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The Jamaica Philatelist

The Annual Magazine of The Jamaica Philutelic Society

VOLUME & - JULY 1946 - NUMBER

The whole world rejoiced at the ending of the war, which was on August 14th 1945, and proclaimed V-J Day.

It was not long after, that several victory sets started appearing. The South African issue appeared on sale on December 3rd., 1945, and were withdrawn on January 31st., 1946. The issue consists of three values, namely the 1d, 2d and 3d alternatively printed in English and Afrikaans. The same design, and overprinted, are the S.W.A. Basutoland, Bechualand and Swiziland.

India comprises four values, 9 Pies, 1½, 3½ and 12 Annas; all will be on sale until the end of the year.

Australia, issued on Feb. 18th., 1946 for approximately three months, three values, the $2\frac{1}{2}d$, $3\frac{1}{2}d$ and $5\frac{1}{2}d$.

The New Zealand issue appeared on sale on April 1st., 1946, with eleven values, and some of the best designs so far seen; the ½d, 8d, 9d and 1/- are outstanding. Values are ½d, 1d, 1½d, 2d, 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 8d, 9d and 1/-.

The Burma issue has four values, namely the 9Ps, 1½A, 2A and 3A 6Ps.

Great Britain issue appeared on June 11th., 46 with two values, the 2½d blue and the 3d purple.

The Colonial Peace Stamps are not expected on sale before the end of August. All depict the Houses of Parliament with the Kings head inset.

Aden: $1\frac{1}{2}a$, red, $2\frac{1}{2}a$, blue.

Antigua: 1½d. brown, 3d. orange. Ascension: 2d. orange, 4d. blue. Bahamas: 11d. brown, 3d. blue. Barbados: 12d. orange, 3d. brown. Bermuda: 13d. brown, 3d. blue. Br. Guiana: 3c. red, 6c. blue. Br. Honduras: 3c. brown, 5c. blue. Br. Solomon Is.: 11d. red, 3d. blue. Cayman Is.: 11d. black, 3d. yellow. Ceylon: 6c. blue, 15c. brown. Cyprus: 1½ pi. violet, 3 pi. blue. Dominica: 1d. red, 3½d. blue. Falkland Is.: 1d. mauve, 3d. blue. Falkland Dep.: 1d. violet, 3d. blue. Fiji: 2½d. green, 3d. blue. Gambia: 1½d. grey, 3d. blue. Gibraltar: ½d. green, 3d. ultra. Gilbert & Ellice Is.: 1d. purple, 3d.

Gold Coast: 2d. slate, 4d. magenta. Grenada: 1½d. red, 3½d. blue. Jamaica: 1½d. chocolate, 3d. blue. Kenya: 20c. orange, 30c. blue. Leeward Is.: 1½d. brown, 3d. orange. Malayan Union: 8c. red, 15c. blue. Malta: 1d. green, 3d. ultra. Mauritius: 5c. violet, 20c. blue. Monsterrat: 1½d. purple, 3d. chocolate.

Nigeria: 1½d. chocolate, 4d. blue.
Nigeria: 1½d. orange, 2d. red.
N. Rhodesia: 1½d. orange, 2d. vermillion.
Pitcairn Is.: 2d. brown, 3d. blue.
St. Helena: 2d. orange, 4d. blue.
St. Kitts: 1½d. orange, 3d. red.
St. Lucia: 1d. violet, 3½d. blue.
St. Vincent: 1½d. red, 3½d. blue.
St. Vincent: 1½d. red, 3½d. blue.
Seychelles: 9c. light blue, 30c. dark
blue.
Sierra Leone: 1½d. lilac, 3d. ultra.

Singapore: 8c. red, 15c. blue.
Somaliland: 1a. red, 3a. blue.
Turks Is.: 1½d. red, 3d. blue.
Trinidad: 3c. chocolate, 6c. blue.
Virgin Is.: 1½d. red-brown, 3d. yellow.

Plans are well in hand for the 1947 International Exhibition which will be held in New York. A committee consisting of Mr. H. L. Lindguest as Chairman, Mr. Hugh Clark and Mr. John Nicklin were appointed to secure designs for posters, certificates, postage stamps, seals and medals. This will also include a suggestion design for a special postage stamp that the government, it is believed, will issue for the occasion. This is the first big International Stamp Exhibition since the war.

During the early part of this year, the world famous Roosevelt collection of 150 Albums, the personal property of the late President of The United States were auctioned off by Messrs. Harmers Inc. volumes contained many outstanding pieces, and also many rare Air Mail Stamps which are found only in a few of the most advance col-Many 'exclusive items lections. were presented by foreign nations. Collections from Argentine, Brazil, The Philippine Islands, The Dominican Republic, Venezuela China were presented by these Governments as a token of their appreciation of his services to humanity. The Russians gave him a small coleven the whilst lection. school children of the Netherlands also remembered the President's hobby. The Hong Kong issue especially attracted him, his interest is stated to date back to his finding some of his grandfather's Delano's correspondence in the family attic. In this "find" were some of the original covers bearing stamps of the first two issues. He personally supervised every issue of stamps under his Administration to the degree of selecting and passing the designs, and even sometimes to the

extent of submitting his own rough pencil sketches. Astonishment has been expressed in American circles that the Collection did not rest in a Museum, but the late President held the view that his collection should be sold, so as to give fellow collectors an opportunity of getting pieces that had given him so much pleasure in his life time. The sale realised the sum of \$134,550 or £33,637. Some amazing prices were paid. A block of six mounted on a sheet, of the 1934 "Mothers of America" 3 cents, autographed by The President and his Mother, fell for \$400. Three lots of proofs showing stamps in various stages of production realised \$3,350. Air Mail envelope from General MacArthur to the President, inscribed "First Letter from Freed Philippines, Censored Douglas Mac-Arthur, General U.S.A." brought \$300; The dieproofs of the 1918 Air Stamps and 1930 Zeppelin Stamps together realised \$5,000.

On May 1st., 1946, Messrs. Robson Lowe Ltd., auctioned off the late A. J. Watkin collection of Cayman Island Stamps, Essays, Proofs, Specimens and Jamaican Stamps postally used in Cayman Island. Jamaican stamps used in Cayman Island are notably rare, but there were one hundred and thirty nine examples in his collection. A very rare item, was the Jamaican 1899 green overprinted "Cayman Island" one mint, and one used, (in Richmond Jamaica) The mint copy sold for £55. The 1920 "WAR TAX." 11d on 2d grey with RED Overprint, is the only copy that is known to exist. In March 1920, a consignment of 2d stamps were sent to Jamaica with the request that they should be overprinted "WAR TAX" in RED, which colour was recommended by the Government Printing Office. The printing was duly performed on the 7th April 1920, and the stamps were packed but never despatched as it was found that the issue was not necessary since the 11d War rate of Postage was no longer statutory, although still in force in Grand Cayman. This stamp was sold for £33. Two strips of three, used on cover, of the ½d on 5/- 1907 issue was sold for £75.

The British Philatelic Association have annonced that the ban on the production of stamp albums, has now been lifted. This news will be received with gratification by all collectors.

JAMAICAN

This year has seen a "rush" of New Post Offices, to date, no less than twenty one have been opened (To date of going to press).

Constitution booklets were on sale at the G. P. O. between April to early June, in the penny half penny value only.

We regret to record the death of Mr. Eugene Finzi, who died in his 97th year, at his residence, 21 Hope Road, St. Andrew. A member of our society since 1920; was at one time, the strongest collector in Jamaica, specializing in the British West Indies. To his Wife and Son, the society extends their deepest sympathy.

During the year, many fine displays of stamps were given at our meetings. Following were shown:— July: Paper read August: Display of New Zealand stamps by the Secretary. September: Our President's display of George v stamps.

October: The Secretary display of Newfoundland, Cyprus and Trinidad stamps.

November: Display of Mr. H. M. Brandon's Turks Island, Dominica and British Guiana stamps.

December: Mr. Dan Samuels displayed his Jamaican collection.

1946.

January: Our President gave a display of George v and vi stamps. February: Mr. H. M. Brandon gave his display of Jamaican.

March: The Secretary displayed a

March: The Secretary displayed a George vi collection of The Empire.

April: Paper read.

May: Mr. A .Perkins displayed his Jamaican stamps.

June: General Election, and paper read.

This year the programme has been

arranged in advance, and we trust we will see a lot of members and friends.

In January, the society plans to hold an auction sale; stamps are to be sent to the secretary, not later than November 1st.

The year's programme planned is as follows:—

August: No Meeting.
September: Our President will display his George v and vi stamps.
October: Our Vice-President will display his collection of Cayman Islands, Trinidad and British Gui

November: The Secretary's display of "The Victory Issues" also Newfoundland and Trinidad.

December: Mr. Dan Samuels display.

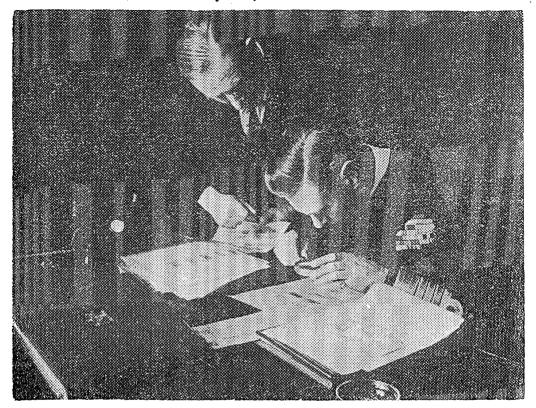
1947.

January: Auction Sale 8.30 p.m. February: Mrs. H. M. Brandon's collection of "Air Mails". March: Display and article, on the "airletters" of the B.W.I. by the Secretary. April: Mr. A. Perkins' display of Barbados and Cayman Islands. May: Display of American blocks by our Exchange Supt. Mr. Hugh Coxe. June: General Election and paper.

The society regrets to report the death of one of our oldest and most esteemed members, George Goubault Esq., was passed away on June 22nd. As a young man Mr. Goubault was employed to Messrs. C. E. Johnson & Co., Annotto Bay, and in his latter years was the proprietor of his own business in Kingston. Always a very ardent Philatelist his opinion was not only respected and sought after in Jamaica, but by dealers and collectors in the United Kingdom and the United States.

To his sorrowing wife and children, the society tenders its deepest sympathy.

His Majesty's Collection



HISTORY OF THE ROYAL COLLECTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Britain's King George V was the first sovereign to take a lively interest in postage stamps. He began as a general collector, but later concentrated on the stamps of the British Empire. His collection, which is known as the Red Collection, because the albums are bound in three-quarters red morocco, is very complete, and there are practically no standard major varieties of stamps of the British Empire which are not represented. His Majesty King George VI decided to continue the scope of the collection to cover his own reign, but the two collections are kept separate. The present King's collection is bound in volumes of full blue morocco with the Royal Arms engraved on each volume, and is known as the Blue Collection. Like his father, King George VI takes a very keen interest in his collection.

This picture shows King George VI examining a page of stamps presented to him by one of his Dominions. The King takes a special interest in the stamps of his reign, and each Dominion regularly sends him blocks of four of each new issue. Beside the King stands Sir John Wilson, who has been Curator of the King's Stamps since 1938.

Issued by the British Council, Overseas Press Department.

History of the Royal Collection of Postage

Stamps in Great Britain

By JOAN PENNEY

The first postage stamp appeared in Great Britain on the 6th May, 1840. Britain's King George V (1910-1936) was the first sovereign to take an interest in postage stamps, and King George VI is an equally keen collector. The two collections, known as the Red and the Blue Collections because of the colour of the respective morocco bindings of the albums, are discussed in this article.

Britain's King George V was the first sovereign to take a lively interest in postage stamps, and it is said that it was his uncle, the Duke of Edinburgh, who started him off in the hobby of stamp collecting at an early age.

It was in 1890 when, at the age of twenty-four, he left Britain in command of H. M. S. Thrush, that the public first realised that he was a serious collector. Throughout his naval career, and afterwards on every tour that he made, he spent some of his time in collecting the stamps of the countries he visited.

At first he began, as all collectors begin, as a general collector, interested in the postage stamps of the whole world. But later he decided to concentrate on the stamps of the British Empire, and he disposed of the material which he held in foreign countries. After the accession of his father, King Edward VII, in 1901, he received as courtesy examples of all the stamps which were produced for Great Britain and the Crown Colonies, at first in pairs and later in blocks of four; a privilege which has continued to the present day. and of course applies equally to King George VI. All the material ante-dating King Edward VII's accession to the throne had, of course, to be purchased, except for certain presentations which were made to him on various occasions by the administrations of some of the British Colonies and Dominions, and possibly particularly by the Empire of India.

From his early days as a collector, King George V had the assistance Mr. Tilleard, a well-known Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, London. On Mr. Tilleard's death in 1914, the collection was looked after by Sir Edward Bacon until his death twenty-four years The stamps collected by King George V are kept in a room Buckingham Palace, and uniformly mounted in volumes bound in three-quarters red morocco, which is the origin of the name There are "The Red Collection". nearly 350 volumes in this collection, with the Royal Arms engraved on each volume as well as on the album cases.

As far as possible, the collection specialised one in unused stamps; used stamps being in general only included when the unused stamps are unprocurable. case of many early stamps, where the plates were engraved by hand, the units of the plate differ to the extent that no engraver can ever do exactly the same thing twice. In these cases the original sheets are made up with each example as was plate originally graved: a practice known to all experienced philatelists as "plating". In nearly every case where stamps can be plated, this work has been carried out, and this includes both type-set stamps and settings of surcharges. The King, being very interested in tracing the full

history of each variety, also collected — when they were available — the original drawings or hand-painted miniatures which were given to the engraver to assist him in completing his dies. The collection is far the richest of any in the world in these proofs and essays and original drawings.

The collection as a whole is very complete and there are practically no standard major varieties of the British Empire which are not represented. Possibly the only one which could be readily called to mind, is the unique example of the 1 cent British Guiana of 1856, which is known to be in the United States of America.

