

The
JAMAICA PHILATELIST



OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
JAMAICA PHILATELIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED APRIL 14TH. 1920

Volume 5. Kingston Jamaica July 1947 Number 21

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The Jamaica Philatelist

The Annual Magazine of The Jamaica Philatelic Society

VOLUME 5 - JULY 1947 - NUMBER 21

The British Philatelic Exhibition was held from December 28th., 1946 to the 4th January, 1947 at The Imperial Institute, South Kensington.

The New York Centenary Exhibition held from May 17-25th at The Grand Central Palace. The Jamaica Philatelic Society made an entry of English stamps postally used in Jamaica, and the Pineapple Issue into The Court of Honour. A report of this exhibition appears later in the magazine.

Last December in London, a rather amusing political sensation was created. It seems that the H.Q. of the conservative Party, introduced a new slogan for use in their meter franking machine. The wording read "A Happy New Year and A New Government Soon" permission having been given for its use by the S. W. District Office. Five days later this slogan was withdrawn, but in which time thousands of envelopes had been mailed through the post.

The die was purchased by H. R. Harmer, the Bond St. Stamp Auctioneers, and exhibited at the British Philatelic Exhibition.

Some envelopes were placed on sale, proceeds to charity. Envelopes sold, fetched not less than one guinea, while the highest went for £20.

Robson Lowe, London Auctioneers have now opened a branch in America at 721, Widener Building, Philadelphia 7, Pa., American Direc-

tor is Mr. Arthur Pierce. Mr. Pierce is well known to our society, for the many fine articles which he has given our magazine. We, in Jamaica are pleased at his new appointment.

During the year, some outstanding auction sales have taken place in both New York and London, in the sale of Jamaican stamps. Harmers Inc. of New York sold the 1/- inverted center (cat. \$1,200) for \$1,700. The 1921/23 2/- with double impression of the lower frame \$480. At the same sale the Cayman Islands 10/- Centenary went for \$195.

Messrs. H. R. Harmer of Bond St. London auctioned off some remarkable Jamaican items during the year. The 6d Script CA of the unissued Slavery Stamp, without the "SPECIMEN" overprinted was sold for £184. It is stated that only four copies exist, of which one is to be found in the collection of Mr. H. M. Brandon in Jamaica. The 1932 2d black and green, S.G. III vertical Imperf. between pair was sold for £84 Jamaican Pineapple block of the 3d green 4 x 4 showing marginal inscription "MAICA POSTAGE STAMPS" fetched £35. The 1916 War Stamp 1d yellow green, variety overprinted inverted, S.G. 68a control block of six (3x2) sold for £13. The 1½d War Stamp with "R" inserted by hand S.G. 71e, fine used £8 while the 1½d variety, with stop inserted, and "P" impressed a second time, S.G. 74b Fine Used Sold for £11.

JAMAICAN

A new Air Service was started on September 5th 1946 by The British South American Airways Co. from Jamaica to London, Via Bermuda. A special cachet was prepared by The Society, and all covers leaving Jamaica on this flight were stamped:— AIR MAIL, FIRST FLIGHT, Jamaica London via Bermuda, Sept. 5, 1946, via "SPEED MAN". Mail carried was as follows: To Bermuda 1 lb. 8 ozs., while to London there was 32 lbs. 11 ozs.

The Constitution remainders were burnt in two fires between the middle and end of October 1946. Amount of stamps burnt were as follows:— 1½d. 2,377,380; 2d. 2,442,480; 3d. 3,889,740; 4½d. 5,065,980; 2/- 15,990; 5/- 38,184; 10/- 10,926.

New Postal Agencies opened during the year are as follows:

Sept. 6th 1946 DUMFRIES in the parish of St. James, December 14th 1946 CLYDESDALE in the parish of St. Ann. January 4th 1947 MOUNT PLEASANT in the parish of Portland. February 28th 1947 NEWGREEN in the parish of Manchester, and on March 14th 1947 NINE TURNS in the parish of Clarendon.

It is understood that Air Mail rates will shortly be reduced from 8d to 6d for the U.S. and Canada etc., while the Transatlantic rate will come down to 1/6. Also expected very shortly on sale at the G.P.O. are the airletter forms with the 6d embossed stamp on each sheet.

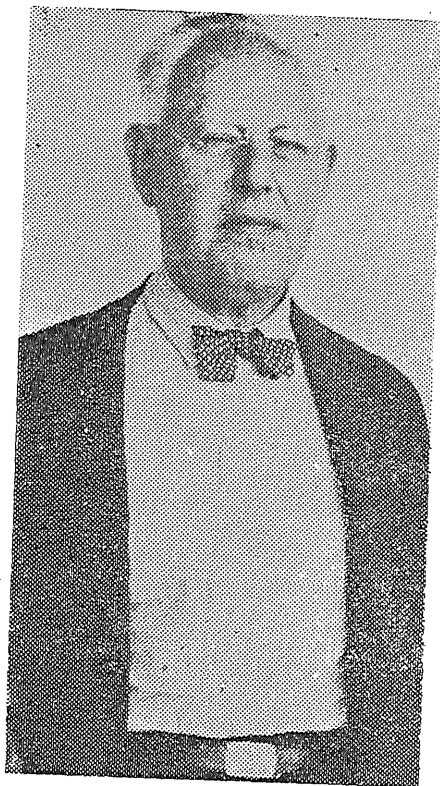
It is with regret that we record the death of Dr. V. C. Delfosse on the 11th of April at his home on the Windward Road. The society tenders its deepest sympathy to his family.

On June 16th the revised Airmail rates came into effect. Listed below are the new rates for all countries in the world.

Destination	Per Half Oz.	Air Letters
Aden	2/6d	9d
Afghanistan	2/6d	—
Algeria	2/6d	—
Antigua	6d	6d
do by B.W.I.A.	2½d	—
Argentine Republic	6d	—
Australia	2/6d	9d
Azores	1/3d	—
Bahamas	6d	6d
Bahrein	2/6d	9d
Barbados	6d	6d
do by B.W.I.A.	2½d	—
Belgian Congo	2/6d	—
Bermuda	6d	6d
Bolivia	6d	—
Brazil	6d	—
British Guiana	6d	6d
do by B.W.I.A.	2½d	—
British Honduras	6d	6d
do by B.W.I.A.	2½d	—
British North Borneo	2/6d	9d
British Somaliland	2/6d	9d
Brunei	2/6d	9d
Burma	2/6d	9d
Cameroons, British	—	—
Sphere	2/6d	9d
Cameroons, French	—	—
Sphere	2/6d	—
Canada	6d	6d
Canary Islands	2/6d	—
Cape Verde Island	2/6d	—
Cayman Islands	2½d	—
Ceylon	2/6d	9d
Chile	6d	—
China	2/6d	—
Colombia	6d	—
Cook Islands	2/6d	9d
Costa Rica	6d	—
Cuba	6d	—
Cyprus	2/6d	9d
Cyrenaica	26/d	9d
Dominica	6d	6d
do by B.W.I.A.	2½d	—
Dominican Republic	6d	—
Dubai	2/6d	9d
Dutch East Indies	2/6d	—

Destination	Per Half Oz.	Air Letters
Dutch Guiana	6d	—
Dutch West Indies	6d	—
Ecuador	6d	—
Egypt	2/6d	9d
Eire	1/3d	6d
El Salvador	6d	—
Eritrea	2/6d	—
Ethiopia (Abyssinia) 2/6d	—	—
*European Countries 1/3	—	—
Falkland Islands	2/6d	9d
Fiji Islands	2/6d	9d
French Equatorial		
Africa	2/6d	—
French Guiana	6d	—
French Guinea	2/6d	—
French Indo-China ..	2/6d	—
French Settlements		
of Oceania	2/6d	—
French Somali Coast	2/6d	—
†French West Indies 6d	—	—
Gambia	2/6d	9d
Gilbert & Ellice		
Islands	2/6d	9d
Gold Coast	2/6d	9d
Gt. Britain &		
Northern Ireland ..	1/3d	6d
Grenada	6d	6d
do by B.W.I.A.	2½d	—
Guatemala	6d	—
Hawaii	2/6d	—
Haiti	6d	—
Honduras Republic	6d	—
Hong Kong	2/6d	9d
India (British, French		
and Portuguese)	2/6d	9d
Iran	2/6d	9d
Iraq	2/6d	9d
Ivory Coast	2/6d	9d
Kenya & Uganda	2/6d	9d
Korea	2/6d	—
Lebanon	2/6d	—
Liberia	2/6d	—
Magao	2/6d	—
Madagascar	2/6d	—
Madeira	2/6d	—
Malay States	2/6d	9d
Marian Islands		
(Guam only)	2/6d	—
Mauritana	2/6d	—
Mauritius	2/6d	9d
Mexico	6d	—
Montserrat	6d	6d
do by B.W.I.A.	2½d	—
Morocco, Tangier &		
Spanish Zone	2/6d	9d

Destination	Per Half Oz.	Air Letters
Morocco, French Zone 2/6d	—	—
Nevis	6d	6d
do by B.W.I.A.	2½d	—
New Caledonia	2/6d	—
Newfoundland	6d	6d
New Guinea (Mandated		
Territory)	2/6d	9d
New Hebrides	2/6d	9d
New Zealand	2/6d	9d
Nicaragua	6d	—
Niger	2/6d	—
Nigeria	2/6d	9d
Norfolk Islands	2/6d	9d
North Borneo	2/6d	9d
Northern Rhodesia	2/6d	9d
Nyasaland	2/6d	9d
Palestine	2/6d	9d
Panama, Republic of 6d	—	—
Panama, Canal Zone 6d	—	—
Papua	2/6d	9d
Paraguay	6d	—
Peru	6d	—
Phillipines, Com-		
monwealth of	2/6d	—
Porto Rico	6d	—
Portuguese East		
Africa	2/6d	—
Portuguese Guinea	2/6d	—
Portuguese Timor	2/6d	—
Portuguese West		
Africa	2/6d	—
Reunion	2/6d	—
St. Kitts	6d	6d
do by B.W.I.A.	2½d	—
St. Lucia	6d	6d
do by B.W.I.A.	2½d	—
St. Pierre & Miquelon 6d	—	—
St. Vincent	6d	6d
do by B.W.I.A.	2½d	—
Samoa (Territory un-		
der British Ad-		
ministration)	2/6d	9d
Sandwich Islands	2/6d	—
Sarawak	2/6d	9d
Saudi Arabia	2/6d	—
Senegal	2/6d	—
Seychelles	2/6d	9d
Siam	2/6d	—
Sierra Leone	2/6d	9d
Solomon Islands	2/6d	9d
Somalia	2/6d	9d
South Africa	2/6d	9d
Southern Rhodesia	2/6d	9d
Spanish Guinea	2/6d	—



The death of

ALFRED F. LICHTENSTEIN on the afternoon of the 24th. of Feb. was one of the greatest shocks to our society and members. Mr. and Mrs. Lichtenstein arrived in Jamaica on the 19th., and on the evening of the 20th. The Jamaica Philatelic Society held a special meeting, at which Mr. Lichtenstein displayed his British North American stamps, after which he gave a short talk on the forthcoming New York Exhibition.

