

The Jamaica Philatelist

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE Jamaica Philatelic Society

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EDITOR: MR. ASTLEY CLERK

ASSOCIATE EDITOR: MR. H. COOKE

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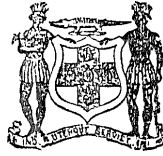
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The Jamaica Philatelist.

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

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

JUNE, 1938.

No. 12.

Editorial Perfs

Erratum in our last edition; Writing of the King Edward VIII stamps of Great Britain, we made the "bloomer" to refer to the 2½d. of that series, as having valuable variety printed in Prussian Blue. That reference properly could be made only to the 2½d. of the King George V Silver Jubilee issue of Great Britain, has no application to the King Edward VIII series. Incidentally, a sheet of the Jubilee variety was reported shown at the Stamp Exhibition, Dorland Hall, October 16th—23rd, 1937, valued at £5,000. 0. 0.

* * * *

Coronation Stamps, "GSM" informs that 23 of the 45 sets for the Crown Colonies, were printed by Bradbury Wilkinson and Co., 22 by De la Rue, perforated respectively 11 x 11½ and 13½ x 14. Another means to distinguish the respective printings, is by the denominational tablets and name; for instance, compare Jamaica with

Cayman Islands, Grenada with Bermuda, etc., we think you will find that one printing appeals as better than the other. The New Zealand set, also overprinted for Niue and Cook Islands was produced by Bradbury Wilkinson and Co.

* * * * *

Cayman Islands. We learn that the quantities of the original printings of the Coronation stamps were, 680,000 each of the ½d. and 1d., 660,000 of the 2½d. Of those quantities 480,000 each were sent to the Islands, the remainders held at London for sale by the Crown Agents.

* * * * *

First Day Covers. Coronation stamps. We would like our readers before reading this paragraph, to refer to page 11 of our last edition, and re-read what was written there on this subject. We quote for your information from the "Philatelic Magazine", 21st January 1938, notes by "Philate-

lia":—"Apparently there is some small demand for Ceylon, British Somaliland, Gambia and Gold Coast; Gilbert and Ellice, British Solomons appear to be good," but "I have read that quantities have been soaked," the stamps "just sold as used copies." Our paragraph to which we have referred you, was prophetic on that point, but we did not think that the "basin of water" would have been in demand and use quite so soon. "It is quite correct that the first day postmark is in many instances more common than most other days." We stated our belief that it would be so. "I consider that most first day covers bought at current prices, will show a nice profit in a year or two's time." A bit of consolation that, for you who may have invested largely in the covers, but we don't believe it, the previous statements of fact, contradict that assumption of probability. Certainly, if there is prospect of "a nice profit," it is silly to soak the stamps off. The used stamps are bound to have some reasonable value, but enhancement because of existence on a first day cover, is extremely doubtful. Like most other things, there are exceptions and prominent under that caption are Gilbert and Ellice, British Solomons, because of their known scarcity, but demand for even those is likely to be seriously affected, as extensive fraud by forgery is reported by the philatelic press, serious enough to have engaged attention of Scotland Yard. Local members who may possess covers from those two colonies, and have reason to doubt their authenticity, are invited to submit them with advice of origin, accompanied with stamped addressed envelope for return, to our Associate Editor for opinion.

Chamber of Commerce Set, New Zealand, 5 denominations ½d—6d, Oct. 1936, is reported to have been made the subject of considerable speculation by visitors from that Dominion to England for the Coronation last year. When issued the 2½d and 6d denominations rapidly disappeared, the 4d showing but little lag, and the price advanced promptly from 1/6 to 7/6 per set. Last year large quantities were offered to dealers by New Zealanders in England, who apparently expected to reimburse by that means, the expense of their visit for the Coronation. The effect of that dumping has been to depress the price back to 2/- or there about.

* * * *

Double Flag Pole variety. Members and readers who invested in this item, disappointed that it has not been listed and priced in the catalogues, and doubtful of the wisdom of the investment, may take courage from the fact that a complete collection of the variety, in sets and part sets, from each colony that provided it, face value about £20. 0. 0., was reported sold at auction at London for £110. 0. 0. The market value of the item does not seem to have been affected by omission from the catalogues, any more than has similar omission affected market values of the 2/- pictorial with partial double impression, reported at £80—£100 both private and auction sale; the suppressed pictorial 6d. without "Specimen" overprint, which is advised as fetching similar and better prices. Imperforate varieties of the Pines, CC's, early CA's and postal fiscals similarly omitted, or if included are unpriced, have various market values of several £s each. On the other hand there are many thousands of stamps, regularly listed and

priced by some dealers, that are offered at what, in comparison, are bargain prices by others. Philatelically, we do not regard the "double flag pole" variety as worthy of consideration, but because of the commercial value that has been given to it, we agree that it is not an item to be neglected. If you have it, hold on to it; if you do not possess and can acquire it cheaply, we think you will be wise to do so.

* * * *

Air Post Catalogue. We acknowledge with thanks copy of the 1938 edition, published by Nicolas Sanabria, Inc., 17 East 42nd St., New York. The edition consists of 567 pages devoted to illustrations and priced lists of the Air stamps of the world, 5 pages of illustrated watermarks that apply, 5 pages of explanatory notes, a page of inscriptions that may be found on some of the stamps, with English equivalent; 2 pages showing the monetary equivalent in dollars and cents of the currencies inscribed on the respective stamps, and 2 pages descriptive of the colours of the several issues, from all of which it may readily be understood that the catalogue is widely informative, and of essential value both to the common or garden collector of these stamps, and to those who may specialise in them. The price of the cloth bound edition is \$2.00.

* * * *

The International Hobby Magazine. We have been favoured with what we understand to be copy of the first edition. It is the organ of the International Hobby Club, locally organised by Mr. John O. Ferris, Director, of 8 Wexford Road, Vineyard Pen. Apparently the club has been created to develop interest in stamp collecting, coin

collecting, photography, picture cards, etc., etc., including Cross word puzzles, and has received quite valuable support from dealers abroad, if we may judge from the number of advertisements displayed. We wish the club success.

* * * *

Harmers of Bond Street have celebrated their 1000th, 1001st, 1002nd auction sale, by issue of an auction catalogue, which to us is unique of English auctions. It has insert a page of photographs in colour of some of the rarities offered, including a pair of Barbados 4d of 1885 imperforate, not catalogued. We have seen similar lists from Europe, Switzerland in particular, but writing from memory we do not think that any have been quite so good as this is. The Harmer inset shows the stamps in what appeals to us, as natural tones of colour, the stamps appear to stand up on the sheet, getting that dimension the "movies" folk have been seeking. Several other plates in black and white portray other rare items, and embellish a catalogue which in our opinion, it is a delight to possess.

* * * *

David Windsor Officials. "Scott's Journal" for November, 1937, which we take the liberty to quote, tells of a British Stamp, the like of which we had not seen recorded before. The writer states that the 3d. Edward VIII series was observed punctured in design of a crown and the letters "S" and "O" at left and right respectively. Official correspondence disclosed that it was used on domestic official matter, in the particular instance, by H.M. Stationery Office. Gibbons on page 24 of their catalogue, at close of the list of Officials, mentions stamps of the type referred to, but states that

they "do not catalogue this class of stamp," we do not conceive why, as it appears to be of the same class and importance, as Sudan Nos. 101 and 102, used in much the same way and purpose, punctured similarly.

* * * *

Royal Collectors. It has been stated that His Majesty King George VI, a keen collector in his more youthful days, is carrying on the very valuable collection created by His late Majesty, King George V. That collection of Empire issues only, is housed in more than 200 volumes. Princess Elizabeth has joined the ranks of collectors, and is said to be a most enthusiastic recruit, her interest having been stimulated and trained by her Royal Grandfather. One of her favourite items is the 1c. Silver Jubilee of Canada, that depicts her charming self.

* * * *

New Designs for the Colonial Empire, portraying His reigning Majesty King George VI, have been in evidence since the early part of the year. Among them we note some showing change of significance. We refer to the large format and type used for Bermuda high denominations, 2/- up, which show the King's head in right profile, we believe for the first time. Nyasaland in the same type shows the same change, and as the key plate of the head, usually is used for all similar colonial stamps, it is probable that all in that particular type of frame, will show the head facing right.

* * * *

Papua. A news item states that the sales of Coronation stamps yielded £40,000. 0. 0. Sales of the Jamaica series amounted to £41,709; Cayman to £11,175. The statistician may use the average of those, for application

to the 45 colonies and find a total sale very little under 1½ millions sterling.

* * * *

"Daily Gleaner"'s philatelic column has appeared very irregularly, and recently has been conspicuous by its absence, so we begin to hope that it has disappeared altogether, at least until the Management can and does obtain service of a writer competent to write it. The last absurdity was the beginning of a series, which the writer captioned "Stamp Language", "for the benefit of those who do not understand the terms used on some foreign stamps." There was no attempt at ordered sequence, alphabetical or otherwise, and after desperate struggle with perhaps a dozen words, the effort was abandoned. We were told that the words "Dios Patria Libertado"; which incidentally should be "Libertad"; identifies the stamps of the Republic of Dominica. Why, is not made clear; each issue of those stamps without exception bears the name "Republica Dominicana", which is the identification. The words quoted by the "Gleaner" columnist are of the motto on the escutcheon of the Arms of the Republic, and appear only on those of its stamps in the design of the Arms. They mean "God Country Liberty", and may be construed to read "For God, my Country and Liberty." There were other instances which disclosed, the writer's ignorance of his subject.

* * * *

Variety. An esteemed correspondent in a somewhat delayed letter, mildly criticises our article on this subject, that appeared in our last edition, chides us very gently, asserts his interest in minor items, commemoratives, and affirms the right of the individual to collect what he may choose.

We are sorry that the article referred to, appears to be capable of the construction placed on it by our correspondent, or perhaps he really misses the point. Actually there was no desire, even to seem to dictate, as with most philatelic writers, we have no sort of desire even to attempt to limit the field of activity to the individual collector; at best it is possible only to advise, and it is common knowledge that the hobby is aided in knowledge, by those who undertake research.

Collecting minute and apparently unimportant items, with definite, positive and reasonable object, is rather different to collecting them haphazardly, without object and reason. The first is done by the specialist, who knows what he wants and sets out to acquire it; he can or should be able to take care of himself, we do not pretend to offer him advice or help. The second is done by the novice, average collector *who does not know*, is influenced by propaganda, the "say so" of some one else, not infrequently as ignorant as he is, or by some who do know and are eager to exploit his lack of knowledge for their gain. He is induced to spend time and money to amass material of very limited interest, which, if he needs to dispose of it, can be moved, if at all, only with financial loss and disappointment to him. It is for him that we write; in the normal stamps that he collects, there is immense field of useful knowledge to be explored, surely there is neither necessity nor reason, to divert his effort to fields poor and unpromising in yield? When he has mastered the first and early phases, and becomes specialist enough, for jaded interest to need the stimulii of minutiae that is ephemeral, he does

not and will not need either help or advice from us.

* * * *

Sir Edward Bacon. It is with the greatest regret, we record the passing of one so eminent in the cult of our hobby. As Curator of the Royal Collection, he received material honour from His late Majesty, King George V, rising in degree from the M.V.O., 1917 to the K.C.V.O. in 1932, honour which he very richly deserved. We who appreciate the work that he has done, the legacy he has left for us all to use and enjoy, pay silent and humble tribute to his and its worth.

* * * *

Post Mark Variety. Collectors of the Postmarks of Jamaica will be interested to learn that a a variety of the "Cross Roads" postmark has been brought to our attention by Mr. C. W. Birch of Montego Bay, Jamaica, who sends us three examples of the obliterator reading "Cross Road" instead of "Cross Roads."

The impressions are from a hand stamp, very clear and easily read. A comparison of this variety with the normal postmark bearing the same dates makes it clear that two different hand oblitterators have been used. Those of our readers who are interested in the collection of postmarks should be able to readily find this obliteration if looked for among their accumulation of used stamps of Jamaica.

* * * *

Congratulations. We join the many philatelic friends of Life member John E. Snypp of Bremerton, Wash-

ington U.S.A. in the hearty congratulations that have been showered on him on his success at the Fourth Pacific International Philatelic Exposition held at Victoria B.C. Canada, under the auspices of the Northwest Federation of Stamp Clubs. The Exhibition was held at the Empress Hotel and there were more than 4,000 album pages on display in addition to many very fine collections.

Mr. Snypp exhibited a complete collection of the Stamps of Jamaica together with an extensive study of the postmarks of the Island. He was awarded a beautiful Silver Cup, a trophy presented by the Oregon State Stamp Society. Our life member is naturally very pleased at his success which we like to think has been contributed to through his association with this Society.

STOP PRESS NEWS

New Issues.

It is understood that the King George VI issue of Jamaican stamps may not be ready in England before the month of September.

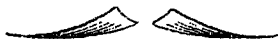
The ½d, 1d, 1½d and 10/- values will be similar in design to the current King George V issues but with the portrait of King George VI.

The designs of the 2d, 2½d, 6d and 5/- will remain as at present, but with medallion portrait of the King's head inset in the upper right corner.

New designs have been intro-

duced for the remaining values, the 3d showing the Banana industry, the 4d a Citrus grove, the 9d an aerial view of Kingston and Harbour; the 1/-, Sugar Cane, and the 2/-, the celebrated Bamboo Avenue at Lacovia in the parish of St. Elizabeth.

There is no definite information as to the time of issue, but if the particulars just to hand are correct the sale of the stamps may be expected to begin sometime in October.



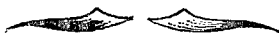
Apology.

We desire to tender our sincere apologies to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., for a paragraph that appeared in our June last issue, Volume 2 Number 11 under the caption "Double flag pole variety."

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., complained that the paragraph was an insinuation by the writer that the omission to catalogue this variety was for improper purposes.

This Society and the writer wish to make it quite clear that no such meaning was intended; all that was meant was to advise members that although the variety was not now listed, ultimately in the writer's opinion this would be done.

We unreservedly withdraw any imputation whatever that might possibly be construed as a reflection on Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Ltd., by the wording of the paragraph and regret exceedingly any annoyance that may have been caused by its publication.



The Passing of a Great Philatelist.

As we are preparing to go to press the sad news of the death of Sir Edward Denny Baron, K.C.V.O. reaches us.

In common with Stamp Collectors in all parts of the world we mourn his death, which occurred at his South Croydon home on the 5th June at the age of 77 years.

For nearly twenty-five years, Sir Edward occupied the office of *Keeper of the King's Stamps* in recognition of which services he was knighted in 1932 by His late Majesty King George V.

Sir Edward was the acknowledged expert of the Stamps of the British West Indian Group, and for an all round general knowledge of Stamps he had few superiors.

He will be greatly missed by the Royal Philatelic Society of which he was a Life Fellow since the 8th. of May 1880, and was affectionately regarded as the father of the Society and its greatest benefactor.

Owing to failing health in recent years, Sir Edward had only been able to pay one visit a Season to the Society's meetings. The writer was fortunate in being pre-

sent on one of those occasions when he displayed for the benefit of the Society's members a section of the late King's collection, passing around the sheets of stamps while he lectured about them with his characteristic clarity of detail.

It would be quite impossible to review in full the activities of this distinguished Philatelist in such a short notice, but any reference would be incomplete if the writer did not acknowledge the great kindness shown to him while on a visit to England in 1932, when Sir Edward courteously arranged for him to visit Buckingham Palace where he was shown the Royal collection of Jamaican Stamps, an experience enjoyed equally by us both. It was sufficient for one to know this exceedingly modest, and charming gentleman, to entertain the deepest admiration for him, and to realize that as a Philatelist and friend Sir Edward could always be depended upon.

The Jamaica Philatelic Society is comforted in the knowledge that Sir Edward's passing was peaceful and that he had little suffering. It takes this opportunity of extending the deepest sympathy to his son and daughter in their great loss.

G. C. G.

Jamaicana.

