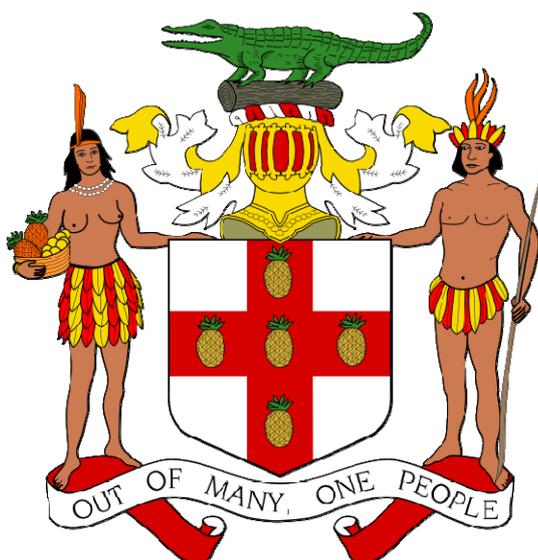




# TIMBRES DE LA JAMAÏQUE



# JAMAICA

Watermarked Pineapple  
1860-63



Watermarked Crown and C. C.  
1870-71



1872



1875



Watermarked Crown and C. A.  
1883-84



# JAMAICA

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

1885-90



1889-91



1890



1897



Watermarked Crown and C. C.

1900



# JAMAICA

Watermarked Crown and C. C.

1901



Watermarked Crown and C. A.

1903-04



Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

1905-09



1905-09



1906-10



1906-10



1911



# JAMAICA

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

1912-19



68a



# JAMAICA

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

1919-21



# JAMAICA

Watermarked Multiple Crown and Script C. A.

1921-23



5 S  
 OCHRE  
 AND BLUE  
 99

10 S  
 DARK  
 MYRTLE GREEN  
 100

1921-27



# JAMAICA

Watermarked Multiple Crown and Script C. A.

1929-32



1932



1935



1937



# JAMAICA

Watermarked Multiple Crown and Script C. A.

1938



123a



# JAMAICA

Watermarked Multiple Crown and Script C. A.

1945



1946



1948



# JAMAICA

Watermarked Multiple Crown and Script C. A.

1949



1949



1951



1952



1953



# JAMAICA

Watermarked Multiple Crown and Script C. A.