Mr and Mrs. Lichtenstein were charmed with our island, the little they saw, before they left on the afternoon of the 23rd.

A philatelist since childhood, Mr. Lichtenstein possessed what several authorities consider one of the most valuable collections existing, its worth being estimated at several million dollars.

A Fellow of The Royal Philatelic Society, London; Chairman of the Philatelic Foundation, a member of the board of Governors of the Collectors Club, and Chairman of the Centenary Exhibition's International jury. The exhibition "Court of Honor" where will be displayed stamps issued prior to 1870, was developed under Mr. Lichtenstein's guidance; and a Hon. Member of The Jamaica Philatelic Society.

To his Wife and Family, The Society extends their very deepest sympathy.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON

BY A PAST PRESIDENT

The Royal Philatelic Society, London, was founded in 1869, and is not only the oldest but also the leading philatelic society in the world today. Its activities, and its unrivalled reference collections and library, are described in this article by a past President of the Society.

The first postage stamp was issued in Great Britain on May 6th., 1840, and in spite of the obvious advantages of the prepayment of postage there were very few other states which followed this example before 1850, after which most countries in the world adopted it with enthusiasm. But it was not until 1862, when the first catalogues and journals devoted to the hobby began to appear, that there was any organised effort to collect or classify stamps. Then little groups of enthusiasts met together to exchange information on the subject and to show each other what had come in from abroad, and in 1869 such a group in London formed themselves into a society, which they then designated as the London Philatelic Society.

For many years they used to meet by invitation at each other's homes or offices, but gradually, as the Society grew, they required a home and a meeting place. The original minutes of their meetings had to be published in trade or other journals, but in 1892 they established their own monthly journal, which has continued until the present day. In 1890 His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, second son of Queen Victoria, became President. In 1893 the Duke of York, later King George V, became Vice-President, and in 1896 he acceded to the Presidency of the Society. The Royal connection with

the Society thus established in 1890 has continued up to the present time. No reigning King of Britain can be President of any society, but on King George V's accession in 1910, he became the Patron of the Society, and King Edward VIII and King George VI succeeded him in this position.

King George V, before his accession, was an extremely active Vice-President and President. He lent portions of his collections for display at meetings and exhibitions. He read papers before the Society and presided at their meetings on occasions, and after his accession he invariably lent one of his collections for the opening meeting in each philatelic season, which lasts from October till May, a practice which has been followed by his son King George VI.

In 1906 King Edward VII established the Society then known as the Philatelic Society, London, as a Royal Society, and it is now the Royal Philatelic Society, London — a rather awkward title, but necessary to distinguish it from other societies with the same initials. Thus the Fellows of the Society put F.R.P.S.L. after their names. The members — and there are between 200 and 300 members — and the Fellows, who are limited to the first 400 in the list, are all strictly amateurs and the Articles provide that none but amateurs can be elected.

The original objects of the Society are somewhat different from those of the present day, though some of them are retained. Looking at the original aims we find the phrases: "To collect all possible information respecting stamps; the prevention of forgeries; the facilitating and spreading of the knowledge of philately; and the facilitating, the acquisition and exchange

of stamps among members". The first three are retained. The Society has no exchange club, and the new issue services of the present time make it unnecessary for the Society to have agents in foreign countries to send them stamps.

But they have gone a long way towards collecting all possible information respecting stamps. They have a Library which today includes many thousands of volumes — everything, in fact, of reference value published in any part of the world and in any language, as well as the extreme rarities of early philatelic literature, which are more of bibliophile interest than reference value. They have a very large reference collection, specialised in certain countries where past Fellows and members have left them their accumulations in their wills, and they have probably the most important collection in the world of photographs of reference value.

The collection of photographs has been gathered in a way which is envied by collectors of other precious things. Fifty-one years ago the Society formed an Expert Committee to assist their members, and any member and any outsider can submit stamps for opinion to the Society's Expert Committee. As stamps can so easily be sent through the post, collectors almost invariably send rare specimens to the expert Committee for inspection, and the result is that practically no piece of philatelic importance is submitted for sale unless it has been submitted to scrutiny by the Committee, or is later sent to them for verification. The stamps are photographed and duplicated on the certificate itself and in the record files of the Society, and as the Committee have dealt with over 30,000 of the rarest stamps up to the present time it will be appreciated that their reference material is unrivalled in the world.

The Society is the oldest of its kind in the world today, and admittedly the leading philatelic society of the world. Apart from the work of its Expert Committee, it publishes standard works on the latest philatelic research. It started its publication programme in 1879 with a work on "Spain and its Colonies", but ever since it has concentrated on handbooks, very largely on British Empire subjects. Apart from the fifty-four volumes of "The London Philatelist", the monthly journal of the Society, there are probably over a hundred volumes which the Society has published or sponsored, and their cachet on a work is a proof of its authority.

The Society for many years had to rent a room or rooms in which to meet and in which to house their Library and reference material, but in 1925, with the assistance of their members, their friends and the trade, they purchased their present home at 41, Devonshire Place, where the whole of their activities are now centred. They hold fortnightly meetings at which papers are read and displays are given, and they hold periodical exhibitions, either in their own rooms or in public halls in London, which are designed for the specialists or the general public. In 1940, the Society proposed to hold a great International Exhibition to celebrate the centenary of the first postage stamp. This event was prevented by the 1939-1945 war, and the Society is at present trying to collaborate with the United States of America to make the celebration of the American centenary in 1947 as successful as possible in these times. No doubt the postponed exhibition of 1940 will be held in London at a fairly early date.

*Issued by British Council Overseas
Press Dept.*

LIST OF POST OFFICES IN JAMAICA.

POST OFFICES IN THE PARISH
OF KINGSTON

Lascelles	Myers Wharf	Windward Road
Allman Town	Myrtle Bank	Port Royal
Kingston		

POST OFFICES IN THE PARISH
OF ST. ANDREW

Border	Gordon Town	Mount James
Brandon Hill	Half-way-Tree	New Castle
Bull Bay	Irish Town	Red Hills
Cavaliers	Jones Town	St. Peters
Constant Spring	Kalorama	Stony Hill
Cross Roads	Lawrence Tavern	Vineyard Town
Dallas	Liguanea	Whitfield Town
Denham Town	Mavis Bank	Woodford

POST OFFICES IN THE PARISH
OF ST. CATHERINE

Above Rocks	Ginger Ridge	Old Harbour Bay
Bartons	Glengoffe	Pear Tree Grove
Bellas Gate	Gregory Park	Point Hill
Benbow	Guanaboa Vale	Redwood
Bog Walk	Harewood	Riversdale
Browns Hall	Harkers Hall	Sligoville
Braeton	Hartlands	Spanish Town
Bermaddy	Linstead	Troja
Bushy Park	Lluidas Vale	Watermount
Ewarton	Old Harbour	

POST OFFICES IN THE PARISH
OF ST. THOMAS

Airy Castle	Hagley Gap	Spring Garden
Bath	Llandewey	Sunning Hill
Bowden	Lloyds	Trinity Ville
Cedar Valley	Morant Bay	Whitehorses
Dalvey	Port Morant	White Hall
Danvers Pen	Rowlands Field	Wilmington
Golden Grove	Seaforth	Yallahs

POST OFFICES IN THE PARISH
OF ST. MARY

Albany	Enfield	Long Road
Annotto Bay	Free Hill	Lucky Hill
Belfield	Gayle	Mount Regale
Bonny Gate	Guy's Hill	Oracabessa
Boscobel	Hampstead	Pembroke Hall
Brainerd	Highgate	Port Maria
Camberwell	Islington	Retreat
Carron Hall	Jacks River	Richmond
Castleton	Labyrinth	Union Hill
Clonmel		

POST OFFICES IN THE PARISH OF ST. ANN

Alderton	Dry Harbour	Lydford
Alexandria	Epworth	Moneague
Bamboo	Faiths Pen	Muirhouse
Bensonton	Gibraltar	Ocho Rios
Blackstonedged	Inverness	Pedro
Borobridge	Jeffrey Town	Runnaway Bay
Brown's Town	Keith	St. Ann's Bay
Calderwood	Laughlands	Salisbury
Cave Valley	Lime Hall	Sturge Town
Chalky Hill	Lime Tree Garden	Walkerswood
Claremont	Linton Park	Watt Town
Clover Hill	Lodge	Wild Cane
Clydesdale		

POST OFFICES IN THE PARISH OF CLARENDON

Aenon Town	Hayes	Rock River
Alley	James Hill	Portland Cottage
Alston	Kellits	Rosewell
Beckford Kraal	Lionel Town	Salt River
Birds Hill	May Pen	Sandy Gully
Chapelton	Milk River	Silver Spring
Crawle River	Mochó	Smithville
Colonel's Ridge	Morgans Pass	Spaldings
Crofts Hill	Nine Turns	Thompson Town
Crooked River	Osborne Store	Toll Gate
Four Path	Race Course	Trout Hall
Frankfield	Richmond Park	Woodhall
Grantham		

POST OFFICES IN THE PARISH OF ST. ELIZABETH

Aberdeen	Ipswich	Newmarket
Balaclava	Junction	Newton
Black River	Lacovia	Pepper
Braes River	Malvern	Pisgah
Brighton	Maggotty	Rose Hall
Burnt Savannah	Middle Quarters	Santa Cruz
Elderslie	Mountainside	Siloah
Fyffes Pen	Munro College	Southfield
Giddy Hall	Myersville	Treasure Beach
Ginger Hill	Nain	Top Hill

POST OFFICES IN THE PARISH OF ST. JAMES

Adelphi	Little River	Reading
Anchovy	Lottery	Sign
Cambridge	Maroon Town	Somerton
Catadupa	Montego Bay	Stonehenge
Dumfries	Montpelier	Welcome Hall
Hopeton	Mount Horeb	Whitesands Beach
Johns Hall	Point	

THE JAMAICA PHILATELIST

POST OFFICES IN THE PARISH
OF HANOVER

Askenish	Great Valley	Lucea
Cascade	Green Island	March Town
Cessnock	Haddington	Mount Peto
Chester Castle	Hopewell	Ramble
Dias	Jericho	Sandy Bay

POST OFFICES IN THE PARISH
OF MANCHESTER

Alligator Pond	Grove Town	New Port
Aughtembедdie	Harmons	Old England
Banana Ground	Harry Watch	Porus
Bombay	Hatfield	Pratville
Coley Ville	Knock-Patrick	Shooter's Hill
Christiana	Lincoln	St. Paul's
Comfort Hall	Maidstone	Spur Tree
Craighead	Mandeville	Victoria Town
Cross Keys	Mile Gully	Walderston
Devon	Moravia	Watson Hill
Ellon Street	New Green	Williamsfield

POST OFFICES IN THE PARISH
OF WESTMORELAND

Beeston Spring	Frome	Negril
Bethel Town	George's Plain	Petersfield
Bluefields	Glenislay	St. Leonards
Carmel	Grange Hill	Savanna-la-Mar
Cave	Haddo	Strath Bogie
Cornwall Mountain	Lambs River	Sheffield
Darliston	Leamington	Whitehouse
Friendship	Little London	

POST OFFICES IN THE PARISH
OF PORTLAND

Balcarras	Green Hill	Port Antonio
Bangor Ridge	Hectors River	Priestmans River
Buff Bay	Hope Bay	Prior Park
Comfort Castle	Long Bay	St. Margarets Bay
Darley	Manchioneal	Skibo
Fairy Hill	Mount Pleasant	Spring Hill
Fellowship	Moore Town	Swift River
Fruitful Vale	Orange Bay	Windsor Castle

POST OFFICES IN THE PARISH
OF TRELAWNY

Albert Town	Jackson Town	Stewart Town
Clark's Town	Lorrimers	Troy
Deeside	Perth Town	Ulster Spring
Duan Vale	Rock Spring	Wait-a-Bit
Falmouth	Salt Marsh	Wakefield
Freeman's Hall	Sawyers	Warsop
Hampden	Sherwood Content	

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE LOCALLY PRINTED ST. LUCIA POSTAGE DUE STAMPS

The early Postage stamps of St. Lucia, locally printed, are extremely interesting, and not easily found on any auction sale lists.