It would take far too long to attempt to cover all the items of monetary or historical value in a collection such as the Red Collection, and in many cases the interest may not be so much in a single stamp as in the fact that it is represented in a large block, or a part of a sheet. Of the great rarities, the collection contains both the Post Office Mauritius stamps: the 1d. on an original envelope which was no doubt preserved because it contained an invitation to the Governor's Ball, and the 2d. which is the finest example in the world of this great rarety — in fact, it is only perfect example. stamp, which possibly King George V treasured more than any other in his collection, he acquired in 1904 at a public auction in London. Other famous rarieties in single stamps are three of the Perot provisionals of Bermuda, one of the three known pairs of the 2 cents rose circular Guiana on a letter, and both papers of the 4 cents of 1856; the rarer coloured blue paper also being on a letter.

King George V spent two or three afternoons a week at work on his collection, and frequently referred to the great benefit he had received from it in taking his mind off the cares of his many duties. This was particularly the case during the 1914-1918 war, and at that time he was specially interested in the many war stamps which were produced, the rarer varieties very often resulting from the occupation of enemy territory by British Expeditionary Forces.

His Majesty King George VI decided to continue the scope of the collection to cover his own reign, but the two collections are kept separate. The present King's collection is bound in volumes of full blue morocco, and is known as "The Blue Collection", and as such is distinct from his father King George V's Red Collection.

Like his father, King George VI takes a keen interest in his collection, but the mounting of the Blue Collection has been very much handicapped by the 1939-45 war. The scarcity of paper of the quality required (Whatman's hand-made paper) has made it impossible to mount so far the whole of the issue of the present reign. Some twenty volumes are mounted and there is material ready more for twenty more, but the King does not wish to have albums made for himself of a kind which are not available to his subjects at the present time.

The difficulty of printing stamps wartime conditions in Britain has also made stamp collecting of the modern period very complicated, as it has sometimes been found impossible to keep a complete uniformity of production; however able the printers may be, the differences in paper, gum, inks etc., which be temporarily available, might made have inevitably successive printing extent. vary to some These successive printings been kept as a record, but it has not yet been decided whether they will be mounted into volumes, because large numbers of stamps with very slight differences are liable to be tedious.

When Sir Edward Bacon died in 1938, he was succeeded as Curator of the King's stamps by Sir John Wilson, who has been responsible for the Blue Collection, both in the

gathering of the material and in the mounting of it so far as it has gone. Sir John Wilson was President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, from 1934-1940, the full term allowed by the articles, and he is chairman of the expert committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, and for twenty years has been doing much of the expertising of stamps which is essential to the market in such a complicated form of collecting.

Both King George V and King George VI have been successive patrons of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, and King George V was President for many years before his succession to the throne. have both contributed to exhibitions of their stamps at the Society's rooms on many occasions, but the frequency of international exhibitions made it very difficult to accede to the many demands to show elsewhere. As a general rule, it has not been found possible to show portions of the collections in international exhibitions; obviously, it would be invidious to accept any invitations if not all.

King George VI exhibited a por-

tion of his collection at the London Museum at Lancaster House at au exhibition which opened on 6th May, 1940, to celebrate the centenary of the first postage stamp which. of course, appeared in Great Britain. This exhibition was organised by Sir John Wilson in aid of the Red Cross funds, as an alternative to international exhibition the big which would have been held if it had not been for the war. George VI's participation in this exhibition was proof of his keen interest in stamp collecting at time when he was naturally most preoccupied with other matters, particularly as it involved transporting the material to Lancaster House in London from a place of safety where it had been placed at the outbreak of war in 1939. It is obvious that stamps are the most vulnerable of collectanea where heat or water are concerned, and it is only recently that the Red Collection has returned to Buckingham Palace from a temporary home out of reach of possible attack from the King George's interest in his air. own Blue Collection necessitated keeping it at the Palace, where fortunately it sustained no damage.

Railway Cancellations of Jamaica

By T. W. FROST

From Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly.

(i) Brief Historical Outline.

NCORPORATED in 1843, the promoters of the Jamaica Railway Company were Mr. William Smith of Manchester. and Mr. David Smith of Jamaica. A single line to the Angles beyond Spanish Town was opened on November 21st., 1845, by the Governor, the Earl of Elgin. Further progress by the Jamaica Railway Company was not made until 1869, when the line was extended to Old Harbour from Spanish Town. Extracts from the report on the proceedings are worth recording.

"An enormous crowd of spectators was collected all around the station, and several very extensive booths were filled with well dressed females." "The excellent band of the 1st West India Regt. taking its stand in the last third class carriage playing lively airs."

At the "superb dejuner" after the ceremony was over, "Several well timed speeches were made, and the company did not separate until a

late hour."

In 1879 the Government purchased the complete undertaking of the Jamaica Railway Company, for the sum of £93,932. The system was improved, especially the stations and permanent way, and the undertaking soon began to show a profit.

In 1885 new extensions were opened to Ewarton and Porus, and loans to the extent of £635,000 were raised to defray the cost. Further surveys were made to extend to Port Antonio and Montego Bay, when Mr. Frederick Wesson and other American capitalists submitted a proposal for the purchase of the Railway from the Government for £800,000, of which £100,000

was to be paid in cash and the balance in second mortgage bonds of 4 per cent. The purchasers further undertook to extend the line at the rate of 12½ miles in eighteen months, and at the rate of 12½ miles per annum thereafter until through communicaestablished between tion was Kingston and Montego Bay and Kingston and Annotto Bay. Various other clauses were inserted, including the grant by the Government of one square mile of Government land for each mile of new line constructed. Railway was finally transferred to the Company on January 1st., 1890.

Extensions went ahead and included the purchase of a section of 12½ miles from Porus, which has been constructed by The West Indian Development Co., but in 1894 default on the payment of interest on the mortgage bonds exceeding one year, the trustees assumed possession of the line, since when it has been administered as a Government Department.

Few railways have had such a chequered career. In this case the venture has only once paid a dividend since its inception. In the year 1943 it showed a loss of £330,000 despite the fact that nearly all road competition had ceased through lack of petrol, and its only other competitor was one coastwise steamer.

Under the Lend Lease Act, the United States Government established a large Airfield, and also a Naval Base, and to both branch lines were constructed.

(ii) The Carriage of Mails by Railway.

1864. Mails arrived at Spanish Town by Iron Road, there being two trains a day from Kingston when the line was not flooded by the River Cobre. In July 1869 the line was extended to Old Harbour, but the trains seldom ran to time, and had to be drawn by THE EMANCIPATION in the front and THE NEW ERA behind or in the rear.

Explosions, breakdowns, accidents, and cows led the Post Office to terminate the Mail contract in 1873, and they spent £200 to better purpose, and the mails went by road.

1879. The Governor, Sir Anthony Musgrave, wrote:—
"There is no public conveyance of any kind whatever about the island except the distance from Spanish Town to Old Harbour of the Rly. and a small mail coach which, induced by a guarantee from the Government, has run with success for a few months from the Railway terminus at Old Harbour to Mandeville."

1885. When the railway was opened to Porus on February 26th of this year, and later to other places, daily deliveries became universal.

1891. Mailing Boxes introduced on Passenger trains.

1901. Saw the introduction of facilities for posting mails at the forty-three stations

The office of travelling Postal Supervisor was established in 1871, abolished in 1879, revived 1891.

(iii) The Railway Cancellations.

The Postmarks of these mails are divided into two types which I have classed as S.1 and S.2. The first bears the words: JAMAICA RAILWAY at the top, and the name of the station, such as KING-STON, in the lower half of the circle, the date being in the middle in three lines. Diameter of circle 31 mm.

Type S.2 is a later type similar to

S.1, but with the inscription JA-MAICA GOVT. RAILWAY. These date stamps are usually in blue ink, or greenish blue, but early ones can be found in red and are very scarce. I possess one example in black which I think is unique, anyhow it has not been recorded.

The facilities for posting letters the several railway stations ceased after 31st December, 1924, but restarted on March 28th, 1927, since when all such letters have been postmarked with the T.P.O. cancellations and the station names abolished. Forty-four station names are known, but there are only forty-Chapelton was three station, as originally called DANKS. CHAPEL-TON postmark is very scarce, as are some of the smaller stations such as Windsor Castle Sidings.

STATION NAMES.

Kingston Albany Anchovy Annotto Bay Appleton Balaclava Bernard Lodge Bog Walk Bushy Park Buff Bay Cambridge Catadupa Danks Chapelton Clarendon Park Ewarton Four Paths Grange Lane Green Vale Gregory Park Hartlands Highgate

Hope Bay Inverness Ipswich Kendal Linstead Maggotty Bay May Pen Montego Bay Montpelier New Works Old Harbour Orange Bay Port Antonio Porus Richmond Riverside St. Margaret's Bay Spanish Town Suttons Troja Williamsfield Windsor Castle Sidings.

Several of these can be found with both types of dated stamps.

The blue or coloured postmarks are the dating stamps of the various stations. These were used when the Government permitted the posting of letters at the railway stations. The letters could be posted up to 10 mins, before the scheduled time of departure of the train.

The Station Master cleared the boxes, obliterated the stamps and entered the number of letters posted in his baggage book. He then handed the letters to the Postal

Clerk in charge of the Travelling Post Office. The T.P.O. postmark was then stamped on the letter, which was handed over at the terminal station of which there were three to begin with, viz. Kingston, Montego Bay, and Port Antonio; later two more were added, Ipswich and Richmond. On receipt at the terminal station theywere stamped with a receiving mark.

All regular trains to and from these places had Post Offices on board, and sold stamps, and also telegrams could be accepted en route, these being handed in to the nearest railway station, and telegraphed over the Company's wires. The Travelling P.O. did not sell stamps till the train was on its way.

From 1st September, 1913, all letters bore T.P.O. date stamps consisting of a single-lined circle 26 mm. in diameter, "T.P.O." at top and "Jamaica" at bottom, the date being in the middle in two lines. It is always found in black ink. This system was stopped on 31st December, 1924, but restarted 28th March, 1927.

(iv) The T.P.O. Cancellations.

There are three types of T.P.O. marks which I have classified; these are Types T.P. 1, T.P. 2, and T.P. 3. These are quite simple to distinguish:

T.P.O. 1 is a single-lined circle, 26 mm. in diameter with T.P.O. at the top and JAMAICA at the bottom, the date being in the middle in two lines, and is always found in black ink. In 1927 with the reintroduction of the Travelling Post Offices a new cancellation is found, this time a double-lined circle, similar to the ordinary Town date stamp found on modern stamps. There is one point with regard to T.P.I. There is nearly always a break in the line circle, and one or two

have an almost pear-shaped point. This break in the circle may be due to the lateral movement of the train, which I understand is considerable, but there was obviously more than one date stamp in use from 1901 or even earlier, and it would be possible from a close study of covers to determine the route by these small differences, but unfortunately early T.P.O.'s on cover are very scarce.

T.P.O. 2. Here is something which has not as yet been recorded. It consists of a rectangular purple cancellation, 38 mm. x 17 mm. with no date, and just the letters T.P.O. inside. There is no real evidence of the exact date for this, but I rather assume that it is really the first type of T.P.O. cancellation in use. The Jamaica handbook does not even list it. It may of course have been a temporary obliterator, but it would mean the acquisition of a number of covers to prove either statement.

We have at the moment of writing yet a fourth type of travelling postmark, T.P. 4, which came into use about 1939. The double-lined circles as in Type 3 are used, but below the letter P. of T.P.O. there is a numeral, either 1, 2 or 3. These numerals denote four trains:

Kingston to Montego Bay 1. Montego Bay to Kingston 2.

Port Antonio to Kingston 3. Kingston to Port Antonio 3.

The cancellation with the numeral 3 is used on the service worked by the single train running between Port Antonio and Kingston and back on the same day. So far all the examples seen of this postmark bear the month and the day, but the year is left out. Due to the War it has not been possible to obtain much definite information as to the working of the modern T.P.O.'s, and the date given, 1939. may be subject to revision.

"General Collecting"

Βу

COLONEL H. G. REID, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.

President St. Lucia Philatelic Society

The pleasure and popularity of stamp collecting is in a large measure due to the fact that every collector is a law unto himself ... collecting just how when and where he pleases. Sooner or later he realises the difficulty of attempting to acquire the stamps of the whole world and decides to limit his activities to the stamps of a single geographical group, country or issue.

Like many collectors I started with a general collection and ended up with a specialised collection of one country which eventually reached the auction rooms. I had lost interest in it as it contained nearly everything I could afford. It could not hold the interest of others longer than it took to turn over half a dozen leaves and then there were the "vacant lots" always staring one in the face.

My problem then was to find a method of collecting which would combine many of the advantages of the general and specialised collection and at the same time avoid the "stunt" type of collection. In other words it should fill the following conditions:—

(a) It should include the stamps of all countries.

(b) It should be within the reach of every purse.

(c) It should always be complete ... that is there should be no blank spaces.

(d) It should be both interesting and instructive to non-collectors as well as collectors.

To meet these requirements it was necessary to depart from the sterotyped system of collecting acquisitively, by countries and to collect inquisitively. To be brief my collection may be described as "An illustrated dictionary of Philatelic Terms."

One (or more if necessary) page is devoted to the illustration of each Philatelic term. A standard page consists of 16 stamps of one design (where possible) arranged in four horizontal rows; the first of 4 stamps the second of five, the third of four and the fourth of three stamps.

arrangement shows This stamps off to the best advantage and with this as a guide it is quite a simple matter to arrange stamps of different shapes and sizes to conform with this general idea. fewer stamps than sixteen are available then the first row will contain three stamps only and the second four. If more than sixteen are available then the first row will contain five stamps and the second six. In between differences may be made up by adding "duplicates" or leaving out high values. Where one or two stamps only are available these may be shown in blocks.

Each page is briefly written up, e.g.

Printing: Recess-printed by Bradbury Wilkinson & Co.

