

The Jamaica Philatelist



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EDITOR: MR. H. COOKE

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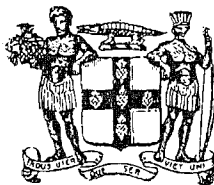
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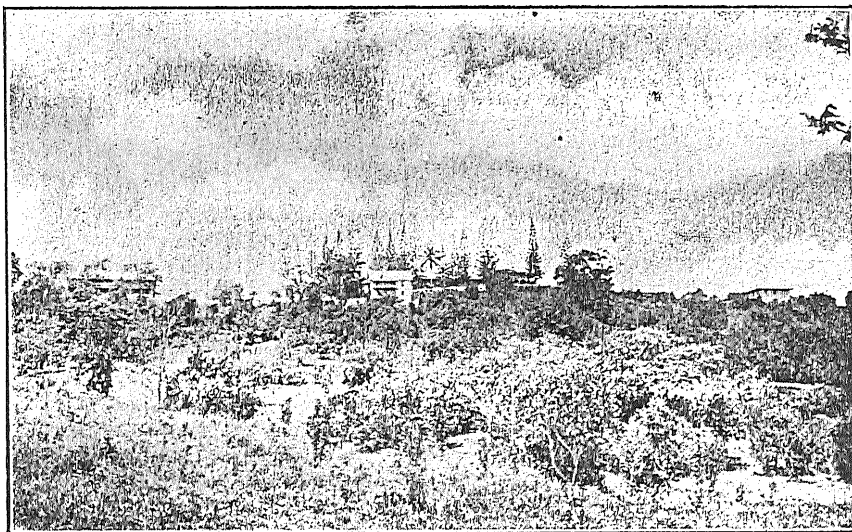


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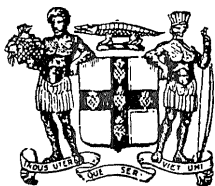
VOLUME III

JUNE 1941.

NO. 15



A view near Mandeville, Jamaica.



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

Editor: MR. H. COOKE, Kingston, Jamaica.
Hon. Secretary: MR. G. C. GUNTER, Kingston, Jamaica

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Editorial Perfs

B. C. & B. W. I. Some collectors may wonder why and what has happened to the colour scheme of the Crown Agents, because of the many and apparently haphazard changes of colour, that have taken place and are scheduled to take place, in the stamps of a number of the Colonies, largely in those of the lower denominations. A little thought on the subject will explain. Prior to 1914-1918, the members of the Postal Union agreed and fixed by rule that, based on the Gold Franc and existing schedules of weight and class, the rate for international letter post should be 25 centimes, and the stamp of approximately that value, issued in each of the member countries, should be printed in blue. Similarly the international postcard rate was fixed at 10 centimes, and the stamp of that value or approximately it, printed in red; for second class mail, 5 centimes, the stamp printed in

green. It will be remembered that all parts of the Empire complied with that rule, by having the 2½d. stamp in blue, the 1d. in red, and the ½d. in green.

The Crown Agents imposed its scheme on that structure, i. e. the 2d. in grey, 3d. purple on yellow, 4d. red on yellow, 6d. purple on white, etc., and nearly all if not quite all, colonies issued stamps uniform in those colours, viz., the UPU and Crown Agents schemes.

The exigencies of the War 1914-1918, and later of the very disturbed peace, caused several variations due to progressive increases in the rates of postage, not only within the Empire, but in most foreign countries as well, each endeavouring to comply with the UPU rule, with stamps of higher denominations. The changes in colour so brought about, necessarily affected those of the denominations

originally used for the same purposes, thus we saw 1d. stamps in brown, $1\frac{1}{2}$ d stamps in red, 3d. stamps in blue, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps purple on yellow or yellow on white.

Much the same situation now exists, hence the changes that are being effected in Empire issues, except here in Jamaica. Our international letter rate is 3d, but the stamp of that denomination still appears in green; the postcard rate is $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., that stamp still appears in brown. Here are a few Empire changes that have been made:—

Bahamas:—1d. from red to grey, 2d. from grey to red, 3d. from violet to blue, $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. from blue to violet.

Barbados:—1d. from red to green; we have not seen how the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. will be affected, obviously it cannot remain in green; 2d. in claret. 5/- indigo; both these are new items.

Bermuda:— $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. grey black and blue.

Trinidad:—3c from red and black to chocolate and green, 4c from brown to carmine, 5c new value, claret.

Bermuda provisional of 1940 "HALF PENNY" on 1d:—Some very fantastic prices were being asked for this stamp. The bubble has burst. In a recent English journal, it was stated that the printing numbered no less than 348,000 specimens, nearly 100,000 more than the similar item of the Bahamas 3d. on $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., for which the modest figure of 8d. was and is being asked. It has been reported that the export of sundry items, including postage stamps, from Bermuda has been prohibited, except under license.

Odd Denominations. We have not yet seen any of these in the B. W. I., but several have appeared in other

colonies, principally those that issue air mail stamps. Nigeria and Gold Coast have issued $\frac{1}{3}$ values, Papua one of $\frac{1}{6}$, and Fiji one of $\frac{1}{5}$. Those of us who collect British Colonies generally, would do well to pay close attention to the items mentioned; and any similar which may appear; there is every reason to believe that they will prove to be good investments.

Current Prices of colonial stamps at London have taken an unexpected turn upwards, to an extent that invites speculation to account for it. We read for instance that a £ specimen of the Bahamas current George VI series, fetched £1 11 0 at auction; that perhaps is an extreme instance and incident. Obviously, anyone, especially if resident at Nassau, can buy a number of those stamps, send them to London, and at the price quoted, make a gross profit of 55% on the outlay, but it is not quite so simple as that. First one needs to be assured of the market at that price, and if not resident in the Bahamas, ability to obtain the stamps, because of the restrictions on such exports, which have been applied in some of the B. W. I. Secondly, if but a few people acted as suggested, that price would undoubtedly drop, to yield a much smaller margin of profit. No, we believe that the particular incident mentioned, is just that and no more, an incident not likely to be repeated often enough to be regarded as indicative of actual conditions. On the other hand there is every reason to believe, that existing conditions do tend to create increase in price, above that which we have been accustomed to see. We know that means of communication are restricted, costs of postage, transportation, insurance

have all gone up; importations into England are controlled and restricted; in some places such exportations are banned, or are controlled under license; risk of loss while at sea, in England by fire, water, and bomb, is ever present. All those factors have to be considered by the merchant who sells, in the price he is compelled to charge to cover them, and as we here in Jamaica have reason to know, prices for each and every kind of merchandise, are much higher than the pre-war figures. We do not believe the New Issue services, can be maintained on the old basis of 10%; 20-30% seems rather more likely.

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. We regret to learn from the May edition of their "Stamp Monthly," that when that edition had been printed, the supply was destroyed by "enemy action." It is not clear to us whether the destruction was effected at the printers, or at their premises at St. Albans, but the edition which did come to hand consisted of eight pages instead of the usual 60, and is described as an emergency edition. Incidentally, the changes in catalogue prices are usually lengthy, and have an upward trend, especially so in colonial *used* specimens, in advances which range from 20 to almost 100%.

United States Aid. In connection with an appeal we have made re the Red Cross and St. John Fund in our "Jamaicana" section, we would like our local members to know, that Philatelists and Collectors in the United States have organised a special committee, in connection with the British War Relief Society there, to give aid in each and every way that it can. It has met with enthusiastic response from all parts of the

U. S. A. Surely we can imitate and emulate them to the extent that we are able, shouldn't we? It is very certain that each has some stamps that can be spared; given away we shall not and cannot miss them, and even though that sort of gift, which entails no sort of sacrifice, is not one of which we can feel any sort of satisfaction, it will help others at no cost to ourselves. The secretary is waiting to receive and despatch your donation, do not let him wait in vain.

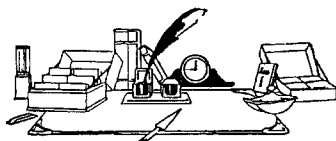
Morale of Philately Journals which we receive regularly from England, without exception express sustained vigour of philately there, despite sustained activity by the enemy in his effort to destroy this and all other forms of civilian, non-military existence, employment, diversion and recreation. The published reports of many clubs and societies, provide evidence not only of continued existence, but of current activity, and of *plans for the future*. The auction reports indicate that philately is very much alive, as do advertisements by dealers. Taken altogether, the evidence is that philately in the Mother Country has not waned, on the contrary is waxing in strength, at least is as vigorous as ever it has been.

A letter from Mr. George Pearson, Hon. Secretary of the Southend-on-sea Philatelic Society, to our Secretary provides similar and particular evidence. Southend-on-sea is situated at the mouth of the Thames, on the north bank of the river, opposite to Sheerness, the naval base on the south bank, and of course is comparatively close to the French coast, in German occupation. That situation will at once remind our readers, that

the town is as exposed to all the Nazi fury as is Dover, except for shelling by the long range guns placed at Cap Grisnez. Indeed, Southend is free from that menace of heavy artillery, because of proximity to Sheerness, and necessity for ships bound to London to pass close by, very probably is subjected to much more frequent and concentrated air attack, than is Dover.

Mr. Pearson's letter tells how despite the Nazi terror, the damage to

life and property that has been done is being done, and will continue to be done, until the terror is driven from the air, the Southend Society has carried on, and intends to carry on. We have read and heard much of the indomitable spirit and courage, of the ordinary, common folk of Great Britain, occupied "even as you and I," in the ordinary, common walks of life; here to hand is a personal testament of it.



Jamaicana

"Quarterly Bulletin," which, as the first edition stated, was conceived and published, largely for the benefit of local members not resident at Kingston, was received by that section of our local fraternity with very remarkable enthusiasm. Of about forty such members, *two* troubled to comment and express appreciation. We thank those two for their letters. One of them would like to know time and place of the monthly meetings, so that if in Kingston, he would be able to attend. The time is 8 p. m. first Thursday in each month; the place, St. Luke's Hall, Cross Roads, and it should not be necessary to add, that each and every member is assured of a very cordial welcome. He would like to see the *Bulletin* appear monthly, but the response it has received as a quarterly, seems positively enough to suggest, that even that emission is neither necessary nor generally desired, does it not? That response does not encourage expansion of effort, expenditure of time and energy in purpose which obviously is fruitless.

From our city members, who have the benefit of the monthly meetings, reception of the "Bulletin" stated verbally, was very much wider, expressed in cordial terms. Members abroad to whom it has been sent have had little time to receive and write on the subject; we have had two such letters, one of which states, "The new *Bulletin* arrived today and I am highly pleased with it. The JPS puts to shame many far larger groups here in the U. S. A."

Consistently in, and perhaps out of,

season, we have endeavoured to inspire and develop in our local members a sense of pride in their Society, and as consistently we have failed to obtain show of co-operation, indicative that such a sense exists, instead, with but few exceptions, our only experience has been and is that of a bemused, detached tolerance. For instance, for some years past we have appealed, pleaded for aid by way of suggestion, contribution, to compile a list of authentic but uncatalogued varieties of Jamaican stamps. Such a list compiled and published with the authority of this Society would be a notable contribution to the philately of Jamaica, a reliable and comprehensive reference of value to all collectors of our stamps, at home and abroad. It is something which does not now exist, the nearest approach to that ideal being the Congress list published many years ago, now out of issue and date. Our book "Jamaica" covers much of the ground, but even that is also out of date, and in both instances we have good reason to believe, that neither is popularly available to all our members.

Until now (the writer of one of the letters referred to in a previous paragraph, names one variety) that appeal has been consistently and entirely ignored. What is one to understand of the apathy, indifference that has countered the appeal? Were there pride in the Society, a real desire to have it possess world wide status, there would and should have been eagerness to support any effort tending to create, develop and maintain that position; instead, the very thing

we have sought to do in the name of the Society has been done by an English journal, "Stamp Collecting," but with no object as this Society has. The list is very far from being either complete or up to date; it merely covers a few of those items which have appeared at odd times, in one or other publication.

A book, "Famous Stamps," recently published in England, refers to the "Jamaica Philatelist," as its authority for at least one of its statements. We make this reference to stress the prestige which this Society has outside of this Island. Abroad, it is held in esteem, is regarded as a serious factor of some importance in the philatelic world; something which we would dearly like to see and know, that our local members understand, realize, appreciate and emulate.