Coronation stamps. The following table sets out quantities printed, sold and otherwise accounted for:—

	1d.	1½d.	2½d.
Sold Jamaica	6,222,759	649,142	522,064
Sold CA London	374,710	292,020	278,320
Total sold	6,597,469	941,162	800,384
"Specimen"s UPU	416	416	416
Remainders destroyed	816,131	215,378	32,536
Totals printed	7,414,016	1,156,956	833,336

The quantities locally sold and destroyed, reached the Island in 12 lots of the 1d., 6 of the 1½d., 4 of the 2½d., by invoices dated 11th March to 6th November, 1937, and suggest 11 printings of the 1d., 4 of the 1½d., 2 of the 2½d. First day covers are reported to have been 20,000 registered, 40,000 ordinary mail.

The detailed description of the plate numbers on the 1d. stamp, given in our last edition is subject to some revision. We recorded existence of plates "1A" and "1B" both believed to have been in 120 set, and informed that from rescued, discarded packing material, evidence of some printing of that denomination in 60 set was discovered. Plate "1A" had been reported to us, we had not seen it, and although sustained effort was made during the period of issue, to obtain a sheet from the plate, we were quite unsuccessful. The kindness of a member provided us with a block of 6 from the left lower corner of the sheet, showing that plate number, and because of absence of part of the register marks on the left and right margin, we have assumed that that printing was from plate in 60 set. That theory is based on the fact that in the instance of plate "1B", 120 set with plate number, whether it appears at the top or bottom of the sheet, always is accompanied with evidence

of the register marks on the left and right margins. Absence of that evidence in the instance of plate "1A" referred to suggests that the plate number was a fixture on the lower margin of the sheet, and as no sheets larger than 60 specimens was sold locally, the sum of the evidence appears to be that plate "1A" was in 60 set. Reason for its existence probably was that it was originally laid down, found inadequate to print required supply in the time available, plate "1B" in 120 set was brought into existence, and from then was used almost if not quite exclusively. The precedence of the number, its local scarcity, and the commonness of plate "1B" suggest that explanation.

About November what appeared to be yet another plate seemed to have been brought into existence. At first glance the symbols used are not readily recognisable, they look like ideographs, thus 1A, but closer examination reveals them to be the tops of the number and letter that describe "1A," those items apparently imperfectly cut so that their lower parts, including the cross bar of the "A", do not print. Yet another puzzling feature is that these ideograph symbols, vary in size of impression on different sheets, but all sheets indicate that like plate "1B" they are from 120 set plate. About the same time, November, 1937, the

1½d and 2½d were observed to show plate number "1" on the lower margin of the sheet, below the second stamp of the last row. On the 1½d. the figure is large, distinct, well defined; on the 2½d it is small, indistinct and poorly defined. When originally issued here, the sheets showed no trace of plate number, but Gibbons in their monthly journal, July, 1937, recorded the issue as bearing plate number, they do not particularize, so it is assumed that within their knowledge, all three stamps showed plate numbers on their sheets. Simiar report comes from Australia. The 2½d. has been found locally on very thin paper.

1d. *Georgian*, 1929. Our last edition reported the minor variety, subjects 3 and 4 second row first pane, joined by coloured line at the bottoms of the frames across the intervening perforated space, from plate 2. printing. We have seen plate 2 printing since, issued after withdrawal of the Coronation denomination, without the variety.

* * * *

2d. *Columbus Cove* has yielded a variety of some importance. A sheet has been found in which the perforation between rows 4 and 5 horizontally, was omitted, thus bringing into existence six vertical pairs "im-perforate between."

* * * *

Jubilee Booklets. On another page is reprinted a letter from our Hon. Secretary, Mr. Gunter, that appeared in "Stamp Collecting", edition 15th January, 1938, which establishes existence and brands forgeries and fakes of this item. We hope our Secretary will not object to mild and constructive criticism, and permit us to suggest that detailed description of the genuine, for such publication as has been given, was mistaken. The forgers quite evidently had not seen, did not know the make up of the genuine booklet, and his letter unfortunately makes them a present of correct information, enabling them if they so wish, to pro-

duce something rather more passable than that of the attempt which has been discovered.

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Air Mail Stamps. Enquiry of the Government as to probability of such an issue, elicited reply denying intention on the grounds that:—

- (1) No Air Mail stamps are in use in any of the colonies.
- (2) Progress in aeronautical research renders such stamps impracticable, because of frequent changes in postal rates.

It is unfortunate that individuals undertaking to write on behalf of the Government, should commit themselves to statements which are demonstrably incorrect, that merely display lack of knowledge where knowledge should exist. Both statements are incorrect. It is we believe a matter of current history, that the Self Government status of Malta, has been and still is suspended, the Island is under Colonial Office Administration from Downing Street; just as Jamaica is; but its Post Office issues and has in use a 6d Air Mail stamp. The Colonial territory of Papua now administered by the Dominion of Australia, like the mandated territory of New Guinea, has had and has in use, several types and denominations of Air Mail stamps. The Sudan administered by Anglo-Egyptian Condominium, in which Great Britain is dominant, for years has had and has sundry Air Mail stamps in use, and India, not yet of Dominion status, similarly has been equipped. In addition, most countries of the world have found use of such stamps not only practicable, but desirable and necessary, despite any changes there may have been in their postal rates, so that the reasons given appear very definitely to be challenged by known facts. At Jamaica frequency of change in rates, has been conspicuous by its absence. Since inauguration of the service, December, 1930, there have been but two such changes, brought about by popular demand, neither on Government ini-

tative, but no doubt we should remember that to government departments, two changes in 7 or 8 years must seemed to have whizzed by, much too much like speeding.

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Postage Due Stamps. Suggestion for issue and use by the Government, has been met with blank refusal, no reason given, no suggestion of non-use in other Colonies or impracticability here, just NO, and the present sloven system; if it can be termed that in any sense; open to serious abuse, must continue. As we understand it the present method is:—Holders of boxes at the Post Office Kingston, find a slip of green or pink paper; easily prepared or manufactured by anyone; which shows a written figure on it. Call made at a window, presentation of the slip, payment of the sum indicated, and the surcharged letter is delivered. The general delivery of letters is dealt with in the following manner, which also applies to some of the District Post Offices, where delivery by carrier or messenger is effected. At Kingston, underpaid letters are stamped with a hand rubber stamp, to show the sum of the surcharge; a stamp that is readily obtainable by anyone for a small sum; at the District Post Offices the surcharge is written on the envelope in blue pencil, ink, ordinary pencil. The carriers are given the surcharged letters to deliver against payment of the surcharge, an account having to be kept at the Post Office against each so entrusted, debit and credit, to protect the revenue of the Post Office, which no doubt is or may be as it should be, but it is obvious that the public may be mulcted quite easily for sums not due, and which do not reach the Post Office. We make no charge nor insinuation against any employee of the Post Office, we know nothing against any, we are trying to expose the slackness of the method from the view point of the public, and it is clear that but for the honesty of those employees, it is not difficult for any

to exploit that public for personal gain. Is it fair to expose any one to daily temptation?, is it reasonable or fair to expose members of the public to the activities of any who may yield to that temptation? The Post Office may and probably does all, that the Department considers necessary to protect its revenue, but definitely that is not all that is necessary; in the same way that it is active to protect the public, from fraud by misuse of His Majesty's mails, it should and must give protection from fraud of which itself may be guilty, through misrepresentation and collection of money not due to it.

Postage Due stamps are used by the nations of the world, including Great Britain and most of the colonies, as well as by the Dominions. In our group they are used by Barbados, British Honduras, Caymans, Grenada, St. Lucia, Trinidad. The last has used them since 1885, Grenada from 1892, 53 and 46 years respectively. Obviously, all or very nearly all the Postal Administrations of the world find that use to be very necessary; it seems clear to us that it offers far more reliable check, the best efficiency to secure revenue, and at the same time protects the public from easily arranged abuse, but at Jamaica it is not worthwhile, the present method will continue until there is exposure of, perhaps extensive fraud, a scandal which can and should be avoided by application of proper methods, for lack of which there is neither proper nor reasonable excuse. We have done what we can to obtain remedy, it has been without effect, and we recommend the matter to one or other of the Citizens Associations. Unquiet insistence from there probably will have the desired effect, will succeed where we have failed to obtain correction of a matter, which in the firmest kind of way needs correction.

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"Stamp Review" is the title to a periodical, monthly philatelic magazine, which we have received regu-

larly, almost from the first publication in April, 1937. An excellent magazine in every respect, we were gratified and intrigued to read in the February, 1938, edition, a review of the stamps issued by Jamaica, but disappointed to find several inaccuracies, among others re-statement of the Gibbons fiction "inverted 'd' for 'P'", and affirmation of the long since exploded belief, that only "Specimen" copies exist of the suppressed 6d pictorial. The writer of that review would have been well advised to have read our book (in the sense of the Society) "Jamaica", before writing his review.

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Improper. Some of our members showed their appreciation of Mr. Cooke's article, "A home made sterilizer" that appeared in our last edition, by sending carpenters during business hours to him, to be instructed how to make the sterilizer, although his article gave complete and precise information. Thoughtlessly done no doubt, it was an ungracious annoyance, which we trust will not be repeated. He is entirely willing to give any help of which he may be capable, but obviously that must be arranged with him to meet his convenience. Correspondence addressed to him to the care of our Secretary Mr. Gunter, or direct to 23 Haining Road, Cross Roads, if accompanied with a self addressed, prepaid envelope for reply, will receive his attention.

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Sterilization. Mr. A. J. Watkin writes of his experience developed from practice of the detail, given in the article "Care of a stamp collection in the tropics," which appeared in our 1936 edition, and advises that sheets of blotting paper impregnated with thymol, should not be left laying on any varnished or polished surface, they will adhere. If whole covers be treated, any which carry a seal of wax should have that seal protected, as thymol causes the wax to become "tacky", likely to adhere to anything with which it may con-

tact, and perhaps do damage. We thank Mr. Watkin for the information, and suggest that use of the vapour process, described in the article referred to in previous paragraph, is more desirable, less likely to be attended with unexpected results.

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Exhibition. The Society sponsored a small, non-competitive exhibition at Messrs Nathan's store, 3rd to 10th February. It was opened on the morning of the 3rd by Mr. R. H. Fletcher, the Postmaster, who was good enough to express appreciation of the activities of the Society, the help it had given in various ways at sundry times, the most recent, discovery and exposure of attempt to market here, faked copies of the Jubilee booklets, (referred to another page). He paid tribute to the book "Jamaica" published by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., in 1928, the work of its collaborators and the Society to have produced so worthy a record of the postal history of Jamaica, a volume which ought to be possessed by every interested collector of its stamps. Speeches were made by Mr. Gunter, who introduced the Postmaster, and by Mrs. Spooner who thanked him and those present.

A temporary post office was located at the site for the period of the exhibition, at which a special hand cancelling stamp was used, viz., lines forming a rectangle measuring 74 mm x 33mm high, enclosing the words and figures in four lines that read:—"Jamaica Philatelic Society" in Roman capitals 3mm high 68mm over all length; "Third Stamp Exhibition" in sans serif capitals of the same height, 42mm overall; "At Nathan's Store" in similar capitals 33mm overall; "3rd to 10th February 1938." in serif lower case letters and capital 54mm overall. The post office was largely patronised, especially on the first and last days, presumably because of the special cancellation employed, viz., the hand cancelling stamp described impressed in blue ink. The mail taken there

was conveyed to the General Post Office, where it was dated on the back by the electric machine. A small stall where popular items, especially British West Indian Coronation stamps, were available, was a feature that apparently was appreciated. The wares were priced from ½d. to 10/- each or set, and about £20 was the sum of the sales. The cost of operating the post office and stall, was met from the Society's funds. The number of visitors is estimated as in the neighbourhood of 500, as although the register which visitors were asked to sign, shows nearly 400 signatures, there were many who did not sign.

The exhibits were arranged in 50 frames, principally of items from this hemisphere. Empire emissions dominated, those of the B.W.I. specially, but there was little of outstanding merit, such as one would expect to see at a competitive show. We know that generally a much more comprehensive, larger and valuable show could have been made, but as it was, we understand that the value computed for purpose of insurance was £2,000. As an educative effort it seemed to serve its purpose; we listened with pleasure to the numbers of young folk met there, boys, and girls, inquisitive, eager for knowledge, and don't forget it, critical as well. We do think that while the Society should and must thank those who, without prospect of reward, made the effort of which we write, prepared the several exhibits, using time, labour and energy to do so, it should persuade those and others into a permanent committee, charged with arranging annual repetition of the effort, at least once per year, definitely during one or other of the periods when the schools are on vacation, irrespective of any better class and competitive exhibition that may be arranged in addition. We suggest farther that the exhibits, or some of them, for such educative efforts, should be organized, to avoid duplication of effort, and to take the beginner easily from one stage to an-

other, in manner easily understood; for instance specimens of Jamaican issues from the Pines or GBs or pre-stamp covers to the pictorials, not necessarily an elaborate display of each, but of the designs with appropriate explanatory annotation or writing up. Lectures to the young idea, on the subjects before them or on others of interest, should be an attractive feature, especially so if it be possible to illustrate them. We commend that suggestion to the Managing Committee of the Society.

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Postmarks. A most interesting and informative series by Mr. L. C. C. Nicholson, begun in *Godden's Gazette* October 1937 to February 1938, deals with the temporary hand stamps and their designs, employed by the local Post Office Department, at newly opened district offices throughout the Island, for cancelling postage stamps on letters mailed at them, until receipt of the steel stamp supplied from England, in the now conventional type of a double lined circle. Few of us will be quite unfamiliar with some of those temporary cancelling stamps, but as few or less we are sure, will have had any idea that the subject is as extensive as Mr. Nicholson has shown it to be. Such a collection should make a very desirable, interesting and potentially valuable side line, to any normal and regular collection of Jamaican stamps. Not many of us can make a worthwhile collection of the early postmarks, lettered numbers, etc., on the stamps of Great Britain used here, or even on the stamps of Jamaica, elusiveness and expense are considerable factors, but these temporary post marks offer a similar field, at present without the factor of great expense, but with all the elusiveness necessary to stimulate and interest. Yet another field of similar interest without great expense, but with elusiveness of disuse for years, would be a collection of Railway postmarks, used at the time when each Railway station was a recognised post office. Frequently and

generally collectors appear to believe that such side lines are not worth going after, for the reason that the stamps are not specially catalogued, there is no evidence of value that they may see or know of, value in the monetary sense, and the impressions that were used; usually in coloured ink; suggest fiscal cancellations from rubber hand stamps, but quite often it is the unusual that is worthwhile both in the monetary and philatelic sense, the thing which everyone else has neglected. A string of stamps possessed or readily possible by most, does not, cannot create or excite much interest, it is the unusual that does. To stimulate interest, we offer as a prize for the best exhibit of Railway cancellations used in Jamaica, shown at the next exhibition of the Society; which we trust in line with the suggestion made in the previous paragraph will be early in 1939; a mint or used copy of the 1½d War Stamp of 1917 with inverted overprint, catalogued by Gibbons £8 and £10 respectively, the winner to choose which he or she will have. The Society to make any rules it may think proper to govern the competition, and the decision of the judge or judges will be final. You have several months in which to prepare, go to it. You will find the cancellations most readily on specimens of the ½d. green Arms type, 1d. Georgian, 1½d, 2d., 2½d., 3d. all of the same type 1912, the War Stamps and on the 1½d Contingent, all cheap and common stamps, but it is not the stamps which will matter, it will be number and variety of Railway cancellations shown.

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"Jamaica Philatelist." We have pleaded absolutely without result, all in vain, for some sign by our local members of interest in this journal. One and all without exception they have been and are most extraordinarily dumb. (We hope that we have given general offence by that statement, and will receive shoals of letters telling us off and what for, but frankly we do not expect them.)

We have failed to get expression of any kind, of opinion on any subject, contribution of help pointedly asked for, and apparently in so far as our local members are concerned, the journal need not exist. Members abroad with advantage of journals rather better than ours, compiled of matter contributed by distinguished philatelists and collectors, the news, market features, embellished with illustrations, have not stinted comment commendatory or condemnatory, criticism destructive or constructive. We welcome it all, it shows interest, something which does not seem locally to exist, our local fraternity is apathetic and indifferent to the *nth* degree. Why?