Bermuda 1938

(b) Paper; Chalk-surfaced; Dominica 1923

The collection is sub-divided as follows;

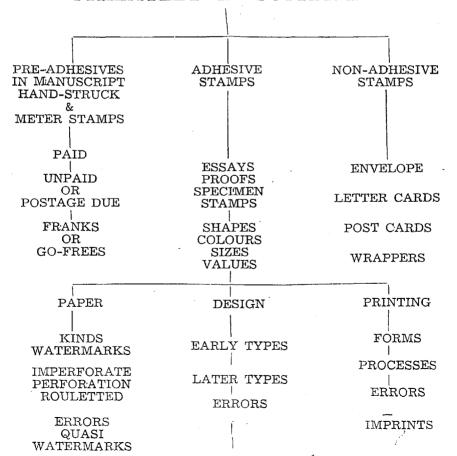
Volume Subject

- I Pre-adhesives; MS, hand and machine struck stamps Paid & Unpaid or postage due and and Franks or "Go-Frees".
- II Adhesives: Essays; Proofs; Specimen stamps; Shapes Colours; Sizes; Values; etc.

- III Non-adhesives; Envelopes; letter cards; postcards; wrappers.
 - IV Paper; Kinds; Watermarks; Errors.
 - V Paper: Methods of separating: Quasi-watermarks.
 - VI Design: Early types; Portraits; Symbolical; Arms; Numerals.
- VII Design: Later types; Pictorials etc; Errors.
- VIII Printing: Processes: Errors
 - IX Printing: Forms in which

- issued; Marginal inscriptions.
- X Provisional isuues: Emergencies; Commemoratives: Surcharges; Bisects.
- XI Semi-postal & other classes of stamps providing, speed security, supplementary service, convenience, limited use, and funds for Charity War etc.
- XII Makings: Censorship; Franks; Date & office stamps Post office instructions; sender's instructions slogans etc.

PHILATELY ILLUSTRATED



PHILATELY ILLUSTRATED—(Continued)

•		•							
PROVISIONAL ISSUES	DEFINITIVE ISSUES	SEMI-POSTAL AND OTHER CLASSES							
EMERGENCY COMMEMORATIVE		PROVIDING SPEED SECURITY							
SURCHARGES BISECTS		SUPPLEMENTARY SERVICE CONVENIENCE LIMITED USE							
		FUNDS FOR CHARITY							
MARKINGS TAXES									
OTHER GOVERN- MENT DEPART- MENTS	POST OFFICE	PRIVATE							
CENSORSHIPS FRANKING SIGNA-	OFFICE, TIME AND DATE STAMPS	SENDER'S NAME & ADDRESS							
TURES	INSTRUCTION AS TO HANDLING	FORWARDING AGENTS							
	NOTIFICATION TO SENDER OR ADDRESSEE	INSTRUCTIONS TO POST OFFICE							
	ADVERTISING SLOGANS	ADVERTISING							
	CANCELLATIONS								

THE LADY McLEOD STAMPS OF TRINIDAD

From "The Trinidad Philatelic Review"

The history of a stamp cannot be written on mere hearsay; it is necessary in the first place to read all that has been previously published on it, then delve into archives in search of further information and finally to have at hand a good specimen for close examination and study. The material ready, it is sifted in the light of reason so as to arrive at something approaching to the truth.

HISTORY.

Between the years 1847 and 1849 there existed no government postal service between Port-of-Spain and San Fernando de Naparima, the two principal towns of Trinidad, and the only means of communication was either by sailing vessels or by coastal steamer of 60 tons, the "Lady McLeod." which began her career in 1845, and of which David Bryce, Esq., was proprietor. Consequently merchants at either end entrusted him with their correspondence for safe delivery, he receiving a cash payment of 5 cents per letter for the service. Fractional currency being, however, very scarce at that time, he devised and issued stamps for franking his ship letters.

The following notice published both in English and in French in "The Port-of-Spain Gazette" from the 16th to the 23rd April, 1847, announced that as from the 20th of that month he had at 5 cents each or wholesale at \$4.00 per hun-

dred:

"The Subscriber experiencing inconvenience in collecting the money for letters of non-subscribers, has procured labels, which may be had of him or the Agents for the steamer, at five cents each, or Four Dollars per hundred. No other letters but those of subscribers who have paid in advance or such as have these labels attached, will be carried from and after the 24th inst. David Bryce,

Proprietor."

It will be observed that the name of the vessel is not mentioned, but two months later a further announcement in the same Gazette established the historic name:

"S.S. LADY McLEOD."

"In consequence of necessary repairs the Steamer will lay up on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday next 23, 24 and 25th inst. On Saturday morning she will sail as usual at seven o'clock.

DAVID BRYCE,

Prop."

18th June, 1847.

Mr. Bryce never imagined on inserting these announcements, the former intended solely as a means of facilitating his work as a letter carrier, how deeply he was sinking milestones in philately, for althothis was a private local stamp, it lays claims to many distinctions, viz:

stamp the issuance of which had the acquiescence of the government, sole monopolizers of the postal revenue. This semi-official status places it alongside of the Carrier stamps of the United States;

2nd It is the first stamp to be issued in any British Colony;

3rd and this is very important, it is definitely the first stamp in the world to be used for the compulsory prepayment of postage;

4th As can be evidenced in every catalogue but Scott's, it is the only private local stamp in the history of philately attaining he dignity of figuring as the No. 1 stmap of a country, and finally;

5th the only private local stamp ranking as a classic.

DESCRIPTION.

as have these labels attached, will be carried from and after right lithographic rectangle, 19 x 23 the 24th inst. David Bryce, mm, recess-printed in dark blue on

thickish cream unwatermarked wove paper, with no indication of value. It carries upon a lined ground the vignette in hite of a steam-sailing vessel, beneath which, on a background of fine perpendicular lines rae interlaced in bold fancy script capitals "L. McL." A triple row of geometrical line-engraved enclosed betwen two single lines for mthe frame and give a neat appearance to what is already a very attractive stamp. In a used condition it is nearly always cancelled with a St. Andrew's Cross; and I say nearly always as a specimen cancelled with wavy lines and another with a smudge have been seen. German writers describe it as an engraved stamp.

To this day no one has been able to say who engraved the die, made the lithographic transfers or printed it. In view of the reduced price per hundred however, it is reasonable to suppose that the panes contained that number. Maybe some good day an enterprising investigator will unravel this mystery; but this information must come from the other side of the ocean, for as far as Trinidad is concerned, a succession of fires, both in this town and San Fernando, have destroyed archives which surely would have yielded much.

In conclusion, and though of no philatelic interest, I will mention that the only existing relic of the famous "Lady McLeod" is the ship's bell, to be seen at the Carnegie Library, San Fernando.

PAUL ANDUZE.

P.S.—This Monograph was prepared for and presented to the late Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, keen philatelist and Fellow-member of The American Philatelic Society on the occasion of his historic visit to Trinidad on December 11th., 1936.

P.A

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The Constitution Issue

By E. F. AGUILAR

The long awaited Constitution Issue appeared on August 20th., 1945, and that day the general public made sure that they got at least a first day cover to some friend, relation or collector. The days sales were just over £10,000: an Issue, they are not much credit to Jamaica, the designs in some of the values are very poor, while the colour selection in all cases is unattractive and dull. With the same designs, and the use of bi-colouring they would have been a great deal more attractive. On the whole, the stamps have been quite popular with philatelists throughout the world, with many of the stamp magazines carrying articles on the Taken from subject. Australian Stamp Monthly of December 1945, they sum up the issue as follows:-

"The eagerly awaited Jamaican Constitution issue has proved distinctly disappointing — the stamps lack artistry and have a "stuffy" appearance. Three of the designs, merely reproduction prominent buildings on Jamaica, didn't require much effort to produce. There is nothing inspiring in these nor in the drab colourings employed. designer's imagination was used a bit more in the 2/- value, a modernized figure holding a torch and hoe, symbolizing agriculture and the arts, but it can hardly be called a masterpiece. 5/- with the Jamaican flag portrait of King George VI, and the Constitution Deeds has an "over furnished" look. The design used for the 2d green, oval portrait of Charles II, and our present monarch, with sceptres and shield surrounds, is about the least crude of the series."

The issue consists of seven denominations, namely the 1½d, 2d, 3d, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d, 2/-, 5/- and 10/- all printlow & Sons, with a Watermark of crown and script CA upright.

The 1¹/₂d Brown, depicts Falmouth Court House" designed by the board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica. The issue appeared on sale with two plate Nos. namely Plate No. 1 in a line perforation of 12.4 x 12.4 and Plate No. 2 line perforation of 12.4×12.5 both having, all marginal edges perforated. The Comb. perforation first appeared, early in February 1946, with two types in Plate No. 4. The first setting being, sides and top marginal edges, not perforated, bottom marginal edge perforated, perforation being 12.6 x 13.2. The second setting has all marginal edges not perforated, perforation being 12.6 x 13.2. Early in March, I noted a number of Sheets with Plate No. 1 Comb. perforation; later, on seeing Mr. Morales at the G.P.O. I saw part of his stock, among which I found two types in this plate No. The first type to appear, has both sides, and top marginal edge not perforated, bottom marginal edge perforated, perforation being $12.6\ \times\ 13.1$. The second type, which is not often seen, has all sides and bottom marginal edges, not perforated, top marginal edge perforated, perforation being 12.6×13.2 . In May the booklets appeared, each booklet having 16 12d stamps put up in four fours, in a Comb. perforation of 12.6 x 13.2. The Penny Half Penny stamps released, have been to The Crown Agents 600,000 while Jamaica received the following shipments on July 17th. 1945 =2,460,000. July 26th 1945=3,870,000 and November 30th. 1945=5,787,360making a total of 12,717,360.

The 2d Green, depicts Charles II and George VI, and was designed by Mr. Hugh Paget of The British Council. This value appeared on ing being done by Messrs. Water- I sale in Jamaica, in a line perforation of 12.4 x 12.5, Plate No. 1, with all marginal edges perforated. At the same time The Crown Agents in Lendon were issuing a Comb. Perforation of 12.6 x 13.1 Plate No. 1 with side marginal borders not perforated, top and bottom marginal edges perforated. The first week of November, our stock in Jamaica of the Line perforation was replaced by a Comb. perforation, type similar to the Crown Agents issue:= Early in 1946 a second betting appeared on sale, in a Comb. perforation of 12.5×13.2 Plate No. 1 having sides and bottom marginal edges not perforated, top marginal edge perforated. The release of these stamps were as follows: — Jamaica July 17th 1945 960,000 July 26th 1945 = 1,530,000 and on November 30th 1945=3,764,400 the Crown Agents received 500,000, making a grand total of 6,754,400 Two Pence stamps printed.

The 3d and 10/- values, both having the same design "The Institute of Jamaica" was designed by The Board of governors of the Institute of Jamaica. The 3d Blue, appeared on sale in a Line perforation of 12.6 x 12.4, Plate No. 1 having all marginal edges perforated, and was on sale until stocks ran out in November of 1945, and it was not until early January 1946, that the G. P. O. were again selling this value, which now appeared in a Comb. perforation of 13.1 x 12.8 Plate No. 1 sides bottom marginal edges not perforated, top marginal edge perforated. Early in May, a second setting in a Comb. perforation appeared, with a perforation of 12.8 x 13.1, sides marginal edges not perforated, while top and bottom marginal edges are perforated. There have been several reports from England and America that this stamp is in perforation of 13 \times 13 up to the present time of writing, I have seen no copies of this. The release were as follows Jamaica July 15th 1945=840,000 November 30th. 1945 = 3,510,000 and on December 5th. 1945=1,795,800

with the Crown Agents receiving 500,000 making a grand total of 6,645,800 Three Pence stamps.

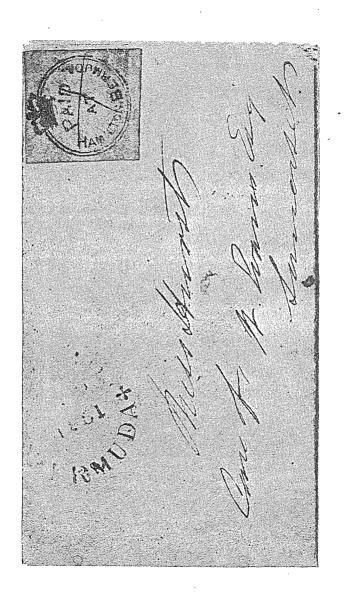
The 10/- Green has only appeared in a line perforation of 12.5 x 12.3 Plate No. 1 with all marginal borders perforated. Stocks of this value have been received from The Crown Agents to replenish Jamaican stock. Printings were to The Crown Agents 75,000 while Jamaica received 30,000 making a total of 105,000 Ten Shillings stamps printed.

The 4½d value, Black depicts "The House of Assembly" and was designed by the board of Governors of the Institute of Jamaica. issue appeared in a line perforation of 12.6×12.4 with all marginal edges perforated, paper being of a creamy colour, on all the other values the paper has been white. Early in February 1946 the Comb. perforation in two types appeared sale, the first setting being, Plate No. 1 perforation of 12.9 x 13.2 side marginal edges perforated, top and bottom marginal edges not perforated. The second setting was Plate No. 2 perforation of 12.9 x 13.2 with sides and bottom marginal edges not perforated, top edge perforated. Release have been, to The Crown Agents 500,000 while Jamaica received the following shipments:— July 17th 1945=870,000 November 30th 1945=3,720,000 and December 5th 1945 = 1,699,800making a grand total of 6,789,800 Four Pence Half Penny stamps printed.

The 2/- Brown depicts a modernistic figure holding a torch and a hoe, and was designed by Miss Rhoda Jackson. This stamp has only been on sale in the line perforation of 12.5 x 12.5 Plate No. 1 and all marginal borders perforated. Jamaica and The Crown Agents each received 100,000 making a total of 200,000 Two Shilling stamps.

The 5/_ Blue depicts The Jamaica Flag, The Constitution Deed, and the King, with the sun rising in the background. The design was

created by Mr. G. C. Gunter who entered same for "The Jamaica Philatelic Society". The printing has only been in a line perforation of 80,000 making a total of 180,000 created by Mr. G. C. Gunter who en-12.5 x 12.6 Plate No. 1 with all Five Shilling stamps printed.