Child Welfare Stamps appear at last to be coming into their own, to be reaching the height they should have had long ago. They are being asked for in complete sets from London, preferably in used state. Gibbon's current figure for the mint set is 6/-, for the used 1/6 more. Other dealers whose prices usually are half or less than those of Gibbons, are offering the set at 8/6.

2d. Columbus Cove has appeared with plate number "2," placed on the lower margin at right below the subject last but one.

L. C. C. Nicholson. It is very many months since any of his local friends have had word from him. We regret to observe from the January edition of the "London Philatelist," which reached us only recently, that he suffered injury while extinguishing an incendiary bomb. We sincerely trust that it was not serious, and

that he has recovered from the effects long ere this.

Charity Stamps. In addition to the Red Cross item previously chronicled, a stamp printed in black and red on white paper, has been issued in aid of St. Dunstons, bearing the legend "Help the War Blind" and the words "Jamaica, B. W. I.," making it a special emission for this Island. Another issued by the "Jamaica Association in aid of the Deaf and Dumb" is not specially identified with Jamaica. Printed in red and violet, it depicts the miracle of restoring sight to the blind. Neither has franking power, either may be found on covers with the regular postage stamp, cancelled in the usual manner.

Dr. R. Stanley Taylor. Only recently have we learned of the death of this distinguished philatelist. We are informed that it took place as far back as September, 1936. He was an honourary member of this Society, and an enthusiast in the issues of Jamaica. He was reported to have possessed one of two copies said to exist of the 2d. keyplate printed in grey, and used for the issue of "Official" stamps, but without that overprint. Although very belated, but through no fault or omission of ours, we use this opportunity to express regret, and offer of condolence to his widow.

Georgians, 1929-32. Mr A. J. Watkin of England, writing with reference to the article that appeared in our last annual edition, page twenty-three, has kindly submitted the following memorandum, which seems to support the theoretical conclusion made by the writer of the article, viz., that stamps of the series 18 mm. wide i. e.

$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. wider than others, were created by switch of the printers from the wet to the dry process of printing.

Memorandum.

(1) When paper is damped for recess printing, it expands considerably in one direction and very slightly in the other—returning to its original size when dry.

(2) It follows that the finished size of a stamp which is printed by the recess process on wet paper is not the size of the plate from which it was printed. It has shrunk, and if the various sheets of paper shrink to different degrees, there is a variety of sizes of stamp.

(3) If the paper is printed dry the stamp will be the same size as the plate that produced it and this will be larger than a stamp printed on damp paper from the same plate.

(4) As a rule a very much cleaner, and better defined impression is obtained from the use of damped paper than from the use of dry.

The President was absent from the General Meeting held on 5th. June last. The Secretary explained, and stated that Mrs Spooner did not desire re-nomination to the position of President, but would be willing again to serve, if the Society found no one else to do so. In deference to that expressed wish, there were nominations of others, a new President elected. Mrs. Spooner originally was elected President 6th. June, 1928, and continuously since year by year, has served the Society in that capacity, an unbroken term of thirteen years. During that period the Society experienced a depression that, but for the work of the Secretary, with which necessarily she must be identified,

threatened collapse. Had they permitted themselves to drift into the indifference then developed by most members, that inevitably would have been the result. As it was, they succeeded to hold the Society together, and to steer it back to the more normal conditions prevailing today. Apart from, and in addition to, the years of service given, this Society owes to Mrs. Spooner a very real debt. This statement, inadequate as it is, is a sincere effort to record its appreciation of that unwearied and unselfish service undertaken and freely given, even though pressed with many other duties similar in character.

Child Welfare Stamps. Since writing the previous paragraph on this subject, Gibbon's journal for May came to hand, and there we note changed prices, increased to 14/6 for the mint set, 16/9 for the used. That disparity is not nearly wide enough. We assert without fear of successful contradiction, that the used set is worth at least twice as much as the mint. It is common knowledge that the stamps received very little recognition and local use by the public from whom it was expected generous support would have been given for the declared object of the issue. Very rarely indeed were any of these stamps seen on any local cover, and it is positively known that most of the stamps actually sold—80% or more—were sent in mint condition to dealers abroad. Collectors here probably provided themselves with some used sets, but the bulk of the stamps held by any are in mint condition.

Red Cross & St. John Fund sale

of gift stamps by auction, took place on 30th. April at Lord Derby's house, Stratford Place, London. Originally planned for the famous auction rooms of "Christie's," use of those rooms was denied by enemy action, and Lord Derby placed the room used at the disposal of the Committee.

About 500 attended, and His Majesty's gift of the artists' drawings in colour, of the complete set $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 5/- of the stamps of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands issued in 1939, each subject a native scene dominated by the head of the King in right profile, fetched the sum of £250 0 0. It was auctioned by the Postmaster General, Mr. Morrison, who threw some light on the mystery of the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. George V Jubilee in Prussian blue, and thereby vouched for its authenticity. Mr. Morrison stated that two colour trials, viz., ultramarine and Prussian blue, were submitted to His Majesty, who chose ultramarine. Through error by the Post Office a sheet in Prussian blue passed out for sale, and so a rejected colour trial became an official issue. A block of four auctioned by the Postmaster General sold for £160 0 0 a record price and a marvelous return on the original investment of 10d.

Jamaica's interest in the sale is evidenced by the fact, that of the donors 23 names are recognised as those of people who are members in this Society and/or connected with this Island. Of that 23 only seven are locally resident. That showing is not good enough for our local folk, is it? Come, let us do rather better for the next sale, and get our contributions to the Secretary in good time, which is NOW, at once.

Postal Obliterators. On page 14,

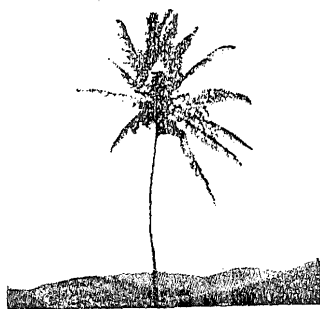
edition of 1939, we gave a list of the Post Offices which up to then had been supplied with obliterators in the new type mentioned. Reference to that record shows that we did not describe the type; we remedy that omission now. It is of two concentric circles respectively 26 mm. and 16 mm. in diameter, the smaller set within the larger. Around the upper of the space between the circles, is the name of the Post Office; around the lower the word "JAMAICA," the two segments so occupied are divided at left and right by a bar, curved with shortened inner ends, to conform to the bend of the circle. Within the inner circle at top is a star, the date and month, below that the year. The following list so far below as we know, brings to date the record of the offices, to which the obliterator has been supplied:—

Accountant, (Jamaica P. O.)	Allman Town
Bellas Gate	Benson-ton
Castleton	Denham Town
Bonny Gate	Frome
Golden Grove	Jamaica Telegraphs (Kingston)
James Hill	Kellets
Liguanea	Lynford
Parcels Post (Kingston)	Pedro
Pembroke Hall	Pepper
Petersfield	Porus
Sherwood Content	Siloah
Sturge Town	Wait-a-bit

The instances above that show "Kingston" in brackets, mean that that word is substituted on those obliterators for the word "Jamaica." All the aforementioned obliterators appear to have been placed in use during 1940, 15th. and 17th. February, except those for the "Accountant," "Parcels Post," and "Jamaica Telegraphs" all three of which show first date of 16th. September, 1940.

Postal Rates. Effective July 1st. 1941, rates have been increased to accord with Postal Union Regulations. Foreign letter rate of 3d. for the first unit stands, but the second unit and all others that follow are charged at

2d., not $1\frac{1}{2}$. The Empire Letter Rates for similar units are 2d. and 1d. The Foreign Post Card rate is now 2d., not $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. The Empire rate is unchanged at 1d.



Jamaican Oddities

By C. Brinkley Turner

"Odd," according to Webster, may be a triangle. Let's take an isoceles and indicate the angles as follows:

(1) Jamaica is the first British, Colonial Post Office;

(2) It is the only stamp issuing country never to invalidate a stamp; and,

(3) It is the proud possessor of the longest lived stamp—the One Shilling Victoria (54 years.)

With reference to the second angle, we must exempt, Aden, Burma, Croatia and other recently created postal agencies, but the reader will surely allow that a record of eighty-one years of validity for postage stamps merits supremacy.

However, it was natural—not "odd"—that Jamaica was the first British Colony to establish a post office—*circa* 1671. The geographical location of the island made it the "Key to the Caribbean." All shipping, in the early days, bound for South America, Mexico and the Spanish Main had to pass by the island, and most of it stopped at the principal port. Which brings to mind a real "oddity." Ever hear of Henry Morgan, the fiendish pirate? His comet-like career of two years—during which he first appeared as a common sailor with a gift of gab, rapidly and ruthlessly seized power, double-crossed his own crews, tortured Indian captives horribly, raped, stole and murdered, was crowned by his appointment as Lieutenant Governor of Jamaica.

He was recalled after a brief interval, however, and nobody knows what became of him.

Your narrator lives in Pennsylvania and he wants to acknowledge the debt the State owes to Jamaica. Early in the seventeenth century, Oliver Cromwell ordered two admirals, respectively named Penn and Venables, to conquer the West Indies for Britain. Venables was not much of a fighter, but Admiral Penn barged into Jamaica with a small company of soldiers and easily defeated the Spanish.

Here is the "oddity." When Admiral Penn returned to England after his victory, he was arrested and jailed because, forsooth, he left Jamaica without royal consent! He was shortly freed on a "habeas corpus," however, and given an extensive gift of land in the colonies, which descended to his son, William Penn, and later was called Pennsylvania.

"Mutiny on the Bounty"—ever hear of it? Long before that famous event in 1793, to be precise, Captain William Bligh docked at Port Royal with a cargo of trees, plants and vegetables from the South Seas. He was given \$5,000, and hailed as a great scientist. Poor Bill Bligh—he should have stayed in lovely Jamaica.

Here's another "for the record."

Jamaica's 3/- of 1920 shows a statue of Sir Charles Metcalfe, governor of Jamaica, 1839-1842, an exceptional leader who was noted for his diplomacy in bringing together recalcitrant groups of the colony.

What interests the oddity collector is an inscription on the lower pedes-

tal of the statue erected in 1842: "12 feet west of the center of the pedestal, Commander Green, U. S. N., in 1875 erected the longitude station of Kingston, and found it to be 5 hours 7 minutes 10.65 degrees west of Greenwich."

It is remarkable that only 6390 copies of this stamp were delivered to Jamaica and few dealers have supplies, yet Scott has reduced its listed value twice in recent years. Imagine a U. S. A., stamp with less than 7,000 copies in existence, listing at \$8 00!

Recently a friend presented me with a Jamaica $\frac{1}{2}$ d. postal card of the 1883 series, bearing the slate-grey rectangle with Victoria's head facing left. This was a De La Rue Co. product, with a four line inscription at the top of the card: "Union Postal Universalle" in small block letters, and just below, in roman caps, is "JAMAICA (JAMAIQUE)," with the third line showing "POST CARD," separated by the coat of arms of England. The fourth line gives the conventional instructions, "The address only to be written on this side."

Now this card—addressed to "Kingston"—was mailed in *London, England*, duly postmarked, forwarded to "Kingston on Thames" and then the postmaster evidently read the U. P. U. inscription, since a pencilled note in lower left hand corner directs it to "Jamaique." The Kingston, Jamaica, circular dated postmark intersects the "Kingston-on-Thames."

The message is appetizing: "The fruits and pickles which I bought from you in Jamaica in February, 1891, were pronounced by all to be delicious."

When the pictorial issue of 1919-

21 appeared, an English collector named Higlet, with a good magnifying glass and a sense of humor, wrote an article entitled "Gems From Jamaica," satirizing the series. He found more than fly-specks, too! Exempli gratia, on the third "Landing of Columbus," he found two-legged dogs, bigger than men, an Indian squatting on a cactus, remains of a dock built of stone and timber (this was 1494) to say nothing of Columbus on a hot July day in the tropics clad in an ermine robe. And coyly peeping over his shoulder is a lady garbed in black. History does not mention her. Perchance she was the "Lady who was known as Lou."

