

The Jamaica Philatelist



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE Jamaica Philatelic Society

(Founded April 19th, 1920)

CIRCULATED FREE OF CHARGE.

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ASSOCIATE EDITOR - MR. HERBERT COOKE
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VOLUME II

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, JUNE 1935

Nos. 8 & 9

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VOLUME II.

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HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V., SUPREME LORD OF JAMAICA.

Courtesy of

"The Daily Gleaner."



The Jamaica Philatelist.

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

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VOLUME II.

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Editorial Perfs.

APOLOGY.

We owe our members and all others interested in this publication, a very sincere apology for its non-appearance last year (1934), but circumstances that we failed to control, paralysed the effort. Ill health and inability to substitute the help that failed, was responsible, but the regret experienced because of the disappointment to our readers, has been very largely tempered by the appreciative, in some instances flattering, interest, displayed in the enquiries received. We are very gratified that our modest effort in the cause of Philately generally, and Jamaican philately in particular, is of the interest it seems to be. We have tried in this edition to make amend for our lapse of last year, by issuing what is really a double edition, so that our readers shall have their fill, and if some of the matter mentioned is a bit out of date, we ask them to bear in mind that it re-

fers to the Society and its members, worthy of the mention that should have been given in the still-born 1934 edition, and we believe properly resuscitated for this.

JUBILEE.

Every collector of Jamaican stamps will have had his set of those issued to commemorate His Majesty's Silver Jubilee, and many will have had as well, some, perhaps all, of those issued by the other colonies, exactly similar in design, differing only in denomination and colour combination. At the moment a brief study of the design, the subjects which contribute to it, should be of interest.

Most prominent is the profile of His Majesty, of whom we have learned to think as the most important link, that by his personality, holds the Empire together in all but universal loyalty to Him, His Crown and Family. The Irish Free State under gov-

ernment of the egregious de Valera, alone stands aloof, but even there, there are many sane enough to recognise and appreciate the value, of free partnership in the Commonwealth of Empire, readily and willingly to participate in sincere loyalty to its King.

Next in importance is the Imperial State Crown, that in form and shape goes back to William the Conqueror (1066 A.D.), but has been built up and embellished from that simple band with its four trefoil ornaments, to the much more magnificent design of today. Among the jewels that adorn it are two of the oldest and most precious gems, the Sapphire of Edward the Confessor, and the Ruby of Edward the Black Prince. This latter is a large uncut stone, which has been worn by every Sovereign of England from the time of Henry V, who is recorded to have worn it in the then Crown, at the battle of Agincourt, 1415.

Surrounding the Crowned profile of His Majesty, and forming a medallion for it, is the Collar of the Order of the Garter, (which consists of twenty-six medals of gold, but on the stamp only nine of these are shown) the oldest and most honourable order of knighthood in the Empire. Its founder is claimed to have been Richard 1, but it is more generally conceded to have been founded by Edward III, in 1344. It is exclusive in that the number of holders, is limited to twenty-five knights, with the reigning Sovereign as its head. Foreign knights, even of royal blood, when admitted to the order, are accepted only as supernumeraries. The medallion is broken at the top, to permit entry of a ribbon on which the dates "1910—1935" are shown, respectively the dates of His Majesty's accession to

the Throne, and the present year of His Jubilee as King.

The whole medallion is superimposed on the Royal and Dove Sceptres crossed, with the State Sword at Right. The two sceptres are used at the Coronation of the Sovereign, the Royal Sceptre in the right, and the Dove Sceptre in the left hands. The Royal Sceptre is jewelled, inset is the larger part of the Cullinan diamond, known as the Star of Africa and the largest existing diamond, the remainder being one of the jewels of the Crown. The jewelled Sword of State, also used at the Coronation, signifies when placed by the King on the Altar, his willingness to translate into action, his title of Defender of the Faith.

At the top left corner of the stamp, is the Golden Orb, surmounted by its Cross of jewels, it symbolises domination of the globe by Christianity, and may be carried only by a Christian Monarch.

The central design is a view of Windsor Castle, apparently from the other side of the river, from that on which the Castle stands. The Castle has been the chief residence of all the Kings of England, since the Conquest, 1066. History is not clear and precise enough to enable statement when the Castle was built, but enough is known to attribute to Henry 1, either the building or considerable enlargement of it, during his reign 1068—1135. The Castle is therefore about 800 years old, almost as old as the dynasty itself, dating from the Conquest.

The stamp thus embodies to us stamp collectors, symbols of sovereignty in group, that have long been familiar to us, viz., the Crown, the Orb, the Garter, and transcending all His Majesty's profile, the Patron of

our hobby and relaxation, for whom we join in the loyal, sincere, and earnest prayer

"LONG LIVE THE KING."

JUBILEE STAMPS.

A complete set of all Crown Colony Jubilee stamps numbers 176 specimens, and in addition there are from Great Britain 4, Australia 3, Canada 6, Cook Islands 3, India 7, Morocco and Tangier on Great Britain 15, Nauru 4, New Guinea 2, New Zealand 3, Niue 3, Papua 4, Samoa 3, South Africa 8; i.e., 4 each with English and Africans inscriptions respectively; South West Africa 4, Southern Rhodesia 4, together another 72 so that a complete collection of Empire Jubilee stamps will be 248 stamps. Some of those from the Dominions are very fine and all of the 72 are distinctive from the design used for Crown Colonies.

VICTORIAN JUBILEES.

What of the last previous Jubilee, that of Queen Victoria in 1897? Such issues as made their appearance then, were roundly condemned by writers in the Philatelic press. Canada, Lee-wards, Mauritius, Newfoundland, all were severely censured for their respective efforts, to philatelically commemorate the event. Of that four, the only one not accused of mercenary motives, though it did not escape the general condemnation, was Mauritius, as its single denomination 36 c. did not suggest that, and did not actually make its appearance until 1898, when the storm of indignation had exhausted itself to some extent "Tempora mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis."

HAPPY COINCIDENCE.

By a happy coincidence the Jubilee of His Majesty, corresponds with the 95th birthday of the 1d black of Great Britain, the first postage stamp placed in practical use, 6th May, 1840.

POST OFFICE PROFITS.

We read that the Wilberforce Centenary stamps of Sierra Leone, (Pictorials ½d to £1 in denomination) cost £1,300 to produce. Sales to dealers and collectors of stamps amounted to £5,600, value obtained for practically nothing, as one may be sure that the Colony will never be required to give service for that £4,300 profit made, yet there are colonial postmasters who are stupid enough, to behave and believe that in disposing of stamps to dealers and collectors, they confer a favour. Similarly placed, most business people would be eager to serve, and fill those demands to the entire satisfaction of those making them.

PORTRAITS AND PICTORIALS.

Gibbons' "Stamp Monthly" for May, has an article from the pen of Mr. Stanley Phillips, dealing with the portrait and pictorial stamps of His Majesty's reign, in which the writer states his personal preference among the portrait types for the current 1½d or 9d stamp of Jamaica. The tastes of Mr. Phillips and ours are as the Spaniards say "muy sympatico;" but ours is for even greater simplicity, and we would select the issue of Cayman Islands 1921. That has as its model the famous 1d black of Great Britain, than which no more simple, exquisite in its simplicity, or beautiful stamp has yet been made. The Jamaica pictorials with other similar Colonial issues, are praised as having given a glamour to part one of their

catalogue, which it did not before possess.

A WORTHY CAUSE.

The Society seeks the co-operation and help of its members, to aid a worthy cause. It is popularly known that the local Legislature, has decided that in conformity with His Majesty's wishes, the local memorial to commemorate His Silver Jubilee, shall be an Anti-Tuberculosis Hospital, and His Excellency the Governor has made island-wide appeal for funds, to supplement those that may be voted by the Legislature. It is proposed by the Society that a philatelic auction be held, the goods to be auctioned to be stamps and/or accessories, contributed by members. Will each one of us contribute something, make a point of attending the auction, and purchase, knowing that the result of our combined and individual effort, will be the charitable relief of agony in others, the extending of hope to the otherwise hopeless, and the gradual yet sure elimination of a grave menace to the health of each of us? It is hoped that at the auction, a very unique item will be offered. Please get in touch with the Secretary on the subject, forward to him the gift or gifts you are prepared to make, or promise to make, so that with knowledge of what there will be to offer, arrangements may be made for the auction at as early a date as may be possible.

RADIO STAMP TALKS.

It is reported that the Tuscon Stamp Club, has arranged for fifteen minute stamp talks, from station KVOA, so our readers who may also be radio fans, may hear some inter-

esting matter on the subject of our hobby.

WELCOME THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER.

The special post mark used at Kingston only, during the visit of His Royal Highness, the Duke of Gloucester, 6th March to 16th March, 1935, has been recognized and received mention in the press in England.

A WARNING.

The new stamps of Great Britain printed by photogravure, are susceptible of damage if treated with benzine, as may be done in the search for varieties of watermark. If so treated, the stamp must not be touched or rubbed while wet with the spirit, as by so doing the colour is apt to come away where touched.

A NEW JOURNAL.

We take this opportunity of thanking Mr. E. F. Hurt—a life member of the Society for sending us his Journal *The Record of Philately*. We cordially welcome this addition to Philatelic literature and felicitate the Editor on its production. We bespeak for the *Record of Philately* a very cordial reception by the philatelic public, that ready support for a magazine that will be of real help to collectors. The annual subscription is only 7/6d, and we commend to our members the specimen copies of the magazine now in our Library or accept our assurance and remit the necessary subscription to Mr. Hurt, whose address is Dalkeith Road, Harpenden, England.

OUR LATEST MEDAL.

At the International Philatelic Exhibition held at Vienna June 24th to July 9th, 1933 the Society was awarded a Silver Medal for its book: "The

Postal History, Postage Stamps and Postmarks of Jamaica." The medal is a very fine example of art. We are very proud of this trophy and are grateful to the Publishers, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., London, who entered the book for competition. Accompanying the medal is a bronze plaque, also pleasing in its design. These objects of art are additions to our collection of prizes, that have been awarded to the publication, viz., London 1928, Le Havre 1929, Anvers 1930 and Berlin 1930.

CONGRATULATIONS.

We offer hearty congratulations to our representative in England and Honorary Life Member, Mr. L. C. C. Nicholson for his success at the Wipa Exhibition. Mr. Nicholson was awarded a Silver Medal for his collection of Jamaica. Some of us have had the pleasure of seeing this very remarkable collection, remarkable because it consists nearly all of used copies, prepostage stamp letters, and covers prepaid with stamps of Great Britain cancelled with Jamaican postmarks. Mr. Nicholson pays special attention to these and all other Jamaican cancellations, and as the result of his work in this direction, the compilers of the Handbook "Jamaica, Its Postal History, Postage Stamps and Postmarks" were indebted to him for a very complete chapter on the Postmarks of the Island. Collectors owe him a debt of gratitude for his comprehensive work on this subject illustrated with all known types of postal obliterations; numbers, letters, and others extinct and obsolete. These illustrations should enable collectors at once to detect faked or forged postmarks. Mr. Nicholson exhibited his

collection at Berlin in 1930 and was awarded a medal in its class.

Our congratulations also go to Miss Jean Campbell of Glasgow, Scotland, and to Life Member K. N. Woodward of New York. The latter entered his air mail collection under the covers of this Society at the International Air Post Exhibition (Apex) held at the Royal Horticultural Hall, London, 7th to 12th May 1934. Mr. Woodward was awarded a silver medal which he informs us reminds him much of the medal he won at the Jamaica Philatelic Exhibition in 1922, for his collection of the stamps of Venezuela. The two medals are close in his esteem, but he thinks that the inscription around the rim of the Jamaica Medal causes him to give that the first place. Miss Campbell was awarded her prize at the Wipa Exhibition for the best collection of ships' letters. We remember with pleasure Miss Campbell's short visit to Jamaica and her presence at our April meeting (1934).

APEX.

We wish to add our small meed of praise, late as we are to Mr. Fred J. Melville, for his enterprise in promoting the International Air Post Exhibition, the unqualified success of which has earned universal commendation of the philatelic world. Mr. Melville, as Organizing Director, has again shown his diverse and great ability in matters philatelic, and the success of his work in connection with "Apex" should inspire emulation in organizers of future similar exhibitions. We are glad to place on record, our appreciation of Mr. Melville's work in the cause of philately, in every phase of which, his knowledge is used for the benefit of collectors. The Jamaica Philatelic Society is honoured by hav-

ing his name on its roll of honorary Life Members.

TAKE NOTE.

Island collectors experienced a thrill at an advertisement in a local paper in which a tourist from England invited offers of collections of Jamaican stamps up to £2,000 in value. We do not know the extent of success or failure experienced by the advertiser, but we do know that he was offered at least one very good collection at a price that appeared to stall him as he did not take it up. We mention this because we are of opinion that the advertiser believed he would find collections or items of interest to him, at prices enabling large returns. There are few good collections of Jamaican stamps in the Island today. We are aware that Jamaica has been "combed" several times so that picking up items of much philatelic importance as bargains is not likely. We also know with regret that "finds" of real interest have been sent to dealers and collectors abroad instead of being offered to local collectors, who in the majority of known cases would have paid the "finders," better or at least as good prices as they realised. To illustrate this. We have in view two comparatively recent cases. We refer first of all to the 1/- Pictorial of 1921 with inverted frame all of which went from Jamaica. The finder of these was asked to give local collectors the refusal of the stamps, but today no collection in Jamaica shows one of these interesting errors. In another instance we knew that a local individual had in his possession a copy of the unissued Slavery 6d stamp; not an overprinted specimen. He was offered £25 for the copy by a local collector, refused to part with it, but

later on it was sold in England at the same figure. The popular idea held by many in Jamaica is that, dealers and collectors abroad will pay better prices for good items than will Jamaican collectors, but we wish to assure such people, that there are collectors here who will always pay fair, reasonable prices for the stamps they wish to purchase.

THE HIND SALE.

Mr. H. R. Harmer, the Bond Street Stamp Auctioneer, believes in advertising and deserves to reap the benefit of his optimism. He frequently offers to the philatelic public of Great Britain, indeed the world, the best of stamp collections sold by Auction in London. His Sale catalogues are works of art that must be expensive to produce, and he is most liberal in their distribution. We receive these catalogues regularly and although bids by Jamaican collectors at his auctions are not considerable, his catalogues keep us reminded of his ability to dispose of our material, or to enable purchase of desirable items. We know of no instance where sale by him of stamps from this island has not resulted in satisfaction to the seller. His advertisement *De Luxe* is, we think, the sale catalogues of the collection of the late Mr. Arthur Hind, said to be the finest in the world. We congratulate Mr. Harmer on the excellent results so far obtained from the sale of these stamps and we envy those who so unreservedly relied on his ability to value the Hind Collection, ability that has realized further substantial profit for them.

THE PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The 1934 Congress was held at Man-

chester under the Auspices of the Manchester and Manchester Junior Philatelic Societies. This was the 21st Congress of Great Britain, a maturity reached that was fittingly celebrated. We take this opportunity to congratulate Capt. H. R. Oldfield, who has occupied the position of Chairman of the Permanent Congress Executive Committee for many years. The Jamaica Philatelic Society is represented at each Congress by three of its members resident in England and we are gratified to note that they are not of the silent type. Their arguments, opinions, and debates are noted by us with pleasure. The Congress this year will be held at Bath and our representatives will be Mr. L. C. C. Nicholson, Miss J. Campbell and Mr. G. H. Tucker.

BOOKS ABOUT JAMAICA.

"Book of Instructions to Postmasters", published by the Jamaica G.P.O., in 1861 . . . Exceedingly rare. . . A copy not even being found in the Library of the Jamaica Institute, and as they never kept a Library or a Museum in the Jamaica Post Office, that department has no information about the book.

"A Postal List for 1865" . . . compiled by H. W. Livingstone of the Jamaica Post Office, price 1/6 each. Sold at all Post Offices in Jamaica. A very rare booklet. . . No copies known in Jamaica.

"Jamaica Post Towns." . . . 1840 to 1875, "by Rev. C. S. Morton. Contains, in its 24 pages, a mine of information about Jamaica Post Towns, and British Stamps used in Jamaica.

"Catalogue of the 1921 Jamaica Philatelic Society's Exhibition" . . . By Herbert Cook. A brightly written

little brochure, devoted to a chatty account of the various exhibits.

"Jamaica in the Sectional Catalogue" . . . compiled by W. Buckland Edwards, B.Sc., for the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. Until the issue in March 1928 of the Jamaica Philatelic Hand Book, this was the only means of finding the record of a large number of Jamaica varieties, such as, pronounced shades, watermark varieties, specimens, proofs, etc., ignored up to that time, by compiling Cataloguers.

"Jamaica, its Postal History, Postage Stamps, and Post Marks" . . July 1920. . . . A Compilation by 7 Jamaica Specialists in England and Jamaica. The finest text book reproduced on any country up to the time of writing, and for which the Jamaica Philatelic Society has obtained more than one Silver Medal.

WATCHES.

Because of bad roads, rickety Post Carts, ill-fed mules, swollen rivers, and ill-paid drivers, the arrival of the Jamaica Mails was a constant source of public annoyance in the 60's of the 19th Century, always arriving late. With the desire of ameliorating this condition of affairs, the Postmaster for Jamaica, Mr. A. J. Brymer issued the following instructions to the contractors in Kingston:

"Commencing in February, 1868, an official Watch will be entrusted Courier in charge of the North side Mails. The watches having been constructed to go for 72 hours, without being wound up, will regulate the carriage of the Mails, with a uniform rate of time from Kingston to Montego Bay, and back."

"At each Post Office, the Courier must exhibit his watch to the Post

Master, so that the necessary entries may be made in the Time Bill. The postmasters have been instructed to satisfy themselves as to the good order of the clocks, and in the event of accident to report the cause.

"You will make your Couriers clearly to understand that they are responsible for the safe custody and good treatment of the Time Pieces, and it will therefore be their duty to bring to notice of the Post Office any matters in connection with the Watches that may require attention."

"P.S.—On reaching Montego Bay, the Courier must deliver the Clock to the postmaster who will acknowledge it on the Way Bill, and make an entry on handing it to the Courier for the return ride."

The rivers, the roads, the half-starved mules, the indifferent Couriers, or the combination of the lot, soon got the watches into bad order, and another "best intention" became abortive.

The Postmaster for Jamaica used to have on his desk in the G.P.O. a book, "The Jubilee of Penny Postage, 1840 to 1890" . . . page 35 tells of a Time Piece from Jamaica:

"Mr. Moses Henry Nobbs, the last surviving Mail-guard, began work June 27th, 1836, and still does duty as mail officer at Paddington. He could remember a good deal in his 54 years of service. Old memories must have revived as he went down from London to Brighton, two or three years ago, as guard-in-charge of the special trip of the new Brighton parcel coach. He was fully equipped, as of yore, for that perilous journey, a Time-piece from Jamaica serving to complete the outfit, etc., etc." ,

INTERESTING AND HELPFUL.

Attention of our readers is directed to a very interesting and helpful article on the care of a Stamp Collection in the tropics, from the pen of one of our members, Mr. D. S. M. Clark, originally contributed to our contemporary, "The Australian Stamp Monthly", and re-printed in this journal with his consent. The copy reached us late and this edition is replete; but for that we would have written much more than this comment, in amplification, verification of his statements, and perhaps in extension of help for those who suffer as he has. We will try to do so in our next edition, and in the meanwhile invite all members and readers with similar experience, i.e., both those who now suffer, and those who may have evolved practical preventive and corrective measures, to write us on the subject telling of their experiences. Where replies are desired and expected, please include self-addressed, prepaid envelope.

EXHIBITION.

The Third International has been organized and is scheduled for May 9th-17th, 1936, at the Grand Central Palace, New York. A strong International jury has been panelled, from which we miss the name of our good friend and Honorary Member, Mr. Fred. J. Melville. Our Committee of Management has given support with a subscription of \$10.00. Frames capable of holding 20 Album leaves, Oriel size, 10 3-8 by 9 3/4, may be reserved at \$3.00 each. Albums for submission to the jury, may be entered for competition at \$2.00 each, entries in the junior classes at half those figures. Entry forms may be obtained and such other

information as may be necessary, from our Secretary, and also Rear Admiral Frederic R. Harris, 27 William St., New York.

OFFERS.

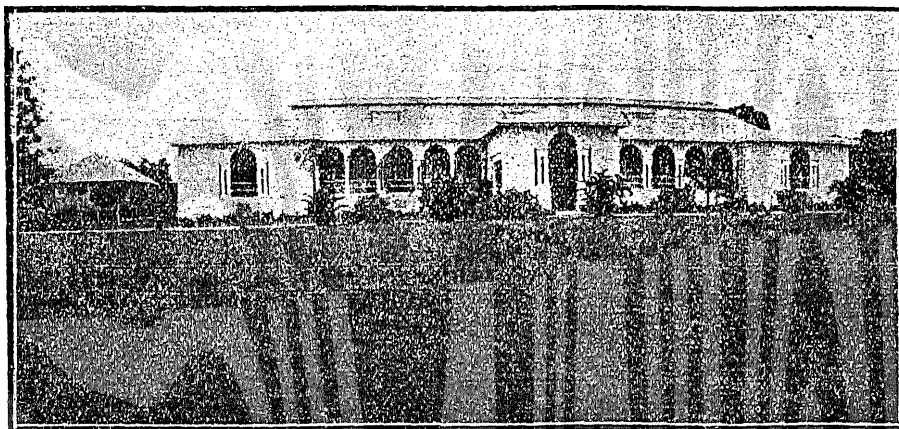
Members requiring the stamps of the Haytian Republic, issued between the years 1895 to 1915, may communicate with Mr. C. Lyon Hall, Spring Garden, Buff Bay P.O., who has a good stock of these stamps including many varieties and is prepared to sell them at one-third of Gibbons Catalogue prices.

The Commemorative Stamps of the U.S.A. may also be obtained in mint state from Mr. Harry E. Huber of

5913 Rippery Street, E. L. Station, Pittsburgh, who has kindly offered to purchase them for members. Mr. Huber writes as follows:

"There may be some of your local members interested in U.S. Commr. Stamps. I will be very glad to secure and send them these stamps up to 2/6 worth at a time. In payment, I would accept British Postal Orders in blank, plus 2½d. extra for postage. If a 2/- B.P.O. is sent to me I would consider this as 50c. U.S. Currency, deduct 5c. for postage, and send 45c. face U.S. Stamps. Mr. Huber's offer seems an easy way for members to secure mint. U.S. Commemorative Stamps, well centred and in perfect condition.

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The "*Hind*" Collection of British Colonials

The "*Cox*" Collections of Africa, Asia & Oceania

An "*Unused*" Collection of stamps of the Whole World

The "*Capt. Vesey*" Collections of Great Britain & Irish
Free State

The "*Major H. G. Smith*" Collection of Great Britain

The "*Dr. Saw Ah Choy*" Straits Settlements

The "*A. W. Ranken*" Collection

The "*Healey and Wise*" Wholesale Stock
etc., etc.

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LONDON

Barbados.

HARRY E. HUBER.

KING GEORGE V AND COLONIAL SEAL, 1912.

In the spring of 1911, the Colonial Government decided to mark philatelically, the accession of King George V to the throne, by the issue of a new series of postage stamps, and to this end, advertised for designs, in the Official Gazette of April 13, 1911.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

The Governor-in-Executive Committee having decided to signalise the accession of His Majesty King George V., by the issue of new postage stamps, which shall bear the head of the King, in addition to the Barbados Arms, invites the submission of designs complying with the above description.

It is desired to make the least possible change in the present design, and consequently, designers will probably find that the best manner in which effect can be given to the proposed change, will be to contrive that the portrait is shown on, or within the border of the stamp.

Designs should be sent to the Colonial Secretary not later than April 20th.

By Command—J. A. BURDON,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
April 5, 1911.

Barbados was one of the many Caribbean Colonies which during the reign of King Edward VII (January 22, 1901, to May 6, 1910), did not show his features in postage stamp issues. In fact, in only one series, (that of 1882) have the features of Queen Victoria been shown on the postage stamp issues of Barbados. Starting out, in 1852 with the Britannia design (such as used also by Trinidad, in 1851, and subsequently), this continued in use until the Queen Victoria keyplate design replaced it in 1882, i.e. if we except the change made in 1858, when "Barbados" was moved from the bottom to the top of the design, to allow of expressing the value at the bottom. The large size 5s. stamp of 1873 was an enlarged treatment of the Britannia design.

After ten years, the Queen Victoria design gave way, on July 18, 1892, to the Colonial Seal design, and this was still in use (although several com-

memorative series had been interpolated) when King George V. ascended the throne on May 6, 1910.

Three designs were used for the new series, all of which embodied the head of King George V. in an oval, and the Colonial Seal. The pence values were in conventional size, (19 x 22½ mm.) one being used for the ½d. to 2½d., and the other for the 3d. 4d. and 6d., while the shilling denominations were larger (25 x 30 mm.)

The stamps were typographically printed from key and duty plates by Messrs. Thomas de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London, watermarked multiple Crown and Roman CA, and perforated comb 14. The pence denominations were in sheets of 120 (2 panes of 60, side by side), and the shillings, in sheets of 30 (6 x 5).

The first requisition called for quantities as follows:

½d. 980,000	3d. 60,000
¾d. 1,700,000	4d. 40,000
1d. 3,020,000	6d. 60,000
2d. 60,000	1s. 36,000
2½d. 900,000	2s. 12,000
	3s. 12,000

The ½d. and ¾d. were issued July 23, 1912, and the other denominations on August 13, 1912. Subsequently, (on August 14, 1912) the remainders of the Colonial Seal series of 1892, in Universal colours, ½d., ¾d., 1d., 2½d. and 1s. were burned; (the 2d. and 6d. had exhausted); and the 2/6 purple and green, multiple Crown and Roman CA of 1904-05.

Although typographed, this is one of the most attractive series of the Georgian reign; the design of the 3d. was subsequently adapted for use by British Guiana, Montserrat, Antigua, and British Virgins.

In the first design (½d. to 2½d.) the oval containing the head of King George V., facing left, is at the upper left of the stamp; the value tablet immediately below, and "Barbados" in colourless lettering, at the bottom.

At the right, sugar is introduced, and the Colonial Seal occupies the rest of the space.

The second design (3d. to 6d.) is much the same, except the sugar cane is omitted, and the value tablet is moved to the upper right.

In the shilling denominations, the Colonial Seal is treated more elaborately (as to space used), and palm trees are used at the sides. The oval containing the King's head occupies a central position at the top, flanked by value tablets.

Three keyplates, of course, were required and these contain all the design, except the value.

There is a very pronounced shade of the 1d. in scarlet; several printings of the lower denominations were made; in fact the first printing of the 1s. exhausted in December, 1912.

Booklets containing 18 1d. and 12 ½d. stamps in this design, and sold at 2/-, were placed on sale during 1913.

The Colonial Seal shown on this 1912 series of postage stamps has been described by some as "Britannia riding in a chariot drawn by sea horses," which is not correct, as the figure shown wears a crown instead of Britannia's traditional helmet, and although she carries in her right hand a trident, she has an orb in her left. It seems clear that the figure was intended to represent a queen.

No grant of arms was ever made to Barbados, but a design for a Great Seal was authorised on 16th April, 1603, the obverse of which bears the Royal Arms and motto of the United Kingdom, and around the edge, the inscription, "Carolus II. D.G. Mag. Britain. Fr. et Hib. Rex. Dom. Barbadae et Ins. Carib." The reverse represents Charles II. in royal robes and crown, seated in a shell-shaped chariot, driving two sea horses, and holding a trident in his right hand. Around the edge of the seal is the legend, "Et penitus toto regnantes orbe Britannos", (literally, "and Britain rules in all parts of the world"), an adaptation of Virgil, Eclogue I., line 67, "regnantes" being substituted for "divisos". In the original text, the passage is: "At nos hinc alii sitientes

ibimus Afros, Pars Scythiam et rapidum Cretae veniemus Oaxem, Et penitus toto divisos orbe Britannos."

In the reign of Queen Anne, a female figure was substituted for the male (of Charles' reign); and in subsequent reigns, the queen was replaced by the King, as shown by the old Barbados penny of 1792.

In the time of William IV (1830-1837), the seal bore a representation of that monarch in the chariot, but was changed to one representing Queen Victoria on her accession. This was not altered when King Edward VII came to the throne in 1901, and the stamps issued during his reign, printed from the typographed Colonial Seal keyplate of 1892, bore the representation of Queen Victoria, in the chariot, as did also the stamps of the King George V. and the Colonial Seal series of July-August, 1912.

It was not until 1916, that the figure representing King George V. was substituted, at the instigation of Sir Leslie Probyn, then Governor, and a representation of the corrected Seal appears on the stamps of the Colonial Seal series, large size, of June 16, 1916.

July-August, 1912.—King George V and Colonial Seal; Postage series; typographically printed by Messrs. Thomas de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London, watermarked multiple Crown and Roman CA, perforated 14. The duty is in the second colour. Plate 1 keyplates.

¼d.	brown.	4d.	black and red on yellow.
½d.	green.		
1d.	red.	6d.	violet and red violet.
a.	scarlet. (1915)		
2d.	gray.	1s.	black on green.
2½d.	bright blue.	2s.	violet and blue on blue.
3d.	violet on yellow.	3s.	green and violet.

OVERPRINTED FOR "REVENUE" PURPOSES.
APRIL 1, 1916.

As far back as March 28, 1911, the member for St. John's parish announced in the House of Assembly, his intention to introduce a bill entitled "The Stamp Duties Bill"; but actual passage of this bill did not take place until the spring of 1916, with effect from 1st April, 1916.

Pending the receipt of distinctive revenue stamps from London, between April 1st, and June 22nd, 1916, large quantities of all values (excepting the

1d. and 1d.) of the King George V. and Colonial Seal series of postage stamps, were overprinted locally, "Revenue"—the 2d. was additionally surcharged "One Penny."

The overprint was applied in various colours (black, violet, blue, red, brown, purple, gold and silver) from two settings of the word "Revenue"—one in small type, 13½ mm. long with a period after the word, and another in larger type, 16½ mm. in length, without the period. The former was printed across the center of the stamp, except on the 4d. error (with silver and gold overprint, of which one sheet is known) it is at the top. The 16½ mm. overprint invariably appears at the top of the stamp.