1953



1955



1956



# JAMAICA

Watermarked Multiple Crown and Script C A

1958



Watermarked St. Edward's Crown and C A Multiple

1958



1960



# JAMAICA

Watermarked St. Edward's Crown and C A Multiple  
1962



Watermarked Multiple Crown and Script C. A.  
1962



# JAMAICA

Watermarked St. Edward's Crown and C A Multiple

1962



1963



Unwatermarked

1963



1964



# JAMAICA

Watermarked St. Edward's Crown and C A Multiple

1964



# JAMAICA

Watermarked Pineapple and J Multiple  
1964



# JAMAICA

Watermarked Pineapple and J Multiple

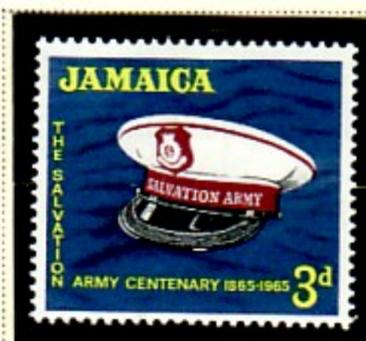
1964



1964



1964-65



Unwatermarked

1965



1969-1970  
1966



# JAMAICA

Watermarked Pineapple and J Multiple

1966



1966



1966



1967



# JAMAICA

Unwatermarked

1967

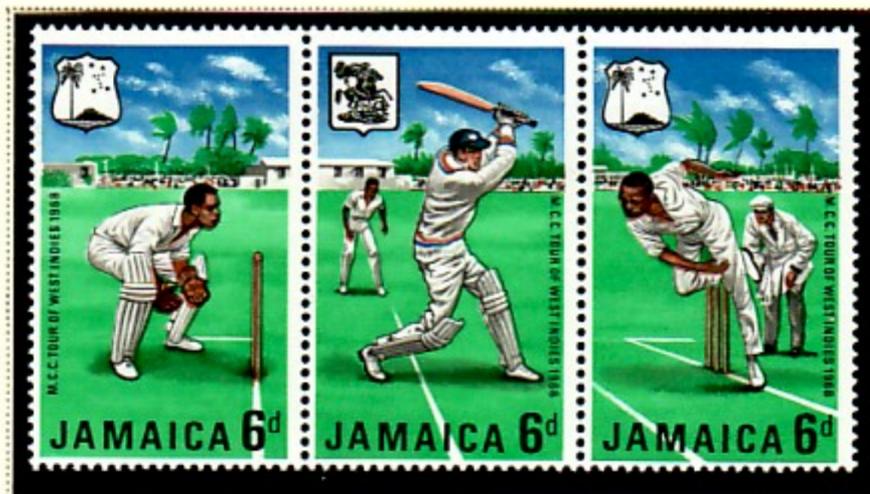


Watermarked J and Pineapple. Multiple

1967



1968



1968



# JAMAICA

Watermarked J and Pineapple, Multiple

1968



Unwatermarked

1969



1969



# JAMAICA

Watermarked J and Pineapple, Multiple

1969



# JAMAICA

Watermarked J and Pineapple, Multiple

1969



1969



Unwatermarked

1970



1970



# JAMAICA

Watermarked J and Pineapple, Multiple

1970



1970



# JAMAICA

Watermarked J and Pineapple, Multiple  
1970



1970



1970



1971



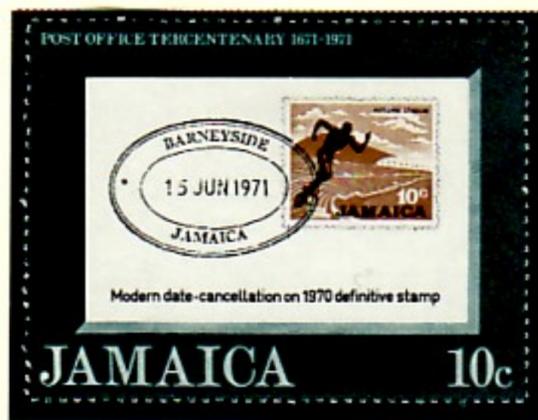
# JAMAICA

Watermarked J and Pineapple, Multiple

1971



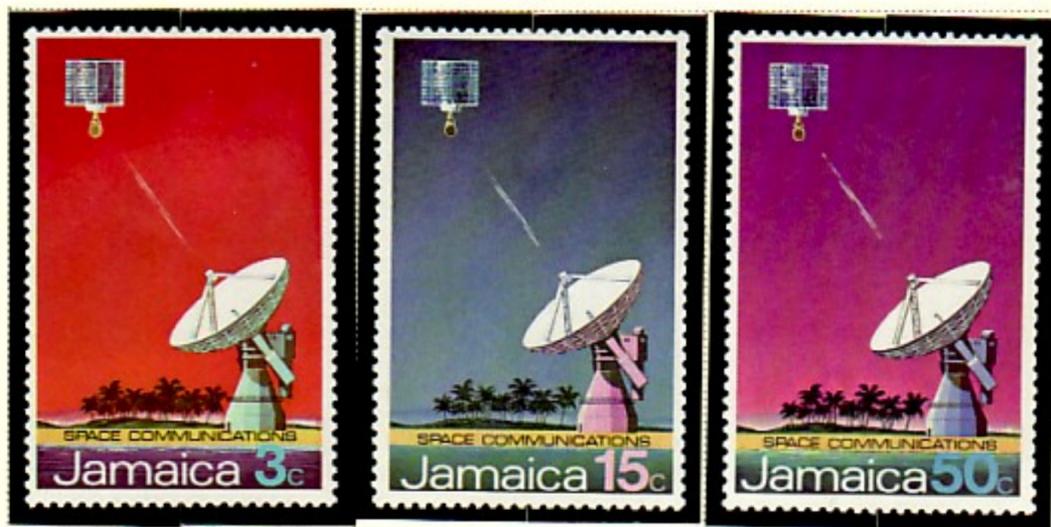
1971



# JAMAICA

Watermarked J and Pineapple, Multiple

1972



1972



# JAMAICA

Watermarked J and Pineapple, Multiple

1972



1972



1973



1973



1973

# JAMAICA

CENTENARY OF THE INTRODUCTION OF THE MONGOOSE



## 1972 CENTENARY OF THE MONGOOSE IN JAMAICA

In 1870 it was estimated that one fifth of the produce of a large sugar estate in Jamaica was lost to the ravages of rats. The total loss to the island was put to approximately £100,000 annually. Various predators were introduced with a view to controlling the rats.