Examine the stamp carefully and you will discover more. The "landing force" consists of nine people and two dogs, and number one of the "discoveries of Jamaica" is a lad in a paper cocked hat, carrying a bow and arrow. And, if you seek a bataning beauty observe in the right foreground the lady bravely kneeling in the surf while she faces the camera. There are 22 pineapples in the frame of the stamp, a good advertisement for tomato juice.

With the aid of an ordinary magnifying glass, you can find many interesting objects in the vertical panels bordering the vignette of the "Arawak making casava" on the 1d. orange and red of this issue. Imagination helps, of course. But it is lots of fun to take a stamp apart and see what makes it "tick." Engravers and stamp designers are human, after all, and the microscppic designing of a tiny stamp patently invites errors.

Obvious mistakes occur sometimes, such as the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. "Contingent Embarking" stamp of 1921, on which the

horizontal bar of the flag at the left has a broad white line under the blue line. This inverted the "Union Jack," and the "upside down flag" is the marine signal of distress. A new frame plate correcting the mistake was shortly placed in use, but both stamps are fairly common.

Perhaps the most amusing error in the pictorial series is evident in the 1½d. "Contingent Embarking." A little knowledge of trigonometry will show that, if the ropes by the side of the ship are attached to a mast, it must be about 6,000 ft. above the ship. What a mast! Over a mile high.

Perchance you have wondered what England was doing was doing with the various German pilots and thousands of Italian soldiers captured in the current war. A letter just received from Jamaica bears the postmark of Kingston, with an additional rubber stamped "CAMP GIBRALTAR." The British government has set up a camp at MONA, six miles from Kingston, where evacuees from Gibraltar are held.

Here is a story which must refer to Webster's "choice" definition of oddity. Perhaps it has been repeated; many times in the early days of colonization, but it is no less pathetic.

Several years ago a find of some two dozen covers, with enclosures, sent me to the easy chair in the library for a fascinating evening. Here is the story:

It seems a Dr. Wm. M. Stamp came from the States around 1830, and hung out his shingle in Kingston. He brought his mother along to keep house for him. The medical profession was not profitable, however, and he tried raising cattle for a change. One night the cattle wandered into a

nearby swamp and nearly all were drowned. So the doctor decided to go back alone to the primitive U. S. A. and try his luck in the wilderness called Ohio. He settled at Springfield and was successful from the start, but his mother, left in Kingston to look after his properties, was unhappy. From the correspondence I glean that one house he owned was so overrun by rats that it could not be rented. Her letters to her son almost always ask for money. She usually received it, too.

And a rather intimate twist is given by her request to be allowed to return with "Catherine" ("no one needs to know about her and her little boy 'Pinkey'")—a servant whom she apparently regarded as a friend. The numerous letters tracing this pathetic tale tell us that finally the mother was repatriated with Cathrine and Pinkey, but nearly all of the investment in the island was lost. Many rare postmarks are found on these letters including the "Commercial Buildings, Kingston" and numerous SHIP markings. I wonder what became of Pinkey?

How is this for an oddity? Jamaica declined from the height of prosperity to the slouch of despond because of a noble act. In 1831 a native revolt caused millions of dollars worth of damage, and in 1833 England declared all slaves should be freed beginning in 1834. A four year period of probation was arranged, and on August 1, 1838, "Abolition of Slavery" was announced in Jamaica. Incidentally, over \$20,000,000 is reported to have been paid to the slave owners as compensation. Wonder whence the \$20,000,000 came?

At once the business of the island

began to decline, sugar, rum,—all exports fell off, and many years passed before the growth of the banana and rum industries had returned prosperity. When the banana industry was properly advertised and huge shipments to the United States began, Jamaica once more resumed her "place in the sun."

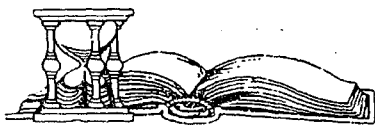
Another oddity. In 1918 one of my friends in Jamaica found an unusual sheet of stamps at his local post office. The common $\frac{1}{2}$ d. overprinted WAR TAX (Scott M R 6) appeared in a complete sheet of 240 subjects, and the two upper panes and the first three rows of the lower panes were normal. But—on the fourth row the over print was thick and heavy, and from there on a second impression appeared and was slowly separated from the first, until there were two distinct overprints. Evidently the sheet was not put through the press twice, as the "double" would have been seen on all 240 stamps.

How did it happen?

Many collectors are fond of minor varieties. Is there any country which can show a greater number, listed and otherwise, than Jamaica is responsible for in the "WAR TAX" overprints? I have around two hundred distinct varieties and doubtless there are more.

To the best of my knowledge, no other country has ever issued a single colour inverted center—vide Jamaica one shilling No "83a!" And at the Roth sale in January, 1940, a Jamaican essay—the Sixpence Slavery—sold for \$650. Do you know of any U. S. or other stamp essay which ever brought a figure near that?

In conclusion, may I state that my first impression of Jamaica was "fragrance?" After visiting several West Indian isles, the approach to Port Royal's harbour was greeted by a shore breeze, and the odor of the bouganvilleas was overpowering. Always I shall remember Jamaica as the island of "Fragrance and Beauty."



Postal History Items

Paper read by Mr. J. M. Nethersole at a monthly meeting.

It has long been a matter of controversy which kind of collector gets the most out of his interests: the General Collector, he who taking a middle course, confines his interests to, say the British Empire; or he who feels that it is only by confining his activities within still narrower limits that he can hope for near-perfection.

At the present time, when communication with the outside world is considerably restricted, those whose interests are the least catholic, at times must envy the general collector, to whose mill all is grist, as only the fiercest flame of enthusiasm can survive an absence of material on which to feed. The Group-specialist is very much in the Doldrums.

Most of us in this Society seek to specialise in the issues of our own Island, and this is only natural, since the material which we need is most easily obtained on the spot; but the time comes when the specialist in Jamaicana has acquired (a non-committal word which includes even the illegal) all the "straight" issues of our stamps, mint and/or used, in singles or in blocks, most of the recognized "varieties" and the majority of the "near-varieties" or "oddities." By then he will have begun to consider the strict propriety of including in his collection such "SPECIMEN" stamps as he may have got, and, if his purse has been long enough, the "SLAVERY" sixpennies.

These, it may fairly be argued, have no standing in a collection of postage stamps, "per sang," in that they were

never used for postal purposes; the solution to the proposition is that such items provide a link between issued stamps and the Postal History of the Island.

Once the collector appreciates how, inevitably, specialisation in any country leads to the postal history of that country, he sets foot on fascinating ground—to the Jamaica would-be specialist it opens up the terrain of pre-stamp covers, Great Britain used in Jamaica, Paquebots, and the different types of post-marks used at the several Post Offices in the Island; there are more than 320 of these serving the public today, and there are many which have not existed many months after opening, or have been transferred or re-named.

Reference to the auction results of the "Nicholson" Postal History sale will show that pre-stamp items are scarce and consequently expensive; so too, with the G/Br. used in Jamaica but the 2d. C. A. grey, and the 1d. lilac, of 1891 will even now provide the seeker, at little expense, with examples of the obliterations, and the latter-named issue, together with the Llandoveries, most of the "single-ring" and "squared-circle" types. Round about 1900 the use of the "double-ring" type began, continuing in use up to 1919, when the P. M. J. began to replace worn-out "double-rings" with a date stamp similar to that in use in Britain.

A Jamaica post-mark collection will have to include the "Railway" portmarks—these being cancellations, usually in bluish-green, bearing the

names of the several stations of the Jamaica Government Railway. Some of these, e.g. that of "DANKS," are rarities, and all are now obsolete, having been replaced by the "travelling or Train Post Office" mark.

Then too there are the temporary postmarks, which are rubber stamps issued to each post-office at its opening and used during its period of probation, when it is winning its spurs (from a financial viewpoint;) after about ten months of successful operation, the P/O is given a proper steel date-stamp. These T. R. D's are of varying types and sizes. Cancellations are usually in purple ink enough to delude the unwary into diagnosing a fiscal cancellation. Some of the early ones were made by Vendryes, of "1890-provisional" fame. Our fellow-member, Mr. George Goubault, informs me that he helped Vendryes in the making of some of them; they were cast in soft metal and faced up with copper for the sake of better durability. The latest example, of "TREASURE BEACH" (formerly "PEDRO PLAINS") is oval in shape, being the familiar commercial type with the alterable date.

The collector whose approach to the hobby is solely a financial one, will not, perhaps, be interested, but the essence of the collector-spirit lies in the fact that one collects exactly what he *wants* to collect, irrespective of values; be it stamps, match box labels, or pretty ladies on post cards. On the other hand, interest in Postal History items is rapidly on the increase, and it may well be that in time, the familiar abhorism will apply to post-marks as well as to adhesives:—

"The common stamp of to-day is

the rarity of to-morrow;" even the financially inclined will be impressed by the fact that the Nicholson Postal History sale brought in over £800 0 0.

Recently I have been sifting an accumulation of our current issues for superb "fine-used;" it came somewhat as a surprise to find that less than 5% of the hundreds of stamps examined came up to the required standards of (i) light cancellation which did not obscure the design (ii) perfect centring, (iii) intact as to perforations; the post-mark collector will find it just as hard to assemble a batch of good examples—note too, that the two interests differ in their basic requirements, the heavy, distinct post-mark pleasing to the one, being anathema to the 'fine-used' enthusiast.

Collecting our post-marks gives rise to quite a deal of thought on place names—the reproduction in the Island of so many English, Scotch, Welsh and other place-names conjures up the picture of exiles from their local habitat keeping alive their home memories by christening their new abodes with the names of places dear to them—teste Auchtembeddie, Cessnock, Clonmel, Skibo, Llandewey. Just as Old King's House, Spanish Town Cathedral, Metcalfe's and Rodney's Statues depicted on our 1919 to 1929 Pictorials ought to lead us to look up our Jamaica History, so do the many oddities of names lead the inquisitive to wonder who were Brown, Stewart, Jackson and Clark, who left a chain of towns in their wake; who was Bella that her gate should have become locally notorious; what Colonel gave his name to Colonel's Ridge, who was George of George's Plain; or Lamb who had a

River all to himself, or Lawrence of the Tavern? Then there are other names which cry aloud for an explanation:—Cross Keys, Guanaboa Vale, Jericho, Kalorama, Lorrimers, Lottery, or the nasty-sounding Maggotty; why Middle Quarters, Nain, Sherwood Content?—what gave its name to Sign? and how vividly does “Wait-a-Bit” visualise the “breather” for the horses after the long “pull up” from either direction! ! !

Many of the place-names are Arawak in origin, e. g.:—

Liguanea: derived from “Lia-witheguana,” the name of an animal.

Guanaboa Vale: probably from “Guanabana”—the Indian name for the delicately-flavoured “sour-sop.”

Bog Walk: from the Arawak word “Bo” meaning house, and “Cagua,” the Arawak name for the Rio Cobre.

Moneague: Either from Monesca, (monkey) or Monique, (thicket). Many others are traceable to the Spanish occupation of the Island—some patently so, others calling for philological research; e. g.

Lacovia: probably “La Caoba,” “Caoba” being mahogany in Spanish.

Ocho Rios: the usual derivation of “Eight Rivers” is now discarded in favour of “Chereiras” meaning “Bay of the Waterfalls.”

Yallahs: *Not* from a corruption of “Aeolus” but of the name of the fortunate owner of the “Hato de Ayala,” which extended from Bull Bay nearly to Morant Bay.

Other names derived from Governors and other local personages; e. g.:—

Bowden: from the name of the Member of Assembly for St. Thomas (1664).

Hagley Gap: from Hagley in Worcestershire, the seat of the Lyttletons;

Balcarres: from an estate in St. Mary, property of that Earl of Balcarres whose aversion from soap and water is so repeatedly recorded in the pages of Lady Nugent’s Journal;

Mandeville: from the family name of the Duke of Manchester;

Sligoville: from the Marquis of Sligo.

Annotto Bay and Manchioneal get their names, respectively, from the quantities of “Annatto” and of “Manchineel” there growing. My dictionary informs me that the latter is “a West Indian plant with milky, poisonous sap and acrid fruit.”

In arranging the collection additional interest may be found in using the registration slips of the respective post offices as title-headings; experience will show that these are surprisingly difficult to find, especially those of the small offices.