The issuing of the stamps was quite an undertaking and it did away with the old method of writing the amount of Postage Due on the envelope, and collecting same at the P.O. or by the postman when delivering the mail around town. This method is still used in Jamaica, and without question should be done away with, as it leaves open the way for fraud.

St. Lucia was one of the first islands in the B.W.I. Islands that realized the importance of Postage Due labels. Prior to 1929, all taxed letters were marked with a Hand Stamp, as per photo.

In 1929 the Postmaster suggested that there should be some better means of checking the delivery of the "Taxed" letters, and working in conjunction with The Government Printing Office, two postage due stamps were produced, which are known as D1 and D2 of Stanley Gibbons Catalogue.

The Form was set by Mr. H. Bayley, while the printing was done by Mr. R. Fealing on a Platen Treadle Press, then perforated by Mr. A. John on a Treadle Perforating Machine, and numbering with a hand numbering machine.

This first printing was done in December 1929 at the Government Printing Office, and on the 3rd of January 1930 the stamp was first used at the Castries P.O. on "Taxed" letters. Between the 3rd of January and the 15th of February 300 of the 1d value were used.

Of this first printing, three were 12,000 of the 1d value and 4,800 of the 2d value. The colour of the "wove" paper used for the 1d value was dull blue, while that of the 2d

value was dull orange yellow.

In 1931, it was found necessary to have a further supply of the Postage Due Stamps, so the 2nd Printing was done at the Government Printing Office by Mr. G. Asgill, perforated by Mr. C. Murrell and numbered by Mr. A. John. The colour of the paper in this printing was of a much brighter shade. The first order from abroad, for these Postage Due Stamps was received from Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. and this order was executed on the 12th October 1931, while these stamps were first sold to the public, locally at the Castries Post Office, on the 5th February, 1932.

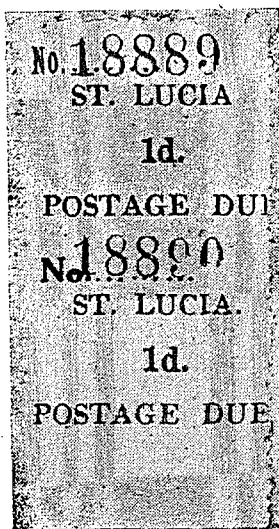
Various irregularities are to be found in these locally printed stamps, which often have been described as "Crude"! Both perforation and numbering are frequently found out of place, resulting in some cases, a stamp having two numbers, while the next will have none, and so on. In some cases there are two or even three impressions of the same number. When a wrong number had been used, it has been practically erased, and the correct number impressed.

There was evidently not enough of the type used for "NO". so, for the last row of each sheet, a larger type was employed. This in Stanley Gibbons Catalogue is known as D1a and D2a.

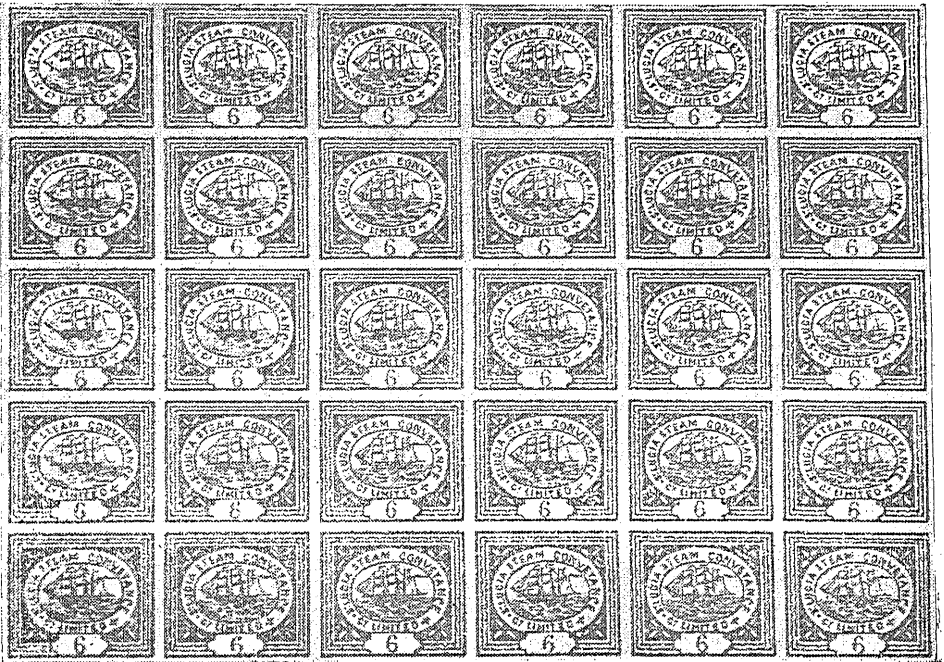
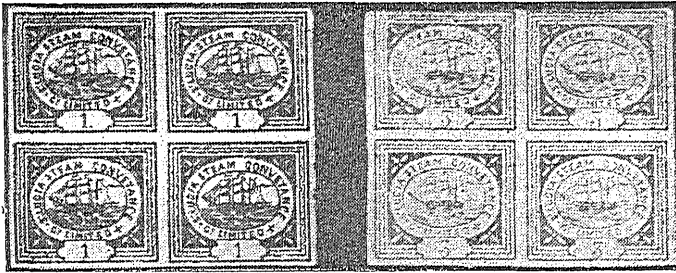
The second printing was more carefully done, but on the 49th stamp on each sheet, of each value, in the row above the last (in which the "NO". error occurs) there is a greater error, the omission of the "stop" after "LUCIA". These two errors being consecutive form a "double" error, or pair of errors, (as photo) this without question is unique and interesting.

The Postage Due Stamps are printed in sheets of 60, 6x10, of the second printing, there were 12,000 of the 1d value, and 12,000 of the 2d. So, that there can only be 200 of this double error in the 1d. and 2d values and as there is every chance that a goodly number must have been destroyed in various ways, thereby making the actual number in preservation comparatively small.

In 1933 the supply was again running short, and it was decided to have the usual Colonial Type of Postage Due Stamps, and the Crown Agents for the Colonies supplied these, which is listed in Gibbons catalogue as D3 and D4 with a water mark of Multi. Script CA perforation 14. Both values are in black and white, and although of much neater design, not as interesting as the locally printed stamps.



THE ST. LUCIA STEAM CONVEYANCE Co., Ltd. STAMPS.



The 1d. and 6d. are of the Brown Gum, while the 3d. is of the Clear Whites (E. Aguilar's Collection)

THE STAMPS OF THE ST. LUCIA STEAM CONVEYANCE CO. LIMITED

BY THE LATE PERCY DE WORMS,
HON. ASST. SEC., F.R.P.S.L.

A short Paper read before The Royal Philatelic Society, London, on November 30th 1933.

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The Royal Philatelic Society.

Mr. Eric R. King, in his article in the September number of the London Philatelist states that he "had long endeavoured to obtain further information concerning these labels, but without avail, until, about eighteen months ago," and also that other "enquiries ... brought to light some interesting facts concerning them." Mr. King's intention to impart new information is most commendable and his example might well be followed in suitable cases. He joined this Society in January 1932, probably after acquiring blocks of 4 of the three values; and had he exercised his right of membership by utilising the library he could have found that the only new "facts" revealed in his article are (1) "In original wrappings," tends to confirm that these stamps were sold to dealers in packets. (2) "These stamps were issued about the year 1869"; this indefinite date is the earliest suggested and, if established, would be valuable. (3) "The Company ceased to exist in the year 1890 or thereabouts" this indefinite date is of interest, since it may determine the currency of the stamps.

Mr. King alludes to the "Universal Postal Union in Basle" but Mr. Edward M. Berry outdid him, by saying that copies of these stamps were sent to Geneva; each thus symbolising the Peace Conference philatelically; Basle, in the dove which bears a message but not the olive branch, and Geneva, in the separation of those at one time united.

All else in the article, and very much more, was published over sixty years ago; but to reproduce the whole in full would occupy several pages of the London Philatelist a summary of the material details is therefore given, with references.

"The Stamp Collector's Magazine", Vol. XI, P. 39, March 1873. Comments on the status of locals of this character.

The first allusion to the existence of these stamps was made by M. Mahe on May 15th 1873. The index of the Gazette des Timbres, 1st year, includes "Sainte Lucie, page 137, 150", but his name does not appear in No. 11, on page 137; the explanation, with an illustration of the 3, follows in No. 12, on page 150, to which is added: "Messrs. Duboulay, Minvielle & Co. have obtained a steamship concession between Castries, Port Louis and the whole coast of the Island of St. Lucia. With government authority they perform the postal service of the interior of the island, and for this purpose they have issued stamps designed and printed in Paris by lithography, which bears the inscription "St. Lucia Steam Conveyance Cy. Limited." There are three values:

1	penny, blue
3	" carmine
6	" violet

The sheets each comprise six rows of 12 stamps. It is this set to which we alluded in our "Notice to Searchers" which ended the "Chronicle" in No. 11."

Opposite page 152 the stamps are offered at 35c., 50c. and 1.50c respectively. "Timbre-Poste", July 1873. XI. P. 50 Illustration of the 6. Allusion is made to a Dr. D—;

to various bogus "Saintly" stamps; to the probability of these St. Lucia stamps being in the same category; and to their being on plain white paper, imperforate; together with a list of the three values, 1, 3, 6, "penny, we suppose," and their colours; proving that M. Moens had seen them. "Stamp Collector's Magazine", August 1873, Vol. XI, p. 122. Illustration of the 6; the same as in the Timbre-Poste; both have "Conveyance" and a break at top right corner. A note acknowledges receipt of the Gazette des Timbres with a translation of the details given above.

"Philatelist," August 1873, Vol. VII, pp. 99-100. "We shall be very surprised if they do not turn out to belong to the genus canard." Notes that the frame encloses a sailing vessel; and gives the values as 1 penny, 2 penny and 3 penny with the correct colours.

"La Posta Mondiale", September 1873, No. 2, p. 13. Illustrations of the 3d. inset No. 2 printed in red. The text mentions the three values and their colours under new issues.

"The Stamp Collectors' Chronicle," September 1873, p. 7. Illustration of the 3 without most of the rigging. Comments on the use of these stamps.