Collecting Bermuda

By ARTHUR D. PIERCE

A collector once remarked that he thought he'd like to specialize in Bermuda — because, said he, "it hasn't many stamps. You ought to be able to complete it easily, and then you'd have everything!" Well, the writer now has nine volumes of Bermuda, and he still is a long, long way from having "everything", if you include everything of philatelic interest in Bermuda.

collecting Bermuda should appeal to the collector of modest means as well as to those few who can afford the Perot provisional postmaster's stamps which lead the list in the Scott and Gibbons cata-Most of Bermuda's stamps can be purchased for less than a dollar, only a few run over ten dollars, and — again excepting the provisional stamps - only one normal variety zooms over the hundred dollar mark, and that can be skipped with fairly clear conscience because the catalogue lists it as an That, in the writer's opinion, is nonsense, but catalogue makers are noted for neither logic nor careful research — excepting only Robson Lowe's "Regent" - and so one must take listings as one finds them.

As one finds them, the stamps of Bermuda offer a field which combines hsitory, romance, colour and many kinds of philatelic interest. For those who go in for "flyspeck philately," there are issues with reentries, retouches and minutae galore, and some can even be plated if one is willing to play hob with one's vision. The writer is not. Again, there are perforation varieties for those who like them; surcharges which have a fascinating air of mystery about them; pictorials of wide variety including one which led to widespread argument. among Bermudians

But let's start at the beginning. First stamps first. And the first

stamps of Bermuda are the handstruck stamps, and are preceded in turn by stampless covers, without Bermuda markings. The latter go back into the 1700's. The writer's oldest cover is from 1796, and conbrigantine "Pomona", cerns the seized as a prize and taken to the prize court in old St. George's. those days, of course, letters were handed to ship's captains, as there was no Government postal service. There was, however, a local private mail service started in 1784 by the owner and editor of the Bermuda Gazette, one J. Stockdale. He arranged for collection and delivery of letters in connection with his Stockdale newspaper route. handled overseas mail, but charges and other details of service are not known.

It was in 1811 that the Bermuda Government established official postservice, with three post offices. Hamilton at. St. George's, Somerset. Not until 1824, however. is there record of the use of handstruck markings, and in that year a date stamp was employed in the "fleuron type", similar to the early fleuron types of handstamps used In 1837 a second Jamaica. handstruck stamp, also similar to types used for Jamaican towns, was put into use. This has the word Bermuda in a semi-circle at the top, with two curved lines closing the circle below, and date in the center. In 1841 the Hamilton date stamp used to make the first Perot provisional stamps was introduced, and other town stamps for St. George's and Ireland Island also arrived in the 1840's.

Various handstruck "Paid" stamps were in use after 1840, including the famous "crown and circle types", which were issued to St. George's, Hamilton and Ireland Island, although I do not know that any copy of the latter has been

discovered. All these handstruck stamps of Bermuda are exceedingly rare and command good prices in the auction rooms. Many of the handstamps remained in use after the issuance of Bermuda adhesive stamps, some being used as postmarks, and the unusual "Perot" date stamp of Hamilton was used apparently for parcel postmarking well along into the 1880's.

THE POSTMASTERS STAMPS

Bermuda's second period of postal history opens in 1843. That is the period of the Postmaster's stamps, of which three types are known. Discovery of these, however, did not take place for many years, and in each instance provided quite a bit of philatelic romance.

It was in 1846 that an act was passed providing for prepayment of local postage, with the receipts from local postage going to the postmasters, to augment their sal-William B. Perot, Postmaster of Hamilton, to oblige his customers, had a slot in his office door into which they might drop letters at night, with a penny. for the postage. Often, however, Perot would arrive in the morning to find more letters than pennies with no means of determining which letters had been put in without payment of postage. So, Perot took his date stamp, removed the day and month plugs, stamped impressions on sheets of paper, wrote in "One Penny", signed his name, and sold the stamps for a shilling per dozen. After these went on sale, Perot would accept no letters in the drop which were not stamped.

In 1860, James Thies, Postmaster General, at St. George's, hit upon an improvement on Perot's stamp. He simply took his crown and circle "Paid" stamp, struck off impressions on sheets of paper, and sold them as Perot had done. This simpler method avoided removal of day and month plugs, and made signing unnecessary. Soon afterward, the same arrangement was

put into effect at the Hamilton office, where the "Paid at Hamilton" crown and circle stamp was used to make the second type Perot postmasters stamp.

For reasons unaccountable, only only the first Perot stamp is listed in the Scott and Gibbons catalogues. The St. George's stamp is listed in the Regent catalogue of Robson Lowe Ltd., and the second type Hamilton stamp will be in its next edition.

Discovery of these postmasters stamps, as stated, took place under dramatic circumstances. The first of them, the "Perot No. 1", was not discovered until nearly half a century after it was in use, and then philatelists of the late 1890's doubted that it was a stamp at all. Re-Sir Edward Denny searches of Bacon convinced them. The first of the St. George postmaster's stamps. with the crown and circle, was reported by Major E. B. Evans in Stanley Gibbons' Monthly Journal for January 1899, but it was forgotten — and its authenticity held in question — until a second copy was found in 1929. This copy, if I recall correctly, passed through the hands of a Philadelphia dealer, and proved beyond doubt the genuineness of the stamp. It was on cover, and the square pasted stamp showed portions of impressions of the adjoining stamps of the sheet from which it had come.

Yet another fifteen years was to elapse before discovery of the third Bermuda Postmasters stamp, similar to the St. George stamp, but used in Hamilton. Until then it had been a matter for wonder on the part of Bermuda specialists that no copy of Perot's first type provisionals was dated after 1858. Did he stop issuing postmasters stamps then? That did not seem logical since his superior, Thies, started issuing his in St. George's in 1860. It was in 1944 that the wife of the writer of this article, hunting a philatelic Christmas gift for her husband, discovered the second type Hamilton Postmasters

stamp. A dealer sent it to her on approval. He was not sure what it was, but felt it should interest any Bermuda specialist. It did. It is on a fresh clean cover (see illustration), from Hamilton to Somerset, with the Hamilton date stamp to mark the date, March 9, 1861. First public disclosure of this discovery took place in the February 1946 issue of "The Philatelist" published in London, by Robson Lowe This stamp, like the St. George's postmaster stamp on cover, shows a bit of the adjoining stamp of the sheet.

To date, ten copies of the first Perot postmaster stamp have been discovered, one copy of the second Perot stamp, and four copies of the St. George's stamp.

THE QUEEN'S HEADS

Bermuda's first adhesive stamps were issued in September 1865. Printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., the Royal Gazette observed that they were "universally admired for elegance of design and neatness of execution." Not as much could be said for originality. however, as these stamps follow the conventional philatelic styles of that mid-Victorian period. first issue was of three values, 1d, 6d, and 1/-. The 6d value is the prize of the lot, and indeed, the prize of all the Queen issues. This 6d, in deep purple colour, with a shade that is close to a grape purple, was supplanted in 1874 by a similar stamp in mauve. Mint copies are extremely scarce, and a mint copy well-centred is a rarity. The author has but one well-centered copy and it is the only one he has seen. Even used copies of this stamp are hard to come by.

These first issues of Bermuda were perforated 14, on Crown and CC watermarked paper. Various values were added to the set, a 2d value in blue arriving in 1866, a 3d value to prepay the rate to North America in 1872, and a Halfpenny and Fourpenny in 1880. The latter pair followed Bermuda's

joining of the Universal Postal Union. Three of these values were issued, starting in 1882, with compound perforation, 14 x 12½.

The perforation 14, however, was continued in the subsequent Queen issues which, after 1884, began appearing on paper watermarked Crown and CA, with a new value a 2½d — popping up in November 1884, for the base rate between Bermuda and the U.S.A. In the years up to the turn of the century Her Majesty was decked in various colours, as the catalogue shows. A study of the shades can be made. and provides an interesting sideline. Shades of the 1d vary from rose to pink, deep rose, carmine, aniline carmine, dull rose, and various way stations along this line of colour. The $2\frac{1}{2}$ d blue also comes in many shades, there are several of the 3d yellow, and four distinct shades of the Shilling brown.

Studies of the postmarks on the Queen issues is no small undertaking in itself, and a list of the numerical postmarks will be found at the end of this article. Finally, almost all of the Queen types are comparatively easy to obtain, with the exception of the first 6d in deep purple, and usually at modest prices. This much, alas, cannot be said for the provisional surcharges on the Queen issues, which are a study in themselves.

THE 1874-75 PROVISIONALS

It was in 1874 that Bermuda issued the first of a series of surcharged stamps which, since, have had an air of mystery about several of them, and the attention of forgers to all of them.

In 1874, the Postoffice ran short of 3d stamps, then used for the rate to North America. Surcharging of the shilling stamps, then in good supply, was authorized by the Legislative Council. Three lots of 4500 stamps each were over printed, two with "Three Pence" in fancy italic type, and one lot in what printers call roman capitals. These are illustrated in any catalogue.

Research has developed that these stamps were surcharged one at a time, with handstamps — at least three of them, since there are two types of the fancy italic surcharges, one with a "flat top P" and the other with a "curly top P". This curly top, or forelock, was an initial letter, used by printers at the beginning of a sentence. It is not an "error of type".

Mystery of these stamps also surrounds their making, as there is no record of who did the surcharging. It is thought by many to have been a man named Lee, who for a time was the King's Printer. In any event, he contributed a further mystery when he over printed, in addition to the shilling stamps, a sheet — or pane of 60 — of the then current 1d stamps.

This "3d on 1d rose" is noted in the catalogues as an essay. That theory was advanced back in the But since discovery that 1880's. these stamps were over printed one at a time, the theory holds much less water, especially since there is no record of any "essay" of the roman capital surcharge - or of any other surcharge applied to any other stamps of Bermuda. These surcharges on the 1d stamp were reported found in a drawer in the Receiver General's office, but most of them passed through the hands of Sir Reginald Grey, a Bermuda who regarded them official stamps, and sold and exchanged them as stamps, even keeping a list of the persons to whom he sold the 49 copies he at one time pos-It is this writer's opinion that these are not essays at all, but errors - created when a sheet of 1d stamps was carelessly mixed with the shilling stamps when they were sent to the printer for surcharging. That this would have been quite possible in those days, and that the printers would not have quibbled about overprinting all stamps sent them regardless of colour, is attested by a printer in Bermuda, John J. Bushell, Managing Editor of the Mid Ocean. Furthermore, it scarcely makes sense to suppose that a whole sheet of stamps would be surcharged just to see what the surcharge looked like. Indeed, the author of the essay theory only advanced it as a hunch, but tradition is strong, and once an idea gets into print, it is copied and copied by writers, over and over, until as in this case a hunch seems to become a fact.

One year later — in 1875 — Bermuda experienced another stamp shortage. This time the 1d values ran low. To meet the crisis, three values on hand — the 2d, 3d and 1/- — were surcharged "One Penny" in pica type, this overprint also being illustrated in any catalogue.

The surcharge on the 2d value is the scarcest of all, only 4800 copies having been made, whereas the over print on the shilling is commonest, more than 20,000 having been done. It is not known how many of these stamps were overprinted at one time, but the idea of plating the surcharge, to reconstruct the setting, has been tried, so far without success. The surcharge on the shilling value is known inverted.

Before passing from the 19th century stamps of Bermuda, one odd and interesting item should be noted: the 1893 postcard, bearing ¹d and 1d stamps, and surcharged across the two stamps "One Penny." Bermuda postcards printed with squared spaces at the upper right hand corner, and post office clerks placed stamps in the spaces before selling them to the public. Card of 1½d value, with ½d and 1d stamps, had been issued in 1880, and when the rate was reduced, in 1893, some 87 copies of the 1880 card were left on hand and were surcharged, as mentioned above, "One Penny" across the The number overprinted is enough to suggest that this is a rare item.

THE "FARTHING PROVISIONAL"

One of the most interesting, and commonest, of Bermuda stamps is "One Farthing" surcharged stamp which was issued in January 1901.

By act of 1900, an inland rate of a farthing per 2 ounces was levied on newspaper, which until tha time had gone through the mails free. Various essays for a farthing value were submitted, but all were rejected, and Messrs. De La Rue resorted to a makeshift. printed the shilling value — then normally brown — in grey, and overprinted that "One Farthing", with a bar obliterating the shilling value.

Much to general surprise in the postoffice, on the day of issue the entire stock of 192,000 stamps was bought up by speculators. Since the face value was low this corner on the market was not difficult, requiring an investment of but 200 pounds. As a consequence, news. papers had to be carried free until the Government smashed the corner with a new supply of stamps, in such quantity that the item today fetches threepence or so, whereas on the day of issue the speculators were asking — and getting — a shilling per copy.

This "provisional which is not a provisional" is one of the longestlived makeshifts in philatelic history. It was continued in use until September 1908 — seven years.

plus.

THE "DOCK TYPE" STAMPS

Probably the most unpopular of Bermuda stamp issues are the "dock types", which began to appear in 1902. Most British colonies issued stamps with the portrait of Edward VII but not Bermuda (nor Jamaica until after his death).

The design of the dock-typa stamps shows an old three-deck vessel half way in or half way out of a dock. Nobody knows which it is or what dock. But it was not the famous floating dock which was

towed to Bermuda from Sheerness in 1902, and installed at the Ireland This report Island naval base. gained currency when the stamps were issued, and like the essay theory, has been slow to die.

At first, these stamps were issued Crown and CA watermarked paper, later on the multiple Crown and CA paper. There is no point in listing the values, which are in any catalogue, but there are several varieties worth note. The 3d value on single CA paper appears with aniline center (noted on back of stamp), and in normal Later, when these stamps were issued in single colours, it is believed that the 1d value was printed, toward the last, from a second plate, in which the center and frame of the die were joined. die and plate proofs in the writer's collection show how the vignette and frame were made separately. The theory of a marriage between the two was advanced some months ago by Mr. Bertram W. H. Poole, of Los Angeles, and copies in the writer's collection seem to bear out his conclusion.

Because the "dock type" stamps were disliked in the colony, it was only a few years before a new issue was ordered.

THE "CARAVEL" ISSUES

On the ancient "hog money" of Bermuda, so-called because there is a hog on one side, there is also found, on the reverse, a ship in full This design inspired sail. "caravel" series of stamps which were first issued in 1910 and remained in issue, with changes in watermark, paper, plates and colours, for 28 years.

Originally these stamps were to commemorate the tercentenary of the colony's establishment, but that idea was dropped, at least as far as any inscription on the stamps were concerned.