It will always be a regret to me that I did not venture along the postmark road a little earlier; and if I may repeat myself, at the present juncture, when it is more than ever difficult for us in Jamaica (where there are no stamp shops to help us) to add to our collections, I can assure my listeners that attention to this branch of our hobby, so far from proving a waste of time, will have surprisingly absorbing results.

Exhibits Shown With Paper

1. Examples of Obliterators:—

A32, A46, A52, A77, F98
201, 617

2. Examples of “Single-Ring” Cancellations.

3. Examples of “Squared-Circle” Cancellation including entire of Large Squared-Circle.

4. Street Letter-box Cancellations.

5. Examples of “Railway” cancellations.

6. Examples of "T. P. O." Cancellations.

7. Examples of "T. R. D." Stamps-

8. Entire of Australian "Relief" post-mark, the equivalent of the Ja. "T. R. D."

9. Examples of "Paquebot" Cancellations.

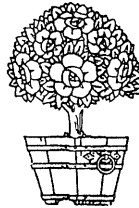
10. Air-Mail "First-Flights": Kingston—Miami; Kingston—Porto-Rico. Georgetown, (Gr./Cayman)—Miami.

Tampa (Fla)—Kingston (via Cienfuegos.)

11. Examples of "Double-Ring" Cancellations of different types.

12. Specimens of "Double-Ring" Cancellations from the less familiar Post Offices.

13. Specimens of new type cancellations ("Birmingham" type) gradually coming into use since 1939.



Bermuda's "Christmas Provisional"

The Half Penny on One Penny of 1940

Bermuda's "Christmas provisional" was issued on December 20, 1940, especially for use on Christmas cards as the stocks of the normal $\frac{1}{2}$ d green with a view of the Hamilton Harbour, had become exhausted. The temporary issue was made by surcharging the current 1d. stamps with the words HALF PENNY, each word on a separate line, and below, in each corner, a large "X" obliterating the 1d. value. In addition, above and to the right of the left "X" is a period, or what printer's call a "full stop."

As the printing job on these stamps was one of the most careless of latter-day provisionals, there was ample reason to expect a crop of errors such as graced the first three of the Jamaica war tax issues. Oddly enough, no errors cropped up, at least none which may not be attributed to light inking; certainly no constant errors have been discovered. However, there are a wide variety of settings in these stamps, not only as within each sheet, but at least four different sheet settings are known to the writer.

First, as to the vertical spacings. The distance between the bottom of the word "PENNY" and the top of the "X's" varies as follows: Row 1, 13.6 mm.; Row 2, 14.2 mm.; Row 3, 13.6 mm.; Row 4, 13.6 mm.; Row 5, 14.2 mm.; Row 6, 14.2 mm.; Row 7, 14.2 mm.; Row 8, 12.6 mm.; Row 9, 14.2 mm.; Row 10, 12.6 mm.

Variations of spacing between the "full stop" and the "X" at its left are also found, and seem to vary without rhyme, or regularity, as far as the

various rows are concerned. The purpose of this "full stop" is a mystery. Some have ventured the belief that it was put into the overprint to deter forgers, but if there is anything simpler to counterfeit than a period, deponent knoweth not.

Next, we come to the "major variety"—the "H" of "Half" *directly* over the "E" of the "Penny." The writer spotted this variety on the very first sheets which reached him, less than a week after the stamps were issued. On that sheet, it occurred three times—in a row—on the three right hand stamps on the third row from the bottom; that is, stamps nos. 46, 47 and 48. Since then the H/E has been found on other sheets on stamps 43, 44 and 45. This might suggest that the surcharge settings were only three stamps wide, and that two were used and thus became reversed in position in later printings. However, there is yet a third setting in which the H/E variety is missing from the sheet completely; and yet a fourth setting is reported in which only one stamp has the H over the E, and that on the bottom row, stamp no. 57. I have not seen this setting as yet, and so cannot say whether, the H over E is identical with that on the other sheets, or whether, as in a few stamps, the H is only a little to the left of the E, although definitely so.

A few broken letters have been reported, and the writer has found a number on the later printings of the surcharge, when the type was becom-

ing decidedly worn. Of these, however, only one, a broken "L" is constant, and that only on the sheet in which there is no H over E.

Yet another variety in these provisionals is to be noted. It is a difference in shade, due to the fact that when the colour of the 1d. stamp was changed from rose and black to scarlet and black, at least one package of the rose shade remained in the stocks of the postoffice, and thus received the Half Penny surcharge, all of the others being in the scarlet shade. These rose stamps are quite scarce, and in London dealers have asked as much as 10 pounds per sheet for them.

The "Christmas provisional" remained in issue just a month and a day, being issued December 20, and withdrawn January 21. At first, when the initial day's supplies were bought up by speculators, it was believed that no more would be printed, and prices, especially in the United States, skyrocketed, one dealer offering

them as high as five dollars apiece. On the second day, however, new supplies were forthcoming, and in all 348,000 of the stamps were overprinted, and the entire supply was sold, there being no remainders.

Of all the war stamps to date, this Bermuda production is undoubtedly the most interesting, especially since its issue was the result not of a change of postal rates but of the hazzards of the war itself, the supplies being blocked for weeks and finally delivered by Transatlantic Clipper.

One other factor should perhaps be mentioned, the fact that the overprints come in light and heavy printing, some being much blacker than others. Whether there is a type change partially responsible here is still undetermined; certainly the type was all cast from the same font, but there will be much study necessary before the complete story of these surcharges is pieced together—unless, of course, the secrets of the printing house somehow are brought to public notice.

Demonetized

An act unique in our philatelic history, probably of not little public importance, has passed; is rather more than a year old; without notice or record in this journal, the journal which, of all published in Jamaica, should have chronicled it in the very first succeeding edition. There is no question but that this writer is responsible for the omission, but he does not pretend to possess all embracing knowledge, nor is he blessed with special powers that enable him to be aware of all matters of interest, especially so when the sources of information, are not readily available to him. He does not see the official *Gazette*, no member who does troubled to inform him, and so this matter would have continued to be ignored, but for comment observed in a recent English journal, to which he personally subscribes. Based on that mention, local enquiry by him, and the Secretary's aid, developed necessary information.

Time and again he has appealed to all members for informative aid, in order that effort to make this journal of maximum value to all members, may have some measure of success. The incident related above, is the measure of response to that appeal.

Law 28 of 1940, assented to 28th. April, 1940, conferred on the Governor certain powers, which he brought into use by proclamation in the *Gazette*, edition dated 5th. September, 1940, which reads:—

The Stamp Issues (Cancellation Law) 1940—
(Law 28 of 1940) Section 3(1)

A PROCLAMATION

By His Excellency Sir Arthur
Frederick Richards, Knight Com.

mander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Island of Jamaica and its Dependencies.

A. F. RICHARDS

Governor.

WHEREAS it is enacted by Sub-section One of Section Three of the Stamp Issues (Cancellation) Law 1940 (Law 28 of 1940) that notwithstanding anything in any other Law contained the Governor at any time by Proclamation may declare that any issue of stamps shall cease to be valid and in such Proclamation may provide for the cancellation of such issue:

Now Therefore, I, Arthur Frederick Richards, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the Island of Jamaica and its Dependencies, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by Sub-section One of Section Three of the said Law, do hereby proclaim and make known that from the date of the publication hereof in the *Gazette* all postage stamps of this Island, the Cayman Islands, and the Turks and Caicos Islands issued in the reigns of Queen Victoria and King Edward the Seventh shall cease to be valid and the issue of all such stamps shall be and is hereby cancelled.

Given under my hand and the Broad Seal of Jamaica, at King's House this 27th. day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty and in the fourth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George VI.

By command,

A. G. GRANTHAM
Colonial Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Little knowledge of the philately, or postal history of the Island appears to be necessary, to recognise that the language employed for the proclamation confuses, raises doubt, creates a situation probably not intended, that possibly is of far reaching effect, and fails in some respects to give complete

effect, to what we believe to have been the intention.

Stripped of conventional verbiage, the words of the proclamation that matter are:—

"From the date of the publication hereof in the *Gazette* all the postage stamps of this Island issued in the reigns of Queen Victoria and King Edward the Seventh shall cease to be valid and the issue of all such stamps shall be and hereby is cancelled."

We have stressed the words "issued in the reigns of," etc., for the reason that they seem precise enough, make clear and definite, that it is those stamps only which the proclamation invalidates; for the same reason, it is also clear that any stamps issued after the termination of the last named reign, are not affected, they are still valid. What precisely is meant by "the issue of all such stamps shall be and hereby is cancelled?" The statement cannot mean that issue of those stamps must not be made: issue was made many years ago, is something that cannot possibly be undone, the issued stamps are beyond recall. It cannot mean that issue must not continue to be made after the date of the published proclamation, as issue of the stamps ceased many, many years past; none were available in 1940, and have not been available at any government office for at least twenty-five years; so what possibly can be meant?

Literally, cancellation means annulment, and that in turn means repeal, revocation. Each postage stamp used in this Island, was authorized for issue, by official notice in the *Gazette*. Is it to be understood that the proclamation by official cancellation of issue, as published in the *Gazette*, annuls,

repeals, revokes the original notice of issue? Linked as that is with invalidation of the stamps themselves, and the fact that the stamps had long since ceased to be issued, for rather more than twenty years had not been available, through action by the Government itself, can official cancellation reasonably be construed to mean anything else? if it cannot be, what is the status of extant documents, on which duty required by law, has been paid by affixation of any of the proscribed stamps? Will our members versed in the niceties of the legal profession, help us with replies to those questions; indeed, we suggest to the Secretary, that he endeavour with their aid, to arrange debate at an early meeting; it should prove to be of much interest.

Having presented as we understand it, an official act that has binding and legal effect on all who may be concerned, it is pertinent to consider how the subject is dealt with in England. When it is desired, as seemingly was the intention here, to demonitize stamps of a past reign, the practice is to notify the public that after a stated future date, *use of the stamps* will not be valid for payment on any duty required by law; for the purposes originally they were intended and issued. During the "days of grace" allowed, the stamps may continue to be legally used by the possessors of any, or they may be exchanged for similar denominational value, in stamps of the current series. That facility, fair and reasonable as it is, is very little used, for the reason that obsolete stamps in good condition, have an open market yield in excess of face value denomination.

Note that in England, it is *continued*

use of the stamps that is made invalid, not the stamps themselves. In other words and at the time use is made invalid no longer may the stamps be used to pay postal charges or fiscal duties, they become invalid only for those purposes. Use prior to proscription remains valid, it is not impugned; the stamps retain their original status as authentic, legal, government authorised emissions. Has the local proclamation removed that status from the proclaimed stamps; has it impugned use made of them prior to the proclamation; or has it preserved those qualities, by not having challenged them? The issue or issues in England are not cancelled, there is no known reason why they should be. Each one of each series of stamps, effectively is stopped in issue, by cessation of supply to the selling agencies; the printers are prevented from producing them, something which they do only under the strictest government control, by withdrawal of the printing plates and defacement or destruction of them; remainders of

stamps in the hands of the proper authorities are destroyed; something which has been done at varied times in Jamaica, to sundry lots of such remainders. We make bold to assert that at the time of the proclamation, or at enactment of the law, there was not a single specimen, of any of the proclaimed stamps, on hand at any government office of the Island; so why cancellation of the issues?