The London fiscal stamps were issued June 22, 1926, and included in addition to the lower denominations, the high duties of 2/6, 5s. 10s., £1, £2, £10, £20, £50 and £100.

Oddly, the 1d. fiscal stamp was printed from the key and duty plates of the 1d. King George V. and Colonial Seal postage stamp, in double fugitive lilac (instead of in red), on chalk surfaced paper, watermarked multiple Crown and Roman CA, and overprinted in black, across the center, REVENUE, in sans serif caps. As before the stamps were in sheets of 120 (2 panes of 60 each), with a single marginal line surrounding each pane, and the keyplate "1" twice in the upper and lower margins, over and under the 2nd and 5th stamps of the left and right panes respectively.

However, only the 1d. of the London overprinted fiscal series was printed from the 1912 postage plates, as the others, in larger size, 32 x 32 mm., were embossed from stock dies, and overprinted in black, across the centre, "BARBADOS." Specimens of the 3d. and 6d. which have been seen, are printed in pale blue (colourless embossing, in a simple design in which the Imperial Crown is the central feature. The value "Three Pence" or "Six Pence" is in two lines of caps above the Crown, and scroll ornamentation. completes the design, which is circular (27 mm) for the 3d and oval on end (24 x 27 mm) for the 6d. Like the 1d. these were printed

on multiple Crown and Roman CA paper (subsequent to 1920, on script CA).

The embossed fiscal stamps were printed not by Messrs. Thomas de la Rue & Co., Ltd., manufacturers of the 1d revenue stamp, but by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd., New Malden, Surrey. The perforation is 12, single line (not De La Rue's 14) and the surface of the paper is shiny and calendered.

OVERPRINTED "WAR TAX," OCTOBER, 10, 1917.

The excess of expenditure over revenue, occasioned by contributions to the Imperial Government, and the expense of local contingents to the British West Indian Regiment, was sufficient to cause serious concern in most of the Caribbean islands, after the second year of the world war. Public works had been reduced to the minimum, and local taxes of various natures were imposed, but it was not until 1916, that taxes on postal articles were levied.

On April 1, 1916, Jamaica and British Honduras followed in the footsteps of Canada, where as early as April 15, 1916, a war tax of 1c. had been imposed on all letters and post cards passing within the Dominion, and to the United States, Mexico and the British Empire. Other colonies soon followed, in the order given below. In all, the letter rate was increased by 1d. or 1d. and in several, a tax was levied on parcels. In some, local letters were exempt, and the tax applied only to those for destinations in the British Empire beyond the Colony. Current stamps were overprinted WAR TAX, WAR STAMP or WAR, but their use was not always compulsory; i.e., ordinary postage stamps, and war tax stamps were used interchangeably. Where their use was obligatory, the Colonial authorities were unable to determine just what amount of revenue was produced by the special postal tax.

April 15, 1915

April 1, 1916

April 1, 1916

June 1, 1916

Canada.—1c.

Jamaica.—½d. (3d. on parcels).

British Honduras.—1c.
Windward Islands
(Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent)—1d.

September 1, 1916	Antigua, Dominica, St. Kitts—Nevis. ½d.
September 1, 1916	British Virgins. 1d. (3d. on parcels).
January 2, 1917	Turks & Caicos Is- lands. 1d. (3d. on parcels).
February 26, 1917	Cayman Islands. ½d.
April 2, 1917	Trinidad & Tobago.— 1d. (½d. on post cards).
May 15, 1917	Montserrat. ½d.
October 15, 1917	Barbados.—1d.
January 1, 1918	British Guiana. 2c.
February 19, 1918	Bahamas. ½d. 1d. 3d. and 1s.
May 6, 1918	Bermuda. 1d.
May 17, 1918	Newfoundland—1c.

In the House of Assembly of Barbados, on June 19, 1917, an act was passed imposing a "postal surtax on letters transmitted by post from this island to certain places abroad"; the Legislative Council gave its approval on June 26th, and three days later, the act was signed by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Leslie Probyn.

BARBADOS 1917—No. 29.

An Act to impose a Postal Surtax on letters transmitted by post from this Island to certain places abroad.

(29th. June, 1917).

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council and Assembly of this Island, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. This Act may be cited as the Postal Surtax Act, 1917.

2. (1) During the present war there shall be levied and paid at the time of posting, a duty of one penny on every letter transmitted by post to any place abroad from which place to Barbados or to which place from Barbados, the rate of postage on letters is one penny the ounce or any part of an ounce.

(2) Such duty shall be paid by means of an adhesive stamp affixed to the letter, which stamp shall bear overprinted on its face the words "War Tax".

3. If any letter delivered to the Post Office for transmission to any such place as aforesaid has no stamp affixed to it in payment of such duty, it shall be liable to the unpaid amount of the duty, and shall be taxed by the Post Office accordingly.

Short title.

During the war surtax of 1d. per letter to certain places.

Letters to be taxed for unpaid duty.

4. All moneys paid under this Act shall be placed to the credit of the Special War Account in the Public Treasury, and shall be applicable only to the expenditure incurred, or to be incurred, in connection with the war.

5. This Act shall come into force on a date to be appointed by the Governor by Proclamation.

Read three times and passed the General Assembly on the nineteenth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

Proceeds of surtax earmarked.

Date of operation.

F. J. CLARKE,
Speaker.

Read three times and passed the Legislative Council this twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

W. K. CHANDLER,
President.

I assent,
L. Probyn,
Governor.
29th. June, 1917.

A slight modification in this act, was made in the following year.

BARBADOS, 1918—No. 3.

An Act to amend the Postal Surtax Act, 1917 (1917-29).

(14th. February, 1918).

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council and Assembly of this Island, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Postal Surtax (Amendment) Act, 1918.

2. In section three of the Postal Surtax Act, 1917, the word "accordingly" at the end thereof is hereby deleted, and the following words substituted therefor, namely, "for such amount in the same manner as it would be taxed for a like amount of unpaid postage."

Read three times and passed the General Assembly on the fifth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

Short title.

Section 3
of 1917 - 29
amended.

E. J. CLARKE,
Speaker.

Read three times and passed the Legislative Council this twelfth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

W. K. CHANDLER,
President.

I assent,
L. Probyn,
Governor.
14th. February, 1918.

On passing of the Postal Surtax Act in June, 1917, suitably overprinted WAR TAX stamps were immediately requisitioned from the Crown Agents, and on arrival at Bridgetown, the date for the commencement of this act was proclaimed by the Governor:

BARBADOS. (L.S.)

By His Excellency Sir Leslie Probyn, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Barbados, &c. &c. &c.

L. Probyn,
Governor.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by section five of the Postal Surtax Act, 1917, it is enacted that the said Act shall come into force on a date to be appointed by the Governor by Proclamation:

And whereas, it is expedient that the operation of the said Act shall commence on the 15th. day of October, instant:

Now, therefore, by virtue and in exercise of the power so vested in me, I do hereby appoint the fifteenth day of the present month, October, as the date on which the said Postal Surtax 1917, shall come into force.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the Island of Barbados, this fourth day of October, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the eighth year of His Majesty's Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

By His Excellency's Command.

T. E. FELL,
Colonial Secretary.

Instructions to the public were contained in a notice issued by the Colonial Postmaster, and dated 3rd October, 1917.

WAR TAX STAMPS.

On and from Monday, the 15th of October, 1917, all letters posted for places abroad to which the rate of one penny per ounce applies, shall be subject to an additional rate of one penny per letter, which must be paid by means of a Special War Tax Stamp affixed to the letter, besides the usual Postage Stamp.

Any such letter which is posted without the additional War Stamp thereon will be taxed the amount of the unpaid duty.

War Tax Stamps cannot be used to pay the postage on correspondence; and letters will be taxed if posted without the usual Postage Stamp, even should there be two or more War Tax Stamps affixed thereon.

By Order,

W. H. BAILEY,
Colonial Postmaster.

General Post Office,
3rd. October, 1917.

It had been expected that the 1d. stamp of the large seal series of June 16, 1916 would be overprinted WAR TAX, but as section 4 of the Postal Surtax Act, 1927, provided that the money raised by this surtax should be credited to a special war account, a stamp was desired that could be easily and quickly distinguished from the 1d. postage stamp, inasmuch as the two stamps could not be used interchangeably.

Therefore, Messrs. Thomas de la Rue & Co., Ltd., were instructed to make use of the key and duty plates, in the King George V and Colonial Seal design, of 1912 (these were already being used for the 1d. "Revenue" stamp, issued June 22, 1916). The stamps were printed in sheets of 120 (2 panes of 60 each, 6x 10), with a marginal line broken at each row of perforation. The keyplate number (1) appears in the upper margin over the second stamp of the left pane, and the fifth stamp of the right pane, and in corresponding positions in the lower margin.

The overprint, in black, WAR TAX, is in tall sans serif caps, 10½ x 3 mm., positioned just above the figure of value.

The first consignment, received October 6, 1917, comprised 506,760 stamps, and although the 1d. war tax was not made effective until October 15, the stamps were actually issued on October 10, 1917.

Stamps in this first consignment showed many evidences of poor workmanship, due doubtless to congestion in the printing establishment, caused by unskilled labour, and war conditions.

It was first reported that large quantities of early printings of the 1d. King George V. and Colonial Seal stamp in the hands of the printers had been used for these war tax stamps, on the score of economy, and as nearly every sheet showed differences in shading, depth of printing etc., the existence of a second plate was also queried. However, examination of panes and sheets of the WAR TAX overprinted stamps, show that while plate 1 was used, the printing was a new one. The colour, bright

red, does not agree with the dull red (more or less aniline, showing through to the back of the stamp) issued in 1912, or the 1d. scarlet, sent out late in 1915. The differences can all be laid to improper make-ready and the corrective measures taken as the printing progressed.

A second requisition for War Tax stamps was forwarded to the Crown Agents in December, 1917, and as stock was running low, the General Post Office at Bridgetown, withheld filling orders from outside for the time being, and notified applicants to this effect in a general letter.

General Post Office,
"Barbados," 22nd. February, 1918.

I am in receipt of your order and remittance for War Tax stamps, but regret I am unable to send you any of these stamps, as the stock in hand is only sufficient for legitimate use in the Colony.

I shall be pleased to fill your order on receipt of a fresh supply, which will probably be received in about three months' time.

I am,
Yours faithfully,

H. H. HEATH,
Acting Colonial Postmaster.

The new indent reached Bridgetown on April 25th, 1918 (in quantity as before, 506,760), and by the outward mail of May 2nd, supplies of this second consignment were dispatched. These stamps were printed from the same keyplate (1) and duty plate as before, but the colour is dull scarlet. The workmanship is considerably improved, and much of the blurring effect of the first printing stamps is absent.

There was a third lot of War Tax stamps sent out in 1919, received on February 11, 1919, and in quantity as before (506,760).

The war tax on letters was collected from October 15, 1917 until March 31, 1920, and the revenue from the sale of these stamps credited to a special account for war purposes, was as follows:

1917—from October 15.	£ 503. 18. 5
1918	1407. 19. 1
1919	1232. 2. 1
1920 to March 31st.	373. 19. 11

£3513. 17. 6

Although War Tax stamps ceased to be sold from April 1, 1920, they were

allowed to be used to prepay postal charges from and after that date.

October 10, 1917.—King George V and Colonial Seal postage stamp (1d) of 1912, overprinted at London, in black, WAR TAX, one-line of thin sans serif caps. Plate 1 (keyplate).

1d. bright red. (October 10, 1917)
a. dull scarlet. (April 25, 1918).

COLONIAL SEAL, 1916-1918.

Throughout the reign of King Edward VII (1901-10), and the first five years of that of King George V., the Great Seal of Barbados remained as it was during the long reign of Queen Victoria—this as shown in the design of the Colonial Seal series of postage stamps issued in 1892, the Diamond Jubilee series of 1897, and the King George V. and Colonial series of 1912.

Sir Leslie Probyn was appointed Governor of Barbados on November 5, 1910, and assumed the government of the island on February 13, 1911, and it was through his personal interest, that the Great Seal of the Island was corrected to properly show the figure of King George V. seated in the chariot drawn by two sea-horses.

The Seal itself having been corrected, the next move was to carry the correction into the postage stamp designs, and this was done in the series issued on June 16, 1916.

The stamps of this series are in a common design for all denominations, and in large size, 25 x 30 mm., being engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Thomas de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London, in sheets of 60 stamps (twelve horizontal by five vertical) watermarked multiple Crown and Roman CA, and perforated single line 14. Thin yellow paper was used for the 3d. and 4d., green for the 1s. and blue for the 2s.

The corrected Great Seal of Barbados, within a large oval, constitutes the design, and for the first time, on postage stamps, the Colonial motto, in small coloured letters, appears on a ribbon at the top of the vignette oval—"Et penitus toto regnantes orbe Britannos" (and Britain rules in all parts of the world"). Shields with the denomination, in colour, are at the bottom of the stamp, with "Barbados" in colourless graduated caps between.

Conventional scroll work is used in all four corners.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ d., $\frac{1}{4}$ d. and 1d. come in many shades; and a consignment of 3d. sent out in 1919 was on thick yellow paper, instead of the original thin yellow.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. are known with inverted watermark; and the 1d. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. with watermark inverted and reversed.

BI-COLOURED 4D. AND 3S., FEBRUARY 18, 1918.

In an attempt, probably to better distinguish between the red 1d. and the 4d. red on yellow, and the 6d. claret, and the 3s. violet, the 4d. and 3s. were issued on February 18, 1918, in red and black, and violet and green, respectively. Originally the stamps were printed in one colour from single working plates, but printing in two colours made it necessary for new frame plates to be made, and a new vignette plate. The vignette was re-engraved, and the border was removed from the Seal vignette and more detail given to the forelegs of the seahorses. The whole appearance of the new stamps is very unfinished.

The bi-coloured stamps were printed in sheets of 30 (6 x 5), and comb perforated 14—instead of as before in sheets of 60, and single line perforated.

In February 1919 the suggestion was made to the Colonial Government, that a special series of stamps be issued in commemoration of the Allied victory. Designs were prepared locally, by the Colonial Treasurer, W. L. C. Phillips, and sent to London, from which essays, one in brown, and the other in green, were worked up, and sent out to the Colony for approval.

These new stamps it was expected would be ready for issue on April 1, 1920, but delays occurring, and the stock of the Colonial Seal series of

1916 not having been replenished, it was necessary for the General Post Office to withhold filling orders from abroad. "It is only by exercising the utmost care that the stock in hand will tide us over until August." The 2d. and 3d. exhausted in May, and at the end of August, only the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., $\frac{1}{4}$ d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d. (bi-coloured) and 6d. remained.

The Victory series of stamps, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3s. inclusive, was placed on sale September 9, 1920, and the Colonial Seal remainders withdrawn, but not destroyed. They were re-issued in May 1921, because of lowering stocks of the Victory series, and in 1925 only the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Colonial Seal remained and these were destroyed with the 3s. Victory, and all denominations of the small Colonial Seal series of 1921 (with the exception of the 2d. and 1s. which had exhausted), following the issue of the Postage and Revenue series, in the Colonial Seal design, on April 1, 1925.

During 1918, Mr. H. Collymore, I.S.O., formerly Chief Clerk in the Colonial Secretariat, was appointed Colonial Postmaster, in succession to Mr. W. H. Bailey, who had been in charge of the Colonial Post Office for over 18 years.

June 16, 1916.—Colonial Seal, with motto; engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Thomas de la Rue & Co., Ltd. London; watermarked multiple Crown and Roman CA, and perforated single line 14.

- $\frac{1}{4}$ d. brown.
- a. inverted watermark.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green.
- 1d. red.
- a. inverted watermark.
- b. inverted and reversed watermark.
- 2d. gray.
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. ultramarine.
- a. inverted and reversed watermark.
- 3d. violet on yellow (thin)
- a. violet on yellow (thick) 1919.
- 4d. red on yellow (thin).
- 6d. claret.
- 1s. black on green.
- 2s. purple on blue.
- 3s. violet.

February 18, 1918.—Bi-coloured, perforated comb 14.

- 4d. red and black.
- 3s. violet and green.

Comparative figures for 1916 to 1920 are given below:

Postage stamps sold.					
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920
¼d.	254,984	196,974	203,886	214,260	404,768
½d.	409,834	320,532	279,948	377,340	644,687
1d.	861,264	867,416	839,824	893,820	1,013,283
2d.	14,967	8,386	8,824	12,330	28,445
2½d.	58,320	37,720	37,440	46,812	80,798
3d.	14,106	7,278	8,452	12,350	27,755
4d.	10,988	7,538	37,647	6,345	27,587
6d.	11,636	4,812	7,334	8,329	29,543
1s.	9,876	4,938	3,931	5,931	20,504
2s.	4,987	2,540	4,150	3,915	12,146
3s.	4,165	1,581	5,234	1,990	9,753
Post cards					
1d.	2,020	1,364	4,680	2,562	3,030
½d.	27,412	29,468	28,812	23,468	30,744
Reg. envelopes					
3½d.	30	44	56	89	171
3d.	275	260	193	682	1,206
2½d.	1,437	1,310	1,378	1,947	2,193
1d.	47	72	67	83	68
Wrappers 7d. doz.	11,913	14,877	37,560	11,787	15,258
Stamp books.					
2s. each	2,030	1,648	652	405	150
	1917	1918	1919	1920	
P.O. Revenue	£6785. 19. 9	£7565. 16. 3	£18375. 11. 2½	£21899. 10. ½	
P.O. Expenditure	7804. 16. 9½	9073. 16. 9½	9667. 5. 3	12896. 15. 4	
Stamps, etc. sold	6310. 16. 5	7257. 5. 6½	6958. 16. 9	12482. 15. 2	
Cost stamp mfr.	154. 4. 1	484. 0. 9	88. 4. 1	1339. 11. 4	
Sold to collectors	711. 14. 10	1538. 12. 4½	508. 13. 0	2991. 16. ½	

Stamps valued at £8024. 9. 9. were sold during 1916 (the corrected Seal series of stamps was issued June 16th), and it is not surprising to find a considerable drop in sales for 1917, i.e., down to £6310. 16. 5. In 1918, there was an increase to £7257. 5. 6½ "principally due to the large sales of 3s. and 4d. stamps to collectors abroad owing to the change in these issues." In fact more than twice the amount was realised in 1918 from sales to collectors and dealers abroad, than in 1917; i.e., £711. 14. 10. in 1917, and £1538. 12. 4½. in 1918.

Sales dropped in 1919 to £6958. 16. 9. and the value of stamps sent to collectors was down to £508. 13. 0.

The great increase in 1920, in sales (£12,482. 15. 2) and those sold to collectors, etc., (£2991. 16. ½d.) was occasioned by the issue of the Victory series of stamps, ½d. to 3s., on September 9, 1920.

POSTAGE DUE, 1934.

Barbados has fallen into line with

several other British colonies of the Caribbean region, in adopting postage due stamps to denote shortage in postage, to be collected from the addressee.

Trinidad brought out a series of "Surcharge Postage" labels of nine denominations, ½d. to 1s. inclusive as far back as January 1, 1885, Grenada followed, seven years later, on April 18, 1892, with a series of three, 1d., 2d. and 3d. Almost thirty years afterwards, British Honduras, on Jan. 2, 1923, made issue of two denominations, 2c. and 4c., and in 1931, St. Lucia followed suit—at first with locally produced 1d. and 2d. postage due labels, but in 1933, 1d. and 2d. in the large numeral type, were received from the Crown Agents and brought into use.

In the third quarter of 1933, the Crown Agents for the Colonies announced that an order for 1d. postage due labels was in hand for Barbados, and these were brought into use on January 1, 1934, in accordance with a

regulation of December 6, 1933, made by the Governor in Executive Committee.

REGULATION made by the Governor in Executive Committee under sections 27 and 29 of the Post Office Act 1911—10.

Postage Due Labels.

As from the 1st. January, 1934, especially designed adhesive "Postage Due Labels" of the size of a postage stamp and printed in black and white shall be used in the Barbados Postal Service for the purpose of indicating to the addressee of postal packets and to the staff of the Post Office, the amount of "surcharged or taxed postage" due to the Post Office of Barbados in respect of unpaid and/or insufficiently prepaid postage on postal packets.

Made by the Governor-in-Executive Committee on the 6th day of December, 1933.

Signed, G. D. OWEN,
Colonial Secretary.

M.P. A.p. 603/32.

The sale of postage due stamps, to collectors, etc., is permitted, in accordance with instructions issued by the Colonial Secretary, as follows:

NOTICE.

Postage Due Labels—Sale of

With reference to the above Regulation made by the Governor-in-Executive Committee under sections 27 and 29 of the Post Office Act 1911—10, it is notified for general information that Postage Due Labels are not postage stamps, and that they are not valid for the prepayment of postal charges. They are intended solely for internal use in the Post Office of Barbados as an indication to the addressees of postal packets and to the Staff of the Post Office of the amount of surcharged or taxed postage due to the Post Office of Barbados in respect of unpaid or insufficiently prepaid postage on postal packets. They will not be on sale on demand, to the public. Supplies of Postage Due Labels may, however, be sold exceptionally at full face value (at the discretion of the Colonial Postmaster whenever he is satisfied that the stocks will not be unduly depleted) to stamp dealers and philatelists on application in writing to the Colonial Postmaster and/or the Crown Agents for the Colonies, London.

Signed—G. D. OWEN,
Colonial Secretary.

16.5.1934.

The stamps were typographically printed by Messrs. Thomas de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London, in sheets of 60 (6 horizontal by 10 vertical), surrounded by a single marginal line, watermarked multiple Crown and script CA, and perforated comb. 14.

The central feature of the design (19x22½mm.) is a large numeral of value "1d" on a colourless circular medallion, conforming to which at the top and bottom, respectively, in colourless, is "Postage Due—Barbados."

January 1, 1934.—Postage Due— typographically printed by Messrs. Thomas de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London, watermarked multiple Crown and script CA, and perforated comb 14.
1d. black.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL.

Barbados, the most easterly of the West Indian islands, is about 21 miles long and 14 wide, with an area of approximately 166 square miles. The population according to census of April 24, 1921, was 156,312, which was 15,671 less than in 1911. Of this total 10,429 were white, 111,677 black, and 34,216, mixed.

The island is said to have been first visited by some Portuguese about 1536 and named by them Las Barbudos, from its bearded fig trees. In July 1605, the "Olive Blossom," a vessel fitted out by Sir Olive Leigh of Kent, with stores and settlers for his brother's (Master Charles Leigh) plantation in Guiana, touched at Barbados, off the western coast, and Captain Cataline, and his English sailors, finding the island unoccupied by any European nation, took possession of it in the name of James I, by erecting a cross on the shore near the deep bay called The Hole (now Hometown Bay, in St. James). They also cut into the bark of a tree the words: "James, K of E and of this island." The attempt to call the town afterwards, Jamestown, in honour of James I failed.

King James I granted the island to the Earl of Marlborough in 1625, and two years later, Sir William Courteen, a London merchant, commenced colonisation. The "William and John," a small vessel of 100 tons, commanded by Capt. Henry Powell, reached Barbados, on February 20, 1627, new style, and landed 40 white men and 8 blacks, near the spot where the sailors of the "Olive Blossom" landed in 1605. There the settlers erected a fort, (Plantation Fort) hoisted the English flag, and elected Capt. Wil-

liam Dean as their Governor. The town, now known as Holétown, is about 7 miles northwest of Bridgetown.

Unlike most British West Indian islands, Barbados never passed out of British possession.

GOVERNMENT.

Barbados possesses representative institutions, without responsible government, dating from the Royal Charter of Charles I of June 2, 1627, and which were confirmed in the articles of agreement signed at Ye Mermaid's Inn, at Qistin's Town, January 11, 1652, by the Royal Commissioners for Barbados, and the Commissioners for the Commonwealth for the surrender of the island to the Commonwealth forces.

While the powers of government were conferred on Lord Carlisle (in letters patent granted June 2, 1627, by King Charles I.) the inherent rights of Englishmen were carefully preserved. They were to be as free as though born in England, and laws were to be made with the consent, assent and approbation of the free inhabitants, or the majority. For the first few years, the powers of legislation as well as administration were exercised by the Governor and his Council of 12 leading men, but about 1634 or 1636, a representative element became part of the political system, and thus the origin of the House of Assembly goes back to that date. 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.

POST OFFICES.

From "An act for the establishment and management of an Inland Post Office in this Island," passed 1st August, 1851, the following is taken:

"3.—There shall be one General Inland Post Office in the City of Bridgetown, where letters may be received from all parts of the Island, and where all letters may be dispatched to all parts of the Island.

4.—The Inland Postmaster shall establish in the City of Bridgetown and in each of the Parishes of the Island one or more Branch Post Offices or receiving houses, and may establish Cross Posts between the Post Offices in the several Parishes.

"20.—This Act shall continue in force for three years and no longer."

Three years later, it was necessary to pass "An act to amend and continue in force the Island Post Office Act, 1851."

"2.—The Inland Post Office to become the General Post Office for the receipt and delivery of all letters.

"14.—Act of 1851 and this Act to be construed together as forming one Act, to come into operation on the first day of August, 1854, and the words "Inland Post Office" and "Inland Postmaster" to be hereafter read as "General Post Office", and "Colonial Postmaster".

The General Post Office is at Bridgetown (St. Michaels), the capital, on the southwest coast (population 16,648), and there is a district office in each of the ten parishes of Christchurch, St. Philip, St. John, St. Joseph, St. Andrew, St. Lucy, St. Peter, St. James, St. Thomas and St. George. A daily house to house delivery is maintained in the country districts and four deliveries in the capital.

The "1½ Contingent."

By H. COOKE.

Our Editor has invited special contribution to this edition, for the reason that he had received several requests from members abroad, for informative matter dealing with our stamps generally. Very much more than an entire edition of this Journal would be necessary, to comply all at once with that request, even if the necessarily comprehensive competence were possessed, but he states that there is controversy relative to the number of plates used to print this stamp, and as the so called "Standard Catalogues" merely list it in two categories, because of printing on papers differently watermarked, he thinks that it provides a ready subject for the present effort.

Before considering the details of the plates and papers, a short general description and history of the stamp, probably will be of interest:—

The design is from a photograph by Duperly of Kingston, taken 8th November, 1915, that depicts embarkation at Kingston on S.S. "Verdala", of the first of Jamaica's several contingents, for the training camps of England, preparatory to "doing their bit" in the Great War against Germany. Twenty years ago, one wonders at the moment, whether History will repeat itself quite so soon? We hope and pray not, but there is the fervent belief that should the necessity arise, yet other contingents from Jamaica will embark. The idea and thought is not welcome, by no means agreeable at this time of Jubilee, when every loyal son of Empire, experiences the urge for expression of that loyalty in peaceful and joyous fashion, to display to exclusion of all else, the respectful and affectionate esteem that he holds for His Majesty, the King. One resents the fact that the country which, in 1815, England helped to establish, has since become the *malaise* of Europe, and should now intrude, encroach on our jubilation, with portents of strife and war. The Contingent shown on the stamp,

saw active service in Palestine, where brigaded with the New Zealanders, its work in the field in touch with the enemy, received honourable mention. Its exploits have passed into history, remembered each year on 11th November, when at our Memorial we again honour all those who made the supreme sacrifice in the campaign.

The stamp was issued 4th July, 1919, and at the time was hailed as a "Peace" commemorative, but its conception really was due to desire to record in popular manner, the military effort made by the Island, in the great Imperial cause. Printed from a line engraved plate of 40 subjects, the set was 5 horizontal by 8 vertical; there were full margins with register marks at top and bottom, respectively above and below the third subjects of the first and eighth rows, and at the sides right and left between the fourth and fifth rows; the paper was white wove watermarked Crown and CA multiple, sideways to the left; the perforation 14 by comb machine, that usually finished through the top margin; the printing in green ink; the whole sheet surrounded by two lines in the same colour, spaced 1½mm. apart, the inner line 15 mm. from the printed stamps. These lines did not always appear as described, were not constant in appearance, in the sense that on some sheets two lines would show on one or more sides, on others none, one or part of one, suggesting or indicating that the sheets for some reason, were trimmed after printing, giving rise to the query, why? The sheet completely surrounded with two lines, was a rarity, and if, as seemed to be the fact, the sheets were trimmed after printing, two probable explanations seemed to be possible of application, viz. use of sheets of incorrect size, resulting in large waste of paper; or use of two plates clamped together for printing as one, and the printed sheets cut or trimmed to desired size. The latter seems to be the more tenable

theory that later will be developed. The sheets from the first and early printings showed no marginal numbers, and reasonably may be deduced to have been from two plates, for the reason that on some sheets there were traces of partial double impression on subjects 29 and 34,

(enumerating across the sheet from the top left) and on No. 39 it was very definite. On other sheets also without marginal number, in issue at the same time, the subjects stated were quite normal. The chief points of difference, variety from normal are:—

*Normal.**Variety.*

(1) "JAMAICA".	Letters not outlined.	Letters outlined in white, lightly inked.
(2) Letters of value.	do do	do do
(3) Stays of mast.	Thin and Clear.	Thick and heavy, each really of two lines lightly inked between.
(4) Shading of sky.	Short broken lines and dots.	Lines continuous, no dots, lines and some broken lines thicker.
(5) Heads of men on deck.	Clear, well defined, almost distinct.	A blurred confused mass.
(6) Lines of hull.	Clear, thin, distinct.	Thick heavy running into each other.
(7) "Contingent Embarking".	Letters not outlined.	Outlined and as (1) (2).
(8) Cruciform Ornaments.	Clear distinct.	Blurred and as (1) (2) (7).

Subsequent printings on sheets in concurrent use with those described, showed small numerals printed in green, 1, 2, or 3 at the right bottom corner of the sheet, in the angle formed there by the junction of the inner side and bottom lines, the lines arranged and spaced as has been described. Enquiry to learn the significance of these numbers, elicited an official reply that stated:—

"The numbers on the margins of the 1½ "War Contingent" stamps are plate numbers. Owing to the large numbers of these stamps required it was necessary to manufacture several plates and the stamps were printed on separate machines from different plates at the same time."