"Philatelist", November 1873, Vol. VII, p. 138 "The St. Lucia locals ... seem to be really a veritable issue by the authority of the island government."

"Gazette des Timbres", March 1874, 2nd. year, No. 7, p. 50. States that owing to the attack of M. Moens and several English journals, "though not doubting their validity, we withdrew them from sale," M. Mahe wrote for information to the Governor of St. Lucia; the translation of his reply is:

GOVERNMENT OFFICE,

ST. LUCIA.

17th January, 1874.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 5th. ultimo (December) regarding the stamps

which Messrs. Duboulay-Minvielle & Co., of this island, had printed in Paris for the use by the "Steam Conveyance Company" of this colony, in which you ask me to inform you whether the issue of the stamps in question was authorised by the government.

In reply, I have the honour to inform you that no authority has been given by the government for the issue of these stamps.

No authority, however, is necessary for stamps of this nature.

I have the honour, &c.,

(Signature illegible)

Administrator of the Government.

M. Mahe's comment adds nothing material, and his final paragraph reads: "We see no reason for withholding them from sale, and replace them in our price list"; they therefore appear opposite page 56. priced 25c., 65c. and 1.25c. respectively.

"The Philatelist", Vol. VIII, p. 46, March 1874. Gives the three values under "Summary for 1873".

On page 52 States that "The New Brunswick Quarterly", i.e. "The Stamp Collectors' Chronicle", New Series, 1873, published quarterly at St. John, New Brunswick, contains information of the "St. Lucia Steam-conveyance labels" mentioned above.

Page 58. mentions M. Mahe's correspondence with the Governor of St. Lucia, and accepts the stamps as "authenticated locals." Page 61. Again alludes to them. "Timbre-Poste", April 1874, XII, pp. 31-32. Illustration of 6 again. Prints part of the above letter, and says that it merely repeats the questions without any definite statement, adding: "This gives us the opportunity of asking how it happened that these stamps were offered by weight before being shipped (were they?) to St. Lucia. Did Messrs. Duboulay-Minvielle wish to make a business of selling their stamps at a discount?" etc.

"Gazette des Timbres", May 1874, 2nd. year, No. 9, p. 70. Illustration

of the 3 again. M. Mahe devotes over half the page to extracts from and comments on this article of M. Moens. The really useful comment being: "If these stamps did not genuinely exist and were not used, the Governor ... would not have gone into details but would merely have replied, 'The Duboulay-Minvielle Company certainly exists in St. Lucia but does not make use of special postage stamps.'" M. Mahe adds: "As to the offer for sale by weight (it is ridiculous), we call upon M. Moens to make known by whom and to whom it was made, with the quantity and at what price per kilo."

"The Stamp Collector's Magazine", Vol. XII, p. 70, May 1874. Refers to the notes in the April number of the *Timbre-Poste*.

Vol. XII, p. 105, July 1874. "We purpose endeavouring to ascertain the true character of these stamps ourselves."

"Gazette des Timbres," August 1874, 2nd. year, No. 12, p. 2 on cover. The 1 is included in the monthly bargain packets (No. 8), for subscribers only.

"*Timbre-Poste*", June 1882, XX, p. 63. Illustration of the 6 again. Article headed "Rehabilitation of the stamps of the steamship Co., of St. Lucia." Gives summary of former controversy, "during which we learned that these stamps were being offered in packets." States that some were found on the liquidation of the Mahe firm; though this was denied.

"We had recently occasion to write to St. Lucia and asked the following question,

Does the St. Lucia Steam Conveyance Co. use, or has it made use of, the stamp of which we enclose an illustration?

The answer was.

The St. Lucia Steam Conveyance Co. makes use of stamps of the design submitted, but only for prepayment of letters from one place to another, in the island itself." An apology to M. Mahe, a statement that the stamps are good, and an acknowledgment of the mistake made nine years earlier, settled the authenticity of these stamps, and their

status as locals, almost exactly half a century before the enquiry of which Mr. King writes.

The words "makes use of" indicate that these stamps were current in 1882, so "1890 or thereabouts," when the Company ceased to exist, may be material to the period of their currency.

The St. Lucia Steam Conveyance Company, was not registered at Somerset House.

The following also refer to these stamps:

1. The Postage Stamps Ec. of the British Colonies in the West Indies, the Philatelic Society, London, 1891.

2. Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal, Vol. VI, p. 40

3. Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly, Vol. XVI, p. 65.

4. Stamps of the Steamship Companies, F. J. Melville, London, 1915, privately printed.

No. 1 states, White gum, and illustrates the 3.

No. 4 states, Brownish gum. A note adds: "The stamps also exist in rather brighter colours on similar paper, but with colourless shiny gum; these I consider may be reprints; all the used copies seen by me appear to have had the brownish gum. The sheets are six stamps wide, but the number of horizontal rows of six in the full sheet is not known to us, the largest blocks I have seen being 6 x 6."

The Westminster Stamp Company in their Current Offers, No. 6, February 1933, gave an account of these stamps, which they sold about a year earlier at 1s. the set of three, unused, and "hundreds of collectors" took advantage of the offer. The packet they found was therefore considerable, but it is not the only lot known; in 1924 The Royal Philatelic Society, London, received from me a gift of sheets of about five hundred different forgeries, among which were complete sheets of these three St. Lucia locals, but in spite of their source, they did not appear to be forgeries, and a calculation on one sheet made it clear that sixty-one sheets of 72 stamps, probably of that value alone, then existed.

There is a very clear indication that these stamps were produced in

Paris. In this country "Company" is abbreviated to "Co."; in France, "Compagnie" to "Cie."; these stamps are inscribed "Cy," which is the English word with the French mode of abbreviation; and the omission of the designation of value further suggests a foreign origin.

M. Moens reiterated his statement that packets were sold to dealers before shipment, by alleging that some were found in M. Mahe stock; the Westminster Stamp Company found a packet in blocks of 8, 2x4; and the note on one of the complete sheets indicates a considerable stock of sheets of at least one value. Together these strongly confirm M. Moens' statement, if accurate, it remains to be proved whether stamps thus sold were stock of the original printing or reprints, authorised or unauthorised.

The packet of blocks and the complete sheets have the "colourless shiny gum" described by Mr. Melville. Their colours are the same, but brighter tone than those of stamps which have come from St. Lucia; these having brown gum, like the used copies. Possibly the climate affected both colour and gum, the darkened gum further affecting the appearance of the colour.

The sheets of all values comprise 72 stamps, 6 x 12, and are lithographed from one original with alteration of the numeral.

Nine types of the 1, arranged thus—

1	2	3	1	2	3
4	5	6	4	5	6
7	8	9	7	8	9

repeated four times vertically.

Six types each of the 3 and 6, arranged thus—

1	2	1	2	1	2
3	4	3	4	3	4
5	6	5	6	5	6

repeated four times vertically.

The Tapling Collection has a set, apparently "originals," which are type 3, 2 and 4 respectively, and other "originals" are identical in type with those of the complete sheets.

Specimens with brown gum. Of these I have seen over a dozen of the 1 and about half a dozen of the 6,

but have only a record of one 3 which I did not see. It is certainly curious that M. Mahe reduced the price of the 1 and 6 but increased that of the 3, and that blocks of 4, only of the 1 and 6, with brown gum, were found in the island; and that I saw the 1 and 6 used, but not the 3.

The Rev. C. S. Morton's article proves that the stamps were not issued in 1869, because the Company regularly carried letters before the middle of 1871, it proves nothing further relative to the stamps; but it does reveal a coincidence indicating their possible date of issue. "The Gazette des Timbres" of May 15th. 1873, has the first allusion to these stamps; this number must have been printed almost coincidentally with the arrival of "The Creole" at Castries on April 30th, 1873. The evidence points to M. Mahe having secured stamps with white gum in Paris about this date and chronicling them as a new issue; but the stamps with brown gum are finer impressions and do not show the same tertiary flaws; thus the coincidence affords an indication that the stamps with the brown gum are the earlier prints issued in the colony and those with white gum are later impressions sold to dealers in Paris.

"Although the absence of direct evidence is abundant" in the case of Mauritius, as regards the query, which steamer? "The Penelope," "The Aid", or "The Creole," is represented on the Company's stamps, the presence of direct evidence is abundant, for on looking at the three stamps, the question does not even arise; and as long as sixty years ago "The Philatelist" Vol. VII, pp. 99-100 noted that the frame "encloses a sailing vessel."

Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., Catalogue, Part III, Local Postage Stamps, 1899, p. 95, list these stamps as "1873, Steamship in an oval. Imperf. 1 (d) blue, 2 (d) mauve, 6 (d) violet."

Mr. King's article can scarcely be said to have imparted new information, but his good intention has had the effect of consolidating much already known on the subject and of bringing further details to light; he therefore deserves the credit of having attained his object.

TYPES OF 1, BLUE

1. Left side, dot on links 5 and 8 Ship, dot on front ropes.

2. Dot between "M" and "C". Dot in "C", "L" of "Lucia" weak. White dot on foot of 1.

3. "1A" joined. "M" of "LIMITED" broken. Pennant aft broken. Dot over "O".

4. Left lower corner, frame broken.

5. Dot between second and third masts. Right lower angle, inner links defective at angle.

6. Dots between "O" and "N" and "A" and "N" Right side, second line broken.

7. Left side, fourth link broken. Dot between "O" and "N" Right lower corner weak.

8. Top frame, nick above "A" Left top corner defective.

9. Right of value label, upper link broken in centre.

TYPES OF 3, PINK

1. Dot between "1" and "M" Value label, left lower corner broken.

2. Top, link 2 of lower row broken.

3. "V" dot right. White ornament over "V" has dot. 3 slopes backward.

4. Top frame nick. Top left angle ornament damaged.

5. Top frame broken over "O". White dot on 3.

6. Top, link 3 only one hook.

TYPES OF 6, VIOLET

1. Centre mast, dot between pennant and sail. Left frame, nick.

2. Large coloured flaw under "STE."

3. Links opposite "LU" and "YA" defective. Line across largest sail.

4. First mast, coloured patch on lowest sail. Two dots before "ST".

5. Left top angle, projection from solid colour.

6. Left top angle, white dash from lowest white ornament. "V" touches oval.

I gratefully acknowledge the kind assistance of Sir Edward Bacon as regards both stamps and their literature; of Sir John Wilson, who has lent several stamps, and Mr. R. Roberts, some used specimens; also of Messrs. E. M. Berry, S. A. Brown, I. J. Gilbert-Lodge, H. R. Harmer,

V. F. James and F. B. Smith on various points.

A week after this paper had been sent to the printers Mr. L. C. C. Nicholson lent me blocks of 6 of the 1 and 6, both with brown gum. The block of the 1 has types 7, 8, 9 over 1, 2, 3 and right sheet margin; the block of the 6 has Types 1, 2, 1 over 3, 4, 3, and left sheet margin. Later Mr. T. W. Hall lent me nine singles of the 1, together with three singles and a block of 4 of the 6; all with brown gum; this block has Types 1, 2 over 3, 4.