King Edward VII died 6th. May, 1910. We believe it correct to understand that his reign ceased then. The local proclamation declared that all Jamaican postage stamps issued prior to that date, became invalid on 5th. September, 1940. At the same time and by the same means the issues are cancelled. Were there any which the proclamation may appear to include, but which actually are beyond its terms? Definitely there are some of series apparently covered by the proclamation, officially authorised for issue after the date stated or implied, as the limit to which the proclamation goes. They are

2½d.	Arms	type,	printed	in	blue on white,	issued	21	Sep. 1910
6d.	"	"	"	"	purple on white	"	31	Aug. 1911
4d.	Queen	"	"	"	black on yellow	"	21	Sep. 1910
4d.	"	"	"	"	red on yellow	"	3	Oct. 1911
1/-	"	"	"	"	black on green	"	21	Sep. 1910
2/-	"	"	"	"	purple on blue	"	21	Sep. 1910
2d.	Edward	"	"	"	grey on white	"	3	Feb. 1911

and all others issued at later dates. It is not readily conceivable that useful purpose is served, to demonitize some stamps in a given design, and leave others of the same design valid, but that actually is the present condition. In addition, there is record of sundry supplies of stamps in the Queen's

Head design, other than those listed above, printed on multiple watermark paper chalk surfaced, invoiced by the printers at dates later than 6th. May, 1910. Obviously, arrival and issue in this Island, can have been effected only at some time after that date, and as the proclamation prescribes only

those stamps *issued during*, and up to the period terminated with the reign of King Edward VII, it seems evident that perplexing anomaly is created, viz., some stamps of given design and denomination positively are banned, others precisely similar appear not to be. Only a practised philatelist familiar with and able readily to distinguish the differences, by which those stamps can be and are identified, can determine which of the stamps have been made invalid by the proclamation, or others which it seems to leave valid. How does the Post Office propose to give effect to the direction it has received, without going beyond the stated terms?

We believe it has become apparent to readers, that the proclamation should have been prepared, in words unmistakably to convey, that all our postage stamps printed in *designs* portraying the head of Queen Victoria, Llandovery Falls, the Arms of the Colony, the head of King Edward VII, at publication of the proclamation or at some future date, became invalid for payment of postal charges and fiscal duties required by law. We suggest that that is all that is necessary, to give complete and unmistakable effect, to what we believe to have been the intention, but that is not what the proclamation states. Specifically and only it is confined to *issues*, i. e., emissions of postage stamps made within an implied, but fixed period of years, and because some of those issues and parts of them extend beyond that period, it fails to have intended effect.

We regret inability to offer comment, relative to the stamps of the Cayman and Turks Islands mentioned in the proclamation, but there is little doubt that with reference to the Edwardian series, similar confusion exists. Between accession of a sovereign and issue of stamps for his reign, some time must elapse. Usually several months go by before new stamps are issued. The postal service must be maintained, and it is maintained during that interim with stamps of the previous reign. It is conceivable that necessity, causes printing and *issue* of some of those stamps, *after* that reign had ceased.

It should not be necessary long to ponder, to realize that "to demonetize" means to deprive of money value. Where postage stamps are concerned each is of a printed design to which the government that issues it, assigns a value at which it will sell to the public, and at which it will accept in discharge of individual obligation. The stamp in the selected design, therefore really is a token for the value expressed or not thereon. Our local history shows that by publication, official notification and description identifies the design of the token, its colour and value. When it is desired to revoke that assigned value, it seems to be no less essential to identify the particular token by similar description, at least of design. Positive identification of the token made invalid for its original purposes, would seem to be comprehensive and conclusive.

The Jamaica Bi-Coloured Arms Stamps of 1903 to 1907

By G. C. Gunter

The bi-coloured Arms stamps of Jamaica, about which I am speaking tonight, were issued between 1903 and 1907, the group consisting of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 5d. watermarked single crown and C A and the same values with the 5/- on multiple crown and C A paper.

Previous to these issues, however, the Arms design had already been used for fiscal stamps. This was in 1855 to 1874 when $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 3d. values were issued and continued in use up to some time in 1896, not alone as fiscal but under authority of Law 18 of 1887 used as postage stamps also.

For nearly 40 years Jamaica had kept to the original design of her stamps, viz, the "queen's heads" as we know them. But in the issue of the "Key Plate" 1d., 2d., and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and Llandovery 1d. stamps of 1889 and 1900 respectively, philatelists were treated to what I may describe as "a breath of philatelic fresh air", which gave them reason to hope that this policy of "changeless designs" was about to be varied by the "die hards" at the head of the Jamaica Post Office.

This hope materialised when in 1903 the department introduced a change in two denominations, viz, the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. bi-coloured arms on single crown C A paper. These were put on sale on the 16th November, 1903, and seemed to pressage an entire new issue.

Before going futher, I will take advantage of the lapse of time between

the issue of these two stamps and the other two denominations of the C A series, viz, the 1d. of February and the 5d. of March 1904, to tell you something about the Arms of Jamaica, so beautifully portrayed in the setting of these stamps, although somewhat imperfect in some of its detail.

The island of Jamaica was without a coat of arms until the 3rd of February, 1661, when King Charles II of England and Lord (Supreme) of Jamaica granted us the privilege of having Arms. The reason for presenting them is to be found in the "Laws of Jamaica" (London 1684) under the title "The state of Jamaica under Sir Thomas Lynch 1683" and reads as follows:

The King has been pleased to honour the Island with a large Guilt Mace as a signal mark of his favour and to make the Government appear more great and formal. It is to be carried before the Governor and Chancellor on solemn occasions. The King has likewise honoured this Island with "Arms" and with a publick Broad Seal. On one side his Majesty is seated on his Throne with two Indians on their knees presenting fruits, two Cheribims aloft, supporting a Canopy and underneath his feet this Motto:

"Duro de Cortice fructus quam Dulces" which translated means "How sweet the fruit the hard rind yields."

The inscription about it is, "Carolus Secundus Dei Gratis" etc. "Dominus Jamaicae." On the other side is an Escutcheon, bearing a Cross charged with five pines: two Indians for the supporters, and for the crest an Alligator. The inscription in the ORLE, enclosing the whole of the above, is "Ecce alium Ramos porrexit in orbem Nec sterilis Crux est" (Behold! the Cross hath spread its arms into another world and beareth fruit.)

The Motto underneath the Escutcheon reads: "Indus Uterque serviet uni" (The two Indians shall serve one master.)

All this, we are told, was designed by the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury (Wm. Saucroft or Wm. Juxon) in the year 1661. The Seal was then delivered to Sir Charles Littleton, who came here as Chancellor in 1662 with Lord Windsor the Governor. Sir Charles was made governor on the return of Lord Windsor to England.

You will have noticed that the Latin term meaning "Lord of Jamaica" was used by King Charles, and ever since then we have been accustomed to regard the King as Supreme Lord of Jamaica, this title actually appearing on the 10/- stamp of the present issue.

It will also have been observed that the Crest of our Arms is referred to as an alligator, but as is well known there are no alligators in Jamaica. We have crocodiles, so if this distinction had been known to the author of our Arms he would have referred to the Crest as a "crocodile."

I will not trouble you with a heraldic description of our Arms. This is so well known to you that I would perhaps bore you by a repetition of the details, but I ask you to think with me why the Archbishop of Canterbury should have been entrusted by King Charles with the creation of Arms for Jamaica? We do not know if the Archbishop was in any way connected with Jamaica, but he certainly must have been interested in Heraldry, and perhaps was a student of Jamaica history, as the Island had been under British rule for some years previous to the granting of her Arms, and he was, therefore, considered the best person to suggest the

design and motto. Whatever may have been the reason I think you will agree that at the time the Arms were granted they must have appeared suitable, since there were incorporated in them examples of the fruitfulness of the Island, as is shown by the basket of fruit and flowers held by the female Indian, on the dexter side of the Arms, and the five pine apples on the Cross, which fruit have given to Jamaica the famous watermark on her first stamps.

The Jamaica Arms are not fully pictured on our stamps of 1903-1907. The Royal Helmet and beautiful mantling are omitted, which is a pity, because the Arms of the Island is the only instance of a colonial arms being so represented. Nor did the engraver of the stamp design strictly adhere to the heraldic description. He has shown the female Indian with the same number of feathers bound to her forehead as her male companion wears on his, whereas in the description of the Arms it is stated that she wears but a single feather, while her male companion wears a crown of feathers.

This error has been followed in the reproduction of the Arms on the cover of the book "Jamaica," sponsored by the Jamaica Philatelic Society and published by Gibbons. Incidentally, I might mention that a coloured enlargement of the Arms, also with the mistake, was included in the copy of the book which this Society was privileged to present to His late Majesty, King George V. The engraver of the design was not the only party to fall into error over these Arms. A more serious heraldic error had previously been observed in an issue of the "Imperial Postage Stamp Album" printed

for Stanley Gibbons. In Volume 2 of the 1898 edition, page 228, the Coat of Arms of Jamaica were reproduced. In describing it in heraldic terminology the five pine apples on the Cross were referred to as "four fishes urinant." This, as you may imagine, did not pass unnoticed in Jamaica. Mr. Leslie Alexander, a keen student of Heraldry and Jamaica history, brought the error to the notice of the press, and, as Mr. Ashley Clerk once put it in referring to this mistake, "he showered his anger on the compilers of the Imperial Postage Stamp Album as well as on the printers."

The local press of the day printed many letters on the subject, and any one interested in the heraldry of our Arms may find much material for study in the *Gleaner* of May 14th, 18th, and 31st; June 6th, 15th, and 21st; September 13th, 1898, and June 5th, 1902, now on file at the Institute of Jamaica.

Among those present tonight there may be some who started to collect stamps long after the issue of the Arms stamps, and therefore it may be a surprise to them to know that as far back as August 30, 1902, the editor of a certain monthly philatelic journal actually noted the following in connection with the issue of the stamps:

While other colonies are adopting the King's Head designs for their new issues; we hear that Jamaica proposes to employ the Arms of the Island for some of the values of a forthcoming series. Is this preparatory to carrying into effect the scheme of annexation to the United States of which we occasionally hear rumors?

Although these words were written 39 years ago in connection with stamp collecting, we have had the question before us until as recently as last

year, but in different circumstances. Now happily we may, for the present at any rate, reasonably consider the question finally settled in view of what will soon be an accomplished fact: the establishment of American naval and air bases on the Island by mutual agreement between the two great Anglo-Saxon democracies.

The records of the first Jamaica Philatelic Society show that, as far back as April 17, 1897, its members were clamouring for a new issue of stamps. Their demands found expression in a petition to the government of the day asking for a new series of stamps for Jamaica, and among these a 5d. value was included. At the time, however, no immediate attention was given to the petition, the Society receiving only a formal acknowledgment of its communication. But apparently the idea bore fruit, for in 1903 what the Society had asked for in 1897, was actually granted. On the 16th of November 1903 the "Jamaica Daily Telegraph" contained the following post office notice dated the 14th November 1903 and signed by the Stamp Commissioner, E. Jordon Andrews:

The following is a description of a new design of "2½" and "½" postage stamps which will be put into circulation on the 16th inst.

The design of the "2½" is denoted by the Arms of the Colony in black, set in a ground of drab and in a frame of blue.

The design of the "½" stamp is denoted by the Arms of the Colony in black, set in a ground of dark drab and in a frame of pale green.

The respective face values of the above stamps are shown in numerals on either side of the word "Jamaica" at the top of the stamps, and in words at the foot thereof.

One wonders now why the higher value stamp was mentioned before

the lower value. The watermark of the stamps was not mentioned, but in view of the then custom there was nothing unusual in this omission.

These two stamps watermarked single Crown and C A were issued in sheets of four panes of 60 stamps each, the sheet containing 240 subjects, perforation 14. The printers were Jamaica's only stamp printers up to that date: Messrs De La Rue & Co., London.

In the notice appearing in the "Daily Telegraph" the printers omitted to show the "pence" sign after the denominations of the stamps. The editor of Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal saw in this omission reason for humorous comment, and in the issue of December 1903 it was referred to as follows:

The articles in question are not fractions of stamps, as a literal interpretation of the Commissioners' notice might lead me to suppose, but are ½d. or 2½d. "Postage and Revenue" stamps in a new design with the Arms of Jamaica in the centre. The so called ground of drab is simply a background of horizontal lines in the same colour as the Arms. Watermark and perforation as usual.

It is of interest to note that Gibbons' catalogue describes these stamps in slightly differing shades to those given in the official description; the frame of the ½d. stamp is described in the catalogue as "dull green" and not "pale green" as in the notice. The colour of the 2½d. frame is "ultramarine" and not "blue." The known shade varieties are grey-black and ultramarine, grey and very pale grey ultramarine, and black and blue.

On the 25th of January 1904 the Philatelic Journal of Great Britain indulged in some leg-pulling when announcing these stamps, in the following words:

Two values of the new design have recently appeared containing as a centre piece what purports to be the Arms of Jamaica, though our first thought was that it had something to do with the Yarmouth fishing industry. However what we imagined to be a succulent bloater turned out on closer inspection to be an alligator.