The idea to collect and publish all the Jamaican items in one section; as has been done here; is the suggestion of Mr. J. Benson, a member in England, made in response to the request in our last edition. He states with emphasis that positively and definitely, he would not like to be without the journal. Mr. W. B. Edwards, another member in England, does not see eye to eye with us on all the subjects treated in our last edition; differences of opinion which necessarily must exist; but commends the edition. Mr. L. C. C. Nicholson also in England writes of our last number "a splendid edition", but thinks our criticisms of the Gibbons catalogue too strong; another difference of opinion. Dr. Emilio Diena of Italy writes that he was most favourably impressed with the general interest, and compliments the Society on the production. Incidentally, he very kindly offers to expertize free of charge, any stamps of the Italian States owned by any of our members and submitted to him for the purpose. Some of our members may not know that he is *the authority* on all such matters of Italian philately, and a member of the British Philatelic Order of Merit. He was sent for acceptance of the Society, a copy of his monograph "L' Incisore dei Francobolli de Sicilia," which our non-existent knowledge of Italian suggests means "The

engraved stamps of Sicily," and describes the work of the engraver Tommaso Aloyiso Juvara. For both his kindnesses, the Society thanks him very much.

We are quoted by other journals in England, Australia, South Africa, United States, and Canada, some of our articles have been reprinted by them, and the "American Philatelist," the official organ of the American Philatelic Society; regularly places the journal on its index, all of which seems to indicate that we have some small niche in the philatelic world, are appreciated abroad, but at home like the prophet of old, we are without worth. We quote "The International Post," organ of the "International Legion," published at Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.,

"The Jamaica Philatelist," official organ of the Jamaica Philatelic Society, is filled with interesting articles on a variety of subjects dear to the collector. We appreciate the privilege of seeing and reading it—and we couldn't give it higher praise."

From the "Geelong Advertiser," (Victoria, Australia,) after comparing and commenting on the figures relative to our issue of Jubilee stamps with those of the relative Australian issue, we quote:—

"Very few philatelic publications are issued free, and most of those are house organs of large stamp firms, containing their offers with a little news to give a magazine touch; but "The Jamaica Philatelist" is indeed an exception. This compact annual is the official organ of the Jamaica Philatelic Society, and is edited by Mr. Astley G. Clerk of Kingston. It is circulated throughout the world free of charge, and contains only a few pages of advertisements from the most reputable firms. The remainder of its eighty pages is crammed full of articles of real philatelic value. A lengthy editorial concisely surveys the year's philate-

lic events, then follows articles of particular interest to collectors of the West Indies group, as well as many on general topics, making this journal more in the nature of an encyclopaedia."

Comment which is very nice, much appreciated and is encouraging, but our effort is made principally for our local members; those abroad do not need it, except for such purely local news as we may be able to give, and it is those local members who are so completely indifferent. It is certain that some of you at least, learn of and observe items which are of interest to you individually, and where that is so, it is at least probable that your fellow members also would be interested, but if this journal depended on you to pass on such information for the benefit of your fellows, it just would not be published. Time and again we have asked your help on exactly those lines, but never has it been given, the small effort to send the editor a line or two on a postcard, apparently is too much trouble, bother and expense, the whole effort to produce the magazine is left entirely to just one or two, who have undertaken the burden. Members abroad contribute, we do not appeal to them in vain as we do for local aid. What their opinion of philately in Jamaica is, we do not care to think, based as it must be on the evidence there is of lack of local interest. The magazine is your magazine, but you make no sort of use of it, and seem to make clear that in so far as your concern and interest is, it need not exist.

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Air Route. The "Daily Gleaner" of 12th March published an official notice of a new service via Baltimore to Bermuda, effective 16th id., with rate of 1/1 per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. A London despatch dated 18th March, gave information of service via New York to Bermuda, with rate 6d., per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., for letters, and 3d., for postcards. Why the wide discrepancy in rate?.,

the distance Jamaica to Bermuda is considerably less than from England to Bermuda, and why via Baltimore instead of New York? The service from England is by steam vessel to New York, thence by air per Imperial Airways or Pan-American Airways. From Jamaica it should be per Pan-American Airways to Miami, thence by the same line to Bermuda, possibly via Baltimore or New York. The Jamaica rate probably means by air all the way, and is combined of the present rate to Miami, plus the rate thence to Bermuda.

Committee of Honour. The Society has been invited to membership in the Committee of Honour, relative to the International Exhibition at Prague or Praha, perhaps Praga, Czechoslovakia, 1938. We have no doubt that the invitation is intended to be, and we accept it as an honour, but in line with comment seen elsewhere, we wonder just what is its practical utility? We can give no help other than the offer of an award for some particular exhibit, something which the Society has done, and doubtless will continue to do, whenever its Committee of Management think it proper, whether the Society is invited or not to membership in Committees of Honour. We assume that the Society's Committee is concerned, or influenced by the idea that such awards should be given, when and where it is believed they will be really of some value to philately, and in particular that phase of philately in which the Jamaica Society is most interested.

Apology. Our members probably will be puzzled by the item under that caption, which appears on another page. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., took exception to the paragraph in our last edition relative to the "Double Flag Pole variety" on the Silver Jubilee stamps, on the ground that it impugned the good faith of their firm, and demanded apology. That paragraph was not written with any such idea, in proof of which some of you will recognise we believe, that the following detail was

developed in conversation with the writer, hence the paragraph as it appeared.

- (1) It is common knowledge that our local members, desire to see the stamps in their collections, listed in the Gibbons catalogue.
- (2) Disappointment was expressed that the variety did not so appear in the edition of 1936.
- (3) It was known that the publishers of the catalogue, had purchased some of the Jamaica items at prices which could not be described as cheap.
- (4) Yet others of you will know that there have been instances of other Jamaican varieties, not listed at the time they were known, but which received that treatment in later years; instances; the "SER. . ET"s, "Stop inserted and 'P' impressed a second time."
- (5) With that knowledge, it seemed reasonable to us to solace expressed disappointment, with hope that in some future edition of the catalogue, the variety would be listed.

Whether our attempt to console our members had success or not, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., were greatly offended thereby, and evidently we were entirely wrong to have assumed that previously similar action, would be taken by them in this. Our regret has been stated to them, and we are advised that they have been graciously pleased to accept it.

Born At Jamaica. The special edition of the London "Times," issued in connection with opening of the Naval Base at Singapore, tells the history of the port, of its founding by Sir Stamford Raffles, and informs that he was born on board the brig "Ann" of London, on 5th July, 1781, at Port Morant, Jamaica. His father, Benjamin Raffles, was master of the vessel, and probably she was at Port Morant to load sugar, rum, woods, those being the principal items of export at that time, certainly not bananas as is the custom to-day.

A Sorry Matter. In our edition of 1936, we published an article from the pen of Mr. A. J. Watkin of England, on the open question whether stamps of Jamaica; the Victorian key plate 1d. 1889 in particular; had been overprinted for use, and used at the Cayman Islands.

The article is of considerable interest to students in philately, both of Caymans and Jamaica, it provides valuable, reliable information developed by research and recorded by Mr. Watkin. Those interested owe him rather a debt for the service he has rendered, and we of the "Jamaica Philatelist" appreciate, are gratified and elect cheerfully to admit our indebtedness that he selected us for publication.

An American philatelic journal, "Linn's Weekly Stamp News," edition of 23rd October, 1937, published a condensed version; generally, and in some respects a precise re-script; of Mr. Watkin's article, as an original contribution by "C. L. von Pohle, Linn's Special Correspondent in Jamaica." Mr. von Pohle is resident here, and a member of this Society.

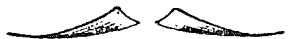
Subjected to investigation, Mr. von Pohle has admitted responsibility, and states he "thought he had made clear to the editor (Linn's) that it was taken from the "Jamaica Philatelist," something which Linn's indicates was not done.

We do not suppose that any philatelic writer objects to dissemination

of information he may have gathered and published; the original act of publication is for that very purpose, viz., dissemination of information; but no writer desires nor will permit if he can prevent, filching of the credit properly due to him for work he has done.

We dislike to think that any member of this Society, knowingly can have been guilty of conduct of that kind, it is so obviously, pettily dishonest. We rather not accept the extreme view, to believe Mr. von Pohle sought and obtained credit for himself, by misrepresenting the work of another as his, but unfortunately he has made that charge possible; the evidence and facts clearly and wholly are against him, in a situation for which he is solely responsible. He has apologised, admitted his error and expressed regret. We understand that Mr. Watkin and the Society, have accepted, and consented to close the matter.

Our reasons for ventilating it here are (1) warning to our members and readers, to be meticulously careful in matters of the kind, (2) to emphasize our desire to be fair to Mr. Watkin, who has been annoyed and bothered to have the matter cleared up, (3) to emphasize the fact of original publication in the "Jamaica Philatelist," something which Linn's has not chosen to admit, even though they corrected alleged authorship of von Pohle to that of Watkin, in their edition 12th February, 1938.



Our Group.

Empire issues of stamps for the reign of His Majesty, King George VI., generally show pleasing individuality in design, in marked contrast with those used for similar issues, stereotyped key plate and others of the Victorian, Edwardian and George V. periods.

We have not yet seen all the new stamps recently issued for West Indian and American colonies; the group that receives most local attention; and comment made here necessarily is very largely based on information derived from the "Philatelic Magazine," the "Stamp Review," "The P. J. of G. B.," "Gibbons Stamp Monthly," and similar periodicals. From them we gather that our album pages portraying the new issues, promise each to be in a riot of colour, that depict a large range of pleasing designs, for the most part produced from engraved plates, giving the best effect. We will be relieved of the monotony that has plagued some of us, philatelically a number of subjects new to us, each with history of interest, will be or are introduced, and generally there is much to attract new and additional associates to our fold.

Antigua promises the usual denominations in four pictorial designs, each of which will incorporate His Majesty's portrait, viz., "English Harbour," $\frac{1}{2}$ d and 1d., similar no doubt to the $\frac{1}{2}$ d, 1d, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d of the Tercentenary series.

"Nelson's Dockyard" 1d, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d, "Fort St. James" 3d and 2/6, "St. John's Harbour" 6d, 1/-, 5/-.

The colours are reported to be as used for the respective denominations of the present series, except the 3d changed to orange, 1/- to chocolate and black, 2/6 to claret, 5/- to olive green. It is not clear whether the whole series will be each in two colours.

"English Harbour" and "Nelson's Dockyard" are closely related, as it is on the former that the latter is

situated. It was there that Nelson refitted his ships in 1805, to resume pursuit of the French Fleet under Villeneuve back to Europe, after having pursued thence to the West Indies. The barracks at the Dockyard, show on the walls several inscriptions made by erstwhile residents there. Among them is one by his late Majesty King George V, when he visited in 1883, H.M.S. Canada, it read "A Merry Christmas 2 You All." "Fort James" is a 200 year old relic of fortifications that date in 1739. "St. John's Harbour" is spacious but shallow, and is the principal shipping port of the colony, on which the capital St. John's is built.

Bahamas seem to provide the only exception to our opening comment, as the previous design is retained, with change of the King's portrait, showing the right instead of the left profile. The 8d "Flamingoes," also is retained but with change of the King's portrait.

Barbados also carries on with the previous design, slightly modified to omit the words "Postage and Revenue," and the figure of the Sovereign in his chariot, is shown without a beard to distinguish His reigning Majesty from his illustrious father. The stamps are from engraved plates, recess printed by Messrs. de la Rue on white script watermarked paper perforated 14 for the 1d, all others $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13$. There are several colour changes, viz, the 3d from purple on yellow to brown on white; the 4d from red on yellow to grey on white; 1/- from black on green to olive on white; the 2/6 is said to be in purple, but we do not know whether or not on the traditional blue paper, if on white there will be conflict with the 6d described as mauve, but which of course is quite likely to appear in purple. No $\frac{1}{4}$ d stamp has been issued.

Bermuda retains the recent pictorials with substitution of the head

of King George VI for that of King George V, except for the 1d, 1½d, and 3d denominations, each of which is in new design, also pictorial, and all three are upright rectangular in format. The 1d and 1½d printed respectively in black and red, blue and brown, show Hamilton Harbour, a large four-masted schooner in the foreground, a modern liner in the near left. The 3d shows St. David's lighthouse, near the Cape St. David's Head, probably the first land fall, when approaching the islands from Europe. The 2d has changed its colours about, as has the 2½d. All are recess printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co., on the usual paper, perforated 14.

The higher denominations 2/- up are in the large format and design of the previous issue, but with change of the Sovereign's head, in profile to the right, typographed by Messrs. de la Rue, perforated 14.

British Guiana has provided much the same series as the last, with change of the King's Head. The 3c, 12c, and 72c appear to have been abandoned, there is no mention of them, and a new denomination 36c. added. With change of the Sovereign's Head, the 1c is as it is now, the 2c in slate violet is in the design of the present 4c, the 4c is new, shows a map of South America with the colony specially marked; 6c is in design of the present 2c. (ultramarine) 24c. as now (blue green); 48c. as now (orange); 60c. as present 6c. (red brown); 96c. as now (purple); \$1.00 as now (bright purple) 36c. in design of present 4c. (violet). The whole series is recess printed by Waterlow & Sons on the usual paper, perforated 12½.

British Honduras has made a complete break with traditional conservatism, going all the way in an entire series each of independent design, in some way characteristic of the Colony, significant of its history or economy. The stamps are from engraved plates, bi-chrome printing by Messrs. Bradbury Wilkinson on the usual paper perforated 11½; each shows inset of the King's portrait. The 1c. in

purple and green shows a Maya idol or image. The Mayas were a race of Indians, evidences of their civilisation have been found from Yucatan in Mexico to Honduras, indicating sway over large territory. Their culture is recognised as of very high order, some writers compare it favourably with that of Egypt. The 2c. in red and black shows tapping of the Sapodilla tree for its gum, known as "Chicle," the material component of commercial chewing gum. The 3c. in purple and brown shows Cohune palms, in appearance much like that known here as the Cabbage Palm. The 4c. in purple and blue shows central design of the King's head, on either side of which are scrolled ribbons in tiers, the free faces of which are inscribed with descriptions of the Colony's industries. The 5c. in purple and blue shows a grove of bearing grapefruit, with reaping in progress. The 10c. shows in green and red brown, a raft of mahogany logs being taken down river, probably the Belize or Rio Grande, to the coast for shipment. The 15c. in brown and blue shows Sergeants Cay, one of several near the coast of the mainland, to which parties go on holiday for fishing, boating, shooting, etc. The 25c. in blue and green shows a native dorey, very like one of our canoes dug out of a cotton tree, being rowed on the river. The 50c. in black and purple shows another and later stage in the preparation of Chicle gum. The \$1.00 shows the Courthouse at Belize. On either side of His Majesty's portrait inset at the top, are braided ornaments each with a pendant of an inverted triangle, in each of which is set the letter "T," we do not know and would like to learn its significance. The \$2.00 in indigo and lake shows a native axeman, at work in the forest apparently felling mahogany trees. It may not be generally known that one of the commercial woods of British Honduras, is the pine of the same type and high grade, as is obtained from the United States.

The \$5.00 in carmine and brown

shows what is described as the "Arms." Our resources do not record the granting of "Arms," but the insignia shown on the stamp, has been noted elsewhere as "Arms of the Colony." The field of the escutcheon is divided into three parts, viz, "per chevron" showing a vessel under full sail. The remainder is divided dexter to show a broad faced axe, crossed with what may be a metal wedge; such as is used by foresters to aid in felling trees; a canton is placed in the upper dexter quarter to display the flag; sinister to show what is usually described as a "Kentucky" axe, also crossed with a wedge; supporters are two axemen bearing their axes on their shoulders, and below all is the motto "Sub umbra floreo," literally "under the shade of the flower."