The loan of these various pieces enables me to exhibit all types of the 1 and 6 with both brown and white gum. I had previously considered that the disfiguring flaw on the 6 Type 2, which appears regularly on the sheet with white gum, was unlikely to appear at all on the issued stamps. Mr. Nicholson's block of 6 with the confirmation of Mr. Hall's block of 4, proves that this flaw was not on the matrix stone of the 6 when the stamps with brown gum were printed, but that it was on that stone when those with white gum were printed. Type 2, without or with the flaw, in all other typical respects is the same; the stamps with different gum are therefore prints from different transfers derived from the same matrix stone. The evidence is conclusive that the 6 with brown gum is the issued stamp, and this value with white gum is a reprint.

In these circumstances the same conclusion follows as regards the 1.

The 3d. with brown gum appears to exist, but I have not seen a copy.

In view of Mr. Mahe's preliminary announcement in May 1873, and of his specific statement in June, that Messrs Duboulay, Minvielle & Co. "have issued stamps designed and printed in Paris", it seems curious that when attacked by M. Moens and the English journals, he should have withdrawn these stamps from sale, and although he stated that he had no doubt as to their validity, he wrote to St. Lucia and enquired on December 5th. 1873. This action tends to show that he had acquired the reprints in Paris and not the issued stamps from St. Lucia.

Continued on Page 27

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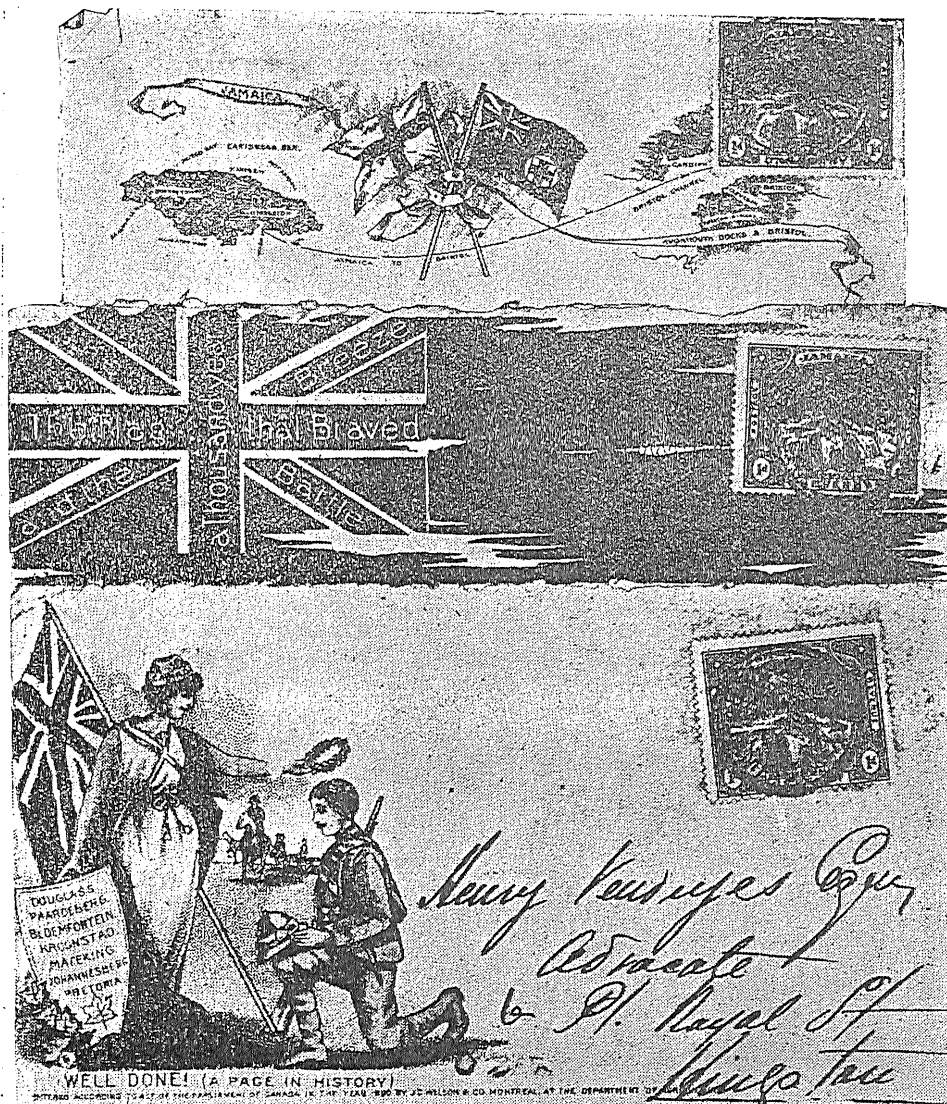
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ENVELOPES USED IN JAMAICA INTERESTING

The Elder, Dempster & Co. Inauguration of the direct service between Avonmouth and Jamaica, with the R.M.S. Port Morant (Capt. J. G. P. Parsons) arrived in Kingston on March 1st. 1901.

In a speech in Bristol, Mr. R. C. Tombs said "As Postmaster of Bristol it has been very gratifying to him to arrange a direct mail service between Avonmouth and Jamaica." "It might be interesting to the company present that further back in the year 1830, the postage for a letter from this city, to the island of Jamaica was 3/- in 1860 it had decreased to 1/- now, as they all knew, a letter could be transported the same 4,000 miles in distance for the modest sum of one penny." There were five vessels in the fleet. The famous Earthquake of 1907, made the "Port Kingston" and its crew foremost in the court trials in Jamaica and England. The opening of this new line, must have caused a great amount of interest in England; where a cover showing a map of Jamaica, and the entrance of the Bris-

tol Channel, to the Avonmouth Docks (as per photo) was printed. The stamp is postmarked: May Pen, March 29th. '01, and backstamped Kingston on the same day. The second and third covers were celebration covers of The Victory of "The Boer War" both covers were printed in Canada, and on the bottom edge of each envelope in front, has: "Entered According to act of Parliament of Canada in the year 1900 by J. C. Wilson at the Department of Agriculture" and the back flap on each of these envelopes is the name: Marchalleck & Co., Morant Bay, Jamaica, W.I. In as much that these covers are not often seen, it's certain that this firm must have had a number of these envelopes printed which they used during the year. The commoner type, is that of the flag, of which I have seen several copies. The postmark on this cover is July 5th. 1901, Posted at Morant Bay, and back stamped Kingston on the 6th. While the bottom cover, was received in Kingston a day later, than that of the postmark.

HAPPENINGS OF OTHER PHILATELIC SOCIETIES IN B.W.I.

The Trinidad Philatelic Society: President Rev. Fr. Matthew Kelly, Vice Presidents Major T. N. Drake and Mr. Jonathan Ryan, Hon. Secretary Mr. Chas Munro, Hon. Asst. Secty. Mr. Maynard and Pastor Cash as Hon. Treasurer.

The society was formed on May 12th. 1942, and now has a membership of 127 members at the close of last year. (31/12/46). The early part of last year the society made an appeal to Government for a special issue of Postage Stamps to commemorate the 150th Anniversary of British Rule; unfortunately the Appeal was not granted. The outstanding achievement for the year was the publishing of their first magazine "The Trinidad Philatelic Review" which was issued in May 1946.

On May 8th, '46, an Extraordinary General Meeting was held, to adopt resolutions that the T.P.S. be affiliated on a reciprocal basis with the following societies: The Jamaica Philatelic, The St. Lucia Philatelic and The Barbados Philatelic Societies; since then, affiliations have taken in the Groupement Philatelique Antillais (Martinique) and British Guiana.

As from January 1st. 1948 the subs. and membership rate have been increased as follows: Ordinary Member \$2.40 or 10/ per year, Corresponding Member \$1.20 or 5/ per year, Life Membership \$20 or £4 3/4, The Entrance Fee being \$1.

The St. Lucia Philatelic Society: Patron His Grace E. F. Twining, C.M.G., M.B.E., President: Colonel H. G. Reid, C.M.G., C.B.E., O.B.E., Hon. Secretary; Commander C. D. Milbourne, Hon. Treasurer, Miss Osbourne.

Since the foundation on the 19th. of August 1945, the society has increased its membership from the original 15 Foundation Members to 30 Annual Members, 9 Corresponding Members and 2 Hon. Members.

During the year the society made considerable progress. Their first exhibition was held at the Masonic Hall, on Sunday 10th. Feb. 1946. It turned out to be a great success, and greatly stimulated the interest in Philately in the island. On the following Thursday the exhibition was re-opened at the public library for the benefit of the cadets of the H.M.S. Frobisher, then visiting St. Lucia, and the boys of St. Mary's College.

On Monday October 14th the society held a special meeting and cocktail party, at which Mr. John Easton was the Guest of Honour. Mr. Easton is well known to Philatelists as the author of "British Postage Stamp Designs" he gave a very interesting talk, pointing out, "that a stamp was essentially a token, in the same way, that a coin was a token of exchange, so a stamp was a token of the payment of postage." In closing, his very interesting talk, he wished the society many years of prosperity and useful service in the years to come. The Society with the help of Mr. Easton are now working on a catalogue of St. Lucia stamps, which they hope to have ready by the end of this year.

The Caribbean Philatelic Association held its first meeting, at the Hotel de Ville, Fort-de-France, Martinique on March 16th. 1947, where the following were passed:

1. Resolved that the Caribbean Philatelic Association be formed with effect from the 16th March, 1947.
2. Resolved that the Draft Rules be adopted as the Rules of the Association.
Correspondence from the Trinidad Philatelic Society inviting the Association to hold its first meeting and Exhibition in Trinidad between the 5th and 8th February, 1948 having been read it was:
3. Resolved to hold the first

meeting and Exhibition of the Association in Trinidad between the 5th and 8th February, 1948.

4. Resolved that the Trinidad Exhibition Committee, composed as under, be appointed as the Exhibition Committee of the Association for the year ending 16th March, 1948 (with power to add to their number).

Hon. President: Col. H. G. Reid, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., F.R.P.S.L.

Chairman: Mr. Reynold Goetz.

Vice Chairman and

Technical Adviser: Mr. William Boyd.

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. C. Maynard.

Organising Secretary: Mr. Jonathan Ryan.

5. Resolved that the officers for the coming year be as follows: Patron: H. E. The Governor of Trinidad.

President: Colonel H. G. Reid, C. M. G., C. B. E., D. S. O., F.R.P.S.L.

Vice-Presidents: Presidents of the subscribing Philatelic Societies.

Hon. Secretary: Miss Pollard.

Hon. Treasurer: Miss Olga Osbourne.

P.O. Box 95, Castries, St. Lucia

(Sgd.) H. G. REID
President

The Barbados Philatelic Society:

The election of Officers for 1947 took place on Thursday March 13th. President Mr. J. D. Massett, Vice President Mr. C. C. Mahon, Hon. Treasurer, Mr. H. H. Bayley, Hon. Secretary Mr. H. N. Roach while Messrs H. N. Leacock, E. M. Shilston and J. C. Kellyman were elected to the committee.

On April 21st, 1947 the Post Office put on sale the Carmine two pence stamp, overprinted "One Penny". These stamps were on sale for only Ten days, and no one buying from the post office was allowed more than twelve stamps at one buying. The vendors were allowed four sheets, which were quickly taken up by collectors.

