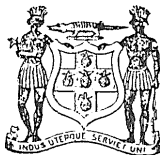


The Jamaica Philatelist



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE Jamaica Philatelic Society

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

EDITOR: MR. ASTLEY CLERK
ASSOCIATE EDITOR: MR. H. COOKE

VOLUME II.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, JUNE 1937.

No. 11

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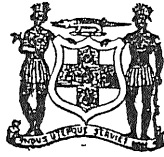
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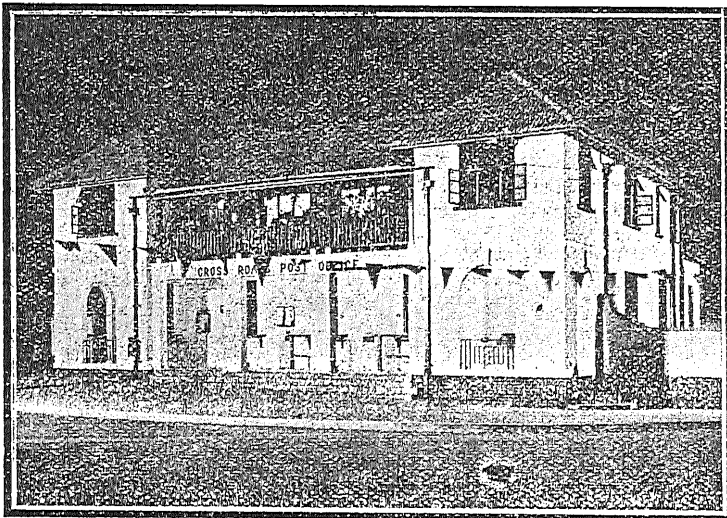


The Jamaica Philatelist.

VOLUME II.

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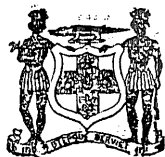
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The Jamaica Philatelist.

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

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

Associate Editor: MR. H. COOKE, Kingston, Jamaica.

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

VOLUME II.

JUNE, 1937.

No. 11.

Editorial Perfs

Our last edition mourned the death of His late Majesty, King George V, and welcomed Accession of His son and Heir, Edward VIII. Abdication of the Throne by him, has been the subject of such extensive comment elsewhere, that further comment by us is neither desirable nor necessary. Our hobby continues to be served, to bear its record of history, in that it has marked that shortened and troubled reign with distinctive stamps issued for Great Britain, with the same types overprinted appropriately for use at the British Agencies in Morocco.

* * * *

George VI. Loyally we welcome Accession to the Throne by His Majesty, and experience relief that His Coronation and that of His Queen Consort, have been celebrated in happy circumstances. The unity of the Empire again has been demonstrated with felicity. Long may They reign, ever retaining the respectful esteem of all the peoples of the Empire, to receive that

truly, sincerely affectionate regard and loyalty freely given, and so richly deserved, to His Late Majesty and His Queen, Mary, the Queen Mother. God Save Their Majesties.

* * * *

The Coronation. So much has been heard by means of the radio; so much has been written, printed and read; and by some so much has been seen; all relative to this subject, that little if anything need be attempted here in addition, but our intense sense of loyalty forbids silence, insists that the awkwardness of omission be avoided. Of the Royal Procession to the Abbey, the Coronation itself, the triumphal return to the Palace of Their Majesties, the King and Queen, we will not attempt to write; those incidents have been presented amply and far more capably than we can, and our thoughts turn rather more at the moment to the more sober phases of the aftermath, present and future. The King has been exalted to High Estate, above all

of us of the commonalty, and in that also he has been consecrated, dedicated to life time of service in the interests of that commonalty, which by its common consent has declared Him to be "the chosen" of the people. That service does not demand of him superlative excellence of talent, exceptional qualities of intellect, to be a superman in the generally accepted sense of that word, but in other respects it exacts much more. It expects and hopes of Him the traits of His distinguished and beloved Father, those qualities which He, Himself described as those of an "ordinary sort of fellow", and very largely they were unremitting self-sacrifice, fortitude, steadiness, reliability and understanding of his fellow man. The Crown which the King wears, is the symbol of the political life and unity of the Empire, but in Him who wears it, with Her Majesty the Queen and their life, is centered the whole life, all the life of the Empire, that of its myriads of subjects who derive from that centre, tremendous influence for good or ill. We need thank the Supreme Being, the giver of all good that the portent of Their Majesties reign is calm, peace and good, there is reason to be assured that their example may be, should be followed by any and all of us in the service of our fellows, but none of us will be as hardly pressed in that service as They will be. Of necessity the roles we may have, will be cast in much more humble lines, but no one of us will be required to sustain them for as long and as continuously as They. Consider that and give them of your loyalty untrained, unrestricted, enthusiastic and bountiful.

* * * *

Coronation Stamps, Jamaica, like those which helped to celebrate the

Jubilee of King George V, are in unified design for the issues of the Colonial Empire, differing in some instances in the denominations employed and the colour scheme. Our local members will have secured copies of the issue, and probably of those for other Colonies as well. They will know that the Jamaican issue is of the 1d. printed in rose red, 1½d. in grey black, and 2½d. in bright blue. For purpose of record the details are:—

Printed in recess from line engraved plates on white wove paper, watermarked with the current design of Crown and script CA multiple upright, perforated by comb machine 14. The design shows a lined, cross hatched background. At right there is a portrait of His Majesty, King George VI, three quarters face, of the uncrowned Head and bust, in conventional dress, wearing what may be the Collar of the Garter. At left is similar head and bust of her Majesty the Queen. Centrally dividing the portraits are the Dove and Royal Sceptres crossed, supporting in the upper angle St. Edward's Crown on either side of which, divided as written, is the date "12th May, 1937" in white on colour. The Orb is set in the lower angle, and foliate ornaments balance the right and left angles. At the extreme right is a lined panel showing the Jewelled Sword of State, and at extreme left a similar panel bears the Queen's Sceptre. The lower corners right and left, are occupied by tablets irregular in shape, on each of which is shown the denomination, and between them is a panel of white, on which the word "Jamaica" flanked on each side by three lines, appears in colour. The set is of 60 subjects, viz., 10 vertically by 6 horizontal: the margins are innocent of any but register marks, which appear

in conventional positions.

The 1d. differs in several respects, and needs a story all by itself. The detail we have observed, provides what we have accepted as positive evidence, that there are two plates numbered "1A" and "1B", each of 120 set in vertical panes of 60 each, set 10 vertical by 6 horizontal. The two panes are divided by a wide gutter on which the plate number is placed below the 2nd stamp, last row of the upper pane, above the 2nd stamp first row of the lower. The printed sheets are divided into the two panes by cutting through the margin made by the gutter, and in some instances the plate number appears on the bottom margin of the upper pane, in others on the upper margin of the lower. In each such case the other pane, the component of the sheet, is without plate number. Salvage of some discarded packing material, brought to our attention a label relative to this 1d. stamp, stating that the set is 120, and another similarly relative, stated 60 as the set. It is quite clear that plates "1A" and "1B" are of 120 set, but we have no evidence of yet another plate in 60 set. Some minor defects have been reported, some folk call them varieties, viz., a "tear drop" and things of that kind, quite unworthy of serious mention.

Members and readers generally will oblige us greatly, by advising any detail observed by them, not covered in the foregoing remarks. In doing so please be complete and precise; state what the difference is, on which margin or subject it appears, the denomination, and any other relevant observation.

The stamps are scheduled for sale until 31st December next, after when they will be withdrawn. In the mean-

while, we may or may not be provided with others bearing the likeness of His reigning Majesty, to displace those still in use and/or suspended by the Coronation issue, which show the Head of King George V.

On Wednesday, 12th May, the date on which the stamps were issued, the main Post Office at Kingston, is reported to have sold £1300. 0. 0. in face value of these stamps, representing upward of 60,000 sets, and to have dealt with more registered mail on which they were used, than is handled in any one month. The District Post Offices are estimated to have sold more than half as much again, so that approximately 100,000 sets were disposed of then.

* * * *

New Stamps. To Canada belongs the honour to have prepared and issued 1st April, 1937, the first stamps of the new reign portraying His Majesty, King George VI, viz., 1c., 2c., 3c. In general the design is strongly reminiscent of that used for the 1935-36 issue of stamps, showing the head of King George V. It differs much in one important particular, showing His present Majesty in mufti. For that reason it is unconventional, but we do not think is any worse for that. The emblem of the Crown is retained, presenting and reminding its significance, and the King is represented as you or I might be in a simple photograph; the King yet a man "even as you and I".

* * * *

Great Britain followed on 10th May with the first of a new series, viz., ½d. green, 1d. red, 2½d. blue, all in similar design, and a single Coronation issue, 1½d. denomination in "plum brown". Each is printed monochrome by photogravure, on white paper watermarked

with the new Royal Cypher "GviR" and Crown.

Collectors of Empire stamps should heave a sigh of relief and be very grateful indeed, that stamps for the Colonies are not entrusted to the British Post Office to produce. That institution was responsible for the artistic wonders, but philatelic obscenities, that were issued in the early days of the reign of King George V. It produced the almost crudities of Edward VIII, when we were told that they were a "tryon" or tryout, of a new process of printing, although it is our impression that similar process had been used to produce the last Georgians (V), and now we have these other Georgians (VI) with us. Do you like them, what do you think of them? They are from designs by eminent artists, Mr. Edmund Dulac and Mr. Eric Gill, which were considered and we presume approved, by the Royal Fine Arts Commission, so they ought to be good, but are they? That Commission knows all there may be to know about art, no doubt, but it knows precious little about stamps, and has taken no sort of trouble to learn, if these are the kinds of things it approves, and the artist designers seem to be about as well acquainted with their subject. One does not usually go to a house decorator for a portrait, when painters of that subject are available, why then go to artists who know nothing of the subject, to design and approve designs for stamps, when makers of stamps with long years of experience are available? Consider these stamps in detail; look through the catalogue of foreign stamps, especially European issues, and note how the design of the borders has been adapted, re-adapted and adapted again and again throughout those issues, note particularly

Denmark, 1924, Gibbons types 33 and 34. Is that design of such marvellous excellence that England need copy it? Treatment of the Head suggests Serbia, 1869, Gibbons type 3, but why in these modern British Stamps has His Majesty's neck been so exaggerated in length? were it a woman portrayed, we would need try to describe it in elegant language as "swan-like". The lot gives the impression of crude cheapness, as quite unworthy, things that never should have been, expose the Post Office Department to sorry exhibition of poverty in idea, incompetence to execute and accomplish.

* * * *

Australia, issued also on 10th May, two stamps, 1d. showing Her Majesty, the Queen, and 2d. showing the King. Not Coronation issues, they are the first of a new series following on the change of Sovereign.

* * * *

"Daily Gleaner". With the edition 2nd December, 1936, began the weekly feature of a philatelic column, which appears since to have been transferred to the "Magazine" section issued each Saturday. To us stamp collectors it should be very welcome, and will be just so soon as the columnist is able to provide, something of greater interest than a rescription of Gibbons catalogue lists, which even at that are not accurate. The column is not a novel feature, as some years ago the Manager of the Gleaner Company, at the request of this Society, was good enough to make the same space available for similar purposes once per week. It was so used for some considerable time, then fell into disuse and the facility lapsed. The Society lost much then, and while we do not attempt to fix blame therefor, we can recall more than one invitation made to members

—through that column, which we understand were treated without exception, with indifference similar to that experienced by us, of which we have complained in these columns, and largely to that indifference must be ascribed, lapse of the "Gleaner" facility. Members should understand that those who work for them, as the Editor of that column did, find and need no greater stimulus for the effort they make, than expressed or displayed interest in their work, by those for whom it is done. We try once more to test your interest in this Journal, by the invitation given below.

* * * *

Your desire. Either in this or in past editions, there should have been one or more features that appealed to you. If there were none, you should be able to suggest something that will be of interest. Send the Editor a card or letter, tell him what interested you, suggest to him something that will. Would you like a column for questions and answers, another of notes relative to new Empire issues, or something else?, tell us about it and we will try to meet your requirements. A deal of hard work is expended free of all charge for you, to prepare this Journal for publication, and we would like to know to what extent it serves its purpose, in the interest it may have for you. A question that should be quite easily answered: would you care to have it, or be without it?

* * * *

War Stamps. Recently a dealer of repute doing considerable business in England, sent to us for opinion, two copies of Gibbons 72aa, i.e., the 1916 two line overprint inverted on the 3d. lemon. Our local adviser on the subject of our War Stamps, stated the

opinion that the overprint is genuine. They are the only copies we have seen of that variety. Similarly we were shown and advised as genuine, a strip of five, Nos. 2-6 from the first row of the right hand pane, of the 3d. on yellow, showing the 1917 overprint reading up vertically and double, the last member of the strip without overprint. Can any of our members or readers tell us anything about these stamps, do you know or have you known of any other copies, viz., Gibbons 72aa and what should appear in the catalogue as 75e? There must have been at least 120 of each, as that is the number of stamps per sheet of all 3d. stamps overprinted for local use, and payment of the local, special taxes or duties imposed during the War period, yet only two and five respectively have been seen here.

* * * *

1d. Georgian, 1929. The current 1d. stamp is in the fashion, quite up to date and should be in the news. Some time during 1936, late summer or early autumn, we were shown a pair the subjects of which were joined, by extension of the lowest horizontal line of the frame one to the other. Recently the item came from another source in large blocks, that enabled location on the sheet as Nos. 3 and 4 second row first pane, and establishment of the fact that the printing is from plate 2. The lapse of time between both observations, during which there is reason to believe that stamps from plate 2 only were sold, suggested that the variety was not constant, then it appeared to be, as several sheets examined at different points of sale, all showed it, but since then it has disappeared, and sheets recently on sale do not show it. We refer to fashionable distinction for the reason that,

some of the stamps of other countries; those of Great Britain, Edwards (VIII) overprinted for Morocco for instance; have been reported as somewhat similarly distinguished. The Jamaica item should be regarded as a very minor variety, and if classified at all will be classified as such, unless some dealer acquires stocks, develops demand by boosting it, when of course it will become a major item of great importance. Sold at 5/- it pays for half a sheet; at 10/- it pays for a whole sheet, and 'er "we mean ter say", look up Gibbons Trinidad and Tobago No. 174c for instance. Surely "Philately (had) gone mad", when that item was listed and priced at 10/-; sanity does not seem to have returned, as it is retained in that list of that "Great Catalogue".

* * * *

Stamp Clubs. Our members will be well advised to hesitate, and get all the information they can possibly obtain (we will gladly help if and when our aid is sought) before joining philatelic clubs and societies abroad. There are many which are entirely worthy, perfectly upright in all their dealings with all their members, both those resident in the country where the club or society is operated, and those who may live out of it, but there are others which are indifferent to the claims of non-resident members, and yet others which are definitely dishonest.

* * * *

The Rosemount Stamp Exchange, operated from 4991 — 5th Avenue, Rosemount, Montreal, Canada, (the last address of which we have had information) is one which we believe canvasses members in this island. It is not a club or society that we can recommend.

* * * *

The Stamp Collector's Exchange Club, operated by its President, Mr. N. C. Carmichael, Seaforth, Ontario, Canada, has been brought to our attention, in connection with an unpleasant incident, which although taken up with the President, has not obtained for the aggrieved party, the redress to which he is entitled, is in the power of the President to make, and which in fact he did promise to make.

* * * *

Grievances. Members who have had experience of improper treatment, such as suggested by the preceding paragraphs, should not hesitate to advise us. In every instance we shall try to obtain redress for them, and/or publish the information for the warning and benefit of all.

* * * *

3d. Columbus. During October, 1936, our attention was directed to presence of the plate number "2" in angular type, beneath the second stamp of the last row, on that margin of the sheet. Will any member or reader able to affirm earlier observation, be so good as to advise us. The plate numbers 1 and 2 in Roman type are known on the left margin, above the register mark there, but angular type and this second position, are novel to us.

* * * *

Coinage. It has been reported that the Windward Islands group, viz., Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent will change to decimal currency as Trinidad has done, the £ having fixed exchange of \$4.80, $\$1.00 = 4-2, 1/- = 24c, 1c. = \frac{1}{2}d.$ We have been and are ardent advocates of the decimal system, to us vulgar-fractions always have been rather more than merely vulgar, they have given rise to more head aches,

trials and tribulations than we care to think about, and we trust that Jamaica will promptly follow suit, though if the celerity of action relative to issue of the promised new pictorials, is any sort of guide, that hope is a delusion, still born. If the change in the Windwards does come about, be on the alert to snap up some items, that probably will prove to be very good things.

* * * *

"Jamaica". Possessors of that handbook published by Gibbons in 1928, should note on page 151 as useful addendum to Chapter XVI "The Fiscal and Telegraph Stamps used for Postage", the following extract from page 205, "Handbook of Jamaica", edition of 1882:—

"The 18. Vic. Chap. 27, provided for the introduction of adhesive stamps, they were first brought into use in the year 1855, when stamps of the denominations of 3d. and 1½d., were imported from England. At first the use was restricted in amount to 1/-. In 1856 this restriction was removed and their use allowed indefinitely; stamps of the denominations of 10/-, 5/-, and 1/- being introduced to meet this arrangement. In consequence, however, of the tardiness with which they were affixed and the want of proper cancellation in many instances, which enabled them to be used again, the above restriction was reimposed, and all documents, the duty on which exceeded 1/-, were required to bear an impressed stamp. After a somewhat more liberal use of them under the Stamp Act of 1862, they were finally rendered legal by Law 33 of 1868 (the present Stamp Law) only on receipts and Customs Warrants."

The foregoing appears to refer to Fiscals only, as in no other group or issue, made prior to 1916, were there denominations of 1½d. and 10/-. while it is known that fiscals of those denominations were issued with the other denominations stated above. It is strange that there is no reference to the 1d. fiscal, believed to have been issued in 1860, because of its "Pine" watermark, the device used for the regular series of Postage Stamps issued in that year. At the time the matter for the "Handbook of Jamaica" was compiled in 1882, Law 18 of 1887, that again legalised all fiscals for all purposes of duty, including postage, had yet to be enacted and passed by the Legislature.

* * * *

WARNING. Our local members, at Kingston especially, may be approached by a young man of reasonably decent address, with offers to sell them stamps, or to sell stamps for them. Several have lost stamps entrusted to him, they have received neither money nor return of the stamps. Have nothing to do with him, and those whom he has defrauded are invited to communicate with the Editor.

* * * *

Faked and forged stamps. Philatelic journals have been warning their readers against those abominations, which seem to be much more plentiful than they have been, are found even in cheap packets; the perpetrators of that fraud being guilty in fact of robbing the cradle. Trinidad is mentioned as a source of supply, for forged and faked varieties of their "War Tax" issues, specially prepared and foisted on visitors. Recently we had offered to us from there, forged varieties of their "Official" overprint, and some little time ago forged varieties of our

War Stamps, were sent from there to a collector here, offered for sale or exchange. 'Ware Trinidad, your correspondent there may be perfectly honest and act in good faith, but may himself have been taken in with spurious items, which in turn he offers to you.

* * * *

Jubilee Stamps. In most instances the 1937 catalogues, by their low prices disappoint many, but those of our readers who obtained while yet in use, a complete collection of the sets issued by all the Colonies and Dominions, for the then quoted price of £4-£5, have good reason to congratulate themselves, as such collections now have market value of four to five times the original price.

* * * *

Double flag pole variety. Excitement because of that "minor variety", (a la Gibbons) appears to have simmered down. The 1937 Gibbons does not list, merely notes the variety, and

of course those collectors who are slaves of that catalogue, are not now keen to have it, the usual cry "it is not in Gibbons" suffices, they can't be wrong, surely not with that slogan as their guide, even though it is known that items before this, that have been merely noted, subsequently have found their way at high prices in the regular lists. Demand is not quite dead, and occasionally a dealer's ad. offers one or other of the varieties. We have a hunch that it will appear duly listed and priced by Gibbons, just so soon as those dealers acquire quantity that may be regarded as stock.

* * * *

Jamaica Jubilees. With some difficulty we obtained and published in the last edition, figures of quantities printed and distributed. Since then we have been favoured with official data, that causes correction of our previous record. The precise detail is:

	1d.	1½d.	6d.	1/-
First Printing to island	9,101,940	550,020	125,820	137,940
Second Printing to island the 1d. in booklets of 24	268,800	83,880	63,540	—
Retained by the Crown Agents for sale, London	24,000	21,000	11,400	10,200
"Specimen" copies, UPU	421	421	421	421
Total printed	9,395,861	655,321	201,181	148,561
Withdrawn and officially report- ed as destroyed	3,503,895	89,737	8,664	15,989
Quantity available	5,891,266	565,584	192,517	132,572
Deduct "Specimen" copies	421	421	421	421
Nett Sales	5,890,845	565,163	192,096	132,151

There was little knowledge of existence of the booklets, few were sold, and of 11,200 supplied we know of 5,000 destroyed by one of the Government Departments, but failed to obtain figures from the other. There is demand and market for these booklets now.

* * * *

"*First Day*" dated cover; the term used to designate an envelope with legible postmark, showing date consonant with that of the issue of the postage stamp or stamps it bears, that franked transmission through the post. The current craze for such covers, appears to have originated in the United States of America, with special application to the torrent coming from there, of commemorative stamps with which the philatelic world has been inflicted in recent years. The scandal of the "Farley Follies" does not appear to have checked, but rather has stimulated the flood, and thereby is being developed a factor, that sooner or later, very probably will be as disastrous to their philately and stamp collecting, as actual floods from swollen rivers, recently have been over immense areas of their territory.

The craze has spread to this Empire; there is ample evidence and existing proof of exploitation of the idea, in relation to the stamps commemorative of the Jubilee of His late Majesty, King George V., and expected coronation issues connoting the Coronation of His Majesty, King George VI, promise to be similarly exploited to much greater extent. Started by a few dealers to stimulate sales, most others have joined, as the Americans say, "to get theirs". Collectors of stamps apparently are being stampeded into what really and actually is (another Americanism) "a racket", potential of

most unhealthy result for all concerned, except the dealers. Any phase of stamp collecting that is overdone, overworked and exploited in the deprecatory sense; like most other matters similarly abused; is certain to have reaction, when someone is left "holding the bag". Take care and be sure that that someone will not be you. Definitely it will not be the dealers, *they do not propose to stock the items*, they are not taking any chance, and will procure the covers for you, *only against cash payment or deposit*; why? Obviously and rightly because *they have no faith in them*.

Shall we consider the matter awhile, ask ourselves what is the philatelic worth of these covers, does that influence their market value? Dated covers are of philatelic worth, only when they exhibit capability to settle some moot question, clear up some doubtful point. Are there existing or likely to exist any doubtful points, relative to the Jubilee or Coronation issues? We know and can think of none. If there is not and not likely to be any such philatelic dispute, these covers have not and are not likely to have any special philatelic value, not more than similar covers of any other date, any of which it seems probable will be less common, more rare than these eagerly sought "First Day" items, the only real distinction being an official cachet, which in some few instances, very improbably may be applied.