Cayman Islands promise yet another pictorial set, which it is said will be in at least three designs, each having His Majesty's portrait inset, in the usual denominations ½d to 10/-, viz, Beachview, Map of the islands, and a Schooner. Colour changes are reported, i.e. ½d in orange 3d in yellow, 6d olive, 1/- chocolate, 2/- deep brown, 5/- red, 10/- mahogany.

Dominica is also reported to have a pictorial set on order, usual denominations in four designs, viz, View of Fresh Water Lake, (2) Lime Harvest, (3) View of Layou River, (4) View of Boiling Lake. Changes of colour are reported, numbers in brackets denote the design, i.e., 1d red and grey black (3), 1½d purple and green (2), ½d green, and brown (1), 2d slate and red (4), 2½d blue and purple (2), 3d brown and olive (3), 6d blue purple and green (1), 1/- olive and blue purple (1), 2/6 red and black (1), 5/- sepia and blue (3).

The Fresh Water lake is at an altitude of about 3,000 feet, and has some extraordinary stories or legends told about it; one that an Indian Chief once dived in and reappeared in the sea at a point called l'Abys; another that it is the home of a mermaid, sometimes described as a

monster. The Layou River is one of the largest of 365 said to exist, rises in the Caribbean Andes, the highest point of which the Morne Diablotin in Dominica, rises to 5,000 feet. Cultivation and export of limes and its products, is the principal industry, accounting for more than 80 per cent of the Colony's trade. The Boiling Lake really is a sulphurous geyser, kept in constant activity by volcanic forces. A double climb and descent each of 3,000 feet is necessary to reach it set in a valley of desolation, where boiling springs in a variety of colours may be seen, brown, red, black, grey; subterranean explosions are heard, miniature earthquakes are felt, and eruptions of boiling water and steam to height of 10 feet and more are witnessed. At times the lake is drained by some unknown and uncontrolled means.

Grenada retains three of the current designs, types 29, 31, 32 in the current Gibbons, and adds a new one for the 10/- all but the last show inset portrait of His Majesty. In addition, the first colonial George VI issue, was the farthing stamp of this Colony. The series ½d to 10/- is in a peculiar combination, i.e., the ½d is printed by photogravure by Messrs. Harrison & Sons, ½d to 5/- is recess printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, and the 10/- also recess printed by Messrs. de la Rue.

The subjects of the designs are:—Grand Anse or Ance Beach is on a bay of the same name, and is applied to an extensive stretch of clean sandy beach, where excellent sea bathing is obtained.

The Grand Etang is a fresh water lake about 1,750 feet above sea level, has a circumference of about 2½ miles and is about 14 feet in depth. It fills the crater of an extinct volcano, and nearby are spots where His Late Majesty, King George V, was entertained when as Prince George he visited the island in service aboard H. M. S. Bacchante in 1880. The same area is known by the Duke of Windsor, who visited it as Prince of Wales 24th September, 1920.

St. George's is the capital and principal port of the Colony. Aspinall's "Pocket Guide to the West Indies" contains an excellent picture of the town and harbour seen from a height at the back, similar to the view portrayed on the stamp, but there it has not been possible to begin to do the subject justice. Those of us who have been to Port Antonio, and climbed the hills at the back, have obtained a view of the town nestling at the foot of the hills, the seascape of the two harbours divided by the peninsula or promontory built over with residences, the Titchfield Hotel, and Fort George at the extreme seaward end. St. George's is very similar, even to possessing another Fort George at the seaward end of its promontory, which incidentally lays about due East, while the lay of that at Port Antonio is about North by West.

The new 10/- shows the "Arms" of the Colony; (actually a device designed and published by the Admiralty for the Union Flag used for the pictorial stamp of 1898, and for the issues 1906/11; with the Crown and Royal Cypher in both upper corners within the frame. The motto "Clarior e tenebris" may be translated "Brighter or clearer from darkness."

The stamps are all on white script CA paper, the ½d is perforated 14, ½d to 5/- 11½, 10/- 12x14.

Leeward Islands, the only change reported is that in the 20/- denomination, which is of the Head facing right as in the high values of Bermuda.

Montserrat, is reported as having on order, a set in the usual denominations ½d to 5/- in three designs, each incorporating at the top left, portrait of His Majesty, top right badge of the colony, the name between and below on the ½d, 3d, 1/- and 5/- View of Carr's Bay; on the 1d, 1½d, 2½d view of a Cottonfield; on the 2d, 6d, and 2/6 view of the Botanic Gardens. The colours reported are ½d in green, 1d red, 1½d purple, 2d orange, 2½d blue, 3d chocolate, 6d violet, 1/- mahogany

brown, 2/6 slate blue, 5/- carmine. The designs are not of particular interest; Carr's Bay is an inlet and bathing beach at the Northwest of the island; Cotton-growing is its most important industry, providing the famous Sea Island Cotton; and the Botanic Gardens are similar to others in the British West Indies. A minor industry carried on there, which very probably could be profitably exploited here, is papain, the dried juices of the paw-paw, which has excellent reputation for remarkable digestive qualities.

St. Kitts-Nevis appears to be losing a great opportunity to advertise attractions historical and of interest. The new stamps reported as on order, are said to be in three designs, viz, the lower denominations ½d to 2½d in small format showing the Royal portrait, and two others said to be similar to current types. On the Island of Nevis, said to be in ruins are the remains of the house where on 11th January, 1757, Alexander Hamilton was born, the *statesman who drafted the Constitution of the United States*; and another, "Montpelier," the house where on 11th March, 1787, **Horatio Nelson**, then Captain of H. M. S. *Boreas*, was married to Frances Herbert Nesbit. In addition there is at St. Kitts, the famous "Gibraltar of the West Indies," Brimstone Hill, the site of the epic defence by less than 1,000 men opposed to 8,000 French under de Bouille and de Grasse, 11th January, 1782. Three months later Rodney's naval victory over deGrasse helped materially to fix the destiny of that and other colonies in that area as British.

St. Lucia issued in November-December last, the high values of a new series. The 6d in the same design as that previous, but with necessary change of the Sovereign's portrait, the others showing respectively 1/- Government House, 2/- the Pitons, 5/- Ship loading bananas. The lower values ½d to 3d and the highest 10/- have now appeared. The low denominations show the King's head set in a floral frame of

roses and fleur de lys, all surmounted with a crown. The 10/- in larger format, shows the Royal Cypher over the badge of the Colony. The 4d and 2/6 denominations have been discontinued, and that of 2/- added. The 6d shows Columbus Square, the "place des armes" or Grand parade that was. The Roman Catholic Church faces the square, and at the lower right corner is a small building that does duty for a bandstand. The 1/- provides a view of Government House, residence of the local Governor. The 2/- shows the Pitons, Gros and Petit, also depicted on the 2d pictorial of 1902. They are located on the South coast near to Soufriere, and rise respectively to 2,600 and nearly 2,500 feet. Conical in shape they are famous landmarks. The 5/- shows the competition in the banana trade, which Jamaica must reckon with. The 10/- shows the badge of the Colony, which we have seen one writer refer to as something resembling the Pitons. We have no authority for repudiation of that idea, but reasonable deduction seems definitely to condemn it. The badge had its origin with the Admiralty, for display on the Union Flag, and is described as "a landscape representing an island in the sea." The Pitons are not islands, but peaks which rise from the main island. Giving weight to the origin of the device, it is far more probable that it represents Diamond Rock, which rises sheer from the sea, well off the coast between St. Lucia and Martinique, and as it was the site of extraordinary naval defence of the highest order, from 1803-05, with which the Admiralty was closely concerned, it seems obvious that that Board would perpetuate H. M. S. Diamond Rock in the device which it designed.

St. Vincent gives us an entirely new series from which the 4d and 5d denominations appear to have been omitted, but at that the set is of 11 stamps in five pictorial designs, incorporating the portrait of His Majesty, engraved and recess printed by Messrs. de la Rue on the script watermarked paper perforated

12. All are bi-chrome ½d blue and green, 1d blue and red brown, 1½d green and red, 2d has been reported as purple and grey, also green and grey, 2½d blue and black, 3d yellow and purple, 6d black and purple, 1/- purple and green, 2/- blue and purple, 5/- carmine and myrtle, 20/- mauve and black. The five designs are Youngs Island, Fort Duvernette, Fort Charlotte, Bathing beach at Villa, and adaptation of the badge of the Colony.

Youngs Island was the property of and received its name from Sir William Young, a governor of the Colony, who obtained it from a Carib Chieftain. It is about 200 yards from the mainland, about four miles from Kingstown the capital, and is used as a quarantine station. Its claim for recognition, is the interest it gives to the seascape. Fort Duvernette is a mass of rock rising about 260 feet from the sea, and is about 50 yards from Young's Island. The ascent is made by steps cut into the rock, in some places shaped in masonry. The ½d, 2d, 3d, 6d, 2/-, 5/-, 20/- show new arrangement and setting of the familiar design of the badge and motto of the Colony, which really is from the "Arms," granted by Royal Warrant, 29th November, 1912. In general, there is an altar of ancient type, in front is kneeling female figure offering sacrifice, her hands extended over flame rising from the altar. Behind and facing the kneeling figure is that of another female standing erect, holding in the raised, extended right hand, an olive branch. In the past and present design, the escutcheon is omitted, and while the crest, a sprig of cotton plant with leaves, was omitted from the former, the present shows it at the top left corner of the stamp, not as part of the "Arms," but as an ornament. The motto "Pax et Justitia" means "Peace and Justice." The 1½d shows Fort Charlotte, situated on the West side of Kingstown's harbour, is about 600 feet high, and used to be the main defence of the island. The Bathing beach at Villa estate is one

of the amenities offered by the Colony. The 1/- shows Victoria Park, the sports ground, devoted to cricket, football, tennis and other athletic games generally.

Trinidad and Tobago promise the same designs as those current, but in larger format to incorporate His Majesty's portrait, with new denominations of 4c. and 60c. in the designs of the present 48c. and 72c., which last will be discontinued.

Turks & Caicos Islands it is reported will portray the industry of making salt, in all the usual denominations. The 2/-, 5/-, and 10/- will be in large format, from which we may deduce that the lower denominations to the 1/- will be small.

Virgin Islands will adhere to much the same design as that of the current denominations, with change of the Sovereign's portrait, and will be printed by photogravure process.

It may be well to remember that there has been report of contemplated amalgamation or federation of some of the Colonies of the Western Caribbean, which if carried into ef-

fect may affect some of the Windward Islands in particular. For that reason, it will be wise to secure your needs of those issues in the new Georgians, as early as may be possible. It is also wise to note where there may be, perhaps will be too close relation, of colours or shades, for two or more denominations in the same series, as that probably will cause early change of one or other, with correspondingly quick appreciation of the item changed.

It will have been noted that in the survey we have tried to make, there has been no mention of our stamps, no news whatever of Jamaican Georgians (VI); the reason simply is that we have none. We have tried to learn, and all that has been learned is that there are new stamps in contemplation, but the matter is of far too vital importance, to afford any information. We have heard at least one of the stamps will show a banana tree or trees, and that an artist in England was commissioned to go to Kew Gardens, to see and draw one. More synthetic stuff.



Jamaica "Specimen" Stamps.

G. C. GUNTER.

In the Jamaica Philatelist No. 3 of June 1929, Mr. L. C. C. Nicholson gave a list of all the "Specimen" Stamps of Jamaica, known to him at that time. The number was 132. Two years later Mr. Nicholson re-wrote his list of 1929, bringing the number to 150. Later in the June 1935 issue, he increased the number to 176 and in this issue the total reached 191.

Any one reading those articles by such an authority as Mr. Nicholson would naturally conclude that the "Specimen" Stamps recorded by him have all been officially issued with the knowledge of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, acting on the instructions of the Government of Jamaica.

In the handbook on the stamps and Postal History of Jamaica published by Gibbons in December 1928, the compilers of that excellent work mentioned in each chapter where necessary what "Specimen" Stamps were then known of the various issues, but as Mr. Nicholson has pointed out in one of his articles, several more varieties have come to light since then.

This is significant, in view of the fact that when the Government of Jamaica requisitions its new issues of stamps, the Crown Agents for the Colonies order from the printers a certain quantity overprinted or perforated across the stamps with the word "Specimen." These overprinted or perforated stamps, which we refer to as "Specimen Stamps," are sent to Berne to be distributed to the various countries that are subscribing members of the Universal Postal Union so that each country concerned may be advised of the new stamps to be put into circulation.

Some time ago, 722 copies of each denomination overprinted in distinctive type were required by the

Bureau at Berne, but in recent years this quantity has been considerably reduced, and now the number of Jamaican stamps of each new issue that are thus officially overprinted, (or sometimes perforated) is usually limited to not more than 420, and the word "Specimen" is invariably printed in the same kind of type for each issue, or if perforated the perforations do not vary. So if we accept as a fact that only this limited quantity of "Specimen" Stamps is authorized for distribution, and each issue is printed or perforated similarly, an explanation must be sought for the variety of "Specimen" overprints that exist on various stamps of Jamaica.

Not very long ago, I was sent some of these Specimen stamps on approval, by a dealer in London, who stated that the 2/-, 3/- and 5/- Pictorial stamps of 1919, among the lot were very rare, as in addition to the overprint they were also colour trials on light cardboard. The word "Specimen" is printed diagonally across the top left corner of each of these stamps in small block letters the type being entirely different to any other Specimen stamps of Jamaica that I have seen.

The price was 30/- each, and having implicit confidence in the dealer who submitted them, his assurance was accepted that they were rare and all three Specimens were purchased for 90/-. But shortly after this deal was completed, a visit to England, and a conference with Specialists on the stamps of Jamaica very soon negated the assurance as to the value of these "Specimen Stamps." The statement was made that too much had been paid for the stamps and in fact it was very soon established that they could be purchased for a great deal less than 30/- each. I determined therefore to investigate the status of these stamps.

In the course of my investigations, I was astonished to learn from the dealer that he had not pretended to sell the "Stamps" as "Specimen" Stamps that had been officially overprinted by the order of the Crown Agents for issue on behalf of Jamaica, to the U. P. U. authorities at Berne. But it was not revealed to me by the dealer how he got those stamps. Questions on the subject were met with the answer that such questions should not be asked. Enquiry from a usually well informed source as to the origin of these "Specimen" stamps offered by the trade in large quantity and variety of overprint, inspired the information that most of them appear to be advertisements of the Printers work, whose Sales Agents, or drummers, take them around as samples to likely purchasing agents of various countries, and often leave them after securing an order for a supply of stamps.

Genuine "Specimen" Stamps of Jamaica are difficult to obtain. This is as it should be, firstly because a comparatively small quantity is officially authorised for issue, and secondly when distributed to the countries for which destined, they are generally placed in official reference collections. In the case of certain B. W. I. Colonies these Specimens are actually checked by the Government Auditor against receipts.

Sometimes, however, there are exceptional occasions which warrant the issue of a Special "Specimen" Stamp by the local Government of the stamp issuing colony. Colonial Governors have been known to distribute stamps of a new issue to local individuals who have assisted in the selection of the stamp subjects, or been otherwise interested, or may be, the Governor himself has originated the subject and sends samples of the printed stamp, together with a description of it, to the local newspaper Editor for the general information of the people of the Colony. Or the Postmaster of the issuing colony may wish a block of 4 stamps for his official collection. In each such case

the stamps are overprinted "Specimen" with a rubber hand stamp. A notable example of this practice is the Jamaica 5/- Pictorial of 1919, a description of which was sent for publication by the then Governor to the Editor of a local newspaper along with a "Specimen" Stamp, the word "Specimen" being overprinted with a rubber hand-stamp in purple ink. There are also stamps similarly overprinted, in blocks of 4 each, of several of the issues of Jamaica in the local Post Office collection, among these being a block of the unissued 6d. Slavery Stamp.

If the question of the "Specimen" Stamps of Jamaica were properly investigated, and if in the process of such investigation, it were possible to compare the numerous "Specimen" overprints that exist as shown by Mr. Nicholson's articles, with the "Specimens" authorised for issue, I am sure many of the so-called "Specimens" would be condemned by the Authorities as having been printed without authority.