In 1872 nine mongooses were brought to the island directly from India. It is believed that all the mongooses in Jamaica today are descended from that

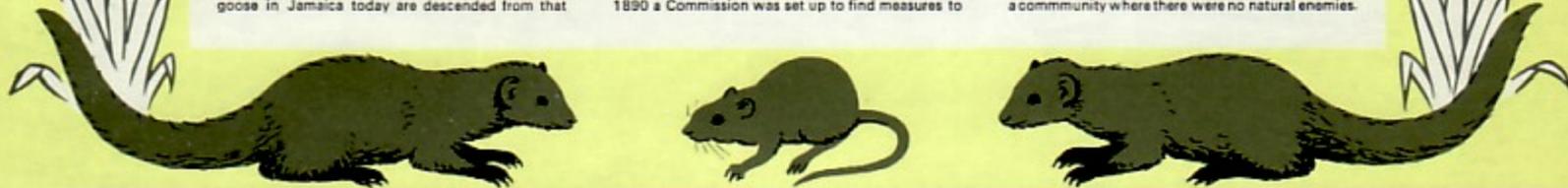
introduction. Within ten years it was estimated that the mongoose was saving the island £45,000 per annum and the rats in cane fields were remarkably reduced.

However, the mongoose did not restrict itself to rats. Its feeding included birds, snakes, lizards and the eggs of birds and reptiles. The depredation on poultry was especially serious to the peasantry. By 1890 a Commission was set up to find measures to

reduce the number of mongooses.

While rats had been reduced in the cane fields they had increased in cocoa walks, coffee plantations and in coconut trees.

The introduction of the mongoose into the West Indies has been cited the whole world around as an example of ill-advised introduction of a predator into a community where there were no natural enemies.



# JAMAICA

Watermarked J and Pineapple, Multiple  
1973



1974

**THE NATIONAL DANCE THEATRE COMPANY OF JAMAICA**

The National Dance Theatre Company was formed in 1962 to create an atmosphere in which dancers could create and perform works of high standards; to encourage the local public to appreciate the idiom of dance; to research and utilise authentic dance-forms and movement patterns from Jamaica and from the West Indies. During the relatively short period since its foundation it has achieved something of a reputation for artistic excellence taking its repertoire from authentic folk material. The entirely Jamaican cast has performed extensively overseas

and has met with unqualified success. The National Dance Theatre Company is a voluntary group which has managed, not only to stay alive, but also to succeed as a cultural body. Financial support for the Company has come from commercial organisations, from the Government in cases of cultural exchange programmes with other countries, and from individuals. The Company has managed to preserve its amateur status and remain an independent cultural body, but with professional standards.

# JAMAICA

Watermarked J and Pineapple Multiple

1974



1974

# JAMAICA

MAIL

BOATS



ROUTES OF  
THE  
MAIL BOATS



'Ship Letter'  
Hand Stamp



# JAMAICA

Watermarked J and Pineapple Multiple

1975



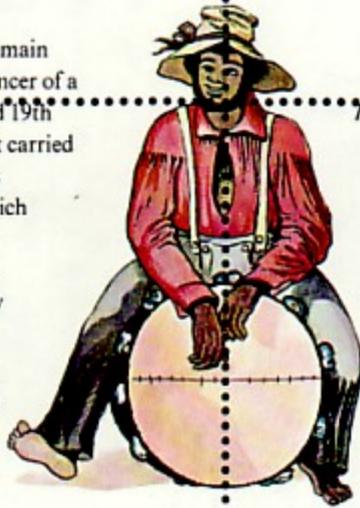
1975

1975

# JAMAICA

## Belisario prints of John Canoe Christmas celebrations

The name 'John Canoe' has three main meanings: the leader and chief dancer of a Negro dance troop in the 18th and 19th Centuries, the house or house boat carried by the dancers, and the Christmas festival, originally African but which absorbed parts of English Morris-dances and French carnival 'sets'.  
*Koo, Koo, or Actor-boy* Originally actors performed during these celebrations but by the 1830s this had died out. The Actor boys continued to parade and compete for the 'best dressed