At present they have tremendous vogue, many thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands, are being or have been specially prepared and obtained with coronation stamps, to what purpose? The collector-specialists who may desire them, exist in infinitesimal proportion to the vast number of col-

lectors who do not, and we may be assured that few, if any, of that small number has been asleep. Each will have had and used, as you may have done, similar opportunity to acquire such of them as he may need, for the reasonable, legitimate, non-speculative purpose of his specialised record. Bear in mind too, that few post offices apply receiving date stamps to the backs of letters transmitted to them, except those in the registered mail, and the specialist usually demands that very evidence, of actual transmission through the post, as proof that the postage stamps on the cover, were not cancelled by favour at the office of origin, with specially arranged date cancelling stamp. In any event, the value of any such cover to him, depends on keenness of his desire, urgency of his need, *available supply*. There is evidence of supply in superabundance, as there is of very limited demand, from which the market value may be estimated reasonably, even in the dim and distant future, as certain to be small.

With little improbability, assume a collector who has added all that could be obtained to his store; there comes a time when he desires or needs to sell; are those covers on which he has expended money, time and care, likely appreciably to add to the realisable value of his collection? It seems clear enough that the answer definitely is NO, and if that be so, why the eagerness to obtain them? With few exceptions and little doubt, those products of the present hectic mania, appear to have a future only in the basin of water, to remove such of the stamps as may be worthwhile, for disposal as ordinary used specimens.*

* * * *

Chain Letters. It is rather more than probable, that some of our members have been pestered with those things, probably not for money, but certainly for stamps. The letters embody in disguise the age old appeal to cupidity, the apparent opportunity to get something for nothing or but very little. The unwary and avaricious grasp the opportunity, and wail when they are bitten, too late usually for any good to be got out of it. No thought is given to the fact, that the form of appeal lends itself to extensive fraud, and each who may accept it, accepts the position of a proximate victim. It may be argued confidently by some, that they have engaged and developed the chain to their profit, that has been their actual experience; but that also frequently is the experience of the novice, who, for instance, engages in games of cards with unknown players. He may be extraordinarily fortunate enough, to be in touch with men of probity, but the chances are rather more that his newly found friends, are card sharpers who allow him temporarily to win, then apply their skilful, dishonest methods and fleece him. Many prosecutions and convictions for fraud, in connection with this chain letter ramp, have been recorded both in the United States and England; the progenitors now cover a much wider field, in which the risk of prosecution is considerably less. We suggest that you consign any that may come to hand, promptly to the waste paper basket.

* * * *

Aden. Collectors of British Coloni-

in very good company. Both Gibbons "Monthly Journal" and "The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain", have published articles similar in thought and reason.

NOTE. Since writing the foregoing, we have been gratified to observe that we are

als need to begin a new page in their albums for this Colony, which although the latest and newest, jumps at once to first place in alphabetical order, displacing Antigua from that long held and ancient position. Its advent in the list of colonies, brings opportunity to such collectors, to begin at the start with reasonable hope to have and maintain that particular collection in complete state. The denominations reported for issue on 1st April, 1937, are:

Annas ½, ¾, 1, 2, 2½, 3, 3½, 8.

Rupees 1, 2, 5, 10.

together about 27/- in face value. Long administered as part of the Indian Empire by that Government, collectors of stamps probably need to thank Italy for its transfer to direct control by England, and for the benefit or trouble its stamps will create for them.

* * * *

Catalogue Lists. We have read with interest and strong approval; something we believe we share with most others who have read; a paper prepared by Mr. J. R. W. Purves, FRPS, L., on the postage stamps of Fiji, reproduced in the "London Philatelist", October 1, 1936, in which criticism of some of the lists in the Gibbons Catalogue, states that they have the effect of "choking the normal general collector", "and the would be specialist" of the interest they might or would have in the issues of those countries. If any of our readers has attempted to collect—as listed by Gibbons, for instance, the early and intermediate issues of New Zealand, they will readily grasp what Mr. Purves means, though he refers specifically to the issues of Fiji, Victoria, New South Wales, Orange River, Transvaal; we add New Zealand, as we believe

those stamps to be rather more within our local ken. Collecting the stamps of any of those countries, trying to learn and know something about them, to acquire the material to do so, is a whole time, life time job that usually develops into a nightmare, destroying interest by its monotony and incredibility of achievement. There is the endless search for varieties, alleged or actual, that are identified or are identifiable only with the greatest difficulty, some of which seem to require of the effort, very real powers of imagination.

* * * *

More Vargaries. In their Journal for January, 1936, Gibbons offered for sale, a block of six British Guiana, their No. 104, described as "Upper three stamps watermarked." The presence of watermark creates the variety, as the normal stamp is without, but the watermarked variety, is not listed in their catalogue, "it is not in Gibbons" but Gibbons offers it for sale. How about it Mr. Catalogue Slave? We know of more than one of the denominations, issue of 1900, Turks and Caicos Islands, that exist without watermark; the normal stamp has; which we have seen offered by Gibbons, but not listed in their catalogue.

* * * *

"*Philately gone mad,*" is the title to a very worthy article, by its Editor in Gibbons "Stamp Monthly", January, 1937. It caused us seriously to think, and that meditation may be epitomised thus:—

"Oh, wad some Power the giftie gie us,
To see oursels as ithers see us."

(the quoted words may not be precisely as the poet wrote them, but they express the idea), 'Physician heal thyself', "remove the beam from thine own eye", and most earnestly do we

beg the Editor, to apply the generally excellent moral of his remarks, to that "valuable work of reference", his "Great Catalogue".

* * * *

A Royal Proclamation. Samoa, German territory that was, provided some of the rare philatelic varieties created by the War 1914-1918, even registration labels were pressed into use, and the authority that brought them into service, was the sovereignty of Empire declared by proclamation at Rabaul, 12th September, 1914, by the representative of His Majesty, the King, in the following words, while standing beside a mast at the peak of which floated the Union Jack:—

"You look him new feller flag. You savvy him? He belonga British, he more better feller than other feller. British new feller master, him like him black feller man too much. You look out place alonga with him, he look out place alonga with you. You no fight other feller black man, you no eat man, you no set fire, no be bad boy. No more 'um Kaiser. God save 'um King."
(*New Guinea Gold, Demaitre*).

* * * *

Puzzled, why? A member writes with reference to a certain stamp, which he states is listed in Scott's Catalogue, but not in Gibbons, and enquires, why. In this instance he was wrong, as while the stamp is not described in precisely the same terms, it is listed in both catalogues. It is a fact however, that all the catalogues do not have lists exactly alike in detail, there are hundreds, probably thousands of instances of omission; or inclusion, have it which way you wish; that vary one catalogue from another; several of those variations have been mentioned in these pages. It is not

possible to answer the query, why? with certainty, that can be done only by the compilers themselves, no doubt they have their reasons, but the following probably have application in some instances. Catalogues of stamps, such as those in use by us all, are lists of items the publishing dealers have for sale: one may have acquired stocks of some item, and quite naturally wishes to convert part at least into cash, hence he lists and advertises it in his catalogue. Another dealer may have doubt of the authenticity of the issue, and refuses to handle. His doubt may be quite mistaken, he may find that he is mistaken, but not having stocks, he cannot offer the item for sale, hence it is omitted from his catalogue.

The question asked by our member, would not have been necessary, had he realised as we have tried time and again to emphasize, that the so called catalogues are not philatelic or stamp collecting guide books, they never have been and are not. They are lists of dealers' stocks, intended to advertise those wares or merchandise. That they can be and are used, when collecting stamps, as convenient lists to follow in the absence of something better, is purely fortuitous, they never were intended for that purpose, and their respective unreliability is demonstrated by the question asked, which would have been more to the point, had it been for instance, why are the Jamaica Fiscals listed in Gibbons as postage stamps, and omitted entirely in Scott's; or why is the 2/- CC imperf. listed in Scott's and merely noted in Gibbons? The variety has genuine and positive existence, and authenticity of the fiscals for postal purposes is established by law.

* * * *

"Inverted 'd' for 'P'". We have been gratified to receive from a correspondent in England, letter expressing appreciation for the article on this subject, that appeared in our last edition. He states that extensive, extended search and enquiry by him, have failed to locate a single specimen which he could accept as at all satisfactory, and consequently had developed belief that the variety does not exist. He did not care to write of his experience and opinion for publication, as he feared being made a target for abuse. Uncertain of his ground, we understand and appreciate hesitation to seek publicity, but did not conceive that in England, honest and reasoned opinion on a subject largely controversial, would be cause for abuse.

* * * *

EXHIBITIONS. "*Tipeex*". Our Society's response to appeal for support, that came from the promoters, "The Association for Stamp Exhibitions", was prompt enough to be the first to reach them, and as reported in our last edition, that promptitude was appreciated so much, that the JPS was elected to membership, and Mr. Gunter, our Hon. Secretary, was given the most cordial welcome on his visit there. Appreciation of our good friends in America did not cease with that, as the Society was awarded a silver plaque. The following letter accompanied it, signed by the President of the Association, Mr. Alfred F. Lichtenstein:—

July 28th, 1936.

Jamaica Philatelic Society,
Kingston, Jamaica,
B. W. I.

Dear Sirs,

It is with great pleasure that I am mailing you, under separate cover, the

special award granted to your society by the Association for Stamp Exhibitions, in recognition of the fact that the Jamaica Philatelic Society was the first one of the philatelic societies of the world to support the New York Exhibition, and to support it in such a wholehearted way.

The Directing Committee therefore decided to send you one of our special awards, in recognition of this co-operation on your part.

Very truly yours,

ALFRED F. LICHTENSTEIN.

President.

Association for Stamp Exhibitions.

In addition, a bound volume of this journal, editions Nos. 1-5, 1927-1931, was awarded a bronze plaque in design similar to that of the special award in silver.

The "London Philatelist" for July, 1936, is devoted almost in its entirety, to a detailed report by Sir John Wilson, President, RPS. L, and one of the Jury at this Third International Exhibition, New York May 9th to 17th. Experienced and philatelically sophisticated as Sir John Wilson is, his report carries a measure of bewilderment at the enormous and stupendous display, some parts of which he admits he did not and could not see, and he questions the real value, no doubt in the educative sense, of shows so large that they cannot begin to be mentally absorbed in the time available. When one thinks of six miles of frames, distributed over many rooms and floors, and of the time one wishes to give in observation, of even a small and ordinary collection of stamps, it seems clear that Sir John Wilson's criticism is justified. Yet in these days of specialism, it would appear to be necessary to remember that

at least some of the visitors, would not have attempted to take in all that was shown, but gave instead close attention to the exhibits of particular interest to them. That being so, the difficulty reasonably to omit any exhibit likely to be of interest, is obvious. No more than this casual reference to the report can be made here, but the Journal is in the library, available to any member who may wish to see the report.

* * * *

"Jipex". The Johannesburg International Exhibition, is treated by Mr. Emil Tamsen (Philatelic Order of Merit), one of the Judges, in a short and exclusive report to the *Philatelic Magazine*", printed in the edition of 25th December, 1936, from which we learn that there were sixteen awards of plaques and medals for exhibits of stamps, some of which had been shown at New York, but we see no mention of the medal given by this Society. From the same source it is learned that the commemorative stamps, were of the current types 3d. and 1d., each in miniature sheets of six complete with margins, each stamp overprinted in two lines "*Jipex 1936*". Some are stated to have included the error of date, "*1938*" instead of "*1936*".

* * * *

London, 1940. Mr. Goodfellow, V.P., RPS.L, in the "*London Philatelist*" for September, 1936, refers to the "*Tipex*" show at New York, in the terms of Sir John Wilson's report, viz., the unwieldiness of it, makes and asks for suggestions for this exhibition, commemorative of the 1d. black of Great Britain, the first practical postage stamp, the inspiration of all that have succeeded it.

* * * *

British Honduras. The special Re-

lief Fund stamps were withdrawn from sale at close of April, 1936, having been in issue for about four years. We doubt that, despite the object of the issue, the stamps were ever popular even in the country of issue. We have never seen a used copy, no doubt they exist, but none have come our way, and during the period of issue used copies of the regular series were observed in normal quantity. Issues such as this never seem to develop a vogue, except among certain collectors who, including the particular country in the sphere of their interest, must purchase such additions to the issues collected. Our "*Child Welfare*" stamps never were popular here in the sense of general use by the public, few people other than collectors and speculators bought them. The Barbados "*Kingston Relief Fund*" stamps, in aid of our local sufferers in the earthquake of 1907, were not and are not sought after, their market value remains low, and in both instances used copies are much more uncommon than are mint, despite the low denominations employed.

* * * *

St. Lucia. The 3d. and 1d. of the current pictorial series, are reported as existing perforated 13 x 11½. These are said to be from coils, used in slot machines. They were originally issued in conformity with the rest of the set, perforated 13 x 12, and for that reason those low denominations with the original perforation, may develop some measure of rarity.

* * * *

Trinidad and Tobago. Like *St. Lucia* recorded in the previous paragraph, the 1c. and 2c. are now coming perforated 12½, also from coils used in slot machines. The original perforation was 12, applied to all of the pic-

torial series, and similarly the 1c. and 2c. with that perforation, may become far less uncommon than those perforated 12½.

* * * *

Still we learn. The "Gleaner's" weekly philatelic column is teaching those who wish to learn from it, quite a few hitherto unheard of things. Its columnist has taught us that "black" is a colour, that "a cachet is usually an envelope", and that "a cachet is an envelope", "as a rule illustrated and bear an inscription telling of" some "great, outstanding event" that is commemorated. We had thought that dictionaries are fairly cheap, within the reach of most folk who realise their need of them.

* * * *

Stamps for the new reign. These will make their appearance from now on, in ever increasing numbers, and in addition to those already noted as having been issued, we learn that the following have new designs on order for early issue: Ascension, Fiji, Grenada, Kenya, St. Helena, Straits Settlements, all to show the Head of His reigning Majesty. St. Lucia is stated to be among the foregoing, and the present set with that of Grenada, should prove to be good, neither will have had long life. For the same rea-

son, Bermuda in the current types should not be neglected. Newfoundland is reported to have issued a new set in pictorial designs, in denominations of 1c. to 48c.

* * * *

Burma now separated from India will, like Aden, create a new album page, as an addition to the existing number of Dominions. Its status in that respect had effect on 1st April, which was marked by use of at least two kinds of commemorative covers, franked with stamps of India in the current types, overprinted with the word "Burma", but retaining the respective denominational values.

* * * *

The year ensuing until our next edition, promises to be a twelve-month of great interest, and large philatelic activity. There will be much to be covered, much to be acquired, and ceaseless watching that little may be missed. The immediately preceding paragraphs convey hints, which we believe call for prompt action, but they do not by any means comprise all the probabilities there are. We will not have the means for additional suggestion during the period, be alive to the great possibilities there are, quick to seize opportunity as any may arise, and have little to regret.



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Bermuda.

A very popular, probably the most popular set of stamps in pictorial designs, issued during 1936, came from this Colony, and as Bermuda, although located in the Atlantic, is thought of and its stamps collected, as one of that ever desirable group, the B.W.I., that has its location in the Caribbean, it is believed that the interest of our members and others who give special attention to that group, requires that the "J.P." make record somewhat out of the ordinary, of the issue referred to. An informative tabloid of the geographical, political and economic history of the Colony, will help appreciation and give a back ground for the present stamps.

The Colony actually is of a closely set group of small islands, rather more than three hundred in number, so the appellation "The Bermudas", if perhaps pedantic, is more precise and correct, than that of "Bermuda" generally used. In shape the group takes the form of a long shanked hook, laying with the point up and the shank raised at its extremity from the hook, about 45° from the horizontal, pointing about N.E. The hook formation is perhaps an augury of the excellent fishing that may be had, for which the Colony has been noted from its earliest known days.

Reputedly discovered by Juan Bermudez in 1515, the group is said to have derived its name from him, but that claim has been challenged on the evidence of a volume attributed to Peter Martir; probably the non-resident Abbot of Jamaica of the same name, who died about 1526; which includes a map dated 1510, plainly showing an island labelled "La Bermuda", but Oviedo, responsible for what is accepted as the first reliable record, fixes discovery in 1515 by Bermudez.

A Portuguese from the Azores, Ferdinando Camuelo by name, attempted or is believed to have at-

tempted, with sanction of the King of Spain, to colonise the islands, but nothing is known of the adventure. It is claimed that he did visit, and on the south side of the main island, there is yet to be seen alleged evidence that he did, viz., "Spanish Rock" on which cut letters and figures F+

1543

are still legible. During 1593 one Henry May and others, survivors from the wreck of a French vessel, lived for some months at the northern end of the group, built themselves a small ship, and putting out to sea, were fortunate enough to reach Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.

The next event of historical and political importance, that actually began colonisation of the group, was the unintended visit by Sir George Somers, a native of Devonshire, England. With a company of about 100 gentlemen adventurers, he had with him also Sir Thomas Gates, Governor designate of the newly formed Colony of Virginia; now one of the United States of America; women and children. They set sail from Plymouth Sound about the middle of 1609, *en voyage* to Virginia. Struck by a hurricane when in the vicinity of the Bermudas, Sir George Somers' ship, the "Sea Venture", was separated from her companions, and driven on the rocks off what is now known as St. Georges Island. No lives were lost, the whole company of men, women, children and crew was safely landed, where they remained until the following May, when emulating their predecessor May, 16 years before, they resumed their interrupted voyage to Virginia, in self built ships. They reached their destination to find the colonists already there; those who had survived the venture made by the "Sara", "Constant", "God Speed" and "Discovery" from Blackwell, England, 19th September, 1606, to establish the Colony of Virginia, in

dire straits, threatened with starvation. Sir George Somers with some of his company, returned to Bermuda to obtain supplies of fish, wild hogs and fowl from the plenty they knew to be there, with which to relieve the distress of the Virginians, but he died shortly after arrival. His body was removed to England and buried at Whitchurch, Dorset, but his heart is claimed to have remained buried at St. Georges, the site of the Bermudian town now bearing that name, and which for some years was the capital of the Colony, famous for the original State House that dates from 1623, and is now the home of the oldest Masonic Lodge in the Western Hemisphere.

To-day, Bermudans and ourselves have frequent reminder of that saga, by regularly reported arrivals and departures of that very fine 8,000 ton passenger liner, of the Canadian National Steamships, the S.S. "Lady Somers", and from our album leaves the tiny 200 ton "Sea Venture" peeps at us, shown on successive issues of the Colony's stamps from 1902 to 1935.

Aspinall in his "Pocket Guide to the West Indies", quotes Shakespeare's "Tempest" written in 1611, "the still vexed Bermoothes", as instance of influence exercised by the historic voyage of Sir George Somers in 1609, and Christopher Morley at some length, identifies the Bermudas as the setting for scenes from that play. Sailors generally referred to them as "Isles of Devils", because of the very bad weather usually experienced in their vicinity, but despite that reputation, strongly favourable reports of the islands caused the Virginia Company to seek and obtain extension of its charter to include the "Somer Islands" as they had then been named, and in 1612 sent fifty settlers there, with one Richard More or Moore, a ship's carpenter as Governor. In 1615 ownership passed to "the Governor and Company of the City of London for the Plantation of the Somer Islands", and so remained until 1684, when, at the instance of the settlers, the Company was dissolved, and the Colony became and has remained a pos-

session of the Crown. The local authority, the Governor and Council, had refused the Commonwealth of Cromwell, and in consequence by Act of the Long Parliament in October, 1650, Bermuda with Antigua, Barbados and Virginia, all for the same reason, suffered prohibition of trade with England; an early instance of "economic sanctions", that seemed to have pressed the Colony hard, as in February, 1652, it recanted, took the oath of allegiance and recovered its trading rights. In 1649 settlers from Bermuda had begun development of Eleuthera in the Bahama Islands, and in 1678-80 others aided settlement of the Turks Islands, establishing there the salt industry that still survives, but in parlous state. Virginia was the first British Colony to have representative Government (1619), and in 1620 similar political status was obtained by Bermuda, which it still retains. Its House of Assembly, with exception of the House of Commons, is the oldest legislative body within the Empire.

The islands are of coral formation and of only 19 square miles in total area, of which the main island or Great Bermuda, has 13. The legal area of our City and Parish of Kingston is 7½ square miles, and if its suburban area that extends into the Parish of St. Andrew be added, the city is not much smaller than Great Bermuda. The next smallest parish of Jamaica, that of St. Andrew with 166 square miles, is nearly nine times the area of the whole colony of Bermuda, so in comparison Bermuda is a very tiny place indeed, and although lacking much in gifts of nature that we possess, and accept as matters of course, is very far ahead of us in many respects, and comparatively is very wealthy; its exports have an approximate annual value of £200,000. 0. 0, and its imports amount to nearly seven times as much.

Culture of the famous Bermuda Lily for its bulb, potatoes and green vegetables, are the principal industries and items of export, of a population of 27,789 (1931) (about one

third that of Kingston) and Bermuda possesses no natural wealth in mines, with the yield from which to pay for its six fold excess of imports over exports. How is it done? For several years the island did remarkably good business, as an entrepot for bootlegger supplies, while there was prohibition of liquor importations into the United States, and as a convenient, nearby resort where those citizens could obtain that prohibited liquor, at attractive price in unrestricted quantity. The revenue to the Government was largely increased thereby, large sums of money were circulated, and that again increased the revenue by larger importations of goods generally. So began or was accelerated greatly, the tourist traffic, the value of which was recognised by Government and people, and they by good planning, resolute execution, steadfastly catered to, developed and retained it. With little in the form of natural attractions; climate and fishing perhaps the most important; others have been provided. Millions of dollars have been spent; four 18 hole golf courses and five of nine holes each, have been laid out, turf for the greens was imported; so well known and appreciated are they, that throughout the United States and Canada, Bermuda is described and referred to as the Golfer's Paradise, and as such attracts large numbers of wealthy enthusiasts. Yachting has numbers of followers, its activities are world news. Horse racing is frequent, sun and sea bathing are available in pleasant and fashionable conditions, fishing for sundry species, provides excellent sport. Cricket is far from neglected, and during March of each year, there is a Championship Tennis Tournament, that attracts players of world renown. Motor cars are not permitted on the island, they are not necessary, distances are easily compassed, and a railway 22 miles in length from Hamilton the Capital in the S.W. to St. Georges in the N.E., and from Hamilton to Somerset further West on the hook, enables

sight seeing in comfort. Powered, sail and row boats may be hired for trips from one island to another, use made of regular services that are operated. The British Admiralty maintains a Naval Station at Ireland Island, the point of the hook. Excellent roads kept in good condition, enable walking, horseback riding, cycling, carriage driving to be taken in comfort, the scenic beauty to be seen and enjoyed. The roadway along the south shore, is claimed to be one of, if not the finest of marine driveways in the world. Nearly all the islands are connected by causeways and/or bridges, so there is little restriction to pedestrian and vehicular traffic.

A mild climate, creature comforts provided by first class hotels, sporting and social amenities generally, combine to create very real and powerful attractions for visitors, wealthy holiday makers, those wishing to escape the rigours of a northern winter, from the North Americas principally, but Europe is not by any means unrepresented. Sea communications are maintained by large, fast and luxurious passenger liners; Pan-American Airways operates a regular service, and the Colony is destined to be a very important link in the projected Trans-Atlantic Air Services.