Later yet other sheets appeared, still in concurrent use with those here listed, that showed the numeral 4 printed in green, in larger and heavier type, on the left margin contiguous to the register mark on that side. This plate was also equipped with two marginal lines, spaced apart as before, but with the inner only 8 instead of 15 mm. from the printed stamps. No other plates are known to have

been used, for printings on CA paper.

Printings on Script paper were first observed 2nd February, 1921, on sheets without marginal numbers, and others showing the numbers 1, 2, 3, or 4, positioned and with marginal lines as has been described. Sheets not showing numbers, were examined without success, for presence of the variety of partial double impression. Printings from yet other plates made their appearance, the plates apparently coming into existence in batches of four, thus; the numerals 5, 6, 7, 8 were observed on sheets where they were placed below the register mark on the bottom margin, then came 9, 10, 11, 12 below the mark but to the left of it, followed by numbers 13, 14 positioned beside the mark at left of it. All these plates Nos. 5-14, apparently were without marginal lines, as none are known that showed them, and margins 20 mm. wide and wider showed no traces.

The theory that printing was done from plates in combination, appears to be supported by these details:—(a) Printings from the unnumbered

plates, and those numbered 1-4, showed in many instances that the marginal lines with which they were equipped, were trimmed away from the printed sheet. (b) Plate number 6 is known to have appeared at the TOP of the sheet, an unusual and novel position, as in most instances it normally appeared with others of its series, at the bottom. (c) A right bottom corner block of four, not showing number and without marginal lines, but with margin wide enough to place it as from any of the plates 5-14, is known showing what seems to be parts of a register mark, that has been cut through. (d) The official explanation of the numbers states that "owing to the large numbers of stamps required," it was necessary to manufacture several plates," and it is known that clamping two plates together for use as one, is not novel or unusual practice. In the circumstances suggested, such use would have effected considerable and much desired economy of time. (e) Printings from such combined plates, usually need to be trimmed to desired size.

Reasonably it may be deduced that in total, sixteen plates were used to

print these stamps, and because of papers used for printing, their use may be classified or distributed thus:

Paper Watermarked Crown and C A.

Two (2) plates without numerals.

Four (4) plates numbered 1, 2, 3, 4.

Paper Watermarked Crown and Script C A.

One (1) plate without number.

Fourteen (14) plates numbered respectively 1-14.

In other words six plates were used for C A printings, and fifteen plates for script printings.

In addition to the variety of partial double impression, the following are known:—

(1) Watermark C A, double paper.

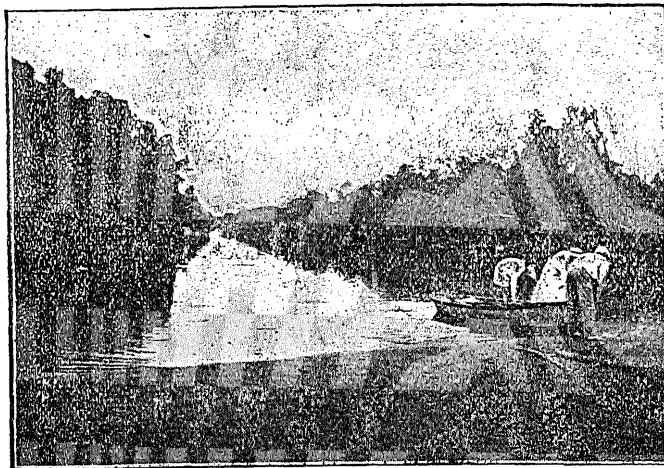
(2) Watermark C A, Watermark upright.

(3) Both papers Watermark inverted, ie., top of Crown points right.

(4) Both papers Watermark reversed.

(5) Both papers Watermark inverted and reversed.

(6) Both papers vary in thickness, viz., thin medium, thick.



Courtesy Tourist Trade Development Board.

MILK RIVER. (At Milk River, thermal mineral springs of highly radio-active waters, provide all-the-year-round bath treatment at a Government Institution.)

United States, New Issues, 1933-34

By HARRY E. HUBER.

The postage stamps of the United States are engraved and recess printed from flat, or from curved plates, by the Bureau of Engraving & Printing, of the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., on unwatermarked paper. The flat plate printed stamps are perforated 11x11, while those from curved plates are perforated 10½x11 (when the design is treated horizontally), or 11x10½ (when treated vertically).

FLAT PLATE PRINTED STAMPS.

Stamps in conventional size, i.e., measuring approximately 18½x22 mm., are printed in sheets of 400 stamps (20 horizontal by 20 vertical) with a margin on all four sides, in which margin the plate number appears in the upper margin over the 5th (upper left pane), and 16th (upper right pane) vertical rows, and in corresponding positions in the lower margin of the lower left and lower right panes. Between the 10th and 11th vertical rows (of the 400-subject sheet) there is a coloured guide line, and similarly, one between the 10th and 11th horizontal rows, along which a knife passes (as the stamps are being perforated), and cuts the 400-subject sheet into four panes, or Post Office sheets of 100 stamps (10x10). These Post Office sheets have margins only at the top and one side (upper left and upper right panes), or bottom and one side (lower left and lower right panes). The other two sides of each pane are straight edged, giving nineteen stamps in each pane with one or two straight edges.

CURVED PLATE PRINTED STAMPS.

The plates from which rotary press stamps are printed are also of 400-subjects (but divided into four panes of 100, by narrow gutters); two of these 400-subject plates are curved to fit around a cylinder. The same die is used for making both the flat, and

the curved plates, and although stamps from curved plates are about ½ mm. longer than those from flat plates (22½ mm. instead of 22 mm. for instance), this is caused by bending the plates to fit the cylinder which holds them. Rotary presses permit of speedier printing, and at about 60 per cent. of the cost (5½ cents as compared with 8½ cents per thousand); but the stamps, as a rule, are not as fine in appearance, as those from flat plates. The printing is done on long rolls of paper, which is cut into 400-subject sheets as it comes from the press; perforated, and then cut again into Post Office sheets of 100. These Post Office sheets of 100 stamps have a narrow margin on all four sides, and none of the stamps have straight edges. On stamps with the design treated in a vertical rectangle, the plate number is in the side margin alongside the first stamp of the upper left pane (of the 400-subject sheet); the tenth stamp of the upper right pane; the 91st stamp of the lower left pane, and the 100th stamp of the lower right pane. The number reads up in the left margin, and down in the right. Stamps with the design treated in a horizontal rectangle have the plate numbers over the first and tenth, and under the 91st and 100th stamps of the upper left, upper right, lower left, and lower right panes respectively. Rotary press printed stamps have colourless horizontal lines, or ridges, about ¼ inch apart, in the gum, right across the sheet, the purpose of which is to break the gum and prevent the sheets from curling.

(1) FEBRUARY 12, 1933. GENERAL
OGLETHORPE, 1733-1933.

3c. violet (18½ x 22 mm.), perforated 11 x 11, printed from 400-subject flat plates, and issued in Post Office sheets of 100 (margin on two sides, and straight edged on two sides.)

Issued to commemorate the 200th anniversary of the settlement of Georgia, and in honour of General

Oglethorpe, the founder of the Colony.

Vignette — General James Edward Oglethorpe, in armour, from a painting by an unknown English artist, now in possession of the University of Atlanta. Inscribed "General Oglethorpe."

Other inscriptions—"United States Postage" at top; "3 cents 3" at bottom; dated "1733" and "1933" at left and right sides; numerals one under the other.

Vignette engraved by John Eissler; lettering and numerals by E. M. Hall and W. B. Wells.

Die proof approved, January 30, 1933.

Plates Nos. 21096 to 21111 inclusive.

First placed on sale Sunday, February 12, 1933, at Savannah, Georgia.

Quantity printed, 61,719,200.

(2) APRIL 19, 1933.—PROCLAMATION OF PEACE, 1783-1933.

3c. violet (22½ x 19 mm). perforated 10½ x 11, printed from 400 subject curved plates, and issued in Post Office Sheets of 100 (narrow margin on all four sides).

Issued to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the issuance by General Washington of the official order containing the proclamation of peace marking, officially, the ending of hostilities in the War for Independence.

Vignette—Hasbrouck House, Newburgh, N.Y., used by General Washington as headquarters when peace was proclaimed. Inscribed, "Washington's headquarters, Newburgh, N.Y., 1783-1933."

Other inscriptions: "U.S. Postage" at top; "Three (3) Cents" at bottom.

Vignette engraved by L. S. Schofield; lettering and numerals by E. M. Hall and W. B. Wells.

Die proof approved, March 28, 1933.

Plates Nos. 21112 to 21124 (plate 21122 was not used).

First placed on sale April 19, 1933, at Newburgh, N.Y.

Quantity printed 73,382,400.

(3) MAY 25, 1933.—CHICAGO CENTURY OF PROGRESS EXPOSITION, 1833-1933.

1c. green (22½ x 19 mm) and 3c. violet (22½ x 19 mm). perforated 10½

x 11, printed from 400-subject curved plates, and issued in Post Office sheets of 100 (narrow margins on all four sides).

Issued to commemorate the Century of Progress International Exposition, held in Chicago, Illinois, June to November, 1933.

Vignette—1c. Old Fort Dearborn, pioneer outpost at Chicago as restored in 1816. Inscribed "Fort Dearborn." 3c. reproduction of the Federal Building on the exposition grounds, with its three massive towers (150 feet high, and rising around a 75 ft. dome) representing the three branches of the Government; i.e., Executive, Legislative and Judicial. Inscribed "Federal Building."

Other inscriptions—1c. "1833—U. S. Postage—1933 — Chicago Century of Progress" at top; "I Cent I" (Roman numerals) at bottom. 3c. U.S. Postage—Century of Progress — Chicago 1833-1933" at top; "III Cents III" (Roman numerals) at bottom.

Vignette of 1c. engraved by L. S. Schofield; lettering and numerals by W. B. Wells; 3c. Vignette engraved by John Eissler; lettering and numerals by W. B. Wells and E. M. Hall.

Die proofs approved: 3c, April 13, 1933; 1c. May 2, 1933.

Plates Nos. 1c. 21131-36, and 21139-42; 3c. 21125-30 and 21137-38.

First placed on sale May 25, 1933, at Chicago, Illinois.

Quantity printed: 1c. 345,619,300; 3c. 477,139,300 (through Dec. 1934).

(4) JULY 1, 1933. — Two cents per ounce rate on local first class matter restored.

(5) AUGUST 15, 1933. — NATIONAL RECOVERY ACT, 1933.

3c. violet (22½ x 19 mm), perforated 10½ x 11, printed from 400 subject curved plates, and issued in Post Office sheets of 100 (narrow margins on all four sides).

Issued to direct attention to, and arouse the support of the Nation in the National Recovery Act of 1933.

Vignette — figures representing a farmer, a business man, an industrial worker, and a woman employee. Inscribed "In a common determination"

Other inscriptions: "U.S. Postage" at top; "Three Cents—N.R.A." at left; "3c" at lower left.

Vignette engraved by L. S. Schofield; lettering and numerals by W. B. Wells.

Die approved August 4, 1933.

Plates Nos. 21151-58 and 21160-66.

First placed on sale August 15, 1933, at Washington, D.C.

Quantity printed — 1,975,807,300 (through December, 1934).

(6) AUGUST 25, 1933. — IMPERFORATE CENTURY OF PROGRESS, 1833-1933.

1c. green (19 x 22 mm) and 3c. violet (19 x 22 mm.), imperforate and ungummed, printed from 225-subject flat plates, and issued in sheets of 25 (5 x 5).

Issued in compliment to the American Philatelic Society for its convention and exhibition, Chicago, Illinois, August 21-25, 1933.

These sheets (of 25 stamps) measure approximately $5\frac{1}{4}$ " x $4\frac{1}{4}$ ", and have in their four margins, in small Gothic letters and numerals, the inscription: "Printed by the Treasury Department, Bureau of Engraving and Printing" (reading up at left); "under authority of James A. Farley, Postmaster General at a Century of Progress" (across the top); "in compliment to the American Philatelic Society for its convention and exhibition" (reading down at right); "Chicago, Illinois, August 1933, Plate No. 21145" (across bottom).

Engravers, same as for the perforated issue of May 25, 1933.

Plates Nos. 1c. 21145 and 21159; 3c. 21146 and 21160.

(Plates 21143 (1c.) and 21144 (3c.) never put to press, were differently inscribed: "Printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing" (up at left); "under authority of James A. Farley, Postmaster General" (across top); "Century of Progress, August 1933, in compliment to the American Philatelic Society" (down at right); "Chicago, Illinois. Plate No. 21143" (at bottom).

First placed on sale August 25, 1933, at the Philatelic Station, Chicago, Illinois, operated in connection with the annual convention of the American

Philatelic Society, in the Medinah Michigan Avenue Club; and later in the day, at the General Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.

Quantities printed—1c. 11,588,050; 3c. 11, 232,500.

(7) OCTOBER 2, 1933.—GRAF ZEPPELIN FLIGHT TO A CENTURY OF PROGRESS, 1933.

50c. green ($46\frac{1}{2}$ x $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm.) perforated 11 x 11, printed from 200-subject flat plates, and issued in Post Office sheets of 50 (5 x 10), margin on two sides, and perforated along guide lines on other two sides.

Issued for use on air mail matter carried on the flight of the Graf Zeppelin to, and from the Century of Progress Exposition, at Chicago, in October, 1933.

Vignette — a representation of the Graf Zeppelin headed west over the Atlantic Ocean; at the right appears the hangar at Friedrichshafen, and at the left, the Federal Building at the Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago. Inscribed "A Century of Progress Flight".

Other inscriptions, "United States Postage" at top; and "50c." at bottom centre.

Vignette engraved by J. C. Benzing; lettering and numerals by E. M. Hall and W. B. Wells.

Die proof approved September 26, 1933.

Plates Nos. 21171-72 and 21177-78.

First placed on sale October 2, 1933, at New York City, N.Y.; October 5th. at the Philatelic Agency, (Washington, D.C., and on October 6th. at Miami, Fla., Akron, O., and Chicago, Ill.

"As the special Graf Zeppelin stamp is being issued solely for use on mail matter carried on the flight of the Graf Zeppelin to the Century of Progress Exposition, supplies thereof will not be issued to Post Offices except as provided above" . . . "Such stamps will be accepted for payment of postage on other matter (i.e. than that carried on the flight of the Graf Zeppelin), on which the postage is prepaid at the air mail rate."

The Graf Zeppelin arrived at Miami, Fla., from Friedrichshafen, Germany (via Pernambuco and Rio de

Janeiro, Brazil), on Monday, October 23rd; at Akron, O., October 25th; made a round trip flight to Chicago October 26th; and departed from Akron, O., on return flight to Germany, via Sevilla, Spain, Saturday morning, October 28th.

The 50c. rate applied to letters and post cards from Miami to Akron or Chicago, one way, or round trip; Chicago to Akron; Chicago or Akron to Sevilla or Friedrichshafen.

Mail carried: Miami to Chicago, 12,207 pieces; to Akron, 2,214 pieces, Akron to Chicago, 4,285; and return, 1,993; to Sevilla, 1,218; to Friedrichshafen, 8,099. Chicago to Akron, 2,394; to Sevilla, 1,599; and to Friedrichshafen, 15,731.

Quantity printed: 3,780,000 (through December 1934).

(8) OCTOBER 9, 1933.—BYRD ANTARCTIC EXPOSITION, 1933.

3c. ultramarine, (21½ x 36 mm.) perforated 11 x 11, printed from 200-subject flat plates, and issued in Post Office sheets of 50 (10 x 5), margin on two sides, and perforated along guide lines on other two sides.

Issued to commemorate the Byrd Antarctic Expedition of 1933, for use on letters mailed through the Little America Post Office to be established at the base camp of the expedition in the territory of the South Pole.

Vignette—a large geographic globe, with routes of the several Byrd flights indicated by dotted lines with dates thereof; also the proposed new flights to the Antarctic and to the South Pole; the position of the base camp at Little America is marked by a solid dot.

Frame inscriptions "Byrd Antarctic-Expedition II", in two lines, at top; "U.S. Postage—(3) Cents (3)" in two lines at bottom.

Vignette engraved by J. C. Benzing; lettering and numerals by W. B. Wells.

Die proof approved, September 22, 1933.

Plates Nos. 21167-70.

First placed on sale October 9, 1933, at the Philatelic Agency, Washington, D.C.

"While the Little America stamp

was issued primarily for the above purpose, the stamp is valid for ordinary postage purposes, and mail" matter so stamped, should be accepted at any post office where presented for dispatch . . . However, it is desired to discourage the use of the Little America stamp on mail not destined to be carried on the Byrd Antarctic Expedition. Therefore, the Little America stamp is not being distributed to post offices for placing on sale to the public to meet regular mailing requirements."

Quantity printed — 12,896,500 (through December, 1934).

(9) OCTOBER 13, 1933. GENERAL THADDEUS KOSCIUSZKO, 1783-1933.

5c. blue (18½ x 22 mm.), perforated 11 x 11, printed from 400-subject flat plates, and issued in Post Office sheets of 100 (margin on two sides, and straight edges on other two sides).

Issued in honour of General Thaddeus Kosciuszko, in recognition of his services to the American cause during the Revolutionary War, and in connection with the 150th. anniversary of the naturalisation of Kosciuszko as an American citizen.

Vignette — statue of General Kosciuszko, in Lafayette Park, Washington, D. C. Inscribed "Kosciuszko, 1783-1933."

Other inscriptions—"U.S. Postage—Five Cents" at top; lower left corner, "5c".

Vignette engraved by J. C. Benzing; lettering and numerals by E. M. Hall.

Die proof approved, September 22, 1933.

Plates Nos. 21173-76.

First placed on sale October 13, 1933, at Chicago, Illinois; Boston, Mass.; Detroit, Mich.; Kosciuszko, Miss.; St. Louis, Mo.; Buffalo, N.Y., and Pittsburgh, Pa.

Quantity printed 42,438,200 (through December, 1934).

PLATE NUMBERS ASSIGNED DURING 1933.

Plate No.	Subjects		
21096-111	F-400	3 c	Oglethorpe, 1733-1933.
21112-13	C-170	1½c	Harding, 1930, horizontal coil.
21114-17	C-400	3 c	Washington, 1932.

21118-24	C-400	3 c	Newburgh, 1783-1933.
21125-30	C-400	3 c	Century of Progress, 1833-1933.
21131-36	C-400	1 c	ditto.
21137-38	C-400	3 c	ditto.
21139-42	C-400	1 c	ditto.
21143	F-225	1 c	ditto. imperforate, (9-25's)
21144	F-225	3 c	ditto.
21145	F-225	1 c	ditto.
21146	F-225	3 c	ditto.
21147-50	C-400	2 c	Washington, 1922.
21151-58	C-400	3 c	National Recovery Act, 1933.
21159	F-225	1 c	Century of Progress, imperforate (9-25's).
21160	F-225	3 c	ditto.
21161-66	C-400	3 c	National Recovery Act, 1933.
21167-70	F-200	3 c	Byrd Antarctic Expedition, 1933.
21171-72	F-200	50 c	Graf Zeppelin, 1933.
21173-76	F-400	5 c	Kosciuszko, 1783-1933.
21177-78	F-200	50 c	Graf Zeppelin, 1933.

1934

(1) FEBRUARY 7, 1934. 3c. LINCOLN, RE-ISSUE, SERIES 1923.

3c. violet (19 x 22½ mm.) perforated 11 x 10½, printed from 400-subject curved plates, and issued in Post Office sheets of 100 stamps, (with narrow margins on all four sides).

Reissued especially to meet the public demand for mailing purposes in connection with the 125th. anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln on February 12th. The printing, and distribution of the 3c. Lincoln of the 1922-23 series, was suspended following the issue of the 3c. Washington (after Stuart) on June 16, 1932, to conform with the new letter rate of postage effective July 6, 1932.

Vignette — Abraham Lincoln full face, turned slightly to the right. Inscribed "Lincoln".

Other inscriptions— "United States Postage" at top conforming to the vignette oval: "3 Cents 3" at bottom.

Vignette engraved by G. F. C. Smillie; lettering and numerals by E. M. Hall and J. C. Benzinger.

Die proof approved, January 26, 1923.

Curved Plates numbers 21185 and 21186.

Stamps in this design printed from flat plates, and perforated 11 x 11, were first issued February 12, 1923; from curved plates, perforated 10 x 10, on August 1, 1925; and from curved plates, perforated 11 x 10½, on February 2, 1927. The re-issue was first placed on sale February 7, 1934, at Washington, D.C.

Quantity printed: 98,375,500

(2) FEBRUARY 10, 1934.—3c. BYRD ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION, IMPERFORATE.

3c. ultramarine (21½ x 36 mm.) imperforate and ungummed, printed from 150-subject flat plate, and issued in sheets of six (3 horizontal by 3 vertical), measuring approximately 3 3-8" x 3 5/8".

Issued in compliment to the National Stamp Exhibition of 1934, held at Rockefeller Centre, New York City, February 10th to 18th, 1934.

The four margins of these sheets are inscribed in small Gothic letters and numerals, "Printed by the Treasury Department,—Bureau of Engraving and Printing" (in two lines, reading up at left); "Under authority of—James A. Farley, Postmaster General" (in two lines across the top); "in compliment to the — National Stamp Exhibition of 1934" (in two lines, reading down at right); "New York, N.Y., February 10-18 1934—Plate Number 21184" (in two lines across the bottom).

Vignette—a large geographic globe, with routes of the several Byrd flights indicated by dotted lines with dates thereof; also the proposed new flights to the Antarctic and to the South Pole; the position of the base camp, Little America, is marked by a solid dot.

Frame inscriptions; "Byrd Antarctic Expedition II" in two lines at top; "U.S. Postage—(3) Cents (3) in two lines at bottom.

Vignette engraved by J. C. Benzinger; lettering and numerals by W. B. Wells.

Die proof approved September 22nd, 1932; diagram for imperforate sheets approved January 26, 1934.

Plates Nos. 21183, 21184 and 21187. Plate 21183 was not used, as imperfections developed in its production which made cancellation advisable;

plate 21187 was used for demonstration purposes at the New York Stamp Exhibition, but all stamps printed from it were returned to Washington and destroyed on April 14, 1934.

First placed on sale Saturday, February 10, 1934, at the New York Stamp Exhibition, R. C. A. Building, Rockefeller Center, New York City.

"As the Little America stamp was issued primarily for use on mail dispatched on the Byrd Antarctic Expedition, the special sheets of this stamp will not be issued to and sold through post offices, and postmasters are directed not to submit requisitions to the Department for stocks thereof."

Quantity printed, 4,388,850 stamps (through December, 1934).

(3) FEBRUARY 19, 1934.—CANCELLATION OF DOMESTIC AIR MAIL CONTRACTS.

Cancellation of domestic air mail contracts with commercial lines became effective midnight February 19th, 1934, and on February 20th, the War Department took over the service (considerably reduced in mileage and schedule). Service was completely suspended March 11th, but partially restored on March 19th, 12.01 a.m. On May 8th 12.01 a.m. contract service was resumed over five routes, and subsequently over others. The last route released by the Army was at midnight May 31st, that between Chicago and Pembina, N.D.

(4) MARCH 23, 1934. 3c. MARYLAND TERCENTENARY OF COLONISATION, 1634-1934.

3c. carmine (22 x 19 mm.) perforated 11 x 11, printed from 400-subject flat plates, and issued in Post Office sheets of 100 (wide margins on two sides, and straight edges on other two sides).

Issued to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the settlement of Maryland, at St. Mary's, Md.

Vignette—representation of the two sailing vessels on which the first settlers came to Maryland; and the Coat of Arms of the State of Maryland. Ribbon at the left inscribed: "The Ark and the Dove."

Other inscriptions: Maryland Tercentenary, 1634-1934" at top; "U.S.

Postage (3) Three Cents (3)" at bottom.

Vignette engraved by J. C. Benzing, lettering and numerals by E. M. Hall.

Die proof approved, March 10, 1934.

Flat Plates Nos. 21138-91, and 21196-99.

First placed on sale March 23, 1934, at St. Mary's City, Md.

Quantity printed—42,092,700.

(Through December, 1934).

(5) MAY 2, 1934.—3c. MOTHERS OF AMERICA, 1934.

3c. violet; (a) 36 x 22 mm., perforated 11 x 11, printed from 200-subject flat plates, and issued in Post Office sheets of 50 (5 horizontal by 10 vertical), with margin on two sides, and straight edges on other two sides; and (b) 36 x 22½ mm., perforated 10½ x 11, printed from 200-subject curved plates, and issued in Post Office sheets of 50, with margins on all four sides.

Issued as a tribute to the Mothers of America, and to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the proclamation by President Woodrow Wilson (in 1914), of the second Sunday in May as Mother's Day.

Vignette—reproduction of the painting by John Abbott McNeil Whistler, entitled "Portrait of My Mother," now in the Louvre.

Inscribed at the left, in four lines, "In memory—and in honour—of the Mothers—of America." Vase of carnations in lower left corner.

Other inscriptions—"U.S. Postage" in old English lettering at upper left; "Three—Cents" at left.

Vignette engraved by J. C. Benzing; lettering and numerals by E. M. Hall and W. B. Wells.

Die proof approved April 10, 1934.

Flat plates Nos. 21202-09.

Curved plates Nos. 21110-21.

First placed on sale May 2nd, 1934, at Washington, D.C.

Quantity printed: from flat plates 11,001,600; from curved plates 187,951,000 (through December, 1934).

(6) JUNE 30, 1934. 6c. AIR MAIL. WINGED GLOBE.

6c. orange (47½ x 19 mm.) perforated 10½ x 11, printed from 200-subject curved plates, and issued in Post

Office sheets of 50 (5 x 10), with margins on all four sides.

Effective July 1, 1934, the domestic air mail rates was reduced from 8c. for the first ounce, and 13c. for each subsequent ounce, to 6c. per ounce.

Vignette, winged globe, inscribed "U.S. Air Mail," the insignia of the Air Mail Service.

Other inscriptions: "United States Postage" at top; and "6 Cents 6" at the bottom.

Vignette engraved by F. Pauling; lettering and numerals by E. M. Hall and F. Lamasure.

Die proof approved June 18, 1934.

Curved plates Nos. 21234-37.

First placed on sale June 30, 1934, at Baltimore, Md.

(7) JULY 1, 1934.—6c. AIR MAIL
STAMPED ENVELOPES.

6c. orange; envelopes sizes No. 8 ($4\frac{1}{2}$ " x $9\frac{1}{2}$ ") and 13 ($3\frac{3}{4}$ " x $6\frac{3}{4}$ ").

Circular stamp (embossed) in upper right corner; Airplane and large "6c." enclosed by circular band, inscribed "U.S. Postage—via Air Mail."

Watermarked, U.S. 1933. First placed on sale July 1, 1934, at Washington, D.C.

(8) JULY 7, 1934. 3c. TERCENTENARY
OF WISCONSIN COLONISATION,
1634-1934.

3c. violet (36 x $21\frac{1}{2}$ mm.) perforated 11 x 11, printed from 200-subject flat plates and issued in Post Office sheets of 50 (5 x 10), with margins on two sides, and straight edges on other two sides.

Issued to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the arrival of the French explorer, Jean Nicolet, the first white man to reach the territory now comprised in the state of Wisconsin.

Vignette: reproduced from painting by Edwin Willard Deming, now in the State Museum, at Madison; inscribed "Nicolet's landing on the shores of Green Bay."

Other inscriptions: "1634 Wisconsin Tercentenary 1934" across the top; "United States Postage" at the bottom; "3c." in both lower corners.

Vignette engraved by C. T. Arlt;

lettering and numerals by E. H. Hel-muth.

Die proof approved June 27, 1934.

Flat plates Nos. 21238-45.

First placed on sale July 7, 1934, at Green Bay, Wisc.

Quantity printed: 61,780,400.

(Through December, 1934).

JULY 16.—OCTOBER 8, 1934. NATIONAL
PARKS SERIES, 1c. to 10c.

A series of ten denominations, 1c to 10c. inclusive, issued to direct attention to the National Parks, and were not ready for distribution at the same time, and were released separately, as completed. The first to be issued was the 1c. denomination, on July 16th, and the last, the 10c. on October 8th.

On the 1c. 5c. 8c. and 10c. the designs are treated vertically (21 x 36 mm.), and on the others, horizontally. All denominations were perforated 11 x 11, printed from 200-subject flat plates, and issued in Post Office sheets of 50 (margins on two sides, and straight edges on other two sides.)

(9) JULY 16, 1934. —1c. YELLOW
GREEN, YOSEMITE.

Vignette, El Capitan; Inscribed: "Yosemite." "1c."—U. S. Postage," at the bottom.

Vignette engraved by J. C. Benzing; lettering and numerals by W. B. Wells.

Die proof approved June 28, 1934.

Flat plates Nos. 21246-53.

First placed on sale July 16, 1934, at Yosemite National Park, California.

(10) JULY 24, 1934.—2c. ORANGE RED,
GRAND CANYON.

Vignette, view of Grand Canyon, depicting the temples of Deva, Brahma and Zoroaster, and Bright Angel Canyon.

Inscribed at the left "U.S. Postage 2c," and at the right "Grand Canyon 3c," in both cases the letters are arranged under each other, vertically.

Vignette engraved by L. S. Schofield; lettering and numerals by W. B. Wells.

Die proof approved July 10, 1934.

Flat plates Nos. 21254-61.

First placed on sale July 24, 1934, at Grand Canyon, Arizona.

(11) AUGUST 3, 1934.—3c. *violet*,
MOUNT RAINIER.

Vignette, view of Mount Rainer with a reproduction of Mirror Lake in the foreground, in which the peak and surrounding trees are reflected.

Inscribed "Mt. Rainer" at bottom; and at the right, "United States Postage—Three Cents—(3)."

Vignette engraved by J. C. Benzing; lettering and numerals by W. B. Wells.

Die proof approved, July 16, 1934.

Flat plates Nos. 21262-65, 21274-77, and 21332.

First placed on sale August 3, 1934 at Longmire, Washington.

(12) JULY 30, 1934.—5c. *BLUE*, YEL-
LOWSTONE.

Vignette — reproduction of "Old Faithful Geyser," one of the foremost scenic wonders of Yellowstone Park, with its column of hot water high in the air. Inscribed "Yellowstone—5c.—U.S. Postage," at bottom.

