed, it would not be possible to assign some copies to either of these sections. Unless one possessed large blocks or strips of this setting, all single copies would have to be considered as from setting 2 only. If I had the opportunity of examining a large block containing the missing letter varieties, I should no doubt be in a position to detail all of the characteristics enabling those interested to correctly designate whether their overprints belonged to Setting 2a or 2b. There is no doubt that the printing containing the errors was very limited, and retained chiefly in mint condition, in view of my previous remarks that all used copies I have seen could be identified with those shown on the plate.

The third setting is that with the narrow overprint, and does not call for any special remark as all of the 12 types can be identified easily. It is highly probable that the supply of De La Rue 3d Official stamps arrived during the time this setting was in use, and placed upon a small residue of the locally overprinted ones, as early in 1894, this narrow surcharge was again in use in very limited quantities, as I have only suc-

ceeded in tracing about half a dozen bearing 1894 dates, all dated January. These were immediately followed by a new provisional printing which I term No. 4, this being set up in a single row of six stamps, pointing to an urgency of preparation.

In the "London Philatelist" of July 1924, an article appeared entitled the "Fourth Setting of the Thin Overprint 'Official'" by Capt. L. J. Gilbert Lodge, accompanied by a Plate showing a nearly complete pane of Local Officials. Upon comparing my dated copies with this I found that all overprints comparative in type were postmarked between December 1894 and September 1895, whereas all those agreeing with those shown on the Plate with Dr. Taylor's article were used early in 1894. During these two periods, I found several London overprinted stamps, so it is certain that there were two complete settings independent of each other, prepared in times of urgency, that must be differently termed. It is an easy matter to designate each single type from these two settings. I am not in a position to say whether these were again the work of Vendryes, but the type is the same, although somewhat heavier, (no doubt due to wear), and the individual type alterations are readily discernible.

Double surcharges are known in all of the first four settings, and the variety, overprint double, one inverted, is from setting No. 4.



Antigua Colonisation Tercentenary, 1932.

H. E. HUBER.

During the summer of 1931, the Presidential authorities of Antigua, Leeward Islands, advertised for designs for a special series of Postage and Revenue stamps of ten denominations, ½d. to 5s., for issue during 1932, in commemoration of the 300th anniversary of the colonization of Antigua, from St. Kitts, in 1632. Of the four designs selected, three were by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., from photographs and prints supplied to them; and the fourth by Mrs. J. Goodwin, of Antigua.

The stamps were formally authorised by Statutory Rules and Orders No. 32 of 1931, made by the Governor in Council (Sir T. R. St. Johnston), at an extraordinary meeting of the Executive Council of the Leeward Islands, held at Government House, St. John's, Antigua, on December 29, 1931.

Leeward Islands.

General Government.

Statutory Rules and Orders 1931—No. 32.

POST OFFICE.

Tercentenary Stamps, Antigua and Montserrat.

Order-in-Council dated December 29, 1931, made under Section 4 of the Stamp Act (cap. 135) authorising a special issue of stamps for the Presidencies of Antigua and Montserrat.

At an extraordinary meeting of the Executive Council of the Leeward Islands—
at the Government House, the 29th. day of December, 1931.

ORDER-IN-COUNCIL.

Whereas by section 4 of the Stamp Act (cap. 135), it is enacted that the Governor may from time to time by Order in Council direct that a special stamp or stamps may be used in each or any Presidency concurrently with the uniform stamps for use throughout the Colony:

And whereas, it is deemed desirable to issue special stamps in the Presidencies of Antigua and Montserrat, respectively, during the year 1932, to celebrate the tercentenary of the colonisation of the islands.

Now, therefore, the Governor-in-Council doth hereby order as follows:

1. *Short title.*—This Order may be cited as the Tercentenary Stamps—(Antigua and Montserrat) Order, 1931.

2. *Stamps.*—There shall be used in the Presidencies of Antigua and Montserrat, respectively, special stamps of the values specified in the second Schedule to the

Stamps Order, 1928 (S. R. & O. 1928, No. 15) concurrently with the uniform stamps, and with the special stamps authorised by the said Order.

3. *Designs.*—The designs of the special stamps hereby authorised shall be as specified in the Schedule hereto.

4. *Dies.*—The dies and other implements required to give effect hereto shall be provided, and the same shall be destroyed as soon as practicable after the 31st. day of December, 1932.

5. *Stamps Order 1928 not affected.*—Nothing in this Order shall affect the provisions of the Stamps Order, 1928 (S. R. & O. 1928, No. 15.)

6. *Operations.*—This Order shall cease to be operative on the 31st. day of December, 1932.

E. D'A TIBBETS.
Clerk of the Council.

Schedule—Designs.

1. Antigua Tercentenary Stamps.

The design of the ½d. 1d. and 1½d. stamps shall represent the Dockyard at English Harbour. The design of the 2d. 2½d. 3d. stamps shall represent the Government House at Antigua. The design of the 6d. 1s. and 2s. 6d. stamps shall consist of a scene representing Nelson's last visit to Antigua, in 1805. The design of the 5s. stamp shall consist of three arches representing the three centuries of time, with a ship of the 17th. century in the background, and two seaplanes, one each in the two top corners, together with the head of His Majesty King George V.

2. Montserrat Tercentenary Stamps.

A view of Plymouth, Montserrat.