A very curious condition quite unfamiliar to us, exists in house building, as they are dug for out of the ground. At the site of the building, excavation is made from which is taken blocks of soft, creamy sandstone. These are easily worked, shaped and put in place. That way the building goes up, even to the roofing tiles. The stone hardens with exposure to the air, and a coat of limewash completes the structure. The islands are dependent on rainfall for water, and it is a strict legal requirement that each building be provided with catchment and storage tank, which are subjected to frequent and rigid inspection, to ensure that they are kept in proper condition. The Government provides and maintains catchment areas on the hills that exist, with neces-

sary storage, which is drawn upon when other sources fail.

Having developed the back ground, let us place the new stamps against it and consider them. The set was printed by Messrs. Bradbury Wilkinson of New Malden, Surrey; each design in sheets of 60 subjects, on white wove paper watermarked with the current device of Crown and script CA multiple, perforated 12 by line machine, making a long set of nine low denominations, $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1/6 with total face value of $3/10\frac{1}{2}$, a sum within the purse capacity of most, that probably accounts in good measure for popularity of the set. The $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 1/6 are of the same size 20½mm high by 26½mm wide in horizontal format. The 1d., 1½d., and 3d. are, alike in size in larger horizontal format measuring 22½mm high by 30mm wide. The 2d., 2½d., 6d., and 1/- alike in size and in upright rectangular format measuring 30 mm high by 21½mm wide. The sheets do not show plate numbers, but bear the printer's imprint located centrally on the lower margin. Four of the designs, viz. 1d., 1½d., 2½d., 1/- show as part of the frame design of each, a medallioned head of His late Majesty, King George V. It is within the range of reasonable speculation, that if the designs be retained over 1937, the frames will be changed, probably to show a similarly treated head of His reigning Majesty, King George VI.

There are but six designs for the nine denominations, that of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. is repeated for the 1/6, the 1d. for the 1½d., and 2½d. for the 1/-; those of the 2d., 3d., and 6d are each particular, and we will consider the respective subjects in denominational order and in the groups in which they fall. A book entitled "The Story of Bermuda" by Strode, available at the Institute of Jamaica, shows copies of photographs by Walter Rutherford, that provided the vignettes for the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1/6, 2½d. and 1/-, and 6d. Some of the following information is taken from that volume.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1/6 show part of the

harbour and water front at Hamilton, the capital, and include one of the yachts maintained for pleasure. At the left background is the Cathedral, consecrated and dedicated in 1911 to the Holy Trinity. Native lime stone was used extensively in its construction, the facings of doors and windows are of Caen stone. The tower 144 feet high, was built of Nova Scotia free stone, and the total cost of the building was about £40,000.

The 1d. and 1½d. show part of the South Shore, near Spanish Rock, the alleged monument to the Portuguese, Ferdinando Camuelo; and along which runs the marine drive way of great beauty.

The 2d. shows a yacht under way in what is known as the "Bermuda Rig"; a type famous in yachting circles; that was intended to have been the "Viking", one of the six metre class and winner of the Prince of Wales Cup in 1932, when she met and beat four American competitors, but through an extraordinary error the wrong photograph was used, and the stamp actually shows an American yacht, the "Lucie" owned by Mr. Briggs S. Cunningham of Saltport, Conn., USA. At the top corners of the frame are seen marine animals, familiar to most shore dwellers of Jamaica, viz., sea horses.

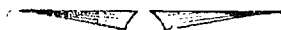
The 2½d. and 1/- show a seascape framed by indigenous trees, at Grape Bay, Paget Parish, also on the South Shore Road and marine drive way. There are numerous such bays, including Paget Sound, the shores of which are dotted with picturesque houses showing white roofs; tiles manufactured as described from the sandstone dug on the spot; and these set against the background of tropical greenery, make a charming sight. The bays are the harbours for sundry pleasure craft, among which the yacht predominates.

The 3d. is of unusual design, and even though location of the subject, is known to be in a British West Indian island, there is strong suggestion of something Moorish, Turkish, Eastern in the general idea, and at that our guess is not very far

out. The view presented is that of "Point House", Warwick Parish. What appears to be a fanciful frame with a circular opening to permit view of the house, actually is part of the enclosing wall, and the circular opening is a "Chinese Moon gate". Observe the right and left sides of the circle, which appear to have been shortened, giving to the opening appearance of a vertical rectangle with rounded ends: those closed areas really are the two halves of a sliding door or gate, hung on the side of the wall away from us; note the handles shown about half way up on each; both of which have been pushed back to exhibit the house. An old Bermudan dwelling, it is now the property of Mr. Chas. Stokes of Philadelphia, USA., the interior of which has been modified to meet modern ideas of comfort, but the exterior has been carefully preserved.

The 6d. shows the house of a Portuguese gardener at Par-la-Ville, Hamilton. Par-la-Ville is now a public garden or park of flowers, situated on Queen St. It was private property and owned by Mr. W. B. Porot; the Postmaster who issued locally manufactured postage stamps in 1848, each of which bore his signature; see Gibbons type 1; are now exceedingly rare and valuable, a specimen is said to exist in the collection of one of our local members. The former residence on the property, now houses the Museum of the Bermuda Natural History Society, and on the whole is one of the pleasant and beauty spots of Hamilton.

The stamps of Bermuda are easy to collect and understand, the majority are low priced and within the range of acquisition by most, simple and straight forward with few exceptions.



A Home Made Sterilizer.

H. COOKE.

"Care of a Stamp Collection in the Tropics", that appeared in our last edition, told how by use of Thymol crystals, stamps mounted in an album and the leaves, may be sterilized against infection by brown mould, and protected against attacks by insects, but the opening question of the questionnaire there quoted as having been sent to the British Museum, referred to use of "thymol in vapour" to effect similar sterilisation, and that was not explained. The process is described here, and effort made to show how it may be applied conveniently.

Most of us collectors possess stocks of duplicates, for exchange with other collectors or for disposal through our Club's Sales packets, which we find it convenient to keep in sundry small envelopes, or in regular stock books. Those stock items are as prone, as are their mounted companions, to brown mould infection, and obviously cannot be sterilised while kept in the manner described, as easily and as efficiently by the process used for mounted stamps, and the leaves on which they are mounted, but if the same agent can be made to reach, and treat them, it is clear that it should be used, especially so if it can be used in form or by method that can be applied as well, to the mounted stamps and leaves. Thymol in vapour can be so used, but to use it we must be able to control and direct the vapour, to ensure application, hence necessity for a sterilizer.

Sterilizers of various kinds may be purchased, but the writer knows of none that will precisely answer the desired purpose, and to have one specially made would be rather expensive. For those reasons he set about constructing one that, according to his ideas, would serve.

The chamber may be of any size or dimensions, deemed suitable for the material to be treated, but the

following has been found useful. A box 21" long, 15" wide, 6½" deep, over all, gives reasonably snug fitting to both albums and stock books of the usual sizes. It may be obtained ready made in light ½" material from most any grocery store, one in which commodity of some kind has been packed, clean and free from stains and odours. A neater job may be made from ply wood, and as that will have fewer joints, it is better in most respects.

Having made or obtained the box, seal all the joints on the inside, by pasting or gluing thick paper over them, make them air tight by ensuring that the paper adheres closely. The rest of the material required is:—

- 2 strips of wood about 1" thick by 1½" or 2" wide
- 1 receptacle for electric bulb
- 6' of flex or lamp cord, 1 vulcanite bushing ¼" or 3/8"
- 1 screw plug to fit lamp socket, 1 Electric Bulb
- 1 piece of sheet asbestos that will cover the base of the receptacle
- 1 wire ring about 2½" dia., about No. 9 gauge
- 4 pieces of wire about No. 9 gauge and about 6" long each
- 1 small saucer or plate of tin or other light material, that sets easily on the wire ring
- 4 small brass screw eyes, 2 pairs brass hooks and eyes
- 1 piece copper or brass gauze wire about 12" x 5"
- 2 pairs small butt hinges and screws
- 4 small pieces of wood, 2 each of about 6", 2 ea. about 12"
- 6 wood screws

The box ready, complete with cover and the material assembled, see that the cover which becomes the door of the chamber, fits snugly and accurately. Take the two strips of wood 1" x 2", mark off the bearing surface required for the box when stood on end, leaving about 1½" at

each end of each piece, bevel those ends and attach to the box with screws at the outside edges of one end; that end becoming the base or bottom of the chamber; so that it may be stood up and remain firmly, with no risk of toppling over. Find by measurement the inside centre of the base of the chamber, and fasten there the piece of asbestos sheet. At one side of the chamber drill a hole at the level of the base, that it enters the box close to the bottom, and is just large enough to take and firmly hold the vulcanite bushing, put that in place and pass one end of the flex or lamp cord through it, strip the insulation from that end, as far as will permit proper contact attachment to the receptacle, attach and fasten that to the bottom of the chamber, over the piece of asbestos sheet already in place, by means of screws, making sure that your screws are long enough to, and do bite into the wood, but not so long that they go through and protrude.

Place the bulb in the receptacle, and on the sides of the chamber mark points on all about 1" above the bulb; remove the bulb end at the inside corners at the level of the points marked, insert the screw eyes one at each corner and one at each outer near to the front edges. Take the four pieces of wire and bend each end into hooks turned in opposite directions; i.e., at one end the hook is up, at the other it is down. Insert hooks that turn down into the ring, the other ends into the screw eyes, so that the wires now stretched from each of four corners, hold the ring in the form of a support for the small plate or saucer, holding it directly above the bulb. If it is not in that position, adjust the wires until it is.

Make a small frame of the four strips of wood, and on that attach the wire gauze, so that the whole becomes a small shelf which fits closely into the chamber, and fasten it there about two inches above the screw eyes. Hinge and fix the door, place the hooks and eyes in position, so that when pressed home, they will pull and hold the door

closely to the chamber. Remove the insulation from the outside end of the flex, make proper attachment to the plug, and the sterilizer is ready for use.

It can be made neat in appearance by enamelling or painting, and a possible but not necessary refinement, is to make the door with one or two glass panels, to permit observation of the contents, while the process of sterilization is in progress.

Your album, stock book, envelopes with stamps, loose stamps, may be placed in the upper section on the shelf of gauze wire, the album or stock book on the side, with the opening side turned down, the covers slightly apart, the leaves in similar position; envelopes with stamps opened with the flaps turned back. The plate or saucer covered with thymol crystals, placed on the wire ring support, the flex plugged into the nearest lamp socket, the door closed and fastened, the current turned on, and sterilisation is in process. The heat from the lamp melts the crystals into a volatile oil, which evaporates into vapour that reaches and permeates the material placed in the chamber to be treated. There is no necessity unduly to increase your bill for electric light, 15 to 20 minutes is long enough, as the oil cools into a white emulsion, which continues to vapourise until all disappears, leaving the plate quite clean. When that is done; viz., evaporation is not continued with the aid of heat; the treated material should be left in the chamber for 24—48 hours.

The chamber may be used by those away from the city, who do not have the facility of electric light. Made as described but without the electrical fittings, the crystals of thymol may be liquefied outside the chamber, over a small flame, the liquid poured into the saucer or plate, that placed in position on the wire ring, the material to be treated in the upper section, the door closed and fastened, to so remain for the desired period until all the white emulsion has evaporated.

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Syntenosis.

By W. B. EDWARDS.

It has often occurred to me that a symposium on the reasons influencing a collector in the selection of a particular country for specialization would prove extremely interesting; and it is in the hope that collectors may give their reasons, which should be very varied, that I write this article. A recent article in one of the philatelic papers mentioned several reasons for conversion to the fold, but was concerned only with general collectors or beginners. It was interesting to note how a collector comes into being, but it should be still more so to find out why he should subsequently take up a particular country for special attention.

I have recently read of a well-known collector who selected Falkland Island because it seemed to be a fairly easy lot to get together, only to be disabused later when it came to varieties and side-lines. This is the experience of all specialists, a country which looks as if it could be completed for a few pounds, generally requires more money than its owner expected when he began his task. I doubt if there is any collection in existence which can be said to be absolutely complete in every detail, to which its owner can add nothing, whatever he is prepared to spend.

I do not remember what induced me to specialize in the stamps of Jamaica, but it was possibly because I already had a fair number in my general collection. One often has a liking for certain countries without any real reason, and the catalogue may have led me to believe that Jamaica could be easily completed; but if one goes in for the postmarks, or British used before the issue of stamps, it becomes a task of no small magnitude. Mr. Nicholson will certainly bear this out, for I believe his collection to-day

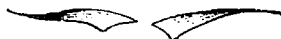
runs into 14 volumes and he still has work to do! The stamps of New Zealand on the other hand would appear to be a subject only for the millionaire, but one can devote one's energies to sections in this case. The first type or "full faces", as they are often called, form one section and an expensive one; then come the middle issues by comparison poorly designed and printed, which are mainly neglected for that reason; then the pictorials followed by the Georgian issues. All are complicated by paper and perforation varieties, but are certainly interesting. Some years ago I went to Tunbridge Wells to see the late Mr. Nankivells' collection of the pictorials, and he had invited a friend to bring his collection along. I was much taken by the appearance of the stamps, and the variety of shade in most values, and came home with the intention of collecting these stamps, and beating both the collections I had seen. This I eventually did, and wrote a series of articles on the stamps, which induced others to take them up, the late Mr. Stanford being one of them, as he admitted. It is no doubt often the case that an article in a philatelic paper will draw attention to a country, and lead to its specialization by some readers; but I am equally sure that if too much minute detail is given, and difficulties enlarged upon, it has the opposite effect, and becomes a deterrent: I have indeed often heard it said that once a country is written up with undue elaboration, that country is "spoilt" for the collector. There is also the point that if nothing appears to be left for research, there is no attraction for the real philatelist, but after all, is there any country in which the final word has been said?

After the complications of New Zealand, I took up the stamps of Estonia, partly because I was tired of

Colonials, and partly because it looked simple, but mainly for the reason that I should be "ploughing a lonely furrow." This proved not to be the case, there are other collectors of this country, and it led to interesting correspondence. I like the stamps of Estonia, with its quaint unattractive early issues, gradually improving; until to-day the stamps are as well produced as those of most European countries. The stamps of Egypt and Sudan now claim my attention; in both cases I was for-

tunate in obtaining a good start by advantageous purchases; in the former case a collection made by an official in the country, containing a large number of blocks with controls came my way.

I have stated several reasons why I myself was attracted to a particular country for special attention, and there are doubtless many other reasons which could be given by other collectors, some of importance, others trivial. It would be interesting and helpful to know them.



The Unissued Sixpenny Slavery Stamp

By C. BRINKLEY TURNER.

While this stamp never performed postal duty, it is nevertheless interesting and worthy of study, especially as there is so little historical information available. Most of the data presented is taken from the handbook "Jamaica", published in 1928 by Gibbons, and very little has been added to the record since its publication.

When Jamaica decided to abandon the time honoured designs which, with few exceptions, had served for postage since the first stamps were issued, a series of pictorial stamps was planned and naturally a six-

penny stamp was included. This last should have been issued in June 1921. The stamps were duly printed, shipped to the island, and the usual number of "specimen" copies distributed to the members of the Universal Postal Union from Berne. Of those copies sent to the various countries requiring them, a number found their way to philatelic channels. These "specimen" copies, currently selling around £5, are all that are available for the collector to-day.

According to the "handbook", the printings of this stamp were all recorded by invoices as follows:

April 6, 1921 to Jamaica	.....	8,000 sheets or 320,000 stamps
April 18, 1921 to Jamaica	.....	1,060 sheets or 42,400 stamps
June 14, 1921 to Jamaica	.....	1,159 sheets or 46,360 stamps
Held by the Crown Agents for sale in London		7,220 stamps
"Specimen" copies (approximate)	—	740 stamps
		<hr/>
		10,219
		<hr/>
		416,720
		<hr/>

The stamps sent in April although invoiced on separate dates, arrived in Jamaica at the same time. It is believed that the first lot was on MCA paper, and the second on script watermarked. The lot invoiced June 14th reached the Island in October. Thus far we have the regular monotonous procedure of issuing a postage stamp with nothing out of the ordinary, and had it stopped there this monograph would not need to have been written. But at this juncture things happened. The Governor issued an order to the effect that the first two lots were to be burned at the General Penitentiary at Kingston on July 2nd. This conflagration completed, a cable was sent to the Crown Agents requesting the destruction of all the stamps held by them, and this took place in due course. The final shipment (that

invoiced June 14th) was burned in December.

Four blocks of four were preserved from the conflagration; one block, on script paper, was retained for the official collection at the Kingston Post Office, and Mr. L. C. C. Nicholson advises me that he has seen in the collection of his late Majesty King George V, three unoverprinted blocks of four, one of which, on script paper, was sent to him from Jamaica at the time of the destruction, and the other two, one on block CA paper and the other on script watermarked paper, were supplied by the Crown Agents in London, according to Sir Edward Bacon—and he should certainly be in possession of the facts. For a long time it was believed that no other unoverprinted copies existed, but to my definite knowledge

there are at least five such copies—of that, more later.

At the time no reason was given for the arbitrary burning of the stamps and direct inquiry brought the following response: "The stamp was considered a most unsatisfactory production". Inasmuch as the stamp had gone through the customary routine of official approval of submitted proofs of design and colour trials, it is only human nature to wonder just what had happened to consign the stamp to philatelic oblivion. At this point, a brief review of slavery in the Island may be interesting.

For much of the following, I am indebted to a paper by L.C.C. Nicholson, read in 1933 before the Royal Philatelic Society. Mr. Nicholson states that there were few slaves* in the Island from the time of its discovery in 1494 by Columbus, until it was captured by Great Britain in 1655. When Admiral Penn and General Venables arrived from England with a force sent out by Cromwell and took possession of the Island, the natives were nearly extinct and the population was about 3,000. The remaining Spaniards fleeing to Cuba, Jamaica was rapidly colonized by disbanded soldiers, emigrants, convicted deportees from Great Britain, and settlers from other West Indian Islands. Slave traffic began, and negroes were imported from Africa in steadily increasing numbers. Port Royal naturally became a centre for the trade, and slaves were shipped thence to the American colonies, as well as to nearby islands. Pirates and buccaneers had made the town their headquarters, and it became known as one of the richest and wickedest towns in the world. In 1692 the terrific earthquake which shook Jamaica sent Port Royal, with over 3,000 buildings and practically all its inhabitants and wealth, to the bottom of the sea. Slavery, however, continued, and in the early eighteenth century was a flourishing

business. A recent popular novel, "Gone With The Wind", by the way, presents a vivid picture of the trade with its profits. Sentiment, both in England and on the Island, nevertheless, continued to grow against slavery. In the correspondence of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which has recently come on the market, several letters from Jamaican missionaries have turned up with interesting comments on the slave trade. In 1787 the Society for the Suppression of the Slave Trade was founded and activity by this society and others resulted in the passage of an Act by Parliament in 1806, prohibiting trade in African slaves to foreign settlements, to be effective January 1, 1808. Theoretically, the slave trade was ended by this Act, but since the only punishment was a fine in £s, there was still a good profit in the business for the daring without conscience. Justice triumphs, nevertheless, and in 1811 a bill was passed making slave trading a felony, in order to secure its final extinction. This, by the way, was 50 years before the Civil War in America was fought to end slavery. According to historical data there were in 1764, 146,454 slaves in Jamaica, and in 1807, when slave trade was officially abolished, 319,351. As a matter of fact, slavery continued after the trade was ended since a huge amount of capital was represented. There ensued many years of agitation, rewarded by the famous Emancipation Bill passed in 1833, and £20,000,000 was appropriated as compensation to slave owners in the colonies, of which Jamaica received £5,833,975 for 255,290 slaves. The amount, however, was far from sufficient, and was the cause of much political agitation which eventually died from lack of popular support.

To return to the stamp. A brief description follows for those technically minded. It is horizontally rectangular in shape, 42 by 22 mm., and was engraved and recess printed by De La Rue and Co., Ltd., London in a shade of dull gray and carmine—rather a pretty combination.

*Ed Note. African slaves no doubt is meant, as the native Indians had been enslaved by the Spaniards.

The sheets were 40, set five horizontal by eight vertical, and comb perforated 14. Some were watermarked MCA and others script CA. The design of the stamp itself is most interesting. The vignette, in red, was copied from a lithograph in the Institute of Jamaica at Kingston, and presents a picture of the square at Spanish Town in August 1836 with the Governor, Sir Lionel Smith, reading the Royal Proclamation and Declaration of Freedom from Slavery. On the west side of the square may be seen the King's House, and on the steps, with the aid of a strong glass, may be observed the Governor with the Emancipation Document in his hands, with the Bishop of Jamaica and the Rev. J. M. Phillipo standing on the steps. It is worth while knowing that the King's House shown here is the subject of the 2d Pictorial, and that it was burned to the ground October 9, 1925.

Compte de Grasse, pictured on the U.S. 2c Commemorative, was defeated in 1782 near Dominica by Admiral George Rodney, who is honoured by a handsome monument in Spanish Town. Not only was this memorial sufficiently striking to be pictured on the two shilling of the pictorial set, but it impressed me so much that a snapshot of my wife standing before it, taken last year, is one of the prized souvenirs of our album. On the north side of the square, in the Slavery stamp, this stately monument is clearly visible. Opposite the King's House is seen part of the House of Assembly, and the square is filled with a crowd of several thousand people. The frame in gray has shields at the upper corners, with laurel leaves, 6d imposed upon the bosses. Panels with the words, "Postage-Revenue" are supporting the shields, and at the top, a panel between the shields carries the legend, "Jamaica". At the base of the stamp a smaller inset announces "Abolition of Slavery 1st. August, 1936".

Now why was the stamp suppressed? Officials give no sound reason. I have heard theories galore—all, however, theories. A recent let-

ter from a friend of mine, who was resident on the Island at the time, advances, perhaps, the true reason—certainly a logical one. I will briefly, relate his story.

Those of you who occasionally read papers from the States are probably familiar with "Father Divine", a Harlem negro who has been in the headlines frequently in recent years and who claims to be "Diety". His followers, estimated in thousands, supply him with ample funds but his "racket" was not original and may have been inspired by his Jamaican predecessor who probably caused the suppression of the stamp under discussion. At any rate, for some time before this stamp was planned, a self-styled prophet had located near Kingston on the banks of a small stream, and rumours spread of the marvellous cures he was able to effect with the water. Great crowds of natives came to see and hear him, and tales spread of wild orgies holding far into the night—tales reminiscent of Seabrook's "Magic Island". With canny accuracy the "Prophet" aimed at native ignorance and credulence, announcing the end of the world and advising his followers to dispose of all their worldly goods and bring the proceeds to him if they wished to be saved. He prophesied the destruction of Kingston, and told his disciples that he would lead them to a point of vantage whence they would see the City consumed by fire and earthquake. Many thousands followed his leadership, and numerous revolting orgies were reported. Finally, the great "Day" was set, and in spite of a warning by the police, the "Crusade to Kingston", led by the "Prophet" started its triumphal procession. Duly warned, there were police reinforcements lining the streets, and the parade was short-circuited by the prompt action of the loyal constabulary, as they summarily arrested the "Prophet" and his chief lieutenants. The mob dispersed rapidly, sadly disillusioned by the failure of the "Prophet" to call forth thunder and earthquake. The leader himself was sub-

jected to mental examination, adjudged insane, and ordered to an asylum where he eventually passed away.