Vignette engraved by Carl T. Arlt; lettering and numerals by W. B. Wells.

Die proof approved July 18, 1934.

Flat plates Nos. 21278-81. and 21302.

First placed on sale July 30, 1934, at Yellowstone Park, Wyoming.

(13) AUGUST 27, 1934.—9c. *RED*,
ORANGE, GLACIER.

Vignette, scene in Glacier National Park, showing lofty Mount Rockwell in the distance and Two Medicine Lake with bordering forest trees in foreground.

Inscribed at left, "U.S. Postage," and at right, "Glacier," letters under each other, vertically; "9c." in lower right corner.

Vignette engraved by C. T. Arlt; lettering and numerals by W. B. Wells.

Die proof approved August 20, 1934.

Flat plates Nos. 21316-19.

First placed on sale August 27, 1934, at Glacier Park, Montana.

(14) SEPTEMBER 5, 1934.—6c. *DARK*
BLUE, CRATER LAKE.

Vignette, Crater Lake, showing

portions of the surrounding rim and Wizard Island.

Inscribed at top "U.S. Postage;" "Crater Lake" at bottom, and "6c." in both lower corners.

Vignette engraved by L. S. Schofield; lettering and numerals by D. R. McLeod.

Die proof approved August 29, 1934.

Flat plates Nos. 21320-23.

First placed on sale September 5, 1934, at Crater Lake, Oregon.

(15) SEPTEMBER 18, 1934.—8c. *GRAY*,
GREEN, ZION.

Vignette, Great White Throne, one of the outstanding examples of the peculiar rock formations in Zion National Park.

Inscribed at the bottom "Zion" — "U.S. Postage" in two lines; "8c." at upper right.

Vignette engraved by Carl T. Arlt; lettering and numerals by D. R. McLeod.

Die proof approved Sept. 7, 1934.

Flat plates Nos. 21324-27.

First placed on sale September 18, 1934, at Zion National Park, Utah.

(16) SEPTEMBER 25, 1934.—4c. *BROWN*,
MESA VERDE.

Vignette—view of the Cliff Palace, one of the more important ruins of the prehistoric cliff dwellers in Mesa Verde National Park.

Inscribed "U.S. Postage," at left, and "Four Cents" at right, letters arranged vertically, one under the other; "Mesa Verde" at bottom, and "4" in both lower corners.

Vignette engraved by Carl T. Arlt; lettering and numerals by E. H. Hel-muth.

Die proof approved Sept. 14, 1934.

Flat plates Nos. 31328-31.

First placed on sale September 25, 1934, at Mesa Verde National Park, Colo.

(17) OCTOBER 2, 1934. 7c. *BLACK*,
ACADIA NATIONAL PARK.

Vignette, view of Great Head, a rocky promontory on the shore of Acadia National Park, Maine.

Inscribed "U.S. Postage" at left. "Seven Cents" at right, letters arranged vertically, one under the oth

er; "Acadia" at bottom, and "7c." enclosed in double lined circle at upper right.

Vignette engraved by J. C. Benzing; lettering and numerals by D. R. McLeod and E. H. Helmuth.

Die proof approved Sept. 21, 1934.

Flat plates Nos. 21333-36.

First placed on sale October 2, 1934, at Bar Harbour, Maine.

(18) OCTOBER 8th, 1934.—10c. GREY BLACK SMOKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK.

Vignette, view of Mount Le Conte, in Smoky Mountain National Park.

Inscribed "Great Smoky Mountains" at the top, and in three lines at bottom. "10 Cents — United States Postage."

Vignette engraved by L. S. Schofield; lettering and numerals by E. H. Helmuth.

Die proof approved, October 1, 1934.

First placed on sale October 8th, 1934, at Sevierville, Gatlinburg Rural Station, Tenn.

EXHIBITION SHEETS OF

(19) August 26, 1934. 3c. *Mt. Rainer, imperforate.*

3c. violet (36 x 21 mm.), imperforate but gummed, printed from 120-subject flat plate, and issued in sheets of six (2 horizontal by 3 vertical), measuring approximately 4" x 3½."

Issued in connection with the exhibition at the Annual Convention of the American Philatelic Society, Atlantic City, N.J., August 28th to September 1, 1934.

The four margins of these sheets are inscribed in small Gothic letters and numerals "Printed by the Treasury Department, Bureau of Engraving and Printing" (in two lines, reading up at left); "Under authority of —James A. Farley, Postmaster General" (in two lines across the top); "In compliment to the American Philatelic Society—for its convention and exhibition" (in two lines, reading down straight); "Atlantic City, New Jersey, August 1934—Plate Number 21303" (in two lines across the bottom).

Vignette — view of Mount Rainer,

with reproduction of Mirror Lake in foreground.

Inscribed—"Mt. Rainer" at bottom; and at the right, "United States — Postage — Three—Cents—(3)."

Vignette engraved by J. C. Benzing; lettering and numerals by W. B. Wells.

Die proof approved July 16, 1934; diagram for imperforate sheets approved August 7, 1934.

Flat Plate No. 21303.

First placed on sale August 28, 1934, at the Branch Philatelic Agency, Atlantic City, N.J.

(20) OCTOBER 10, 1934. 1c. YOSEMITE, *Imperforate.*

1c. yellow green (21 x 36 mm.), imperforate but gummed, printed from 120-subject flat plate, and issued in sheets of six (3 horizontal by 2 vertical.) measuring approximately 3 5-8 x 3½".

Issued in connection with the Trans-Mississippi Philatelic Exposition and Convention, in Omaha, Nebraska, October 8 to 14, 1934.

The four margins of those sheets are inscribed in small Gothic letters and numerals—"Printed by the Treasury Department, Bureau of Engraving and Printing" (in two lines, reading up at left); "Under authority of —James A. Farley, Postmaster General" (in two lines across the top); "In compliment to the Trans-Mississippi —Philatelic Exposition and Convention," (in two lines reading down at right); "Omaha, Nebraska, October, 1934—Plate Number 21341," (in two lines across the bottom.)

Vignette—"Eli Capitan" in Yosemite National Park.

Inscribed "Yosemite 1c. U. S. Postage" at the bottom.

Vignette engraved by J. C. Benzing; lettering and numerals by W. B. Wells.

Die proof approved June 28th, 1934; diagram for imperforate sheets approved October 3, 1934.

Flat plate No. 21341.

First placed on sale October 10, 1934, at the temporary postal station of the Omaha Post Office, operated in connection with the convention, and

known as the "Trans-Mississippi Philatelic Convention Station."

AUGUST 30, 1934.—16c. SPECIAL DELIVERY AIR MAIL.

16c. gray blue, (36 x 20½ mm.), perforated 11 x 11, printed from 300 subject flat plates, and issued in Post Office sheets of 50 (with margin on two sides, and straight edges on other two sides).

Issued for "use on air mail matter in which provision is also made for special delivery"; i.e., 6c. per ounce air postage; plus 10c. special delivery.

Vignette—reproduction of the Great Seal of the United States of America.

Inscribed, "Special Delivery" at top; "16 Cents 16" at bottom; "U.S. Postage" at left; "Air Mail," at the right, both arranged vertically, letters one under the other.

Vignette engraved by John Eissler; lettering and numerals by E. H. Helmut.

Die proof approved August 16, 1934.

Flat plates 21312-15

First placed on sale August 30, 1934, at the American Air Mail Society Convention Station, Chicago, Ill.

PLATE NUMBERS ASSIGNED DURING 1934.

Plate No.	Subjects
21179-80	C-400 12c Cleveland, 1922.
21181-82	C-400 15c Liberty, 1922.
21183-84	F-150 3c Byrd, imperforate, 1933 (25-6's.)
21185-86	C-400 3c Lincoln, 1923.
21187	F-150 3c Byrd, imperforate, 1933 (25-6's.)
21188-91	F-400 3c Maryland Tercentenary, 1934.
21192-95	C-400 3c Washington, 1932.
21196-99	F-400 32 Maryland Tercentenary, 1934.
21200-01	C-400 2c Washington, 1922.
21202-09	F-200 3c Mothers of America, 1934.
21210-21	C-200 3c Mothers of America, 1934.
21122-23	C-170 3c Washington, 1932, horizontal coil.

21124-25	C-400	3c Washington, 1932.
21226-33	C-400	1c Franklin, 1922.
21234-37	C-200	6c air mail, 1934.
21238-45	F-200	3c Wisconsin Tercentenary, 1934.
21246-53	F-200	1c National Parks, 1934.
21254-61	F-200	2c National Parks, 1934.
21262-65	F-200	3c National Parks, 1934.
21266-69	C-400	3c Washington, 1932.
21270-73	C-400	1c Franklin, 1922.
21274-77	F-200	3c National Parks, 1934.
21278-81	F-200	5c National Parks, 1934.
21282-85	C-400	3c Washington, 1932.
21286-89	C-400	1c Franklin, 1922.
21290-91	C-400	3c Washington, 1932.
21292-97	C-400	1c Franklin, 1922.
21298-301	C-400	3c Washington, 1932.
21302	F-200	5c National Parks, 1934.
21303	F-120	3c National Parks, imperf., 1934 (20-6's.)
21304-07	C-400	1c Franklin, 1922.
21308-11	C-400	3c Washington, 1932.
21312-15	F-200	16c Special Delivery Air Mail, 1934.
21316-19	F-200	9c National Parks, 1934.
21320-23	F-200	6c National Parks, 1934.
21324-27	F-200	8c National Parks, 1934.
21328-31	F-200	4c National Parks, 1934.
21332	F-200	3c National Parks, 1934.
21333-36	F-200	7c National Parks, 1934.
21337-40	F-200	10c National Parks, 1934.
21341	F-120	1c National Parks, imperf., 1934 (20-6's.)
21342	F-200	10c National Parks, 1934.
21343-46	C-400	1c Franklin, 1922.
21347-64	C-400	3c Washington, 1932.

"F"—flat plate; "C"—curved plate.

The first plate number assigned in 1933 was 21096 (January 30th), and the last 21178 (September 26th); the first plate number assigned in 1934 was 21179 (January 10th) and the last 21364 (November 13th).

Twenty-First Philatelic Congress of Great Britain

HELD AT MANCHESTER FROM 22ND TO 25TH MAY, 1934.

REPORT BY L. C. C. NICHOLSON, (One of the Delegates of the ^{Jamaica} Philatelic Society.)

This, the "Coming of Age" Congress, although not so lengthy nor conducted amid such pleasant surroundings as those held at Brighton and Torquay, etc., was, nevertheless, an extremely pleasant social affair from start to finish, and the business was well conducted.

This was due to two main facts, one being that nearly everyone stayed at the Congress Hotel (The Grosvenor) and the other, that the Secretaries of the two visiting Societies, Mr. J. Stelfox Gee and Mr. V. G. Pickering, were indefatigable in their efforts to see that everyone had a good time and met their friends, etc., etc.

Add to this that the Hon. Secretary to Congress, our old friend, Rev. C. S. Morton, and his assistant, Mr. G. W. Collett, were both hovering round the whole time, and you will understand that nothing *could* go wrong.

Congress is lucky to have two such workers. They never *say* much, but are always in the right place at the right time, and see to it that each item is ready and correct when it is wanted. In this manner the Chairman finds his task of conducting the sessions, considerably lightened.

Manchester started off with a Reception to the Delegates, etc., at the Grosvenor Hotel, on Tuesday evening, 22nd May, by the Presidents and Members of the two inviting Societies. This proved to be far more than the usual stiff and formal affair, as an excellent musical and vocal entertainment was provided by amateur members of the two Manchester Philatelic Societies, together with an exceedingly clever conjurer and memoriser.

Refreshments were served to the audience, who were in little parties at tables with cosy chairs, and altogether it was a delightful evening.

Wednesday morning saw the first Business Session of Congress, which

included the opening address by the Chairman (Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow) and the report of the Congress Committee for the year 1933-34.

The usual telegram of good wishes was then sent to His Majesty King George V.

This was followed by Mr. Alfred Charlton's paper entitled "Relativity in Philately."

Personally, I considered this paper "much ado about nothing", and apart from pointing out to him that in one part of his paper he called the collector of Postmarks a "student of advanced Philately"—and a little further on, stated that Postmark-collecting was a "sideline of Philately." I did not have much to say in discussion time. I objected, however, to his statement that "Philately is not a science."

The Lecture and paper in the afternoon were "The Process of Offset Printing" by Ernest Garrett and "The Humorous Side of Post Office Working," by J. M. Lucas.

The lecture was most instructive and the paper a collection of humorous stories, but neither called for any discussion.

The evening was devoted to a Reception at the City Art Gallery by the Lord Mayor and Mayoress of Manchester. This was the usual formal affair with refreshments *ad lib.* (i.e., at the City's expense!).

Thursday was "non dies" as far as Congress Work was concerned and was given over to a day's motor ride through Derbyshire and Cheshire. The weather was simply glorious.

We had lunch at Buxton and tea at Prestbury, visiting the late W. Dorn- ing Beckton's house at Tytherington, near Macclesfield, en route.

It is a lovely place and a photo was taken of the Delegates grouped at one end of the sunken lawn.

This motor ride was through some of the most beautiful moorland and valley scenery which I have seen in England, and was a real treat. When I mention that I am a Devonian, you will understand that the scenery must have been exceptionally pretty for me to praise it.

We got back to Manchester at 7.30 p.m., and after dinner the Rev. C. S. Morton (still looking for work) provided an excellent Lantern Exhibition of portraits and scenes from former Congresses. A very pleasant way of ending a perfect day.

Friday was the last day of Congress and a very busy one. It commenced with the Election of the permanent Congress Committee and other Officers for 1934-35.

Here I have to report that your humble servant was elected a member of the Committee for the coming year.

Then followed the last paper, "The Forgery Collection," by G. W. Bentley.

This paper, although it was obviously written chiefly to provoke argument, proved to be the most interesting of the lot and a very fine discussion followed. It eventually won the Congress cup.

Two propositions were then put forward by Mr. P. Seiffert of Liverpool.

The first, condemning a recent philatelic press article entitled "Congress at the Cross-roads", was very rightly laid on the table. The second, proposing that some future Congress should be held during a pleasure cruise on a ship, was well received, and, after some humorous discussion, was left for the Committee to report on at Bath in 1935.

The afternoon was fully occupied with the ceremony of "Signing the Roll" by the three distinguished Philatelists who had been elected:

Captain C. W. G. Crawford.

Mr. George Ginger.

Dr. Franz Kalckhoff.

To those who have never witnessed

this ceremony, I would mention that it is made as solemn and impressive as possible and that there is a full dress rehearsal beforehand!

Under the guidance of the Rev. C. S. Morton however, everything went off without a hitch.

This was over by 4 p.m., so I collected G. W. Collett and with Major R. L. Hartley as a guide, we went by tram to the Whitfield Art Gallery and saw the collection of stamps left by the late Mr. Abbott—a very fine lot. We then came back and went over Manchester's new Library, a most imposing building modelled on the lines of the British Museum, which is to be opened by His Majesty King George V. next July.

At 7.30 p.m. came the Congress Banquet, and a gorgeous affair it was too. The table decorations were exceedingly artistic, but thirteen speeches were certainly far too many for one banquet.

Mr. G. W. Bentley (as already stated) was awarded the Congress cup for his paper, "The Forgery Collection".

The banquet lasted for four hours and this concluded Congress for another year.

These Congress meetings are becoming more and more social affairs, and this, to my mind, is all for the good of Philately.

No one wants to travel hundreds of miles and spend many good pounds simply to listen to long discussions on highly technical subjects. The great pleasure is to meet philatelic friends with whom one corresponds but seldom sees, and to have yarns over the happenings of the past year, etc. Thus are old members retained for our Societies, new ones added, and the hobby kept alive.

To anyone who has never been to Congress, I say, "go once to see what it is like, and your only regret will be that you have missed all the previous ones."



Tercentenary Series

1930 & 1932.

HARRY E. HUBER.

BAHAMAS COLONISATION TERCENTENARY, 1930.

During 1929 plans were made to mark philatelically, the 300th anniversary of the first colonising venture, in the Bahamas, and the 200th year of the first meeting of the General Assembly. The stamps were advised by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, in their bulletin for the second quarter of 1929, as being on order, but they were not received at Nassau until late in the year, and issue was deferred until January, 2, 1930.

The stamps measure 26 x 30 m.m., and were engraved and recess printed at two operations by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd., in sheets of 60 (twelve horizontal by five vertical) watermarked multiple Crown and script CA., and single line perforated 12.

The sheets have wide margins, without lines, and on the lower margin, under the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th vertical rows, in small coloured serif caps is "Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd., Engravers, New Malden, Surrey, England". The sheets are numbered in black over the 12th vertical row. The surface of the paper is slightly calendered, similar to the Child Welfare stamps of Jamaica (November 1, 1923), and the 1d. Colonisation Tercentenary of Barbados (February 17, 1927), which were supplied by the same stamp contractors.

The central device of the design common for all five denominations of the series is printed in black, and is a circular medallion bearing the Seal of the Colony, quite differently treated from that in the Peace series of March 1, 1920. The design, is strongly reminiscent of the three-quarter piastre, violet, Silver Coin, of the series issued by Cyprus, on February 1, 1928, to commemorate the 50th. year of British occupation. Under the ships of the Seal, and as part of the circular medallion, is the motto in two lines "Expulsis piratis

resti—tuta commercia", i.e. piracy suppressed, commerce restored.

In the design of the frame, or duty plate, "Bahamas" appears in large shaded caps, at the top, under which, on a ribbon, with three folds, are the dates "1629", "1729", and 1929. On squares in the lower corners the denomination "1d." etc. appears in shaded numerals and letters.

The stamps are very striking in appearance, despite the black centres, and the rather sombre coloured frames of all but the 1d. They are easily the most attractive stamps issued by any British Colony during that year.

The stamps were withdrawn from sale April 20, 1931, and the remainders were burned on May 26th, along with the remainders of the 1d. 3d. 5d. 2s. and 3s. Queen's Staircase type stamps, withdrawn from sale at the same time. On June 1, 1931, the 2s. and 3s. in modified Colonisation Tercentenary design, with dates omitted, were issued to replace those in the Queen's Staircase type; on the same date a 3d. King George V. stamp was added to the series.

The quantities of the stamps actually sold are shown in the summary below (the greater part of the 2s. it is said, were used fiscally).

January 2, 1930.—Colonisation Tercentenary series; Colonial Seal; engraved and recess printed, by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd., watermarked multiple Crown and script CA., perforated single line 12.

1d. red and black. (167, 446).

3d. brown and black. (34, 556).

5d. purple and black. (27, 155).

2s. deep blue and black. (11, 689 or 11, 683).

3s. green and black (10, 303).

GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL.

The Bahamas consist of a chain of 29 coral islands, 660 cays and several thousand rocks, with an area of 4403 square miles, extending 760 miles in a south-easterly direction from the coast of Florida to the north of Haiti. The land nowhere is of great elevation, the highest point (in San Sal-

vador) being but 240 feet above sea level.

The principal island is New Providence, on which is Nassau, the seat of government of the Colony. The population in 1921 was 53,031 (23,790 males, and 29,241 females).

Within this group of islands, on Watlings, or San Salvador, Columbus landed on October 12, 1492, it being the first land he sighted on his first voyage of discovery to the New World. The Spaniards, however, never attempted colonisation, but took the original inhabitants, the Lucayans, to work in the mines of Hispaniola.

In 1629 the Bahamas were granted to Sir Robt. Heath, Attorney General of England, and in the same year, the first settlers arrived. The venture was not a success, and in 1638 the colonists were driven out by the Spaniards. Settlers went to Eleuthera in considerable numbers from the Bermudas between 1647 and 1660, and some years later, also to New Providence. In 1670, New Providence was granted by King Charles II to the Duke of Albemarle, and others, as Lords Proprietors, who however, on October 27, 1717, surrendered the civil and military government to the Crown.

Soon after the foundation of the Colony it became one of the chief haunts of the buccaneers, who made the islands the base of their marauding expeditions. The Spaniards resented this and frequently raided and destroyed the English settlements, but it was not until 1718, when Capt. Woodes Rogers, R.N., was appointed governor that piracy was suppressed. Capt. Rogers arrived off New Providence with his fleet on the evening of August 1, 1718, and spent the following day in mooring and securing his vessels. When he landed on the 3rd August, he was received by the Chief Justice, the President of the Council, and other principal inhabitants. Arriving at Fort Nassau (completed in 1697, extremely out of repair, and having only one gun mounted), the Governor's commission was opened and read, and he was sworn in. On September, 10, 1718, a court martial was held upon a number of pirates who had been captured. Seven were acquitted and nine were condemned to

die, and were hanged on December 12, 1718.

In 1782 the Spaniards captured Nassau, and held it for some months, but in the following year it was retaken by Col. Deveaux of South Carolina. In 1784 the population of the Colony was more than doubled by the arrival of Loyalists from Georgia and Carolina, with their slaves.

GOVERNMENT.

Like the Bermudas and Barbados, the Bahamas possess representative institutions without responsible government. By an Order in Council of July 25, 1728, a General Assembly with legislative powers was constituted. This Assembly met for the first time on September 29, 1729. There is an Executive Council consisting of the Governor, the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney General, and the Receiver General, as ex-officio members, and five unofficial members. The Legislative Council consists generally of nine members nominated by the Crown. The House of Assembly consists of 29 members, elected for seven years, by the registered voters in 15 districts.

ANTIGUA COLONISATION TERCENTENARY, 1932.

With such a combination of attractive designs and colours, it is not surprising to learn that the Colonisation Tercentenary series of Antigua, recess printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London Wall, and issued January 27, 1932 (withdrawn from sale at the close of business January 26, 1933) was a success from the financial standpoint. Collectors will buy stamps that are attractive in appearance, and have a historical background; 838 orders from collectors and dealers were dealt with during 1932.

In all stamps valued at £3381. 3. 3. of this Tercentenary series were sold £1148. 1. 8d. locally, and £2233. 7. 7d. through the Crown Agents in London.

The total revenue from stamps sold in Antigua during 1932 was £5968. 14. 6d., the difference (£2587. 11. 3d.) representing the sale of stamps of the Leeward Islands Federal series, and the Antigua Presidential series, in the King George V. and Presidential Seal type, introduced in 1921.

It is unfortunate that Antigua did not take advantage of the dies for three of the designs (excluding the 5s.) and with the dates removed, use these for a new regular series, replacing the typographed King George V and Presidential Seal series, which has been in use for over 13 years. The changes in the dies would not have been very expensive, although of course, new printing plates would have been required. Once the dies

and plates are paid for, the cost of printing from recess engraved plates, in single colours, is not much in excess of typographically printing stamps from key and duty plates, which requires two operations.

A detailed description of the four designs used for the Colonisation Tercentenary series of Antigua, appeared in the 1933 number of the Jamaica Philatelist.

Turks and Caicos Islands

HARRY E. HUBER.

SHIP SERIES, 1900-1908.

The Post Office of the Turks and Caicos Islands was established December 11, 1854, but when postage stamps, recess printed, and bearing a profile portrait of Queen Victoria, in 1d., 6d. and 1s. denominations were introduced April 4, 1867, they were described simply "Turks Islands." As changes in rates made necessary the issue of other denominations, Messrs. Thomas de la Rue & Co.'s general key-plates were used— $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 4d. (1881-82), and 5d. (1894), but the duty plates were inscribed no differently.

Late in 1899 a new series of postage stamps was decided upon, the Seal of the Dependency was adopted for the design, and for the first time, on postage stamps, the official name of the Dependency appeared, i.e., Turks & Caicos Islands.

The stamps were engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Thomas de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London, watermarked Crown and CA for the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s., and Crown and CC for the 2s. and 3s.; all were single line perforated 14.

The series comprised nine denominations, the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. being in conventional size, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. (printed in sheets of 60, 6 x 10), and the 2s. and 3s. in larger size, 25 x 30 mm., in sheets of 30 (6 x 5).

The stamps were received at Grand Turk during October, 1900, and on the 29th of that month, a resident of Grand Turk wrote as follows:

"The remainders of the old issue, some £600 worth, have all been bought up by one of our mercantile houses. The Postmaster (J. C. Crisson) has a small quantity on hand, but will not sell any, retaining them for purely postal uses, and he refuses to sell any new ones until the old ones are used up. He has sufficient to last until the 10th. of next month, when the new ones will be placed on sale. Until then I am unable to buy any stamps at all, as the Postmaster franks all letters himself. The new set includes 2d. 2s. and 3s. in addition to the old values."

In the design, the seal of the Dependency within a circle is the central feature—a three masted schooner on a sea, while on the shore, are salt heaps, a man filling a barrel and two other barrels and a rake nearby. Salt raking is the principal, and practically the only industry of the islands.

In the small size stamps, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. "Turks and Caicos Islands", in colour at the top, conforms to the circular opening containing the Seal; under the vignette is "Postage" in small coloured letters with "1848" and "1900" in colourless at the sides. In the upper corners is the Melocactus communis, from which the Turks Islands take their name; and at the foot of the stamp, the denomination in words, "One Penny". The date "1848" refers to the year in which, in answer to a petition from the inhabitants, Her Majesty was pleased to grant a separate charter to the "Turks Islands" and the islands and cays commonly

known as the Caicos Islands", separating them from the Bahamas.

The design of the 2s. and 3s. is simply an elaboration of that used for the lower denominations, the Seal being superimposed on a larger circular disc, with scalloped ornamentation. The dates at the bottom are in colour instead of colourless.

Figures of 1800 and 2400 respectively have been given for the 2s. and 3s., but these were probably of the first printing only, as both denominations were available in December, 1909.

The watermark Crown and CA (on the small size stamps) is arranged in groups of 60 subjects (6 horizontal by 10 vertical) one for each stamp, all enclosed by a single line watermarked frame—four such panes of 60 forming a complete sheet. These are connected with each other by narrow vertical and horizontal gutters, not watermarked, while the outer edges of the sheet bear the watermarked inscription **↑CROWN AGENTS FOR↑THE COLONIES↑** reading up at the left, and down at the right, with the words **CROWN AGENTS** also across the central gutter. The crosses facilitated the ready sub-division into smaller sheets. Thus it is that pairs of the 1d. to 1s. Turks and Caicos Islands stamps (from the first and tenth horizontal rows) are known with one stamp not watermarked. The 2½d. is known with inverted watermark.

The colours adopted for these stamps are rather dull and unattractive; of all, the 3s. in brown lake, makes the best appearance.

Colour trials of the ½d. are known, Crown and CA watermarked, and perforated 14, but ungummed, as follows: Blue green, slate green, rose, mauve, dull blue, red brown, dull blue purple, and deep olive green. Several of these are in the collection of His Majesty King George V.

Of the 2s., colour trials also exist: in dark slate green, not watermarked, and perforated at the bottom only; in olive brown, watermarked Crown and CC., perforated at top and bottom, and with wide margin at the left.

The sales at first to collectors and dealers must have been considerable, but according to the annual report for

1902, the postal revenue had fallen off over 43 per cent. "The old issue has been completely sold out, and the present series of stamps has been in use for some 2 years.

CHANGE OF WATERMARK—MULTIPLE CROWN AND ROMAN CA, 1905-08.

In 1904, a new style of watermarked paper was introduced for British Colonial stamps, known as multiple Crown and CA; this was first used for the King Edward VII series of stamps issued by the British Virgins on June 1, 1904. The watermark devices were made slightly smaller, and repeated very close together over the entire sheet of paper, so that portions of several appear on one stamp instead of only one as before. The paper was thus adaptable for the printing of stamps of all shapes and sizes, and insured against any being without the watermark.

The ½d. and 1d. of Turks and Caicos Islands with the new watermark at Grand Turk on March 13, 1905. The first shipment was very small and exhausted within a week but another lot was received in April, 1905.

In 1908 (March 20) a new denomination, 3d., was added to the series, printed in violet on yellow. The printing was small, there being only 170 sheets of 60 stamps, a total of 10,200.

The ½d. single CA exhausted shortly after issue of the multiple CA, but of the 1d., the supply must have been very large. In April 1908, the ½d. was to be had only multiple CA watermarked, and the 1d. only single CA. In December, 1909, these two varieties were still available, with all other denominations of the series, the 3d., 2s. and 3s. included.

Government Notice 78, of December 27, 1912, notified that stamps of the King Edward VII series would be withdrawn from sale on 1st March, 1913, and after that date, the King George V. series would "then be sold concurrently with the Ship issue until the latter is exhausted. The following denominations of the Ship issue of which the plates have been destroyed, are exhausted: i.e., 3d., 2s. and 3s.

In May 1914, the ½d. multiple CA.

and the single CA 2d., 2½d., 4d., 6d. and 1s. Ship series were still to be had, but early in 1917, these were sent to the Crown Agents in London to be sold. In September of that year, the Crown Agents advised, through the "Colonial Office Journal", that "the remainders of the 2d., 6d., and 1s. stamps of the Ship issue, on single Crown CA paper, have been destroyed."

Late in 1917, mint sheets of several denominations of this series were sold at auction in London, at less than face, which gave rise to a report that the Ship remainders had been sold by the Crown Agents for less than face. Information was sought of the Dependency authorities, with the following result:

Grand Turk,
12th. June. 1918.

"Dear Sir:

2.—While I am unable to give you any information relative to the action of the Crown Agents with respect to the returned stamps of the old Ship issue. I may state that the information you received concerning them, is so inconceivable and absurd that the report can be discarded by you at its true value.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

G. WHITFIELD SMITH,
Commissioner."

When I visited Grand Turk in September, 1920, there were still in the Post Office a few sheets of the 6d. and 1s. Ship series, which had been overlooked in sending the remainder stock to London.

November 10, 1910.—Seal of the Turks Caicos Islands—Postage; engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Thomas de la Rue & Co., Ltd. London, watermarked Crown and CA (½d. to 1s) or Crown and CC (2s. and 3s.) perforated single line 14. ½d. to 1s. conventional size; 2s. and 3s. larger.

½d. green.

a. without watermark.

1d. rose.

a. without watermark.

2d. sepia.

a. without watermark.

2½d. blue.

a. without watermark.

b. watermark inverted.