The 1d. and 5d. values of the single Crown and C A series were put on sale respectively on the 24th February and 1st March 1904. Notices in similar terms, but differing in descriptions of colour and denomination recorded each of the two additional values as they appeared.

The ½d. of the series was issued in two printings which can readily be distinguished, and are as follows:

(a) Grey and green 5038 sheets October 1903; (b) grey-black and green 5104 sheets January 1904.

The 2½d. came to the Island in two lots also; (a) 606 sheets October 1903; and (b) 5133 sheets in January 1904.

Among the 5038 sheets of the 1903 ½d. were found some with "albino" centre. The explanation for this is that the plate was not properly inked. On some copies the Arms appeared very indistinctly as if produced only by pressure with no colouring whatever. I have seen a block of 15 mint copies in Mr. Ashley Clerk's collection and one of the stamps was the Ser-et error. It is to be noted, however, that the compilers of the book "Jamaica" record the fact that they saw no genuine variety without centre and they claim that the impression can be easily removed by chemical action.

Although stamps in this design were issued in 1905 on paper watermarked multiple Crown and C A and on chalk surfaced paper, the change was not notified by the authorities. Today

however, on the suggestion of this Society, changes of this nature are carefully recorded in the official notices, the information being much appreciated by stamp collectors. Owing to this absence of official notification we have had to depend for the information on the subject on philatelic literature published in England, and although there is much difference of opinion, we get some idea of the dates of issue of the M C A Arms series. Thus we have it from Melville, in his booklet entitled "Jamaica," that the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. values were circulated on October 19th and December 19th, 1905 respectively. The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain in its issue of February 25, 1906, also refers to the 1d. as follows:

"The 1d. value has been issued on the new paper with chalk surface."

But here the date of its birthday was not given. Gibbons' catalogue gives the dates of issue as 24/11/05 for the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 20/11/05 for the 1d. The compilers of the book "Jamaica" have steered a discreet course by saying "the earliest dated copy of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. seen by the compilers is post-marked 22/12/05, and for the 1d. the dated copy is 20/11/05," the latter agreeing with the catalogue date. What we do know, as a fact, is that the two stamps were invoiced to Jamaica by the Crown Agents on 18/7/05, each in one printing, the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. consisting of 10303 sheets and the 1d. of 5008 sheets, each of 240 stamps.

The 5/- gray violet was the next of the series to appear. Its issue was announced in the Jamaica Gazette of May 10, 1906. The notice stated that the stamp "has been put into circulation" but as the date of this happening was not stated its birthday is not

ascertainable. But we are informed by Gibbons Monthly Journal of December 30, 1905 that a "Continental Contemporary had reported the issue of the stamp." This incomplete announcement is not improved by the date "November 1905" shown in the Catalogue. Melville claims it was issued in December 1905 a month later than the Catalogue, but as our "Jamaica" book states "it was probably issued in November 1905" agreeing with Catalogue we accept that as the correct time of issue.

There were four printings as are known from the invoices, viz:

16 August 1905—	14 sheets
27 June 1906—	5 "
8 July 1907—	25 "
20 August 1908—	27 "

The stamp is known in shades of black & pale violet, gray-black & pale violet, gray-black and violet. The fourth stamp of the "multiples" to be issued was the 5d. value. It was invoiced to Jamaica on the 18th July 1905 and its one printing consisted of 50 sheets. It was not put on sale however, until April 1907. This delay was probably due to the stock of the 5d. Single crown C.A. watermark stamps moving very slowly, indeed had actually been in circulation for about three years when the new paper appeared. This value was so little issued that it was generally referred to as the "useless five-penny."

Once again are we indebted to a philatelic publication for bringing its issue to our notice. The Philatelic Journal of Great Britain records its appearance in the following meagre notice.

"Evans Weekly Stamp News" lists the current 5d. arms type on multiple chalky paper." The date of issue is

omitted but Melville gives the date as April 19, 1907 and the compilers of "Jamaica" record the seeing of an original cover showing the date 24. 4. 07 which Gibbons has accepted as the true date of issue. There was but one printing of 50 sheets of 240 stamps which was out of stock by September 1908, since when there have not been a 5d. stamp issued for Jamaica. The last of the five bi-coloured multiples to appear was the 2½d. Gibbons gives the date of issue as November 12, 1907 which agrees with Melville. There were two printings, one of 1008 sheets invoiced on the 18th of July 1907 and 3087 sheets invoiced on 26 July 1908. The following press notices are of interest since they report the stamps but are without evidence of the date of issue. "Stamp Collecting" of December 7, 1907 says "The 2½d. stamp is to hand in the Arms type (black) with framing in blue of the ultramarine class M.C.A. watermark." "Evans Weekly Stamp News" of December 14th, 1907 is more definite as to date since it stated that "Whitfield King and Coy. had reported the issue on the 2nd of December 1907." Allowing for the lapse of a fortnight, or a little more in these days, for a stamp to reach England from Jamaica, we may reasonably conclude that Melville in his well-written monograph on Jamaica is correct in naming the 12th November as the stamp's birthday.

Interesting as these stamps undoubtedly are, in view of the local historic information which their design leads the student to investigate, yet more interesting from the Philatelic view point is the error of printing that occurs in one stamp in each sheet of all the denominations of the single C.A. watermark and in the ½d.

and 5d. values of the multiple. The error is constant in the 2nd. stamp of the 4th row of the left top pane. The word "Serviet" in the motto is printed Ser-et the letters "v i" being omitted and partially replaced by a large irregular dot, as we are told by Mr. Buckland Edwards in his chapter written for the book "Jamaica."

The discovery of the error is credited to the late Mrs. Evelyn Few, the secretary of the Jamaica Philatelic Association, "who was at that time Jamaica's keenest and best informed philatelist." The "find" was recorded in "Evans Weekly Stamp News" of September 2, 1905 as follows:—

"Mrs. Few has shown us an error in the new stamps of Arms design. It occurs in all four values;"

The notice continues, after explaining where the error stamp is located, to advise readers that the error was likely to be rare. We know to what extent this prophecy has been fulfilled. Of the errors only the 5d. value in each watermark is rare, or as Mr. Ashley Clerk once described it, as "king and lord over all." In fact, these 5d. errors are much rarer than the catalogue indicates if prices are to be taken an index to rarity. Only 98 of the C A and 50 of the M C A were printed, and those of us who remember the havoc wrought among stamp collections by the great earthquake fire of January 1907 are aware that several of the single C A errors were destroyed. I have a record of collectors who lost ten of them on that occasion. I also have a record of the names of 25 collectors and others who held errors of both watermarks. Many of these have passed on, but among the names are those of Ashley Clerks, Geo. Elliott, Mrs.

Joslon, Leonard Whitely, Harold de Mercado, all of whom are happily with us still. I hope others among my audience also have these stamps in their collections of Jamaica.

The following particulars of the errors issued will give you easy reference to the number printed, and will confirm the rarity of the 5d.:

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. single C A	10142 errors
1 d. "	20477 "
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. "	5739 "
5 d. "	98 "
$\frac{1}{2}$ d. multiple C A	10303 "
5 d. "	50 "

You will notice that the 1d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 5/- values of the M C A issue are without errors. Why any of these "multiples" should have appeared with the error is not understood, as there was ample time for correction of the plate flaw. Various reasons have been advanced to account for the absence of the error in the 1d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 5/- denominations, but for some time it was generally believed to have occurred in the two lower values. Gibbons listed the 1d. for a long time, and the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. was also listed but quickly deleted. In the early days the 5/- was also listed, I am informed, but I do not recollect having seen it so treated.

We know of at least one editor of a philatelic journal who was positive the error did not exist in the 1d. "Evans Weekly Stamp News" in January 1906 reported that the error was corrected when the M C A issue appeared.

The reason for the error has given rise to many opinions. One theory is that a particle of grit became wedged in the letter V or between the

V and I. Another is that the defect resulted from an instrument falling upon the finished plate, thus cutting or damaging the letters. A careful enquiry by compilers of the book "Jamaica" into the cause of the damaged letters has failed to give the real reason for the flaw and here we must leave the matter.

We are told that various reasons have been advanced to account for the absence of the error in the 1d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 5/- values but it seems most likely that the defect was brought to the notice of the printers who corrected the fault, whatever was the cause. Whether this is so or not it was natural to expect that as the flaw was known in the 5d. M C A issued in April 1907 it should also have existed in the 1d. issued in November 1905. But Buckland Edwards has informed us that the plate with the flaw was corrected about July 1905 *after* printing the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 5d. values, both of which were invoiced the same day as the 1d. value.

When we bear in mind the values placed on the 5d. errors by the Gibbons Standard Catalogue we are inclined to wonder why they should be so under-valued. Is the reason to be found in the fact that the standard stamp catalogue of America omits to list and value them? If so, should we not, as a society, endeavour to have these rarities given a place in that catalogue worthy of their exalted philatelic rank?

I attach a table of particulars showing the printings and other interesting information embracing the issue of these stamps which I hope may be useful to the members of this society.

Single C A Arms

Invoiced	Gazetted	Circulated from	Errors
½d. October 8, 1903. January 18, 1904.	November 19, 1903.	November 16, 1903.	5038 5104
2½d. October 8, 1903. January 18, 1904.	November 19, 1903.	November 16, 1903.	606 5133
1d. January 18, 1904.	February 25, 1904.	February 24, 1904.	20477
5d. January 18, 1904.	March 3, 1904.	March 1, 1904.	98

Multiple C A Arms

Invoiced	Circulated from	Errors
½d. July 18, 1905	November 8, 1906	10303
1d. July 18, 1905	November 20, 1905	Nil
5d. July 18, 1905	April 24, 1907	50
2½d. July 18, 1907 July 26, 1908	November 12, 1907	Nil

Dates of Issue of the Arms Stamps

issued between 1903 and 1907 with various references taken from the Jamaica Daily Press, The Jamaica Gazette and the British Philatelic Journals

S.C.A.	Cat. No.	Press References	Date of issue
2½d.	35.	Ja. Telegraph November 16, 1903	16th November 1903
½d.	33.	" " " "	" "
1d.	34.	Ja. Gazette February 25, 1904	24th February 1904
5d.	36.	" " March 3, 1904	1st March 1904

M.C.A.	Cat. No.	Press References
½d.	37.	G. S. Weekly December 16, '05 chronicles this as the first of the M.C.A. Melville says October 19, 1905.
1d.	38.	G. S. Weekly January 27, 1906. Melville December 19, 1905.
5d.	41.	Evan's Weekly (P.J. of G.B.) 20/5/07. Melville April '07
2½d.	39.	E.W.S. News 14/12/07 as referred to by Whitfield King on 2/12/07. Melville November 1907
5/-	43.	Gibbons Monthly Journal 30/12/05. Melville December 1905.

Papers

By H. Cooke

The individual without a hobby, usually is a very lonely person indeed. He or she is wholly dependent on the efforts of others, for means to absorb the time of unoccupied hours, and must accept those efforts as they are or may be, for the reason that they are not amenable to re-moulding, better to accord with our individual and particular desires, wishes and ideas.

The hobbyist is a free lance, he can and does develop side lines to his hobby, vary it, experiment with it, divert it, each in sundry different ways as ideas may suggest and desire direct. Of that nature is stamp collecting, but who or which of us reasonably can claim to indulge the hobby, merely and only by accumulating, collecting stamps, that and nothing more? Those pieces of paper are the tangible results of efforts by others; how possibly can it satisfy to possess, that and no more? Comparison of that position may be made, with possession of a number of favourite books, which once read are put away to be re-read, perhaps read again at more or less lengthy intervals of time; all of which is readily understandable, but what of the intervening hours? They need to be occupied, but how and with what?