That the situation was critical is evident from the action of the authorities. Trouble was imminent, and prompt and decisive action was necessary. Had the parade been permitted to proceed, riots would almost surely have developed, and as the cult was "Island wide", the disturbance would have certainly spread to other parts of Jamaica. As it happened, the whole affair was more or less the matter of a newspaper paragraph.

Those cognizant of these events felt that the Government had acted wisely in destroying the "Slavery" stamp, but when one considers that the denomination was one seldom used by natives and that few people who mail a letter really look at the stamp, the official action may appear somewhat arbitrary. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the stamp could have been used for propaganda, and the conservative course was followed.

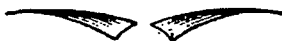
My own collection contains a number of interesting souvenirs which may or may not have anything to do with the event just narrated. Some dozen covers, all addressed to the President of the United States in crude printing and writing, are postmarked during the period of this disturbance. Contents, of course, are missing, and the dealer from whom I acquired the covers would not reveal his source of supply.

One wonders if the missing let-

ters were in some way inspired by the event described above.

In my own collection, I have one copy of this stamp without overprint, watermarked script CA, a beautiful colour trial of the stamp with the vignette in green and the frame in lilac; and three copies of the "Specimen" overprints, one with block CA, one with script CA, and one with the block CA watermark reversed. Mr. Nicholson states that he has seen only one copy with this reversed watermark — it may have been my copy, but I am inclined to believe that several exist. In all events, I can definitely state that five un-overprinted copies survived the conflagration: four of them are script watermarked; one, block CA watermarked. In the natural course of events it is virtually impossible to pedigree these stamps, although I did trace one copy from Jamaica to London to New York to London, and it is now in a New York collection. It may be interesting to follow the price of this stamp. From authoritative sources I hear of a sale in 1934 at £25; in 1935 I know of a sale at £75; and I also happen to have in my possession a bill of sale for the stamp, dated 1936, in the amount of £110.

The suppression of this six-penny "Slavery Stamp" created a shortage of that denomination, which was met by a cabled order to the Crown Agents for a reprint of the six-penny Georgian stamp, which duly made its appearance in October 1921 on script watermarked paper. A year later this was followed by an entirely new six-penny stamp, which completed the pictorial series.



An Empire Excursion.

Re Postage Stamp Designs-cum-Heraldry.

The following letter appeared in the "Daily Gleaner", edition of 18th May, 1937:—

"The Editor:

Sir,—I have always understood that postage stamps and other official insignia followed the rules of heralding and if that is so I should like to enquire from any of your readers if they can give any reason for Queen Elizabeth being put on the dexter side of the new stamps which is the place of honour and King George on the sinister side which is always the inferior position.

I am, etc.,

B. F. C.

Similar statement and enquiry by the writer of the column "Pepper Pot", (Ginger) that appeared in the edition 22nd May, of the weekly paper "Jamaica Times", suggests identity one with the other. We believe the initials used as signature and the "nom de plume", to be those of a gentleman reputedly well versed in matters of heraldry, but evidently he is not nearly so well versed in matters of philately, and as the question posed is pertinent, of interest to our hobby, we propose to deal with it.

Heraldry is an exclusive cult, that we will not be so unwise as to attempt here to describe in detail, it would be far too lengthy and intensely boring to those not keenly interested, but a short resumé is necessary to enable understanding; assuming that some readers need to be informed.

The Heralds' College is an ancient institution, it received its Charter from Richard 1st in 1483, from when it has been our recognised authority on all matters pertaining to Heraldry, including the granting and designing of Arms. Necessity for its existence arose at the time of the Crusades to

the Holy Land, that began in 1093 and were carried on to the eighth in 1270. The leaders, as we may learn from pictorial history, were dressed in suits of armour that all looked very much alike, so with visors of their helmets down, it was extremely difficult if not quite impossible to distinguish one from the other, resulting in confusion to their followers. Thereby came the need for means to distinguish by some readily visible sign, a distinctive device that would enable identification, and those adopted for the purpose were painted on the respective shields, worked or woven into the fabric of flags, pennons, surcoats, from which last came the term "Coat of Arms". The idea that suggested use of distinctive insignia, appears to have come from the much earlier use of seals, which had been designed and made to display in use, the peculiar and individual crest of the owner, applied by him to identify and authenticate, all documents and papers for which he was responsible. Frequently worked into the form of a finger ring, possession of such a ring by some one other than the owner, was understood and accepted to mean, that the possessor held authority of the owner to act in his name. The seal still has very largely, the same significance.

The Heralds' duty to convey messages defiant, peaceful or warlike, one chieftain to another, made it essential that they should know, be able to distinguish the many Coats of Arms, to ensure that their messages reached the right person, and in turn they had to devise means to record the large and growing numbers of individual devices, to be able to study and memorise them, to have a record of reference to guide them. To do that intelligently, so that the record might be read and understood, a medley of terms, largely

French in origin, was collected and so used. To most of us not studying the subject seriously, that vocabulary reads very like a jargon, but it is all quite serious and of precise meaning. A partial description of the Arms of Jamaica for instance reads:—

"Argent, on a cross gules, five pines or"

Crest. On a log an alligator.

Supporters. Dexter, a female Indian wearing an apron of feathers, a single feather bound to her forehead, in her exterior hand a basket of fruit and flowers: Sinister, an Indian Warrior wearing an apron and crown of feathers, in his exterior hand a bow stringed.

Motto. Indus uterque serviet uni."

That is one of the simplest in existence, and means "on a silver shield, a red cross on which are five golden pine apples"; the rest, except the motto, does not need elaboration. Translation of the motto may be rendered "Each Indian will serve one", and sometimes is construed to mean that the Indians, East and West, serve one Lord, the King.

The ground used to display heraldic devices, usually is in the shape of a shield, and is called "the field", divided and/or subdivided into several parts, each of which may be coloured, vari-coloured, or neutral, any and all of which have particular significance. At this point it is necessary to remind you, that when an object is faced, that part of it on your left is its right, that on your right is its left. The heraldic terms naming those sections of the shield, are, "dexter" and "sinister". Reference to the dictionary informs us that "DEXTER" means, "pertaining to the right", "the right hand side of a shield". "SINISTER", "on the left hand".

We need go a little farther and learn something of the subdivisions. At the top right corner of the shield is the "dexter chief", midway below is the "middle dexter", at the lower corner where the form curves inward to the point or base, is the "dexter base". The divisions on the

left side, viz., that part on your right hand, are described in similar terms, but with the prefix or suffix "sinister" instead of "dexter". At the top centre is the "middle chief", immediately below is the "honour", lower still about the centre of the whole is the "fesse", below that is "nombril" and on the line of the dexter and sinister bases is the "middle base".

Applying that detail to the Coronation stamp, it is obvious that the "honour" position is occupied by the Crown, which in the best sense is as it should be. The statement by B. F. C. that the sinister, "is always the inferior position" may not admit of argument, but as has been shown above, it is not supported by our local Arms, where the Indian warrior or Chief in that heraldic design, appears on the sinister side. The rules of Heraldry have application and prevail, only when heraldic designs are considered. Reasonably they cannot be advanced as cause for, or objection to arrangement of design that is not heraldic. The object of the latter is to present balanced, pleasing artistic effect. It is reasonable to conceive that, if the artist desires some part or particular subject in his design to be obvious, to demand first attention, yet not be intrusive, he will place it to the right of the observer, viz., the sinister side or position, as it is to that point instinctively, the gaze is first directed. For that reason if no other, it seems entirely proper that the portrait of the King should appear as it does, in that position on the stamp.

Now for our excursion, you will need a catalogue, have it handy. We will begin at home, Jamaica. The criticism of B.F.C. seems rather late, we do not remember having seen or read, objection to position of the King's portrait on the sinister side of the recent Jubilee stamps, nor to the 1½d Contingent where it occupies similar position. Philatelic designs may and do incorporate the portrait of the King with other subjects, pictorial, historical, and others, on either the dexter or sinister side of the stamp, but the general effect of

its presence needs be considered and may, very probably does govern its position. Let us look up and consider some few of them.

Great Britain. The Georgian (V) high values, showing the allegorical figure of Britannia in her chariot, being drawn by horses over the waves, shows a medallioned head of the King placed dexter; a similarly treated Head appears on the £1. 0. 0. Postal Congress issue, 1929; but the Wembley issue, 1924, shows the Head on the sinister side.

Antigua. The Tercentenary issue, 1932, consists of ten stamps in four designs, three of which accounting for nine stamps, incorporate the King's head; two of those show it sinister on six stamps, one dexter on three stamps.

Ascension, 1934, is of ten stamps in seven designs, one shows the Head in the "honour" position, all others have it sinister.

Barbados, 1912, three designs, one of which shows the Head "middle chief", the others dexter. The single stamp of the Tercentenary issue, 1927, gives the B.F.C. "honour" position to the portrait of Charles I, and that of King George V is in the "inferior" sinister place.

Bermuda, the Governor's set, 1921, shows the Head sinister; the current pictorials in six designs show the Head similarly placed in two.

British Guiana, 1931 and 1934, various designs, place the Head "middle chief" in some, dexter in others, sinister in yet others.

Canada, $\frac{1}{2}$ c 1908 shows Queen Mary, then Princess of Wales, in the B.F.C. honour position, the Prince of Wales in the inferior; the 3c shows Queen Alexandria dexter, King Edward sinister; the 3c Jubilee (1935) shows King George V dexter, Queen Mary sinister; the 3c Corona-

tion (1937) shows King George VI and Queen Elizabeth similarly placed.

Interchangeability of the King's position, may be seen and noted on issues of stamps for the Cayman Islands, Ceylon, Cyprus, Dominica, Gibraltar, Grenada, India, Kenya-Uganda-Tanganyika, Malta, Montserrat, New Zealand, Nigeria, Rhodesia, St. Helena, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, Southern Rhodesia, Trinidad and Tobago. Having covered the territory perhaps rather sketchily, consider some of those designs particularly. Where the Head is presented facing the observer, the effect is not depressing, little objection need be taken to its place either dexter or sinister, but where it appears in profile and occupies the B.F.C. "honour" position; as on the G.B. high values; observe the effect, the King is shown *looking off the stamp, gazing into space*; an incongruity that should not be. Similar profile placed sinister, shows the King observing the scene presented to you, at once develops sympathetic acceptance of the whole, and your gaze, attention, observation has been directed primarily to Him. That being so, it seems clear that the desirable place to show the Head, is the sinister side. Correction of the space gazing attitude, dexter side, may be made by presentation of the right profile, but all the designs that come under this consideration have shown the left. It may be suggested that the tradition of the coinage; viz., that the head of the Sovereign in alternate reigns, should face in opposite directions; has influenced that treatment, but there is neither authority nor precedent for that application, all the issues of stamps for Great Britain in the reigns of Victoria, Edward VII, George V, Edward VIII, without exception have shown the respective heads in left profile.

Colours and Shades.

The "Daily Gleaner" in its weekly magazine section, edition of 6th February, published a column from its philatelic columnist, captioned "Colour and Postage Stamps", a somewhat ambitious subject, treated with startling inefficiency.

We have read with impatience and irritation, the loose, prattling statements, mis-information obviously based on the barest superficiality, which that weekly column disseminates. It is so much more difficult to unlearn, than it is to learn, and that is what collectors of stamps, misguided by that column, eventually must face, hampered in the meanwhile by false knowledge that will lead them astray, and probably be expensive to them.

In the particular column referred to, there is more than one blatant *gaucherie*; the writer tells us that "the first postage stamp the 1841 one penny of Great Britain was printed in black." The veriest tyro knows or should know; and if he does not, any of the several published catalogues of postage stamps will inform him; that that stamp was issued in 1840, the actual date 6th May. The writer continues; states "this colour" and "the colour black". Description of "black" as a colour, is born of slovenly thought and deplorable lack of knowledge, especially dangerous when the author of the statement, undertakes to write for the benefit of others. It is rather worse than the incident of "the blind leading the blind". The blind usually know that they are blind, understand and appreciate necessity for care, even in the areas familiar to them.

Black is a state of being, a condition that is the negation of all colour, there is complete absence of light. Colour is defined as the sensation developed by the eye, in response to light waves of the particular frequency of vibration. The eye distinguishes differences between

white light and others of colour, but scientific investigation records that white light, is not as we generally understand the term, viz., white light or white, absence of colour; it actually is of a combination of colours, which by refraction may be decomposed, disintegrated and dispersed into the components, each recognisable and identifiable. Such limited knowledge as is ours, suggest that the scientific world has yet to learn of *black light*, and the "Gleaner" indicates that it is a subject, on which its philatelic columnist is able to inform all and sundry.

The column criticised serves some purpose, as it provides the subject for this article, the incentive to try to correct probably wrong impressions formed, and give instead a reasonable, workable idea of colour, that may be of use to you in your hobby of stamp collecting. There will be no attempt at scientific thesis, no set of rules to be memorised and applied, but an attempt to describe personal experiences, which have been found to satisfy requirements, and as such should be within the attainability of all who read. There is no need to attempt to learn all there may be to know, about colours and their shades; that in itself is a very wide and extensive subject; to investigate the mysteries of the spectrum; to acquire and use an elaborate and expensive tintometer, but there is strong necessity to develop colour sense, and that may be done by any one, through a simple process of self education. Colour dictionaries and charts are very helpful to the beginner, but at best they give only the idea, and guide its application. When available, they should be combined with the practice suggested in the following paragraphs, and it should be possible to discard them in short time, perhaps entirely and permanently.

You will have understood from the foregoing, that colour is a sensa-

tion of the eye. It is common knowledge that there are individual optical inequalities, that cause more or less variation, divergence in the personal intensity of that sensation, and necessarily of translation into words that describe. The extremes may be understood from the instances of one person, able to select and separate into items, a group of closely graduated

shades, and another who is colour blind, unable to distinguish colours at all, or but some only.

Reference to the Jamaica lists in some of the published catalogues of stamps; Gibbons, Scott, Yvert for instance; will indicate by comparison how divergent are respective descriptions, of the colours and shades of the same stamps.

	Gibbons	Scott	Yvert
4d Pine	Brown Orange	Brown Orange	Brown Red
	Red Orange	Orange	
4d C C	Brown Orange	Brown Orange	Red Brown
	Red Orange		
2/- C C	Venetian Red	Red Brown	Brown Red
½d. C C	Claret	Claret	Carmine
1d. Queen (Keyplate)	Purple & mauve	Lilac & red violet	Violet
2½d. Queen (Keyplate)	Dull purple & blue	Lilac & ultra- marine	Violet & blue
6d. Arms	Dull & bright purple	Red violet & violet	Violet
3d Georgian	Purple	Violet	Brown
6d. do	Dull & bright purple	Red violet & dull violet	Lilac & violet
2d. Pictorial (1921)	Indigo & green	Green & blue	Yellow green & blue

If you will lay out some of those stamps side by side, you will observe that some of the descriptions stated above and repeated for more than one stamp, are made to do duty for different shades of the same colours. To most of us definitely it seems wrong to describe, as for instance Yvert does, the 4d Pine as in the same colour and shade as the 2/- C C, and it seems still more obvious, that each of the descriptions quoted above cannot all be correct, any one of them may be, but certainly not all three of each group, differing as they do, and in those instances, which is? If experienced, practised catalogue compilers are at variance, as the table shows, how can we, so much less sophisticated folk hope to be correct?

It is most improbable that anyone can reply with certainty to those questions, as apart from but in addition to the element there is, of differing personal opinions and des-

criptions, there is very great variety in the shades of the printed stamps themselves, indeed there is little exaggeration in the statement or claim, that no two of any kind are exactly alike, but the gods be thanked, we do not and there is no necessity whatever, to study and observe that infinity. We are concerned where the difference is obvious, readily so, not only because of philately, but quite often because of our pockets, on the score of rarity, value and expense.

For the man on the street, the common or garden collector, you and I, "visual memory" (to coin a term) of red, yellow, green, blue, and purple as the primary colours from which all others are produced; to know that white or black pigments are used to dilute, reduce, or deepen and strengthen, should be enough. It is well also to recognise that in different lights and degrees of light, even those alleged primaries show

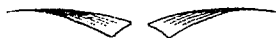
different hues and brilliance, and that mixtures reduced or strengthened in shade, are similarly affected.

If the primaries are kept fixed in "visual memory", practised observation of the material available to you, stamps themselves, will soon create ability to understand and distinguish by description, and enable us correctly to describe what is seen. For instance knowing what green is like, we begin to distinguish the differences there are between deep green, pale green, dull green, bright green, yellow green, blue green, olive green, etc. Take a few hundreds of our current $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp, gathered over a period of time, lay them out and examine them; you will find some of those shade descriptions, certainly deep, pale, yellow, blue green, they are all there to be found. Take a similar lot of the current 1d., examine them similarly and you should find red, deep, pale, scarlet, carmine, rose. Experiment in the same way with other stamps of different colours, and shortly your colour sense will be as you need to have it.

Go a little farther, get all your yellow green or blue green copies, separate from the others, lay those out and examine them, see how one specimen differs from another and the others, more or less in intensity of shade, and you will begin to realise that there are more shades, than there is power of words to describe,

and for that reason there can be no dogmatic, exact, all embracing group description of the shade of almost any issued postage stamp, hence one catalogue may describe our current $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp, as printed in green, another in yellow green, yet another in blue green. Each will be correct but none can or will be comprehensive, even if, as some do, some shade varieties are listed, but it is up to you the collector of stamps, to look out for and acquire specimens of shades, obviously different from the normal, they look well on your album page, and any may yet prove to have better value than the others.

This writer has known instances of stamps offered as the normal, recognised and acquired as shade different, *not then listed in the catalogue*, but which subsequently were at better figure than the normal. Such instances or incidents, afford pleasant self congratulation on one's perspicuity, enable self satisfaction that the little time spent to develop colour sense, was not wasted, it brought reward and has potentiality of farther and better reward. In addition, you will have acquired in some degree, one of the prime attributes of the philatelist, the faculty to be carefully observant, the urge to be exact and comprehensive in your effort; a faculty that usually is sub-consciously exercised in daily life, has its influence on the daily job, something which can be and is, extremely useful.



The Stamps of Edward VIII.

The first and only stamps of this reign, bearing likeness of the King appropriately were issued by Great Britain, in denominations of $\frac{1}{2}$ d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. all in like design on 1st September, 1936. The 1d. in similar design appeared two weeks later, on 14th September, 1936. Each denomination was printed mono-chrome, in the colour respectively and currently employed for those denominations. Each denomination was appropriately overprinted for use in Morocco, at the British Agencies established there, and were so issued.

The stamps had been awaited eagerly by the philatelic world, especially so in England, where at midnight on 31st August, large queues formed at sundry Post Offices, in long and weary vigil for the hour when the stamps would be placed on sale, each member of the queue anxious to be the first, or one of the first, to purchase supplies of the new stamps. At one Post Office in London, somebody's wait was rewarded by purchase of the shade variety of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., viz., Prussian Blue, which at present seems to fetch most any price asked for it. First day covers appear to have had strong demand, we have heard that they brought as much as 10/- each in Jamaica.

The issue received a somewhat mixed press, it is difficult to estimate in which direction, was the stronger trend of public opinion. Praise was not by any means unanimously enthusiastic, it has been firm, mild, and faint. Adverse comment has been strong, definite, tolerant.

Frankly we do not like the design. Such praise as we have read, has been based largely if not entirely on the dominant factor of simplicity, and in desire for simplicity of design, we are prepared to go all, or nearly all the way with those who advocate it, but we contend that effort in that direction need not, should not entail sacrifice of effect. The 1d Black, Great Britain, the Mother and

Queen of postage stamps, is as simple in design as need be, and in effect is pleasingly beautiful. These Edwardians more simple in design, while not the monstrosities depicted by the first Georgians, definitely are by comparison, not eligible as companions for the 1d. black.

Gibbons, "Stamp Monthly", January, 1936, carries an interesting article by its Editor, captioned "The originator of the British King Edward design" (why "British" is not quite clear as we are unaware of any other Edwardian (VIII) design, Dominion, Colonial or foreign), which assigns to Mr. H. J. Brown of Torquay, the honour to have conceived and executed the design. Published side by side, are copies of the artist's proof and of the finished stamp (1d.) The comparison is all in favour of the artist's proof, it is very much more pleasing than the finished product, which shows sundry departures from the former, all to the detriment of the latter.

Flat printing, photogravure, with solid background, seems rather to help in detracting from effect. For instance, the front contours of the King's head, the hair just above the forehead seems to merge into the background, which is deepened just there, so that the delineated appearance the whole head should have, seems to be broken at that point, and following it backwards the definition does not begin to be clear, until the line curves downwards.

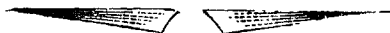
Some comment has linked the design and printing, with European Continental issues; a claim that has been denied; but there seems to be reason for it, if for instance, comparison be made with Roumania, Gibbons types 115 and 121, but in those clear, well defined contours, presence of shoulders and bust, give rather better effect. Holland, guilty of some very crude things cubist, futuristic or something similar in idea, provides a very simple and ef-

fective design in that for Suriname, Gibbons type 40. France in the Pasteur series, provides something with which little fault can be found, and it is difficult to conceive of better combination of stern simplicity and good effect, than is found in Germany, Gibbons type 94.

This Edwardian design makes tremendous break with convention and tradition, by presenting an unframed head, Scrolls, arabesques, lines, panels and other ornamentation are not of essential value to enhance or detract, but in our opinion presence

or absence of the frame, possesses great influence to please or disturb, and the latter is experienced in observation of these stamps.