The shortage of the penny and half penny was mainly due to the heavy demand made by candidates in the recent Legislative Council Elections, in circularising their constituents.

Many small varieties appeared in these overprints, such as the broken "O" and "P".

JAMAICA WANDERINGS

C. L. von Pohle

When one collects the stamps of a country with as few as Jamaica has, it does not take long to accumulate all the major varieties as listed in the catalogue. What is really of interest is the many out-of-ordinary items one runs across while traversing the beaten paths. For example:

What happened in the post office of Riversdale, Jamaica, on October 11, 1945? Were there no stamps of the three lower values available? Were the mails closing too quickly to allow the sticking on of a stamp? I suppose we shall never know. But a cover mailed there that day remains. Addressed to me in Mandeville, it carries the single word "Paid" in blue pencil in the upper right corner, together with the Riversdale dating stamp of the usual double ring variety. Apparently accepted in good faith all along the line, it was safely delivered to me the next day, untaxed, and unmarked except for the Mandeville back-stamp.

Another oddity was not so lucky, however. A two-cent U.S. stamped envelope was mailed to Jamaica from Pennsylvania carrying in addition to the embossed stamp a 2½d. Jamaican of the Castleton, St. Andrew type, both being cancelled by the Pennsylvania town's handstamp. Upon reaching New York, the post office was not impressed with the combination, and stamped the cover with the double "T NY — Centimes 30" tax stamp. On reaching Jamaica it received the large "3d." purple

hand stamp which is used for taxed letters, and I presume that that amount was subsequently extracted from the addressee.

But talking about getting lost, and seeing the world, how is this:

A letter was mailed on June 12 from Newport, a small post office about seven miles from Mandeville, to Hatfield, another small office two miles on the other side of Mandeville—total distance nine miles. The postage paid was the usual 1½d. for a local letter, and delivery should have been made the same afternoon. But no, that would have been too easy. And so we find the letter on the 26th of June in Hatfield, Manchester (England). Not known there, it was thought that the addressee might be in Hatfield, Herts., and so it arrived there the next day. A pencilled note says to try Hatfield, Doncaster, Yorks., and we find it arriving there two days later. But no, our friend is not known there, so let's try Leominster (why Leominster, pray tell?) Apparently the P.O. clerks were tired of it all by this time, so it was sent to Manchester, arriving on the 3rd of July. But there, the next day, it was marked "REBUT" on one side, and "Undelivered, return to sender" on the other, and, as there was no return address given, it found its way to the dead letter office. Opened, folded to fit an official envelope, and again mailed, it was returned to Newport (Jamaica).

I wish I could travel like that for 1½d!

JAMAICA POSTAL MARKINGS

C. L. von Pohle

(It may be that the observations listed below are so well known to those resident in Jamaica that they do not call for published comment, but as I have not seen anything in regard to them in either the handbook "Jamaica" or in the "Jamaica Philatelist", I am hoping at least to start some interest along this line of Jamaican postal history.)

To me, the interest in collecting lies not so much along the beaten

track, as determined by the stamp "catalogues", but in following those trails where fancy leads, and it is always surprising how many things of interest can be found in taking some little side-line of philately and following it as far as the material available allows.

The chapter on Postmarks in the book "Jamaica", written by Mr. L. C. C. Nicholson, takes one up to the year 1928, but since that time a number of new marks have been introduced, and others discovered, of which no record, as far as I can find, has been made. I am sure that the notes below are not complete, neither would I set myself up as an authority, but I am merely hoping that others will co-operate in compiling as nearly a complete list of items Jamaican as possible.

"PAID" MARKS

In addition to the marks shown by Mr. Nicholson, I have two others both in red ink, applied at Kingston. The first, used March 13, 1937 is similar to the usual Kingston machine cancellation, except in place of the wavy lines there is a box 25 by 19 mm., containing the wording "HALF PENNY/POSTAGE/ PAID" in three lines. Continuing from the right edge of the box are seven killer lines, spaced 3 mm. apart.

The second is a double-lined circle of 30 mm. diameter, with "POSTAGE PAID" curved inside at the top, and "JAMAICA" at the bottom; no date. This was used on a magazine wrapper in 1945. This one is in the same general style as Type M9 illustrated by Mr. Nicholson.

SLOGAN POSTMARKS

These are becoming more and more popular in Jamaica, as their value as an advertising medium is being realised. I have examples of the following from Kingston, all in black ink, several of them with various dates spaced over a period of several years. These are all used on the electrical cancelling machine.

"BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION 1924" with a sketch of the British lion.

"BUY BRITISH GOODS" in two lines of large gothic type enclosed in a rectangle 54 by 20 mm.

"BUY BRITISH GOODS" in an arch over the British crown.

"JAMAICA WELCOMES H.R.H. DUKE OF GLOUCESTER" in three lines enclosed in a rectangle 40 x 20 mm. with seven killer lines extending 8 mm. farther to the right.

"CLEAN UP PAINT UP" in two lines enclosed in a rectangle 63 x 20 mm.

"COME TO KINGS HOUSE FAIR JULY 12"—three lines in a rectangle 63 x 20 mm.

Montego Bay also put in their bid for popularity with the use of a slogan on their electrical machine. (By the way, can anyone tell me why they don't use their electrical machine more often? Most of the north-side town's cancelling is still done by hand.) "FAR FAMED CARIBBEAN SUNSHINE RESORT" they call themselves, in four lines enclosed in a box 31 x 23 mm., with wavy killer lines on both sides. I guess they have a point there, all right, when one remembers the pleasant times spent at Doctor's Cave, or at others of their fine beaches (Advt.)

"TOO LATE" MARKS

Extending Mr. Nicholson's dates slightly, as far as type M38 is concerned, I have a copy on the red Llandovery with the Kingston date stamp of OC2 00 (October 2, 1900). I also have M38 used together with a Montego Bay cancellation dated AU 9 00 (August 9, 1900). While not conclusive that this mark (M38) was used in Montego Bay, it leads one to wonder.

If the Montego Bay letter did not go through the Kingston post office, it might give us reason to think that the use of this mark was not confined to Kingston.

POSTAGE DUES.

Jamaica has never used postage due stamps, but a variety of markings has turned up. The most simple is merely a notation in blue post office pencil: "1d.", "3d.", or whatever the amount to be collected may be. Some offices have secured a rubber

stamp of the amount due, and have used it instead of the pencil notation, usually in purple ink. I have "2d." and "3d." in this form. The double stamp form illustrated in "Jamaica" apparently is used only on foreign letters, the value given in centimes according to U.P.U. regulations. I have 30 and 60 centimes in addition to the 10 and 20 mentioned by Mr. Nicholson.

METERS.

In spite of extensive advertising by the local agents of the machines, meters have not found excessive use in the island. I have examples of these envelopes of four different companies whose business apparently is sufficiently large to repay such an investment:

T. Geddes Grant Ltd., the agents.
use machine No. 3.

B. & J. B. Machado Tobacco Co.
Ltd.

Jamaica Telephone Co. Ltd.
A. M. Sherlock, Ltd.

Supposedly, each machine shows a different number, and in the "Philatelist" for 1940 the suggestion was made that there were seven machines in use, as number 7 had been observed. My experience has been that in very few cases does the number of the machine show, but that the impression of the lower right corner, where the number should be, is usually blurred.

"UNCLAIMED" MARKS

"Unclaimed" is the usual mark stamped on a letter when it is to be returned to the sender. This stamp has taken a number of forms in the last few years. Type M44 although mentioned as first sent out in 1843, is still a favourite. In addition, the following are also in use:

"UNCLAIMED" in gothic type enclosed in a rectangle 47 x 10 mm.

"UNCLAIMED" ditto, rectangle 34 x 10 mm.

"UNCLAIMED" enclosed in a rectangle 40 x 8 mm.

"UNCLAIMED" in gothic letters 7 mm. high, no frame.

Ditto, letters 4 mm. high, no frame.

Kingston has two special markings: the first a die for the electrical cancelling machine consisting of a rectangle 56 by 9½ mm. to the left of the date ring, containing in two lines the information "UNDELIVERED/RETURN TO SENDER",

Brown ink was used for the example I have, dated March 16, 1932. The second mark is comparatively recent, and consists of a rubber hand stamp in purple ink, a rectangle 65 by 43 mm., reading:

RETURNED TO SENDER

From Kingston, Jamaica

for reason checked below x

Not Known at Address	Removed
No Such Addresss	Off Island
Insufficient Address	Refused
No Post Office Named	
Premises Unoccupied	No such
	Number
Business Defunct	Deceased

CANCELLATIONS

If you are interested in having a bit of fun, you might see if you can find the following:

The large size "squared circle" of Riverside used in 1931 or later.

The small size "squared circle" of Darliston used in 1932 and 1933. They are not common, but they exist. Let me know how you make out.

Continued from Page 3

Destination	Per Half Oz.	Air Letters	Destination	Oz.	Letters
Straits Settlements	2/6d	9d	U. S. A.	6d	—
Sudan, Anglo-Egyptian	2/6d	9d	Uruguay	6d	—
Sudan, French	2/6d	—	U. S. S. R.	2/6d	—
Syria	2/6d	—	Venezuela	6d	—
Tanganyika Territory	2/6d	9d	Virgin Islands of		
Thailand	2/6d	—	U. S. A.	6d	—
Tibet	2/6d	9d	Zanzibar	2/6d	9d
Togo, British Sphere	2/6d	9d			
French Sphere	2/6d	—	*EUROPEAN COUNTRIES — Albania,		
Tonga	2/6d	9d	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Corsica,		
Tortola (British Virgin			Crete, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dode-		
Is.)	6d	6d	canese Islands, Estonia, Finland, France;		
Trans-Jordan	2/6d	9d	Germany (Hamburg, Berlin, Munich,		
Trinidad & Tobago	6d	6d	Mayence, Frankfurt Mn., Stuttgart, Kre-		
do by B.W.I.A.	2½d	—	feld, Peine, Bonn); Gibraltar, Greece;		
Tripolitania	2/6d	—	Holland; Hungary; Iceland, Italy (Milan		
Tunis	2/6d	—	and Northern, Rome and Southern);		
Turks & Caicos			Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,		
Islands	6d	6d	Norway, Poland, Portugal; Roumania,		
			Spain, Sweden; Switzerland; Turkey;		
			Vatican City State; Yugoslavia.		
			†FRENCH WEST INDIES — Martinique		
			and Guadeloupe.		

Continued from Page 18

All the blocks of 8 are cut 2 x 4 so that each block of the 3 and 6 comprises all six types and an additional pair of either 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5, 6; but pairs cut 2, 1; 4, 3 or 6, 5 are impossible if derived from the blocks of a packet.

The manner in which the blocks have been stuck to the stamp album pages by the edges only proves a deliberate purpose, and it is difficult to understand what that purpose could have been, other than that of hiding the gum which is so different from that of the issued stamp. None of the blocks have sheet margins,

since the sheets have been cut into blocks of 8 after being stuck in this manner on to stamp-album pages.