4d. orange.

a. without watermark.

6d. violet.

a. without watermark.

1s. purple brown.

a. without watermark.

2s. violet.

3s. brown lake.

1905-08. Same, but watermarked multiple Crown and CA.—perforated single line 14.

½d. green. (March 13, 1905)

1d. carmine. (March 13, 1905)

3d. violet on yellow. (March 20, 1908).

KING EDWARD VII SERIES, 1909.

The Ship series of stamps of the Turks & Caicos Islands, issued November 10, 1900, were in use less than three months, when Queen Victoria died, and King Edward VII succeeded to the throne, on January 22, 1901. Large quantities of these stamps must have been ordered, much in excess of local requirements and those of collectors and dealers abroad; for it was not until eight years later, that plans were made for a new series of stamps, featuring the head of the King Edward VII.

The new stamps, "similar in type to those of Falkland Islands, line engraved series of 1904-05" were issued at Grand Turk on September 3, 1909.

They were engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Thomas de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London, in sheets of 60 (6 horizontal by 10 vertical), with double marginal lines, and cross marks in the four margins for aid in perforating; the watermark is multiple Crown and CA. Coloured papers were used for five denominations: yellow for 3d. and 4d., green for 1s. and 2s. and red for 3s. The ½d. to 6d. were perforated comb 14, and the shilling denominations, single line 14, although the 3d. exists with both. The ½d. and 1s. are known with inverted watermark.

The design, which is most attractive, is the same for all denominations, and consists of the head of King Edward VII, facing left, within a pearled oval. On a band conforming to the central oval, broken into at two points by the shields in the upper corners containing the figures of value, is "Turks &" (left) "Caicos Islands" (top) and "Postage" (right). On either side of the oval at the foot, are smaller ovals containing representations of the *Melocactus communis*; and across the bottom, on a ribbon, the value in words.

The 4d. had a very short life, exhausting before April 1912; by the end of the year, the 2d., 2½d. and 6d. had followed.

This was one of the last series of

British Colonial postage stamps issued bearing the head of King Edward VII, who died on May 6th, 1910, less than a year after the Turks and Caicos Islands stamps bearing his features, were issued. In 1911 plans were perfected for a superseding series, bearing the head of King George V., which the authorities had hoped to issue about the middle of 1912, but which the printers were not able to deliver until early in 1913.

NO. 73. GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Commissioner's Office.

Grand Turk, 27th. December, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that after the 31st. March, 1913, such quantities of the following denominations of postage stamps of King Edward VII issue, i.e. $\frac{1}{2}$ d. 1d. 3d. 1s. 2s. 3s. as remain on hand will be withdrawn, and King George V. issue will then be sold concurrently with the Ship issue until the latter is exhausted.

The following denominations of the Ship issue, of which the plates have been destroyed, are exhausted, namely, 3d. 2s. 3s.

By Order,

L. LEA SMITH,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

The withdrawn remainders sent to the Crown Agents were not large, and were disposed of without difficulty.

September 3, 1909.—King Edward VII.—Postage; engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Thomas de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London, watermarked multiple Crown and CA; perforated comb 14 ($\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 6d.) single line 14 (1s. 2s. 3s. and 3d.)

- $\frac{1}{2}$ d. yellow green.
 - a. watermark inverted.
- 1d. carmine.
- 2d. gray.
- 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. ultramarine.
- 3d. violet on yellow.
- 4d. red on yellow.
- 6d. violet.
- 1s. black on green.
 - a. watermark inverted.
- 2s. red on green.
- 3s. black on red.

FARTHING STAMPS, 1910-26.

The rate of postage on letters passing between the islands of the Dependency, i.e. from Grand Turk to Salt Cay, to East Harbour, and to the Caicos settlements, or vice versa, is $\frac{1}{2}$ d., but those passing locally, are charged at $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and for this purpose, a farthing stamp was issued on July 7, 1910.

The stamp was engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Thomas de la Rue

and Co., Ltd., in sheets of 60 (5 horizontal by 12 vertical) surrounded by a double marginal line, 15 mm. from the stamps at the right, top and bottom, and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. at the left. There is no plate number, but the usual cross marks are in the four margins. The watermark is multiple Crown and CA, and the perforation comb 14.

The design consists of the Melocactus communis, within a pearled oval, conforming to which is a band, (broken into at the upper left and upper right, by the shields which contain the denomination, $\frac{1}{4}$ d.), inscribed "Turks &" (left)—"Caicos Islands" (top)—"Postage" (right). At the bases of the band is foliate ornamentation, and across the bottom on a ribbon, "One Farthing" in colour. The design is practically the same as that of the King Edward VII series of September 3, 1909, except that the Turk's head cactus replaces the head of His Majesty, and the miniature representations of the cactus in the King Edward VII design, at either side of the oval, at the foot, are omitted—as superfluous.

The Turk's head cactus as it appears on the farthing stamp is a correct representation of this interesting plant,—the star-like headpiece (pictured on the Ship series of November 10, 1900, and the King Edward VII series of September 3, 1909), giving way to the Turkish fez.

Two printings of this stamp were made in claret (a total of 240,000) and issued on July 7, and August 19, 1910.

In 1911, two further lots were received (on April 27th and December 11th), printed in vermilion, which one philatelic writer ventured to predict would have a short life, "as the colour is exactly the same as the standard for the 1d. in the colour scheme, and is likely to be looked upon with disfavour by the authorities." He queried whether brown of the Crown Agents' colour scheme could not have been adopted at once, and "further trouble saved". A printing in 1916 made in dull vermilion, comes with watermark inverted.

In May 1920, another consignment of the $\frac{1}{4}$ d. (with 1d. and 3d. King

George V.) was dispatched by the Crown Agents, and although these had not yet been issued when I was at Grand Turk in September of that year, I was permitted to purchase a quantity on September 28th. They were printed in red vermilion, on soft porous paper. The minute sent with this requisition asking that this lot of ½d. be printed in brown was disregarded.

In November, 1920, script CA watermarked paper was introduced for British Colonial stamps, and on April 23, 1921, the ½d. Melocactus communis with this new watermark was issued at Grand Turk, along with the ½d. 1d. 2d. 2½d. 5d. 6d. and 1s. of King George V (small head) series. When the ½d. script exhausted in 1924, it was not replenished as a large stock of the Roman CA watermarked variety was still available.

In their Bulletin for the quarter ending June 30, 1926, the Crown Agents notified that the ½d. in black was on order, and these were issued at Grand Turk on October 11, 1926.

1910-26. Melocactus communis engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Thomas de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London; watermarked multiple Crown and Roman CA, perforated comb 14.

½d. claret (July 7, 1910).

a. vermilion, (April 27, 1911).

b. dull vermilion (1916).

ba. inverted watermark.

c. red vermilion, (Sept. 28, 1920).

Watermarked multiple Crown and script CA.

½d. red. (April 23, 1921).

½d. black. (October 11, 1926).

POST CARDS, 1881-1893.

On January 1, 1881, the Turks and Caicos Islands joined the Universal Postal Union, and the new rates, which then became effective, were notified in a notice of December 16, 1880, from the Commissioner's Office, and printed in "The Royal Standard and Gazette" of December 18, 1880.

Commissioner's Office.
Grand Turk, 16th. December, 1880.

It is hereby notified for public information that these Islands have been admitted into the Postal Union, and that such entry will take effect on the 1st. of January next, and that from that date, the rates of postage on correspondence from these Islands to places within the Postal Union (with the exception of

that for Union countries in the East beyond Suez, upon which a small additional rate is charged) are as follows:

Letters—4d. per ½ ounce.

Newspapers—1d. per 4 oz.

Printed papers and patterns—1d. per 2 oz.

Signed, W. J. ANDERSON,
Acting Commissioner.

As stamps of only three denominations, 1d. 6d. and 1s. were available (in types as issued when postage stamps were introduced on April 4, 1867, i.e., profile portrait of Queen Victoria, recess printed) it became necessary to provide immediately stamps of other denominations, i.e. ½d. 2½d. and 4d. by surcharging. Instead of making ½d. stamps out of 1d. 2½d. out of 6d. and 4d. out of 1s., a quantity of each (1d. 6d. and 1s.) was surcharged ½d. 2½d. and 4d.

The Acting Commissioner's Notice of December 16, 1880, does not explain the need for ½d. and 2½d. stamps, but a Post Office Notice of July 25, 1881, gives the new rates in greater detail.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Turks and Caicos Islands joined the Postal Union on the first of January, 1881, and the following rates of postage are published for general information:

Letters—4d. per ½ ounce.

Post Cards—1½. each.

Reply ditto—3d. each.

Newspapers—1d. each if under 4 oz.

Books and other printed matter (except newspapers) 1d. per 2 oz.

Commercial papers, the same as for printed papers, but a minimum charge of 2½d.

Signed, J. C. CRISSON,
Postmaster.

Post Office, Turks Islands,
25th. July, 1881.

Post cards being necessary, a 1½d. card was received and issued about July, 1881, but reply cards, not until almost four years later. This was the first postal stationery issued by these Islands.

This card 1½d. light brown, on medium light buff card, measures 12½x 87 mm. The stamp in the upper right corner, is of the conventional keyplate type then being used for other Colonies—a diademed profile of Queen Victoria, facing left, on a ground of horizontal lines, within an octagon, with straight labels at the top and

bottom, inscribed **TURKS ISLANDS** and **PENNY HALFPENNY** respectively. At each side is a vertical row of small colourless lozenges, and in the spandrels are colourless floriate ornamentation. To the left of the stamp are four lines of letter press—"Union Postale Universelle—Turks Islands (Iles de Turc)—POST (Royal Arms) CARD—The address only to be written on this side."

The reply card is larger in size, 139x88 mm., but the stamp and letter press are the same, except that in the lower left corner of the message card there are four lines reading "The annexed card is intended—for the answer.— (La carte cijoine est destinee—a la reponse)". The reply card has the word "REPLY" in Roman caps under the line "The address etc., etc."

On July 1, 1892, further reductions in postage rates took place, and the post card rates was lowered from 1½d. to 1d. Both the 1d. single, and reply cards, were surcharged locally, in black, with a large "1d." and three horizontal lines through the old value.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

Reduction in Postal Rates from Turks Islands to all outside destinations.

Notice is hereby given that on and after the 1st. of July, ensuing, the rates of postage from Turks Islands to all places will be as under:

For letters—2½d. per ½ ounce.

For post cards—1d. each.

For reply post cards—2d. each.

For newspapers, books, printed papers, commercial papers, patterns and samples—½d. per 2 oz. with the Postal Union proviso of a minimum payment of 2½d. for a packet of commercial papers, and of 1d. for a packet of patterns or samples.

Fee for registration of any of the above named articles, 2d.

Fee for an acknowledgment of the delivery of a registered article, 2½d.

By Order.

Signed, J. C. CRISSON,
Postmaster.

Grand Turk, June 6, 1892.

In the following year, permanent 1d. carmine, single and double cards, 139x88 mm. were issued. The letter press is the same as before, but the stamp is a diademed head of Queen Victoria, facing left, on a ground of solid colour, enclosed within a circle. Labels at the top and bottom are in-

scribed **TURKS ISLANDS**, and the value, **ONE PENNY**, respectively, in colourless block letters.

Profile of Queen Victoria, within an octagon.

1½d. light brown, 121x 87 mm. (July 1881).

1½d.x1½d. light brown, reply card, 139x88 mm. (1885).

1d. in black on 1½d. light brown (July 1892).

1d./1½d.x1d./1½d. light brown, reply card (July 1892).

Profile of Queen Victoria, within circle.

1d. carmine, 139 x 88 mm. (1893).

1d.x1d. carmine, reply card (1893).

On September 26, 1908, the Postmaster at Grand Turk advised that 1d. carmine reply post cards, of the 1893 issue, were still available (with 2½d. stamped envelopes, Queen Victoria type, 1895 issue, in two sizes), but these must have exhausted soon after, as they were not to be had December 21, 1909. When I was at Grand Turk in September, 1920, no stamped envelopes, post cards or wrappers were to be had.

GEOGRAPHICAL.

The group of islands, forming the Turks & Caicos Islands, extends for a distance of 75 miles east to west, and 50 miles from north to south, and constitutes a part of a long chain of low islands and banks extending from off the Florida coast to the Navidad Bank, north of the eastern end of Santo Domingo.

The islands belong geographically (and ecclesiastically) to the Bahamas, officially to Jamaica, and socially to Bermuda, and lie between the 21st and 22nd degs. of North latitude, and 70 degs. 50' and 72 degs. 50' West longitude. They really consist of two separate and distinct groups, the Turks Islands proper, and the Caicos Islands, being separated by a channel 21 miles wide, the Turks Islands passage or Le debouquement des Iles Turques, of the old French cartographers.

The area is stated officially to be 166 sq. miles, but as no survey has ever been made, this is probably un-

der the mark. The islands are distant about 720 miles from Bermuda on the north, 450 miles from Jamaica on the southwest, and the same distance from Nassau on the northwest. The population of the group is 5,615, of which 3,536 reside in the Caicos (103 whites, and 3,433 coloured).

The Turks Islands group proper consists of six cays, only two of which are inhabited (Grand Turk, with 169 white, and 1,512 coloured; and Salt Cay, with 14 whites, and 384 coloured) and a large number of rocks. A three-pointed bank which surrounds the group offers serious dangers to navigation, and has been the scene of frequent shipwrecks.

On the western side of the passage, lie the Caicos Islands, which surround the Caicos bank, a triangular expanse of shallow white water, 58 miles long on its northern side, and 56 miles long on its eastern and western sides. The northern and eastern sides of the bank are bounded by a chain of islands, separated from each other by narrow channels, in most cases only a few feet deep, while the western edge is fringed by a series of reefs and rocks. The principal islands of this group are South Caicos, East Caicos, Middle Caicos, North Caicos, Providenciales, and West Caicos.

The Turks Islands derive their name from the Turk's head cactus (*Melocactus communis*) found abundantly at one time on its rocky shores, the scarlet head of which resembles a Turkish fez. The word Caicos probably comes from the Spanish "Los Cayos" (the cays), or else from a corruption "Lucayos", the name by which the Bahamas were known to the aborigines.

Grand Turk, 1,180 miles from New York, and the seat of government, has an area of 10 square miles, being 7 miles long, and from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 miles wide. Its greatest elevation is a ridge of hills, 70 feet above sea level, on the windward side. On a bluff at the northern end stands the light-house, and at the southern end, is the cable station of the Direct West India Cable Co., Ltd., and Waterloo, the residence of the Commissioner. The

only town on the island is Cockburn Town, on the western shores, but seldom is it called other than Grand Turk. It contains the entire population of the island.

HISTORICAL.

Although known to the Spaniards before the close of the fifteenth century, the Turks Islands were uninhabited until 1670, when Bermudians first came to gather salt during the hot season. They returned to Bermuda about November, where they remained until February or March, as salt could not be raked in these months, and other industries, to make year round living there possible, were lacking in this "land of burning sands and rugged rocks."

During the 18th century the salt rakers were several times dispossessed of their ponds by the French and Spaniards, who invaded the islands from nearby Santo Domingo. In 1786 the population of the Turks Islands was 921, 805 being Bermudians whose families and properties were in Bermuda, and who were in the Turks only during the salt raking season.

In 1799 despite the protests of the salt rakers, the Turks Islands were annexed to the Bahamas, and remained a part of them politically, for almost a half century. Petition after petition was presented to the Home Government praying for separation from the Bahamas, setting forth that the distance between the Turks and Nassau, made inter-communication difficult, and conflicting interests arising out of difference of products of the two groups, made common legislation impracticable.

Finally, an Order in Council of August 11, 1848, authorised the desired separation, effective 25th December, 1848, and with the Caicos Islands, a separate government was formed under the supervision of the Governor of Jamaica.

Following the hurricane of 1866, the expense of holding the charter of 1848 became so burdensome, that on February 17, 1873, the Queen was petitioned for the abrogation of the existing constitution and annexation to Jamaica. This was granted, and an Order in Council of August 14,

1873, set forth the terms and conditions on which the Turks & Caicos Islands were annexed as a dependency of Jamaica as from January 1, 1874.

The Caicos Islands were originally settled by Loyalist refugees from the Southern States after the Revolutionary War, who obtained grants of land from the Nassau government. With them came their slaves, horses and cattle. Cotton and sugar were cultivated but hurricanes and insect plagues discouraged the settlers, and they soon departed, leaving the land to their slaves. It is the descendants of these slaves who still inhabit the Caicos Islands.

GOVERNMENT.

The government is administered by a Commissioner as chief executive (H.H. Hutchings, Acting Commis-

sioner, since 1933), who is also President of the Legislative Board. This Board controls local finances and expenditures subject to the approval of the Governor of Jamaica, and comprises in addition to the Commissioner, three official members (Asst. Commissioner, Government Medical Officer, and the Supt of Public Works), and four unofficial members, appointed by the Crown (two from Grand Turk, one from Salt Cay, and one from the Caicos settlements). Laws passed by the Legislative Council of Jamaica which are in express terms made applicable to the Turks & Caicos Islands, take effect there. The Supreme Court of Judicature of Jamaica has jurisdiction in matrimonial and divorce cases, and has been constituted a Court of Appeal from the Supreme Court of the Dependency.

A.B.C.D.E.

By L. C. C. NICHOLSON.

These five letters are the mystery Postmarks of Jamaica.

I have spent several years trying to find out more about them, but with the scarcity of entries the work is very difficult.

It reminds me of the old nursery rhyme in which each verse ended up with:—

"Oh how happy we shall be

"When we know our A.B.C."

The known facts are as follows:—All five have *three* protecting bars on each side, instead of the usual two found with all other obliterations. A, D & E are slightly larger than B & C, and have very thin side bars, well curved.

B & C have very thick bars, slightly curved.

Here arises the first query. If they were all made at the same time, why make them different? If not, which were made first? Surely not A.D.E., and then B.C. Alternatively B & C followed by A.D & E seems equally absurd.

I think the only reasonable solution

is that they were made by two different men working together.

Now, as to their date of birth. I think they were made early in 1873. "A" is the only one I have ever seen on a Pine. I have this on a 1d blue pine, which was superseded by the 1d blue c.c. about August 1873. Otherwise "A" is only found on the c.c. issue.

I possess the only known entire with "A" postmark. This was used at Milk River on 9th November 1873. According to the records, Milk River P.O. was opened in September 1873, and afterwards used the obliterator "201". I have this on several c.c. stamps, and on entires from January 1889 to June 1892, but it must have been in use at Milk River before 1883, otherwise "A" would be found on the C.A. issues and would be much commoner than it is. As it is, it is the second in matter of scarceness.

"B" is the commonest of the five, and was used by Duncans after it had discarded A 37 (presumably broken or too badly damaged, to be

used any more). I have an entire showing Duncans still using A 37 on 7th November 1879, and others with Duncans using "B" from 7th June 1880 to 26th October 1891.

These prove that "B" came into use about the end of 1879 or early in 1880.

It can be found on all the C.C.'s & C.A.s, and the keyplate issue, and even on the Postal Fiscals.

It therefore had a long life of eleven or twelve years. But it is extraordinary that whereas "A" came into use in 1873, "B" did not come into use until 1880. 'C' is not common, but it is more frequently found than "A".

It is known on all the low value C.C.s & C.A.s and therefore was in use from about 1882-1887.

I do not know what town used it, as no entires are known.

"D" is the scarcest letter of the five, and is one of the rarest postmarks on any Jamaican stamp. I have it on the 2d. & 4d C.C. only, and

have never seen any other specimens.

It must have been used somewhere about 1875, but here again its office of use is unknown.

"E" is about as scarce as "C". It is only known on the C.C. issues, of which I have 3d., 1d., 2d., 4d., and 6d. This is the third unknown office.

To sum up, if these letters were used for new offices until they got their proper obliterations, why are they so scarce, with the exception of "B" which we know replaced A 37.

Again, we know that "A" was allocated to Milk River in 1873, but "B" does not come into use until 1880. Possibly "B" was used elsewhere before Duncans, but I do not think so.

Then again, "D" & "E" are only known on C.C. issues, so they must have been in use soon after "A". I leave it to my readers. If anyone in Jamaica can unearth any more covers, we can get a bit further, but until then, I am afraid that the most we can do is to surmise.

Animals On Jamaica Stamps

By ASTLEY CLERK.

As far as we have gone, only two animals are depicted on our Jamaica stamps. (1) The Crocodile or Alligator as it is popularly called in Jamaica, and (2) The Dog. As one who is interested in Jamaica thinks about this lack of animals on our stamps, we wonder why the Indian Coney, which, at the time of the Discovery, was running wild all over Jamaica, and, even to-day, is still to be met with in our densest mountain fastnesses, have never been shown on any of our issues. It may be that on some future issues of ours, some of our animals will find a place. Liberia, Australia, The Cayman Islands etc., set a good example by reproducing some of their indigenous birds, reptiles, and other animals.

The crocodile is to be found on the following Jamaica issues:—

1857 (Postal Fiscals).

1903/4 (Crown CA).

1905/11 (MCA on the 1902 Booklets).

The Jamaica 3d Stamp of 1919-21 issue, pictures "Columbus discovering Jamaica", and shows a dog trotting ahead of a company of soldiers carrying a flag, while a couple of the Arawaks are seen running up the beach. This was one of the barking dogs of Spain, the progenitor of those which we are now accustomed to keep about us. The Spanish dog Colonists were similar only in appearance to the Alcos of the Arawaks, and mated with the Old World specie brought to Jamaica, their descendents now being found throughout the length and breadth of the land today.

The Jamaica Canine was much smaller than its cousin of the Old

World. One thing that surprised Columbus and his men, as it would undoubtedly, have surprised you and me, was the fact the Alco had a nose like a fox, but most surprising of all, it did not possess the power of barking, it was in very truth, a "Dumb Dog". They were great favourites with their owners, who often, on long journeys, would gather them in their arms and carry them.

We have never been told anything of their biting propensities, they might have been silent biters, the very worse class of dogs, from the visitors' point of view, to meet up.

Experience teaches us to-day, that pet dogs, especially ladies' pet dogs, never make good watchers, but as these Alcos would scarcely have had anything to do as watch dogs, except perhaps, to give a timely warning, at the approach of the war-bringing carriage, the Arawak's only enemy up to the time of the coming of their Spanish discoverers, it is possible they were pet dogs only.

They were found in every Indian Village, scattered on the heights above our Sea shore, and, as the Indians themselves were done to death by the Spanish man-Colonists, so were those Alcos finally absorbed by the Spanish dog-colonist, who himself was ousted by the various nationalities of Dogdom; which have, from time to time, been brought to our shore.

During the Maroon rising, when in despair of subduing these wonder people of Jamaica, the bright idea struck one of the English soldiers that blood-hounds would soon bring the rebels to bay. The Colonel of Militia, named Quarrell, was sent to Cuba and succeeded in securing the

services of a party of chasseurs and their dogs, and on the 14th December, 1795, these strange allies of the English Army, including 40 chasseurs and some 100 dogs, were landed at Montego Bay.

Let me, in the words of Long, the Historian, finish this story of the dogs that conquered the people whom the English regiments could not conquer. He tells us, that the Chasseurs, "were swarthy, active, well-made men, evidently inured to great fatigue, dressed in loose check trousers and shirt, a broad-brimmed straw hat, and shoes of untanned leather. A heavy sword, of the old calvary style, sharpened like a razor, was secured to a stout leather belt, to which the dogs were fastened by strong cotton ropes. A small crucifix was their only ornament.

The dogs were the size of a large hound, the ears erect, and cropped at the point, strong, hardy and broad-chested; but only about half of those brought to the island had been properly broken in. . . . When Walpole met them, the chasseurs fired a volley, with guns served out to them after their arrival, but which they afterwards declined to use. The dogs were incited to fury by the discharge and dashed on towards the General, dragging their masters after them, and compelling that officer to seek safety in his carriage, the horses of which narrowly escaped being torn to pieces. A few hours after, an old woman cooking in the open was less fortunate. One of the hounds attempted to seize a piece of meat, she imprudently struck him when he seized her throat nor did his hold relax until his head was cut off . . . the woman was then dead.



Trinidad and Tobago

By HARRY E. HUBER.

POSTAGE DUES, 1885-1929.

The issue of surcharge postage, or postage due stamps, by Trinidad, on January 1, 1885, was forecast in a memorandum of November 17, 1884, which the Postmaster General, J. A. Bulmer, addressed to the commercial houses of the island.

General Post Office,
Port of Spain,
17th November, 1884.

Memorandum.

On and after 1st. January, 1885, the sum to be collected in Trinidad from the addresses, on unpaid and insufficiently paid correspondence, will be represented by a special stamp or stamps similar to the specimen below. These stamps will be affixed to the cover of the letters, etc.

With a view to expediting the delivery of mails by abolishing the present system of debiting unpaid charges in the books of this department, and also of preventing errors by overcharges, I beg to solicit your co-operation by providing your messenger, on the arrival of each mail, with a sum sufficient to cover the charges on any unpaid or insufficiently paid correspondence, so that such charges may be collected when the correspondence is delivered.

From the date mentioned all registered and unpaid correspondence for your firm arriving by the English mail will be delivered in the room set apart for delivery to private box holders together with the ordinary correspondence.

I am, gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
Signed, J. A. BULMER,
Postmaster General.

The series consists of nine denominations, ½d. to 1s. inclusive, typographically printed by Messrs. Thos. De la Rue & Co., Ltd., London, in sheets of 60 (6 horizontal by ten vertical) watermarked, Crown and CA., and perforated 14 comb. The stamps were printed from keyplate No. 1 for the frame or border, and individual duty plates. The plate number (1) appears in the upper margin of the sheet, over the 2nd. and 5th vertical rows, and in corresponding positions in the lower margin.

The central feature of the design (19x22½ mm.) is a large numeral of value (1d. etc.), on a colourless cir-

cular medallion. At the top is "Trinidad", and at the bottom "Surcharge Postage", both in colourless, on curved labels conforming to the central circle.

WATERMARKED CHANGED TO MULTIPLE CROWN AND ROMAN CA, 1905-07.

In 1904 a new watermarked paper was introduced for British Colonial postage and revenue stamps, etc., with the device Crown and CA repeated close together over the entire surface of the sheet, so that portions of several appear in the space where formerly there was but one. The first stamps printed on this multiple Crown and Roman CA watermarked paper were the King Edward VII series of Postage & Revenue stamps of the British Virgins, issued June 1, 1904.

Between 1905 and 1907 all denominations of the Trinidad surcharge postage stamps (except the ½d., for which the need seems to have disappeared) were issued on this multiple Crown and Roman CA watermarked paper.

SCRIPT CA WATERMARKED PAPER INTRODUCED, 1923-29.

In 1920, another change in watermark was made. The shape of the Crown was changed, and the letters CA were made script instead of Roman. White paper, script watermarked, was first used for the 1d. and 2½d stamps of Bermuda's first Legislative Tercentenary series issued November 11, 1920.

On July 25, 1922, there were no 2d. surcharge postage stamps in stock at the G.P.O., Port of Spain, and from an official source, came the information that "2d. surcharge postage stamps are to be issued shortly." As the Postage and Revenue stamps of the Colony, since 1913, have been inscribed "Trinidad & Tobago", instead of simply "Trinidad", it was expected that future supplies of surcharge postage stamps would be from a new

plate, with the inscription changed. However, there was no change, and the 2d. surcharge postage stamp, on script CA watermarked paper, appeared in February, 1923, printed from the plate manufactured in 1834. It was followed by the 1d. in August of the same year (reported as being on order in the Crown Agent's Bulletin for the first quarter of 1923). At that date the 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 1s. surcharge postage stamps, Roman CA watermarked, were still in good supply at Port of Spain.

Another lot of 1d. and 2d. surcharge postage stamps, script CA watermarked, was sent out from London in the second quarter of 1924, and in the first quarter of 1925, supplies of the 1d. 2d and 3d. This was the first printing of the 3d. script CA, and it was issued about July 1925. The 4d. script CA, dispatched to the Colony in the second quarter of 1928 (along with the 4d. Postage & Revenue stamp) was not brought into use until February 1929.

Surcharge postage stamps are sold in mint condition, for philatelic purposes, on application to the General Post Office, at Port of Spain.

A circular from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated April 21, 1925, ordered that in future surcharge postage, or postage due stamps, should not be sold to the public, but be reserved for official use. There was evidently some misunderstanding in sending out this circular, as subsequent to the receipt of another circular, dated July 6, 1925, the sale of these stamps to philatelists was resumed.

January 1, 1835.—Surcharge postage stamps: large numeral of value in a circular medallion: typographically printed by Messrs. Thos. De la Rue & Co., Ltd. London, watermarked Crown and CA, and perforated comb 14. (Keyplate No. 1 for border).

- ½d. black.
- 1d. black.
- 2d. black.
- 3d. black.
- 4d. black.
- 5d. black.
- 6d. black.
- 8d. black.
- 1s. black.

1905-07. Same, except watermarked multiple Crown and Roman CA.

- 1d. black (August 1905).
- 2d. black (January 1906).

- 3d. black (August 1906).
- 4d. black (December 1907).
- 5d. black
- 6d. black (August 1906).
- 8d. black (December 1907).
- 1s. black

1923-29. Same, except watermarked multiple Crown and Script CA.

- 1d. black (August 1923).
- 2d. black (February 1923).
- 3d. black (July 1925).
- 4d. black (February 1929).

COLONIAL SEAL, 1913-22.

By an Order in Council under Act 50 and 51, Victoria, Tobago became a part of the Colony of Trinidad as from January 1, 1889, and by a subsequent Order, of October 20, 1898, became a ward of the United Colony of Trinidad & Tobago, as from January 1, 1899. On the latter date, the use of Trinidad stamps was extended to the smaller island, and Tobago ceased to make separate issues.

The stamps then in use in Trinidad were of the Colonial Seal series, introduced August 17, 1896, the ½d. to 1s. in small size, and the 5s. 10s. and £1, in large size. The shilling denominations had the keyplate impression in green, and the others in violet, with the duties in contrasting colours. At first, Crown and Roman CA watermarked paper was used, but subsequent to 1904, printings were made on paper with multiple Crown and Roman CA watermark. Colour changes took place between 1901 and 1904, and again between 1906 and 1909, when the Crown Agents Colonial colour scheme was adopted in part. In 1909 single working plates were brought into use for the ½d. 1d. and 2½d., in the same general design as before, but with denominational numerals in all four corners of the ½d. and 2½d., but in the lower corners only of the 1d.