Issued on January 27, 1932, the stamps were sold concurrently with the Leeward Islands Federal series, and the regular Presidential series (King George V. and Presidential Seal type).

The stamps were engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, in unbroken sheets of 120 stamps, watermarked multiple Crown and script CA (upright for all denominations) and single line perforated 12½. The horizontal rectangular stamps (2d. to 2/6d. inclusive) were in sheets of 10 horizontal by 12 vertical, while the vertical rectangular stamps (½d. 1d. 1½d. and 5s.) were in sheets 12 horizontal by 10 vertical. The printers' imprint "Waterlow & Sons, Limited,

London Wall, London, E. C." in small coloured letters (caps for the initials only) appears on the lower margin under the 6th and 7th vertical rows of the vertical upright stamps, or under the 5th and 6th vertical rows of the horizontal stamps.

3d. 1d. and 1½d. English Harbour, The Old Dockyard.

The design, vertical rectangular, 24 x 30 mm., features a very pleasing view of "English Harbour—The Old Dockyard" (and is so inscribed in two lines of small coloured letters), on the southeast side of the island, about 12 miles from St. John's. The head of His Majesty King George V. appears in a small oval in the upper right corner, and at the left is "1632-1932." The denominational numeral "3d." in colour appears in an octagonal label in the lower left corner to the right of which is "Antigua—Postage & Revenue" in colour, on two ribbons.

The dockyard at English Harbour was commenced in 1725, to supply the need to careen British men of war, which until then had to be sent to the North American colonies—for repairs. The establishment proved of such value, that in 1743 another wharf with magazines was added, for which 5 acres of land were purchased, part of which was appropriated to naval buildings, and the remainder to creating the town of English Harbour for white settlers. The first establishment of 1725 was called St. Helena, and the second of 1743, immediately opposite St. Helena, was the Dockyard. Formerly, mail steamers made English Harbour their port of call, but now they go to St. John's on the leeward side of the island. To the right of the entrance of the dockyard are Shirley Heights, once strongly fortified, and facing the harbour is Clarence House, now the country residence of the Governor of the Colony, erected in 1787 by English masons for Prince William Henry, Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV., when he was attached to the West Indian Squadron in the frigate "Pegasus." Capt. Nelson of the "Boreas" was among the officers in attendance on Prince William.

2d. 2 1-2d. and 3d. Government House, St. John's.

Treated horizontally, 29½ x 24½ mm., this design shows the "Government House, St. John's" (and is so inscribed at the foot in small coloured letters), while "Antigua," curved appears colourless at the top, with coloured dates "1632-1932" below. His Majesty's head within an oval, appears in the upper right corner. Across the foot is "Postage & Revenue", with "2½d", colourless, on octagonal labels in both lower corners.

The Government House at St. John's stands at the head of the town, and its building was commenced in 1800. The Council Room at the north end, was added in 1860, when preparations were being made to entertain Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh.

6d. 1s. and 2/6d. Nelson's last Visit, 1805.

This design, also horizontally treated, 29½ x 24½ mm., is by far the most pleasing of the series. Two men-of-war of Nelson's fleet, at the time of his last visit to Antigua, in June, 1805, are shown, and the coloured letter inscription is "Nelson's last visit, 1805." The oval bearing the head of His Majesty the King appears in the upper left corner, and to the right on ribbons, is "Antigua—1632—1932" all in colour. The denominational numerals are in the lower corners, with "Postage & Revenue" between, colourless.

On May 18, 1803, war broke out between France and England, and continued for several years. In the Leeward, Dominica was attacked in 1805; Roseau was taken, and the British were forced to retire to Prince Rupert's; but after several days of plunder, the invaders evacuated the island. Flying visits were paid to St. Christopher and Nevis, where large sums of money were exacted, and shipping in the harbours burned.

On May 14, 1805, the Toulon fleet under Admiral Villeneuve arrived at Martinique, and Lord Nelson, in close pursuit, reached Carlisle Bay, Barbados, June 4th. In search of the French fleet he proceeded first to the south to Tobago and Trinidad, and then north to Dominica, where he arrived

June 11th, missing Villeneuve by five days. Continuing north, at Antigua, he learned that the combined French and Spanish fleet had passed to the lee of the island on June 8th. Assuming that Villeneuve must have been en route to Europe, on June 13th. Nelson and his squadron followed.

5s.—17th Century ship and three arches of time.

Only one denomination, 5s., appears in this design, which is vertical rectangular, 24 x 30 mm.,—the 10s. and L. 1, which the authorities had planned to have in this design, were not permitted by the Colonial Office authorities in London. Mrs. J. Goodwin of Antigua was responsible for this design. It is the only denomination of the series printed in two colours, brown and black. Through the opening at the rear of a triple archway is seen a 17th century sailing vessel; the arches are each dated at the top respectively "1932," "1832," and "1732," while "1632" appears between the bases, all dates are in colour. Across the top is "Postage (Crown) Revenue," colourless; in the spandrels are airplanes, and in the lower corners, on squares "5/-," with "Antigua," all colourless, between.

According to section 6 of Orders No. 32 of December 29, 1931 "this order shall cease to be operative on the 31st day of December, 1932." By Statutory Rules and Orders No. 14 of 1932, the use of these Tercentenary stamps was somewhat extended, so that they might be on sale for a full year from date of issue.