"caravel" issues These writer's opinion are the loveliest of Bermuda stamps. Their colours are rich and varied; they have a wide

range of shades. Then there are two dies and four plates of the 1d value; two dies of the 2½d value; a marked re-entry — a doubled frame line at the upper right of the stamp — on many values; also a number of the stamps have retouches which offer the "flyspeck philatelist" a field day.

The re-entry of the doubled frame line appears on stamp No. 10 in the sheets of 120, and stamp No. 4 of the sheets of 60. Its comappearance on all values. mon (except the 1d and 21d values made from a second die, and the 1½d value of 1934, also from a new die) was used by Mr. P. L. Pemberton and other writers to show that these "caravel" issues were printed from a master plate, with the duty plate changed for the various values.

The chief differences between the four plates of the 1d value are found in the shape of the "1d" in the duty plate, except Plate IV, which is obviously from a new die. Likewise the difference between the first and second dies for the 2½d value are found in the shape of the "2½d" in the duty plate, the second die having narrower letters. (See Gibbons).

Yet another interesting variety in the "caravel" stamps is found in the issue, from about 1933, of most values a full half millimetre wider than the older stamps. These "fatter stamps" were the result of adoption, by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., of a dry printing process which did not shrink the paper as had the older wet printing process. An interesting display of the fat and thin stamps may be made, and for a matter of a few pence.

THE TERCENTENARY ISSUES

Bermudians are proud of their Legislative Assembly, which is the oldest representative institution in the British Empire, with the sole exception of the British Parliament.

To commemorate the tercentenary of the establishment of the Bermuda legislature, a special stamp

issue was among the measures proposed. Originally it was intended to issue three values: ½d, 1d and 2½d. However, the Governor, on his own, drew up a design and arranged to have a whole set of nine stamps printed, and the plates were made and specimens in hand before the Assembly knew anything about the matter.

Feeling that such high-handed procedure by an appointed official was scarcely the appropriate way to honour representative instituthe Bermuda Legislature ordered its own series of stamps again a set of nine - this design showing symbols of representative government, i.e., the gavel, sword of State, etc. Thus the Governor's set was issued in 1920, and the Legislature's set in 1921 (May). And instead of one set of three commemorative stamps, Bermuda had two sets of nine - 18 stamps in all - with profit to the Treasury in proportion.

THE HIGH VALUE STAMPS

As far back as 1910, values above the shilling were proposed for Bermuda. The writer has an essay made by Messrs. De La Rue for a two shilling stamp in 1912, but that one never was issued. Not until six years late, in 1918, did the colony begin issuance of the common place keyplate design, often called the "Nyasaland type", with the head of George V, and later that of George VI.

Among these stamps there are minor varieties, cracked crowns, broken frame lines and other such trivia. The first pound stamp, of George V, has become scarce, the first 10/- on MCA (not script) paper, even scarcer, and of the best, in money way, is the 12/6 George V value of 1932.

These stamps one must have for completion of the colony, but, like the Jubilees and Coronations, they are the least interesting of the colony's emissions because they least reflect the history, atmosphere or character of Bermuda. These high

values, particularly the 2/6 value on script paper, come in a range of shades.

THE 1936 PICTORIALS

Bermuda's first pictorials, aimed at the tourist trade, were issued in April 1936, the first stamps not to be printed by Messrs. De La Rue, but instead by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co.

The ½d and 1/6 values show a view of Hamilton harbour, overlooking the pier where the big tourist liners dock. In the distance one can see the Hamilton cathedral, and the Parliament building. The small boat in the foreground is the "Song of the Wind."

The 2d value is a stamp which stirred up much furore among Bermudians. It shows a yacht in full sail. Due to a mixup in photographs, the yacht depicted was not a Bermuda yacht at all, but an American boat, the "Lucie." Protests were loud, but they became louder still when the same stamp was issued in new colours in 1938, and in still other new colours in 1940.

The first Three penny pictorial shows a Bermuda residence, "Point House," and the view is through a lovely old circular doorway. The pyramidal-roofed old buttery, which can be seen, was converted by the owner into a guest room.

Probably the most interesting value of this set to philatelists is the Sixpenny, as it shows what was at the time, the home of a gardener, at Par-La-Ville park. But the house once belonged to William B. Perot, the famous postmaster of Hamilton, who made the two Hamilton postmasters stamps. And Par-La-Ville, now a public park, was once Perot's property.

Design of the 2½d and 1/- pictorials shows Grape Bay, viewed through the twisted branches of a juniper. This stamp, like the 2d., was issued in new colours in 1938, and with the head of George VI.

Still other new designs appeared with the new reign, the 1d and 1½d

now showing a picture of Hamilton harbour with the big Furness liner—the Queen and Monarch of Bermuda — at the dock. And a 3d value now shows the famous lighthouse on St. David's island. This 3d, in rose and black, was changed in colour to blue and black on July 14, 1941, and on December 18, 1941 the colours of the 2½d were changed to blue and grey-black.

Only four other stamps remain to be considered: the 1940 "Christmas Provisional", the "7½d air mail" stamp, and the two war tax stamps of World War I, which are left until last in this account as they are as limited in interest as are most war tax stamps.

The 1940 Christmas provisional — "Half Penny" surcharged on the 1d pictorial, — was issued to nieet a shortage of Halfpenny stamps, due The close observer to the war. will note that in addition to the "Halfpenny", and two "X's" to obliterate the old value, this surcharge also shows a dot, a bit left of and below the center of the stamp. am informed that this dot was put in to minimize the danger of forgery. Why anyone should consider difficult to forge a period is something my readers perhaps may figure out.

There are only a few very minor varieties in this surcharge, although it was not the neatest of printing In one printing the "H" of "Half" is directly over the "E" of "Penny" on the three right hand stamps of the tenth row. In another printing this variety is on the three left hand stamps of row ten. yet another printing — believed to be the first — this variety does not appear at all. In a fourth printing, it appears on the third stamp from the left in the bottom row. In addition, there are varieties in spacings in the different rows, and a few constant printing flaws. total printing of this stamp was 348,000, and the stamp was first issued December 1940. and 20. withdrawn January 21, 1941.

The 7¹2d value of 1941, which

shows a long-tailed bird in flight over blue Bermuda waters, is not an air mail stamp as such. But it was issued to cover the air mail rate to the United States. I know of no varieties, although the position of the bird varies in flight depending on the register of the tricoloured printings. Of interest are the plate numbers at the lower right of the sheet, — three of them italic "I's", in three different sizes, and one in each of the three colours used in printing the stamp.

War Finally. come the Tax stamps, common and familiar, since their issue, one in large type in 1918, and a smaller "postwar" tax stamp in 1920. There are varieties of paper in the second stamp, and the first, being surcharged in part of the retouched printings of the first 1d "caravel stamp", lends itself to the study of retouches. are no real varieties, but there is a constant flaw in the overprint in one printing, and the writer has a block of the first type in which one stamp missed the surcharge.

Early in this paper, a list of the numerical postmarks was promised. Here it is.

There are three types.

Type 1 is a horizontal oval, with the shorter stub lines at each end horizontal. In this type, No. 1 is St. George, and No. 2 Hamilton. The other numbers run to 15, per-

haps beyond, although none higher has been recorded.

In 1879, the General Postoffice was moved to Hamilton, which then got Number One, in types II and III. Both these types are duplexes, and the numbers are in vertical ovals, with the end lines vertical.

The differences between these two types are chiefly in the size of the numerals. In Type II the numbers are generally slender, more delicate, with smaller serifs: in Type III the numbers are usually larger, and always much fatter. Finally, in the circle at the left hand of the duplex, except for Hamilton, St. George's, Ireland Island and Mangrove Bay, which are named, the other postoffices merely have "Bermuda R.O." (Bermuda Receiving Office) in that circle.

The following numbers in Types II and III were allotted to the following towns:

1 — Hamilton; 2 — St. George's: 3 — Ireland Island; 4 — Mangrove Bay; 5 — Paget East; 6 — Paget West; 7 — Warwick East; 8 — Warwick West; 9 — Southampton East: 10 — Southampton West; 11 — Somerset Bridge: 12 — Bailey's Bay; 13 — Crawl; 14 — Harrington Sound; 15 — Flatts; 16 — Devonshire North; 17 — Devonshire South; 18 — St. David's; 19 — St. George's West.

RARE STAMP FIND



A remarkable part sheet of forty eight stamps, of the 2d blue 1840, was recently discovered at the Scottish Seat of the Dukes of Buccleuch, by the Secretary of the present Duke. It was sold by Private Treaty for six thousand guineas by Messrs. R. H. Harmer, the Bond St. stamp Auctioneers.

Temporary Rubber Date Stamps of Jamaica

By "DABBLER"

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Collectors interested in this branch of Jamaica Postal History ungrudgingly and unanimously acknowledge the debt due to Mr. L. C. C. Nicholson, for his exhaustive pamphlet on the subject (JAMAICA TEMPORARY DATE STAMPS — Published by F. G. Godden).

The writer has already submitted to Mr. Nicholson this "ADDENDA and CORRIGENDA" for which Mr. Nicholson expressed his thanks, but, quite properly, hesitated to take such things on trust; like the Apostle St. Thomas, preferring to see before believing.

Unfortunately, some 4000 wet and stormy miles of the Atlantic render this impracticable, [even though the Nazi tin-fish no longer defile this area] and the writer submits his "Addenda et Corrigenda" through the medium of the Magazine of the Jamaica Philatelic Society.

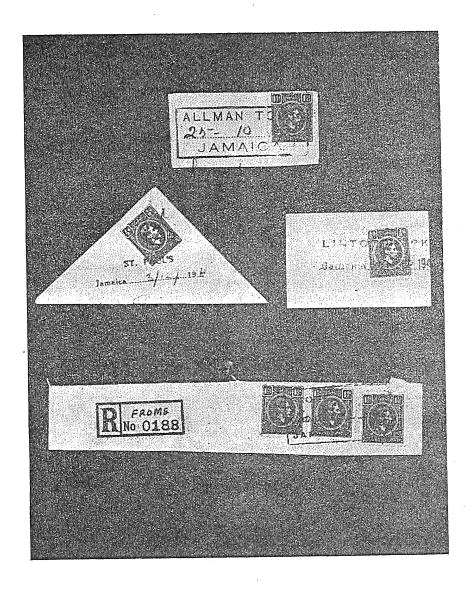
TEMPORARY DATE STAMPS JAMAICA

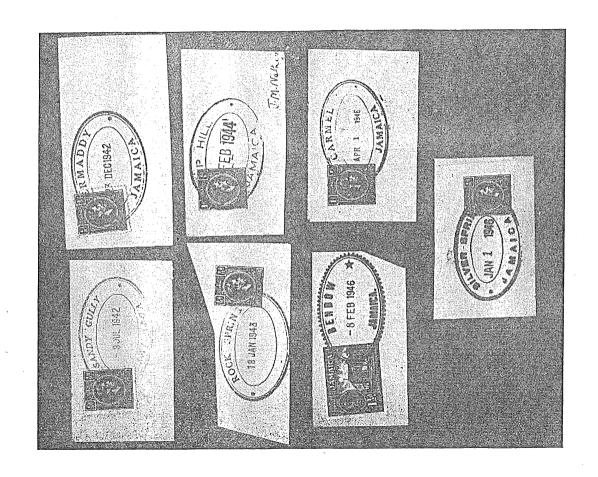
By L. C. C. NICHOLSON

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

- Page 9 CEDAR VALLEY: (Oval Type TD7) Not ALWAYS in Black Ink my copies on two 1d lilac stamps, show impressions in purple ink.
- Page 11 MOUNT MORIAH: Exists my copy dated 28. xi. 94
- Page 13 CLIFTON: Exists my copy dated ?. ?. 1907 (fragmentary) also
 PEDRO PLAIN: was corrected my copy of 1. iv. 03 (Superb) on horizontal pair of ½d Cr. CA's shows "S" added. —
 Name since changed to "Treasure Beach".
- Page 14 ST. PETERS: Query as to date of opening, my copy is dated 11. 3. 1911.
- Page 15 SMITH VILLAGE: Name changed to DENHAM TOWN but no T/R/D issued for the change; steel date-stamp in use directly, of the new or "Birmingham" type which is gradually replacing the Double Ring type.
- Page 16 BONNY GATE: There are two types of this T/R/D. (i) as T/D 16 of pamphlet, (2) sloping type as used in type 15. My copies are dated (i) 20. 1. 12, (2) 5. 6. 12. FAIRY HILL: Exists my copy dated 30. 6. 14. MT. REGALE: Exists my copy on a 3d George V 1912. D/D?. ?. 1912.
- Page 17 SOUTHFIELD: P/O removed to TOP HILL and so re-named 8. ix. 43., but SOUTHFIELD retained as a Postal Agency only.
- Page 18 OLD HARBOUR BAY: My copy dated 27. 5. 21

Page 19	My copy WN: E		d 5/5/2 — my ,, ,,		dated "" "" ""	13.11 23. 2 ?. (1.20 2.21 6.21 1.22			
WOODFORD: INVERNESS: CHALKY HILI		,, ,,	"	"	"	?. ?	6.21 ?.21 .10.21			
Page 20		•	"	"	"	"	12.	6.24	Гуре	т.
									25. R ned	
	PEMBROKE H SALISBURY:	ALL:	"	"	"	"	11. 3 1.12	$\frac{3.26}{2.28}$		
Page 21 SAWYERS: BRIGHTON: DUANVALE: DALVEY:			"	"	"	"	27. 7 7.12			
	DUANVALE:		"	"	"	"	7.12 5.11	$\frac{2.28}{1.29}$		
LINCOLN: GLENGOFFE:	Late Known Dat LINCOLN:		,,	,,	,,	,,	?.12	2.28		
			,,	,,	,,	,,	13. 2	2.28		
	MORAVIA: CAVE:		57	**	37	,,	21.11			
	LEAMINGTON:		"	"	"	"	2. {			
	RIVERSIDE:	Re-nar 23.ix.45 23.i.45.	ned "	DIAS" R/D n		nged neceive	ame	procl	laim VI. t	ed ;ill
Page 23	WHITE SANDS	during	the	Small Tourist or 1940	: Sea	b-Offici son c ason F	losed	1939)-194	





"1939 ONWARDS"

Temporary Rubber Date Stamps of Jamaica

By "DABBLER"

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Mr. Nicholson's invaluable pamphlet took us along this pleasant side-lane of collecting as far as 1938, but the lane has been since then extended — in 1939 we had seven new offices, in 1940, four; 1941 — the P.M.G. regarded this year as his Seventh Day, and rested from his labours; in 1942 three more were added to the list, in 1943 four others, in 1945 a further six: then came the Deluge, for, so far, in 1946 we have had no fewer than twentyone, a plethora of interest which drove the spouse of a friend to enquire whether there had been evolved a "New Jamaica Industry'.