The time seems opportune to suggest that if the printers of stamps are to be permitted to advertise their work not only should their samples be overprinted "Specimen" but the name of the printers should be clearly printed across the face of the stamp.

Meanwhile in what category are we to place those "Specimen" stamps that have not been overprinted with the knowledge or authority of the Crown Agents? and what means are we to use to distinguish such unauthorised printings from the genuine article? Should an appeal be made by collectors of these stamps to the Crown Agents for information regarding their issue, or should those who collect them endeavour to use the official Post Office collections as a reference book to protect them from adding to their collections "Specimen" stamps that are not genuine?

If collections could be purged of those "Specimen" stamps that may well be termed advertisements of the printers art, very few collections would contain many of the genuine "Specimens."

Obviously, a very small quantity of these would be procurable in the open market and in fact those that could be so purchased would necessarily have to be through the favour of some one connected with a Post Office that receives these stamps through the Bureau at Berne.

A specialized collection of any country should include "Specimen" overprinted stamps and since less than 500 of each issue of stamps officially exist, for Jamaica at any rate, the competition among collectors to procure copies for their collections would be keen, and correspondingly the difficulty of obtaining copies would stimulate interest in this section of philately.

During my investigation of these

overprinted stamps, it was my privilege to inspect an Album of "Specimen" stamps of some of the British Crown Colonies. This Album was the property of a well established and very reliable firm of stamp-printers, and contained one stamp of each issue printed by the Firm.

Collectors of these stamps who live in England would I believe be given similar privilege to inspect the Album, and if they desire to compare their "Specimens" with the genuine article the opportunity to do so would be open to them.

I advance this suggestion as something should be done to establish which of the numerous "Specimen" overprints are genuine and which are only advertisements.

Jamaica Specimen Stamps.

By L. C. C. NICHOLSON

In our J. P. Nos. 8 and 9 for June 1935 I brought the total of these up to 176.

I have now got 15 more to chronicle which gives us a new total of 191. They are as follows:—

Issue.	Type of Specimen.	Size in mm.	Stamps Known.	No.
Pine	Manuscript (inverted) black ink.		1d. 1/-	2
c.c. (Imperf.)	Sans-Serif.	14½x2½	2/-	1
Pictorial (1932)	Perforated up the stamp diagonally.		2d, 2½d, 6d.	3
Jubilee	Perforated in an arch.		1d, 1½d, 6d, 1/-	4
Coronation	do		1d, 1½d, 2½d.	3
Postal Fiscals	Small Sans-Serif.	15x1½	1d Rose (Pine)	1
do	Manuscript (black ink).		1½d Blue on Blue	1

I understand that a set of 13 new stamps is to be issued shortly for H.M. King George VI, so we shall soon pass the 200 mark in "SPECIMEN" stamps.

Varieties of Jamaica.

By J. BENSON

The title may be misleading. It is not meant to refer to music-hall turns nor to brands of the well-known 57 varieties, but is a short article about the stamps of Jamaica.

I have often heard it said "Oh! he collects Jamaica. What an odd country to specialise in. There's not much in the way of varieties in that country to be worth the time of a specialist."

Very well then, let us take a look round and see what we shall see. We will commence with the early issues. What collector has not heard of the "dollar" variety on the shilling Queens. Yes! says "doubting Thomas" but when am I likely to get a copy. "Ah! says I"—but thereby hangs a tale. Not so very long ago when paying a visit to a well-known London dealer (no names—by special request) I found him "quite upset." On enquiring as to the reason he told me, when his temperature got back to normal, that a collector had just examined his stockbook of Jamaica and had bought a copy of shilling Queen (Pine issue) priced at 3/9. After the purchase had been completed the customer very kindly offered to sell the stamp back to him, and on ascertaining the reason for this strange procedure discovered that the stamp concerned was none other than an example of the "dollar" variety. What annoyed the dealer most was the fact that he was unaware he had a copy and that on searching the remainder of his stock on the offchance of there being others he found much to his disgust that they were all normal. As this deal had only taken place some five minutes prior to my visit I also felt disgusted at what I had missed—so it only goes to prove one never knows when a snip may come one's way.

But to get back to our subject, there are also double impressions to be looked for on the early issues.

Whilst not of the same standard as the "dollar" they certainly are interesting. Then there is the only Jamaica provisional, i.e. 2½d on 4d Queen which has many varieties in the overprint. The locally overprinted "Official" on the ½d Queen is also another interesting example of the fun one can have searching for copies of the shorter overprint. Even the much despised 1d Key-plate makes one keep one's eye open for the "red tablet" variety, whilst the common 1d Llandoveries, both types, provide examples of partial double impressions—I actually found one amongst some junk. The Arms type provide us with the well-known "ser..et" errors and these also can be obtained on occasion for the price of the normal (I have picked the lower values up in used condition for ½d), whilst the 2½d Arms type (third issue) is found with "revenoe" for "revenue."

The Georgian issues produced their share with "double strikes" on the 2d and 3d values. Then take the war overprints (if you can get them) with the four different types of overprints; these would keep one busy with their many errors and flaws too numerous to mention in this short article. We next come to the pictorials. The ordinary collector considers them plain sailing, but are they? We find the 1½d contingent with double impression; the 2d King's House reading King's Hoose; the 2½d Return of Contingent with double impression, but don't make the mistake of looking for the flag error corrected on M. C. A. paper. It was not corrected until issued on the Script paper; the "dotty" 4d, i.e. with dots in the top value tablets, and the two rarities also known in these issues, the 1/- value with the inverted frame on M. C. A. paper and the 2/- value with amazing partial double impression on the Script paper, whilst quite recently the 10/- value on Script paper has

been found with clear double impression.

The present issues are also known with varieties. The ½d K. G. has produced the "Bow" variety on the right hand side of the stamp, whilst a somewhat similar variety occurs on the left-hand side. The 1d K. G. has a minor variety, a red line joining two of the stamps at the foot of the frame. The Jubilee issue gave us the flagstaff variety as well as a number of minor flaws such as thin coloured lines in various positions, and who will say but some varieties may come to light on the Coronation issues, and the other pictorials.

Another interesting feature which may be included and which I have not so far mentioned is the study of the back of the stamp in connection

with inverted, etc. watermarks and also the coloured papers, such as the 1d Llandoverly on bleute paper, the Georgian issues, viz. the 3d, 4d and 1/- values, whilst there is also the aniline centres (brown and blue) on the 2½d Return of Contingent pictorial and the aniline centre and frame on the shilling pictorial.

Whilst it must be understood that this is not meant to be a specialised article and that I have probably omitted to specially mention other known minor varieties, I think I have written enough to prove that the stamps of Jamaica are most certainly not barren of varieties and that if the collector has patience and keeps a constant look-out he will in due course be amply rewarded for his trouble.

The White Ant.

A TERMITE FOUND IN TROPICAL COUNTRIES, AND A SWORN ENEMY TO STAMP COLLECTORS.

By ASTLEY CLERK

Jamaica like other tropical countries, knows the curse of the White Ant, a termite which is better known locally as the Wood Ant, because of their partiality to soft woods. Our Jamaica wood destroyer is, however, quite a different insect to his English brother the wood-eating beetle. Here, he is a tiny insect, and, despite his name, is not, by any means an Ant, which by the way is his natural enemy and delights to make a meal of him.

This termite hates our hard wood, such as Mahogany, Bullet Tree, Red Iron Wood, Lignumvitae, Mahoe, Green Heart, etc., and although he does not manage to eat such woods he is able to drill through them in order to get at some other and softer wood he smells beyond it. Most of the wooden buildings in Jamaica are, made of imported wood, and they are the greatest delicacies for

these little plagues. Our Telegraph poles, railway sleepers (or ties) although sunk deep in, or resting on the earth, where rain and damp are inviting conditions for these pests, being made of local hard wood, are never destroyed by them.

White Ants love a communal life, and, if you break off any portion of their termitaries, which are usually found on trees, thousands of the little creatures fall out. These nest-cities are fairly large, and are usually found a few chains away from buildings such as Residences, Offices, Post Offices, Railway Stations, which are built of the imported soft woods, and form part of their daily meal. Furniture inside such buildings is also attacked and what may appear outwardly to be a perfectly sound chair is sometimes a mere shell, the little insect working under cover, having already breakfasted, dined and supped from the material.

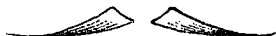
The community is governed by a Queen, who has her royal attendants. At the period of egg-laying Her Majesty is a queer sight to behold, swelling to some hundred times her natural dimensions, and so unwieldly that she cannot get out of her own way, or move at all, her tiny legs and thorax appearing utterly ridiculous in comparison to her extraordinary size. In all communal life, humans included, drones are prominent members of the city life, and so it is with the White Ant termitaries, where the workers are the pulse-beat of the community.

I can vouch for their working efficiency and prompt despatch as watch in hand I have timed them building an earth-tunnel down a wall. They added one inch of tunnel every fifteen minutes. These tunnels are held together by a gummy substance ejected by the insect. In this tunnel also there is a constant stream of builders, some coming, some going, without confusion, each shift keeping to its left-hand side. A good study for a traffic cop. Should one die as a result of poison set for them, he is immediately eaten

by the nearest two or three, who also die, and so the destruction goes on till the "nest" is left without workers.

Often the horrid little cannibal pests take to Stamp Collecting, but woe betide the Stamp Album which they honour with their enthusiasm, for when they are finished arranging things to their liking what remains of the Collection is valueless to the original owner. I know one keen collector, who put away some £30 worth of stamps, in mint sheets, on the bottom shelf of his mahogany press and some termite enthusiasts, smelling out the specimens through the wood, bored the mahogany and sorted out the collection. When my friend, a couple weeks after went for his sheets the remainders were not worth a Jamaica penny.

Fortunately collectors in Jamaica are not all as careless as my too trusty friend, so they not only look through their stamps, and bookshelves at regular intervals but take other precautions as to ensure that their treasures are not attacked by these pests. Forewarned is forearmed.



5d. "Special Delivery."

BAHAMAS.

In our edition of 1933, page 16, there was somewhat general and incomplete reference to the issue. Recent solution of a problem relative to one of the expensive varieties, possessed and sold by one of our members, suggests necessity and advisability to make the record, as clear and complete as we are able at the moment to compile it.

The stamp is the 5d denomination of 1903, type of the Queen's Staircase printed in black, set in a foliate frame printed in orange, on white wove paper watermarked Crown and C. C., perforated 14, locally overprinted at Nassau, N. P. with the words "Special Delivery" in black in two lines spaced 2mm apart, from serif capitals 2½mm high; the word "Special" is 15mm long and "Delivery" is 18mm in length, there is no period or full stop.

Gibbons records the issue as of 1916-17, apparently assigning to issue in 1916, what is treated as a comparatively rare shade, viz, "black and orange" priced at 65/-, under which is listed varieties of overprint (a) double, (b) double one inverted, (c) inverted, (d) pair, one with other without overprint. A variety of shade "grey black and orange" is assigned to "Mar. 1917" and priced at 20/-, under which no variety of overprint is listed. A note explains that:—

"This stamp was issued at Ottawa for the Special Delivery of letters from Canada to the Canadian troops stationed in the Bahamas."

Scott records the issue as made in 1916, does not recognise differences in shade, lists the same varieties of overprint offered by Gibbons, and makes no comment relative to the reason for issue.

Yvert like Scott does not recognise differences in shade, offers varieties of overprint only as Gibbons (a) and (b), makes no comment to account for the issue.

Robson Lowe's (Regent) list is in agreement with that of Gibbons, and in addition states:—

"About 800 of these stamps were issued in Ottawa in 1916. Subsequently in March 1917, a remainder of the 5d stamps in stock in the Bahamas were similarly overprinted and issued there. The latter are in different shades and can be supplied at" (varying prices).

Mr. Harry E. Huber tells the complete story of the issue, in the "Philatelic Magazine," January, 1918, much of which we restate here. We have verified his facts relative to the overprints, from material possessed by us, obtained direct from the Postmaster at Nassau, and are able therefrom to support and corroborate his statements on those points. He states *en passant*, that the Bahamas Special Delivery stamp, applied to mail from Canada, was not cancelled there but at the Bahamas on arrival at Nassau; that similar treatment *vice versa* was given to the Canadian Special Delivery stamp, applied to mail from the Bahamas. We do not agree, and possess evidence that supports disagreement, viz, a cover from Toronto to Nassau bearing the Canadian 5c. blue type of 1912, 3c. brown War Tax type of 1916 die 2, the Bahamas Special Delivery 5d, all cancelled with the large "R" in an oval, commonly applied to registered mail from Canada. The Toronto date stamp on the face, shows 25th January, 1917, is repeated on the back, with addition of New York 27th January, 1917, Jacksonville 1st February, 1917, but shows no receipt date stamp at Nassau. Cover from Nassau showing the 1d Staircase with Canadian Special Delivery 10c. blue green, type of 1905, both cancelled at Nassau with date stamp 11th October, 1916.

Huber states that in December, 1915, ten sheets of the Bahamas 5d

Staircase Crown CC, were overprinted as indicated. Each sheet was of 60 subjects arranged 12 horizontal by 5 vertical, =600 stamps. Setting of the type for the overprint was arranged to cover but 30 subjects, causing each sheet to be fed twice to the press to complete the overprint on all. The point is made obvious by horizontal pairs from the 6th and 7th vertical rows, the overprints on each such two are not aligned, minor flaws and/or differences of no importance, observed on one half the sheet, are repeated in the same positions on the other. The total printing of 600 stamps was sent to Ottawa from where they were distributed to other post offices in the Dominion, and at the same time supply of the Canadian Special Delivery 10c. blue green, was sent to Nassau. A rumour stating that the reason for issue, and special employment of the stamps, was for mail to and from Canadian troops then stationed at the Bahamas, gained general credence, but Huber informs that it was a myth, the true reason being official desire to speed up exchange of Canadian-Bahamas mail. The alleged effort to expedite the mail is understandable, but necessity for and possible aid in that direction, to obtain the desired effect, by contrawise employment of the respective Special Delivery stamps, is not at all clear. Whatever the reason may have been, the facts of existence of the stamps, and particular use of them, cannot successfully be controverted, they must be accepted.

The Bahaman stamps were not on sale to the public; mail on which it was desired to use them, was prepaid for the usual postage, handed in at the post office, the special delivery fee paid in cash, that stamp applied by the department, and the letter forwarded. Known existence of the stamps, inability by collectors and dealers to obtain them, created strong and insistent demand, which, refused at first, eventually was met by farther overprinting in January 1917, of 100 sheets=6,000 stamps, in the same type, which were sold at Nassau. The detail given contra-

dicts suggestion and/or statement that the stamps were sold only at and used from Ottawa, the fact of two printings, rather more than a year apart is established, and that in turn gives some measure of credibility to the statement, that both are not precisely identical, are identifiable, and that is supported with incredibility of circumstance, that would have left the forme used for the first, standing for more than a year, without known prospect of farther use. We add, our observations agree with those recorded by Huber; similarly agree with the listings made by Scott and Yvert, both of which ignore varieties of shade as quite unimportant, they exist similarly in both printings. The point of real and important philatelic interest, is the fact of two printings, each identifiable from the other.

Setting of the type for the second overprint, January 1917, was arranged as for the first, viz, to cover 30 subjects in the sheet. The dimensions are similar, the type is the same, but relation of the words "Special" and "Delivery," one to the other, is varied. The first overprint may be identified by

(1) "V" of "Delivery" appears below and between "CI" of "Special"; "Y" of "Delivery" stands clear, just beyond from under "L" of "Special."

That relation of position is not known to have been varied, the specimens seen maintain it. Possession of an exact half sheet in one block of 30, with top, side and bottom margins entire, obtained direct from the Postmaster at Nassau, enabled check and verification of Huber's described variations in the second overprint, of the relation of the same words, one to the other, thus:

(2) "S" over "DE", "V" of "Delivery" directly under "C" of "Special," "Y" partly under "L."

(3) "V" is under "C" but to the left of it.

(4) "V" under "EC," "Y" under "L."