It is hoped that the design or designs to be employed for stamps, portraying His reigning Majesty, King George VI, will be more worthy, less disappointing than these Edwardians have been. Assuming application of similar idea, at least they can be better defined in design, have better lights and shadows, better perspective



SEYCHELLES

1890				1902			
		M	US.			M	US.
2c	.....	4	4	2/4	.....	1 6	1 6
4c	.....	4	4	30/75	.....	1 6	2 0
8c	.....	9	9	30/1r	.....	4 6	4 6
10c	.....	1 3	1 3	45/1r	.....	4 0	4 0
13c	.....	9	10	45/2.25	.....	6 0	6 6
16c	.....	9	10	1903 KE			
48c	.....	3 3	3 3	2c	.....	2	2
96c	.....	9 0	9 0	3	.....	3	3
1893				6	.....	4	4
3/4	.....	3	5	12	.....	8	8
12/16	.....	10	10	15	.....	10	9
15/16	.....	1 2	1 2	18	.....	1 8	1 8
45/48	.....	4 6	4 0	30	.....	2 0	2 0
90/96	.....	8 6	8 6	45	.....	2 0	2 0
3c	.....	2	2	75	.....	2 3	2 3
12c	.....	5	6	1.50	.....	4 6	4 6
15c	.....	1 0	1 0	2.25	.....	6 0	6 0
45c	.....	5 6	5 6	3/15	.....	1 3	1 6
18/45	.....	1 6	1 6	3/18	.....	5 6	5 6
1897				3/45	.....	1 9	1 9
2c	.....	3	3	1906 MCA			
6c	.....	4	5	2	.....	3	3
15c	.....	1 3	1 6	3	.....	3	3
18c	.....	1 3	1 0	6	.....	4	4
36c	.....	2 6	2 6	12	.....	7	5
75c	.....	7 0	7 6	15	.....	10	10
1r	.....	4 0	4 0	18	.....	1 0	1 0
1.50	.....	8 0	8 0	30	.....	1 0	1 3
2.25	.....	16 6	12 6	45	.....	1 6	1 6
				75	.....	2 0	2 0
				1.50	.....	5 0	5 0
				2.25	.....	7 0	7 0
				K.G.V 1912-37			
				WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS @			
				TRIFLE OVER FACE VALUE.			

The above is a sample of how my stock is priced for all countries Br. Col. Foreign and Air. All sent on approval. Want lists solicited. Numbers or date of issue from any catalogue sufficient. MAYHEWS. (JAM. P. S. Life) (JUN. P. S.) (B. P. A.) (S. P. A.)

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The Coronation and Stamps.

When we think or read of a coronation, we understand it to mean in the simplest terms, the ceremony by which formally and publicly, a Sovereign is inducted to the high office of his sovereignty. Its particular significance and whole meaning, may be amplified extensively, as we have recently read of that which placed another Sovereign on the Throne of the British Empire.

Coronation of that Sovereign is a ceremony that has been observed in England, for rather more than a thousand years, and has its origin in the very distant past, to the times of the Saxon Kings. Always it has been marked by pageantry, combined of solemnly magnificent religious ritual, and secular splendour not less magnificent in the material sense.

The "Liber Regalis" or Coronation Book, believed to have been compiled by Nicholas Litlington, Abbot of Westminster, governs the procedure, and as Coronation Orders was used continuously from 1377 to 1661. It is kept in the custody of the Dean of Westminster. Changes were made to meet the desires of James II when he came to the Throne, again when William of Orange and Mary were crowned, and we read of yet others made in the terms of the oath taken by King George VI, but in all essentials the ceremony is as it was recorded 600 years ago, and much of that ritual is traceable back to 802 A.D., to the Coronation of Egbert of the Saxon Kings.

The Regalia used at the Coronation, or some of it, no doubt has been seen by some of my readers, exhibited under strong guard at the Tower of London. They will know what a magnificent, glittering array of gold and jewels there is. The intrinsic worth is said to be £6,000,000, but the value in the historical sense is imponderable, and for that reason the term "priceless" seems to be more nearly descriptive. It includes

emblems with which many of our Empire stamps are identified, and necessarily with which collectors of those stamps, have some degree of familiarity. Of those emblems portrayal of the Crown is most frequently seen, either or both on the face of the stamp, and/or in the device of the watermark. The Orb and the Cross have been portrayed similarly and respectively, in the watermark of some of the Victorian stamps of Great Britain, and on the face of some of the issues from Malta. The first design of the stamps of the State of Victoria, shows the Throne, the Crown, the Orb, the Sceptre all in use by the enthroned Queen; the recent unified design for the Colonial Empire, marking the Jubilee of His late Majesty, King George V, shows the Crown, the Dove and Royal Sceptres, the Jewelled Sword of State and the Orb; the current Coronation stamps, also of unified design for the Colonial Empire, shows the Crown, the Orb, the Dove and Royal Sceptres, the Jewelled Sword of State, the Queen's Sceptre.

All those items of the Regalia have been written up so extensively and so recently, it would be idle to repeat here their respective significance and employment at the Coronation, but both in local and current English literature relative to the Coronation that we have seen, its great and glorious setting, Westminster Abbey, has been all but neglected. The Abbey has not been portrayed on any British stamp, but it is the national shrine, its history is that of England and the Empire, it has been the setting for every Coronation beginning with that of William the Conqueror in 1066, so perhaps most of my readers will forgive, and some may welcome the digression. An ideal and truly representative set of Coronation stamps would have been 1d representing the King and Queen, 1½d. Westminster Abbey, 2½d. principal items

from the Regalia, to include that ancient piece the Ampulla and Spoon, the only actual relic that survived the vandalism of the Commonwealth of Cromwell.

The story of the Abbey is one of the most ancient, its beginning lost in the dimness of the very distant past, in which legend, tradition and related fact are interwoven. It is stated that prior to 153 A.D., the site was occupied by a temple to Apollo, which was destroyed by earthquake, and there is little doubt that from then the spot has been hallowed, always occupied by monastic building of some kind. One of those erected about 600 A.D., by the Saxon King Sebert, was destroyed by invading Danes during the reign of Alfred the Great (872-901 A.D.). Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, is credited with having rebuilt and established there about 958 A.D., an Abbey for the monks of his order; the Benedictines; during the reign of Edgar the Peaceful. The reign of Edward the Confessor, provides the first historical facts. Driven from his kingdom by the Danes, he had found refuge in Normandy. While there he made a vow, that were he permitted to return to England, he would make a pilgrimage to Rome; a more exacting ordeal in those days, than would be one to the wilds of Africa in these; he returned to England, resumed his Throne, but was prevented by circumstances from fulfilling his vow. He sought and obtained dispensation from the Pope, who made the condition that he should found a monastery to St. Peter. A local hermit declared to the King that in a vision, St. Peter had told him that the King should establish a Benedictine monastery at Thorney, and so Westminster Abbey was built. Begun in 1050, it was completed in 1065. One of the legends that has strong appeal, is that St. Edward the Confessor, reputedly a seriously religious man, suffered the irony of fate, as he was not permitted to participate in worship, in the temple he had caused to be raised to the Glory of God, whom devotedly he pro-

fessed and served. At Christmas tide, 1065 in the depths of a cruel winter, he lay nearby on his death bed, able only to hear and listen to the hallowing chants of the service, at which Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury, dedicated and consecrated the building to its holy purpose. Edward died some days later, 5th January, 1066, and at once was succeeded by Harold.

There followed the Norman invasion under William the Conqueror, who after defeat and death of Harold at Hastings 14th October, 1066, was crowned King of England in Westminster Abbey on Christmas day 1066, while his followers massacred his newly acquired Saxon subjects. His is the first Coronation of which there is positive evidence, that it took place in the Abbey, and from that time on, Coronation of successive Sovereigns always has been celebrated there by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

In 1245 Henry III demolished the Abbey, and began building of the Abbey Church of St. Peter, when in 1269 he added the Shrine to St. Edward the Confessor, who had been buried there. Edward I his successor (1272-1307) completed the building, and added the present Throne, fitted with the famous Stone of Scone, which he had captured from the Scots, Sundry additions and extensions, carried the term of building to 1720, when the Church was rather more than less, as it is now more than six centuries old.

It is claimed by the meticulous that the title "Westminster Abbey" is incorrect, in truth and fact there is no such place, it is neither Abbey nor monastery, but is "The Collegiate Church of St. Peter", in the County of Middlesex. The claim appears to have good foundation, as the Reformation of the Church of England, begun by Henry VIII, really was only suspended during the reign of Bloody Mary. When Elizabeth came to the Throne in 1558, she gave the movement her patronage, from which it received new impetus, and in 1566 the monastery of the Benedictines at Westminster was dissolved. The

fact that Henry III had designated his building "The Abbey Church of St. Peter", and that though the monastery was dissolved, the Church remained, seems to support the claimants, but we doubt much that they will ever succeed, to change the revered and popular title of Westminster Abbey.

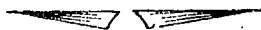
Shortly after this article was written, we received the special Coronation number of the "Philatelic Magazine". On pages 404-406 there is an article entitled "Coronation Souvenirs of the King's Regalia", illustrated with twelve reproductions of that number of emblems from the Regalia, which had been drawn by the artist, Mr. T. A. Chaplin, engraved and printed by Messrs. Harrison & Sons, in the form of postage stamps.

The proprietors of the magazine claim credit for the idea and its execution, stating that it had been done to show what might have been done, by the British Postal Authorities (we add the Crown Agents for the Colonies) to have produced and issued a very worthy and attractive set of Coronation postage stamps.

The illustrations are convincing that the idea was well conceived, the subjects excellent and well portrayed, but, as has been remarked on an earlier page, again was, the Abbey neglected. Portrayal of Their Majesties, the King and Queen, was essential, they are the subjects around whom all else coalesce, but the Abbey is the setting, and the Regalia necessary appurtenances, they are only less essential, they are essentially complementary.

The official design used for the Coronation stamps of the Colonial Empire, shows some of the emblems of the Regalia, so criticism in that respect, to some extent is met, but there is no reply to that relative to omission of the Abbey, while sameness of the design throughout, tends to monotony.

Specimens of the suggested stamps may be obtained from the publishers of the "P.M.", printed in black, brown, blue, green, red or violet as the purchaser may fancy, in sheets of the twelve subjects at 1/- per sheet. Gibbons "Journal" for May, offers the same items at the same price.



What shall I Collect?

That question is one which at some time or the other, each and every collector of stamps poses mentally to himself, or vocally to a confrere whose advice is desired, but eventually and nearly always, it is a query we find must be decided by oneself, which is as it should be for the good of the hobby, as if all of us on the advice of others, concentrated on just a few countries or groups of countries, the loss to philately would not be small, and the individual cost to each of us exceedingly large. Individual opinion, desire and interest necessarily and properly have their influence, and for that reason this writer does not suggest to you, any particular issues that should be collected or neglected, but proposes to change the first word of the question, causing it to read "How shall I collect?", and with that theme will try to develop ideas and suggestions, that should be applicable to any stamps you may decide to collect.

The romances of stamp collecting, that tell of collections formed at little cost, which when sold realised large sums of money, may cause us to enthuse and be allured by the prospect, with which they seem to endow the hobby; the probability there seems to be to obtain much for little; but there is small chance of distant relative realisation, if effort is made without knowledge, thought and care, even if our financial resources for the purpose are large. Few of us comparatively, are in that happy financial position, our monetary outlay of necessity is limited, so that need for informed effort, thought and care in making it, is so much greater.

Such stories as those of Mr. W. Hughes who began in 1859, spent £69 in 37 years, then sold for £3,000; Mr. Paulwels who up to 1871 spent £360, held his collection for 27 years and sold for £4,000 in 1928; fire the imagination and

stimulate interest, but investigation of how it was done, may suggest that similar opportunity does not exist to-day, for the reasons that in those days, issues of stamps were made in much smaller quantities; there was far less use of the post; stamp collecting was then in its infancy, beginning to grow with expanding demand for those issues, that existed in very limited supply. For instance, Stanley Gibbons used then to sell the Cape Woodblocks at 2/6 each; in 1912 the price had advanced to £7, and their current prices according to condition are from £7 to £44.

Whatever other implications there may be, it is clear that stamp collecting is not a "get rich quick" hobby, there is a factor of time to have its effect, and those of us who genuinely collect for pleasure, hoping eventually to have some profit, or at worst no loss, will not object to that, as thereby we can and do derive prolonged pleasure, through the years it may be necessary to wait, knowing that the investment if wisely made, will in that time develop and mature the profit. Alternatively, it is possible to have some of the pleasure without the profit, if there is uninformed direction of effort.

The collector of limited means, reasonably cannot hope to make a worth while collection of all the stamps of all the world, that is quite beyond his reach, as it is beyond that of most others much more wealthy than he. Obviously then it is wasteful to try, and those who spend their money to purchase large quantities of cheap stamps, simply waste it. Consider our current ½d. and 1d. stamps:— You cannot sell single used copies locally, there are no buyers, for the reason that the stamps are very common, obtainable by any one for nothing. Sold in bulk to dealers abroad, the realisable value is but a few pence per 100, a shilling or two per 1,000. The dealer who buys does so to sell

again; he has sundry expenses to meet; rent, taxes, experienced assistants, stationery, postage, advertising, etc., as well as his cost of living. Some of those stamps may be resold at a small profit in bulk; some with others of similar value made up into cheap packets; others the best, well centred, brilliant in colour, lightly and/or clearly postmarked, may find their way into approval books, priced cheaply at not more than 1d. each. Similar procedure is applied to cheap stamps of other countries, and when those come to you on approval, if you spread your purchase money over that class of material, what possible hope can you have to realise a profit, when you decide to sell? Offered to a dealer, a collection of that kind most probably, will have no sort of interest for him; you will be told that he has large supplies on hand, does not desire to add to them; if he has interest at all, it will be only as a wholesale purchase at so much per 100 or 1,000, probably less because of the trouble there will be, to sort and arrange your variety into his stock; to you there will be positive loss, disappointment and chagrin at the waste of time, money and effort made visible to you, which you will blame on the hobby, while it will have been your personal lack of discretion that is blameworthy.

It is evident then that reasonably, our effort should be circumscribed, limited to our ability to cover it fully and as completely as we possibly can, and doing so a collection made on those lines, will have far fewer of cheap and common stamps, larger proportion of the better class and desirable items. We will have been able to spend more for single stamps of the higher denominations, of which there are comparatively few in existence, we will have fewer stamps of much better quality, much more readily saleable. Applying and pursuing that method to the point of possible or probable achievement, and as farther additions become increasingly difficult and more expensive to make, the collection may be expanded to take in another or other countries, so the pleasure of the

hobby may be maintained indefinitely, the money investment remain sound, eventually to realise the desired profit.

If as most of us do, you accumulate a stock of duplicates, inexpensive additions to the collection may be made, by exchange with other collectors similarly inclined. There are many disappointments to be met, because of dishonesty practised by some of your correspondents, but unless you are extraordinarily unlucky, you will make some contacts that will be pleasant and helpful.

Speculation is not recommended, especially so if you do not know your stamps, nor trouble to know of them, and instead rely on dealers' catalogues, such information as you may be able to glean from them. Those publications advertise the goods the dealers have for sale, they do not inform you of items likely to prove good, that data they need themselves. Not infrequently they offer you piffling varieties, items unworthy of serious attention, which they boom and try to place at prices higher, sometimes much higher than the normal, or they can possibly be worth. Buy them and your experience probably will be, that the created variety is dropped from the catalogue list, it has lost interest it never should have had and your loss is positive with no sort of redress. Even if retained in the list your chance of resale at the price you paid, or at considerable discount, is limited to the chance of finding a purchaser, possessed of ignorance similar to that which you had when you bought. On the other hand there are perfectly good, authentic varieties of genuine philatelic worth, that should be acquired if it be possible to do so. It is your business to be able to distinguish those, from the stupid, whimsical things previously mentioned.

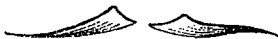
There are means, principally supplied by some of the philatelic journals, whereby your knowledge of current matters may be amplified and kept up to date. It is possible to find good bargains offered in them, sound advice and information relative to current stamps, and others

to be issued, by which you may be tempted to make side investments. For instance, the Barbados 1/- of 1924 on script paper, was featured for investment by those journals, as it was known to be a short, stop gap issue made to satisfy legitimate requirements, between exhaustion of the same type on MCA paper, and the present series. Purchased at that time for face or little over, the present result would be good, as it is now listed at 17/6, and should be worth ordinarily 7/6 in cash. If spare copies are possessed, purchased at time of issue, each can be used to obtain from your correspondents in exchange, stamps of similar value which you may need, and that in turn means that you will have been able to purchase 17/6 in catalogue value, for actual expenditure of 1/- or there about; rather good business, destined to be quite successful, if it be possible to keep it up.

To get down to later times; the Falkland Islands' Centenary issue; the Wilberforce commemorative set of Sierra Leone, both issued in 1933; each has face value of 40/-, and during the periods of issue could have been purchased for that sum, from each of the respective post offices; obtained through a new issue service, the cost would have been 44/-, from other sources not more

than 50/- each. Either can be sold for at least £15, to buy you would need to spend more than £20. The Jubilee series of 1935, covering all the issues by the Dominions and Colonies, was purchasable then for about £5, to-day you would obtain it cheaply for £25, £28—£30 is the more likely price. More moderate but by no means negligible return on the investment, may be observed in modern issues by Newfoundland, where the advance of one stamp of a set, makes the whole very desirable, and if the set be possessed, presence of that item may be used to advantage to dispose of the set at reasonably good profit. Sundry Empire and other issues, may be cited in similar terms.

Our short examination of the question seems to indicate, that while we may not duplicate the spectacular results achieved by Messrs. Hughes, Paulwels and others, and despite our limited cash outlay, there is no reason other than personal neglect and ineptitude, to prevent us obtaining from the hobby all the relaxation, pleasure we may desire, while the time factor operates for our benefit, eventually to mean that the pleasure has cost us nothing in cash, probably to yield a very good profit on that basis.



“Why Collect Jamaica”

(With apologies to E. A. P.)

By C. B. T.

Once upon a rainy Sunday when I
thought with dread of Monday,
Coming with its burden of another
week of work,

While I took the 13th Section of my
U.S. Stamp Collection,

Where the coils and perforations
midst commemoratives lurk,

“Why Collect U. S.?” I wondered.
“Is it duty I may shirk?”

“Is it pleasure, is it work?”

How distinctly I remember it was
in a cold September

And it seemed that everyone col-
lected just United States

But my spirits they were failing and
my bank account was ailing

For I know I'd never manage to com-
plete my missing plates,

Or many other pieces the King Johl
book celebrates,

Are we all inebriates?

While I pondered head a'humming
suddenly there came a drum-
ming

And the radio began to play the
“British Grenadiers”

And I thought “while I love my land,
there is many a distant island

That has lure and fascination for
collectors without fear,

Why not, I thought, collect another
country, not so near?

For I want a chance to cheer!

So I took the good old Scott cat and
upon a nearby cot sat

And I leafed the pages over looking
for a country free,

From unnecessary issues and I cer-
tainly wish you could have
seen the difficulties I encount-
ered right away!

From the Tannon Touran dollies and
our Pitchers known as Mollies

To the well known Farley Follies
is a step from ship to shore

Only that and nothing more.

So your “U.S.” you may take her
with the perforation faker,

But I'll collect Jamaica and I'll
really have some fun.

It is true I have surcharges and the
album still enlarges with

The many missing letters of the
war tax stamps galore.

But I'm in my seventh section and
I have a stamp collection that's

Complete and that is something
which I never had before,

And I've learned a lot of lore.



Quality, Condition

By W. B. E.

The first issue of Jamaica with Pine Wmk. has been fully dealt with, and little more can be said about it. I have, however, amused myself by trying to place the six values in the order of their scarcity, which should, of course, be the order of their catalogue value; and also in the order of condition, i.e. the proportion of really fine copies one comes across.

The 1d blue is of course quite common, but how often does one see a well-centred copy? The 2d rose and 4d orange are scarce, but fine copies, owing to fading of the colour and prominence of any but a light postmark, are almost rare. On

the other hand, both the 3d green and 1/- brown (ignoring shades) frequently come along in good condition. The 6d lilac or purple suffers from fading like the 2d, and may often be seen nearly grey in colour.

In my opinion, the order of actual scarcity, frequency of occurrence, is as follows:— 1d, 1/-, 6d, 3d, 2d and 4d; which is **not** the order of their catalogue values. The order in relation to condition is 1/-, 3d, 6d, 1d, 2d and 4d; a very different state of affairs, but it looks as if the 4d should be the best stamp of the lot. It is possible that in both cases, a different order would occur in Jamaica.

Ed: "Soritur Ambulando."

Some Account of the Experiences of the Delegate sent from The Jamaica Philatelic Society to the Johannesburg Philatelic Exhibition, Held from Nov. 2nd to Nov. 17th.

I sailed from England in October and arrived in Capetown Friday, October 30, 1936. It was not possible to get any railway accommodation for several days as even with extra trains put on, the rush for the Exhibition was so great. It opened in September, but the Philatelic Exhibition opened Monday, November 2nd.

I spent the time in Capetown very profitably with the Members of the Victoria League, who met me and motored me everywhere possible. I slept at the Overseas Club (of which I am a Member).

On Saturday night I boarded the train at 9 p.m. and unfortunately could not see the best part of the

country until it was light. The train was an enormous one, about 40 coaches and the sleeping accommodation was excellent. I had a coupe to myself, and could just turn round in it. The seat was lengthened out, pillows sheets, blankets, towels, etc. provided. The corridor went along one side and the doors were sliding ones, so that one had complete privacy.

We went for miles and miles through the Karroo, which was then bare red earth, we passed over rivers, mostly dry, went through the Native villages composed of mud huts with protection against lions, hyaenas and other wild animals. I arrived at Johannesburg at 5 a.m.

and was met and taken to quite a nice Hotel, only English people, about 40 in all. There are no women servants, the BOYS do everything and very well too.

We were very well fed and were given TEA (the custom of the county) at least five times a day with no extra charge.

I confess the air at first made me feel rather funny, I had come up 6,000 ft. in 2½ days. It took me at least three days to feel myself.

I went at once to the Exhibition, by taxi as I did not know my way about. In the grounds no transport is allowed, except a few funny little motors (I don't know what to call them) like an Irish jaunting car, six sit back to back on a move sideways along special routes, I found I had to walk, and walk, and walk to the Philatelic Room, and was fifteen minutes late for the Opening. There was quite a number of well known Philatelists present. The Secretary Dr. Howard Pirie and his wife welcomed me warmly and showed me every kindness and courtesy possible. I was allowed to sit with the Committee at their table and was introduced to many famous people. Mr. Godden and I had met before.

The Stamps were very well arranged and to me the whole set-out was admirable. The roof was of glass and the stands were adjusted at the most comfortable angle for everyone to be able to see well. When the light seemed to be too strong, sheets of brown paper were hinged over each exhibit. These could be turned back and did not interfere with the sheets in any way. Detectives were all about. This was the big room, and with about eight steps up, you entered another room, where the Post Office was, and stalls, where one could buy Catalogues, books, packets of stamps, etc., etc.

I have the autographs of about 14 well known Collectors.

The Dinner given at the bien donnee (no capital letters) was very good fun. The Prizes were presented and I was asked to present the Jamaica medal which was won by Dr.

Broughton for a very good exhibit of St. Helena stamps.

We were about 30 at table, some ladies, but chiefly men I think. I had to say something about Jamaica, which I did to the best of my ability. I found people extraordinarily keen on asking questions and learning something about us. I thoroughly enjoyed the whole Exhibition. It was wonderful. One hundred acres gives one space to move about in and the Flood lighting and the general "Lay-out" of the Grounds struck me as being extremely good.

Dr. and Mrs. Pirie invited me to their home and picked peaches for me to eat from the garden. I was interested to find that most of the flowering shrubs we have here were there too. And the FLOWERS, never could I have imagined such wonderful flowers of all kinds, especially in Cape Town.