Submitted is a Check List of these post — 1939 items up to, and including BOMBAY of June 27th 1946. The dates of opening are officially authentic, as are the dates of the first use of the respective steel stamps, where ascertainable.

The T/R/Ds of the offices recorded are of different types:—ALLMAN TOWN, FROME (1) FAITHS PEN (1), LYDFORD, are of the framed oblong, rectangular design of different sizes.

FAITHS PEN (2) · onwards are of elliptical double-lined design, of the familiar commercial type — the axis measurement of these fall, in the main, into two categories, the larger being approximately 49 the smaller approximately 33mm. 30mm. These millimetre measurements are bound to be, at best, approximate, for the material from which the stamps are made is soft, and a heavily-pressed FULL-INKED strike when new, and a normal one after an even brief period of use, will alike produce "spread" quite appreciable, degenerating eventually into illegibility. Illegibility resulting from long use at two offices was noticed by the writer somewhere in 1941; a letter to the then P.M.J. inviting his attention to the defects, met with immediate and accommodating response, for before long FAITHS PEN (2) and LINTON-PARK (2) had replaced the crocks.

In one or two of the other T.R.Ds the date line appears both (1) in larger than normal type and (2), in some of the 1946 series, in very minute lettering; In three of the 1946 issues there has been an attempt to vary the monotony of the design, BENBOW, ROWLANDS-FIELD and MORGANS PASS have a "fancy" denticulated edging instead of the plain lines of their year-mates.

The examples illustrated show the different types used.

ALLMAN TOWN (large rectangle) FROME (1) (smaller rectangle)

LINTON PARK (1) unframed items
ST. PAULS unframed items

BERMADDY illustrative of normal double-lined elliptical design of approx. 49 x 33 mm.

SANDY GULLY Lettering in sloping type.

ROCK SPRING Showing absence of "JAMAICA"

TOP HILL Showing large date line lettering.

SILVER SPRING Illustrative of smaller double lined ellipse approx. 45 x 30 mm.

CARMEL Illustrative of small date line lettering.

BENBOW Showing fancy denticulated edging.

OFFICE	/PARISH	DATE OF OPENING	DATE OF IST STEEL DATE STAIMP	TYPE OF TRD	'M/MENT.	REMARKS
ALLMAN TOWN	Kingston	Jan. 3rd.		Oblong rectangular	59x22 mm.	
BUNKERS HILL	St. Elizabeth	Jan. 23rd.	No TRD Issue			It would appear that four P/Os (all opened about the same time) received from the be-
HATFIELD	' Manchester	Feb. 7th.	No TRD Issue			ginning, their steel date stamps of the double Ring Type. Assistance from the respective P/Ms seems to bear this out. in
WILD CANE	St. Ann	Feb. 8th.	No TRD Issue			that, official Records from the inception shows the use of this D/Ring Stamp. The P/M at Wilmington
WILMINGTON	St. Thomas	March 1st.	No TRD Issue	•		who has been P/M from the opening is positive that she was never provided with a TRD.
FROME I	Westmore- land	July 10th.		Oblong rectangular	46x23 mm.	
				Dotted Line Elliptical	46x31 mm.	the second
LYDFORD	St. Ann	Nov. 16th.	Oct. 1st., '40	Oblong rectangular	52x22 mm.	

OFFICE	PARISH	DATE OF OPENING	DATE OF 1ST STEEL DATE STAMP	TYPE OF TRD	M/MENT.	REMARKS
AITHS PEN	St. Ann	May 30th.		Simple frame Oblong (1) Rectangu- lar	52x20 mm.	First TRD became illegible, Replaced by Elliptical type below 8.4.41.
		Oct. 8th., '41		D/L Elliptical	48×32	
LINTON PARK	St. Ann	Sept. 17th.		Two un- framed lines	Top 44 mm tween 7 mm. Space be- tween 9 mm	This first TRD became illegible, and replaced by Elliptical Type below 1.1.42.
			May 1st., '43	D/L Elliptical	48x33 mm.	Earliest office Record showing use of Ellipti- cal TRD Nov. 15th., 1941.
ST. PAUL	Manchester	Nov. 29th.		2 unframed lines	Top 21 mm Lower 42 mm Between 5 mm.	
TREASURE BEACH	St. Elizabeth	i.e. date of name changed		D/Line Elliptical	49x33 mm.	Change of Name — Formerly Pedro Plains.

OFFICE	PARISH	DATE OF OPENING	DATE of 1ST. USE OF STEEL DATE STAMP	TYPE OF T.R.D.	M/MENT.	REMARKS
SANDY GULLY	Claren do n	July 7th.		D/L Elliptical Name in slanting capi- tals	49x32 mm.	This office established for the use of some 5,000 labourers employed in building the U/S Army Base here, and especially so that they could bank savings in G/S Bank with safety from the thieves attracted by the the abnormal conditions.
ROCK SPRING	Trelawny	Sept. 3rd.	Dec. 10th, '43	D/L Elliptical This date stamp only, does not dis- play Jamaica.	48x32 mm.	
BERMADDY	St. Catherine	Dec. 3rd.	Dec. 10th, '43	D/L Elliptical	49x32 mm.	

1943

CRAWLE RIVER	Clarendon	Jan. 22nd.	Dec. 11th. '43	D/L Elliptical	%8x33 mm.	
DANVERS PEN	St. Thomas	Feb. 2nd.	Dec. 10th. '43	D/L Elliptical	49x33 mm.	
TOP HILL	St. Elizabeth	Sept. 8th.		D/L Elliptical Name and date line in big letters	49×33 mm.	The centre of population having swung to "Top Hill" three miles from Southfield — The P/O moved to Top Hill. Southfield still remaining, but only as a Postal Agency.
JEFFREY TOWN		Dec. 15th.	May 30 1945	D/L Elliptical	48x33 mm.	

1944

OFFICE	PARISH	DATE OF OPENING	DATE OF 1St USE OF STEEL DATE STAMP	YTPE OF T.R.D.	M/MENT.	REMARKS
СНАТНАМ	St. James	Feb. 28th.	Feb. 28th	This office received its steel stamp at birth. No T.R.D.		
PORTLAND COTTAGE	Clarendon	June 19th.	May 30th. '45	D/Lined Elliptical	49x33 mm.	
HADDO	Westmoreland	June 26th.	May 30th. '45	D/L Elliptical Big date line lettering	49×33 mm.	Not long after the brutal and unsolved mural-der of the P/M at Albany in June 1944. An attempt was made to break into the P/O and the P/M refused to remain. P/O remained closed from 15.7.45 until re-opened on 20th April '46. Steel stamp then discovered to have "seized" and returned for repairs at G.P.O. on 13.5.46. T.R.D. again in use pending such repairs.
PISGAH	St. Elizabeth	Oct. 27th.	Dec. 12th. '45	D/Line Elliptical	49×33 mm.	

OFFICE	PARISH	DATE OF OPENING	DATE of 1ST. STEEL DATE STAMP	TYPE OF TRD	M/MENT.	REMARKS
OIAS	Hanover	See Remarks Column	On 11.5.45 TRD still in use	D/L Elliptical Name and Date Line in big lettering	49x32 mm.	Change of name — Formerly "Riverside" change of name pro- claimed Sept. 23rd., 1944, but TRD not re- ceived by P/Mistress till 23.1.45.
LLOYDS	St. Thomas	Feb. 10th,		(Smaller) D/Line Elliptical	43x30 mm.	
LIME TREE GARDEN	St. Ann	Feb. 12th.	Dec. 12th. 15	D/Line Elliptical	49x32 mm.	
SALT MARSH	Trelawny	March 13th	Dec. 17th. '45	D/Line Elliptical	49x33 mm.	
PERTH TOWN	Trelawny	Nov. 26th.		D/Line Elliptical	49x32 mm.	On 11.5.46 TRD still in use.
SILVER SPRING	Clarendon	Dec. 28th.		Smaller D/Line Elliptical	46x30 mm.	

OFFICE	PARISH	DATE OF OPENING	REMARK'S
HADDINGTON	Hanover	January 8th.	
BIRD'S HILL	Clarendon	January 14th.	
IRISH TOWN	St. Andrew	January 23rd.	
JACK'S RIVER	St. Mary	February 2nd.	
BENBOW	St. Catherine	February 4th.	Illustrated as type with denticulated edge.
FREEMAN'S HALL	Trelawny	February 5th.	
BRANDON HILL	St. Andrew	February 12th.	
GROVE TOWN	Manchester	February 15th.	Small date-line lettering
MUIRHOUSE	St. Ann	February 25th.	
CLOVER HILL	St. Ann	March 5th.	
BURNT SAVAN- NAH	St. Elizabeth	March 15th.	The P.M.G.'s 'magnum opus' — On this date was achieved the hitherto unparalleled feat of a Postal-
NEWTON	do	March 15th.	Agency-double-partuititon. These TRD's have the small-lettered date line.
SALT SPRING	St. James	March 22nd.	
STRATH BOGIE	Westmoreland	March 23rd.	
CARMEL	do	March 25th.	With smaller date-line Lettering.
HAINING	Portland	March 28th.	
ROWLANDS FIELD	St. Thomas	March 29th.	with denticulated edge.
WHITE HALL	St. Thomas	April 13th.	
MORGAN'S PASS	Clarendon	April 17th	With denticulated edge.
BRAETON	St. Catherine	June 17th.	
BOMBAY	Manchester	June 27th.	

Letters To The Editor

January 12, 1946.

The Editor, The Jamaica Philatelist, Kingston, Jamaica.

Sir:-

I have read your article appearing in the June 1945 issue of the "Jamaica Philatelist" with interest as I have a specialized collection of the Great Britain "Penny Red" in plates and with a fair number of cancellations. This is based on the work and writings of F. Hugh Vallancy, President of the London Stamp Club, and includes some items used in the B.W.I.

Mr. Vallancy mentions several numbers used which are not included in your check list. It should be remembered that these are known to have been used on British stamps and may not complete insofar as strictly local usage may be concerned. However, there are reported:

A03 Georgetown, Demerara, Br. Guiana

A04 New Amsterdam or Berbice, Br. Guiana

A06 British Honduras

K65 British Honduras

C51 St. Thomas

No mention is made of numerical cancellations used on British stamps in either Barbados or Trinidad. Presumably that is because of their early use of local stamps.

Your reference to A91 assigned to Virgin Islands Naval Station in 1856 indicated that its rather common use came about through apparent later general use as an obliterator. Vallancy writes that number A80 to A99 were formerly listed in catalogues as Naval Stations but that this is now considered incorrect as there were used on Mail Boats and the marking

may have been done on board or elsewhere. For example, A80, formerly Mount Charles, Ja., is now known to be the S/s Pera and A81, formerly Pedro, Jamaica, was S/s Esk. This would account for the more common use of this number.

Of BWI numerical cancellations used on the Penny Red, I have only A27 (Alexandria, Ja.) and A66 (Port Maria, Ja.). If you or any other of the members of the JPS have or know of any "extra" stamps cancelled elsewhere I would appreciate a letter advising me of same.

Yours very truly,

KENNETH L. PRICE.

JPS No. 326 APS No. 19565 714 Claremore Drive, West Palm Beach, Fla., U.S.A.

> 1121 East Maine Street, Enid, Oklahoma March 15, 1946.

Mr. E. Aguilar 11 West King's House Road, Half-way Tree.

Dear Mr. Aguilar:

I give below extracts from a letter recently received from Dr. R. H. Urwick, of England, in regard to the notes of Mr. Pierce in the last number of the J.P. concerning the Montego Bay Ship Letter markings:

"I have received the June number of the Jamaica Philatelist with much pleasure, as usual. Among other interesting articles I note the report of the "Montego Bay: Ship Letter." It may be interesting to readers that I have a similar cover—letter sent from New York Oct. 29, 1841 with Montego Bay date

stamp Nov. 16, 1841. I have also "Morant Bay: Ship Letter." — letter from Liverpool 16th May, 1834, no date stamp. I have never seen the "Falmouth," "Lucea," or "Annotto Bay" ship letters and should be extremely interested to hear of anyone who has done so. I have been specially interested in Jamaica prestamp post marks.

"I do not find it easy to get specimens of the Temporary Rubber Date stamps, and if you would be so kind as to put me in the way of getting them I would be grateful.'

I will be at the above address until the end of April, after which I suppose it would be best to address me at the following, which can be listed as my permanent address: P.O. Box 5007, Cristobal, Canal Zone. I expect to be there about the middle of July.

Yours faithfully, C. L. vonPOHLE.

The Jamaica Philatelic Society A/cs.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT JUNE 6TH., 1946.

		£	s.	d.	1	£	s.	d.
Balance in bank		30	9	2	Rent one night		7	6
Entrance Fees	••••	2	6	0	Postages July-Nov	1	11	11
Subs. Annual		5	2	6	Envelopes ,,	1	0	3
Subs. L. M.	••••	16 10	6	0	To Purchase New			
New Issue Sales	••••	67	0	1	Issues	31	6	6
Catalogue Sales		12	9	0	Sett. a/c Stanley Gib-			
Packet Sales		15 1	-	9	bons	10	1	7
Sundry	•••		8	0	Sett. W. I. T. Coll	10	13	3
Bank Interest	••••		6	6	Sett. Gleaner Co		18	0
					Subs. to Congress of			
					Gt. Britain	1	11	0
					Subs. to Stamp Coll		15	0
					Sundry	2	0	0
-					Cash on Hand		2	2
					Bal. in Bank	90	8	10

£159 16 0

£150 16 0

A. S. BRISCOE.

Ag. Treas.