Leeward Islands.
General Government.
Statutory Rules and Orders.
1932. No. 14.

Tercentenary Stamps, Antigua and Montserrat.

Order in Council dated April 27, 1932, made under Section 4 of the Stamp Act (Cap. 135) authorising a special issue of stamps for the Presidencies of Antigua and Montserrat.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Leeward Islands, at the Government House, Antigua, the 27th. day of April, 1932.

ORDER-IN-COUNCIL.

Whereas by virtue of the provisions of section 4 of the Stamp Act (Cap. 135), the Governor by Order-in-Council entitled

the Tercentenary Stamps (Antigua and Montserrat) Order, 1931, (S. R. & O. 1931. No. 32), hereinafter referred to as the Principal Order;—authorised the issue of special stamps in the Presidencies of Antigua and Montserrat to celebrate the tercentenary of the colonisation of those islands;

And whereas, it is deemed expedient that the said special stamps be placed on sale for a period of not more than one full year.

Now, therefore, the Governor-in-Council doth hereby order as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Order may be cited as the Tercentenary Stamps (Antigua and Montserrat) Amendment Order, 1932.

2. *Amendment.*—Paragraph 6 of the Principal Order is hereby rescinded and in place thereof, the following shall have effect:

6.—The said issues of stamps hereby authorised shall remain on sale until the stocks are exhausted or until the under-mentioned dates, whichever shall be the earlier, after which respective dates this Order shall cease to be operative and all stamps of these issues then remaining unsold shall forthwith be destroyed.

(a) Antigua, 26th. January, 1933.

(b) Montserrat, 17th. April, 1933.

Signed, E. D'A. TIMBBS,
Clerk of the Council.

January 27, 1932.

Tercentenary of Colonisation series, engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Watlow and Sons, Ltd., London Wall, London, E. C., watermarked multiple Crown and script CA, perforated single line 12½.

(a) King George V.—English Harbour—The Old Dockyard.

½d. green.

1d. red.

1½d. chestnut brown.

(b) King George V. — Government House, St. John's.

2d. gray.

2½d. dark blue.

3d. orange.

(c) King George V.—Nelson's last visit, 1805.

6d. violet.

1s. olive green.

2/6d. claret

(d) 17th. century ship and three arches of time.

5s. brown and black

Historical and Geographical.

On September 25, 1493, Columbus left Cadiz, Spain, on his second expedition to the New World, with 17 vessels (fourteen of which were caravels), and 1,500 souls, during which voyage most of the islands in the Caribbean, which are now British, were discovered. On Sunday morning, November 3, 1493, they reached an island "so covered with trees that

they could not see so much as an ell space of bare earth or stony ground." This, Columbus called Dominica, because of the day. The next day another island was found, and called Maria Galante, after his own ship. After a few days' rest, the small fleet proceeded to the next island, which was called Guadeloupe. Martinique was next to be sighted, followed in rapid succession by Montserrat, Redonda, Antigua, St. Christopher, Nevis and San Martin. The island which the natives called Ay-ay, but which Columbus christened Santa Cruz, was next visited for water, and here the crew was attacked by Caribs. Sailing through the archipelago of small islands, which Columbus named the Virgins, after St. Ursula and her companions, Boringen, which was called San, Bautista, and afterwards Puerto Rico, was discovered on November 19. The eastern end of Hispaniola, his objective, was sighted November 22nd.

On January 28, 1623, Sir Thomas Warner and his companions landed at Old Road Bay, St. Christopher, and there inaugurated the colonization of the British West Indies. From it went out colonists to the neighbouring islands—to Nevis as early as 1628. In 1620 D'Esnambuc, the captain of a French privateer, made an abortive attempt to settle Antigua, but was driven away by want of water, and the island was not colonised until 1632, when some English from St. Christopher, established themselves there under Capt. Edward Warner, the eldest son of Sir Thomas Warner. They began to cultivate tobacco, but the plantations were destroyed by a hurricane in the following September. Nothing daunted, however, the colonists planted another crop, that was successfully reaped and exported in 1634. In 1640 a fierce encounter took place between the English settlers and the Caribs, who had for several years been harassing them, and although the Governor's wife and her two children were abducted, the English managed to repel the invaders. More settlers arrived in 1647, and the history of the island became one of steadily increasing prosperity, a fur-

ther attack by the Caribs in 1654 was beaten off.

During the Commonwealth, the island remained loyal to the Crown, and in consequence was included in the Act of 1650, that prohibited trade with Virginia, Barbados and Bermuda, because of their rebellious attitude. Antigua, in 1655, levied troops to join the intended expedition of Admiral Penn and General Venables, to Santo Domingo, but when those two commanders arrived, the Governor represented the state of the island to be so disastrous, that they stayed only two days, and did not impress any men. During the war with France in 1666, Antigua was reduced by the French, who reinforced by Irish and Caribs, landed at Five Islands Bay, but the island was ceded to England by the Treaty of Breda in the following year, the government being entrusted to Lord Willoughby of Parham. In 1689 the population of Antigua was swollen by arrival of a number of refugees from Anguilla, who were expelled from that island by the Irish and French. The French also endeavoured to invade Antigua, but were driven off by Sir Timothy Thornhill.