in their costly attire. The stamp shows the winner in Christmas 1836.  
*The Set-girls* Groups of girls dressed alike. The French Set-girls were particularly elegant, only dancing in private houses.  
*Jaw Bone* Named after a musical instrument made from the lower jaw of a horse. A piece of wood was used to make a rattling noise on the teeth.

The dancers were 'drawn after nature, and on stone by I. M. Belisario' in Kingston, Jamaica, June 1837.

JAMAICA 8c  
Christmas 1975



Koo, Koo, or Actor-boy  
Belisario print 1837

JAMAICA 10c  
Christmas 1975



Red Set-girls Belisario print 1837

JAMAICA 20c  
Christmas 1975



French Set-girls Belisario print 1837

JAMAICA 50c  
Christmas 1975



Jaw Bone, or House John Canoe  
Belisario print 1837

# JAMAICA

Watermarked J and Pineapple Multiple

1975



1976



# JAMAICA

Unwatermarked

1976



Watermarked St. Edward's Crown and C A Multiple, in Spiral  
1976



1976

# JAMAICA

## Belisario prints of John Canoe Christmas celebrations

*The Queen, or 'Maam' of the Set-Girls* had absolute authority over the lively and graceful dancers called 'Set-Girls'. The large blue bow and blue tipped feathers on her hat, identify her as 'Queen' of the 'Blue' Set-Girls.

*The Band of the 'Jaw-Bone John-Canoe'* used very primitive musical instruments: the 'Gumbay', 'Box' or 'Bench-drum', a small wooden frame with a goat's skin tightly stretched over it, and the 'Jaw-Bone', which was the lower jaw of a horse with the teeth loosened.

*'Koo, Koo or Actor Boys'* competed each year for the title of 'smartest dressed'. The stamp shows the runner-up in Christmas 1836 who is shown lifting his mask to cool his face with the fan.



Drawn from life by I. M. Belisario, Christmas 1836.



1977



# JAMAICA

1977-78



1977-78



### 50th Anniversary of the Jamaica Military Band



The Jamaica Military Band is the oldest living remnant of the West India Regiment, which was raised in St. Vincent in 1795 as Myers' Regiment of Foot and disbanded in 1927. On the following day the Jamaica Military Band came into existence.

The splendid ceremonial uniforms of the Zouaves at a review of French Colonial troops, so impressed Queen Victoria that she insisted on introducing them to her army, and in 1856 the uniform was adopted by the 2nd Battalion of the West India Regiment.