28th Philatelic Congress of Great Britain

BRIGHTON, MAY 14th — 18th 1941

After six years a Philatelic Congress was held again in Great Britain and this time the Brighton and Hove Philatelic Society was host to the delegates of Great Britain, the Dominions and Colonies. As delegate of the Jamaica Philatelic Society I attended the Congress which was a great event and a success in the Philatelic world, because a greater part of the delegates had not met since 1940 and a great deal had to be discussed after such a long period.

On Tuesday, the 14th May, Mrs. van den Bergh and myself arrived in Brighton, where thanks to the splendid organisation rooms were reserved which may not mean anything to you, but in this country of scarcity in hotel accommodation it was remarkable that rooms were found for all the delegates in Brighton, a city damaged by the war, and the greater part of the big hotels in a terrible state after five years of occupation by the armed forces.

At 3 o'clock that afternoon the delegates met in the Royal Pavilion, an architectural curiosity, built by George IV in 1834 and exceptionally suitable for large meetings. Brighton and Hove Corporations had at the disposal of the delegates and members of the Congress all facilities for the use of the sporting grounds, and chairs on the sea front, free of charge, and gave in general the greatest cooperation to make the Congress a success.

It can well be imagined how strange I felt with all the celebrities in the stamp world around us, like Mr. Nicholson, The Rev. Morton, H. R. Harmer, Frank Godden, Dr. Morton Evans, to name only a few, but thanks to my badge very soon several members and delegates came to me to enquire about

old Jamaican friends like Mr. Gunter, Mr. Dan Samuel, Mr. Cook, Mr. Fernandez, Mrs. Spooner, etc.

At 4 o'clock that afternoon a study circle was held under the leadership of Major Hopkins, and a wonderful collection of postmarks the towns and villages of St. Vincent were shown by Capt. Gilliet. Afterwards, a remarkable collection of Postal history of the greater part of the West Indian Islands, in particular Jamaican Post Offices and British stamps used in Jamaica, was displayed by Mr. Egley of Leeds.

At 8.15 that evening, a reception was held by His Worship the Mayor of Brighton and afterwards a Dance took place at the Royal Pavilion.

On May 15th., the first business session was held whereby a paper was read by S/Ldr. E. F. Hugon, contents of which appeared in the Year Book, which I sent to the Secretary of the J.P.S.

Interesting discussions were held in connection with this paper. was possible that morning to have special envelopes obliterated for the occasion by the Post Office, but I learned that no particular value shold be attributed to these. All the same, I have sent a few to the Secretary of the J.P.S. who, may be able to show them to the Members of the J.P.S.

In the afternoon a visit took place to Arundel Castle with kind permission of His Grace the Duke of Norfolk. It is impossible to describe the splendour Castle, with its beautiful surroundings and priceless art treasures.

That same evening Congress films were shown of the Years 1936 to 1940 which were a great delight to the delegates, who had attended the Congresses in those years.

On May 16th, two papers were read, one by Mr. H. R. Harmer and one by Dr. R. J. C. Thompson. Great interest was shown for Mr. Harmer's paper and a lively discussion with interesting questions followed. One member asked Mr. Harmer's advice about a certain stamp which he produced at the meeting, which made Mr. Harmer comment, that he had the pression to be adviser for an Auction Sale instead of reading a paper for this learned assembly, a statement which produced great hilarity. It made me think a great deal about the little possibilities one has in Jamaica, to find out whether stamps are fakes, forged or repaired, and it should be a great help to most collectors to read Mr. Harmer's paper with great attention, or as Major Hopkins put it stamp is genuine unless it is proved to be so." Also Dr. Thompson's paper was listened to with great interest and a discussion followed.

That afternoon a tour was organised to Tunbridge Wells but Mrs. van den Bergh and myself did not attend and went to see the interesting stamp exhibition which was held at the Public Art Galleries under the auspices of the Brighton and Hove Philatelic Society. Magnificent copies of British stamps were displayed. The Colonial and Foreign sections were not so well represented, for instance, the stamps of Jamaica, did not appear on any frame.

That evening a light concert was held and several study circles met for discussions. On Friday May 17th the third business sessions took place, which was the most interesting of all, as the resolutions were discussed, a copy of which is attached to this paper.

It was doubtful whether the resolution put forward by the J.P.S. could be dealt with on account of the shortage of time, but I am glad to say, that eventually, all the resolutions were discussed with the following result.

The first resolution dealt with

the question of closer cooperation between the Philatelic Societies and if so with affiliation with the British Philatelic Association. This resolution was dealt with in two parts, the first part being accepted, but the latter rejected.

The second resolution was accepted and six officers were appointed. The third resolution was accepted.

The fourth resolution was rejected.

The fifth resolution which was seconded by this great friend of Jamaica, Mr. L. C. C. Nicholson, was, upon request of the Congress, divided in two resolutions.

(a) Being rejected, because the question of perforations is the sole responsibility of the printers and cannot be influenced by government or the Congress.

(b) was accepted and consequently, strong recommendations will be sent out to the Crown Agents in order that the contents of this resolution shall be brought to the attention of the authorities in question.

Mr. Stanley Phillips of Stanley Gibbons, spoke on behalf of the British Philatelic Association and told the Congress that already some time ago, steps were taken to prevent the sale by the C. A. after certain values were withdrawn at the G.P.O. in any Colony, and according to Mr. Phillips results can be expected because the C. A. do not wish, that the stamps of the Colonies should obtain the reputation of being reprinted after official withdrawal, as certain intimations of the U.S.A. had shown. In such cases, the high standing of the British Colonial stamps would be jeopardised.

That afternoon the Congress was closed after the names of three famous Philatelists were inscribed on the roll of honour. The same evening a Banquet was being held in the Ball-room of the Royal Pavilion with approximately 250 guests and delegates in attendance. Present were:— The Mayors of

Brighton and Hove, the full Committee of the Congress, Mr. Teeming, M.P. for Brighton and Hove.

Mrs. van den Bergh and myself were seated next to great friends of Jamaica, Mrs. Robertson of Hastings and Mr. F. M. Vallancy, who both have relatives in Jamaica, which we incidentally know The after dinner speeches were very witty and to the point and the evening was a most delightful affair.

The Congress has been a great success, which no doubt was due to the splendid organisation by S/Ldr. and Mrs. E. F. Hugon and the capable handling of the business sessions by Mr. Ireland and which Mr. Sheraton. prevented

drawn out discussions.

I had many interesting talks with Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Collett, who owns one of the finest collections of Jamaican stamps in this country, the Rev. Morton (all specialists in Jamaican stamps) and I was astonished about the great knowledge of these gentlemen of the Island although they had never been there.

Mr. Nicholson knows every Post Office in Jamaica and could travel by memory from Kingston to Montego Bay and from Kingston to Port Antonio, naming all the little Post Offices of which many may be even unknown to Jamaicans. The Postal history of Great Britain and the Empire is very popular at present and a great study is being made of the different cancellations and prestamp postal history.

It may be of interest to know, that during his speech at the Ban-Teeming, Mr. announced that there is a possibility of issuing more attractive stamps in the pictorial design for Great Britain with regards to the tourist trade and needed advertising for the beauties of this country. Most collectors will be looking forward to this inovation, although it must be kept in mind that no official decision has yet been taken by the authorities.

Next year the Congress will be held in Birmingham in the month of September and if the record attendance of the Brighton Congress should be repeated, the Birmingham Congress can be assured of success.

F. J. VAN DEN BERGH.

23rd May, 1946.

Friday, May 17th, 1946

CONSIDER THEQUESTION TOPAPERS WHETHER AT CON-GRESS SHOULD BE READ ORALLY OR NOT

RESOLUTIONS

1. On behalf of the B.PA., Mr. Robson Lowe and Dr. R. J. C. Thompson will propose a resolution as per attached slip.

2. Major Adrian Hopkins will propose, and Mr. W. M. Anthony will second:—

- (a) That a Sub-Committee of Six be appointed from the body of Congress other than the members of the Executive Committee, formulate a proposal for a suitable memorial to the late F. J. Melville, presentation to the Executive Committee for necessary action.
- (b) In the event of the foregoing being passed, the Committee to be appointed forthwith at this meeting.
- 3. Mr. F. M. Vallancy will propose and D. C. D. Castle will second: "That the P.C.E.C. be instructed to give immediate attention to the finances of the Congress, with special reference to the books and pamphlets which have been or can be published by the Committee."
- 4. Mr. A. F. Cudon Smith will propose and Mr. E. H. Bannister Williams will second: "That the Extension Sub-Committee be replaced by a National body, controlled by Congress, to further the inter-

ests of British Philatelists, and that a full-time Secretary be appointed to such body who would ultimately have permanent headquarters and a magazine.

"Also that a Sub-Committee be formed to work out the details and report on this financial cost to next Congress."

- On behalf of the Jamaica Philatelic Society, Mr. E. J. van den Bergh will propose and Mr. L. C. C. Nicholson will second:—
 - (a) The Stabilization of Perforations throughout the British Empire, namely, all

- the Colonies to have one allotted Perforation, while Great Britain, Australia, Canada, India and Africa are to have their own perforations.
- (b) When a value of an issue runs out of stock at the G.P.O. of any Colony and fresh stocks cannot be replaced within two or three days, that value should be withdrawn from Sale at the C.A.

OTHER BUSINESS

Mr. H. R. Harmer wishes to speak on Rules,

The Jamaica Philatelic Society Report

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 13TH APRIL, 1946.

The 26th Annual General Meeting of The Jamaica Philatelic Society was held on June 6th at the Women's Club, Half-way-Tree at 8 P.M. The election of Officers and Committee for the year resulted as follows:—

President

MR. CHAS. E. SCOTT

Vice President

MR. H. M. BRANDON

Hon. Treasurer

MR. A. S. BRISCOE

Hon. Secretary

MR. E. F. AGUILAR

Hon. Exchange Supt.

MR. HUGH COXE

Committee

MRS. H. M. BRANDON, MR. F. C. VALENCIA, MR. A. RONAI, MR. F. WILLIAMSON, MR. A. PERKINS

The following report was presented:—

Ladies & Gentlemen:---

This is our 26th annual general meeting of our society, and one which finds it in a better position than it has been for years.

MEMBERSHIP: During the year twenty one new members were elected, of which, seven were Life Members. The present standing in our membership is 197 being 82 Life members, while 105 are subscribing members, and ten Hon. members. We are pleased to note that many of the subscribing mem-

bers, have been becoming Life Members.

EXCHANGE SUPT. This service has been very active for the year, and has shown a net profit of £15 18 9. After seventeen years with the Society, Mr. Fernandez tendered his resignation. The committee thanked Mr. Fernandez for his good work, and hope that he would soon find it possible to again take an active part once again. Mr. Hugh Coxe was duly elected as our Exchange Supt. his address being c/o The Brtiish West Indian Airways, Harbour Street, Kingston. The society can now accept approval books from England, Ireland and any of the British West Indian Islands. We regret that our Canadian and American friends cannot send us their approvals, due to the dollars exchange, but we trust that these restrictions will soon be lifted.

NEW ISSUE SERVICE: This service has been quite active, and its hope that this year will be even better, with the new Victory stamps on sale, members are asked to place their orders with Mr. Williamson, who will see that these stamps are ordered.

THE SOCIETY'S A/C: At the end of last year the cash statement showed a balance of £30 9 2, as will be seen from the a/c our society has had a very good year, and the balance in Barclays Bank stands at £90 8 10. We have got to thank Mr. A. S. Briscoe of The Bank of Nova Scotia, Kingston who made up the accounts, and who

has been our act. Hon. Treasurer since December last, when Mr. G. C. Gunter resigned his position.

THE JAMAICA PHILATELIC SO-CIETY CAT. OF JAMAICAN STAMPS: A book illustrating all known Jamaican stamps, errors, watermarks, perforation, colour etc. For the best part of this year our Editor Mr. B. Cooke, we regret he has not been well, we are pleased to again see him out, and looking his old self. It is hoped to have this book ready the end of this year, or sometime early next. society will notify all members when the book is ready for sale, and price of same.

THE JAMAICA PHILATELIST: Due to the very high increase in printing, The Committee agreed to offer advertising space to members, rates of which can be obtained from the secretary. This year all our members, leading stamp firms, and Societies will receive their copy free, all others will be sold at 1/_ per copy.

THE CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN: The 28th Philatelic Congress of Great Britain was held in Brighton, our society was represented by Mr. Collett and Mr. van der Bergh whose report will be read at the conclusion of this meeting. We take this opportunity of thanking these Gentlemen for their good work.

CHAS. B. SCOTT,
President.