In 1632, Montserrat was colonised from St. Christopher, and in 1628, Mr. Littleton, a planter of St. Christopher, obtained the grant of Barbuda. The first settlers at Barbuda were so harassed by the Caribs, that they were compelled to desert the island until such time as the strength of the savages diminished. In 1661 Barbuda was colonised from Antigua.

Antigua is about 40 miles east of Nevis, the same distance north of Guadeloupe, and 27 miles northeast of Montserrat. It has an area of 108 square miles, and a population (December, 1921) of 29,592. The island, oval in shape, has three distinct characteristics—in the south and southwest it is volcanic and mountainous; in the north and northeast, it is of coral formation, while in the central part, it is flat. Its shores are lined with coral reefs, but the island has many natural harbours. The most notable of these is St. John's on the northwest, at the head of which is

St. John's, the chief town and capital, with a population of 9,000. In historic English Harbour, at the south, Nelson refitted his ships when in pursuit of Villeneuve in 1805.

The islands of Barbuda, 25 miles to the north, and Redonda, 25 miles to the southwest, are dependencies of Antigua.

Antigua is one of five Presidencies forming the Leeward Islands Federation, under a Governor and Commander-in-Chief, (Sir T. R. St. Johnston—1933), who resides at St. John's, Antigua, the seat of government of the Federation. Antigua has an Executive and Legislative Council at which the Governor of the Colony presides. When the Governor visits other Presidencies, the Colonial Secretary assumes under a dormant commission, the office of Administrator of Antigua; and similarly when the Governor is absent from the Federal Colonies, the Colonial Secretary assumes the government of the whole Federation.

Sugar is the main industry of the island, and sea island cotton is produced to some extent. The revenue and expenditure for 1923-24 were £88,484, and £99,792 respectively.

On September 28, 1920, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales visited Antigua on the battle cruiser "Renown."

Postal Survey.

About May 1, 1858, British stamps were placed on sale at many colonies in the Caribbean, and in particular, in the Leeward Islands. Stamps so used may be distinguished by the cancellation—a horizontal ellipse of three short graduated bars above and below, a letter and number inserted in the centre, with two bars at either side.

In Her Majesty's Postmaster General's report for 1858, it is stated:—

"It having been found that the use of English postage stamps at Malta, Gibraltar and Constantinople led to no forgery, the privilege has been extended to the British West Indies, and to the foreign ports touched at by the Mail Packets on the Western Coast of Africa. It is obvious that such an arrangement is applicable only when the whole of the postage belongs to the British Post Office."

The obliterations sent out to the Leeward Islands, by packet leaving April 1858, were lettered as follows:

A 02 St. John's, Antigua, (known on 1d. rose (1857); 2d. blue (1858), 4d. rose (1857), 6d. lilac (1856), 1s. green (1856).

A 12 Basseterre, St. Christopher (1d. 4d. 6d. and 1s.)

A 09 Charlestown, Nevis (1d. 2d. 4d. 6d. and 1s.)

A 08 Plymouth, Montserrat (1d. 4d. 6d. 1s.)

A 07 Roseau, Dominica (1d. 4d. 6d. and 1s.)

A 13 Roadtown, Tortola (1d. 6d. and 1s.)

A 18 was sent to English Harbour, Antigua, (known on the 6d.) by the packet leaving June 1, 1858; and A 91 to the British Virgins (known on 1d. 2d. 4d. 6d. and 1s.) at some later date

With the obliterations sent out April 17, 1858, were British stamps of 6d. 4d. and 1d. denominations, Antigua received in the first consignment £100 worth, and the other islands £50 each, except Nevis and Tortola, for which £25 each was considered sufficient, 1/- stamps were sent out at later dates to some of the islands, but as all denominations of the then current British stamps were valid for the prepayment of packet postage, the 2d. in addition, is known to have been used in some of the islands. (The 1d. 2d. 4d. 6d. and 1s. are known with the A 02 cancellation, and the 6d. with A 18).

In his report for 1857, Her Majesty's Postmaster General states, relative to the Post Offices in the West Indies still under control of his Department:

"The recommendation of my predecessor that such of the West Indian posts as are still under the direction of the British Office should be placed under that of the local government, has not yet been adopted the Houses of Assembly of Jamaica and some of the smaller Colonies having adopted resolutions adverse to this measure."

Two years later, action was decided upon, and in 1859, he stated:

"It has now been formally announce-

ed to the West Indian Colonial Governments that on the 1st day of May next (1860), this Department will cease to charge itself with the management of the West Indian posts, and that from that date, the Colonial Governments must themselves undertake their control."

And finally, from his report for 1860:

"The transfer of management of the posts in the West Indies from this office to the local Governments, an object long desired by this Department, from a conviction that the direction on the spot would be much more efficient and economical than when conducted at a distance, was last year carried out."

On May 1, 1860, the control of the Post Offices in the Leewards was assumed by the respective Colonial authorities, and sale of British stamps (inaugurated in 1858) ceased. The method in force prior to 1858, of prepayment of postage rates in cash was reverted to, and continued until the several islands provided postage stamps of their own.

To Nevis belongs the distinction of being the first of the Leewards to issue separate stamps, in 1861. Antigua followed in 1862, the British Virgins in 1866, St. Christopher in 1870, and (after formation of the Leeward Islands Federation in 1871), Dominica and Montserrat in 1874 and 1876, respectively.