The stamp collector, if he or she wishes and means to derive from it, the best the hobby has to give, to appreciate it at what properly may be termed its realizable value, needs must recognise that the hobby is many sided, has a number of factors,

each and all of which make significant contribution to the whole. It is a cause for wonder, for dismay, that so very few collectors, appear to give more than the most casual attention to any but (1) possession of specimens, (2) their respective market values. It must not be understood that this writer decries either or both of those factors; each is of primary interest and create necessity for persistent attention, but neither nor both is final nor comprehensive. The first provides the material necessary, and the second is very far from being always self evident, yet again how few realize that reliably, to ascertain and determine the figure, knowledge based on other factors is of the very first importance. This writer in no sense suggests, as some do in discouragement of attention to the financial factor, that "market value" is a sordid interest. Definitely no, he believes in and practises as well as he is able, the maxim "Collect for pleasure and profit," like so many others he cannot afford to ignore the monetary phase of the subject, and he is well aware that to protect that interest as he must, from some of those who decry it as a non-philatelic interest, it is necessary, of first importance that reasonably good, rather better than casual, acquaintance with all factors of the hobby must be developed and cultivated. Knowledge in a general sense of the subject, and ability to apply it when and where necessary, are as essential in stamp collecting,

as they may be in any other kind of hobby or sport.

The basic factor of our hobby is paper, that actually is what we collect in the forms of postage stamps. We are concerned to obtain and collect the right items, to preserve them in the best possible condition, yet first and foremost what do we know of this basic thing, paper? To most it is just a common or garden, everyday commodity, of such universal, versatile uses and purposes, that it is taken wholly as a matter of course. We do not and would not think at all about it, unless suddenly it disappeared from our habitat. The differences between the many kinds that come under our observation, do not appeal, are not realised, pass us by, except perhaps for those where difference is emphasized by extra weight or colour. It is not readily creditable to most, that practised observation of so common an item, is of real use and not little value to the stamp collector, yet those writers of books which have the weight of authoritative reference place this subject, paper, in the very foreground of their works; properly they give first place to description of the manufacture of paper, in description of the processes used to produce postage stamps. If there were no other reason, that alone would make it essential that, to know our stamps, it is essential to know something of the first of the processes necessary to produce them.

Some information on the subject, is set out in the "J. P.," edition of June 1936, "Care of a Stamp Collection in the Tropics," and it is not possible within the compass of this article, to cover the ground relative to manufacture of paper, as paper mak-

ing is highly technical, complex and varied processes; no more than a general outline can be stated. Most paper now used is made from wood and other vegetable fibres, obtained by shredding and grinding the raw material with water into pulp. Other and better kinds are similarly obtained from rags which like vegetable fibre are reduced to pulp. In both instances the pulp is treated with sundry chemicals to bleach it; if coloured paper is desired neutralizing chemicals are added, then the dye. The pulp is loaded for body with China clay, plaster of Paris, or chalk, and the mass beaten and churned into a well knit mixture. A mould, made of fine wire cloth stretched on a wooden frame, around which the "deckle" fits snugly and gives the instrument appearance of a tray, is dipped into the mass of pulp, brought out in a horizontal position, the "deckle" is removed and the pulp on the mould turned on a sheet of damp felt called a "mat." Repeated action creates a pile, which is subjected to hydraulic pressure. The result is partially dry sheets of paper, which with the mats removed, in bulk are subjected again to hydraulic pressure, they are then separated and hung up to dry. At that stage the sheets are absorbent, really blotting paper, and are given a bath in a solution of gelatine, which "sizes" them. Again pressed hydraulically, they are finished by pressure again between sheets of metal, which gives polished surface; they are then ready for writing and are cut to desired sizes or dimensions. Rather less than more, that is a very sketchy description of how paper is made by hand, but most of the paper now used, is manufac-

tured by machinery, a method in which the processes described are amplified or modified, and by which paper is made in large rolls instead of sheets.

That in general is the outline, but our particular concern is to learn of the papers, that have and are being used to print postage stamps, but before we pass to that, we may well deal just here with an item of considerable interest to us as stamp collectors, for the reason that it is produced in the course of manufacture of the paper, viz., the watermark. We know what that is, but how is it manufactured in the paper? Small pieces of metal or of wire twisted to form the device, are sewn or soldered to the wire cloth of the mould, from which they stand over and above the general level of the cloth. Reproduction of the design in the finished paper, means that the pulp was taken onto the wire cloth, was thinned at the spots where the pieces of metal or wire were fixed. For the same reason the paper produces the design of the wire cloth, and as the device of the watermark is placed on top, above the general design of the cloth, it is possible to distinguish it, even though it may not always be distinct. The "thinned" effect in the finished paper, may be seen readily in some stamps printed on rather thinnish paper, where with the gum removed, the Crown and MCA device is indented into the paper obviously below the level of the whole. Some mint stamps, show the device easily traceable in brown gum, while the areas which do not show the device, appear quite white.

There are approximately forty different kinds of paper, that have been

used to print postage stamps. Again that volume is too large to be completely dealt with here. Attempt to do so probably would be boring, and from what is known of our local activities, there is no real necessity to try. Instead, attention will be confined to varieties known to come within our ken; should there be interest in any others, a line to the writer with prepaid reply, will bring from him such help as he may be able to give.

The commonest of all papers used to print postage stamps and for all general purposes, is

WOVE. Nearly all modern stamps are printed on this kind of paper; it was and is being used for almost every stamp of Jamaica that has been issued. The name is derived from the fact that the wire cloth of the mould used to make it, is woven, i. e., strands of the material are set and cross each other at right angles, interlaced, the "Warp" and the "Weft." The effect is tiny spaces between the strands, which have the appearance of squares or diamonds, and that effect is reproduced in the finished paper. Frequently, the design is destroyed by the mats, when with the sheets they are subjected to pressure, in some instances the mats may create new designs. The 1½d. Contingent stamps may be found, showing at back a closely set series of parallel lines giving the paper appearance of "ribbed" or "laid" paper, but it actually and really is wove paper, with the design of lines created and developed under pressure from the mats. We deal with other descriptions of probable interest, in alphabetical order:—

BLASTED MILLS is a term familiar to those who collect the stamps

of New Zealand. It describes a "wove" paper really, but the weave is stated to be "exceptionally close," so that little if any of the usual "wove" design can be seen as reproduced in the paper. It is thin and hard, as compared with others. It is watermarked "N. Z." above a star, all in double lined symbols, and according to Gibbons was used for the 1901 issue of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 1d. of that series when with varieties of shade and perforation, they added no less than nine items to their list. In 1902 another "thin and hard" paper, stated to be "Cowan," watermarked with precisely the same device, was used for the same denominations, and again with varieties of perforation, added yet another seven items to the list. This writer is quite unable to discriminate between the two papers, he has seen alleged copies of specimens of each, and on that evidence has reason to think that difference is far more in name than in fact.

BATONNE is a French term used in philately to describe paper manufactured to show watermarked lines, set either vertically or horizontally, and may be regularly spaced as guides for writing. The term is subjected to qualified description, such as "wove batonne," "laid batonne;" the first should be readily understood, as self explanatory in the light of what has been written; the second will be understood in the same way, when a little later description of "laid" paper is read.

BLUE SAFETY PAPER describes a paper specially manufactured with a specific purpose. During the process of manufacture, prussiate of potash is added to the pulp. The paper was used for some of the stamps of

Great Britain issued 1855-56, the purpose being that any attempt to "clean," i. e., removal of the cancellation marks with liquid of any kind would cause discolouration, and so betray the attempt. Safety papers of sundry kinds are in current use for cheques and other forms of negotiable and valuable securities, with the same idea, i.e. betrayal of attempt to change them fraudulently.

BURELE AND MOIRE are separate and distinctive terms, not very dissimilar in effect, neither of which describes a kind of paper, but each of which describes a type of printing to which the paper used is subjected, before the stamp is printed on it. The first is a printed net work of wavy lines interlaced. It is found for instance on the stamps of Alsace-Lorraine, and quite a different kind of net work comes under the same description, that is found on the back of at least one of the stamps of Queensland, the 1d. issued 1884-96, set in a band across the back of the stamp. The second also is a network of lines, but these while curved are not interlaced, are set close to each other conforming in curve or bend, and strongly reminds of the pattern in which light is reflected from what is termed "watered" silk. The Moire pattern is found on the stamps of British Honduras, the 1915 issue of 1c, 2c, 5c, and the 1c War Stamp of 1916.

COATED OR CHALK SURFACED PAPER describes a paper which after being finished as has been described earlier, is subjected to an additional process, by means of which another surface is given to it. "Coated" may also mean "Enamelled" paper, the enamel is from a solution of zinc white and glue, which when dry

causes the paper to glisten. Specimens may be found among the stamps of Portugal and Colonies, Mozambique Co. 1894, for instance. "Chalk surfaced paper" means that the surface similarly has been treated with a solution, which has as its base chalk, clay or similar item. Paper with that surface, both white and coloured, have been used extensively for issues of stamps made by Great Britain, the Dominions and Colonies; with unsurfaced papers, white and coloured; it is an item with which each of us should be quite familiar. In another paper ("Fugitive Inks," published in the March "Bulletin") we endeavoured to describe how it may be recognized and identified, reason for its use, with reference to some of our stamps for which it was used. We do not think of any useful addition we can make here.

GRANITE describes a paper which, otherwise may be described as "wove," is manufactured to show tiny coloured fibres on the face. It may be found used for the stamps of Switzerland, 1882 onwards, and of Austria 1890 onwards.

LAID describes paper made from a mould different from that used to make "wove." This mould does not use a wire cloth, instead has the wires necessary to hold the pulp, strung parallel to each other and closely set, and these in turn give to the paper produced, a similar arrangement of closely set parallel lines. The "battonne" may be added as has been suggested, for the purpose of guide lines for writing, but also may cross the "laid" effect at right angles, probably due to the fact that the heavier wires that produce it, were used, to "tie" the frame of the mould, to pre-

vent both "spread" and "sag." Stamps of Fiji early 1871, were printed on "battonne laid" paper, and later in 1871 "wove laid" was used.

PELURE is another French word used in philately to describe a kind of paper, which in texture nearly conforms to the original French meaning, which is skin, peel, paring. That kind of paper has the very thin, fine texture of what is commonly known as "tissue," but while tissue is soft and porous, easily and readily gives to mild pressure, pelure is strong and hard, more translucent, less opaque than is tissue, rather more like what is known as Japanese paper. This last is soft and silky, shows a large number of loose ended fibres on the surface that give to it a sort of "nap"; pelure is quite smooth. Some rather expensive items of the Republic of Dominicana and New Zealand were printed on pelure paper, and we have seen at least one Jamaican specimen so printed. It was a 4d. Pine; possibly all of that series were so printed. Gibbon's does not record any such variety, but in no sense does that omission necessarily negative fact of existence nor of authenticity.

QUADRILLE is yet another French term philatetically used to describe a paper, watermarked into set squares, over the whole surface, similar to that printed in small squares, for preparation of statistical information, usually described as "graphs." It was used for some of the stamps of France, 15c blue of 1892, "Peace and Commerce" type, Obock 1893-94, and of Fiji 1870.

RAPP or "Ribbed" paper is difficult to identify with reasonable degree of certainty. Originally the term was

to describe a paper specially manufactured to show regular, parallel corrugations on both surfaces, produced by milling between rollers grooved for the purpose, but it has been found that surface irregularities of the mats between which hand made papers are pressed, or the felted surfaces of rollers used for the same purpose in machine made paper, the method of applying the gum to finished stamps, any of which may impart a ribbed appearance to the paper. The only known test, is not one that always can be used, i.e., immersion in water. True ribbed paper will hold the corrugations, and retain its appearance of being grooved, the pseudo item will lose it.

SILKTHREAD describes a paper in the mesh of which during manufacture, threads of one or more colours are laid. It is also known as "Dickinson" paper, after the name of the firm that manufactured it in England, Messrs. John Dickinson & Co., Ltd. The threads are obvious and may be in white black or any other colour. It was used for the issue 1847-54 of the 10d and 1/- octagonals of Great Britain, also for sundry issues of Switzerland, 1854.

That is believed to be about the range likely to be of real interest to our local fraternity, and we must trust the subject has been covered as completely as most will wish, and as there may be need, but should there be any point not fully understood, which may need to be elaborated, the writer will be very glad indeed to do what he may be able, to enlighten that particular respect, if the interested member will take up the matter with him.