Those variations were repeated throughout the setting of the type, and applied to each half of the

sheet. We have seen inverted overprint identified with the first printing; double overprint one inverted identified with the second, variation (4) *supra*, double overprint identified with the same overprint and variation. We know the source of those varieties, and regard it and them as entirely reliable.

One of our members has submitted to us, complete file of correspondence and documents, relative to a copy with inverted overprint, which he sold in 1936 to a dealer in England, and which was returned to him not long after, with certificate of a committee of reputed experts, certifying that in their opinion the overprint is *forged*. The certificate is their No. 4745 dated 22nd September, 1936, carries four signatures, presumably all members of the committee, and of experts able to detect with certainty the false from the genuine in stamps and their overprints. A covering letter states that the condemned stamp, had been compared with:

"An undoubted genuine in our reference collection." Our member referred the matter to the source in the Bahamas; the source of which we know and regard as reliable; and obtained written assurance that the stamp had been purchased at the Post Office at Nassau, was genuine in every respect. He submitted the stamp and papers to us for opinion; we identified the stamp as from the second printing, variation (3) *supra*. The whole correspondence including our finding, with the reasons we gave for it, was sent to the dealer-purchaser in England, who re-submitted the matter to the committee of experts, that had examined the specimen and reported it as having forged overprint. The correspondence was returned under cover of letter, which stated:

"After reading carefully the various letters regarding this item, we regret that we are unable to alter our opinion. We do agree that there were two printings, but we do not see how Dr.— can prove one way or the other that this particular stamp is the one he originally had for disposal."

To us that comment seems rather to beg the question; it was not for Dr.— to prove identity of the particular item, with that of which he had disposed. He could do that only if, in anticipation, the specimen disposed of, had been marked by him for future identity; something which usually is not done; and as this specimen bore no special mark of any kind, futility of the suggestion, one way or the other, appears to be very obvious. Assuming however that it had been marked and identified, how would that have helped our experts? Are we to understand that source of origin, decides for or against factual observation, the material evidence of the item itself, to determine authenticity of the overprint? The absurdity of that position, seems to answer completely for itself and them. The point at issue was, to sustain their verdict of forgery against the evidence submitted to them, the signed statements and documentary evidence, all of which allegedly demonstrated authenticity. The committee would have been on firm ground, entirely within its rights, to have rejected the evidence submitted to it as not at all, or but partially, not completely satisfactory, not strong and convincing enough to cause change of opinion, to state that it required in reason more precise, perhaps wider proof, and just what that should be. It did not do that, nor anything like it. Admitting that there were two printings, it ignores the matter of possible or even probable identification of each, refuses the evidence out of hand, and with extraordinary obtuseness, elects to raise a point that has none or but little relevance, one on which it knew it could not be satisfied in the sense it desired to be, and on that ground announced adherence to its original opinion of forgery, stated in its certificate No. 4745.

The Secretary of the Committee had stated in his letter covering the certificate of forgery, that that opinion had been based on "An undoubted genuine in our reference collection." The detail we have given here, makes clear that competent and

reliable opinion, can be based only on comparison with at least four such specimens, and although the letter quoted in the previous paragraph, admits that there were two printings, it seems fair to deduce that the experts had failed to find difference between them, and/or in fact had not been able to identify them. That being so, we believe it fair farther to state that, as experts they could not have failed to identify two printings, to have noted the differences between, one from the other; that if no attempt was made to that end, they were quite incompetent to express opinion, and as it is admitted that their expressed opinion, was based on comparison with a single copy, they had neither knowledge nor observation, to enable even reasonably competent comment. In those circumstances, any comment from them was worthless, of no value except as has transpired, to be harmful and quite unnecessarily prejudicial to those interested in the stamp, whom they had charged, and who had paid their charge for that particular expert service.

Our member not satisfied with adverse opinion, which he had every reason to regard as pseudo empirical, pursued the subject by sending the stamp in question, to a friend in America, whom he requested to submit it to the Expert Committee of the American Philatelic Society. After some months his specimen has come back to him, with covering letter from the Chairman of that Committee; Mr. John A. Klemann; also President of the Nassau Stamp Company, New York; which *inter alia* states:—

"In corroboration of my opinion I sent the stamp to the..... Expert Committee and I am pleased to enclose herewith their certificate showing the stamp to be genuine in all respects."

There is nothing very extraordinary in that apparent conflict of opinion, as disagreement between reputed experts is not at all unusual, but it is most amazing that the Expert Committee which agreed with

Mr. Klemann, is the same body which by their certificate 4745 damned the stamp, declaring the overprint to be forged!!! The certificate sent to Mr. Klemann and forwarded to our member, is their No. 5669 dated 8th March, 1938, and of the four signatures it bears, three are of those who had signed the previous certificate of forgery, No. 4745. What is either certificate worth, of what value is their opinion either way? surely it is not expert service those people rendered, but positively dis-service of very harmful and expensive kind?

That committee was given every facility, provided with evidence that is irrefutable; which it did not try to refute, which it could not refute; to enable reconsideration, re-examination, and correction of the original blunder. It refused to recognise necessity for that, insisted to maintain its obviously uninformed and negligent error, creating no small inconvenience, annoyance and expense to the ex-owner of the stamp and the dealer-purchaser, who, for more than a year had not been able to dispose of his property; in good faith he could not offer it, knowing its authenticity to be impeached by authority hitherto regarded as competent and reliable. We do not question the integrity of the committee, nor that of its individual members, but it is only common or garden equity, to give value for value received; ignorance or carelessness combined with good faith, does not release anyone of that obligation, expressed or implied. They arranged to do for reward, something which they themselves, conclusively have demonstrated, proved that they were incompetent to do. By offering and arranging to give expert service, they imputed to themselves ability, competence and reliability, which they have shown they did not possess, and by taking money from our member for that service, sold to him something which they did not have to sell.

What caused reversal of opinion set out by the two certificates; one condemns, the other certifies, authenticity? Did the declarants know that the stamp covered by their

certificate No. 5669, had been condemned by their No. 4745? Had they possessed that knowledge, would 5669 have shown or stated something else? What new datum had they obtained in the interval that caused change of opinion, which by letter had been stated unequivocally, could not be altered? Did Mr. Klemann in his presumed covering letter to the committee, state his opinion, did that cause or influence certificate 5669 to supersede 4745? The answers to those questions are unknown, they are pertinent, and without replies, reason for complete *volte face* of the committee, presumably will remain a mystery.

With such existing circumstances, what is expert opinion worth? We remember reading years ago, what we regard as a classic example. A dealer submitted a pair of stamps to a then expert committee in England for opinion. It was returned to him certified genuine; with that certificate he sold. The purchaser sometime after broke the pair to sell a single. The later purchaser submitted his copy to the same committee, and had it certified a forgery. Obviously and generally, opinion of that kind is not worth having for thanks, it misleads; is potential of loss financial and otherwise; creates disgust and annoyance because of the difficulty and bother it can and does cause; impatience with and contempt of opinion, allegedly expert, but which because of its demonstrated incompetence and unreliability, is about as qualified, reliable and worthy as that of any pretentious tyro.

Since writing the foregoing, a later and somewhat amazing letter from the Expert Committee, has been shown to us. Its Secretary expresses "regret that the stamp was turned down in the first instance," explains "it sometimes happens, as in this case, that the accumulation of data in connection with overprinted varieties leads to a reversal of original opinions;" "that the Committee do not accept liability or personal responsibility for their opinions," and that he "is instruc-

ed, entirely as an act of grace, to refund the fee....paid."

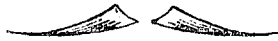
There is no expression of regret for the annoyance, inconvenience, potential and possible loss, caused to the aggrieved parties, by the Committee's censurable carelessness, which they perpetuated with an obstinate obtuseness, based on the sophism of a quite unwarranted infallibility. The position is aggravated with tender of a flimsy, and wholly unacceptable excuse that, since "the stamp was turned down" by them, certified as having forged overprint, "accumulation of data" has caused "a reversal of original opinions." The "data" has been available for accumulation over rather more than twenty years. Why has the Committee been without it for that period and how could they possibly arrange to give expert opinion on the subject, without that very necessary data? Should they not have known that it was something they could not do? Yet they claimed to have expert knowledge, and arranged for payment to apply it. In addition, all the "data" necessary had been compiled, prepared and presented to them; material to which that may have been applied, surely was not lacking in the stamp world in which those people exist. We know of no attempt on those lines, nor do we know of advice to the interested owners of the stamp, that "accumulation of data" had caused "a reversal of original opinions." We do know of expressed unwillingness "to alter our opinion," and attempt to switch the issue onto a matter of no relative importance.

The frankness with which the quoted letter states and admits, that the Committee's opinion is irresponsible, may be laudable, but the fact of irresponsibility has been made so very evident by the sequence of events, that we wonder why there has been attempt to emphasize it; emphasis on the point is not necessary, it is not possible in the circumstances to emphasise it. Again do we wonder; does the Committee by advertisement inform the public, whose patronage it seeks, that its expert opinion may be reversed at any time?

Why did this Expert Committee venture opinion at all, until it knew that it was able to give one competent and reasonably reliable? Why did it risk a presumably earned reputation, open at any time to attack and possibly decisive refutation of its statements? They gave away their position, just so soon as there was affirmation, of comparison with "An undoubted genuine in our reference collection," and although reasonably acceptable representation was made to them, that that survey was incomplete and incompetent basis on which to form opinion and certify status, they elected to ignore that information, and rely instead on the hopelessly insufficient and inefficient knowledge possessed. They have done no small harm to the confidence, collectors may have had in such committees, have not sought to remedy that, but instead have hurt that confidence still farther, with statements such as we have quoted. In one sense the matter is ludicrous, in another ridiculous, and yet another highly reprehensible. Our comment may seem severe, it is meant to be, for the reason that in the services rendered

to the stamp collector generally, there is far too much slackness and lack of worth in that for which he is requested to pay. His common right to fair and reasonable treatment, is progressively encroached upon from state governments to bucket shop peddlars, with infringements that have but the slimmest of plausible reasons to support them, and in many instances he is the victim of the same sources.

We have stated that we do not question the integrity of the Committee of which we write, we do not resile from that, but there is no doubt that they have been guilty of carelessness, deserving of the strongest censure, not only because of its actual effect and result, but because of the harm that is done thereby to stamp collecting and philately, in the loss of confidence that ensues, the doubt created as to the honesty of the parties concerned in the sale of the stamp—individuals whose reputations for honest dealing in the philatelic world have never before been questioned—and who resent very seriously the wrong done them by the Expert Committee through their faulty decision.



The Craze for Crazy Varieties.

A writer in a recent edition of a philatelic magazine, attempted to deal with the desire, inherent in most collectors of stamps, to collect varieties of them. The subject was treated in very general and cursory fashion. In no sense was the writer helpful, he succeeds in contradicting himself, is guilty of easily refutable statements, and certainly is confusing to the reader beguiled to accept his statements.

He refers to the desire as a "craze," then asserts that all varieties, within certain limits, are of philatelic interest.

That philately is a reasoning and reasonable pursuit, is not arguable, and that being so, it is just a little difficult to understand, how any subject of interest therein, intelligently may be described as a "craze" or mania; unless it be developed with intemperance into abuse; tritely, that may be stated of any other subject similarly mistreated; obviously then, no phase of philately reasonably can be described as a "craze," if it be that, it is not philately.

The writer makes no attempt to define or even indicate his limits, within which he fixes philatelic interest: no effort to show that any varieties at all, the kinds and types, do have that interest; the reader is left to determine for himself.

Assuming that the word "craze" was not literally meant, does not exactly convey the desired meaning, and that "vogue" would have suited the writer's purpose better, we propose to examine his statements, establishing at the same time reasonable idea of what variety means. In its widest sense, variety is change of some kind large or small, important or insignificant, from the original; that configuration is varied in some detail. For the lowest and possibly most insignificant variation, which probably would be the low limit of the writer, we suggest minutiae, we cannot think of less obvious. Development of minutiae into varieties of philatelic interest,

is traceable to the very early days of printing postage stamps by crude methods, especially from hand-made plates. The makers of those plates failed to produce any two subjects thereon precisely alike, each differed in some particular large or small, that enabled identification. Early philatelists discovered, recognised those differences, identified each subject from the printed stamps, and with aid of surviving blocks and large pieces, were able to reconstruct the sheet as originally it was. From that concentration or assembly of subjects, the make-up of the plate was ascertained, and by reasonable deduction and/or induction, discovered much of otherwise hidden detail.

We may be guilty of philatelic heresy, but it seems sane and reasonable to conclude, that those minutiae were of philatelic interest only for that purpose, and when it was served, the information derived collated and recorded, the specimens ceased to have any special philatelic importance, except as a source for reference; for instance, to some later student who, not satisfied with the extant record, hoped and expected by farther study to amend, perhaps extend it. In other words, the philatelic value of such specimens is for purpose of study, which subsides when that study is completed. The desire to collect, acquire them, with no object other than to possess, does not suggest philatelic sanity, and is understandable only on the ground of the purely commercial value, with which collectors have been influenced and induced to endow them.

The minutiae of to-day are not of that genus at all, they provide no reason in that sense for study and research. The stamps on which they appear, are machine produced in hundreds of thousands, millions, processes by which reliability for precise reproduction, is as positive as it has been possible to make it. Such minute variations that develop, are but insignificant defects, which

may or may not consistently appear, and as there is nothing whatever to be learned of them, they are meaningless, have neither philatelic interest nor importance.

It is necessary to distinguish between, not confuse those trifling things, with pronounced differences which have clear and positive meaning; for instance the current 1d Georgian (1929) now being printed from Die 11, distinguished from those of Die 1, principally by the cross hatched lines below the word "Jamaica;" the 2½d Contingent on MCA paper, showing the flag in the left frame inverted, and similar printing on SCA paper, showing the flag corrected. Philatelic knowledge is necessary to guide you in that matter, self reliance, ability to choose the item of philatelic interest, to reject others of spurious status which frequently are offered to you. For instance, it is silly, stupid, ignorant to suggest variety worthy of a moment's consideration, such as the alleged item of the 1d Coronation, showing tear drop on the cheek of the King or Queen, it is a very minor defect that has no significance whatever, may be found on almost any stamp of any sheet, and is as worthy of the title "pimple" as it is of "tear."

Trading in stamps by dealers who bought and sold, began about eighty years ago. They really were the first collectors of stamps, and some took more interest in their wares, than that given to items of merchandise merely. Much extant philatelic knowledge, is due to study and research by them, amply supported by amateur pioneers of philately, who, without trade interest, largely expended time, energy and money to develop and carry on the study. Apparently based on that factor, the writer states that the publishers of the leading price lists, deserve great credit that they, *in the interests of stamp collectors*, decline to list, do not list nor offer for sale, insignificant varieties or others the origin of which is in doubt. We wonder? For "origin," we believe the writer really means "authenticity.") Let us see. Certain stamps of

Hawaii on white paper, issue of 1858, are of very doubtful authenticity, definitely condemned by one authority of world repute, that opinion has been corroborated and supported by at least one distinguished philatelist and writer, but those things continue to be offered with sale value of several pounds. In similar category are certain stamps, issued by the German Government, for fiscal purposes—in one of its former colonies, alleged to have been used postally in the early days of the British Occupation. Postal use does not and cannot confer status of authenticity; we have seen an entire bearing the Jamaica 1d Georgian (1912), postmarked at London, and delivered here without surcharge as unpaid. The 1d Bahamas Staircase exists with London postmark, and locally, there are many instances of impressed stamps cut from postcards, wrappers, telegraph forms, and the special telegraph stamps, postally used on letters passed and delivered untaxed. None of those uses was legal, use of the impressed stamps definitely was illegal, and eccentricity of improper postal use, cannot in any sense confer authenticity for that use, nor give the stamp or stamps postal status.