A new series of stamps, inscribed for the first time with the name of the United Colony, ie., Trinidad and Tobago, made appearance early in 1913. The Colonial Seal design was retained, but with the frame redesigned as used for the ½d. of 1909, except that numerals appear in the two lower corners only, and not in all four. The 5s. and £1 were, as before, in large (vertical upright) size.

The small size stamps appeared in January (1d. and 2½d.), and February (½d. 4d. 6d. and 1s.) 1913, and the 5s. and £1 in September, 1914.

The stamps were typographically printed by Messrs. Thomas de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London, watermarked multiple Crown and Roman CA, and perforated comb 14, and with the exception of the 5s. and £1, in sheets of 120 (2 panes of 60 each, separated by a narrow gutter). A double marginal line surrounds each pane, the inner being part of the duty plate, and the outer the keyplate. The 4d., 6d., 1/-, 5/- and £1 were all on chalky paper denominations, above are on chalk surfaced paper.

For the lower denominations (½d. to 1s.) a common keyplate was used, bearing only the Colonial Seal, i.e., Britannia seated, with spear and shielded against a seascape. The keyplate number "1" (colourless on a solid disc of colour, surrounded by a narrow band) appears in the upper margin over the 2nd vertical row of the left, and 5th of the right panes, and in corresponding positions in the lower margin.

In the frame, or duty plate design, "Trinidad & Tobago" appears at the top; "Postage &" at the left, "Revenue" at the right, reading up and down respectively; and at the bottom, in colour, "Halfpenny", "Penny", "Pence", or "Shilling", with the numeral of value in colour on squares in the two lower corners.

The 5s. and £1 show an enlarged treatment of the Colonial Seal. "Trinidad & Tobago" is at the top in colour; at the sides, "Postage &" and "Revenue" at left and right respectively, reading up and down, while "Five-Shillings" in two lines (the duty plate impression) is inserted at the bottom.

In December 1913 the 4d. and 1s. were issued on yellow and green surfaced coloured papers, respectively; later, the use of coloured through papers was reverted to. Lemon yellow, and blue green with olive back, were used for the 4d. and 1s. about 1917.

Because of the many printings innumerable shades are known of all denominations.

In October 1915, and 1916, the 1d. was overprinted for use as a Red Cross stamp; and between 1917 and 1919, the ½d. and 1d. received "War Tax" overprints.

Towards the end of 1918, keyplate number 1 cracked and was replaced by keyplate 2. (The 1d. and 6d. from plate 2 were seen as early as March 26, 1919). Normally, stamps from this new keyplate have the numeral "2" in the lower margin only, under the 2nd vertical row of the left, and 5th. vertical row of the right pane, but some printings of the 1d., and the ½d. also, show the numeral in corresponding positions in the upper margin only. The 1d. is also known in sheets of 240 stamps (four panes of 60 each), without plate number in either upper or lower margin, and overprinted War Tax.

SCRIPT WATERMARKED PAPER INTRODUCED 1921.

In the fourth quarter of 1920, the Crown Agents announced as on order for Trinidad and Tobago, fresh supplies of Postage and Revenue stamps, to be printed on script CA watermarked paper (first used for the 1d. and 2½d. of the first Legislative Tercentenary series of Bermuda, and issued on November 11, 1920), excepting the 4d. and 1s., which were printed on pale yellow, and emerald green, Roman CA watermarked papers respectively. (Script CA yellow and green papers were not made available until the old stocks of Roman CA exhausted).

The stamps were sent out during the first quarter of 1921, and all were issued in May except the 1s., which seems not to have been released until about November.

The small size stamps were printed in sheets of 120, 2 panes of 60 (with a narrow gutter between), with keyplate number 2 in the lower margin only, under the 2nd vertical row of the left, and 5th, of the right panes. A double marginal line surrounds each pane.

The 5s. and £1, in large size, were printed from the same key and duty plates as before. The first printing of the 5s. (6300) quickly exhausted, but others were made subsequently.

Although it was reported exhausted in May 1922, some remained to be destroyed in 1924.

Conflicting stories were told of the 2½d. blue, script CA, one being that it had been issued in error at the Assina Post Office; a few sold, and the others returned to the G.P.O. As a matter of fact, I secured the stamp from the G.P.O. on March 28, 1922 (with the ½d. 1d. red 6d. and 5s.), on May 4th (with the 2d. gray and 3d. blue), and on July 25, with the 1d. red.

Fairly large quantities of all denominations were sold by the Crown Agents in London.

COLOUR CHANGES, 1922.

A 2d. stamp, in gray, was issued February 17, 1922, and the 1d. brown, and 3d. blue (announced by the Crown Agents in the fourth quarter of 1921 as in printing), in March 1922. All three were printed from keyplate 2. with the plate number in the lower margin only. The 1d. brown had a very short life, as it was not to be had at the end of September 1922.

On November 7, 1922, the Acting Postmaster General at Port of Spain, advised that the only stamps then available of the Colonial Seal series, script CA, were the ½d. 1d. red, 3d. blue, and 6d., notwithstanding some script CA, 5s. were destroyed two years later.

REMAINDERS DESTROYED, 1924.

Early in 1924, a circular was dispatched to the Colonies, by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, notifying that whenever a new series of stamps was brought into use, those of the superseded series should be withdrawn from sale and destroyed. The remainders of the Colonial Seal series, Roman CA as well as script CA, were destroyed during 1924.

1913.—Trinidad and Tobago, Postage and Revenue—Colonial Seal series: engraved and typographically printed by Messrs. Thomas de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London, watermarked multiple Crown and Roman CA, perforated comb 14. Chalk surfaced for 4d. and denominations above.

½d. to 1s. in small size, plates 1 (1913-18) and 2 (1919-22)
5s. and £1, in large size, plate 1.

- ½d. green. February 1913
- 1d. scarlet January 1913
- 2½d. ultramarine. January 1913.
- 4d. red and black on yellow. February 1913 (C)
 - a. surface coloured, Dec. 1913.
 - b. on lemon, 1917.
 - c. on pale yellow, May 1921.
- 6d. red violet and dull violet. Febr. 1913. (C)
- 1s. black on green. Febr. 1913. (C)
 - a. surface coloured, Dec. 1913.
 - b. blue green with olive back, 1917.
 - c. on emerald green. Novr. 1921.
- 5s. dull violet and red. violet. Sept. 1914. (C)
- £1 green and carmine. Sept. 1914 (C)
- May 1921. Same as above, but multiple Crown and script CA watermarked. Plate 2 for small size stamps; plate 1 for 5s. and £1.
- ½d. green.
- 1d. scarlet.
- 2½d. ultramarine.
- 6d. red violet and dull violet. (C)
- 5s. dull violet and red violet. (C)
- £1 green and carmine. (C)
- 1922. Colour change, and new denominations; otherwise as above. Plate 2.
- 1d. brown (March 1922).
- 2d. gray (February 17, 1922).
- 3d. ultramarine (March 1922).

PROVISIONAL HALFPENNY OF 1914.

Following the entry of Great Britain into the world war on August 4, 1914, the Red Cross Society of Trinidad, in connection with their drive for funds for the work of the parent body in England, had prepared some labels, without expressed value, but which they sold at ½d. each.

These labels, which were lithographed in red, on white paper, and perforated 12 (or 11), have for their design (enclosed in a horizontal rectangle, 33 x 29 mm.) the Geneva Cross. At the top is "Trinidad"; at the bottom, "One Fraction", and at the left and right, reading up and down respectively, "Red Cross", and "Society".

Quite unintentionally about 900 of these labels passed as ½d. postage stamps on September 18, 1914, and a very full and interesting account of the circumstances surrounding their use, is contained in the annual report (April 1, 1914 to March 31, 1915), of the Postmaster General of Trinidad, Clarence Ross.

"I have here to record the fact that, unintentionally, there was a provisional issue of the local Red Cross Society's label as a ½d. postage stamp on September 18th. last.

"It happened as follows: His Excellency the Governor, on September 17, 1914, was pleased to grant an application made by the local Red Cross Society that letters in connection with their work should pass through the post free of charge within the Colony, bearing the Red Cross stamp. On the following day, about 900 envelopes, containing Red Cross circulars, were presented at the General Post Office by the Secretary of the Society, for distribution to country addresses, and were passed by my instructions in the ordinary way at ½d. rate, as the Society was anxious that these circulars should be dispatched at once, although the sub-offices had not then received instructions about them; and, in order to avoid their being taxed, as they certainly would be in the usual course of business, I directed that the Society's label should be obliterated with the date stamp of the hour and date of posting, and I sent out a circular to all the offices informing them of what had been done, and instructing them that all letters franked by certain members of the Red Cross Committee must be passed postage free in future, and until further orders, provided they had the Red Cross label affixed, but on no account must this label be obliterated again.

"Sometime afterwards I was informed that the labels which had been obliterated on September 18, 1914, were considered by philatelists to constitute a provisional issue of the ½d. stamp, and I have since heard that the unused Red Cross label is now being sold freely to collectors (a fact which affords me considerable satisfaction, as the funds of the Society will benefit accordingly), and that specimens of the obliterated label of September 18, 1914, are in great demand, but cannot be easily obtained."

The postmark applied to these labels was that of "G.P.O. Port of Spain—Trinidad" within a single lined circle, 23 mm., with "3 PM—SP 18-14" in the centre in three lines.

These labels are known with the cancellation of September 18, 1914, and other dates, but used in conjunction with postage stamps in the proper amount. These must not be confused with those which served as half-penny postage stamps—the latter must be on entire cover, with the proper postmark, and if addressed out of town, should bear the backstamp of the office of delivery.

September 18, 1914.—Label of Red Cross Society of Trinidad, lithographed and perforated 12, or 11, unwatermarked; used provisionally on one day only. September 18, 1914, as ½d. postage stamp.

½d. red—approximately 900.

3.30.1934.

RED CROSS, 1915-16.

Elsewhere in this number of the Jamaica Philatelist, mention is made of labels of the Trinidad Red Cross Society (some of which were used unintentionally as provisional ½d. postage stamps on September 18, 1914), without expressed value (although sold at ½d.), and of course not good for postage.

In the following year, the Governor authorised the issue of a special overprinted postage stamp, for sale on Flag Day, October 21, 1915, and its impending issue was announced by the Postmaster General, Clarence Ross, in his circular of October 11, 1915, to sub-Postmasters.

CIRCULAR.

To sub-Postmasters:

His Excellency the Governor has authorised the issue of a special overprinted penny stamp to be issued on Thursday, the 21st inst. (The Red Cross Flag Day), and the proceeds of which will go to assist the fund being collected in aid of the Red Cross Society.

Be good enough, therefore, to send in your requisition for the quantity of these stamps that you are likely to require as soon as possible, and if possible, not later than the 15th. inst. The ordinary 1d. stamp on hand in your stock can be put aside for that day, as it is intended that only the overprinted 1d. Red Cross stamp shall be sold from your office on the 21st. to anyone desirous of buying 1d. stamps.

Signed, CLARENCE ROSS,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Port of Spain,
11.10.15.

The stamp overprinted was the 1d. red of the Colonial Seal series of 1913, typographically printed by Messrs. Thomas De La Rue & Co. Ltd., London, in sheets of 120 (2 panes of 60 each, with a double marginal line surrounding each) side by side, separated by a narrow gutter), watermarked multiple Crown and Roman CA, and perforated comb 14. Plate No. 1 (keyplate, containing the Colonial Seal only) appears in the upper margin over the 2nd stamp of the left pane, and the 5th. stamp of the right pane, and in corresponding positions in the lower margin.

In the border, or duty plate design, "Trinidad & Tobago" appears in colourless at the top; "Postage &"

and "Revenue". colourless at the left and right, reading up and down, respectively; and "Penny" at the bottom, in colour. The numeral of value "1" in colour occupies squares in the two lower corners.

The overprint was lithographically applied to complete sheets of 120, at the Government Printing Office, Port of Spain, from two stones,—one for the red portion of the overprint, i.e. the centre of the Geneva Cross, and the other for the black outline of the Cross, and the date "21.10.15" appearing 2 mm. below.

One hundred thousand stamps were overprinted, and the supply was completely exhausted within a few hours. An additional quantity would have been overprinted, but the stones had already been cleaned off.

The stamps were sold at 1d. each, and were good for postage to the full extent. Half of the proceeds were given to the Red Cross Society, and the balance credited to general revenue.

There are a number of varieties of overprint, the only one of importance being on No. 11 of the left pane, where the Cross is 2 mm. to the right of its normal position. The "1" of "15" on No. 24 of the right pane has a forked foot, and on No. 27 of the same pane, the "0" of "10" is broken.

There was also a special post card sold by the ladies of the Red Cross Society on Flag Day (picturing on the reverse the Union Jack in colours, and "Trinidad & Tobago—21 Oct. 1915" in blue) to which the 1d. Red Cross stamp was attached. These are not commonly met with.

From the Blue Book Report for the April-December, 1915, period, the following is taken:

"106. Postage stamps to the value of £8534 were sold during the period (9 months), and the Postmaster General remarks as follows:

"At the request of the local Branch of the Red Cross Society, the Governor authorised the issue of 100,000 overprinted penny stamps, as a special Red Cross stamp, on the 21st. October, 1915 which was Flag Day. These stamps were overprinted with a Geneva Cross in red, and the date "21.10.15" in black, and the whole issue was sold out at face value (1d) in two or three hours, and the Red Cross Society benefited by one-half of the proceeds, the balance going to general revenue."

October 21, 1915. Colonial Seal Postage and Revenue series of 1913, (1d), engraved and typographically printed by Messrs. Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, watermarked multiple Crown and Roman CA, perforated comb 14. Overprinted at the Government Printing Office, Port of Spain, Trinidad, Geneva Cross (red centre, black outline) over "21.10.15" in black. Plate 1.

1d. red. (100,000).

- a. Cross 2mm. to the right—No. 11, left pane.
- b. "1" of "15" with forked foot—No. 24, right pane.
- c. Broken "O" in "10"—No. 27, right pane.

In 1916, another special Red Cross 1d. stamp was authorised for sale on Flag Day, October 19th., and the Postmaster General's circular of October 26th. to sub-Postmasters, follows.

CIRCULAR.

To sub-Postmasters:

The 19th. day of October, having been fixed for the celebration of Flag Day, Red Cross penny postage stamps will be sold on and after that date, and requisitions for these stamps must reach the Stamp Clerk, G.P.O., not later than the 6th. proximo.

Signed, CLARENCE ROSS,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Port of Spain,
26.9.16.

This time the quantity overprinted was considerably increased (to 250,000), and as before, the overprint was applied to the 1d. of the Colonial Seal series; the date "19.10.16" appearing 7 mm. above, and to the left of the Cross, instead of 2 mm. below as in the 1915 issue.

More important varieties exist in this issue: on the 36th stamp of the right pane, there is no period after "16"; on another, the date "19.10.16" is omitted, and still another variety is the omission of the red centre of the Cross on No. 59 of the right pane.

A curious variety is the date in red over a black date, on No. 55 of the left (?) pane. The explanation is that the lithographic stone for printing the black portion (i.e. the date, and the outline of the Cross) was used to get a transfer for the stone used to print the red centre of the Cross, for correct register of the two portions of the overprint. Through some error, the date on the

first stamp in the bottom row (ie., 55 of the left pane) was transferred to the second stone, and removed only after several sheets had been printed.

There was also a special post card sold on Flag Day, quite similar to that of 1915, except with changed date. These cards of course, were not a Government issue, but prepared and sold by the local Red Cross Society.

From the Blue Book Report for 1916, the following is taken:

"98. The value of postage stamps sold during 1916 was £11733. A special Red Cross issue of 250,000 one penny stamps surcharged with a Red Cross and the date in black was made on the 19th. October, in aid of war funds. Of the proceeds £500 was given to the Red Cross Society, and £250 to the Belgian Relief Fund."

October 19, 1916. Colonial Seal series of 1913 (1d.), etc. etc. overprinted at the Government Printing Office, Port of Spain, Trinidad, with Geneva Cross (red centre, black outline), below "19.10.16." in black. Plate 1.

1d. scarlet. (250,000)

a. 1d. rose.

b. No stop after "16"—No. 36, right pane.

c. Date omitted.

d. Date in red and black—No. 55, left pane.

e. Red centre of Cross omitted. No. 50, right pane.

Objections to the use of the Geneva Cross on postage stamps passing through International mails was responsible for the statement of the Colonial authorities in 1917, that "The Government does not intend to make further Red Cross issues." A circular addressed to Colonial Governments by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, advised that "without special authority under the Geneva Convention Act of 1911, the Red Cross emblem cannot be employed for imprinting stamps." And further, that "the concession under which certain cases where this imprinting had already occurred, were subsequently authorised, should not be regarded as a precedent, should proposals similar (in nature) be put forward."

POSTAGE RATES, 1917-33.

During 1917 a convention was entered into between the United States of America and Trinidad and Tobago,

whereby "the prepaid rate of postage applicable to letters mailed in Trinidad & Tobago addressed for delivery in the United States, will be the rate applicable to letters in the domestic service of Trinidad & Tobago; and to letters mailed in the United States addressed for delivery in Trinidad & Tobago, the rate applicable to letters in the domestic service of the United States." This agreement became effective January 1, 1918.

A 1d. War Tax was made effective on letters from April 2, 1917, to inland and British Empire destinations, and this was made to apply to letters to the United States, so that actually the reduction was merely 1d., i.e., from 2½d. to 2d. Likewise, the 3c. domestic letter rate in the United States (raised from 2c.) effective November 2, 1917, was made applicable to Trinidad & Tobago, on January 1, 1918. The 2c. letter rate, however, was restored July 1, 1919.

War taxes on postal matter mailed in Trinidad & Tobago were abolished from January 1, 1920, and the 1d. inland, British Empire and United States letter rate was restored, by regulations of the Governor in Executive Council of December 31, 1919.

However, during 1921, the foreign post card and letter rates were raised to 1½d. and 3d. respectively, and about the same time, those to the British Empire, and United States were made 1½d. (post cards) and 2d. (letters). Towards the middle of 1922, the inland letter rate was raised to 1½d.

In 1923 the letter rate to the British Empire, and to the United States, was reduced to 1½d., and on January 1, 1929, penny postage was restored to letters to inland, British Empire and United States destinations. Post cards to the British Empire and to United States were reduced from 1½d. to 1d., but foreign letter and post card rates remained unchanged at 3d. and 1½d. respectively.

On November 1, 1931, the letter rate from the United States to Trinidad and Tobago, and all other British West Indian Colonies, was raised to 5c. for the first ounce, and 3c., for subsequent ounces; and 3c. for post

cards; whereupon the foreign letter and post card rates of 3d. and 1½d. of Trinidad & Tobago were made to apply to the United States.

KING GEORGE V & COLONIAL SEAL 1922-28.

In their bulletin for the third quarter of 1922, the Crown Agents for the Colonies announced as in preparation for the United Colony of Trinidad and Tobago, a complete new series of postage and revenue stamps, in the combined King George V and Colonial Seal type, to replace the Colonial Seal series introduced in 1913.

Few countries have so persistently adhered to one subject for the design of its postage issues as Trinidad, one of the first of the British Caribbean Colonies to issue postage stamps. (Although postage stamps were dispatched to the island by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., Ltd., on December 21, 1848, issue was not made until April 11, 1851, in accordance with the Post Office Ordinance of April 4th. Meanwhile, on July 1, 1850, British Guiana brought out its first postage stamps). With but a few exceptions, the Colonial Seal (Britannia seated, with spear and shield, against a seascape) has been used for all postal emissions of Trinidad. The first of these exceptions was the 5s. of 1869, followed in 1883-84, by the surface printed series, ½d. to 1s., both of which bore the head of Queen Victoria; the third, and last, was the 2d. pictorial of July 31, 1898, issued to commemorate the fourth centenary of the discovery of the island by Christopher Columbus, and reproduced from a window in the Council Chamber at Port of Spain.

Although the official date of issue of the new series was October 1, 1922, the 1d. was sold at some offices as early as September 22, due to the exhaustion of the 1d. brown, Colonial Seal series. (However, the 1d. red, Colonial Seal, was still to be had in December 1922).

The stamps, horizontal rectangular, 28½x22½ mm., were typographically printed from key and duty plates, by Messrs. Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London, in sheets of 160, 2 panes of 80 stamps each, (arranged eight

horizontal by ten vertical), one above the other (instead of side by side as usual), with the keyplate No. 1 twice in the upper margin of the upper pane, and twice in the lower margin of the lower pane, between the first and second, and the seventh and eighth stamps. Each pane is surrounded by a double marginal line, the outer in the colour of the keyplate impression.

The watermark is multiple Crown and script CA for all denominations except the 4d. and 1s., which were printed on Roman CA yellow and green respectively. The perforation is comb 14.

The design comprises the Seal of the Colony at the left, and at the right, the head of King George V facing left, on a horizontally lined shield, surmounted by the Imperial Crown. The denomination, colourless on horizontally lined squares, appears in the upper right and lower left corners; "Trinidad & Tobago" on a ribbon at the upper left, and at the lower right "Postage & Revenue" on a horizontal label. All lettering is colourless. The keyplate bears only the shield containing the King's head, all else is on the duty plates.

The series comprises ten denominations, ½d. 1d. 1½d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. 1s. 5s. and £1. The 2½d. no longer necessary with the foreign letter rate raised to 3d. (1921) was dropped, and the 1½d. a new denomination, was required by increased rates on foreign post cards (1921), and inland letters (1922).

Although the lower denominations were in the Crown Agents colour scheme, the 5s. and £1 took the same colours as used for these denominations in the Colonial Seal series of 1913, i.e., violet and dull violet, and rose and green, respectively.

The 1½d. of this series is known with watermark inverted.

The Post Office revenue for 1922 was £21196, an increase of £8119 over that for 1921 (£13077), occasioned by the issue of the new series.

6d. COLOUR CHANGE, NOVEMBER, 1924.

In the Crown Agents' Bulletin for

the third quarter of 1924, announcement was made that the 6d. was being printed in red and green on script green instead of as originally in red violet and dull violet. (Green script CA watermarked paper was first used for the 10s. of the St. Kitts-Nevis Tercentenary series of January 2, 1923). The change in colours was due to confusion with the 5s. violet and dull violet. On script CA green the 6d. was issued in November, 1924. During the same year fresh supplies of ½d. 1½d. and 2d. were sent out to the Colony.

1s. SCRIPT CA GREEN, DECEMBER 1, 1925.

On December 1, 1925, the 1s. was issued on script CA green, having been announced as on order in the Crown Agents' Bulletin for the second quarter. Fresh supplies of ½d. 2d. and 3d. were sent out in the same year. During 1926, another lot of ½d. 2d. and 6d. were dispatched, and in 1927, ½d. 1d. 1½d. 2d. 3d. 1s. and 5s.

4d. SCRIPT CA YELLOW, JULY, 1928.

In July 1928, the 4d. on script CA yellow was issued, having been announced by the Crown Agents in their bulletin for the first quarter, as on order, and as dispatched in that for the second quarter. Yellow script CA was first used for the 5c. Federated Malay States issued March 1, 1922. Later in 1928, fresh printings of the ½d. 1d. 1½d. 2d. 3d. 6d. and 1s. were made. For several months at the beginning of 1929, the 2d. was not to be had at Port of Spain; the fresh printing referred to above, came to hand in March 1929, and was issued immediately.

October 1, 1922.—King George V and Colonial Seal—Postage and Revenue, engraved and typographically printed by Messrs. Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd., London; watermarked multiple Crown and Roman CA (4d. and 1s.) or script CA. Plate 1 for keyplate. Chalk surfaced for 4d. and above. Comb perforated 14.

½d. green.

1d. brown.

1½d. rose red.

a. watermark inverted.

2d. gray.

3d. blue.

4d. red and black on yellow (Roman CA) (C).

6d. red violet and dull violet. (C)

1s. black on emerald green (Roman CA) (C)

5s. violet and dull violet. (C)

£1 rose and green. (C)

November 1924.

6d. red and green on emerald green, script CA. (C).

December 1, 1925.

1s. black on emerald green, script CA. (C).

July 1928.

4d. red and black on yellow, script CA. (C).

POSTAL REPORT, 1929.

On January 1, 1929, the letter rate of postage to the British Empire, and to the United States, was reduced from 1½d. for the first ounce, to 1d. for each ounce or fraction. This caused a decrease of £504 in the Post revenue for the year ending December 31, 1929, according to the Postmaster General for Trinidad, B. B. Littlepage.

At the end of the year, there were in operation 119 post offices or postal agencies, 102 being in Trinidad and 17 in Tobago. Thirty-five district post offices transacted all classes of postal work, including Money Order and Savings Bank business; six sub-offices and nine postal agencies had postal order facilities, and the remainder, performed the usual postal delivery duties and the sale of stamps.

On 13 mail sections motor transport was available by means of which mails reached the most distant offices in the island the same day as dispatched from Port of Spain.

The s.s. Belize maintained her usual itinerary to Tobago throughout the year. Mails were also dispatched to Tobago by the Canadian National steamers and motor sloops "Lady Kelvin" and "Grenville Lass" on the occasions when the "Belize" went into dock.

Foreign mails, dispatched from Port of Spain during the year totalled 4,177 bags and 644 packages; and those received, 12,577 bags, and 371 packets.

Under arrangements with the Postmaster General of the United States of America, a regular air mail service was inaugurated between the United States by way of Miami, San Juan, St. Thomas, Antigua, St. Lucia, Trinidad, British Guiana and Para-

maribo. The first mail received at Trinidad on Sunday, September 22nd, 1929, and flown by Col. Chas. A. Lindbergh, consisted of the following:

From New York	....	4134
St. Thomas	....	676
St. Lucia	....	318
St. Kitts	....	28
Antigua	....	207-5363

Col. Lindbergh continued on the next day to British Guiana and Paramaribo, with the following mails: 426 letters to British Guiana, and 112 to Paramaribo.

When he returned to Port of Spain, two days later, he brought with him

345 letters from British Guiana, and 789 from Paramaribo.

The following mail was dispatched north on September 26th.

To Cuba	....	169
St. Thomas	....	159
Antigua	....	220
St. Kitts	....	2
St. Lucia	....	245
Porto Rico	....	478
United States	....	3055-4328

Based upon statistics taken over various periods, the following table shows the estimated number of items of mail matter (exclusive of parcels) which passed through the Department, during 1929:

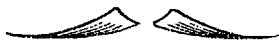
Internal.						
Letters and post cards	....	....	....	....	2,181,966	
Newspapers, book packets, samples and circulars	....				
					844,321-3,026,287	
External.						
United Kingdom.						
Letters, post cards	....	....	....	....	From 678,453	To 243,041
Newspapers, etc.	....	....	....	....	570,856	52,182
					1,249,309	295,223
External						
Other Places.						
Letters, post cards	....	....	....	....	961,167	934,538
Newspapers, etc.	....	....	....	....	253,006	237,193
					1,214,173	1,171,731

The receipts from sales of postage stamps for Postage & Revenue purposes totalled £41,811 for the year, a decrease of £971 compared with 1928. Of the total receipts, £24,658 was the estimated revenue for postal purposes. During the year 2,520 requisitions for stamps were supplied to licensed stamp vendors, who disposed of stamps to the value of £21,491. The commissions paid to the vendors amounted to £289. Stamps supplied philatelists amounted to £121,81 requisitions having been complied with. This is a decrease in

value of £149 as compared with 1928.

The total revenue collected by the Post Office Dept. amounted to £71,774—£21,253 of this was on behalf of the Customs Dept. and £279 on behalf of the Treasury Dept. The revenue accruing therefore from Post Office services amounted to £33,087, a decrease of £504, compared with 1928. This was due to the reduction in postage rates which took place January 1, 1929.

The total expenditure made by the P. O. Department was £29,324, as compared with £31,611, in 1928.



Jamaica Specimen Stamps.

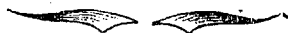
L. C. C. NICHOLSON.

I last wrote about these in our J. P. No. 6 when I added seven new ones, so I think it is time I mentioned the latest additions to my list given in J. P. No. 5 when the total was 150.

There are now nineteen more to add which brings our total up to 176.

I am still waiting to see "SPECIMEN" stamps of the new 2d, 2½d, and 6d. Pictorial.

WMK.	Description.	Stamps Known.	No.
PINE.	(Imperf.) Thin Sans-serif letters 14½x2½.	1/-	1
C.C.	DELETE Sans-serif 15x2. 1d. & 3d. and		
	INSERT Sans-serif 14½ x 2½.	½d. 1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 6d. 5/-	7
"	Manuscript. add 2/-	4d. 6d. 2/- 5/-	4
GEORGE M.C.A. }	Thin Sans-serif letters (in red) 14x2½. add 1/- (Olive-back)	4d. 1/- (green back) 1/ (olive back)	3
GEORGE Script C. A. }	Medium Serif letters (with full stop). Handstamped in pur- ple. 15x2.	6d.	1
PICTORIAL M.C.A. }	do. do. add 1d.	1d. 5/-	2
PICTORIAL Script C. A. }	do do	½d. 1½d. 2d. 2½d. 3d. 1/- 2/- 3/- 10/-	9
4th War.	DELETE the words "IN RED"		



Air Mail

HARRY E. HUBER.

DOMINICA (ROSEAU) 1930.

On February 27, 1930, a NYRBA plane, conveyed from St. John's, Antigua, to Roseau, the Administrator of Dominica, and his wife. With a half hour's notice of the coming of the plane, the Roseau postal authorities prepared a small mail for the South, most of which was registered, as follows:—

To St. Lucia	21 letters	
To Trinidad	4	"
To Br. Guiana	20	" (registered)
Other points	8	"

....

53

No special cachet was applied, only the regulation cancellation of "G.P.O. Dominica" in a single lined circle, 25 mm. with "*—FE 27—30" in the center in three lines.

The Leeward Islands at that time were dispatching air mails north and south by planes of the P.A.A. and NYRBA.