Mr. W. W. Forsyth has most kindly supplied particulars of an adhesive label of white paper bearing a rectangular frame with ornamental corners printed in blue. Copies are known with a pen-stroke cross in the blank centre and further cancelled with a hand stamp consisting of two concentric circles between which appears the name of the company in sans serif capitals. The status of this label is not known; I have not yet made enquiry, but would welcome any information.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT

The following report was read to the committee:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

Our 27th Annual General Meeting of our society. During the year there were 23 New Members elected, 14 being Life Members, and 9 subscribing members, bringing our membership to 220. During the year Mr. Gilbert W. Collett, F.R.P.S.L. was elected as a Hon. Member of our society. Mr. Collett was one of our earliest members and has always done great work in helping us, and representing us at Congress.

It was a very sad occasion my reporting the death of Alfred F. Lichtenstein who was an Hon. Member of our society, and who, just a few days before had given a talk and display to our members at the society here.

The Jamaica Philatelic Cat. of Jamaican Stamps: The script of which is now ready, but due to the very high cost of printing and of the making of die in Jamaica, it was felt better that the printing was done in England. Mr. Aguilar will be carrying same over, and having it printed in England. The catalogue will contain all known Jamaican stamps, their perforations, Watermarks Errors, etc. As soon as this catalogue is off the press, all members will be notified.

The New Issue Service: has been kept quite busy with The Peace stamps.

The Approval Book Service: Has not done much for the year, Mr. Coxe who is in charge should try and devise some way, where the country members get these approval books more quickly.

The Congress of Great Britain: meeting will not be held until September of this year.

The A/C of the society show a in-

crease; The bank balance is at around £55 0 7 while New Issues of stamps are still going out.

At the time of going to press Mr. Williamson has been unable to present the a/cs.

The New York Exhibitions The society made up a selection of Pre Stamped Covers, English Stamps Postally Used in Jamaica, and the Pineapple Issue which was entered into „The Court of Honour” we would like to take this opportunity of thanking the following, for lending the society the above material. Mr. Dan Samuels, F.R.P.S.L. Mr. H. M. Brandon, Judge Nethersole, Mr. B. Cooke and Mr. E. Aguilar. Before closing this report, I would like to make the following suggestions, for the help and improvement of the society.

At present it is hard for anyone to handle the secretary's job unless he has quite a bit of time to spare. It's my suggestion, it would be wise to employ a Lady secretary giving her a monthly salary, she would look after answering and writing of letters, also taking minutes, sending out the approval book and ordering the New Issues of stamps. An approval book and New Issue Service are essential to a society, as this is one (or should be) of the largest sources of income. The paid secretary would be guided by an Hon. Secretary and The Committee.

The Jamaica Philatelist, our club magazine is well known by all leading societies and collectors. This magazine has in the past always cost from fifteen pounds or more to produce; Advertisements to cover cost of the printing should always be taken, and extra magazines would be sold, thereby making the magazine show a profit.

The Jamaica Philatelic Society has got to face a few facts: The Society now has a membership of 220

members, and no club house of our own. For twenty seven years what has been the goal of the Society?

The bank A/C today is the best it has been for a number of years, and I would suggest that an amount be put aside each year, calling same a sinking fund." The society should acquire some small place, no matter how small, for it would be a place where collectors and their friends could meet in the afternoons or evenings, and do their exchanging or displaying as the case may be. Since the society has been formed the rates have never yet been raised. This was twenty seven years ago! I will not say, or suggest what the Life Membership, Entrance or Subscription rates should be, but I will say this, it should be greatly increased. The above are mainly my personal views, with the view of "looking ahead" if nothing has been achieved in twenty seven years in the line of owning our own club building, then it's time we look ahead and owned our own building and site before our fiftieth anniversary.

E. F. Aguilar.

THE NEW YORK PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

by E. F. AGUILAR

It was my good fortune to have been able to attend The Centenary International Exhibition, which was held at The Grand Central Palace, from May 17th to the 25th. On the opening day, a record crowd of over 30,000 saw the show. Opening the sale of the 3c stamp, Third Assistant Postmaster General Joseph J. Lawler sold the first stamp to Robert W. Wagner Jr. Commissioner of Housing and Building. During the opening ceremony the participants included H. L. Lindquist, the exhibition's Chairman, Postmaster Albert Goldman and Leon Helguera, New York artist who designed the stamp. The first day's sales at the post office were over 3,000,000 3c centenary stamps, while more than 500,000 covers were mailed.

One could never give a full account of all the stamps on show at the exhibition, but I will try and give an idea of a few special displays I saw.

On the first floor, as you entered the building, was the rare British Guiana, one cent, magenta of 1856 which is worth over £11,000. This famous stamp was discovered on a letter sheet in 1873 by a young collector, L. Vernon Vaughan, who was searching through family papers at his home in B.G. As it was not very attractive, and no place in his album for it, he sold it for six shillings to a neighbouring collector N. R. McKinnon. In 1878 McKinnon sold his collection to a Liverpool collector, Thomas Ridpath for £110 soon after Thomas Ridpath sold the British Guiana stamp to Baron von Ferrari of Paris for £150 which was considered a very high price. At the Ferrari sale, the stamp was finally knocked down for \$37,000 to Hind. On Hind's death the stamp came on the market again, and its present owner has a collection rivaling the finest ever formed, prefers to remain anonymous. The price paid was \$45,000. The present owner has rejected a cash offer of \$60,000.

Passing on, we saw a collection of The United States and British Colonial Stamps. Next was, Alfred F. Lichtenstein Memorial Court of Honour containing the finest existing specimens of every postage stamp between the years of 1840 and 1870. Much of the material was from the Lichtenstein collection, more than might have been included had he lived, as it was his desire to restrict his own participation so that many others, rather than few, might participate. The Great Britain section contained many philatelic treasurers which have never been outside the United Kingdom; The King's collection which was mounted in five frames, contained the following:—

FRAME 1: Treasury Essays. A selection has been made from the

four volumes in the collection of designs and ideas submitted for the competition promoted in 1839 to implement the decision that all letters should be pre-paid. Some of the suggestions took the form of stamped envelopes subsequently covered by the issue of the Mulreadys and some the idea of an adhesive stamp of all kinds of designs. Some of the material submitted for the competition was intended to show that the firm which sent in the work could carry out such high quality embossed printing that there was little likelihood of imitation or forgery, but samples submitted were not, of course, intended for postal purposes. Among those submitting designs were Sir Henry Cole, who received one of the prizes and was Rowland Hill's chief assistant in his work introducing pre-payment of postage and Chalmers of Dundee who is also well-known as one of the early pioneers in this line.

FRAME 2: Four pages are shown of the special printed envelopes issued for use by Members of Parliament between January 10th, 1840 (the date of Uniform Penny Postage) and May 6th, when the stamps came into being.

These are inscribed "House of Parliament," "House of Lords" or "House of Commons." One "Houses of Parliament" envelope is addressed and signed by Sir Robert Peel and one "House of Lords" by Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington.

Twelve pages illustrating the development of the 1d. black. The printer's technique of selecting a complicated background pattern to prevent forgery and having the engraved head inserted in it is demonstrated. The original background selected proved unsatisfactory, and the first and second trials are shown in their various stages towards completion. The water-colour sketches for the colours of the stamps marked a 1d. and 2d. in pencil are included. There is also a die proof of the 2d. (Note for your information, but not for the catalogue). These

proofs are all described and illustrated in Bacon's book on the subject if you wish to refer to it.

FRAME 3: 1d. black and 2d. blue. One page has been selected of each plate of the eleven plates which were used for printing the 1d. black with an extra page for the second state of Plate I, known as Ib, and another extra page to represent the "V R" 1d.

The plate numbers of the whole series are shown, Plates 9 and 10 being in red as they are not known in black. Plates 1 and 8 are represented by Imprimatur corner specimens. Plate 4 is believed to be the only example in existence with Plate number. A cover is shown with a Plate 1 stamp used May 5th, 1840 with a very interesting historical letter as follows: "My Dear Floral Friend! To make you stare I send you a Queen's head, the day before it is in Penny circulation. Tomorrow it will be obliterated by a Post Office stamp. What a pity that they should make Victoria gummy like an old woman without teeth! as I am! I write this without spectacles, therefore will strain my ninety and one eyes no longer than in saying I hope you are all well at home! Yours gratefully, (signed) JOHN ALEXANDER."

The following blocks and strips are included all mint: 1b early, block of four, strip of three; worn, strip of three; 2, block of four, and strip of six with plate number. 3, block of four, strip of five. 4, block of four. 5, strip of six with plate number. 6, block of four, block of 12, pair with plate number. 7, block of four with plate number. 8, strip of three. 9 (red), block of four with plate number. 10, block of 18 with plate number, (also red). 11, block of six, pair with plate number. "V R," block of four.

The 2d.'s include block of 38 with top and side margins and plate No. 1, in pale blue, and two blocks of 12 in different shades, from Plate 2.

FRAME 4: Half the frame (8 pages) is devoted to the preliminary stages of the Mulready and half to the preliminary stages for the Embossed envelopes.

The Mulready section includes the preliminary pencil drawing by Mulready which is supposed to be the only one which he made, Die Proofs on India Paper, the format for the advertisements with Rowland Hill's notes, and the drawings for the value inscriptions. The Embossed envelope section includes William Wyon's original pen-sketch for an embossed design and the various trial stages of the head (with and without the pendant curl) of the approved design, and another design which was not accepted. The different trials for the border designs are also shown.

FRAME 5: Modern drawings. When new issues are proposed for the various Crown Colonies, water-colour sketches in the size of the stamps which are to be issued, are submitted to His Majesty for approval, and after being returned to the printers, through the Crown Agents, to carry out any necessary alteration, they are incorporated in the Royal Collection when the stamps have been issued. A selection of these drawings is shown. There are also included two large-sized preliminary sketches for the Victory Issue of Hong Kong by Mr. Jones, who carried out this work while a prisoner of the Japanese in Stanley Camp, a very hazardous task under the circumstances.

(N.B. Of the first four or five frames, five items only were presented to the late King; these are the two corner imprimatur stamps of Plate 1, the similar specimen of Plate 8 and the two corner imprimaturs of the "V R" with letter "A". The whole of the rest of the material was collected. The Treasury Essays coming largely, if not entirely, from Lord Crawford's collection, and most of the proofs and essays of the 1d. black from the

same collection. The Mulready were mostly from the Evans collection).

Passing on to the second floor, were the offices of the exhibition. On this floor were the Pan American Union exhibit, European stamps, a hundred years with the Swiss postage stamp and the Air-mails exhibits. The Air-mail display was outstanding, as it contained a most complete collection of air-post stamps and rare envelopes. Included in this collection were covers carried across the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans by such men as Capt. Kingford-Smith, Admiral Byrd, Clarence Chamberlain and many others.

On the third floor was the Lecture Hall. A large auditorium where lectures on stamps, stamp collecting and stamp collectors were given daily by distinguished guests, also specially prepared motion pictures were shown of The United States Department, The General Post Office of Great Britain and The United States Envelopes.

Also on this floor was an Envelope making machine. Stamped envelopes of the United States were made by special machine, which was on display for the second time only. The machine takes rolls of blank paper at one end, embosses the design, prints the colour, folds and cuts the paper and emits a complete envelope. After one has seen these envelopes made, you could then go to the first floor to the Philatelic Agency and buy as many envelopes as you required at cost, and then mail them as a souvenir to your friends.