Antigua's first stamp, the 6d. blue green, issued August 1862, was engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., Ltd., London, on unwatermarked paper, and is known with various perforations. The design is a most pleasing one—a diademed profile of Queen Victoria, facing left, on a ground of engine turnings. "Antigua" appears above, and "Six Pence" below, in bold colourless caps. In January 1863, the 1d. mauve in the same design, but on star watermarked paper, made appearance, and later, the 6d. was supplied on the same paper. Both denominations are known imperforate. In 1873, the printing plates were handed over to Messrs. Thos. de la Rue & Co., Ltd., by whom printings of both denominations were made, on Crown

CC watermarked paper, perforated 12½ (1873) and 14 (1876).

Having joined the Universal Postal Union on July 1, 1879, two additional denominations were made necessary, 2½d. red brown, and 4d. blue, which were issued in November 1879, on Crown CC watermarked paper, perforated 14, printed by Messrs. de la Rue & Co., Ltd., from their stock key-plate (a diademed profile of Queen Victoria, facing left, within an octagonal frame, and a border of diamonds at left and right). "Antigua" and the denomination "2½ PENNY", in coloured caps and numerals, were added at top and bottom, respectively, from duty plates. In 1882 a ½d. green in the same design was supplied, with another printing of the 2½d. red brown, and 4d. blue, all on Crown CA watermarked paper, perforated 14. In 1883 the 1d. Crown CC was halved for use as a halfpenny stamp.

The 1d. red, from the original plate, was sent out in 1884, perforated 12 (later in that year with 14 perforation), Crown CA watermarked; and in 1885, the 6d. green.

The 2½d. and 4d. exchanged colours in 1886 (to ultramarine and red brown respectively), and a new denomination was added, 1s. lilac, all on Crown CA paper, perforated 14, and printed from the de la Rue key-plate.

The 1d. red Crown CA, was used provisionally at St. Christopher in February 1890, without overprint, during a shortage of 1d. stamps. In used condition it can be distinguished by the A 12 cancellation peculiar to St. Christopher.

St. Christopher and Nevis were united and made one Presidency in 1882, but each continued to issue and use the distinctive postage stamps, as did Antigua, and the other Presidencies of the Federation. That was changed by Leeward Islands General Stamp Act No. 2 of February 3, 1890, which ordered that there should be a uniform series of postage and revenue stamps, for use throughout the Leeward Islands Colony. By proclamation of October 30, 1890, this act was declared in force from October 31, 1890, and on that day one com-

mon series of Postage & Revenue stamps was placed on sale at all post offices in the Presidencies. The separate Presidential issues were withdrawn from sale, and subsequently disposed of by the Crown Agents for the Colonies in London.

With one series of Postage & Revenue stamps common to all Presidencies, the Post Office revenue of each, fell off sharply, and the goodly sum which each had received annually, from collectors and dealers abroad, was now diminished and divided among the five Presidencies.

In 1898, the Executive Council of the Leeward Islands, approved of the use of special stamps in the British Virgin Islands (although no formal Order in Council was ever made), and these, in the Madonna with Lilies design, appeared in January 1899. This privilege was subsequently extended to the other Presidencies when the Leeward Islands Stamp Act of 1902, provided that the Governor might from time to time by Order in Council, direct that special stamps be used in each or any of the Presidencies, *concurrently* with the uniform Federal series.

In a formal Order in Council of June 20, 1903, July 3rd was named as the date on and after which these special stamps might be used. Those for St. Kitts-Nevis were issued as early as May; Antigua followed in July, Montserrat in August, and Dominica on September 4, 1903.

The special designs for Antigua, Montserrat and St. Kitts-Nevis, were based on the Seals of the respective Presidencies, while that of Dominica was a view of Roseau from the sea. The 5s. denominations of Antigua, Dominica and Montserrat, were in different designs from the lower values, and bore the head of King Edward VII, who had succeeded to the throne on the death of Queen Victoria on January 22, 1901.

The several clauses in the Order in Council of June 20 1903, relating to Antigua are as follows:

"The design of the special stamps for the Presidency of Antigua shall be the same as that on the Public Seal of the Presidency for all values, with the exception of the 5s., which

stamp will bear the design of the head of His Majesty the King.

"The several values of the said special stamps in the said Presidencies shall be ½d. 1d. 2d. 2½d. 3d. 6d. 1s. 2s. 2/6d. and 5s.

"The post cards shall be single ½d. 1d; reply 2d. The wrappers shall be ½d. 1d. The envelopes shall be 1d. 2½d. and the registration envelopes shall be large and small

"The post cards, wrappers and envelopes of the several Presidencies shall bear designs similar to those of the minor values of the postage stamps."

These special stamps introduced by Antigua in July 1903, were at first printed on Crown CC watermarked paper (ordinary surfaced), and later, the 2½d. 1s. and 5s. appeared with chalk surfacing. Subsequent to 1908, all except the 2/6d. and 5s. were issued with the multiple Crown and CA watermark. ordinary surfaced for the ½d. 1d. and 2½d., and chalk surfaced for the others.

When King George V ascended the throne in May 1910, it was expected that if the Royal Arms and Presidential Seal design continued in use, the inscription around the edge of the Seal, i.e. "Edwardus VII D.G. Britt. Omn. Rex F.D. Ind. Imp. — Sigil. Inss. Antiquae et Barbudae," would be changed to "Georgius V." etc.—but no alteration was made, and the original frame and vignette plates continued in use. The 5s. green and violet, with the head of King George V., substituted for that of the deceased sovereign, appeared in August 1913.