I went to Pretoria three times, and went up to the Parliament Buildings, the Zoo (I went to ever so many Zoos) and one evening the Pories took me to the Stamp Meeting. This was most interesting; quite a number of people came and we saw various Stamps shown and explained. The Film "The Kings Stamp" was most amusing, going back to the first Penny Stamp of Rowland Hill, and the terrible frightened way in which some of the ladies came to buy the New Stamps, and how to lick them on etc. Quite funny.

I had another 4 days and nights in the train going up to Victoria Falls. Here, the train runs on to the platform and you walk a few steps right into the Hotel, quite up-to-date and most comfortable. We had to stay for a whole day at Bulawayo, and go on by another railway in the evening.

Of course I went to the TOP of the WORLD to Rhodes tomb. The roads are excellent and the distances enormous compared with what we consider a long way here.

A hundred miles in one run is nothing, the road runs mainly along side the Railway and now and then it stops and the cars can't get any further, owing to storms, gullies,

fallen trees, etc., etc. What it must have been only a few years ago is difficult to imagine.

Back again from the Falls to Johannesburg. (I was there $2\frac{1}{2}$ mths). The Town is new, we all know that, the streets are wide, the cars are parked herringwise all down the middle, so that in most of the streets one can get at the Shops easily. Where there are Trams the cars are parked in parking places. Everything is new and up-to-date.

There are plenty of Playing Fields for Children, the Europeans separate from the Natives. The Native ARE native. The first thing they have to do is to get clothes, they wear little or nothing at home but each has a blanket and they are most modest and well behaved. Thousands of the men come up and work in the Mines, but though they are well looked after in every way, they do not last very long. They get lung trouble from the fine dust dug out.

Think of a mine 6 and even 8 miles down into the Earth. I went down a miniature one in the Exhibition but refused to go down a real one. My friends had, (some of them) very gruesome experiences to relate and I, thought discreation was my better part.

The DIAMONDS were gorgeous. I am not especially attracted by precious stones, but the Show was

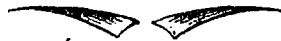
wonderful, carefully guarded by Police and Detectives, of course.

The rock garden was really wonderful, and the artificial lake, with white swans sent from Buckingham Palace, was a great attraction. The whole Exhibition struck me as being very good. I had been at Wembley years ago and in many ways this one seemed better, perhaps because there was so much space for everything. The Relief map of the world, showing all the Air Routes, lighted up every few seconds with electricity kept me interested for more than half an hour, I think it was only the Imperial Airway Routes but am not quite sure.

I have a good many papers about the whole Show, and Catalogues, some of which I hope to give to the Society. I gave as a personal present a copy of our Jamaica History I took a spare copy on purpose and wrote in it as a gift from this Philatelic Society. Dr. I. H. H. Pirie the President of the Exhibition Committee was very pleased to have it in the Library (Dr. Pirie, a most interesting personality, was a member of Scotts expedition to the South Pole.)

The whole experience was one I shall never forget and I think myself very lucky to have seen so much in such a short time and at such small expense.

M. E. SPOONER,
President Jam. Phil. Society.



Report on the 23rd Philatelic Congress of Great Britain.

HELD AT THE PALACE HOTEL, PAIGNTON, DEVONSHIRE, ENGLAND,
FROM THE 9TH TO 13TH JUNE, 1936.

As one of your delegates to the 23rd. Congress of Great Britain, I am presenting my report so that members of the Jamaica Philatelic Society may be informed about Congress, and learn how collectors may benefit by these yearly re-unions of Philatelists under the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain.

The 23rd Philatelic Congress was held at Paignton from 9th to 13th June, and was most successful. My first experience as a delegate from this Society to Congress, has been most pleasing, and in this report I will endeavour to deal with events which will I hope be interesting to our members. The Society that invited Congress to Paignton, had been in existence for about two or three years, and the Hon. Secretary, Capt. J. B. M. Stanton and those who assisted him, are to be congratulated on the way they worked to achieve the success that was registered at this Congress. Members are no doubt aware the Congress represents every phase of Stamp Collecting, and study, exists to discuss and settle matters affecting the welfare and advancement of Philately generally, and the opportunity is afforded for the consideration and discussion of Resolutions and Schemes which can best be carried into effect through the action of all branches of Philately working together. There is also a social side to these annual Congresses. The inviting Society is the medium through which Philatelists of every school are brought together and friendships made, or renewed, and the atmosphere so produced has no doubt had its influence on the general well-being of Philately.

The Congress opened under the Chairmanship of Flight Lieut. G. R. T. Clarke with Capt. J. B. M. Stanton as Honry. Organizing Secretary.

The Delegates, or most of them, were accommodated at the Palace Hotel where the Sessions of Congress were also held. At 9 p.m. that evening a reception was held at the Hotel by the Paignton Urban District Council, when the Delegates were introduced to the members of the Council. This reception at which there was dancing and ample refreshment was the fore-runner of a most sociable and enjoyable four days.

On the following day, the first business session opened at 10 a.m., when after a very hearty welcome by the Chairman, the report of the Executive Committee for the year 1935-36 was read. This was followed by the reading of a paper by Mr. L. C. C. Nicholson, entitled "How to run a Philatelic Society successfully"—This paper was awarded the Congress Cup. The full text of the paper is printed in the Congress Year book, and I commend it to our members who will find it most interesting and full of useful matter. A great deal of discussion took place on many of the points raised by Mr. Nicholson, but every point criticized or question asked, was successfully replied to by him. We should be particularly pleased at the success of this paper. Mr. Nicholson is an ardent supporter of this Society, and besides being an Hon. Life Member is our representative in England.

At the second business session on Thursday 11th June, two papers were read. The first was a very original subject, "The insurance of Stamp Collections" and was read by Mr. Sidney Ray. It was most informative and greatly enlightened listeners, on a section of the hobby which does not appear to be given serious thought by most of our members in Jamaica. The second paper was upon the Line-

Engraved stamps of Great Britain. The author Mr. Bertram McGowan was absent and the paper was read by Capt. Stanton. Many questions were asked, and these were answered by that excellent authority on the stamps of Great Britain, Mr. J. B. Seymour. There was a great deal of interesting information, and although many of the delegates were not versed in the details of this highly specialized subject, it was received with befitting attention and without criticism. At 7.30 p.m. Capt. Stanton, from the Plymouth Studios, announced that Mr. B. Goodfellow would broadcast, and almost immediately Mr. Goodfellow's voice came to us with impressive clarity, describing the charms of Philately, which must surely have proved interesting even to those listeners to the Western Regional programme who were not Philatelists. After the broadcast, study circles were formed in separate parts of the hotel. These circles are simply meetings of specialists who exchange ideas, or impart knowledge in connection with the countries which they specialize. The Jamaica study circle was not well attended on this occasion, but I was told that at former Congresses the Circle was most popular.

Friday, 12th June, began the third session. Mr. Robson Lowe read his paper "Philately in the Future". It took the form of phantom clippings from the "Times" and other papers, dating from 1940 to 2055, all in quasi fantastic vein, humorous in places and in others developing suggestions which may yet be serious fact, certainly some of them should be, yet I am sure that his listeners were glad that some of his prophecies could not be regarded as serious and reliable, as for them to eventuate, their treasures or some of them, and their pockets would be affected far too seriously. For instance, in 1945 the complete range of Jubilee issues, Dominion and Colonial is expected to have the doleful value of 75/-, but our despair is cheered with predicted recovery to £8 in 1975!!! On the other hand, there was good news relative to the 1d

black, in that latter year, it will be worth 42/- . There followed Resolutions and elections to the Executive Council. Congress was adjourned and at once re-convened in its fourth session, at which there was presentation, of Letters of Thanks to the Distinguished Philatelists who had been elected to that honour. Messrs. A. Bolaffi, Italy; R. J. C. Collins, New Zealand; and Revd. C. S. Morton, England, were the gentlemen so honoured. The last is another of our Honorary Members, resident in England, who has taken and still takes large interest in our Society. To him very largely was due success of the combined effort that produced our handbook, "Jamaica" published by Gibbons in 1928. Of these newly honoured gentlemen, only the Revd. Morton was present to sign the Roll. Capt. Hopkins in a witty and interesting speech, summarized the "doings" of Revd. Morton, his services to philately generally, studies over a large number of Empire countries, their stamps and postal histories, that have been given to the philatelic world. Sponsored by Capt. Grant, Revd. Morton signed the Roll with a gold presentation pen, and expressed appreciation of the honour conferred on him.

I have already referred to the Social side of Congress, the details of which will no doubt be interesting to you. Following the Reception and Dance on the opening night, motor excursions were arranged for a visit to the historic Compton Castle, and Buckfast Abbey, via Stowford Paper Mills. Tickets for the latter were limited to 20 and the Jamaica delegates were fortunate in being included in this party. A tour of the Mills revealed the whole process of paper-making from the sorting of rags by busy women to the final cutting and packing of the paper for despatch. At these Mills paper for Stamps, Money Orders and Bank Notes are made and the Delegates were actually shown the GvR water-marked paper and the Dandy Roll for the new King Edward VIII stamps, which have since our visit been issued. After Stowford Mills,

we visited Buckfast Abbey where after an inspection of this interesting building, we were served with tea. One of the most enjoyable of the social functions was the Garden Party given by Mrs. Basil Stanton at the Torbay Country Club, Paignton. The beautiful grounds of this Club are admirably situated, and the lay out of its gardens was most attractive and impressive. The closing night of Congress was marked by a full-dress banquet at the Paignton Palace Hotel. This was a lively affair, many appropriate speeches were delivered and the Congress Cup was presented to Mr. Nicholson. Dancing followed and lasted until about 2.30 on Saturday morning.

I cannot close this report without referring to the generosity of the Paignton Urban District Council in permitting members of, and Delegates to Congress to use without charge the several undertakings owned by them. Motor Car Parks, Public Bathing Stations, Grass Tennis Courts, Hard Tennis Courts, Putting Golf Courses, Bowling Green, Band Concerts and chairs on the sands, promenades, and in pleasure grounds. The Band of the Royal Marines, Plymouth Division, was certainly a great attraction and the daily concerts were well patronized by delegates, in spite of the demands of an official Congress programme.

This account of a very pleasant Congress week is somewhat imperfect. It is impossible however, for your delegate to fully express the pleasure it gave him to be present at Paignton, that delightful resort of the South Devonshire Coast, and to meet some old friends, keen philatelists, as expert in the various branches of the hobby as they are in extending hospitality to the stranger. The thanks of the Jamaica Philatelic Society are due to the inviting Society, for the splendid welcome extended to our three delegates.

The following members of the Jamaica Philatelic Society were present at Congress:—

Messrs:—D. M. Samuel
L. C. C. Nicholson
Rev. C. S. Morton
Eugene Egly
Fred J. Melville
G. W. Collett
H. R. Harmer
E. F. Hurt
Stanley Phillips
Geo. H. Tucker
G. C. Gunter
R. C. Alcock
Robson Lowe

G. C. GUNTER,
Hon. Secretary,
31/12/36.



The Text of a Paper read at the Morning Session of the Paignton Philatelic Congress on Wednesday, June 10th, 1936, by L. C. C. Nicholson, Esq.

How to Run A Philatelic Society Successfully.

(Reprinted from the Year Book of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, 1936.)

The title of this Paper, and, in fact, the idea of writing a Paper at all, was suggested to me by a facetious remark made at one of our Congress Committee Meetings by a member of the Committee who is a well-known Philatelic Comedian, or, I should say, Comedienne, as I believe it is usually the lady who does the "splits".

So many new Philatelic Societies are springing up now-a-days that it seemed to me it would serve a useful purpose if I read a paper which might help to put them on the right road to success, and also help those who are going downhill, to regain their lost prestige.

Mr. Leslie R. Ray gave several useful hints to Philatelic Societies in the Paper which he read at Congress last year, and Dr. W. Byam wrote a very good preface to the "Philatelic Societies' Handbook", for the past season, in which he queried whether all was well with Philatelic Societies. I do not agree with his suggestion that Study Circles will eventually supplant Society Meetings. These Study Circles are an excellent idea, but they are essentially for specialists, and although I am one myself, I submit that Society Meetings should be for every type of Collector.

I agree, however, with his final remark that our Societies are not dying, but in need of reformation.

Meeting Place.

A new Society usually starts by half-a-dozen enthusiasts meeting together locally in a town or suburb, where they have previously had to

travel many miles to attend the nearest Philatelic Society. It constantly happens that they meet in the house of one of their number to start with, where the Constitution and Rules of the Society are drawn up, a President, Secretary and Treasurer are elected, and the days of Meetings for the first season are decided upon.

This is all very well for a start, as it saves the expense of hiring a room. When the number of members increases, however, the good lady of the house will probably not welcome the weekly or fortnightly intrusion quite so enthusiastically as she did to start with, especially if she is expected to provide refreshments each time.

A room should, therefore, be hired as soon as possible, and one can usually be found for a fee of from 5/- to 10/- per meeting.

A very good way of getting members is to insert a Notice in two or three of the weekly or fortnightly Stamp Journals. Local papers are not of much use, as the advertisement is usually put in some obscure place, and whereas it is notorious that people seldom read their own local papers, nearly every stamp collector reads one or more stamp periodicals.

I strongly advise the Secretary to hire a room where refreshments can be obtained, as not only does it make the evening more sociable if there is a short interval for light refreshment, but the owners will usually let a room cheaper if they know that they can also make a bit in this way, in addition to the nominal charge for hire.

The local Y.M.C.A. or a private tea-room usually has the required accommodation upstairs, which can be rented for the weekly or fortnightly meetings. Public Houses should be barred. I do not mean by this that the "bar" should be removed, as the result would probably be another case of "father being killed in the rush", but although I am not a teetotaler myself, I think that the idea of going to a Public House for a Philatelic Meeting does not sound well, and if there are lady members, they will not like it.

Furthermore, a wife who has no knowledge of stamp collecting may have serious doubts as to the meaning of the word "Philately" when hubby knocks her up in the small hours of the morning because his tweezers will not fit in the keyhole of the front door!

I have no doubt that these statements will produce a shower of invective on my head, but I am prepared to face it.

Subscriptions.

I think 5/- per Member is a very good nominal fee for a small Society, until such time as it gets on its feet. Of course, to start with, the Promoters must be prepared to foot the bill until there are sufficient members for the Society to pay its way. If they each advance one or two pounds to the Society, they will have enough to carry them through the first season, and thereafter they can be repaid by the Society when the funds permit.

Programme.

It is a very good idea to get two or three well-known Philatelists to give displays during the season and in drawing up the programme the Secretary should try and persuade anyone he or his colleagues know, to come down and provide the evening's display. I shall have more to say about this later on, under "Suggestions to Secretaries".

The remainder of the programme should be as varied as possible. A new Society will probably have to be content with Shows by its own

members, but an older one should arrange, if possible, for a Competition, a Lantern Lecture, a special "Bourse" night, a visit to or from another Society, a "Ladies' Night", and, if possible, an Annual Dinner.

Make your programme attractive, and the members will turn up. If you have a series of highly-specialised displays one after the other, you will find members losing interest in the meetings, and staying away.

The general Collector is, I am glad to say, still in the majority.

The programme for next season should be arranged, if possible, before the present season has finished, and not be left until just before the next season is going to commence.

Officers.

In my opinion, all the Officers should be elected annually, but there should not be any rule to prevent the same Officer from being re-elected.

In this way if you chance to get a really good man in any job, you can keep him there and alternatively any dud need not be re-elected.

Do not have your Society run entirely by one or two men. Give jobs to as many different people as you can, and they will all take more interest in the welfare of the Society.

The President or Chairman.

Choose a man who has got some personality, and who can keep order at a Meeting. The more Philatelic knowledge he has, the better, but personality goes a long way in making the Meetings successful. His duties are not merely to sit in the chair and smoke a fat cigar. He must always be in touch with the Secretary re future meetings and arrangements, and they should fix between them who will attend to the welfare of any visitor who is coming to give a display. If the said visitor is not a local man, he should be met by appointment, given some refreshment before the Meeting, and arrangements made for the best way for him to get home.

The President should also get his Officers to report at each ordin-

ary meeting, how their various jobs are progressing. This gives each one an opportunity for addressing the members.

He should also see that the Committee Meetings are held from time to time to discuss future arrangements, and to hear more detailed reports from the various Officers. He should be particularly careful to get news from the Treasurer as to how the subscriptions are coming in, and to find out why certain members are in arrears with their dues.

He should also make a point of getting each member of the Committee to report to him any complaints that he may hear members making, and also any suggestions for the improvement of Meetings. These can then be discussed in Committee and remedied, or adopted, as the case may be.

It should never be necessary to appeal to your members on the subject of how to conduct your meetings.

This is as good as admitting that the Committee is incompetent, and merely shows that there is bad management somewhere. It may also lead to some member getting up and telling you so, which will be rather a bitter pill to swallow.

The President or Chairman should remember that the members all look to him to run the show, and he should be, with the help of his Committee, their leader, guide and servant all rolled into one.

The Secretary.

This man has, in my opinion, the hardest work to do in any Society, and usually most if it is taken for granted by the members.

In the first place he has to write the Minutes after each Meeting and prepare the Agenda for the next Meeting. He must always be at the Chairman's elbow to see that nothing is forgotten, and look out for new members and visitors attending any Meeting.

In the case of the former, he should introduce them to one or two members, unless they know anyone present who can do this for him; and

in the case of the latter, he should briefly welcome them to the Meeting.

He also has to receive all applications for membership, and, if necessary, follow up references before submitting the names to the Committee.

He should, as previously mentioned, share with the President or Chairman the duty of meeting and attending to the welfare of any visitor coming to give a display.

Any special notices to members must be sent out by him, and he should keep an alphabetical list of the names and addresses of all members in addition to the one kept by the Treasurer.

He also has to attend to all correspondence addressed to the Society in general, and report to the President or Chairman what he has done in each case, or, if he considers that the matter requires discussion, he should submit it with his agenda at the next meeting—meanwhile, sending a brief reply to the effect that the matter is receiving attention.

One of his biggest jobs is preparing the programme for the following season. This, as already stated, should be started before the current season finishes, and a Committee meeting held to discuss it.

He has to fit in all his dates, and should take a special note of when Easter and Whitsun occur. Many a budding Secretary has tripped up over these, and I myself was once booked by the Secretary of a Society, now defunct, to give a display on a date which I found upon reference to the following year's calendar, was that of Good Friday!

When everything has been fixed and passed by the Committee, he has to get in touch with all the people required to give displays, and arrange dates to suit each individual. No easy job!

When this has all been done, he should get his Syllabus printed and posted to all the members, at least two or three weeks before the season commences.

Some Secretaries make a point of sending out postcard reminders of each Meeting to every member. This

entails a lot of extra work and waste of money on postages, and should not be done. Tell your members that the Syllabus is sent to them for reference, and that no further reminders will be sent to them unless anything is going to be altered.

If you have got a Secretary who is not afraid of work, he will be the mainstay of your Society, and the real cause of its success. On the other hand, as I have experienced more than once, a slack Secretary is usually the cause of a small Society going downhill and eventually into oblivion.

The Treasurer.

Here you want a man who not only has some knowledge of book-keeping, but who can get on well with the members, and get the Subscriptions in tactfully.

Like the Secretary, he should keep an alphabetical list of the names and addresses of all members, and make personal notes against the names, for his own guidance.

For instance, it often happens that some member is abroad for a long period, or possibly ill in hospital, and unable to attend to any business, and therefore has not been to the meetings for some time. Before writing **second** and **third** requests for his Subscription, the Treasurer should make enquiries of anyone who knows him amongst the members, as to the reason for his long absence. In this way, a lot of unpleasantness is avoided, and if the member is written to tactfully, he will appreciate the fact that some interest is taken in his welfare.

On the other hand, there is always that peculiar individual who will never pay his Subscription until the season is nearly over. The mentality of this type of member beats me. He seems to consider that the payment of his five shillings or so is an event to be recorded as a red-letter day in the annals of the Society, and expects a personal letter of thanks from the Treasurer for having paid it!

Let him think for one moment as to what would happen if all the mem-

bers followed his bad example. The poor Treasurer would have to pay most of the bills out of his own pocket until such time as they chose to pay their Subscriptions.

The Treasurer should report to the President or Chairman from time to time, how the subscriptions are coming in, and also how many are outstanding, giving reasons as far as he knows.

He has to pay for, and keep an account of, all items required by the Secretary, and he should get receipts for all monies paid out, apart from postages, etc.

He also has to pay for the rent of the room for meetings, Congress and Delegates' fees (if affiliated), refreshments (if supplied by the Society) and the cost of entertaining visitors, etc.

Some Societies pay Honorariums to members of the Committee. I do not agree with this, unless the case is an exceptional one. Very few Societies can afford to pay out sums of money in this manner without showing an annual loss on their Profit and Loss Account. It is also liable to cause ill-feeling on the Committee between those who are paid and those who are not paid.

Anyhow, if the Committee agree to the payment of one or more Honorariums, the Treasurer has to pay them, but he should take receipts for them and show them individually on the expenditure side of his Annual Cash Statement.

In this way, any member can see what has been paid, and if he thinks fit ask for details at the Annual General Meeting.

On the other hand, the Treasurer should receive the annual balance from the profits of the Exchange Packet if a commission is charged, and also the profits from any auction sales held by the Society.

A Treasurer should remember that the funds which he has charge of belong to the members of the Society jointly, and that he is in the same position as a Trustee, namely, that he is bound to give an account of his stewardship.

This he has to do by means of

an Annual Cash Statement, duly audited, and each individual member is entitled to have a copy of this Cash Statement.

It is a good plan for the Treasurer to close off his books about a fortnight before the end of the season, so that he can get his Accounts audited and his Cash Statements printed and placed on the table at the Annual General Meeting at the end of the season.

One or two Societies, for some unknown reason, hold their Annual General Meeting at the **beginning** of the season. This is absurd, as apart from the fact that the Meeting usually takes place in September when the majority of members are away on holiday, the mere fact of several months having intervened since the last meeting of the Society has probably caused the members to forget most of what took place last season.

The Exchange Superintendent.

When a Society is firmly established, it is usually desired to have an exchange packet, which is supposed to be a means for members to sell their duplicates and to buy the duplicates of other members.

Judging from what I have seen in some packets, they are chiefly used for dealers to dispose of their wares. But that is neither here nor there. If it is decided to run a packet, a Superintendent must be appointed to run it.

A special set of Rules should be incorporated in the Constitution of the Society, and this can best be done by studying those of an older Society. I do not intend to go into details of all the rules required, but would mention that it is extremely difficult to get the members to carry them out correctly.

The Superintendent must keep most accurate Accounts, and if a commission on sales is charged, he must hand over his balance to the Treasurer at the end of the season, together with his Statement of Accounts. A properly run packet can be a most useful asset to a Society, whether commission is charged or

not, but it requires a jolly good man to run it.

Of all the thankless jobs in a Philatelic Society, I think this is the worst, and I take my hat off to the Exchange Superintendent of any Society, who can run the packet successfully.

Like the Policeman in "The Pirates of Penzance", a Packet Superintendent's lot is not a happy one!

The Librarian.