It was my pleasure meeting many of the members of The Jamaica Philatelic Society. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Pierce at the Robson Lowe booth. H. B. Green showed me his collection of Jamaican obliterations, which was outstanding, and it would be hard to find a finer collection anywhere. John M. Spence also showed me his collection of "Ship-letters" which was most interesting, many of the items I had never

seen before, such as the "ST. ANNS BAY SHIP LETTER" and the "MONTEGO BAY SHIP LETTER." I also had the pleasure to meet Mr. Charles W. Lachman and Mr. G. S. Macdougall.

The Centenary International Exhibition took many months of planning and arranging, and it went

off with a deserving success. We feel proud that the Jamaica Philatelic Society had a small entry into "The Court of Honour" which was well received. We have to thank Dan Samuels, F.R.P.S.L., Judge Nethersole, H.M. Brandon, B. Cooke for the stamps and covers they loaned, thus making this entry possible.

MEMBERS IN JAMAICA

NAME	ADDRESS	REMARKS
		Membership
Aarons, Mrs. C.	14 Waterloo Road, Halfway-Tree	L.
Allsopp, Rev. E. G.	P.O. Alley	Sub.
Armstrong, Rev. G. T.	"The Rectory", Penrith Road, Cross Roads P.O.	L.
Baker, Mrs. Joshua	Belvedere Estate, Morant Bay.	L.
Bicknell, Mrs. R.	Mandeville P.O.	Sub.
Black, Clinton V.	The Institute of Jamaica, Kgn.	Sub.
Black, V. C.	3 South Ave., Rest Pen, Halfway- Tree P.O.	Sub.
Bourke, W. Jr.	19 Duke Street, Kingston	Sub.
Bourke, A. W.	19 Duke Street, Kingston	L.
Branday, R. P.	c/o Bryden & Evelyn, Kingston	L.
Brandou, H. M.	41 Hope Road, Half-way-Tree P.O.	L.
Brandon, Mrs. H. M.	41 Hope Road, Half-way-Tree P.O.	
Brandon, P. F.	44 Orange Street, Kingston	L.
Brandon, Ken.	Constant Spring P.O.	Sub. Empire Collection
Briscoe, A. S.	Bank of Nova Scotia, Kingston	L.
Brissett, Vincent	Cornwall College, Montego Bay	Sub.
Broadgate, C.	Long Pond Estate, Clarks Town P.O.	Sub.
Campbell, E. J.	5 Prince of Wales St., Kgn.	Sub.
Carberry, J. E. D.	Duke Street, Kingston	L.
Cargill, J. H.	5 East Ave., Swallowfield	L.
Clarke, E. C.	Cross Roads	
Clark, Eric	99 Harbour Street, Kingston	Sub.
Clossy, P. J.	P.O. Box 158, Kingston.	Sub.
Cardoza, O. R. N.	13 Haining Road, Cross Rds. P.O.	L.
Coxe, Hugh	C/o B.W.I. Airways, Harbour Street, Kingston.	L. American in block only. B.W.I. George VI
Coxe, Keith		Sub.
Cruchley, Dr. F. H.	May Pen P.O.	Sub.
DaCosta, Orville	P. O. Box 266, Kingston	Sub. West Indian
Duffus, W. A.		Sub.
Dun, Jerrard L.	102 Tower Street, Kingston	Sub. Dealer in B.W.I. Stamps
Dunn, E. G.	Nathan & Co., Kingston	Sub.
DuQuesnay, Frederick	45 Duke Street, Kingston.	Sub.
Earle, L. M.	Sun Life Co., Harbour St., Kgn.	L. Empire Collection with main att. to B.W.I.
Elliott, George		L.
Fernandez, L. C.	1 Holborn Rd., Half-Way Tree	
Escoffery, Dr. George	Spanish Town	L.
	M.O.H., Malvern	Sub.
Fernandez, P. J.	P.O. Box 158, Kingston	L.
Fletcher, R. H.	Jamaica Welfare Ltd., Kingston	Sub.
Forrest, G. I.	"Ailsa", Black River P.O.	Sub.
Foster, Mrs. A.	Montego Bay	Sub.
Fraser, Miss J. Ina	Montego Bay	Sub. General Collection
Gauntlett, H. G.	"Lake Ville", Cross Roads P.O.	Sub.
Goffe, Mrs. Leslie	Oxford Pen, Port Maria	L.
Hall, C. Lyon	14 East Ave., Camperdown, Half-way-Tree	L.
Harris, H. L.	"Town Clerk," Kingston & St. Andrew Corp., Kingston	L.
Harris, S. C.	Gleaner Co., Kingston	Sub.
Harrison, Lady V. M.	Prospect Estate, Montego Bay	L.
Hart, Dr. Ken	Spaldings Hospital, Spaldings P.O.	Sub. George V. B.W.I. Islands
Hart, Donald	91 Harbour St., Kingston	L.

Name	ADDRESS	REMARKS
Heron, Miss E. E. W.	Shooters Hill	L.
Hudson, Miss Gwen	"New Hope", Little London	L.
Jackson, Mrs. Annie	3 East Ave., Camperdown, Half-way-Tree P.O.	Sub.
Jackson, Norman S.	Cornwall College, Montego Bay	L.
Judah, Hon Douglas	11 Duke Street, Kingston	Sub. Collection of B.W.I.
Knollys, J. C.	Abbydore, Mandeville	Sub.
Kronaker, Louis		Sub.
Larter, Leslie N. H.	(off the island)	L.
Levy, Miss Peggie	"Four Pegs", Brown's Town P.O.	L.
Levy, Aston	Livingston & Alexander, Kgn.	Sub.
Lewis, Mrs. A. M.	"Brumalia" Mandeville P.O.	L.
Littlejohn, H. T.	"Connolley", Newport P.O.	L. Used B.W.I. with special preference to Georgians
Livingston, G. C.	Jamaica Mutual Life, Kingston	Sub.
MacDonald, Herbert	(In America)	Sub.
MacGregor, C. M.		Sub. B.W.I. Used pre- ferably
Macpherson, Miss G.	(In America)	L. B.W.I. George VI N.Z. Australian & S.A.
Marshall, Louis	Spur Tree	Sub.
Moycka, B.	P.O. Box 145 Kingston	L.
Mordecai, Leslie R.	50A Port Royal Street, Kingston	L.
Murray, Dr. P. C.	Stony Hill	L.
Myers, Thomas	10 Temple Lane, Kingston	Sub.
Myers, Mrs. A. E. C.	Mandeville	Sub.
Nethersole, J. M.	St. Ann's Bay	L. B.W.I. Used; Com- memorative Issues Post Marks Em- pire! T.P.M. and Railway P.C.
Nixon, Mrs. Douglas		Sub.
Ogilvie, Chas. V.	Montego Bay	Sub.
Paget, Hugh	British Council, East St., Kgn.	L.
Palmer, Col. George	Salvation Army, Kingston	Sub.
Pegington, F. C.	Munro College, Munro P.O.	Sub.
Perkins, A. W.	Hope Road, Half-Way Tree P.O.	L.
Pinto, C. deS.	1 Liguanea Ave., Liguanea P.O.	L. Early Issues of the Empire
Platt, Major	"Woodlawn", Mandeville	Sub.
Pringle, Mrs. Charlie	"Greys Inn", Aibotto Bay P.O.	L.
Polack, Karl W.	Attorney General Office, Kgn.	Sub.
Poyser, Mrs. J.	Charlottenburgh, Highgate	Sub.
Reid, Ed. G.	Montego Bay	L.
Richards, Miss P. A.	3 Lincoln Road, Cross Roads P.O.	Sub. The British Em- pire
Robinson, J. C.	Bank of Nova Scotia, Sav-la-Mar P.O.	Sub.
Robinson, Miss Patricia	Green Castle, Islington P.O.	L.
Ronai, A.	P.O. Box 145, Kingston	L. B.W.I. Collection
Rowe, Mrs. E. S. B.	102 Tower St., Kingston	Sub. Dealer
Samuels, D. M.	131 Harbour St., Kingston	L.
F.R.P.S.L.		
Scott, Chas. E.	15 Osborne Road, Kencot Cross Roads P.O.	L.
Scudamore, C. G.	Montego Bay	L.
Simms, Major A.	Hope Road, Liguanea P.O.	L.
Selly, S. Allen	Trout Hall	Sub.
Sharpe, Mrs. F. C.	Trout Hall	Sub.
Smith, Mrs. D. Lucie	46 Lady Musgrave Road, Half- way-Tree	Sub.
Smith, C. F.	Barclay's Bank, D.C. & O., Kgn.	Sub. George VI, B.W.I.
Sleggs, J. C.	Mandeville P.O.	Sub.
Smith, L. Barrington	127 Hagley Park Road, Half-way- Tree P.O.	Sub. Dealer
Stockhausen, Rev. A. C.	Highgate	Sub.
Stone, Bunny	c/o Cable & Wireless, Stony Hill	Sub.
Solomon, Dr. I. C.	116 Harbour St., Kingston.	L.

Name	ADDRESS	REMARKS
Spooner, Mrs. M. E.	Constant Spring P.O.	L. British Empire & First Flight Air Covers
Stewart, C. A. F.	Woodfield, Walkers Wood	L.
Taylor, Mrs. Geo.	2½ Deanery Road, Kingston	Sub. British Empire Collection
Tucker, Douglas	Brown's Town	L.
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.	Blackstonedged	Sub.
Watson, H.	Munro P.O.	L.
Westmoreland, Mrs. W. H. W.	Blackstonedged	L.
Whitley, Leonard	Edible Products, Producers Rd., Kingston	L.
Williamson, F. L.	44 Orange Street, Kingston	Sub.
Whitlocke, Mrs.	Grange Hill	Sub.

HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

Cooke, Herbert	23 Haining Road, Cross Roads P.O.
DeSouza, Claude	23½ Deanery Road, Vineyard Town, Kingston
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.	Battery Lane, Nashville 4, Tenn., U.S.A.	L. Sub.
Bergstrom, R. William	"The Beverley", 125 East 50th St., New York	L.
Brigham, C. Pliny	Cambridge, Massachusetts	L. Blocks U.S.A. & Jamaica, Singles 20 Century British Empire
Clarke, Dr. Herbert L.		
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Iline, Mrs. R.	3780 64th St., Woodside, L.I., N.Y.	L.
Jenson, Mrs. Gloria	Room 103, Cairo Hotel, 16 Q. Str. N.W. Washington D.C.	L. S. & C. American British Emp. M. & Used
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Lachman, Charles W.	316 Hamel Ave., North Hills, Penna.	Sub. used British Empire
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Minigerade, Meade	8 Little Point St., Essex., Conn.	L.
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Reid, John	248½ Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn 17, N.Y.C.	Sub.
Rice, Kenneth L.	623 Gardenia St., West Palm Beach, Fla.	L. B.W.I. Used Penny Red G.B., American
Ryman, Harold E.	Box 659, St. Augustine, Florida	Sub.

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Stangeby, Dr. Thonlief		
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