In 1917, a rumour was current that consideration was being given to a new design embodying the head of King George V., along with the Presidential Seal, but with the world war on, and the congestion of work in Thos. de la Rue & Co's. printing plant, the change had to be deferred until happier times returned.

In their Bulletin for the third quarter of 1920, the Crown Agents advised that it was proposed to issue all values, excepting the 5s. in "an entirely new design." These stamps in the denominations ½d. 1d. 2d. 2½d. 3d. 6d. 1s. 2s. and 2/6 were issued

July 1, 1921. "The design of the said special stamps for the Presidency of Antigua shall be in two medallions, one containing the head of His Majesty the King, and the other containing the device taken from the Arms of the Public Seal of the said Presidency." The 3d. 1s. 2s. and 2/6

were printed on Roman CA water-marked paper, and the other denominations on the script CA. Six additional denominations, 1½d. 4d. 3s. 4s. 5s. and £1, in the same design, were added to the series February 1, 1922.

Popular Jamaica.

By REX.

The sale of Jamaican Stamps and Entireties in London on the 10th May, 1933 by Messrs. Plumridge & Co., philatelic auctioneers of Chancery Lane, attracted more than usual attention. It was the first time in the history of Stamp Collecting that an Auction Sale had been devoted entirely to our Island's stamps.

The very fine collection of "Jamaica" formed by the late L. O. Trivett, Esq., was listed for sale and the items numbered nearly 400, some of them being unique and exceedingly rare. The Catalogue of the sale was illustrated with 32 photographic reproductions in three plates.

The importance of this sale is not to be gauged only by the quantity of the items in the collection, or the prices realised by some of them, but the completeness of the collection, as well as the keen interest that was shewn by the crowd of buyers who attended the sale, helps to illustrate how popular the stamps of this "Caribbean Jewel" have become.

The sale recalls to mind that some twenty or thirty years ago, and more recently, the very informative articles that appeared in the local press on the Stamps of Jamaica in which the writer complained that the stamps of the Island were not popular with collectors in England, and other countries, and consequently did not enjoy a good market. He claimed that this should not be the case as there was much room for the study and specializing of the stamps and Postal history of Jamaica's Post Office.

The question of unpopularity of Ja-

maica's stamps was only a matter of opinion, however, because even at that early date there were a goodly number of enthusiastic collectors whose Album leaves displayed the fact that the beautiful early issues of Jamaica were by no means neglected.

That the stamps did not enjoy a good market in the early days, was beyond all dispute, and the reason may have been that the classic issues of the other West Indian Islands of Barbados, Bahamas, Trinidad, Grenada, St. Vincent, etc., provided greater variety, and therefore, a wider field for study by the Philatelic student.

That "Jamaica" is now a popular country with collectors is without doubt true. Since the great war, much more marked attention has been given to the postage stamps and postal history of the Island. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., have listed the British stamps used in Jamaica which, without doubt, has not only created a demand for these interesting, although illusive stamps, but stimulated study and research work in order to arrive at the true history of their use, interesting in every detail.

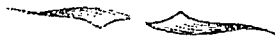
The excellent handbook compiled by a committee of enthusiastic specialists has played a large part in creating the wide spread popularity which now extends to the furthest outposts of Empire, and in fact the world.

The Jamaica Philatelic Society has also played a part in helping to popularise the stamps. Resuscitated in

1920, the society has spared no pains to convince philatelists that the stamps of the Island provide an excellent "Country" for all classes of collectors. Exhibitions have been held in the Island, Medals have been awarded for the best collection of Jamaican stamps shewn at International Exhibitions in various countries, and prizes have been offered, and won, for the best essays on various subjects connected with the stamps of the Island. Medal winners are to be found not only in England but in South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

The sale of the Trivett collection and its excellent result may be regard-

ed by those who have had faith in Jamaica as a "Country" to be collected and studied, as a satisfactory answer to those who have claimed that the stamps of the Island were unpopular. That there is now a "market" for "Jamaica" is beyond question, for although the sale was held, when the stamp market was feeling the depressed condition of trade, like all other markets, the splendid prices realised, especially for the early issues and covers, indicate that dealers as well as collectors can appreciate the good things in Philately and will not lose the opportunity of securing them even at enhanced values.



Annual Meeting of the Jamaica Philatelic Society.

The Thirteenth Annual General Meeting of the Jamaica Philatelic Society was held at the St. Luke's Church Hall, Cross Roads on Wednesday, 7th June 1933 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

Committees:

Mr. A. W. Perkins, Mr. P. J. Fernandez, Mr. E. G. Dunn, Mr. D. M. Samuel, Rev. G. T. Armstrong.

Hon. Exchange Superintendent:

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

The following report and Treasurer's Cash Statement for the year ended 13th April, 1933, were presented.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In submitting to you the 13th Annual Report the Committee cannot report more than ordinary activity during the past year. The President and Secretary were both in England during the greater part of the season. Mrs. Spooner, who was in England as one of the representatives of the Society at the Brighton Philatelic Congress, had the pleasure of meeting many members of the Society, as well as several well known philatelists. She was given a very special welcome to Brighton and the Congress by the Congress Officials, while Mr. L. C. C. Nicholson organized a special reception for her. This opportunity is taken to express our thanks to those who so kindly combined to make Mrs. Spooner's visit the success that it undoubtedly was.