E. F. AGUILAR, Hon. Secretary.

Hall, C. Lyon

MEMBERS IN JAMAICA

Name	REMARKS			
	•	Mem	bership	
Aarons, Mrs. C.	14 Waterloo Road, Halfway-Tree	L.		
Allsopp, Rev. E. G. Aguilar, E. F.	P.O. Alley P.O. Box 406, Kingston	Sub. L.	Newfoundland & Air letters	
Armstrong, Rev. G. T.	"The Rectory", Penrith Road, Cross Roads P.O.	L.	All letters	
Barker, Mrs. Joshua Bicknell, Mrs. R. Black, Clinton V. Black, V. C.	Port Antonio Mandeville P.O. The Institute of Jamaica, Kgn. 3 South Ave., Rest Pen, Half- Way-Tree P.O.	L. Sub. Sub. Sub.		
Bourke, W. Jr. Bourke, A. W. Brandon, H. M.	19 Duke Street, Kingston 19 Duke Street, Kingston 41 Hope Road, Half-way-Tree	Sub. L. L.	B.W.I. Collection	
Brandon, Mrs. H. M.	P.O. 41 Hope Road, Half-way-Tree	L.	Air Mail Collec- tion of the world	
Brandon, P. F. Brandon, Ken. Briscoe, A. S. Brissett, Vincent	P.O. 44 Orange Street, Kingston Chapelton Bank of Nova Scotia, Kingston Cornwall College, Montego Bay	L. Sub. Sub. Sub.	Empire Collection	
Campbell, E. J. Carberry, J. E. D. Cargill, J. H. Clarke, E. C.	5 Prince of Wales St., Kgn. 2A Oxford Road, Cross Rds. P.O. Duke Street, Kingston 5 East Ave., Swallowfield, Cross Roads	Sub. L. L. Sub.		
Clark, Eric Clossy, P. J. Coxe, Hugh	99 Harbour Street, Kingston P.O. Box 158, Kingston 4 Eastwood Ave., Half-way-Tree P.O.	Sub. Sub. L.	American in block only,	
Coxe, Keith Cruchley, Dr. F. H.	May Pen P.O.	Sub. Sub.		
DaCosta, Orville Delfoss, V. C.	P.O. Box 266, Kingston Sunny Vale, 49 Windward Rd., Kingston	Sub. Sub.	West Indian	
Duffus, W. A. Dun, Jerrard L.	102 Tower Street, Kingston	Sub. Sub.	Dealer in B.W.I. Stamps	
Dunn, E. G. DuQuesnay, Frederick	Nathans & Co., Kingston 45 Duke Street, Kingston	Sub. Sub.	-	
Earle, L. M.	Sun Life Co., Harbour St., Kgn.	L.	Empire Collection with main att. to	
Ellott, George	83 Constant Spring Road, Half- Way-Tree	L.	B.W.I.	
Fernandez, L. C. Escoffery, Dr. George	Spanish Town M.D.H., Malvern	L. Sub.		
Fernandez, P. J. Fletcher, R. H. Forrest, G. I. Foster, Mrs. A. Fraser, Miss J. Ina	P.O. Box 158, Kingston Jamaica Welfare Ltd., Kingston "Ailsa", Black River P.O. Montego Bay	L. Sub. Sub. Sub. Sub.	General Collection	
Gauntlett, H. G. Gentles, Lloyd	"Lake Ville", Cross Roads P.O. 8 Kensington Cres., Cross Roads P.O.	Sub. Sub.		
Goffe, Mrs. Leslie	Oxford Pen, Port Maria	L.		

14 East Ave., Camperdown, Half-way-Tree

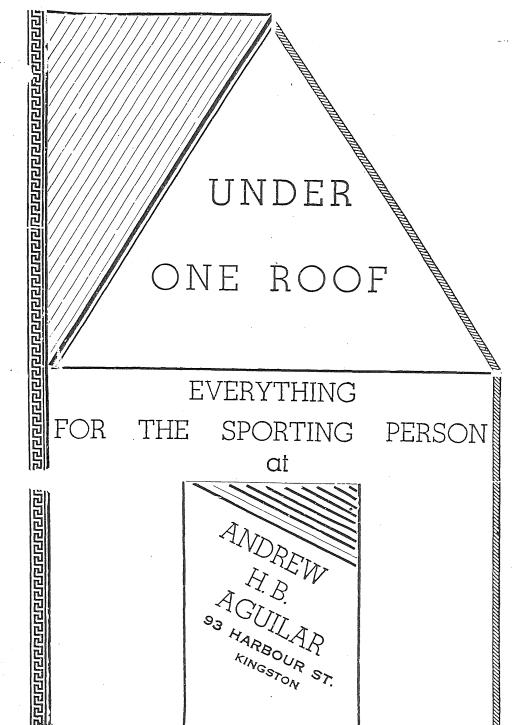
L.

•			
NAME Harris, H. L.	ADDRESS "Town Clerk", Kingston & St.	L.	REMARKS
Harris, S. C. Harrison, Lady V. M. Hart, D. Ken	Andrew Corp., Kingston Gleaner Co., Kingston Prospect Estate, Montego Bay 4 Dilcoosha Ave., Half-way-Tree	Sub L. Sub	. George V. B.W.I. Islands
Heron, Miss E. E. W. Hudson, Miss Gwen	Shooters Hill "New Hope" Little London	L. L.	islands
Jackson, Mrs. Annie	3 East Ave., Camperdown, Half-way-, ree P.O.	Sub	
Jackson, Norman S. Judah, Hon. Douglas	Cornwall College, Montego Bay 11 Duke St., Kingston	L. Sub	. Coll-ction of B.W.I.
Knollys, J. C. Kronaker, Louis	Abbydore, Mandeville	Sub.	
Levy, Miss Peggie Levy, Aston Lewis, Mrs. A. M. Littlejohn, H. T.	"Four Pegs" Brown's Town P.O. Livingston & Alexander, Kgn. "Brumalia" Mandeville P.O. Orange Bay	Sub. Sub. L. L.	
Livingston, G. C.	Jamaica Mutual Life, Kingston	Sub	to Georgians
MacDonald, Herbert MacGregor, C .M.	Spanish Town	Sub Sub	. B.W.I. Used pre-
Macpherson, Miss G.		L.	ferably B.W.I. George VI N.Z. Australian &
Marshall, Louis Murray, Dr. P. C.	Spur Tree Stony Hill	Şub.	S.A.
Myers, Thomas Myers, Mrs. A. E. C.	10 Temple Lane, Kingston Mandeville	L. Sub. Sub.	
Nethersole, J.M.	St. Ann's Bay	L.	B.W.I. Used; Commemorative Issues; Post Marks Empire! T.P.M. and Railway P.C.
Nixon, Mrs. Douglas	Mandage Dan	Sub.	
Ogilvie, Chas. V. Palmer, Col. George Poyser, Mrs. J. Pegington, F. C. Perkins, A. W. Pinto, C. deS.	Montego Bay Salvation Army, Kingsten Charlottenburgh, Highgate Munro College, Munro P.O. Government Audit Office, Kgn. 1 Liguanea Ave., Liguanea P.O.	Sub. Sub. Sub. Sub. L. L.	Early Issues of
Polack, Karl W.	Attorny General Office, Kgn.	Sub.	the Empire
Reid, Ed. G. Richards, Miss P. A.	Montego Bay 3 Lincoln Road, Cross Roads P.O.	L. Sub.	The British Empire
Robinson, J. C.	Bank of Nova Scotia, Sav-la- Mar P.O.	Sub.	~
Ronai, A. Rowe, Mrs. E. S. B.	P.O. Box 145, Kingston 102 Tower Street, Kingston	T Sub.	B.W.I. Collection Dealer
Samuels, D. M. F.R.P.S.L.	131 Harbour St., Kingston	L.	B.W.I. Collection
Scott, Chas. E.	15 Osborne Road, Kencot, Cross Roads P.O.	L.	British Empire Collection
Scudamore. C. G. Simms. Maior A. Scily, S. Allen Sharpe, Mrs. F. C. Smith, Mrs. D. Lucie	Montego Bay Hope Road, Liguanea P.O. Trout Hall Trout Hall 46 Lady Musgrave Road, Half- way-Tree	L. L. Sub. Sub. Sub.	
Smith, C. F. Slegg, J. C.	Barclay's Bank, D.C. & O., Kgn.	Sub. Sub.	George VI, B.W.I.
Smith, L. Barrington	127 Hagley Park Road, Half- way-Tree		Dealer
Stockhausen, Rev. A. C. Solomon, Dr. I. C.	Higheste 116 Harbour St., Kingston	Sub. L.	• .

NAME	ADDRESS		REMARKS	
Spooner, Mrs. M. E.	Constant Spring P.O.	L.	British Empire & First Flight Air	
Stewart, C. A. F.	Woodfield, Walkers Wood	L.	Covers	
Taylor, Mrs. Geo.	, Mrs. Geo. 2¼ Deanery Road, Kingston			
Tucker, Douglas	Brown's Town	L.	Collection	
Valencia, F. C.	Daniel Finzi & Co., Kingston	L.	American & B.W.I.	
Vendryes, B. L.	4 Richmond Ave., Half-way- Tree P.O.	Sub.		
Vermont, A. E. H.	Blackstonedge	Sub.		
Watson, H. Westmoreland, Mrs. W. H. W.	Muoro P.O. Blackstonedge	L.		
Whitley, Leonard	Edible Products, Producers Rd., Kingston	L.		
Williamson, F. L.	44 Orange Street, Kingston	Sub.	•	
Whitlocke, Mrs.	Grange Hill	Sub.	7	
HONOR.	ARY LIFE MEMBERS OF THE SOC	IETY		
Cooke, Herbert	23 Haining Road, Cross Roads P.O.			
DeSouza Claude	28½ Deanery Road, Vineyard Fen, Kingston		e e e	
Gunter, G. C., F.R.P.S.L.	6 East King's House Road, Half-way-Tree		•	
	MEMBERS IN U.S. AMERICA	_		
Barlett, Rev. S. H. Bergstrom, R. William	Battery Lane, Nashville 4, Tenn., U.S.A.	L. Sub.		
Brigham, C. Pliny	"The Beverley" 125 East 50th St., New York	L.		
Clarke, Dr. Herbert L.	Cambridge, Massachusetts	L.	Blocks U.S.A. & Jamaica, Singles 20 Century British Empire	
Coles, Miss Julia W.	"Colescroff" Glen Cove, Long Island, N.Y.	L.	<u> </u>	
Dorn, Paul A.	Box 1712, WLB, Los Angeles, Calif.	\mathbf{L} .	B.G. Papua and Jamaica	
Fraser Alastair	31 Pule Plain Rd., Wellesley, Mass.	L.	Dealer & Collector in 20th cent. Brit. America	
Firench Edgar	603 South 14th St., Newcastle, Indiana	L.	TAME TO A	
Green H. B.	18 Wedgewood Walk, Merchant- vile, N.J.	L.	Jamaica Mint Used Blocks, Stamped & Stampless Covers	
Heffernon, Dr. George A. Haffernon, Mrs. Geo. A. Hilt, Henry F.R.P.S.L.	Box 863 Bremmerton, Washing- ton	Sub. Sub. Sub.		
Hine, Mrs. R.	3780 64th St., Woodside, L. I. N.Y.	L.		
Jenson, Mrs. Gloría	APO 861, c/o P.M. Miami, Fla.	L.	S. & C. American British Emp. M. & Used	
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Macdougall, G. S.	4208 Forty Third Ave., N.E. Seattle, Washington	L.	B.W.I. Newfound- land, Canada & Falking Is.	

NAME	ADDRESS		REMARKS
Miller, Michael Minigerade, Meade	Baltimore, Maryland 8 Little Point St., Essex., Conn.	L. L.	
Pierce, Arthur D.	1027 Greenmount Road, Had-		Bermuda & early
Reid, John	donfield, N.J. 248½ Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn	Sub.	B.W.I. covers
Rice, Kenneth L.	17, N.Y.C. 714 Claremore Drive, West Palm Beach, Fla.	L.	B.W.I. Used, Penny Red G.B.,
Ryman, Harold E.	Box 659, St. Augustine, Florida	Sub.	American
Spence, John M.	305 Toplow Rd., Baltimore Md.	Sub.	B.W.I. with emphasis on Ja.
Selander, Carl O. Snypp, John E.	3414 Colfax Ave., Denver Colo. Route 2, Box 332 Bremmerton, Washington	L. L.	
Stangeby, Dr. Thorlief	First National Bank Bldg., Mott., North Dakota	L.	
Turner, C. Brinkley	Stock Exchange Building, Philadelphia, Penn.	L.	•
Wilson, Mrs. Glanville	867 Riverside Drive, N.Y. City, N.Y.	Sub	•
Whidden, Capt. C. W. Woodward, K.	c/o United Fruit Co., New York 2501 Curtis St., E. Elmhurst N.J.	L. L.	:
Yarry, Dr. Irwin M.	3112 54th St., Woodside L. I.	L.	<i>i</i> ,
Zimmack H.	861 Oak St., Winrekai, III.	Sub.	
•	HONORARY MEMBERS		
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Bowie, Comdr. E. D. Cash W.	St. Georges, Bermuda C/o B.W.I. Airways, Port of Spain. Trinidad	L. L.	Dealer B.W.I. Collection
Carman, B. E. Jeffs, Capt. Percy M.C.	St. Lucia British Guiana	L. Sub.	
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Thompson, Mrs. F. J.	138 St., German Ave., 12 H District. Toronto	Sub.	•
Sessenwein, P. W.	7.2 Amsberry Ave., Montreal P.O.	L.	
	IN CANAL ZONE		
Von Phole, C. I	P.O. Box 5007, Cristobal	L.	!
	MEMBERS IN CUBA		
Kunz, John G.	Miranda, Oriente	L.	•
	MEMBERS IN COSTA RICA		
Murray, Mrs. Alex.	San Jose	L.	
	MEMBERS IN ENGLAND		
Acock, R.C. Allen, Thos. Bellman, Capt. J. F. Benson, J. Fairtle Berry, D.A. Collet, Gilbert W.	11 Regent St. Cheltenham Frinton-on-Sea, Essex R.A.P.C. Top St., Way Harpenden. Herts 19 Corporation St., Manchester	L. L. L. L.	Dealer
Collet, Gilbert W.	"Fire Ways" 174. Sheldon Rd., Chippenham, Wilts.	L.	

NAME	ADDRESS		REMARKS
Collins, Lt. Col. T. F. J.	Ashdon Hill, Saffron, Walden, Essex	L.	
Field, F. J. Golden, Frank Harmer, H. R.	Sutton, Coldfield 110-111 Strand, London, W.C. 2, 39-42 New Bond St., London, W. I.	Sub. L. L.	Dealer Dealer Auctioneer's
Holman, W. M., F.R.P.S.L.	Northerns Moor End, Yardley Gobion,	L.	
Hurt, E. F. James, E. S. Linden, G. H.	Towcester Rustington, Sussex 11 Caim Ave., Ealing, London,	L. L.	Dealer
Lodge, L. Gilbert F.R.P.S.L.	W.S. The Royal Philatelic Society, 41 Devonshire Place, London	L.	
Lowe, Robinson Meyhew, F. G.	50 Pall Mall, Loncon, S.W. 1 136 Queen's Way, Bayswater,	L. L.	Auctioneer's
Palmer, Meryng F.R.G.S.	London, W. 2 "The Museum" Ifracombe, Devon	L.	Jamaica exclu-
Pearson, G.	"The Hacienda". Exford Ave., Westcliffe-on-Sea, Essex	L.	EXV CIS
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