Service over the P.A.A. from San Juan to Paramaribo was inaugurated September 22, 1929, by Col. Chas. A. Lindbergh, who brought the first air mails from the north to Antigua, and took mails from St. Kitts and Antigua. The first air mail to the north from Antigua, was dispatched Sept. 26th. The air rate to the United States was 1s. 3d.—postage (1½d.) and registration (3d.) additional. This rate applied to air mail from St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat and Dominica, which was sent by ordinary means to Antigua, and there connected with the air service. Both services, i.e., P.A.A. and NYRBA, were weekly. The P. A.A. plane at the start called at St. John's, Antigua, on Sunday going south, and Thursday going north; later this was changed to Friday and Monday respectively.

Tortola in the British Virgins receives its mail, ordinary and air, through St. Thomas in the U.S. Virgins, Air mails from this Presidency

are dispatched via St. Thomas; the rate being 7½d. plus postage and registration to the United States, Antigua, and other islands in the Federal Colony, via Antigua.

The first NYRBA plane, "Port of Spain" (NC—946—M) with mails from the south arrived at St. John's, on February 25, 1930, and the first (plane Haiti, NC—943—M) with those for the south, on March 8th.

The NYRBA was later (during August, 1930) absorbed by the Pan American Airways, Inc.

TRINIDAD-GRENADA, 1930.

In the Trinidad "Guardian" of Thursday, July 17, 1930, there appeared the following Post Office Notice:

"Mails for Grenada by the NYRBA airplane will be closed at the General Post Office on Saturday, July 19, at 2 p.m. Registration closes at 1.30 p.m. Newspaper mails at 2 p.m."

The airmail, prepaid at 6d. per half ounce, was a very small one of 224 letters. No special cachet was applied, only the regulation blue on white label "By Air Mail—Par Avion", within a single lined horizontal rectangle, 35 x 13 mm.

The flight to Grenada was made on Sunday, July 20, 1930.

The "Guardian" of Tuesday, July 22nd, tells of the flight to Grenada and return:

"San Fernando, Trinidad. — Twenty Trinidadians went on an air excursion from here to Grenada to-day (Sunday). The NYRBA flying yacht 'Porto Rico' in which they travelled, left the harbour at 9.30 a.m., while a crowd of over 4,000 on shore and in boats outside waved a farewell, and good wishes. The party came back smiling at 5 p.m. . . . At Grenada they were taken ashore by launch, which later took most of them to Grand Anse for sea bathing . . . As the party came ashore Mr. Mahabir handed me a copy of the Grenada "West Indian", and gave me a thrill of being able to read here in San Fernando a newspaper published in Grenada the same morning. Grenada too had a pleasant thrill, getting to-day's Trinidad "Guardian", when the airplane alighted at St. George's."

The Grenada (St. George's) correspondent to the Port of Spain "Guardian", told of the coming of the plane to that island:

"All Grenada turned out when at 11.10 a.m. the NYRBA airplane 'Porto Rico' arrived from Trinidad bringing the first long distance party of air excursionists, 20 in number, ever carried in the British West Indies.

"Several motor boats and a host of small tow boats swarmed into the outer harbour as the airplane alighted, and escorted her as she taxied into the inner harbour, or Carenage.

"The entire shore of the inner harbour, about a half mile around, was lined with an excited crowd, as Mr. Cobb, the pilot, slowly followed a pilot launch to an anchoring place in the lagoon that adjoins the inner harbour . . .

"Shortly after 3 p.m. the 'Porto Rico' amid cheers of a huge crowd taxied out of the Carenage, and turned her nose homeward.

"The airplane brought one bag of mail from Trinidad together with a parcel of copies of the Trinidad 'Guardian', which were much appreciated, it being the first occasion on which a newspaper printed in Trinidad was read the same day in Grenada.

"It is understood that another air excursion from Trinidad will arrive here next Sunday, and arrangements are being made for flights locally."

July 20, 1930.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, to St. George's, Grenada.—224 letters.

Rate, 6d. per half ounce.

Postmarked, "Port of Spain, Trinidad", within a single lined circle, 20mm., "2 PM—JUL 19—1930" in centre in 3 lines, and at right, horizontal rectangle, 60 x 20 mm., with five bars in right portion,

and in the left, the slogan, "Buy—Trinidad—Sugar."

Backstamped, "G.P.O.—Grenada, B.W.I.", between two concentric circles, 27 and 16 mm., "*"—20 JY—30" in centre in three lines.

RETURN AIR MAIL FROM GRENADA, JULY/20, 1930.

The air mail flown from St. George's, Grenada, to Trinidad, consisted of 221 letters, prepaid at 7d. (6d. air fee, and 1d. postage). No special cachet was used; only the regulation air label "By Air Mail—Par Avion", blue on white, or white on blue.

Mail for other destinations than Trinidad was included in this air mail from Grenada, and for the most part was despatched onward from Trinidad by ordinary means.

During August 1930, the NYRBA was absorbed by the Pan American Airways, Inc., and soon after, the planes of the NYRBA Line ceased coming to Trinidad.

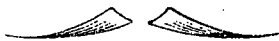
July 20, 1930.

St. George's, Grenada, to Port of Spain, Trinidad.—221 letters.

Rate—7d. per half ounce.

Postmarked—"G.P.O. Grenada, B.W.I." between two concentric circles, 27 and 16 mm., "*"—20 JY—30" in centre in three lines.

Backstamped—"Port of Spain, Trinidad, within single lined circle, 20 mm. "6 PM—JUL 20—1930" in centre in 3 lines; and slogan "Buy Trinidad Sugar" as above.



Leeward Philatelic Bonfires, 1924

HARRY E. HUBER.

On January 29, 1924, a circular was despatched by the Colonial Office in London, to the officers administering the government of all Colonies and Protectorates, ordering that:

"No new postage stamp of a particular denomination should be brought into use until all the remaining specimens of the previous issue of that denomination have been either sold, or if unduly large stocks exist, destroyed. Apart from the irregularity and inconvenience to foreign postal administrations of allowing two different stamps of the same denomination to circulate simultaneously, there is the further consideration that if comparatively poorly paid officers are permitted to retain in their possession simultaneously stamps of the same denomination and of different issues, they are subject quite unfairly to the temptation of attempting to induce members of the collecting public, who are foolish enough to do so, to pay a premium for the obsolescent issues."

This was probably intended by the Colonial Office to mean a change in design, but in some Colonies, on receipt of script water-marked supplies in the same types as before, the Roman CA watermarked varieties were destroyed.

ANTIGUA.

On April 19, 1924, there was burned at St. John's, Antigua, the remainder stock of the 1d., 1d., 3d. and 1d. War Stamp, in the Royal Arms and Presidential Seal Type of 1903; the 5s. King George V. of 1913, and Leeward Islands 2d. post cards, 1d. wrappers, and 2½d. envelopes. The King George V. and Presidential Seal series of Antigua was issued July 1, 1921.

BARBUDA.

Although the right of Barbuda to issue postage stamps was ruled against by the Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1924, the overprinted Barbuda/Leeward Islands stamps

continued in use until they exhausted. The 6d. and 1s. were the last to go (in August and October, 1925, respectively). Leeward Islands stamps of these and other denominations were subsequently requisitioned, as needed, by the Manager, who is also the Postmaster of Barbuda.

DOMINICA.

The double medallion King George V. and Presidential Seal series of Dominica was issued March 1, 1923. In November, 1924, there were burned at Roseau, 463,045 stamps (View of Roseau type of 1903, and 5s. King George of 1913), and 4893 envelopes of the Presidential series, valued at £7568.-6/1½d. None of the Federal series stamps were burned.

		£	s.	d.
1½d.	98,530	205	5	5
1d.	79,014	329	4	6
1½d.	176,836	1105	4	6
2d.	33,653	280	8	10
2½d.	6,930	72	3	9
3d.	16,484	206	1	0
6d.	5,398	134	19	0
1s.	17,946	897	6	0
2s.	10,145	1014	10	0
2/6	5,820	727	10	0
1½d. War Tax	1,200	7	10	0
3d. War Tax	959	11	19	9
5s.	10,130	2532	10	0
1d. Env'lps	1,728	8	10	0½
2½d. Env'lps	3,165	35	3	4
	467,938	£7568	6	1½

MONTSERRAT.

Shortly after the issue of King George V. and Presidential Seal series of Montserrat on October 10, 1916, the remainders of the 1903 Presidential Seal type stamps (Hope clinging to a Cross), and the 5s. King George of 1913, were destroyed. On August 13, 1924, 232,200 stamps (£3490. 5. 0.) of the Presidential series were burned along with 88,200 stamps (£4302. 3. 6) of the Federal series, all Roman CA watermarked.

(a) Presidential Series.

		£	s.	d.
½d.	18,600	38	15	0
1d.	34,800	145	0	0
1½d.	13,320	83	5	0
2d.	33,600	230	0	0
2½d.	11,880	123	15	0
3d.	14,520	181	10	0
4d.	20,160	336	0	0
5d.	18,000	375	0	0
6d.	9,240	231	0	0
1s.	12,600	630	0	0
2s.	18,960	1896	0	0
2/6d.	19,680	2460	0	0
5s.	6,840	1710	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	232,200	£8490	5	0

(b) Federal Series.

½d.	960	1	0	0
1d.	32,400	67	10	0
1d.	7,200	30	0	0
2d.	4,200	35	0	0
2½d.	6,240	69	3	6
3d.	8,760	109	10	0
4d.	None			
6d.	1,200	30	0	0
1s.	10,800	540	0	0
2s.	None			
2/6	5,520	690	0	0
5s.	10,920	2730	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	88,200	4302	3	6

ST. KITTS-NEVIS.

The authorities of St. Kitts-Nevis did not consider the script water-

mark as constituting a new issue, and Roman CA watermarked stamps of both the Presidential (double medalion type of June 15, 1920) and Federal series, continued on sale concurrently, with the script CA varieties, until exhausted.

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS.

The King George V. and Presidential Seal series of the British Virgins was issued June 15, 1922. On June 19, 1924, at Roadtown, Tortola, in the presence of a Board of Survey of four members, the remainder stock of the superseded series, King George V., in the DLR-1888, Postage & Revenue design, Roman CA watermarked, and comprising 42,569 stamps, £332. 7. 11, was consigned to the flames. The 3d. and 2/6 denominations had previously exhausted. The lot included also some ½d. and 1d. plate 10, DLR-1888 type, script watermarked stamps, issued November 18, 1921.

		£	s.	d.
½d.	13,394	27	18	1
1d.	12,781	53	5	1
2d.	6,540	54	10	0
2½d.	8,166	85	1	3
3d.	None			
6d.	1,333	33	6	6
1s.	52	2	12	0
2/6	None			
5s.	303	75	15	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	42,569	£332	7	11



The Care of a Stamp Collection in the Tropics

By D. S. M. CLARK (Jamaica).

Reprinted from "The Australian Stamp Monthly, April 5, 1935.

The care of a stamp collection in the tropics presents its own peculiar problems, which, fortunately for the hobby, do not confront the more favoured collector in temperate climes.

These may be briefly summarised as:—

- (a) Climatic conditions.
- (b) Insect pests.
- (c) Discoloration or "browning" of stamps.

I have collected stamps in Jamaica for twelve years, and the following notes, which are the result of my personal experience and observation, may help others who encounter the same difficulties.

Humidity is the chief climatic factor which has a deleterious effect on stamps. In most tropical countries it is an almost constant factor, but it is especially to be guarded against during the rainy season. Stamps and albums exposed to the air become impregnated with moisture, and mildew or mould results. Although I have never used one, I believe that a damp-proof metal case would probably afford the surest protection, provided it is absolutely damp-proof. The calico pochette which will be referred to in more detail hereunder has been the sole protection of my albums, but experience has proven that it is not always adequate. One album with mat-surfaced leaves of rather soft paper became badly mildewed, the discoloration penetrating many pages, although another with hard smooth paper kept in the same pochette was not affected in any way.

I consider it inadvisable to work in one's collection while it is raining or when there is much moisture in the air, although I do not always live up to this undoubtedly sound rule. However, I have learned from bitter experience *never* to mount unused

stamps in damp weather. The result, especially with the stamps of some countries like the Dominion of Canada, whose gum is especially susceptible to moisture, is to cause the whole stamp to stick firmly to the album page, or if the stamps happen to be kept together in an envelope they will be found in a papier-mache-like mass, from which they can never be rescued in their pristine freshness. Stamp hinges also, when exposed to moisture, usually harden into solid blocks.

Excessive heat will cause albums to curl and warp, while bright sunshine will fade both stamp and album. Hence albums should be kept where the direct rays of the sun cannot strike them or their container.

Cockroaches will attack the covers of the album or any other book, presumably for the starch in the binding, being particularly partial to red and blue covers. They will also eat the gum off stamps if the opportunity offers, and, being careless feeders, do not scruple to take portions of the paper as well. Ants also are partial to gum. Boring insects, such as "silver fish" and book worm, probably do the most damage, for their presence is not always suspected, and a book taken up after lying idle for a few weeks may be found to be infested with these creatures. There is one very simple and never failing protection from all these pests, which is to enclose the albums in a covering of ordinary *unbleached* calico. There seems to be something in this material which is anathema to insects, except perhaps wood ants and duck ants, for I cannot guarantee immunity from them, for my collection has never been exposed to their ravages. They are rarely found in houses, so should not be a source of much danger, although once duck ants get a

footing in old books or papers it is almost impossible to exterminate them without destroying what is left of the books as well. I have used a pochette of unbleached calico for the past six years, and never an insect has found its way into my albums, although in nearby cupboards and book-cases we wage a continual warfare to protect our books. It provides ample protection during dry weather, and might well be combined with the damp-proof metal case, for, when a case is left open for even a short period the odd moth or ant is almost certain to take advantage of the opportunity.

The pochette is simply an envelope the size of the album to be enclosed, but with two flaps on opposite sides, one of which is tucked in around the album and the other folded over on the outside like the flap of an ordinary envelope.

Browning, or, rusting as it is sometimes called, is probably the worst bane of the collector's life in this island. So far as I can learn it is not peculiar to this part of the world, although unknown in some countries with very hot climates. In my opinion, the term is used loosely to describe discoloration due at least to two distinct causes. One type, which makes its appearance in the form of rusty spots, is probably the result of a fungoid organism similar to mildew, and I think will be found more often in unused stamps, where the gum probably favours the growth of the micro-organism.

The other form is a gradual browning of the whole stamp, and is, I believe, a chemical change in the paper due to the action of the air, probably of moisture in the air if it is, as would appear, not known in drier climates. Some papers are more susceptible than others, soft porous paper being affected sooner than that

with a hard, smooth surface. The album referred to above, which successfully resisted mildew, is twelve years old, and shows no signs of discoloration. That the effect is due to atmospheric action is conclusively proven by opening any old album, especially of the cheaper type, and it will be found that the edges of each stamp are browned, while around each stamp there is a frame of equally discoloured paper. When the album is closed the leaves press tightly on the stamp itself, but, before they meet around the stamp there must be an infinitesimal air space the thickness of the stamp, and it is in this space that the discoloration occurs, affecting the stamp usually, although not always. Here also, depending no doubt on the quality of the paper.

I am not a research worker, so the above may be open to argument, but I feel that if someone with the necessary scientific knowledge could make a study of these conditions he should be able definitely to establish the cause, and suggest a cure or means of prevention. I have had the handling of a number of old collections, and in every case this discoloration detracted at least a half, if not more, from the value. I can only suggest as a preventative measure protection from the atmosphere, combined with the use of *paper which is known to resist this change, for I think it quite possible that the effects of the chemical change might spread from the album leaf to a stamp, which otherwise might resist it.

*Simplex Album leaves as supplied by Stanley Gibbons Ltd., are the ones referred to above, which for twelve years have resisted mildew, and show no sign of discoloration or deterioration.



Universal Postal Union "Specimens"

HARRY E. HUBER.

Postage stamps overprinted "Specimen" are intended as samples for distribution by the Bureau at Berne, Switzerland, to the subscribing members of the Universal Postal Union. At one time 722 copies of each denomination, in distinctive type, or colour, were required by the Bureau, but in recent years this has been considerably reduced, to somewhere in the neighbourhood of 550.

A specialised collection of any country should include "Specimen" overprinted stamps, but despite the smallness of the quantity that comes on the market, through favour, and the small demand for them, the prices are not low.

Some years ago I went after "Specimen" stamps of the Cayman Islands. Few dealers in the States had any; in fact, many dealers had never seen "Specimen" stamp of this group. From a New York dealer I secured a 6d. DLR-1888, King George V., and several ½d. and 1d.; the ½d. Numeral type of 1908, lithographed, was given to me by a friend. The 6d. Edward VII., Postage Revenue, came from London, but the others were obtained on the Continent. The prices were not low; in fact the 5s. King Edward VII. Postage, of 1907 (salmon and green) cost about three times face.

Before the war, it was not at all unusual for British Colonial new issues, and others, to be chronicled and illustrated in the Continental philatelic press, from "Specimen" copies, before the stamps were issued in the Colonies. These "Specimens" through some channel got into the hands of Continental dealers, and in particular, those of Germany, considerably in advance of their receipt by London stamp dealers.

When a new variety of a stamp is sent out to the Colonies, these days, the Colonial Postmaster cables the Crown Agents for the Colonies, in London (having in mind, of course, those Colonies receiving their stamp supplies through the Crown Agents),

when the new stamp will be placed on sale. (This date is usually set ten days or two weeks beyond the date of cabling). "Specimen" copies are then sent by the Crown Agents to the General Post Office, London, and by the Secretary of the G.P.O. to Berne, Switzerland. In this manner, the distribution of stamps to the Bureau of Berne, in "Specimen" state, is withheld until actual issue is made. There have been instances where stamps have been distributed with "Specimen" overprint, but which have never been actually issued, or placed on sale. A case in point is the 6d. blue gray and red, Jamaica, "Abolition of Slavery", which with "Specimen" overprint, on both Roman CA and script CA watermarked paper, was sent to Berne, and distributed from there to members of the Universal Postal Union. This stamp was never issued in Jamaica, and supplies sent there in April and June, 1921, were burned in the furnaces of the General Penitentiary, Kingston, in July and December of that year; while those retained by the Crown Agents in London, for sale to dealers, were destroyed there.

In September, 1924, the 1s. Barbados, small Colonial Seal type, appeared on script CA paper (it had previously been printed on Roman CA), and although the design was the same, and Barbados did not at that date, permit the sale of its stamps in London by the Crown Agents, it was necessary for the Colonial authorities to cable the Crown Agents, the date on which the stamp would be issued before "Specimen" copies could be dispatched to Berne.

Inquiring of friends in the Caribbean islands, I was very much surprised to learn that a strict account is kept of all "Specimen" stamps received. Even in one of the very small islands, where laxness might be expected (since "Specimen" overprinted stamps have no value in Treasury accounts), there is a book in which the stamps are pasted. Any duplicates

found in receipts, are supposed to be returned to the G.P.O., London, and when the Auditor makes his periodical visits, to check into the Post Office accounts, the "Specimen" stamps must be produced and checked against receipts.

In another small island, in the Caribbean, which I visited some years ago, I noticed in the Post Office, waiting to be mounted, many "Specimen" stamps, mostly French Colonials, in transparent envelopes as sent out from Berne.

Some years back, I bought a small lot of British Virgins "Specimen" overprinted, which included the DLR-1888, King George V. 1913 series complete ($\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5s.), the 1d. and 3d. WAR STAMP, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. DLR-1888, King George V., script CA; also the King George V., and Presidential Seal series of 1922, with the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. orange and 5s. script CA. The "Specimen" overprint on these is positioned horizontally, in red (1s. and 2/6 DLR-1888, King George V.) or black. (On the 6d. Jamaica, Abolition of Slavery, Roman CA watermarked, the overprint is vertical in the center, reading up).

The overprint on all of these British Virgins, except the 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. orange and 5s. script CA yellow, is in sans serif caps, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high and 15 mm. long; on the two exceptions, the letters are smaller and wider, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm. and 15 mm. long. The first type resembles

that used for the London WAR TAX overprint in Grenada, St. Lucia, Barbados, etc., while the second resembles that used for the TWO CENTS on 5c., 10c. and 15c. British Guiana Jubilee, issued in 1899.

On the 1d. and 3d. war stamps, of British Virgins, the WAR STAMP overprint is just above the value tablet, and the "Specimen" overprint at the top; on the other stamps of the DLR-1888 type (King George V) the "Specimen" overprint is right above the value tablet, and on those of the King George V. and Presidential Seal type, below the oval containing the King's head.

When I passed through Barbados on my return from Trinidad, on October 6, 1927, through the kindness of Mr. H. W. Collymore, former Colonial Postmaster, and others in the General Post Office at Bridgetown, I was shown the G.P.O. collection of postage stamps. In this there were two copies of the 6d. Jamaica "Abolition of Slavery, 1st August, 1838", one Roman CA and the other script CA watermarked, with "Specimen" overprint—reading up on the former, and down on the latter. These "Specimen" stamps were sent to the U.P.U., Berne, and distributed by them, before it was decided to suppress the issue, I also saw in this collection "Specimen" overprinted, 1d. pictorial, all red, St. Helena, of 1911, which also was never issued.



Courtesy Tourist Trade Development Board.
SHAW PARK HOTEL, OCHO RIOS, JAMAICA.

St. Lucia, - A New Issue - Why Not?

HARRY E. HUBER.

The very satisfying amount realised from the sale of the Tercentenary of Colonisation series of stamps, issued by Antigua on January 27, 1932, did not escape the eye of the editor of "The Voice of St. Lucia", Castries, whose editorial comments in the issue of Saturday, August 26, 1933, make most interesting reading.

After quoting from the "West India Committee Circular", in which the value of stamps sold locally (in Antigua) and in London, by the Crown Agents, is set forth, the editorial proceeds:

"Reading the foregoing set us pondering to find out the reason some other Colonies have been permitted to make special issues of postage stamps, while the privilege has been denied to St. Lucia. Is the fault, if fault it is, to be laid at the door of the Colonial Office, our Administrators and Governors, or, at our own door? Is it that we have not gone about it in the right manner, or our local rulers have failed to do the right thing or the Colonial Office has been perverse?"

"Since the accession of His Majesty King George V. the issue of stamps in St. Lucia, with the exception of minor changes in shades, has been the same. No changes have been made in the designs, while during the same period there have been many changes in the designs of the stamps of some other Colonies."

"After the war, the suggestion that the penny War Tax stamps of this Colony should be overprinted "Victory 6d." or "3d" was not countenanced by the authorities, and tens of thousands of these stamps were destroyed, while some other Colonies, Barbados for one, were allowed to issue special Victory stamps ranging from ½d. to 3s."

"Jamaica has had many new designs of stamps since 1912. They have had pictorial stamps, King's head stamps, and also Child Welfare stamps. Recently, other colonies have been offering prizes for designs for new stamps."

"In the past we have advocated in these columns, the issue of surcharged Victory stamps, Fire Relief stamps, Air Mail stamps, and Wilberforce Centenary stamps, but to no avail."

"Why cannot our local legislature move in the matter, but move in the right manner to insure success. We are in need of funds for a direct road from Castries to Soufriere. We are in need of a Craft School to be able to conserve the hundreds of young lives going to waste. We are in need of many other things. The issue of postage stamps

would cost the Colony next to nothing, and if a little care were taken in choosing the designs and the number issued was not made too large, the finances of the Colony would greatly benefit without any hardship to any individual. We commend this matter to the hands of our legislators and the authorities."

The facts as set forth, are not exaggerated, and in probably no other Colony have there been so few changes in postage stamps, during the reign of King George V (these 23 years) as in St. Lucia.

Early in 1912, an article appeared in the "Colonial Office Journal", which it was "hoped would be of assistance to those who wish to understand the use of the keyplates which Messrs. Thos. de la Rue & Co. Ltd., provide free of charge, for the use of all Colonies which wish to take advantage of them."

"It is possible for any Colony to adopt all four designs by purchasing some plates (duty) to fit each type of keyplate, instead of all plates of one design. Thus ½d. to 2½d. would be in the new design (DLR—1912), the next three values in the Nyasaland (1908) type, the next three, the old DLR—1888 type, and the highest values could be printed from the large Nyasaland (1908) type of keyplate."

For the King Edward VII series of postage and revenue stamps, St. Lucia adopted the DLR-1888, Postage and Revenue keyplate, for all values (½d. 1d. 2½d. 3d. 6d. 1s. and 5s.), and continued so in the Georgian series, for the denominations mentioned. But for some other denominations, found necessary, duty plates were made up to fit the other types of keyplates—the 2d. and 2/6d. in the DLR-1912 design, and the 4d. in the Nyasaland (1908) type.

The first values of the series to appear script watermarked, were the ½d. 1d. 2½d. 6d. and 1s. in June, 1921; at the same time the 3d. on Roman CA yellow was received; all printed from plate 10, DLR-1888 type, in sheets of

120, two panes of 60, with the plate number in the lower margin, under the 2nd. and 5th. vertical rows of the left and right panes, respectively. The marginal line is single, broken at the line of perforation, which is comb 14.

At the end of 1921, parcel and postal rates were increased; the foreign letter rate was increased to 3d., post cards to 1½d., registration fee to 3d., and the letter rate to the British Empire and to the United States, was made 2d.

That red and blue might be used for the 1½d. and 3d., a re-arrangement of colours was necessary for some of the lower denominations. The 3d. in blue was issued March 30, 1922, and the 1d. in brown, on May 6th, 1922; both from plate 10, die 2.

A new denomination, 1½d., red, for use on post cards was issued July 1, 1922, printed from the Nyasaland (1908) keyplate 1, lower 120 set, two panes of 60, with single marginal line. The plate number is in the lower margin only, under the 2nd. and 5th. stamps of the left and right panes, respectively.

The 2d. gray, DLR-1912, script watermarked, was placed on sale April 21, 1923, printed from plate 3; this plate number too is in the lower margin only, positioned as for plate 10 DLR-1888, and plate 1 Nyasaland type.

The 5s. script yellow, plate 10, was issued June 1, 1923, and the 4d. script yellow, Nyasaland plate 1 (lower set), and the 2/6d. DLR-1912, script blue, plate 3, completed the series on June 13, 1924.

POSTAGE DUE STAMP, 1931.

In 1931 St. Lucia produced locally, 1d. and 2d. postage due stamps, ungummed, unwatermarked, and perforated 12; the 1d. being printed on blue horizontally laid paper, and the 2d. on yellow wove paper. The letterpress is most simple, in four lines—"No . . . (inserted by numbering machine)—ST. LUCIA (in caps)—1d.—POSTAGE DUE (in caps). There is a variety, with "No." in a different, and wider font.

London printed due stamps, replaced

the Castries productions, during 1933, being typographically printed by Messrs. Thomas de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London, in sheets of 60 (6 horizontal by 10 vertical) surrounded by a single marginal line, watermarked multiple Crown and script CA, and perforated comb 14.

The central feature of the design, is a large numeral of value "1d." on a colourless circular medallion; at the top on a plain horizontal label is "St. Lucia" in colour, and at the bottom "Postage Due", in colourless.

Philatelists cannot complain that St. Lucia has made unnecessary postage stamp issues, but none would regret the passing of keyplate designs which have been used for so many years, and which have so little in their favour, except perhaps, that they are available to the Colonies, without cost. Just why these keyplate designs cannot be improved upon, without making it necessary for the Colonies to buy new duty plates, is something which has never been answered. The DLR-1888 keyplate design has not been changed in all of 45 years, except that the head of King Edward VII replaced that of his Royal mother and the profile of King George V replaced that of his father. The Nyasaland keyplate has been used only in two reigns, being first used for the stamps of Nyasaland in 1908, and bearing then the features of King Edward VII. The DLR-1912 keyplate was introduced with the Georgian reign.

It does seem that a new series of stamps could be produced with little demand on Treasury funds; the increased sale of one or two denominations would be sufficient to finance a new die and plates for two or three additional denominations, and so on through the series.

The combination King George and Colonial Seal type of keyplate has been used to good advantage in many of the British Caribbean islands; the local touch is given by the Colonial Seal; one keyplate only is needed for the series, with duty plates as denominations required. Stamps do not necessarily have to be recess printed to be in good appearance; one of the

most pleasing series of the Georgian reign was typographically printed, that of Barbados, in 1912; all three designs are well balanced; the one

used, in large size, for the shilling denomination, being particularly pleasing.

Among the Isles of the Caribbean, 1927

HARRY E. HUBER.

During my 1927 summer's holiday I visited ten of the islands (American, British and French), from St. Thomas to Trinidad, forming the eastern fringe of the Caribbean, and having friends in several, used my shore leave to even better advantage than the others. The Furness s.s. "Dominica" accomplished the round trip in 23 days, leaving September 22nd, and arriving back in Brooklyn on October 14th, 1927. At none of the northern islands did we spend more than a half day, but good fortune gave us 2½ days in both Barbados and Trinidad.

ST. KITTS-NEVIS.

We arrived off Basseterre, St. Kitts, early Wednesday morning, September 28th. (having called at St. Thomas and St. Croix in the American Virgins on Tuesday), and left shortly after noon for St. John's Antigua. Before motoring out into the country, I stopped at the General Post Office, for a chat with the Colonial Postmaster, Mr. George H. King, with whom I had corresponded for many years. The G.P.O. occupies the eastern wing on the ground floor of the Treasury Buildings (so-called, for it contains as well the Administrator's office, the Treasury, Customs, Health and other Government offices), at the shore end of the Treasury pier. It is through an arch in this building that town is entered.

The consignment of stamps received from London at the end of July, 1927, comprised the stamps mentioned in Crown Agents Bulletin of April-June, as being on order, and in July-September, as having been despatched; i.e., ½d. 2½d. 3d. on yellow, 6d. 2s. and 2/6, the latter for the first time on script

blue. These were printed in sheets of 60 (5 x 12), script CA watermarked sideways to the right. Sheets of the 6d. 2s. and 2/6 had but a single marginal line, with plate 1 in the lower margin under the first and fifth stamps. The first lot of 6d. script, issued Sept. 1, 1924, had a double marginal line, and was watermarked sideways to the left, the only denomination on which the watermark was so positioned. (This printing of the 6d. exhausted towards the end of 1926, and the Roman CA 6d. served until the new lot was received). The 2/6d. script blue was issued August 5, 1927, the Roman CA variety exhausting soon after.