2. At the 1933 Philatelic Congress which is to be held in London on 29th May to 2nd June, the Society will be represented by Messrs. L. C. C. Nicholson, Geo. H. Tucker and G. H. Linden. Mr. Nicholson has also been appointed corresponding mem-

ber for the Society in Great Britain. The Committee is confident that in the hands of these representatives the Society's interests will be fully safeguarded and we await their report of the Congress proceedings with a great deal of interest.

3. On the 31st of August the Secretary while in England on holiday, was privileged to view at Buckingham Palace the collection of Jamaican Stamps owned by His Majesty the King. The invitation to view the Royal collection was extended to him by Sir E. D. Bacon who had obtained His Majesty's permission to shew the stamps. This gracious act on the part of His Majesty is greatly valued by the Society and the Committee feels that this reference to the visit will prove of interest to the members.

4. On the 8th August 1932 a New Air Mail route was established between Jamaica, Haiti, Dominican Republic and Porto Rico and a special Cachet was used on outgoing Mail. On the 4th November, 1932, a new 2d. Pictorial Stamp was put in circulation, its advent being chronicled by the Jamaica Gazette of Thursday, October 13th.

5. The year closed with a membership of 109 an increase of 2 as compared with last year. Of this number 48 are Life Members. It is with regret that we have to record the loss sustained by the Society through the death of two Life members, Lieut. S. Alex. Thompson, R.N. and L. O. Trivett, Esq. The Committee takes this opportunity of extending the deepest sympathy to the relatives of these members whose loss is keenly felt by the Society.

6. The Exchange Branch has continued under the management of Mr. Fernandez. It is however regretted that members have not been as active this year as in past years and consequently few packets have been circulated. A greater measure of support is necessary if the usefulness of this

Branch is to be extended and maintained. The exchange Supt. has made every possible effort to induce members to support the Branch and the Committee now appeals to members to give him the necessary help so that the Exchange circuits may not be broken. This opportunity is taken to thank Mr. Fernandez for his useful work, not only in this connection but also in the distribution of the New Issue Stamps of the West Indies:

7. The Committee regrets to report that the special packet of stamps sent to a Society abroad, as reported last year, although broken up and the unsold stamps returned to their respective owners, cannot be finally settled, since the money due for the stamps taken by the members of the above Society has not yet been remitted to this Society. Active efforts on the part of the Secretary to bring about final settlement have so far failed, but it is expected that further efforts that have been started will be successful in realising final settlement.

8. During the year the Committee received several enquiries regarding an individual in Jamaica, who had obtained stamps from dealers in England, on approval, but efforts on the part of the suppliers to obtain settlement for their stamps, or to locate the party had failed. The Committee regrets that effort on their part to locate the party at the five different addresses given by him to the suppliers, also proved unsuccessful. This opportunity is again taken to offer our services to dealers or others who contemplate supplying stamps on ap-

proval to unknown parties, so that their reliability may be established before transactions take place.

9. The Committee presented copies of the 1933 Post Office Guide to those members overseas who expressed a wish for the book. The guide will be sent free of charge each year as it is issued to any member residing away from Jamaica who may apply to the Secretary for a copy.

10. The Jamaica Philatelist No. 6 was published in June 1932 and proved of interest, the publication having maintained its high standard. The support given by Advertisers was however much below what was desired, but the Committee feels that the journal is useful and its publication will be continued if even at a financial loss.

11. The finances are in a satisfactory condition. The balance in hand and in the Bank at the close of the year was £60. 19. 8½d. as compared with £54. 14. 2½d. last year, showing an increase of £6. 5. 6.

12. The Committee desires to record the thanks of the Society to those Societies abroad, Editors of Philatelic Magazines and Publishers, who have sent their magazines and other Literature; the St. Luke's Church Committee for the continued use of the Church Hall at Cross Roads, and to those members and friends who have given us their active support especially in connection with the publication of the Society's Annual Journal.

A. E. SPOONER, *President*.

G. C. GUNTER, *Hon. Secretary*.

ANNUAL CASH STATEMENT 14th APRIL 1932 to 13th APRIL, 1933.									
1932.		£	s.	d.	1933.		£	s.	d.
April 14—Cash in Bank	....	54	7	3	April 13—Printing and Sta-				
Cash in hand	....	0	6	11½	tionery	....	8	6	0
1933, April 13—					Foreign Subscrip-				
Subscriptions	....	4	19	0	tions	....	3	16	6
Entrance Fees	....	0	12	0	New Issues	....	9	5	10
Life Members	....	4	4	0	Postage & Cables	....	2	15	1
Packet Earnings	....	0	15	5	P. O. Guides	....	0	2	0
Annual Dinner					Bk Commission on				
(1932)	....	0	4	0	Foreign Cheques		0	4	0
Bank Interest	....	1	10	7	Cash in Bank	....	53	13	7
New Issues	....	18	9	11	Cash in hand	....	7	6	1½
		£85	9	1½			£85	9	1½