How and why is this subject of

"paper" a matter of very real importance to the stamp collector? For the reason that it has large influence on the question of value (note that that is placed first), and behind any change of paper there may be, there is bound to be a reason of genuine philatelic interest. Several issues of stamps, ancient and modern, alike in all other respects, were printed on more than one kind of paper, each such different printing is a variety of the original, and because one or more of those variations is of greater or lesser value, it is important that you distinguish one from the other. If you cannot do that, it is probable that you may be deceived with the cheaper while you pay the price of the more expensive. Among the very modern stamps, chalk-surfaced papers in some issues and denominations, are more expensive than the ordinary; in other instances, the reverse is the position. Those are the stamps which pass very frequently and readily into your possession; without knowledge, practised observation, and application to the specimens which come your way, can you be sure that your possessions are the right ones, that you have obtained them on the correct basis of price?

If it be asked why the difference in value, the reply is that philately has recognised the difference in the papers, and the rest is a matter of supply and demand. The Edwardian Colonial stamps give perhaps the best instances, due to the fact that in colonies where large numbers of stamps are used, the stamps of that reign on ordinary paper, in most cases are better than those on chalky paper, where small numbers of stamps are used, chalky papers usually are better than the ordinary. Obviously,

in the first, chalky papers would have been introduced earlier and would have had a longer existence than those on ordinary paper, while in the second the reverse would necessarily be the position. Reference to the

catalogue quotations will bear that out, even though as may be observed there, in a large number of instances there is no difference in price, as again that may be due to no difference in demand.

Wants

To introduce this column, we have accepted "want" advertisements in extenso; anticipating that it will be very much used, and to conserve space, please note that in future each advertisement must be limited to 50 words, each group of figures if those be used to count as one word.

Mrs. E. Myers, Mandeville, has for exchange first-day covers; also stamps of South American countries and British Empire. Any member desirous of exchanging their duplicate B. E. stamps with Mrs. Myers would do well to communicate with her at the above address.

Mr. H. B. Green, of 18 Wedgewood Walk, Merchantville, N. J., U. S. A., would like to get for his collection: Jamaica 1st issue Pine watermarks in mint condition; British Honduras mint or used, Scott's numbers 4, 11, 16 to 19, 21, 25, 57, 71, and 84. Belgian Congo Scott's numbers 5, 11, 13, and 82. Cayman Islands mint only numbers 16, 18, 20, 29, 44, 68, 79, 80, 95, 96, 111, and MR3. Of the Jamaica Post Mark obliterators the following are required: Type H (as shown in the Jamaica Handbook)—A36, A39, A40, A64, A70, A74, A77, A79. Type J—A54, A79. Type K—A80. Type M—A82. Also E06, E58, F80, F96, F97, G16, 631, 642, and 647. Should any member of the Society have any of the above items for sale, Mr Green would like to have particulars as to price and condition.

H. Cooke, 23 Haining Road, Jamaica.
Exchange mint and used B. W. I.

Purchase or Exchange. Arthur D. Pierce Box 51 Haddonfield, New Jersey, U. S. A. JAMAICA Postmarks, metermarks, temporary date postmarks, covers 19th. Century, 20th Century with unusual marks.

ANTIGUA 19th Century covers, postmarks.

BERMUDA pre-stamp covers, 19th Century covers, postmarks.

SHIP postmarks any B. W. I.

Mr. F. L. Williamson of 44 Orange Street, Kingston, Jamaica, wishes B. W. I. stamps of the King George V issues up to the 5/- denomination in mint or used condition.

Mr. G. C. Gunter, the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, wishes to procure by exchange about 100 of the ½d. C. W. stamps in mint condition for equal values of the 1d. or 2½d. of the same issue.

Mr. Henry C. Hill, F.R. P. S. L., Box 863, Bremerton, Washington, U. S. A., is enquiring for sets of used Jamaica Child Welfare stamps.

The 21st Annual Meeting of the Jamaica Philatelic Society

Year Ended 13th April, 1941

The Twenty-First Annual General Meeting of the Jamaica Philatelic Society was held at the St. Luke's Church Hall on Thursday, 5th June 1941. The election of officers and committee for the new year resulted as follows:

President: Mr. H. Cooke

Vice President: Mr. A. W. Perkins

Hon. Secy. & Treas.: Mr. G. C. Gunter

Hon. Asst. Secy.: Mr. F. L. Williamson

Committee: Mr. D. M. Samuel, Mr. C. M. MacGregor, Mr. Claude deS. Pinto, Mr. P. J. Fernandez, Mrs. Chas. Brandon.

Hon. Exchange Superintendent: Mr. P. J. Fernandez, P. O. Box 158, Kingston.

The Annual Report and Financial Statement were presented, and are as follows:

Ladies & Gentlemen:

The 21st year of the Society's existence promised to follow on the lines of inactivity that characterized the years 1938-1940, but an open letter written to our local members, by the Associate Editor of the "Jamaica Philatelist," and published in the June issue had the effect of putting new life into the Society, as shortly after its publication, members became interested and very appropriately, the 21st year of the Society's existence will go down on record as one full of life and wholesome philatelic activity.

The last Annual General meeting

of the Society was held on the 29th June 1938, on which date the Committee also met—not to meet again until the 7th November 1940. Although this unfortunate fact has to be recorded, nevertheless, it must be stated that through the effort of the Honorary Secretary, the Society was kept alive and, apart from meeting as a corporate body, the purpose for which the Society was established was kept in view. Correspondence was maintained with members, and other Philatelists in all parts of the world, exchange sales packets circulated at regular intervals, new issue services operated, the Society's Journal was published yearly, and reports of the Society printed therein with financial statements. Sixteen applicants for membership were received and dealt with by the Secretary and later on confirmed by the Committee as from the date of their enrollment.

The Society has therefore, to thank the Secretary for his sustained interest in its welfare. The Committee has absolved him from any blame that may have been attached to him by members who were unaware of the reason for the state of torpor into which the society had lapsed.

This opportunity is also taken to thank Miss J. I. Frazer (Ja.) H. B. Green (U. S. A.) and Arthur D. Pierce for their observations on the open letter referred to above, and the very useful suggestions offered

by them for the benefit of the Society. Suggestions are always welcome and where necessary criticism will be appreciated.

It is gratifying to record that at the first meeting of the Society, after its long period of inactivity, held on the 7th of November 1940, there was a large attendance of members. The Treasurer's report disclosed a balance of £53. 5. 3. in the bank from which the Committee immediately voted £5. 5. 0. to the Mayor's fund for the relief of the London Air Raid Sufferers.

In view of the heavy work now devolving on the Hon. Secretary, it was now found necessary to appoint an assistant Secretary in accordance with rule 9 of our constitution. Mr. J. M. Nethersole was called to the office and immediately interested himself as a Chairman of a Sub-Committee (whose report is attached) to consider the best means of impressing the Society and stimulating interest in its welfare. You will be asked this evening to appoint some one to replace Mr. Nethersole as owing to his transfer to the country he cannot continue to hold office.

Acting on the recommendation of the Committee enquiries were made to ascertain if suitable stamp auction or dealers lots, could be obtained in England for resale to members in Jamaica, at reasonable rates. In view, however, of the present scarcity of such lots we have had no satisfactory result. The Committee is continuing its enquiries.

At the December meeting a syllabus was drawn up and later published for the information of members in the No. 1. issue of the Quarterly Bulletin. It is satisfactory to record that

up to the time of noting this report several useful papers have been read and interesting displays given. The papers will be published in the "Jamaica Philatelist" and the Quarterly Bulletin. This latest literary effort first appeared on the 31st March, 1941. As explained therein the Society aims at producing the Bulletin three times yearly in addition to the "Jamaica Philatelist" which is now in its 15th year. From the appreciative remarks, both written and verbal offered by members and others, your Committee feels that the Bulletin is greatly appreciated. We wish to thank Mr. Cooke for so readily undertaking the editorship.

During the year the attention of the Colonial Secretary of Jamaica was called to the departure, by the commercial banks of Kingston, from the practice of punching all stamps used on bank documents, thus once more providing the opportunity for unscrupulous people to clean such stamps and to offer them as unused stamps to unsuspecting collectors, as well as making them available for use a second time to the detriment of the Post Office revenue. We are glad to report that, at the request of Government, the banks are now punching all stamps used on documents passing through their hands.

The war, now in its second year, shows little sign of an early end. The intensive aerial attacks by the enemy on London and other English cities have seriously affected our philatelic friends and members in England. Our sympathy goes out to them and we wish through this medium to express our appreciation to one and all who have so bravely faced death and destruction with the grim determination

not to be subdued by the unscrupulous and vicious enemy.

The year closed with a membership of 173, ten new members having joined, three resigned, and two died. Of the total number 71 are ordinary members, 91 life members, and 11 honorary life members. This opportunity is used to invite as many of the ordinary members who can conveniently do so to become life members, the fee for which is only £1. 1. 0.

We regret to report the death of two of our members: Dr. Stanley Taylor, an honorary life member residing in England, and Mr. E. Benbow Rowe of Jamaica. Dr. Taylor was elected in 1920. He was a specialist in the stamps of Jamaica. Mr. Rowe came to the Island in November 1929, and when he decided to reside in Kingston joined the Society on the 19th April, 1934. His interest in its welfare soon earned for him a place on the Committee. Recently he took over the duties of Librarian, which position he held at the time of his death. We shall miss Mr. Rowe at our meetings. Through this medium we extend our sympathy to the families of these two esteemed members.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Eugene Klein for a presentation copy of his book, "United States Waterway Packet Marks," and to Mr. C. L. von Pohle for several bound volumes of the magazine, "Stamps." These gifts are useful additions to our small library. We also thank the Scott Stamp Coy., of New York, for their stamp monthly so regularly sent to us, and the editor of the "American Philatelist" for the appreciative notice he gives to our yearly magazine in the columns of his journal. Our grateful appreciation is also due to Mr. H. Cooke, whose continued interest in the "Jamaica Philatelist" makes it possible for the magazine to be published and its high standard maintained; to Mr. P. J. Fernandez, who has been most attentive to the business of the exchange branch; to Mr. G. C. Gunter for his continued interest in the Society; and to the St. Luke's Church Committee for the use of the Church Hall in which to hold our meetings.

D. M. Samuel, Vice President,

G. C. Gunter, Hon. Secy.

22nd May, 1941.

JAMAICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

Cash Account for Period 14th April, 1940 to 13th April, 1941

1940.				1941.			
April 14,				April 13,			
To Balance of Cash				By Expenditure during the year			
at Bank				For Printing	3	11	4
in Hand				" New Issues	1	16	9
1941.				" Albums & Accessories	2	15	3
April 13,				" Postage and Receipt Stamps	5	1	1½
To Cash received during				Sundry items of Expenditure			
the year				For Donation to Mayor's Air			
For Entrance Fees	1	0	6	Raid Sufferers' Fund	5	5	0½
" Subscriptions	12	12	0	" Stamp Catalogues	1	0	0
" Life Members'				" Printing Jamaica Philatelist etc.	15	15	0
Subs.	2	6	4	" Foreign Subscriptions	1	11	4
" New Issues			4 7 6½	" Com. on Postal Orders	0	1	5½
" Albums & Ac-				" Souvenir Congress Labels	1	1	0
cessories Sold			5 15 10	" Advertising	0	3	0
Sundry Receipts				" Prize		2	2 0
as follows:—				Balance In Bank	52	14	7
" Commission on				In Hand	0	0	9½
Packet Sales			8 15 4		52	15	4½
" Profit on remit-							
tances in U. S.							
Currency			0 4 11				
" Souvenir Congress							
Labels Sold			1 6 0				
" Refund of Postage			0 1 8				
" Stamps sold for							
Dealers			0 2 4				
			<u>£92 18 7½</u>				<u>£92 18 7½</u>

THE JAMAICA PHILATELIST

List of Members

NAME	ADDRESS	NAME	ADDRESS
Armstrong, Rev. G. T.	The Rectory, Penrith Rd., Cross Rds., Ja.	Holmon, W. M.	F.R.P.S.L. 41 Parkside Eltham, London, S. E. 9., Eng.
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Brissett, Vincent L.	Cornwall College, Montego Bay, Jamaica.	Litteljohn, H. T.	Orange Bay, Ja.
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Dumont, S. L.	C/o Machado's Park Lodge, Kingston, Ja.	Nixon, Mrs. Douglass	7 Holborn Rd., Half-Way Tree, Ja.
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Norona, Delf	1002-5th Street, Moundsville, W. Virginia, U.S.A.	Turner, Dr. Kenneth	620 W. 168 St., N. Y. City, U.S.A.

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