For insignificant variety which, according to the writer, in your interest and mine, is not offered for sale to us, we think of some modern stamps issued with overprint, classified and offered in separate groups, varieties one of the other, ink bright and glistening, the other showing it dull and flat; others with period or full stop distorted in shape, so that instead of a sphere it appears to be square; yet others of slightly damaged letters. Just what philatelic knowledge those things impart, what is their significance and importance philatelically, is not at all clear to us, we doubt that it is to the merchants who offer them, but of course they vary from the original, or one from the other, and if for that reason they can be sold for something more than the normal item, the dealer sees no reason why they should not be; that is the subject of prime interest to him. Consider farther, older and normal is-

sues divided into two sets of the same stamps, same in every particular except that one is perforated 11x10, the other 10x11; yet others not classified into groups, which it is stated may be found perforated 11½x10 or 10x11½. If the first arrangement is correct, why the second? Each cannot be proper, one or other must be wrong, and the solution appears to be that in the first instance, the dealers procured supplies of each denomination in each of the stated perforations, in the second they did not. The point that concerns us is, what is the philatelic value of such classifications, what interest do they have, what knowledge or information do they provide? obviously nothing, unless it be conceded that feeding of some sheets to the perforating machine, the wrong way round, is of significance and importance great enough to be worthy of special interest and record. The mentality that creates philatelic variety of interest and value, from such indiscriminate, of itself is unable to discriminate, except of course for purely business purposes.

Dealers in stamps are in business for precisely the same reasons, that actuate all business ventures, and as most folk are or should be aware, the motive forces, the reaction to those reasons, are not by any means rigid in method of application, in few do they seem to be so elastic as in the stamp trade, but that is not by any means wholly the fault of those traders, very largely it is the collectors of stamps themselves, who demand to be supplied with items of spurious status, and provide the stimuli used by dealers to find, advertise and eulogise similar things. To suggest, as the writer whom we review does, that they the dealers, are swayed in any way to protect the interests of collectors, to prevent them from collecting doubtful and spurious things; spurious in the philatelic sense; is to suggest conditions of Utopia which are non-existent, is in blind and complete ignorance of facts as they are.

Were you and I dealers in stamps, would we act differently? It is very

doubtful that we would. The dealer must be prepared to satisfy public and popular demand, whatever it may be for, if he is to stay in business, and successfully to compete with others of his suasion, must go farther and create demand, educating the public with advertisement, to need, desire and request the goods he has or can arrange to supply, and so long as counterfeit goods are not supplied, he simply carries on as a trader, he does nothing ethically wrong, than does the modiste who advertises and creates a new vogue in women's hats. Exploitation if you will, but not improper, especially so if the price asked and paid, is the commercial value of the item, and as price depends on market conditions of supply and demand, it is probable that on that basis the price asked is reasonable, even though the philatelic interest and value be nil. Just there is the crux of the matter, your and my acceptance, blind acceptance of dealers' representations, purchase of any and everything served up in their lists, knowing those lists to be loaded with "trade varieties," created for sale in the interests of their businesses, or ability as collector-philatelists to weigh and decide the philatelic interest and worth of any item so offered. If we possess the latter, the rest is resolved into financial ability or not, to acquire the item by purchase, independent knowledge and strength of character to resist a vogue, reject the item if it be void of interest, irrespective of insistence in the dealers' representation, such as "No collection of (of this or that country) can be considered complete without (this or that item)." Experience has proved and time tested the commercial worth of created "trade varieties." Boomed with fantastic advertisement, lavish solicitous literature, with extravagant claims for recognition, there have been collectors oafs enough to buy, only to find later that the stimulated, fictitious interest waned. The countries so exploited wilted and died in popularity, and those who bought under the indicated conditions, relying

without knowledge on the dealers' statements, exaggerations and misrepresentations, have on their hands collections in which they themselves have lost interest, which do not have interest for any. To sell, if a buyer can be found, means financial loss which very probably is not small. Bear in mind that the normal items in stamps, do not require to be boosted, they are plain and straightforward, obvious; it is the abnormal things that do, the extraordinary items born of some dealer's imagination, fired with business desire for financial gain at your expense and mine, items which they will induce us to buy, if we are unable to decide for ourselves, whether or not they are worthy.

Having some small knowledge of the subject, we were amazed to read farther in the article to which we refer, the astounding statement that *collectors in their own interests*, should conform to the ideas and opinions expressed by leading dealers in their published price lists. We have shown in somewhat limited manner, just about where acceptance of that advice will lead you, where it has led others, and that the dealers' interest in the collector is purely a business one, viz, what, how and the extent he can sell to him, just that and no more, for which there is no blame attachable to the dealer, but really to the ignorance in which we leave ourselves. A little farther on in the article, the writer expresses doubt by enquiry, whether the experts in the respective countries and the publishers of the lists, agree and are satisfied that everything included therein, is as it should be? The gentleman evidently is unaware that the publishers, themselves are the experts; that being so, there can be no sort of doubt that they are in complete agreement; each that his particular list is the best ever, nothing whatever is wrong with it, nor can there be; there is positive agreement on that point, which nothing can shake, indeed to each and all it must seem to be an impertinence to have raised the question at all. Each of the publishers-cum-experts regards himself as knowing

more about stamp collecting than does anyone else; we have seen the claim made; and that being so, there is nothing to be learned, nothing can be learned, and necessarily for that reason in the judgment of the publisher, his publication is perfect, not subject to any change that possibly can improve it, improvement is impossible, quite; and you and I because of slavish acceptance of those publications, have given the publishers reason to believe as they do.

What of the writer whose reasoning and argument tells us in one breath, that we should accept, be guided by and conform in our activities to the leading price lists, and in the next queries and raises doubt of the reliability of those publications? What is the value of his advice? Like the publications, the gentleman himself is an exponent of fatuous inconsistency; blind, he attempts to lead the blind on the path to inevitable disaster. Obviously he is quite ignorant of the fact that, those price lists are at considerable and serious variance, one with another; the dicta in one are ignored, directly contravened in another; you may test that by comparison of almost any list in any two, you will not find agreement, you will find items recognised, listed and priced in one, tacitly or explicitly condemned in another. In one and the same publication you will find items of known and established legitimacy and authenticity, denied recognition given to precisely similar things from another country. For instance; you will have heard and know of the "Farley Follies," imperforate varieties of sundry U.S.A. pictorial stamps: *they were sold at the Philatelic Bureau at Washington, usable and used to prepay postage within the United States, and from there to anywhere.* You will find them completely recognised, listed and priced in one of the dealers' lists, offered as genuine, authentic and wholly legitimate postal issues of that country, which they undoubtedly are. There was scandal in connection with the issue, but in no sense can that be used to question their legitimacy, they were issued and sponsored by the Government.

In another list they are dismissed in a note that records existence, denies recognition, refuses to list for the reason that *they were not on sale at all post offices*. In this latter publication, you may find *imperforate varieties* of Russia, the small type of 1923 and others, recognised, listed, priced and offered as items out of the ordinary, with an explanatory note that *they were not sold at all post offices, were sold only at the Philatelic Bureau at Moscow*, but as *they were usable for postage*, they are recognised and offered at a considerable premium over the normal stamps. The first list referred to, that lists the American items, treats the Russians as the second treats the Americans, so what, where are we? In the cited instances, each list contradicts the other, which are we to follow, accept and be guided by? Both cannot be right, yet the valuable advice of the gentleman of whom we write, lays it down that in our own interests we must be guided by the published ideas and opinions of the publishers-cum-experts, those are the reliable guides to keep and set us right on all matters of stamp collecting, the folk who know all there is to know about it. The instances given, are not by any means solitary, sole instances of disagreement, there are others much nearer home in the Jamaica lists, and those of the British West Indies, where by omission and/or inclusion, positive disagreement is made clear.

Every collector who allows himself to be bound to and by a dealer's price list, becomes the dupe and victim of caprice, very freely exercised by those who publish them. In the interests of their business, the interests of philately are subordinated to those of commerce, developed with whim to create vogues of one kind and another, in which there is ex-

aggeration of merit, extravagance of claim for consideration, all of which from the philatelic point of view, sums to misrepresentation. Subjected to those conditions, what possibly can be the value of such lists as philatelic guides? obviously nothing, indeed they are very dangerous if used in that sense. We do not dispute, readily we admit their limited usefulness; limited and impaired by the dealers' interested acts of commission and/or omission; only as lists convenient in the absence of better, for use that gives most imperfect information, incomplete and unreliable. Such testimony as we have referred to here, apparently disinterested; is in the mildest terms fantastic and misleading; clearly is by a writer who knows nothing of his chosen subject, and for that reason entirely is worthless.

The term "crazy variety" is applicable to any and all type of varieties, which are without philatelic worth, without that they are and remain worthless, meaningless, whether they happen to be offered by dealers or by silly amateurs. Philatelic worth is ability to provide information of value and use, that is the chief if not the only test to apply. We have cited some types offered to you, which do not stand that test, there are many others, for instance some printings alleged to be in carmine rose distinguished from others said to be in rose carmine, the alleged "purple head" on some of the Georgian (V) 1/- stamps of Jamaica; changes uncontrolled and uncontrollable, crazy things for which there is a craze, stupid and avid, of which dealers are aware and correctly regard as a source of income to be earned. Our effort has been to exhibit to you that danger, it is yours to profit by the effort, and endeavour to protect yourself.



“of Jamaica Supreme Lord.”

A letter from a doctor of medicine at the University of Otago, Dunedin, N.Z., asking for information, particularly the “why” of the title, has been referred to us.

We are not aware of specific authority for use of the word “Supreme,” but know that it has been used, popularly if not officially, for a long period of years, so that use has obtained such authority as custom and antiquity may give. The current 10/- stamp, bearing the picture of King George V, carries the title, and was conceived by the then Governor, Sir Leslie Probyn. In a memorandum prepared by him, he states the origin of another title, “of Jamaica Lord,” quoting Sir Thomas Lynch; one of his predecessors; as writing in 1683, “The King is Sovereign Lord of this Island, and in writs, commissions, grants, etc., is styled King of England and Lord of Jamaica,” stating farther that “During the reign of Queen Victoria, the personal element which is to be found in the title was emphasized, the then Queen being styled ‘Of Jamaica Supreme Lady’.” from which authority it may be assumed that use of the word “Supreme,” came into being with reference to and during the reign of Her Late Majesty, but as has been shown, no specific authority is quoted.

The late F. C. Cundall was responsible for the designs of the pictorial stamps, 1919-21, all but the 5/- and 10/-, which were designed by Sir Leslie Probyn. On the 1/- stamp, the design of which is from a local statue of Queen Victoria, the sub-title is “of Jamaica Lady Supreme.” We believe it to be correct that the 10/- with its title “of Jamaica Supreme Lord,” came under his purview, and we do not readily conceive that he would have used in one instance, and approved in another, a title which he knew to be wrong, or did not know to be correct. Opposed to that we have written statement by one of his collaborators, that in preparing an ad-

dress in which the word “Supreme” was added to the Sovereign’s title, he declared it to be incorrect and caused it to be excised. In his last important work “The Governors of Jamaica,” he used the phrase “and of Jamaica Lord and Lady.” The conclusion appears to be, that when he prepared the designs of the pictorial stamps, prior to 1919, he accepted the word “Supreme,” for one or other reason, but later convinced that it was wrong, rejected it.

It seems clear that there is no specific authority for use of the word, and we have not been able to trace origin of that use. It may have been that some local light, probably in the House of Assembly, where at times debates and speeches were distinguished with elegant and flowery language, the orator in burst of ebullient loyalty, reaching for euphony, preferred to express Her Late Majesty’s title as “Our Lady Supreme,” instead of “Our Sovereign Lady,” that the expression had strong appeal, caught and has held popular local fancy, and so has received the sanction of custom and antiquity.

There is clear and positive evidence of authority for the title “of Jamaica Lord,” originally assumed by Charles II. Historical events of the period suggest that he assumed it in the sense of “Lord of the Manor.” Colonel Edward Doyley was one of four Commissioners who governed the Island at the time of its capture from the Spaniards 1655 to 1657, when Doyley, the sole living member of that Commission, carried on the government by means of courts martial. In 1661 he was made a General and appointed Governor by commission dated 8th February. That commission arrived in the Island 29th May, and with it instructions to the Governor to set up civil government with a council of twelve persons, and among other matters, to allot and register lands. General Doyley, soldier that he was, did not take kindly to the new form

of government, was loath to give up his courts martial, and on 11th August, 1662, Lord Windsor arrived and superseded him; Doyley left the Island in September. Lord Windsor bore instructions from the King, to set apart in the four quarters of the island, one hundred thousand acres as a Royal demesne, and to appropriate fifty thousand for himself. Gardener tells us "he soon proceeded to apportion lands. Little was heard of thirty acre lots, but six, ten and even twenty thousand acre lots were given to some individuals." Of some significance is the statement that "Lord Windsor brought a seal designed by the Archbishop of Canterbury and a Mace."

A preface to the "Laws of Jamaica" passed by the Assembly, confirmed by His Majesty in Council at London 23rd February, 1683, contains the phrase "descended to stile himself Lord of Jamaica." "The state of Jamaica under Sir Thomas Lynch (Governor 1683-84) printed in the 'Laws of Jamaica' (London 1684) makes reference to the Mace, Arms and Seal of Jamaica, said to have been designed by the Archbishop of Canterbury (William Sancroft) 1661, the seal delivered to Sir Charles Littleton as Chancellor, who accompanied Lord Windsor in 1662, and succeeded the latter as Governor in the same year.

The Seal is described in detail on page 77 of "Studies in Jamaica History," (Cundall). The obverse shows the King seated on his Throne, two Indians on their knees presenting fruits to him; two Cherubims above supporting a canopy; beneath his feet the motto "Duro de Cortice

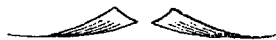
fructas quam Dulces."="How sweet the fruit the hard rind yields." The inscription round about is "Carolus Secundus Dei Gratia etc. Dominus Jamaicae."=Charles Second by the Grace of God etc. Lord of Jamaica." On the reverse is the design of the Arms of the Colony.

It is clear that the title "Lord of Jamaica" was assumed by King Charles II, legally has descended since to each British Sovereign, and although of necessity we must ascend the realm of fancy to do so, it is an allure to Jamaicans to be able to think of the Sovereign, as having direct and personal relation with the community, as its Lord to whom their individual allegiance is due directly, instead of as is the fact, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

During 1929, this Society had a specially bound edition of its book "Jamaica," prepared for presentation to His Late Majesty, King George V. The Rev. C. S. Morton was entrusted with having it conveyed to the King. Sir Edward Bacon, Curator of the Royal Collection, writing under date 3rd July, 1929, by command of His Majesty, to Rev. Morton acknowledging and stating his pleasure graciously to accept it, stated:—

"As the Supreme Lord of Jamaica he (His Majesty) hopes that the Jamaica Philatelic Society may have a long life of prosperity and utility."

The title was used there by the King himself, he recognised it as his, had it set out in writing which, though it may not be an official document, unquestionably is positive record made for the King at his command.



Commemoratives.

G. C. GUNTER.

Not very long ago, what are now regarded with much favour, and known as Commemorative Stamps, were looked upon by a certain section of Philatelists and the Philatelic Press with great displeasure, in fact, were denounced as being of speculative origin and therefore, not fitted to be counted as part of one's collection.

In some instances writers in the Philatelic Press, dealers of repute, as well as editors and collectors went so far in their condemnation of such stamp issues as to advertise the fact that it was not their intention to collect, or to sell such stamps, and one remembers with disgust the fulminations that were indulged in by these offended parties and the suggestions of unworthy motives flung at the stamp issuing country.

A notable example of this condition of mind is to be found in the objections that were raised against the issue of the St. Kitts-Nevis Tercentenary Commemorative Series of 1923, (and earlier against the 1937 Jubilee issue by Canada).

The howl against this issue must be fresh in the minds of philatelists and without doubt, the profit made by dealers and others by the sale of these stamps after the issue was withdrawn, mainly because of their howl against them was considerable.

If the great majority of non specialist collectors had given heed to the many articles and statements condemning these stamps and imputing improper motives for their issue a much smaller quantity of them would have been sold; and the boost in their price would have been greater. Comparatively few collectors were bold enough to invest in this set in its complete state, and so unpopular did the issue become through the scandalous writings against it, that the Government of the Island determined to withdraw the stamps the remainders being destroyed on the 7th March 1924.