List of Members.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
Angove, J. W.	16 West Heath Vill- las, Bodmin, Corn- wall, Eng.	Fernandez, P. J.	P.O. Box, 158, Kingston, Ja.
Armstrong, Rev. G. T.	The Rectory, Pen- rith Rd., Cross Rds., Ja.	Finzi, John	King Street, Kingston, Ja.
Bancroft, E. N.	Surveyor General's Office, Kingston, Ja.	Fletcher, R. H.	Postmaster for Ja- maica, Kingston, Ja.
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Bicknell, Mrs. L. B.	Rosebank, Retire- ment Crescent, Cross Roads, Ja.	Fraser, Miss J. Ina	Montego Bay, Ja.
Birch, Chas. W.	Ja. Govt. Railway, Kingston, Ja.	Gauntlett, H. G.	Resident Magistrate, Pt. Antonio, Ja.
Bland, Escott C. ..	Crossbrook, Marl- borough Road, Parkstone, Dorket, England	Hammann, F. S.	c/o Masonic Temple, Broad & Filbert Streets, Philadel- phia, U.S.A.
Brand, Leonard	Boite Postal, No. 137, Nice, France	Harris, H. N.	Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dun- can, B.C., Canada
Briard, P. H.	c/o Bank of Nova Scotia, Toronto, Canada	Hatten, Capt. J. C.	10 Duke St., King- ston, Ja.
Clark, D. S. M.	Bank of Nova Scotia, St. Ann's Bay, Ja.	Henriques, E. C.	c/o B. L. Williams, Kingston, Ja.
Clark, Eric	c/o Robertson Stott & Co., Ltd., King- ston, Ja.	Heron, Mrs. E. E. W.	Spitzbergen, Walder- ston, Ja.
Clossay, P. J.	P.O. Box, 158, King- ston, Ja.	Hudson, Miss Gwen	New Hope, Little London, Ja.
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DeMercado, H.	90 Hanover St., Kingston, Ja.	Moon, Rev. G. H.	Montego Bay, Ja.
Duffus, W. A.	Court's Office, Sav- la-Mar, Ja.	Mortimer, P. E. N.	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) Kingston, Ja.
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Edmonds, F S	c/o John Crook, Kingston, Ja.	Perkins, A. W.	Govt Audit Office, Kingston, Ja.
		Perkins, P.	Up Park Camp, Ja.
		Powell Rev. H. A. U.	Stony Hill, Ja.

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Scott, Chas. E.	Golden Valley, Seaforth P.O. Ja.	Smith, J. G.	P.O. Box, 158 King- ston, Ja.
Simpson, Dr. Wm.	The Ivies, 3 Ade- laide Rd., Andova Hants, England	Whiting, W. X.	Barclays Bank (D. C.&O.) Sav-la- Mar, Ja.

LIFE MEMBERS.

Allen, Thos.	Craigard, Blake Hall Rd., Wamstead, Lon- don E 11	Gobault, Geo. A.	Bureka, Cross Roads, Ja.
Bartlett, Rev. S. H.	P.O. Box 69, Lan- caster, Ohio, U.S.A.	Gunter, G. C.	Ja. Govt. Railway, Kingston, Ja.
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Berry, D. A.	19 Corporation St., Manchester, Eng- land	Harmer, H. R.	131—134 New Bond St., London
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Hubert Lyman	Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.	Melhado, Vernon K.	Green Pond Farm, Bethlehem, Penna., U.S.A.
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Collett, G. W.	84 Jermyn Street, London, S.W., 1 England	Norona, Delf	1002-5th Street, Moundsville, W. Virginia, U.S.A.
Collins, Lieut. T. F. J.	Ashdon Hall, Saffron Walden, Essex, England		
Ernandez, L. C.	Spanish Town, Ja.		
Finzi, Eugene	Rekadom, Half-way Tree, Ja.		
French, Edgar	603 South. 14th St., Newcastle, In- diana, U.S.A.		

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Pratt, C. W.	186 Balmoral Road, Gillingham, Kent, England	Taylor, Capt. A. L.	c/o Lloyds Bank, Cox and King's Branch, 6 Pall Mall, London, S. W.
Roberts, R.	430 Strand, London, Eng.	Tucker, Geo. H.	23 Dublin Crescent, Henleaze, Bristol, Eng.
Ross, Mrs. F. M.	Half Way Tree, Ja.	Whiteley, Leonard	Passley Gardens, Pt. Antonio, Ja.
Samuel, D. M.	131 Harbour St., Kingston, Ja.	Woodward, K.	Chapagua, New York, U.S.A.
Sessenwein, P. W.	7—2 Amesberry Ave., Toronto, Canada	Wright, Lt. Col. H. H.	Leith Fort, Edinburgh, Scotland

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DeSouza, Claude	Kingston, Jamaica	Morton, Rev. C. S.	34 Gloucester St., London, S.W. 2.
Edwards, W. Buckland	.... 1 Vanbrugh Park Road, Blackheath London, S.E., 3	Nicholson, L. C. C.	26 South Grove, Peckham, London, SE., 15, England
Egley, Eugene	25 Arncliffe Road, West Park, Leeds	Phillips, Chas. J. ..	10 West. 86th St., New York, U.S.A.
Huber, Harry E. ..	5913 Rippey Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., U.S.A	Taylor, Dr. Stanley	.... c/o Westminster Bank, Iron Gate, Derby, England
Klein, Eugene	200 South 13th St., Phila., U.S.A.	Vallancey, F. Hugh 15 St Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., 4
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