This man has a fairly easy job. He should have a book with a list of all items in the Library and note in columns the date of issue of a book to any member, together with his name, and later on, the date it is returned, and so on.

A list of books in the Library should be made out and given to all members. Once this has been done, supplements can be issued at intervals of a few years.

The Librarian should avoid lumbering the shelves with obsolete catalogues and weekly periodicals, as no one ever wants them. Get good standards works on the different countries, and on Philatelic subjects.

A separate Fund should be kept for the Library, if possible, or grants can be made from the general funds, when they permit, in order to purchase any books wanted, etc.

The members should be asked to contribute books to the Library whenever they can do so, or an auction sale can be held of stamps given by members, for the benefit of the Library funds.

Reporter.

It is a very good idea to have an official reporter for the Society. This man takes brief notes of the displays, etc., at each Meeting and sends a report to one or two stamp periodicals, and also, if possible, to the local paper. In this way, members can keep a record of their Society and local collectors who are not members are very often attracted to join the Society by reading the report of a meeting in the paper.

Any member can take this job on, and although a fairly easy one, it

is a most useful means of advertising the Society.

Auditor.

Get someone who is **not** a member of the Committee to audit the Accounts each year. In fact, get two people, if possible, to act as Auditors. This makes it much easier and more pleasant.

Someone with a knowledge of book-keeping is preferable, but if not, the task is not difficult.

Auditors should insist on the Treasurer showing them a receipt for every payment he has made, should check off the counterfoils of his subscription receipt book, and finally see the Bank Pass Book made up to the date of audit, in order to check the balance.

It is not sufficient to take the Treasurer's word for the balance he has in hand, or for him to show the actual cash, which may have been borrowed for the purpose.

And now, having briefly enumerated the duties of the various Officers of a Philatelic Society, I would emphasise the importance of interchange meetings with other Societies, as not only does this bring the members into contact with other Collectors, and promote good fellowship, but it affords an opportunity for studying the way in which they conduct their meetings, from which useful hints for your own Society can often be obtained.

I also strongly recommend any Society that has not already done so to become affiliated to Congress. This is becoming more and more a really sociable holiday and the members

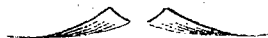
of your Society can learn a tremendous lot from attending the Congress meetings and listening to the debates on the numerous Philatelic subjects which are discussed, in addition to meeting most of the best-known Philatelists in Great Britain.

Finally, the President and Committee of your Society should always bear in mind that the chief idea of a Philatelic Society holding meetings is for the members to meet each other. The displays, etc., being provided to entertain the members, not to bore them.

Each member has his own special friends whom he likes to meet and chat with, but if he has to always sit mute and study a highly specialised display, from the time he arrives until the meeting terminates, without a chance of talking to his friends, he will soon get fed up with the whole thing and join some other Society.

I, therefore, suggest that your meeting-room should be open for members to attend at least half an hour before the Chair is taken; that there should be, if possible, a short interval during the course of the evening, and that the official business of the meeting should terminate about a quarter of an hour before you are required to vacate the premises.

I could, of course, lengthen this paper *ad infinitum* by going into minute details, but I hope that the remarks which I have made will be of some use to Philatelic Societies in general, and to small Societies in particular. If so, my Paper will have attained its objective.



The Folkestone Congress.

24TH PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

We are indebted to Messrs Nicholson and Edwards, for the kind and thoughtful courtesy, that prompted despatch of the press report, that enables us to comment in this edition, instead of doing so a year hence.

As is usual a social event on Tuesday, 8th June; arranged by the Cinque Ports Philatelic Society, a reception given by the Mayor and Corporation at the Leas Cliff Hall; at which the Mayor and Mayoress, with Councillor Lieut-Col. W. Swinhoe-Phelan and his wife, received the guests; was the opening function. Films of the Bath and Paington Congresses were shown, and dancing was enjoyed.

Assembled in Session the next, Wednesday morning at the Grand Hotel, Lieut-Col. W. Swinhoe-Phelan, Chairman of the Cinque Ports Philatelic Society, introduced the Mayor, who formally welcomed the delegates. Among the delegates present, was the Jamaica team Messrs. L. C. C. Nicholson, W. Buckland Edwards, and Revd. C. S. Morton. Brigadier Palmer who had been in Jamaica for some time, and now resident at Folkestone, also was a delegate. A telegram addressed to His Majesty, the King, as Patron of the Hobby, expressing loyalty and hope that He may enjoy a long, happy and prosperous reign, was despatched, to which His Majesty replied His thanks.

A paper entitled "Collecting stamps in groups stimulates Philately", was read by its author, Mr. F. A. Godden. It evoked appreciatively favourable comment, and strong support from listeners. In general the idea advocates selection and collection of a particular country, or group of countries; a period or reign, such as nineteenth or twentieth centuries, Edwardians, Georgians, etc.; designs such as Zoo-

logical subjects, ships, means of transport, etc. More or less that is precisely what we have recommended to you.

Another, also read by its author, Mr. E. F. Hugen, dealt with "The Post Office and its relation to the Philatelist", and referred to the recognition of the Philatelist and Stamp Collector, by the Postal Administrations of some countries; viz., the several Philatelic Bureaux which are maintained; as compared with the restrictive regulations applied by the British and most Colonial Post Offices, which deny to the Collector any facility not demanded nor given to the public in general. Credit was given for such information as is supplied, which enables mailing of letters in ample time to obtain special cancellations, use of special opportunities, etc. The paper was voted as of large importance.

A third paper, "The danger of deterioration in stamps", by Mr. Frank Dodd, was mainly technical, but illustrated with practical experiments, it was easy to follow. Some controversy developed, and it was admitted to have provided useful information.

Mr. Leslie R. Ray was responsible for the fourth and final paper, entitled "Does Philately deserve to be classed as merely a 'Minority interest'." It told of the effort made to have the BBC broadcast in its Empire Programmes, a series of talks on Philately.

Mons. Theodore Champion, whose catalogue is to European and several foreign countries, what Scott's is to America, Gibbons to the Empire, was elected to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists. We refer of course to the well known "Yvert & Tellier" catalogue. Mr. Stanley Phillips of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., and Mr. J. R. W. Purves, R.P.S.L., were similarly honoured.

Variety.

We reproduce three short articles which we seriously commend to all our readers. It is our experience that those from the "Philatelic Magazine", are fully and completely justified, indeed we think that the condemnation they convey is not expressed in terms strong enough, they do not sufficiently describe the stupidity of the existing extremism, nor do they; except for causal reference in the article by Mr. Poole; go to the root of the matter, viz., the lead given by the so called "Standard Catalogues", to the very pettiness against which they register strong complaint.

("Destructive effects of 'Dotty Philately'.")

(From the "Philatelic Magazine", 2nd April, 1937, re-printed from the "Pacific Philatelist", written by B. W. H. Poole, with editorial comment by the Editor Philatelic Magazine) "As philately in England is at the moment suffering from a bad attack of the disease diagnosed by Mr. Poole, we publish his article in the hope that it may act by way of an antidote, and possibly prevent a relapse when 'Coronations' come".

Every now and then philately suffers a recurring attack of what a well known scribe some thirty years ago stigmatized at "dotty philately". It is an obvious truism that so far as philately is concerned the question as what constitutes a minor variety is one that has never and probably never will be, satisfactorily settled. It is all a matter of degree, for, while it is a comparatively simple matter to define major varieties as those of primary importance and minor varieties as those of lesser importance, it is impossible to draw up a set of rules that would serve as a guide in apportioning stamps definitely to either of these classes. If it is suggested as a definition that "A minor variety is one that differs from the normal type in some small particular" it may serve for general use, but the collector will soon find that in actual practice it is often a difficult matter to state authoritatively which particular stamp, when several varieties exist, represents the normal type.

Many years ago, our foreign confreres considered scientific philately in America as a somewhat backward pursuit. True, there were lots of collectors, but a comparatively small number of them were real students, and knowledge of our own stamps was largely confined to what was listed in the catalogue and Luff's magnum opus. Today, all is vastly changed and

nothing appears too trivial to be worthy of mention. Every accidental little streak and dot is carefully noted and their proud discoverers hasten to get them properly described in print. Some thirty five years ago—just about the close of the South African War—our English cousins ran riot in the collection of war stamps. Most of these provisionals were confined to the overprinting of the letters "V.R.I." or "E.R.I." on stamps of the conquered territories with the consequence that many of the minor varieties so assiduously hunted for were misplaced or imperfect periods. Many of these, of course, were of philatelic interest in the work of segregating the various settings of the overprints even though they had no special significance otherwise. Other varieties were trivial in the extreme, and it was the mad rush for these trivialities that roused the ire of one of the well known writers of that time to the extent of dubbing such foolishness "dotty philately". Today, interest in these stamps is practically dead and their end was undoubtedly hastened by the over elaboration given to errors and minor varieties.

The same thing may be said of most of the provisionals owing their origin to the Great War. The emphasis given to varieties of more or less immaterial importance gradually led to loss of interest in these stamps as a group. When the late King George V celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his Accession to the Throne, in 1935, no less than 249 different stamps were issued within the confines of the British Empire to mark this important occasion. Not for a long time has any series of stamps so hit the public fancy, and while a strong demand attests their continuous popularity, the hair splitters are doing their best (or worst) to kill the interest in them. It was bad enough to give special prominence to the "extra flag staff" variety even though this has the merit of being plainly discernible to the naked eye, but the present trend to give importance to a plethora of scratches and dashes that can only be found with a powerful magnifying glass in conjunction with a fertile imagination, is certainly a step in the wrong direction. Directly the collector gets the idea that his 249 varieties do not form a complete collection of these interesting stamps, he is going to grow discouraged, and that will inevitably lead to less activity in a series that should be in great demand for many years to come.

It seems to me the same is true regarding the undue importance many collectors endeavour to give to what are really very minor varieties in United States stamps. Many of the 1c and 3c stamps of 1851, to use this issue as an example, are trivial in the extreme as such, and are only of interest and philatelic value in the scientific aspect of our hobby we call "plating".

The original painstaking discoveries of these tiny differences never intended to give them any special importance nor do they have any special significance only in so far as they help to assign a stamp to a specific position in a certain place. Today, any little hair line or scratch in a modern stamp is given a value altogether out of proportion to its true importance. Most of the plates now made at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing are coated with an exceedingly small film of chromium, and practically all these cracks and scratches reported so assiduously merely affect this chromium finish, and have nothing to do with the plate itself. Surely it would be wise to exercise a modicum of common sense in making a record of such trivial dots and dashes. There should at least be some editorial comment so that the uninformed reader would not be led to believe that these minor varieties have an exaggerated importance.

(From the "Philatelic Magazine", 11th June, 1937.)
"Fly-Mark Philately"

Will not be encouraged by "The Philatelic Magazine." Detrimental to the hobby.

There is nothing more damaging or detrimental to the hobby of philately than to show a non-collector a stamp with some petty dot or dash upon it, and to expound upon its interest, rarity or value. Not a week passes without some reader writing to the Editor about some variety of this kind—usually, and quite wrongly, described as an "error"—and almost invariably wanting to know "what is it worth?"

It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the *philatelic* interest of any variety is in direct relation to the light it throws upon the history of the stamp. The study of minor varieties by serious philatelists has always been of secondary consideration, and a means to an end—not an end in itself. Thus when philatelists were endeavouring to reconstruct the formation of the plates of early New South Wales, Victoria, Uruguay, and other early issues—years after the stamps were obsolete, and when the processes by which they were produced were often elementary and open to doubt—they found they were often able to elucidate their problems by noting the minute markings or variations inevitable in hand production. When they found such a variety, they did not immediately ask "What is it worth?" All they were anxious to know was "What does it *prove*?" Its interest lay in its value as evidence, not cash, and they were anxious to keep it as a link in the chain of evidence upon which the records of philately were built. They were not interested in giving it a price ticket, and did not endeavour to magnify flaws into "errors".

The attitude of the minor variety fiend today is quite different. He does not look for a variety to prove a theory—there is no need to find out how modern stamps are produced in this roundabout

fashion. His one idea in locating a flaw is not to keep it in his collection to *prove* anything, but to get rid of it at a profit. Hence the immediate question "What is it worth?"—as compared with the philatelist's question "What does it *prove*?" High speed rotary presses turning out millions of stamps daily, from plates mechanically produced in perfect alignment, do not leave problems of the days when stamp manufacture was in its infancy, when plates were engraved by hand, when stamps were printed from flat bed machines in small quantities, and when perforation was unknown.

The modern trend we deplore is that of pouncing on every new issue, hot from the press, and in a spirit of petty fault finding, noting every trivial, inconsequential dot or dash of dust, light or heavy line or letter, and calling it a "variety". This is not philately. It is just perverted ingenuity in detecting the inevitable variations inseparable from rapid printing, and which neither the printers nor the postal authorities regard as of any consequence, and which every serious philatelist regards in the same light. They form no link in reconstructing the history of stamp production.

The whole weight of influence of every reader of "The Philatelic Magazine" should be brought to bear to discourage this deplorable worship of the incredible petty "variety" which has not the slightest significance, interest, or value, which can serve no purpose and have no effect but to bring the hobby of philately into disrepute. We trust this form of depravity will be curbed before it becomes certifiable under the Lunacy Act. Let us keep philately sane.

(From Gibbons "Monthly Journal", June, 1937.

"A plague on your perforations."

By The Catalogue Editor.

There have been many changes of philatelic fashion since pre-war days. Some of them, like the partial abandonment of collecting in blocks of 4, have probably resulted from lack of money, or dislike of vain repetition. Others, such as the accentuation of the condition craze, are due to ordinary collectors trying to imitate the millionaires. The present-day lack of interest in perforations, however, is probably due to the fact that we are living in an age of impatience, and to play about with perforations requires patience of a high order.

I don't think many people were ever really interested in perfs. and their variations, though those who played "follow my leader" in pre-war days made a fair show of keenness, and if the inventor of perforation as applied to stamps deserves well of his fellow men, I doubt whether the man who first decided that perforations should be regarded as collectible varieties comes quite so high up on the roll of honour.

After all, looking at them from a truly philatelic viewpoint, what do we learn from different gauges of perforation?

Nothing, if it is simply a question of one particular issue being perforated by half a dozen, or more, different machines in order to get supplies ready for the public in time. The philatelist does not try to identify the individual printing press on which his specimens were printed and there is no more reason for identifying the perforating machine.

The only perforation varieties that are of philatelic interest are those which enable us to allot a stamp to a particular printing or period, or which in some other way provide evidence as to its history. There are quite a few of these and they deserve their place in the stamp catalogues, but it is really necessary that the products of the numerous machines, which have worked on certain issues indiscriminately and without providing the collector student with any useful information, should be listed?

As a matter of fact, during recent years, a discriminating use of the blind eye has kept quite a few perf. varieties out of the Gibbons Catalogue. When Colonel Larking wrote his very interesting serial on Poland, I did not immediately rush to add all the permutations of the various perforating machines used for the post-war issues to the catalogue list and I only remember receiving one protest and that not from the author. In the same way, many lesser groups have been kept free from perforation varieties and nobody seems to mind. Why should not some of the uninteresting perf. varieties that have crept in be eliminated?

The Scott catalogue in the United States has paid very little attention to perforations and I do not think that American Philately has suffered any grave wrong in consequence. The French Yvert-Champion Catalogue once had a horror of perforations, but of late years has included more and more of them. I have still to meet a user of this catalogue who welcomes the change.

Finally, the great experts on "what the philatelic public wants" have given their verdict in no dubious manner, for, when unnecessary varieties are created for collectors by needy states or seedy speculators, they are rarely perf. varieties.

I am not suggesting that, within a twelvemonth, all perforation listings in the Gibbons Catalogue should be swept away, but I should welcome the views of readers on the question propounded above: **"DO THOSE PERFORATION VARIETIES WHICH HAVE NO PHILATELIC INTEREST DESERVE THEIR PLACE IN THE CATALOGUE?"**

The subject to which the quoted articles direct attention, viz., non-philatelic, quasi, piffling and trade varieties, is one on which we have very decided, strong opinion. Attempting here to give some expression to that opinion, we may appear to be guilty of statement that seemingly attacks some individual or indivi-

duals. In advance we wish to make clear to all and sundry, that our effort is directed to exhibition of methods, conditions, and criticism of them in the general sense, not of the individuals who may or may not be responsible for them. We are ready to believe that methods we regard as mistaken, may have been employed in good faith, and we appreciate the fact that in the quoted matter, there is evidence that at least one idea or method which has been used, is now recognised as mistaken and is under contemplation for correction by the user.

No one or two businesses alone are responsible for the conditions, as we see and believe them to be wrong, and there are several firms of whose contribution to those conditions we are unaware, whose advertisements have been observed to be confined to simple, straight forward items, so that when reference is made to any individual firm, that particularisation is necessary merely to point the argument.

The Scott catalogue is by far the lesser sinner, in the number of doubtful varieties it offers, but for instance its list of USA 1912/15 to 1918/20 of the 2c and 3c denominations, is highly specialised; the former in seven and the latter in four types, each type differing in some very small particular of the design, and complicated with varieties of shade perforation and watermark; all of which goes a long way with those not "knowledgeable", to stimulate the hunt for finikin, petty and useless variety that appears to have similar origin, and to the finders to be of equal interest. The Gibbons catalogue lists numbers of obviously created trade varieties, direct incentives to those whom "The Philatelic Magazine" describes as having one and only interest, "What is it worth?" Look at its list of Great Britain, the overprinted 6d lilac of 1881, their No. 162b, "Dots slanting", i.e. out of alignment; see the Officials, "Govt. Parcels", list of misplaced dots; all of which to state the best that may be said of them, are of very doubtful philatelic interest. Turn to al-

most any of the lists of overprinted stamps, note the items listed and given monetary value, discriminate between those which have any sort of philatelic interest, and those that have none. Mr. Poole refers to the provisionals of the South African War; see those for the Orange Free State, compare the Gibbons list with that of Scott. The Scott list is not free of varieties, far from it, but the listed items all seem to be reasonable, they are of major differences. Note the Gibbons lists that occupy some columns, "Stops off the line", "Mixed stops on and off the line", "Thick and thin letters", etc. Turn to Trinidad and Tobago, their Nos 174b and 174c. Is it to be wondered at, that collectors who are not students, do not think for themselves, accept such records as competent and reliable guides, seek to discover and record as valuable, similar whimsicalities and absurdities?, they but follow the lead given to them by such created trade varieties, presented from sources believed by them to be reliable and authoritative, as varieties of real philatelic interest and importance. If Scott and Gibbons can get away with such things, why not they?" that is the line of reason, and on that basis make nuisances of themselves to all concerned.

The item from Gibbons "Monthly Journal" touches much the same subject, but from a different angle. The analogy it offers, "The philatelist does not attempt to identify the individual printing machine on which his specimens were printed and there is no more reason for identifying the perforating machine", is not convincing, it is inexact, far too loose. Determination of the gauge of any perforation, does no more to identify the particular perforating machine, than is the printing machine identified by determination of the ink used. We suggest far better relation may be found in the facts that, the philatelist does identify and recognise in addition to the major differences of design and colour, differences of (1) die, (2) paper, (3) presence or not of watermark, (4) design of watermark, (5) method

of printing, (6) ink used, (7) method of separation. The argument advanced that there are varieties of perforation, listed in but should be removed from the catalogue, surely cannot have any value, at least not the value intended by the writer, while he finds it necessary as in the list of the Irish Free State, to retain recognised, identified, and classified as variety of philatelic interest, overprint that is in "shiny" or "blue black ink" as distinct from black?

The article closes with invitation to readers to state or express reply to the question, whether or not perforation varieties which have no philatelic interest, should be retained in their catalogue. Obviously from the philatelic point of view, they should not be, they should never have been there at all, but the invitation is preceded with statement that "the great experts 'on what the philatelic public wants' have given their verdict". In that or any other case, why ask for opinion?., it were a waste of time to state it, as the "great expert on what the philatelic public wants", the writer himself, has decided the question, for application as he may will.

The question "What is variety?" is simple to answer, viz., copy which in some way differs from the original, but when put as "What is variety of philatelic interest and/or importance", it is a very different matter, can be highly controversial, and practically is impossible to define in terms likely to receive general approval. The test suggested by The "Philatelic Magazine", is not as clear as it might be. "What does it prove?" predicates something to be proved, it is more practical to ask "What does it teach"? what is the information conveyed, is that of philatelic value? The negative form of the question "What is variety that is not of philatelic interest", or not likely to be, probably is less difficult to deal with, and if applied fairly and sanely without taint of trade interest, should do much to eliminate from consideration, a large number of items that clearly do not deserve it.

There is no exaggeration in the statement that the so called "Standard Catalogues", are infused with created trade varieties, items which we believe and in some instances know, their creators would with difficulty if at all, justify as having even as little philatelic interest, as have the perforation varieties it is proposed to discard. We do not think we are utterly wide of the mark, with belief that one of the lists contemplated for pruning in the suggested manner, is that of NEW ZEALAND; it needs that attention any way; and if that action be necessary to remove perforation varieties of no philatelic interest, how will retention of those lists that allege distinction between "Waterlow paper", "De la Rue paper", "Cowan paper", "Jones paper" be justified?; those alleged distinctions seem to be even more ridiculous, than those of the extensive lists of perforation varieties, which have no sort of philatelic interest, and emphasize the fact of existence of varieties created in the interest of trade, certainly not in that of philately. The Gibbons proposal implies admission that such things exist, have been listed and offered for sale by them. It should be remembered that they and several other firms of philatelic traders of admitted repute, offer and sell their listed wares, under guarantee of authenticity. That guarantee does not specifically guarantee the published status of any item, but we believe it is moot that it does not. The firms indicated do not recognise that it does, as any item sold under the guarantee, may at any time be removed from their lists, and the status originally given by publication, is destroyed without redress to those who may have bought under the guarantee. Is or is not that a very objectionable condition, and reprehensible that no decided, strong effort has been made to remove it?

The literature of the hobby is increasingly loaded with reports of the most fatuous, stupid things, born of cupidity and anxiety to overload, over extend the record, so that many

who would use the hobby for relaxation, are made promptly to realise that they take up instead, hard and difficult work, expensive in time and effort as well as in money. Where does that destroying trend come from?., read the lists in the published catalogues, there the answer will be found, there it has been created, fostered, stimulated and developed. For far too long and too great extent, the hobby has been left to control by dealers and traders; they dictate, make the standards by which it is guided, with inexplicable inconsistency raise or lower them at will, and as may be expected of tradesmen, always with financial gain as the prime, if not the only consideration. It is most regrettable, is it not, that business firms with many years of otherwise reputable existence, can reasonably be charged with having begun and carried on, the process of attenuating the relation or contact there should be, philatelic variety with philatelic interest or importance? That lead given by them has been accepted, and so extensively abused by many, attenuation made so complete, that any relation at all appears no longer to be necessary, the one and only consideration is "Will it sell for extra value as variety?" and irrespective of its worthlessness as such, effort is made to "put it over".