The 3d. blue, script CA, although superseded by the 3d. on script yellow on October 20, 1926, did not exhaust until July 1927. The 6d. and 2s. Roman CA were still to be had in September 1927, although the script CA varieties had been issued Sept. 1, 1924, and July 21, 1922, respectively. The 1s. 5s. 10s. and £1 were still (at the time of my visit) of the original printing, Roman CA watermarked.

ANTIGUA.

It was raining when we got to Antigua, late Wednesday afternoon, and it continued through most of the evening. Despite this, I spent a very pleasant time ashore with friends, until a late hour, when the "Dominica" sailed.

So far as stamps were discussed, this concerned principally, the 2½d. orange, Leeward Islands Federal series, script CA, and printed from plate 10, which was issued at Plymouth, Montserrat, Sept. 22, 1923. This variety was not sent to the other Presidencies, and stamps with the

cancellations of other offices, either came originally from the Montserrat lot, or from those sold by the Crown Agents in London. Only 100 panes of 60 (6,000 stamps) were sent out to Montserrat, and these exhausted during the summer of 1926.

In the Crown Agents Bulletin of July-September, 1926, the 2½d. blue, Federal series, script CA, was announced as being in printing from plate 11, for dispatch to Montserrat. At one time Presidential Postmasters ordered individually whatever stamp supplies they needed, or desired, of the Federal series, and these were sent to them intact, upon receipt from the Crown Agents. However, all this was changed in 1926, and all Presidential Postmasters were instructed to order through the Federal Postmaster at St. John's, Antigua, who indents for the whole Colony, and on receipt, makes distribution to the Presidential Post Offices, so that all may benefit from the sale of new varieties, instead of only those enterprising enough (such as Montserrat) to keep in touch with changes in colours, watermarks, paper, etc.

When the plate 11, 2½d. blue, script CA, stamps ordered by Montserrat were received at St. John's, Antigua, they were withheld from issue until a further lot could be secured from the Crown Agents. (Montserrat burned the remainders of the 2½d. Roman CA, blue, on Aug. 18, 1924,—104 panes of 60, or 6240 stamps, valued at £69 3/6.) This second lot was printed from plate 16, and not until these were received, was distribution made to the several Presidencies, for issue March 1, 1927. The plate 11 variety was sent to Roadtown, Tortola, and there issued on Mar. 8, 1927; the other Presidencies received for the most part, plate 16 stamps.

The 3d. violet on script CA yellow, plate 16, was received at Roadtown, Tortola, May 27th. and issued there on July 1, 1927.

ST. LUCIA.

Leaving Antigua, Wednesday evening, Sept. 28th., we called at Pointe à Pitre, Guadeloupe, and Roseau, Dominica, on Thursday; and Fort de France,

Martinique, and Castries, St. Lucia, on Friday. Although the "Dominica" was at Fort de France until after 2 p.m., there was not sufficient time in which to motor over the mountains to St. Pierre, the town destroyed, with such a loss of life, in May 1902, by the eruption of Mt. Pele.

The harbour at Castries, St. Lucia, is almost landlocked, its entrance being barely a third of a mile across; it is one of the safest and prettiest in the West Indies. An advantage it enjoys over most other islands is the deep water channel to the wharves, enabling steamers to come alongside and discharge passengers and cargo without resorting to lighters. Of the ten islands at which we called, from St. Thomas to Trinidad, the steamer docked at only St. Thomas, and Castries. At St. John's, Antigua, and Port of Spain, Trinidad, the steamer anchored out three miles from shore, and tenders were required; in the other islands, the distance varied from a quarter to a half a mile.

Shortly after 11 p.m. May 14, 1927, a fire broke out in Castries, which spread with such rapidity that by 7 o'clock the next morning, practically the whole business section had been destroyed, and hundreds rendered homeless (one life only was lost). Fortunately, the breeze was away from the coal piles at the wharves. The water pressure was low, and the fire fighting apparatus obsolete, and the Town Board and Colonial authorities subsequently were severely criticised. Water storage on Morne Fortune, 800 ft. high, just back of town, would provide pressure in town to cope with the most serious outbreak of fire, it was stated. The Post Office in Prince Alfred Building (named after the late Duke of Edinburgh) and the mails, including a large one from England just landed, were destroyed.

As it was 5.30 p.m. when the s.s. "Dominica" docked at Castries, we had barely time to walk around town before darkness fell. The Post Office we found in temporary quarters down near the wharves — but closed, and those of us with letters and cards for the post, had to seek out a stamp vendor for the necessary stamps. The de-

bris in the burned section of town was cleared away, but rebuilding had not yet commenced.

Having little cargo for Castries, we left at 8.30 p.m. for Barbados. Instead of sailing south, we went around the northern end of the island, and therefore, missed seeing the Pitons (Gros. 2619 ft. high and Petit, 2461 ft.) at the south. (The 2d. commemorative of Dec. 16, 1902, wrongly gives the height of the former as 3700 ft.) The suggestion was made in the "Voice of St. Lucia," that the current 1½d. 2½d. and 4d. stamps be surcharged "Fire Relief 3d., 6d., and 1s." respectively, and the proceeds of the sale of these stamps applied to the erection of new Public Buildings. But such a proposal met with the approval of neither the Governor of the Windwards, nor the Colonial Office in London. It will be remembered that following the celebration of Peace in the summer of 1919, permission was sought to appropriately overprint the 6d. "Postage and Revenue" stamp, for the benefit of the returned men of the St. Lucia Contingent. The Colonial Office disapproved, and remittances which had been accumulated in the G.P.O. for some months, were returned to the senders, in November, 1919.*

BARBADOS.

The s.s. "Dominica" anchored off Bridgetown, Barbados, before 6 a.m. Saturday, October 1, and shortly after Mr. H. W. Collymore (formerly Colonial Postmaster), came off for me. I remained ashore until shortly before noon the following day, when the steamer sailed for Trinidad (we had another day in Barbados, October 6, on our return from the south). At the G.P.O. I met the Colonial Postmaster, Mr. H. H. Heath; Mr. L. F. Grant, P.O. Accountant, and others; and had the pleasure also of being

greeted by Mr. and Mrs. G. Whitfield Smith, whom I had met at Grand Turk in September 1920. Mr. Smith was then Commissioner of the Turks and Caicos Islands; but since has retired from the Colonial Service.

The day of our arrival at Bridgetown, the 1d. Colonial Seal, Postage & Revenue stamp, was re-issued, the 1d. Tercentenary of Colonisation having been withdrawn from sale at all Post Offices, at the close of business September 30. The stamp was not demonetised and is still valid for postage and revenue. This stamp is very attractive in appearance, and was line engraved and printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., Ltd., Engravers, New Malden, Surrey, England, which imprint appears in the lower margin, (under the fourth and fifth stamps) of sheets of 120 stamps (8 horizontal by 15 vertical) undivided: The watermark is script CA, and perforation, 12 single line.

At first the stamp was sold only to those who asked for it, but from 1st June, (when 630,000 were in stock), the 1d. Colonial Seal, was withdrawn from sale, and the Tercentenary stamp sold exclusively. At the end of June 450,000 were still on hand in the Colonial Treasury, and on August 31st, 215,000. At the beginning of September, 180,000 were taken over by the G.P.O. for the estimated needs of the month. (One million copies of this stamp were printed).

At the G.P.O. I was told that the Lamport and Holt s.s. "Bestris" (from N.Y. direct) arriving Sept. 23rd had brought only six of the twelve bags of registered mail shown on the letter bill. The missing bags were looked for by the s.s. "Haiti," or the s.s. "Dominica," which left New York the week following the departure of the s.s. "Vestris" (on Sept. 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 had been located, after which the stamps remaining (99,744) were burnt.

*Two years later, in 1929, the issue of a War Memorial stamp was suggested in the "Voice of St. Lucia;" this it was felt would be bought by many in and out of the island, and produce revenue so much needed by the Colony to overcome its financial difficulties.

On Monday morning, October 3, the s.s. "Dominica" arrived at Port of Spain, Trinidad. There a small party of us took up quarters on shore at the Queen's Park Hotel, as the ship after a few hours proceeded south to Brighton to load pitch, returning to Port of Spain Wednesday noon for northbound passengers. Thursday October 6, we were back at Barbados again, and on the following day, at St. Lucia, Martinique and Dominica, Guadeloupe, (Basseterre, this time,

not Pointe a Pitre.) Antigua and St. Kitts were ports of call on Saturday. Very early Sunday morning we took on some sisal at St. Eustatius, a Dutch island to the northwest of St. Kitts; St. Croix followed that afternoon, and St. Thomas in the evening. The days between St. Thomas and New York were uneventful, except that the sea became very rough on Wednesday, and many seats in the dining salon were vacant.

"Of Jamaica, Lady Supreme," 1s. 1920

HARRY E. HUBER.

When the 1½d. "Contingent Embarking" of Jamaica was issued on July 4, 1919, it was not intended as the forerunner of a pictorial series of Postage and Revenue stamps, but when plans were made later, for such

a series, it was included and made part of it. In the tabulation below, the denominations and subjects are given, in the order as issued, along with the quantities printed.

	Date issued.	Quantity.
1½d. Contingent Embarking.	July 4, 1919	7,975,160
10s. George V, of Jamaica Supreme Lord.	May 6, 1920	10,080
½d. Jamaica Exhibition, 1891.	Nov. 12, 1920	3,616,320
1s. Statue of Queen Victoria.	Dec. 10, 1920	104,100
2s. Rodney Memorial.	Dec. 10, 1920	21,540
3s. Statue of Sir Chas. Metcalfe.	Dec. 10, 1920	6,390
4d. Spanish Town Cathedral.	Jan. 21, 1921	116,320
2d. King's House, Spanish Town.	Feb. 18, 1921	85,840
2½d. Return of a Contingent, 1919.	Feb. 18, 1921	965,340
3d. Jamaica discovered by Columbus, 1494.	Apr. 8, 1921	979,120
5s. Isle of Wood and Water.	Apr. 15, 1921	12,240
6d. Abolition of Slavery, Aug. 1, 1838.	Not issued	362,400
1d. Arawak making Cassava.	Oct. 3, 1921	3,582,080

The ½d. and 1d. were typographicaly printed at two operations; the 1½d. and 10s. recess printed from single working plates and the other denominations recess printed from border and vignette plates.

Copies of the 1½. "Contingent Embarking" are known with the Myers' Wharf (Kingston) postmark of July 3, 1919, and the 10s. King George V, with dates of May 3rd and 5th, 1920.

Although practically all of these stamps were printed in 1920, their issue in Jamaica was withheld until the large stocks of the Nyasaland Georgian series were reduced.

The 6d. Abolition of Slavery was

never issued (although "Specimen" overprinted copies were distributed by Berne), and the 362,400 Roman CA watermarked were destroyed in the furnaces of the General Penitentiary, Kingston, on July 2, 1921.

The colour combinations selected are very peculiar, and unfortunately do not show up to advantage many of the designs. Considerable improvement might have been effected had the vignettes been printed in black, and the frames only, in colour.

Although the designs and colours of the stamps of this series were much criticised, locally and abroad, the collecting world, and many others, have

through their issue, gained considerable knowledge of the early history of Jamaica.

Writing to the "Gleaner" (Kingston) on March 4, 1921, a correspondent asked "who is responsible for the subjects selected for the new stamps? I understood . . . they were to advertise some of the beauties of Jamaica, but not one of these has as yet appeared. First, we had the departure of a War Contingent, then the Jamaica Exhibition building (a temporary structure of 30 years ago), followed by a statue of "Missis Queen," the Rodney Memorial, Spanish Town Cathedral, and now the return of one of the Contingents. (The Union Jack on the dexter side of this last, 2½d., is actually drawn upside down). It really seems a pity that with such a wealth of beauty spots to select from, the Bog Walk Gorge, the coast scenes in St. Thomas, Portland, St. Ann, etc., we should foist off on the world, buildings and monuments which while making very nice appearing stamps, do not rise above the mediocre."

The 1s. of the 1919-21 pictorial series of Jamaica was announced in the Gazette (Vol. 43, No. 50) of December 9th, 1920, for appearance on December 10th.

Stamp Office, Kingston,
6th. December, 1920.

The following is a description of a shilling adhesive stamp to be used for Postage and Revenue purposes.

This stamp will be put into circulation on Friday, 10th. December, 1920.

The design of the stamp is denoted by a Statue of Queen Victoria.

At the top of the design is printed

JAMAICA
Postage Revenue

The denomination "1s" is shown on an oval in each corner at the bottom.

Between the denominations are the words

QUEEN VICTORIA
of Jamaica Lady Supreme.

On each side of the design is a coconut palm.

The colour of the stamp is orange.

Signed, C. C. MANTON,
Deputy Stamp Commissioner.

The stamp measures 25 x 30 mm., and was recess printed from frame and vignette plates, by Messrs. Thomas de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London, in

orange, in sheets of 60 (12 horizontal by five vertical) on multiple Crown and Roman CA watermarked paper, and single line perforated 14. A double marginal line surrounds the pane, and the usual cross marks are in the four margins for aid in perforating.

The border design is lettered at the top "Jamaica," in large fancy uncoloured caps, while immediately under, in smaller and plain caps is "Postage—Revenue." At the sides in panels are coconut palms, and at the foot in the corners, is "1s." in small coloured ovals in colourless shields. Between the value ovals, in two lines of colourless, is "Queen Victoria,—of Jamaica Lady Supreme."

The vignette subject is a statue of Queen Victoria, which stands at the King Street entrance to Victoria Park in Kingston (or Parade Gardens as it was called, until re-named on February 14, 1914). The pedestal on which it stands formerly supported the statue of Sir Charles Metcalfe (shown on the 3s. pictorial of December 10, 1920) which was moved to the water front at the foot of King Street in 1898.

At the instance of a Committee appointed to report on the most suitable way to celebrate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, £800 was voted by the Legislature in 1897, for a statue to Queen Victoria in addition to £700 for local rejoicings. It was originally intended to place the statue at the front of the block of buildings then under contemplation, but as retrenchment interfered with the project, the statue was erected at the top of King Street on the base erected for the statue to Lord Metcalfe when it was removed from Spanish Town. Owing to its small size it is unfortunate that the statue was not placed somewhere indoors, or atleast on a pedestal not so high.

It is a replica of a statue placed in the hall of the Colonial Secretariat at Singapore, in connection with the Jubilee of 1887, by E. Edward Geflowski, who exhibited at the Royal Academy from 1867 to 1872.

The statue cost in all about £800. The plaster cast used for the unveiling in connection with the Jubilee re-

joicings, was later removed to King's House, Spanish Town; another copy is in the Imperial Institute, London.

Though not overthrown by the earthquake of January 1907, Queen Victoria was turned around on her pedestal so that after the shocks had passed, she was found, as serene and as dignified as ever, but gazing in a different direction.

The one and only printing of this stamp on Roman CA watermarked paper was invoiced November 8, 1920, 1735 sheets of 60, 104,100 stamps.

The stamp is known with watermark reversed, and also inverted.

INVERTED CENTRE, MARCH 1922.

In March 1922, ten copies of the stamp were found with the centre inverted, at the small country Post Office of Manchioneal, ten miles beyond Pt. Morant, in the north-eastern parish of Portland. A half sheet of 30 had been received by that office, and sold in the ordinary course of business, on stamp saving cards and probably on telegrams.

It is not surprising that the inverted position of the centre escaped attention, as the frame and vignette are in practically the same shade of orange, a rather expensive, procedure, and serving no good purpose, when contrasting colours are not used.

The watermark on this inverted centre variety, is inverted with respect to the frame, indicating that it is the frame impression that is inverted, since in printing bicoloured stamps, the vignette is usually printed first.

SCRIPT CA WATERMARK, NOV. 4, 1921.

On Roman CA watermarked paper, the 1s. had a rather short life, as supplies of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 1s., 2s., 3s., and 10s. script CA watermarked, were dispatched by the Crown Agents in the second quarter of 1921, but withheld from issue until the Roman CA stock exhausted.

Of the 1s. script CA, perforated comb 14 (it is also known single line 14), issued November 4, 1921, five printings were made between 1921 and 1927, and invoiced as follows:

		Sheets.	Stamps.
May	19, 1921	928	55,680
Sept.	23, 1923	2161	129,660
August	23, 1924	2456	147,360
August	16, 1926	2344	140,640
June	28, 1927	1519	91,140
		9408	564,480

Those sold by the Crown Agents in London, to dealers, etc., of course were additional.

The stamp is known with aniline centre; with the frame in aniline; and with both frame and vignette in aniline. It is also known with reversed watermark.

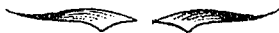
1920-21. Statue of Queen Victoria, of Jamaica Lady Supreme, Engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Thomas de la Rue & Co., Ltd., London.

a. Watermarked multiple Crown and Roman CA, single line perf. 14.

1s. Red orange and orange. (104,100)
a. Inverted centre.

b. Watermarked multiple Crown and script CA, comb 14, or single line 14.

1s. red orange and orange.
a. brown orange and orange.



Obituary

ALLEN HAIGH HOPKINSON. Died 29th September, 1934.

Like a meteor, Mr. Hopkinson had hardly appeared in the Philatelic world with his brilliant display before he was gone for ever and philately has lost one of the keenest West Indian Specialists that ever lived.

Mr. Hopkinson was the eldest son of the late Mr. Joseph Hopkinson, formerly of Clevedon House, Edgerton, Huddersfield. He was for some years a director of Messrs. Hopkinsons Ltd., Britannia Works, Birkby, and in his younger days was associated with the old Huddersfield Volunteers. During the Great War he acted as a recruiting officer in the Bournemouth area, where he then resided, and in June 1918, he was awarded the O.B.E.

He was a member of the Huddersfield Club, the Fly Fishers' Club, and the Devonshire Club, London.

He was interested in the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, the Association of Yorkshiremen in London, and the Wimbledon Conservative and Unionist Association.

He was only fifty-eight years old and leaves a widow and two daughters.

Mr. Hopkinson only took up Philately a few years ago, but he was the keenest student of the hobby that I have ever met. He decided to specialise in West Indian stamps with Jamaica in particular, and having considerable private means he very soon

began to get together a remarkable collection. He thirsted for knowledge and was very keen to know all he could about the stamps and postal history of the West Indies.

In the short space of two or three years, he had amassed a collection mounted in no less than forty-eight volumes. Twenty-five of these were allotted to Jamaica, which included six volumes of pre-stamp covers and three volumes of British stamps used in Jamaica.

A detailed description of this collection appears in "Godden's Gazette" from February 1935 onwards, as the firm of Frank Godden Ltd., purchased the whole collection outright from the Executors.

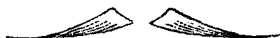
Mr. Hopkinson was elected a member of the Royal Philatelic Society, London on 2nd November 1933, and joined the Jamaica Philatelic Society as a life member about the same time.

Although he had been known to philatelists such a short time, I for one shall miss him very much, as he had considerable correspondence with me and was always sending me his little problems to solve.

His manner was so pleasant that he made friends wherever he went.

He had planned to visit Jamaica during the winter of 1934/35, but it was not to be. *Homo proponit sed Deus disponit.*

L. C. C. NICHOLSON.



Annual Meeting of the Jamaica Philatelic Society

The Annual General Meeting of the Jamaica Philatelic Society was held at the St. Luke's Church Hall, Cross Roads, on Wednesday 13th June, 1935. The Report for the two year period ended 13th April, 1935 was read, and the election of Officers and Committee for the new year resulted as follows:

President—Mrs. M. E. SPOONER.

Vice-President—Mr. D. M. SAMUEL.

Hon. Treasurer—Mr. ERIC CLARK.

Hon. Secretary—Mr. G. C. GUNTER.

COMMITTEE:

Mr. A. W. Perkins, Rev. G. T. Armstrong, Mr. P. J. Fernandez, Mr. Astley Clerk. Exchange Supt. Mr. P. J. Fernandez.

The Report and the Treasurer's Statement for the two year period ended 13th April, 1935, were presented by the Secretary as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The activity of the Society since the presentation of the last Annual Report in 1933, has not been so marked as in previous years. This has been due to several local causes, but more especially to the absence from the Island of our President and the indisposition of the Secretary. The Society has, however, continued to grow and we are now able to report a membership of 112, an increase of 3 when compared to the members on our roll in April 1933 after allowing for a loss of 10 members removed for the non-payment of subscriptions, one by death and one by resignation.

It is particularly gratifying that the number of Life Members has increased from 48 to 55. Those who are closely identified with the work of the Society are aware that the organization continues to do its best in the interest of Philately. It is only necessary to record that during the past period the Secretary has received no less than 350 communications in connection with stamp collecting all of which were acknowledged and

in most instances the subject matter dealt with to the satisfaction of the correspondents. The most recent work on behalf of our members and friends abroad, although not strictly falling within the period covered by this report, was the stamping of 223 covers with sets of the Jubilee stamps issued on the 6th May and despatching them on the day of issue.

It is distinctly heartening to realize that although the local work of the Society was not very pronounced, the period was nevertheless marked by the active interest of its members residing abroad. We were advised on many occasions that Philately, as it concerned the collection of Jamaican stamps, was active in the Mother country, the Dominions and elsewhere and the demand for the Island's stamps far exceeded the supply. Local interests were chiefly confined to the continuous circulation of Packets, the purchases from which were very satisfactory, and the procuring of new issues of the B.W.I. for members. This work was carried out in the usual prompt and efficient manner by the Exchange Superintendent, Mr. P. J. Fernandez, whose activity in this connection has been splendidly maintained.

The finances of the Society are satisfactory. The balance of cash available at the close of the year amounted to £53 11/1 in addition to £22 6/9 which had been despatched for the purpose of new issue sets.

The Society continued to be represented at the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain and the opportunity is now taken to thank the Society's representatives for their good work. Mr. L. C. C. Nicholson accepted the Society's invitation to act as its representative in England and right well has he done his work, and the Committee is indeed grateful for his continued keen interest in the Society's welfare.

It is greatly regretted that the Ja-

maica Philatelist No. 8 did not make its appearance last year. It was not possible to publish the magazine, but publication has restarted and in this connection the Society welcomes Mr. H. Cooke, who has accepted the Committee's invitation to become the Associate Editor of the *Jamaica Philatelist*.

The Committee desires to thank Mr. P. J. Fernandez for his services to the Exchange Branch and the Secretary and Treasurer for their continued work for the good of the Society.

M. E. SPOONER,
President.

G. C. GUNTER,
Secretary.

13/6/35.

JAMAICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Annual Cash Statement 14th. April 1933 to 14th. April 1934.

1933 April 14.

	£	s.	d.
To Cash in Bank	53	13	7
Cash in Hand	7	6	1½
Subscriptions	5	14	6
Entrance Fees	17	3	
Life Members	4	4	0
Packet Earnings	2	7	0
Bank Interest	1	7	6
Ja. Philatelist No. 7	5	0	0
Sundries		4	0
Donation		10	0
	£81	3	11½

1934 April 13.

	£	s.	d.
Printing and Stationery	11	13	0
Foreign Subscriptions	2	6	6
Postage	2	4	2
Bank Commissions on			
Foreign Cheques		1	9
Post Office Guide		1	6
Sale Catalogues		8	0
Entertainment Expenses	2	11	3
Donation Air Post Ex-			
hibition		1	1 0
Cash in Bank	49	10	9
Cash in Hand	11	6	0½
	£81	3	11½

E. M. CLARKE,
Hon. Treasurer.

JAMAICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

Annual Cash Statement 14th. April 1934 to 14th. April 1935.

1934 April 14.

	£	s.	d.
To Cash in Bank	49	10	9
To Cash in Hand	11	6	0½
Subscriptions	6	10	6
Entrance Fees		16	0
Life Members	2	2	0
Packet Earnings	8	5	1
New Issues	14	1	11
Jamaica Philatelist No. 7	1	0	0
Jamaica Philatelist No. 8	1	0	0
Bank Interest	1	1	1
	£95	13	4½

1935 April 13.

	£	s.	d.
By Printing & Stationery		9	9
Postage		5	9½
Foreign Subscriptions	4	11	6
Bank Commissions on			
Foreign Cheques		1	7
Sale Catalogues		5	0
New Issues	36	8	8
Cash in Bank	44	1	6
Cash in Hand	9	9	7
	£95	13	4½

E. M. CLARKE,
Hon. Treasurer.

List of Members.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
Angove, J. W.	16 West Heath Villas, Bodmin, Cornwall, Eng.	Finzi, John	King Street, King- ston, Ja.
Armstrong, Rev. G. T.	The Rectory, Penrith Rd., Cross Rds. Ja.	Fletcher, R. H.	Postmaster for Ja- maica, Kingston, Ja.
Bancroft, E. N.	Surveyor General's Office, Kingston, Ja.	Forrest, G. L.	Ailsa, Black River, Ja.
Bicknell, Mrs. L. B.	Rosebank, Retire- ment Crescent, Cross Roads, Ja.	Foster, Mrs. A.	Montego Bay, Ja.
Birch, Chas. W.	Montego Bay, Ja.	Fraser, Miss J. Ina	Montego Bay, Ja.
Bourke, Miss W.	5 Winchester Road, Half-way Tree, Ja.	Fulford, Mrs. M. E.	47b South Camp Rd., Kingston, Ja.
Bland, Escott C.	Crossbrook, Marl- borough Road, Parkstone, Dorset, England	Gauntlett, H. G.	Half Way Tree, Ja.
Brandon, G. D.	44 Orange Street, Kingston, Ja.	Hatten, Capt. J. C.	10 Duke St., King- ston. Ja.
Campbell, Miss Jean	Elstow, Victoria Cir- cus, Glasgow W.2	Heron, Mrs. E. E. W.	Spitzbergen, Walder- ston. Ja.
Clark, D. S. M.	Bank of Nova Scotia, Mandeville, Ja.	Hine, Mrs. R.	43 Lincoln Road, Cross Roads, Ja.
Clark, Eric	99 Harbour Street, Kingston, Ja.	Hudson, Miss Gwen	New Hope, Little London, Ja.
Clossey, P. J.	P.O. Box, 158, King- ston Ja.	Lawrence, Q.M.S., T. W.	Newcastle, Ja.
Condell, E. E.	Bank of Nova Scotia, Kingston, Ja.	Mais, W. A. R.	8 Lady Musgrave Road, Cross Rds.
Cole, E. E.	62 Violet Lane, Croy- don, England	Marshall, Wm.	Belmont Castle, Meigle, Perthshire, Scotland
Crutchley, Dr. F. H.	Lucea, Ja.	Melhado, Clifford	20 Church St., King- ston, Ja.
Daley, C. G.	c/o United Fruit Co., Montego Bay, Ja.	Moon, Rev. G. H. ..	Montego Bay, Ja.
Derby, H. Leslie	Montego Bay, Ja.	Mortimer, P. E. N.	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) Kingston, Ja.
DeMercado, H.	90 Hanover St., Kingston, Ja.	Palmer, Capt. Geo. (S.A.)	1d Lyndhurst Road, Cross Roads
Duffus, W. A.	Court's Office, Sav-la- Mar, Ja.	Pearce, Trevor D.	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) Sav-la-Mar
Duncan, R. J.	P.O. Box 340 Arm- strong, B.C. Canada	Perkins, A. W.	Jam. Govt. Railway, Kingston, Ja.
Dunn, E. G.	Nathan & Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ja.	Powell, Rev. H. A. U.	Lacovia, Ja.
		Quinn, H. A.	Pub. Works Dept., Montego Bay.

LIST OF MEMBERS—(Continued).

NAME.	ADDRESS.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
Rowe, E. S. B.	32 Church Street, Kingston	Simms, Major A. A.	Half-way Tree, P.O.
Simpson, Dr. Wm. ..	The Ivies, 3 Adelaide Rd., Andover Hants, England	Whiting, W. Y.	Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.) Kingston

LIFE MEMBERS.

Allen, Thos.	Craigard, 5 Blake Hall Rd., Wanstead, London E. 11	Fojo, Eugenio	Asua, Biscay, Spain
Baker, Mrs. Joshua	Port Antonio, Ja.	French, Edgar	603 South, 14th St., Newcastle, Indiana, U.S.A.
Bartlett, Rev. S. H.	P.O. Box 69, Lan- caster, Ohio, U.S.A.	Gilbert-Lodge, L. J.	c/o The Royal Phila- telic Society, 41 Devonshire Place, London W.I.
Bellman, Capt. J. F.	R.A.P.C. England	Gobault, Geo. A.	Eureka, Cross Roads, Ja.
Berry, D. A.	19 Corporation St., Manchester, Eng- land	Gunter, G. C.	Ja. Govt. Railway, Kingston, Ja.
Braun, Richard		Hall, C. Lyon	Spring Garden, Buff Bay, Ja.
Bricker, I. C.	Elora, Ontario, Can- ada	Harmer, H. R.	131-134 New Bond St., London, W.I.
Brigham, C. Pliny	75 E 55th Street, New York	Hurt, E. F.	Dalkeith Road, Har- penden, England
Bruce, Dr. H. Bar- nett	Collary Beach, Syd- ney N.S.W. Austr- alia	Jackson, Norman S.	Cornwall College, Montego Bay, Ja.
Carman, B. E.	Reading, Ja.	Jensen, Mrs. C. H.	Eltham Park, Lady Musgrave Rd., Halfway Tree, Ja.
Cargill, J. H.	Kingston, Ja.	Kunz, John G.	Miranda, Oriente Cuba
Clark, Dr.		Linden, G. H.	11 Cairn Ave., Ealing, London, W.5.
Hubert Lyman	Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.	Lewis, Mrs. A. M. ..	Brumalia, Mande- ville, Jamaica
Clerk, Astley G.	Kingston, Ja.	Melhado, Vernon K.	Green Pond Farm, Bethlehem, Penna., U.S.A.
Coles, Miss Julia W.	Colescroft, Glen Cove, Long Island, N.Y., U.S.A.	Morris, G. W.	Devon Street, Simmons Town, South Africa
Collett, G. W.	84 Jermyn Street, London, S.W., 1 England	Murray, Mrs. Alexr.	San Jose, Costa Rica
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