Not very long after this destruction of a very fine set of stamps, it began to find favour among collectors and dealers alike and prices soared, with the result that collectors who had been lulled into believing that the set would never be popular, saw too late their mistake in taking generally the opinion of other people instead of thinking for themselves, and in order to rectify their error they have had to pay a heavy premium to obtain the set of stamps.

To-day the pendulum of opinion has moved in favour of Commemorative, and those countries that have historical items of interest to commemorate have not been slow to take advantage of popular public opinion and have reaped a rich harvest accordingly.

The idea of Commemorative issues is not of very recent origin. Among the most popular of early commemoratives are those issues in 1893, 45 years ago by the U. S. A. during the progress of the Columbian Exposition at Chicago to mark the 400th anniversary of the discovery by Columbus of the New World,

A set of stamps with appropriate designs bearing on events in the life of the great Spanish discoverer and connected with his discovery of the New World was issued without apology as it was considered by the Government a proper method of recognising the attainment of the fourth century period of the great event.

Philatelic critics in those days were not so numerous as they are to-day, so collectors were not slow to purchase these commemorative issues and it is on record that many millions of the lower values of the set were issued. To-day the United States leads the other stamp issuing countries, and a beautiful lot of stamps, full of interesting historical and other information have been and are still being issued.

The philatelists of Jamaica have never been against the issue of commemorative stamps and every opportunity has been taken to urge the island Government to issue such stamps. There have been several such opportunities, but unfortunately for the island's records, as shown by the issues of her postage stamps, no event of any importance to the island has yet been recorded by this means.

In 1897 there was a splendid opportunity to show the loyalty of the citizens of Jamaica and their love for their beloved Queen Victoria by the issue of a special stamp to commemorate the 60th anniversary of her accession to the Throne. The Lady Supreme, as one loved to think of her, was very dear to the people of Jamaica and as diamond jubilees occur but once in a life-time, and are worthy of commemoration, here was a splendid chance for Jamaica to get away from her philatelic lethargy and lead the way by the issue of a set of stamps to commemorate the worthy reign of such a beloved sovereign. But Government opposition was strong and the suggested issue never matured.

Another chance to show to the world that Jamaica had something to remember occurred in 1894 when the New World was commemorating its discovery 400 years earlier.

The Jamaica Philatelic Society actually proposed that a new set of stamps commemorating the discovery of Jamaica in 1494 by Columbus should be issued, but the "humble petition" which the members of the Society submitted to the then Colonial Secretary was met with the reply "that the Governor does not think any good purpose would be effected by adopting your suggestion" meanwhile American and other countries actually put the idea into practice, and not only reaped considerable revenue thereby, but gave to collectors beautiful stamps pregnant of past events, which have meant so much to the countries most concerned in them.

The refusal of the Government of the day to issue stamps to commemorate these important events was attributed by philatelists of those

times to the opposition of Mr. George Pearce the Postmaster for Jamaica, who was known to be unfriendly to stamp collectors and dealers alike.

On the 1st of May 1900, Jamaica issued a 1d stamp the design being the Llandovery Falls in the parish of St. Ann, the photograph of which was taken by Dr. James Johnson. This stamp should have been issued to commemorate the entrance of Jamaica into the era of Imperial Penny Postage which took place on the birthday of Her Majesty the previous year. The one and only Commemorative stamp which Jamaica attempted to issue and known as the unissued Slavery 6d Stamp was submerged at birth. So near did the stamp go to issue that the usual number of "specimen" copies were sent to the permanent bureau of the Postal Union at Berne for distribution to the subscribing members of the Union.

The stamp itself was a fine example of what a commemorative stamp should be, but the Island Government of the day condemned it and the whole issue was promptly destroyed. Collectors in Jamaica, alive to the beauty of the stamp, and conscious of the important event in the island's history which it recorded, consider themselves done out of a fine memorial which but for the hasty and unreasonable destruction referred to would have been their privilege to own.

Now that the centenary of the abolition is at hand several suggestions have been put to Government regarding the issue of a special stamp to commemorate the event. Among those who think the time opportune for such an issue is the Mayor of the Corporate Area of Kingston and St. Andrew. On this occasion however, the Jamaica Philatelic Society has not supported the demand for such a stamp, but individual effort has been made in addition to the Mayor's representations to the Secretary of State on the subject.

The request for a special commemorative stamp has not been favourably considered. It is stated the grounds for refusal were twofold, viz, the pending new issue of

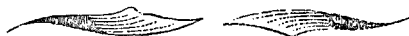
stamps this year and the fact that similar requests by West Indian Administrations were refused in 1933.

In communicating his refusal the Secretary of State pointed out that new issues of stamps should be made very sparingly and changes made in existing designs only when necessary. Celebrations of local interest were, however, considered by him sufficient grounds for an issue of stamps, and although considerable sums were derived from the sale of such new issues to dealers and collectors, this should not be considered as a reason for issue.

Thus has ended another attempt to secure for Jamaica a commemorative stamp; but the negative deci-

sion has made the Mayor unhappy because, as he put it, if a stamp had been issued to commemorate Emancipation in Jamaica the Island would have derived a fairly good sum to use for urgent purposes, particularly in connection with their poor houses.

In view of the attitude of stamp collectors and dealers towards special issues of stamps created by Governments for the sole purpose of raising revenue for the benefit of local charities, or specific undertakings for the benefit of local people, it is perhaps well that sanction for this proposed commemorative has been denied by the governing authorities.



Competitions.

We are authorised by the Society to create two competitions, details of which are given below. Both competitions close 31st December, 1938 and competing papers must be sent either to the Hon. Secretary, or to the Associate Editor, on or before that date.

Competition No. 1, Award £2 2/-.

RULES.

- (1) Open, any collector of stamps may compete.
- (2) Subject; "Why I collect the stamps of the British West Indies, and those of....in particular."

For the purpose, the British West Indies may be construed to include Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras. Each competitor is expected to deal with the B. W. I. as a group, and particularly the favourite of the group.

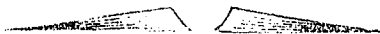
- (3) Each paper to qualify for consideration by the judges, must be about 2,000 words and not more than 3,000 in length. It must have attached, written, signed assurance by its author that it is original, except of course for such historical, geographical, economical facts that may be cited.

- (4) Each paper accepted for reward and/or special mention in this journal, becomes the property of the Jamaica Philatelic Society, to which the sole copyright shall pass, with right to publish. The Society shall have the right to publish in this journal, any and all papers submitted in competition.
- (5) The Society shall be under no obligation to award the offered nor any other prize, unless at least three competitive papers are received, and in the opinion of the judges one at least is of merit to deserve reward. The Society shall have the right to vary the award, as the judges may recommend.
- (6) Competitors are not restricted to one and only one attempt.

Competition No. 2, Award £1 1/-.

RULES.

- (1) Restricted to members of the Jamaica Philatelic Society, resident at Jamaica.
- (2) Subject: "Why do I collect stamps and those of....in particular."
- (3) Rules of competition No. 1, 3 to 6 inclusive, apply, except that qualification for consideration by the judges, is governed by length of 1,500 to 2,500 words.



Annual Meeting of the Jamaica Philatelic Society.

The 18th Annual General Meeting of the Society was held at the St. Luke's Church Hall, Cross Roads, on Wednesday, 29th. June, 1938, at 8.15 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 Treas.—Mr. G. C. Gunter

COMMITTEE.

Messrs. A. W. Perkins, P. J. Fernandez, E. Benbow-Rowe, Astley

Clerk, Rev. G. T. Armstrong.

HON. EXCHANGE SUPT.

Mr. P. J. Fernandez

The following report for the year ended 13th. April, 1938 was presented:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In the 18th Annual Report of the Society your Committee is not privileged to record any very marked activity, but it is satisfactory to report that the interest of members has been well maintained and the objects for which the Society exists have not been lost sight of.

In a Society, the membership of which embraces people from many countries, it is not difficult to realize the extent to which members are able to help one another in the pursuit of their mutual hobby. Your Committee records with pleasure that many members who, on account of their residence outside of Jamaica, cannot see the Society's Exchange Sales Packets, have kept in touch by correspondence with local members to their mutual advantage.

Every effort is exerted by the Hon. Secretary to satisfy members as well as other philatelists who desire to get into touch with correspondents in Jamaica. Much pro-

gress has been made in this direction especially among collectors who have small collections and are anxious to build them up by exchanging their duplicate stamps.

At the last annual meeting it was decided that a non-competitive exhibition, on a small scale, should be held during the year, confined to the stamps of local members. Arrangements were successfully carried through and the exhibition was staged in the upper floor of Messrs. Nathan & Co's Department Store in King Street. It lasted from the 3rd to the 10th February. This exhibition was designed firstly as a means for members to publicly display their stamps, which for some reason they are not willing to show at the meetings of the Society, and secondly, as a quiet form of advertisement for the Society. Over 50 frames of stamps were hung valued at more than £2,000, among them being stamps from the collections of the most junior of our collectors. The Postmaster for Jamaica kindly arranged for a special Post Office at the Exhibition, and a special obliterating stamp was used for the occasion. The entire expense of the Exhibition, including the cost of frames, special stands, insurance premium and special Post Office, was borne by the Society, but your Committee feels that the expenditure was justified as the objects of the exhibition have been fully realized. The thanks of the Committee is extended to all who helped to hang the frames of stamps and in the general organization of the exhibition.

The Society has accepted an invitation to join the Committee of honour in connection with the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in Prague from the 26th June to the 4th July 1938. The Society's magazine has been entered for competition at the exhibition and a medal has been offered to and ac-

cepted by the exhibition promoters as a special prize in any class that includes Jamaica or other British West Indian Colony.

During last year the Government was approached in connection with the issue of Postage Due and Air Mail stamps for Jamaica. The Society has now been officially informed that Government is not prepared to approve of the use of such stamps.

The Jamaica Philatelist for 1937 was issued, and your Committee is pleased to say met with general approval, not only of the Society's members, but of philatelists from all parts of the world. This opportunity is used to thank all those who helped in producing the issue and especially are our thanks due to Mr. H. Cooke the Associate-Editor, who, though not a member of the Society, is a keen philatelist and always ready to stimulate interest in the hobby, and to work hard for the success of the magazine. Your Committee again asks members to support the magazine by sending appropriate articles for publication and thus lighten the work of those who are chiefly responsible for its continued and unbroken yearly sequence.

During the year the Secretary reported that forged Jamaica Jubilee stamp booklets were being offered for sale in Jamaica. One of these booklets was sent from England to a member, who was promptly advised of its nature. The forgery was also reported through the columns of "Stamp Collecting" and the press in Jamaica.

In the last report your Committee recorded an increase of 36 members

the total number standing at 153. This year new members joined, bringing the total to 169. It is satisfactory to report that no member has been removed, neither has there been one resignation.

The Exchange Branch under the management of Mr. P. J. Fernandez, continued its good work, the demand for moderately priced, perfect specimens of Jamaica issues being especially strong.

The distribution of new issue stamps of the British West Indies to members who wish them, is continuing and much activity is beginning to result from the large number of new issues that are being reported at short intervals.

Finance: The year opened with a cash balance of £75 13/1½, and closed with £60 7/7. The reduced balance is chiefly due to the expenses of the recent exhibition.

The Committee desires to thank Philatelic Societies, Editors of Philatelic Magazines and Publishers, who have sent us their literature or mentioned the Society in their publications and we particularly wish to thank The Scott Stamp and Coin Company, Ltd. of New York for their generosity in sending us their monthly journal with such regularity.

We also thank the St. Luke's Church Committee for the use of their Church Hall in which to hold our meetings.

M. E. SPOONER,
President.

G. C. GUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

List of Members.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	NAME.	ADDRESS.
Angove, J. W. 16 West Heath Villas, Bodmin, Cornwall, Eng.	Dunn, E. G. Nathan & Co., Ltd., Kingston, Ja.
Armstrong, Rev. G. T. The Rectory, Penrith Rd., Cross Rds., Ja.	Duncan, R. J. P.O. Box 340 Armstrong, B. C. Canada
Bicknell, Mrs. L. B. Rosebank, Retirement Crescent, Cross Roads, Ja.	Elliott, George 6103 Brynhurst Ave., Los Angeles, Calif., U.S.A.
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Brandon, G. D. 44 Orange St., Kingston, Ja.	Fox, J. M. 202 L. A. Railway Bldg., Los Angeles California
Carberry, J. E. D. 2a Oxford Road, Cross Roads, Ja.	Forrest, G. L. Ailsa, Black River, Ja.
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Rowe, Mrs. E. S. B. 100 Tower Street, Kingston, Ja.		

LIFE MEMBERS.

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Bellman, Capt. J. F.	R.A.P.C., England	Clark, Dr. H. Ly- man Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.
Berry, D. A. 19 Corporation St., Manchester, Eng- land	Clark, D. S, M, St. Ann's Bay, Ja.

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Fernandez, P. J.	P.O. Box 158, Kingston, Ja.	Morrice, F. H.	Brown's Town, Ja.
Finzi, Eugene	Reka Dom, Half-way Tree, Ja.	Morris, G. W.	Devon Street, Simmons Town, South Africa
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Harmer, H. R.	131-134 New Bond St. London, W.1 Eng.	Pratt, C. W.	186 Balmoral Road, Gillingham, Kent, England
Heron, Mrs. E. E. W.	Shooters Hill P.O.	Roberts, R.	430 Strand, London, W.C.2 Eng.
Hine, Mrs. R.	43 Lincoln Avenue, Cross Roads	Ross, Mrs. F. M.	
Hudson, Miss Gwen	New Hope, Little London, Ja.	Ross-Shiels, H.	4 Eldon Street, London, E.C.2, Eng.
Hurt, E. F.	"Winfield", Dalkeith Road, Harpenden, Herts., Eng.	Samuel, D. M.	131 Harbour St., Kingston, Ja.
Jackson, Norman S.	Cornwall College, Montego Bay, Ja.		
Jensen, Mrs. C. H.	15 Hopefield Ave., Half-way Tree, Ja.		
Kunz, John G.	Miranda, Oriente, Cuba		
Linden, G. H.	11 Cairn Ave., Ealing London, W.5. Eng.		

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Seudamore, C. G.	United Fruit Co., Montego Bay, Ja.	Turner, Dr. Kenneth B.	620W 168 St., N. Y. City, U.S.A.
Simms, Major H. ..	Liguanea P.O., Ja.	Urwick, Dr. R. H. ..	Council House Court, Shrews- bury, Eng.
Snypp, John E.	Rt. 2 Box 332 Brem- erton, Wash., U.S.A.	Watkin, A. J.	20 Heathgate, Lon- don N.W. 11. Eng.
Solomon, Dr. I. C.	116 Harbour Street, Kingston, Ja.	Westmorland, Mrs. W. H. W.	Blackstonedge, Ja.
Spooner, Mrs. M. E.	Constant Spring, Ja.	Whitley, Leonard ..	Passley Gardens, Pt. Antonio, Ja.
Stewart, C. A. F. ..	Woodfield, Walkers Wood, Ja.	Whidden, Capt. C. W.	C/o U. F. Co., Ja.
Taylor, Capt. A. L.	C/o Lloyds Bank, Cox and King's Branch, 6 Pall Mall, London, S.W.1, Eng.	Woodward, K.	2501 Curtis St., East Elmhurst, N.Y., U.S.A.
Tucker, Douglas	Brown's Town, Ja.	Wright, Lt. Col. H. H.	Leith Fort, Edin- burgh, Scotland
Tucker, Geo. H.	23 Dublin Crescent, Henleaze, Bristol, Eng.	Valencia, Frank	30 Pt. Royal Street, Kingston, Ja.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

DeSouza, Claude ..	Kingston, Jamaica	Melville, Fred J.	10a Ardbeg Road, Herne Hill, Lon- don, S.E. 24., Eng.
Edwards, W. Buck- land	1 Vanbrugh Park London, SE.3 Eng.	Morton, Rev. C. S.	136 Brooke Road, Stoke Newington, London, N.16, Eng.
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