It has not been our good fortune to read or learn of any reasoned attempt, to define variety of real or true philatelic interest. Admittedly a difficult task, the possible authority to undertake the matter, apparently has not had the courage to face the issue. With seeming indifference, it has been left in the hands of traders and dealers to determine, some of whom exploit the philatelic public with even such things as recorded in our last edition, "broken skulls, chewed ears, pimples", proffered as items of good philatelic interest, properly collectible varieties of monetary value. Buyers of them served to demonstrate to the sellers, that there is truth in the theory and statement that "one is born every minute", and those unfortunates

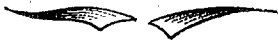
continue to lack the guidance they so desperately need. Guidance on the subject is as necessary, more so indeed, than is information that has been carefully compiled, printed and published relative to this or that particular issue of stamps.

The thinking collector cannot be told what he must or must not collect, he decides for himself influenced by the ambit of his effort, and may not need help other than is available, but the rank and file need at least to be shown and advised, what they need not collect. Did that rank and file think for themselves, able to do so on proper lines governed with knowledge, the present conditions would not, could not exist. The fact of existence is convincing proof that that large majority is uneducated philatelically, is so lacking in knowledge and the means of knowledge, that it is easily led astray, readily accepts, believes in and is deceived with the most impossible, extravagant and stupid things.

Can nothing be done to rescue the hobby and preserve it, from the existing and worse chaos for which it is headed? Is it not possible to promote and organize an affiliation of philatelic clubs and societies, banded together in self protection of their members from the exploitation that is evident, taking the initiative away from the trade, with authority to pronounce on all alleged varieties, to approve or condemn them? At present no one takes the trouble to comment on those things, a dealer may include any-

thing in his list or advertisement, and the collector may buy or not as he pleases, often without the smallest knowledge of what he does buy, he is left in the air without independent opinion. Who will take this lead? It must come from high places, must have no sort of relation with trade, be recognised as competent and reliable authority, and as such be able to set up and maintain reasonably good and high standards, that will clear the air and remove the hobby from the obviously harmful grip of the trade.

We firmly support the idea of simplicity, and shall commend every effort made to glean from the present catalogues, any of the "weeds" they contain, but we are disturbed at the prospect there is of incomplete weeding, and probable introduction of yet other weeds. It would be idle to suggest discard of the existing catalogues, there is no prospect of efficient substitute, but that does not, should not prevent observation of their faults and disadvantages, that handicap so many. Were it possible to right those wrongs, they would serve, as for instance while the Scott catalogue is acceptably simple, it errs extensively by omission; a fault from which the Gibbons catalogue is not by any means free; and the latter debauches by excessive extravagance of its over elaboration, largely of items that have little if any place at all in philately, and some there is good reason to believe, actually are without existence.



Annual Meeting of the Jamaica Philatelic Society.

The 17th Annual General Meeting of the Jamaica Philatelic Society was held at St. Luke's Church Hall, Cross Roads on Thursday, 17th June, 1937 at 8 p.m. 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. Secty. and Treasurer: Mr. G. C. Gunter.

Committee.

Mr. A. W. Perkins; Mr. P. J. Fernandez; Mr. E. Benbow-Rowe; Mr. Astley Clerk; Rev. G. T. Armstrong.

Hon. Exchange Supt.

Mr. P. J. Fernandez.

The following report for the year ended 13th April, 1937 was presented.

Ladies and Gentlemen—

In submitting the 17th Annual Report the Committee cannot record more than ordinary activity during the past year. The President, Vice President and Secretary were off the Island. The President was in Johannesburg as the Society's representative at the Philatelic Exhibition held there, while the Vice President and Secretary were in England attending the Twenty-third Philatelic Congress held at Paignton as delegates from the Jamaica Philatelic Society.

2. In our last report we regretfully chronicled the death of King George V and also recorded the issue of the Jubilee Stamps to commemorate the 25th year of his reign. This year we must refer to three outstanding events connected with the Monarchy, viz:—The abdication of the Throne by H. M. King Edward VIII, the accession of His Majesty King George VI who with his Queen Consort were crowned with tradi-

tional splendour in Westminster Abbey on the 12th May, 1937.

3. These historical events will be illustrated in proper sequence in the stamp albums of Philatelists, by the short-lived British stamp issues of Edward the VIII, and the stamps specially issued in Great Britain, the Dominions and Colonies to commemorate the Coronation of their Majesties.

4. The year opened with a membership of 117 and closed with 153, an increase of 36. Of the new members, it is satisfactory to note that 9 joined for Life. There were two resignations, one death and one Life Member was called upon to resign, the Committee agreeing to refund him his Life Member's fee, having regard to the circumstances that led up to his resignation.

5. The attention of the Postmaster for Jamaica was called to the present practice of the Post Office at Kingston which delivered Air Mail letters without back stamping them. A contrast was drawn to the practice at District Post Offices, where every Air Mail letter received a back stamp before delivery. In reply to the Society's Resolution asking that Air Mail letters delivered at the Kingston Post Office might be so treated, the Postmaster for Jamaica informed the Society that the back stamping of letters at Kingston had been discontinued for many years, and he was therefore unable to entertain the suggestion.

6. During the year the Committee wrote to the Government of Jamaica pointing out that although Jamaica was being served by an excellent Air Mail Service there was no distinctive Air Mail Stamp. Attention was also called to the absence of a Postage Due Stamp, and the opinion was expressed that

stamps for these purposes should be introduced by the Jamaica Post Office.

7. The Society's Annual Dinner at the South Camp Road Hotel on the 24th April, 1936 was highly satisfactory and was attended by several of the City members.

8. The most important Philatelic event of the year, at which the Society was represented was the Third International Philatelic Exhibition held in New York City from May 9th to May 17, 1936. The event was specially reported in the No. 10 issue of this Society's Magazine by the Society's delegate and also referred to in last year's report. A fuller reference to the event is not, therefore, necessary in this report.

9. The Society was also represented at the Johannesburg International Philatelic Exhibition held from 2nd to 14th November, 1936 by the President, Mrs. Spooner, who has reported that her reception by the Johannesburg Philatelic Society left nothing to be desired. This Society offered its medal for competition at the Exhibition. The medal was awarded to Dr. A. J. Broughton of Pretoria for his exhibit of the stamps of St. Helena. This collection is highly specialized and primarily arranged to show the "roller die" impressions and constant plate varieties appearing throughout the Queen's head issues. For convenience the collection was arranged in nine sections. The Committee heartily congratulates Dr. Broughton on his winning the Society's medal.

10. The 23rd Philatelic Congress of Great Britain for 1936 was held at Paignton from 9th to 12th June. The inviting Society was the Paignton Philatelic Society, the officers of which carried through the local arrangements for Congress most satisfactorily. The Vice President, the Honorary Secretary and Mr. L. C. C. Nicholson represented the Society. A full report of this important Philatelic event will be published in the 1937 issue of the Jamaica Phi-

latelist. At this Congress, Mr. L. C. C. Nicholson, who is an Honorary Life Member, was awarded the Congress Cup for his paper on "How to run a Philatelic Society Successfully." We congratulate Mr. Nicholson and thank him also for permitting the Society to reproduce the full text of his paper in the current "Jamaica Philatelist" for the benefit of members. The 1937 Congress will be held at Folkstone in June and our representatives will be Messrs. Nicholson, Tucker and Palmer, the last named being on a holiday visit to England.

11. The Exchange Branch under the management of Mr. P. J. Fernandez has continued to prosper. With the addition of new members sales from Packets increased and the demand for moderately priced British Colonial Stamps was exceedingly brisk.

12. The distribution of New Issue stamps of the British West Indies to those members who asked for these stamps, was carried through without a hitch, and the service has been greatly appreciated. This opportunity is taken to once more thank Mr. Fernandez for his interest in these important sections of the Society's activity.

13. The Committee desires to express its appreciation to the Editor of the "American Philatelist" for his reference to the "Jamaica Philatelist." We repeat the Editorial notice, that appeared in the April Magazine, for the benefit of those members who do not see that excellent Journal.

"Although in a sense a periodical, being published annually, Vol. 2 No. 10 of The Jamaica Philatelist is more of a book than a magazine. Bearing a publication date of June 1936, the current number contains in its 82 pages, 8½x5½", a number of splendid detailed articles of a technical nature, mostly concerning Jamaica and adjacent islands I have indexed all articles in the current instalment of the Index to Periodi-

cals, and several of them merit the (*) of outstanding importance. The Jamaica Philatelic Society is the publisher, and Mr. G. C. Gunter, Secretary, Kingston P.O., Jamaica, informs me that the magazine is free on request as long as any are available. This amazing liberality is something rather new, as the booklet could easily bring fifty cents or more from any student of philately" As a result of this notice many applications have been received but we regret it was not possible to supply copies to all who were good enough to apply. The names of all applicants have been put on our Mailing list for the future.

14. It is with regret that the Committee reports the resignation of the Treasurer. Mr. Clark has done good work but pressure of business has compelled him to resign. The Committee thanks Mr. Clark for his voluntary services which were given most willingly. The Honorary Secretary has taken over the duties of Acting Treasurer until a permanent appointment is made.

15. In response to a call from the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain for nominations for election to the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists, the Committee unanimously nominated Mr. L. C. C. Nicholson, and submitted qualifications which the Committee considers fit him for election to the Roll. In this connection the Committee refers with pleasure to the election of our Honorary Member the Rev. C. S. Morton to the Roll last year and this opportunity is taken to publicly congratulate Mr. Morton on the honour he has received.

16. **Finance:** The year opened with a Cash balance of £73 7/2 and closed with a balance of £75 13/1½ The finances of the Society are there-

fore in a healthy condition, but it is regrettable to report that some members have not yet paid their dues for the year under review.

17. We regret to record the death on December 5, 1935 of Mr. Charles F. Sharpe, who died at his home in Eaton Rapids, Michigan, U.S.A.

Mr. Sharpe in addition to being a Life Member of the Jamaica Philatelic Society was a member of the American Philatelic Society, The Detroit Philatelic Society and the Hamilton Philatelic Society.

He was perhaps best known for his very fine specialized collection of the older issues of Canada, which included many fine pieces. He also owned a very fine collection of Mint and used stamps of Jamaica, much of which was got together during the many years he spent in the Island. He was very proud of his Jamaican collection, which was always a source of pleasure and interest to him.

To his surviving widow, two sisters and two brothers, the Jamaica Philatelic Society extends the deepest sympathy.

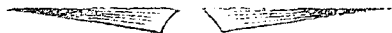
18. The Committee desires to place on record its thanks to Messrs. Frank Godden Ltd. for a copy of Mr. L. C. C. Nicholson's publication, "Jamaica Pre-stamp Covers 1760-1860." Thanks are also extended to Philatelic Societies, Editors of Philatelic Magazines and Publishers who have sent us their literature, the St. Lukes Church Committee for the use of their Church Hall and to members and friends who have given us their active support especially in connection with the publication of the Society's Annual Magazine.

(Sgd.) M. E. SPOONER,
President,

G. C. GUNTER
Hon. Secy.

Annual Cash Statement—14th. April, 1936 to 13th. April, 1937.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Cash in Bank	63	16	7	By Printing, Postage			
„ Cash in hand	9	10	7	& Stationery	9	12	7
„ Subscriptions	6	13	0	„ Printing Jamaica			
„ Entrance Fees	1	10	0	Philatelist	14	0	0
„ Life Membership	10	9	6	„ Subscriptions to			
„ Packet Earnings	8	3	3	Societies & mag-			
„ New Issues	6	14	1½	azines	4	8	6
„ Bank Interest	0	19	4	„ Entertaining	5	8	0
„ P.O. Guide	0	0	6	„ Library Case	1	19	5
„ Donation to Jca.				„ Subscription re-			
Philatelist	0	3	3	funded to mem-			
„ A d v e r t i s e -				ber struck off	1	1	0
ments in Jca.				„ Sundries	1	2	6
Philatelist	5	5	0	„ Cash in Bank	71	2	3
				„ Cash in hand	4	10	10½
	£113	5	1½		£113	5	1½



List of Members.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
Aarons, Miss C.	c/o Lewis Ahenheim, Kingston, Ja.	Dunn, E. G.	Nathan & Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ja.
Angeve, J. W.	16 West Heath Vil- las, Bodmin, Corn- wall, Eng.	Duncan, R. J.	P.O. Box 340 Arm- strong, B. C. Canada
Armstrong, Rev. G. T.	The Rectory, Pen- rith Rd., Cross Rds., Ja.	Finzi, John	149 Manchester Sqr., Kingston, Ja.
Bicknell, Mrs. L. B.	Rosebank, Retire- ment Crescent, Cross Roads, Ja.	Field, F. J.	Sutton Goldfield, Eng.
Bland, Escott C.	Crossbrook, Marl- borough Rd., Park- stone, Dorset, Eng.	Fletcher, R. H.	Postmaster for Ja- maica, Kingston, Ja.
Brandon, G. D.	44 Orange St., King- ston, Ja.	Fox, J. M.	202 L. A. Railway Bldg., Los Angeles California
Brown, Allen	Valhalla, N.Y.	Forrest, G. L.	Ailsa, Black River, Ja.
Cassidy, Miss H.	11 Ripon Rd., Cross Rds.	Foster, Mrs. A.	Montego Bay, Ja.
Campbell, Miss Jean	Elstow—5 Vic Cres. Glasgow W.2. Scot- land	Fraser, Miss J. Ina	Montego Bay, Ja.
Clark, D. S. M.	Bank of Nova Scotia, St. Ann's Bay, Ja.	Gauntlett, H. G.	Lake Ville, Cross Roads, Ja.
Clark, Egbert C.	5 East Ave., Swfield, Cross Rds., Ja.	Harris, H. N.	Canadian Bank of Commerce, Dun- can, B.C., Canada
Clark, Eric	99 Harbour Street, Kingston, Ja.	Harrison, Lady V. M.	Prospect Estate Morant May, Ja.
Clossy, P. J.	P.O. Box, 158, King- ston, Ja.	Hitt, Henry C.	Box 863 Bremerton, Washington, U.S.A.
Condell, E. E.	Bank of Nova Scotia Kingston, Ja.	Kingdon, Miss E.	Manhattan Road, Cross Rds., Ja.
Cole, E. E.	62 Violet Lane, Croy- don, Eng.	Litteljohn, H. T.	Highgate, Ja.
Coxe, H. Keith	Claremont, Ja.	Livingston, G. C.	Jamaica Mutual Bldg., Kingston, Ja.
Cruchley, Dr. F. H.	Lucea, Ja.	Mais, W. A. R.	Cross Roads, Ja.
Daley, C. G.	U. F. Co., Montego Bay, Ja.	Marshall, Wm.	Belmont Castle, Meigle, Perthshire, Scotland
DeMercado, H.	90 Hanover St., King- ston, Ja.	MacGregor, C. M. .	Highgate, Ja.
Derby, N. Leslie	Montego Bay, Ja	Meihado, Clifford .	20 Church St., King- ston, Ja.
Dorn, Paul A.	C/o Dikey & Co., Red- lands, Calif, U.S.A	Moon, Rev. G. H. .	Montego Bay, Ja.
Duffus, W. A.	Court's Office, Sav- la-Mar, Ja.	Mortimer P. E. N.	Barclays Bank (D.C. & O.) Kingston, Ja.
Dumont, S. L.	C/o Machado, Park Lodge, Kingston Ja	Myers, Thomas	10 Temple Lane, Kingston, Ja.

LIST OF MEMBERS—(Continued).

NAME.	ADDRESS.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
Nixon, Mrs. Douglas	7 Holborn Rd., Half-way Tree, Ja.	Rowe, Mrs. E. S. B.	32 Church Street, Kingston, Ja.
Palmer, Brig Geo. (S.A.)	Kingston, Ja.	Scott, Mrs. Matthew	Wentworth, Port Maria, Ja.
Pearce, Trevor D.	Barclays Bank, (D.C. & O.) Port Maria, Ja.	Scherer, C. A.	1429 W 31st No. 6 Milwaukee, U.S.A.
Perkins, A. W.	Govt. Audit Office, Kingston, Ja.	Simpson, Dr. Wm.	The Ivies, 3 Adelaide Rd., Andover Hants, England
Pohle, C. L. Von	Mandeville, Ja.	Smith, Mrs. M. Lucie	46 Lady Musgrave Rd., Half-way Tree, Ja.
Powell, Rev. H. A. U.	Rae Town, Kingston P.O.	Solomon, Dr. I. C.	116 Harbour Street, Kingston, Ja.
Poyser, Mrs. J.	Charlottenburgh, Highgate, Ja.	Woodbridge, W. Norman	14 Cossington Road, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex, Eng.
Quin, H. A.	P.W.D. Montego Bay, Ja.	Whiting, W. J.	Barclays Bank (D. C. & O.) Kingston, Ja.
Reid, Ed. G.	Montego Bay, Ja.	Zayas, Ade.	Santiago de las Vegas, Cuba
Rolston, S. Jnr.	Tarana Road, Levin, N.Z.		
Rowe, E. S. B.	32 Church Street, Kingston, Ja.		

LIFE MEMBERS.

Alcock, R. C.	11 Regent St., Cheltenham, Glos. Eng.	Cargill, J. H.	Kingston, Ja.
Allen, Thos.	Frinton-on-Sea, Essex, Eng.	Clark, Dr. H. Lyman	Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.
Aguilar, E.	11 West King's House Rd., Half-way Tree, Ja.	Clerk, Astley G.	Kingston, Ja.
Baker, Mrs. Joshua	Port Antonio, Ja.	Coles, Miss Julia W.	Colescroft, Glen Cove, Long Island, N.Y., U.S.A.
Bartlett, Rev. S. H.	P.O. Box 69, Lancaster, Ohio, U.S.A.	Collett, G. W.	84 Jermyn Street, London, S.W. (1) England
Benson, J.	Faite, Top Street Way, Harpenden, Herts., Eng.	Collins, Lieut. T. F. J.	Ashdon Hall, Saffron Walden, Essex, England
Bellman, Capt. J. F.	R.A.P.C., England	Ernandez, L. C.	Spanish Town, Ja.
Berry, D. A.	19 Corporation St., Manchester, England	Fernandez, P. J.	P.O. Box 158, Kingston, Ja.
Bourke, A. W.	Harvey & Bourke, Kingston, Ja.	Finzi, Eugene	Rekadom, Half-way Tree, Ja.
Braun, Richard		Fogo, Eugeno	Asrea, Eiscay, Spain
Bricker, I. C.	Elora, Ontario, Canada	French, Edgar	603 South, 14th St., Newcastle, Indiana, U.S.A.
Brigham, C. Pliny	75 E 55th Street, New York	Gobault, Geo. A.	Kingston, Ja.
Bruce, Dr. H. B.	Callaroy Beach, Sydney N.S.W., Australia	Goffe, Mrs. Leslie	Oxford, Port Maria, Ja.
Carman, B. E.	Reading, Ja.		

LIST OF MEMBERS—(Continued).

NAME.	ADDRESS.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
Gunter, G. C.	Ja. Govt. Railway, Kingston, Ja.	Palmer, Mervin G. (F.R.G.S.)	The Spinnery, Addington, Surrey, Eng.
Hall, C. Lyon	Spring Garden, Buff Bay, Ja.	Pearson, G.	The Hacienda, Ex- ford Ave., Westcliff-on-sea, Essex, England
Harmer, H. R.	131-134 New Bond St. London, W.1 Eng.	Phillips, Stanley	Managing Director, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand London, W.C. 2 Eng.
Heron, Mrs. E. E. W.	Shooters Hill P.O.	Pinto, Claude deS.	11 King Street, Kingston, Ja.
Hine, Mrs. R.	43 Lincoln Avenue, Cross Roads	Pratt, C. W.	186 Balmoral Road, Gillingham, Kent, England
Hudson, Miss Gwen	New Hope, Little London, Ja.	Roberts, R.	430 Strand, London, W.C. 2 Eng.
Hurt, E. F.	"Winfield", Dal- keith Road, Har- penden, Herts, Eng.	Ross, Mrs. F. M. ...	Half Way Tree, Ja.
Jackson, Norman S.	Cornwall College, Montego Bay, Ja.	Ross-Shields, H.	4 Eldon Street, E.C. 2 London, <i>ENG.</i>
Jensen, Mrs. C. H.	15 Hopefield Ave., Half-way Tree, Ja.	Samuel, D. M.	131 Harbour St., Kingston, Ja.
Kunz, John G.	Miranda, Oriente, Cuba	Sessenwein, P. W. .	7-2 Amesberry Ave., Montreal, Quebec, Canada
Linden, G. H.	11 Cairn Ave., Ealing London, W.5. Eng.	Scudamore, C. G. .	United Fruit Co., Montego Bay, Ja.
Lodge, L. J. Gil- bert	c/o The Royal Phil- atelic Society, 41 Devonshire Place, London, W. 1 Eng.	Simms, Major H. .	Half-way Tree, Ja.
Lowe, Robson	96 Regent Street (W. 1) London, Eng.	Snypp, John E.	Rt. 2 Box 332 Brem- erton, Wash., U.S.A.
Lewis, Mrs. A. M.	Brumalia, Mande- ville, Jamaica	Spooner, Mrs. M. E.	Constant Spring, Ja.
Mayhew, F. G.	136 Queens Road (W. 2) Bayswater, (W. 2) London, England	Stewart, C. A. F. .	Woodfield, Walkers Wood, Ja.
Melhado, Vernon K.	Green Pond Farm, Bethlehem, Penna, U.S.A.	Taylor, Capt. A. L.	c/o Lloyds Bank, Cox and King's Branch 6 Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1, <i>ENG.</i>
Morrice, F. H.	Brown's Town, Ja.	Tucker, Douglas ...	Brown's Town, Ja.
Morris, G. W.	Devon Street, Sim- mons Town, South Africa	Tucker, Geo. H.	23 Dublin Crescent, Henleaze, Bristol, Eng.
Murray, Dr. P. C.	Public Hospital, Kingston, Ja.	Turner, C. Brinkley	Stock Ex. Bldg., Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Murray, Mrs. Alexr.	San Jose, Costa Rica	Urwich, Dr. R. H.	Council House Court, Shrews- bury, Eng.
Norona, Delf	1002-5th Street, Moundville, W. Virginia, U.S.A.		
Oberlander, Gustav	Birkshire Knitting Mills, Reading, U.S.A.		

LIST OF MEMBERS—(Continued).

NAME.	ADDRESS.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
Watkin, A. J.	20 Heathgate, London, N.W. 11. Eng.	Woodward, K.	2501 Curtis St., East Elmhurst, N.Y., U.S.A.
Westmorland, Mrs.		Wright, Lt. Col. H.	
W. H. W.	Blackstonedged, Ja.	H.	Leith Fort, Edinburgh, Scotland
Whitley, Leonard .	Passley Gardens, Pt. Antonio, Ja.	Valencia, Frank	30 Pt. Royal Street, Kingston, Ja.
Widden, Capt. C.			
W.	c/o U. F. Co., Ja.		

HONORARY MEMBERS.

DeSouza, Claude	Kingston, Jamaica	Melville, Fred J. .	10a Ardbeg Road, Herne Road, HILL, LONDON, S. E. 24. ENG.
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