### Arawak artifacts of JAMAICA



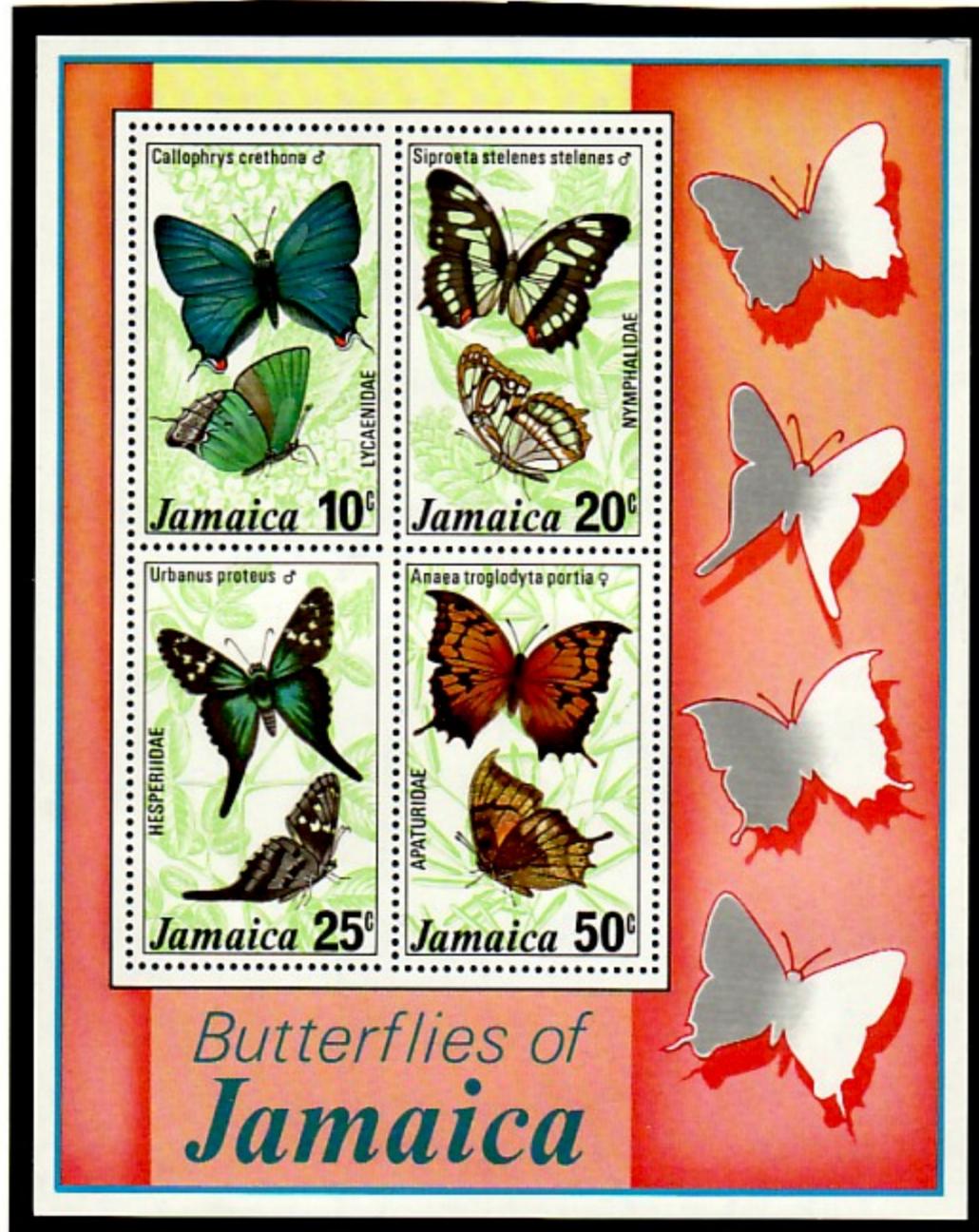
1775  
Map of  
JAMAICA

Parish of  
VERE



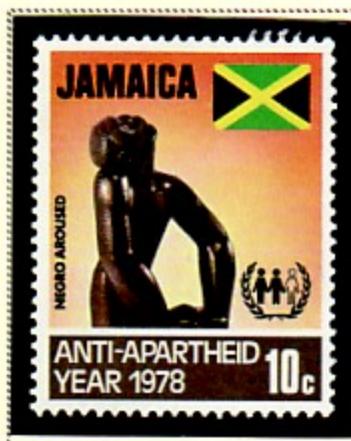
*These artifacts were found in a natural cave near the top of a hill called Spots in the Carpenters Mountains in the Parish of Vere in June 1792*

1978



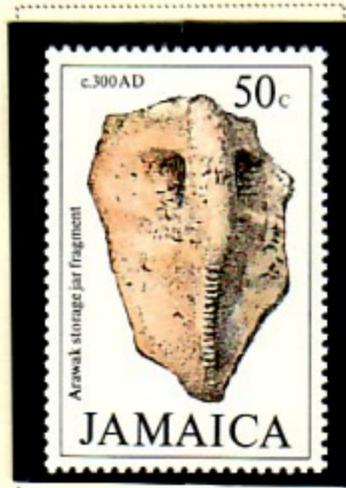
# JAMAICA

1978



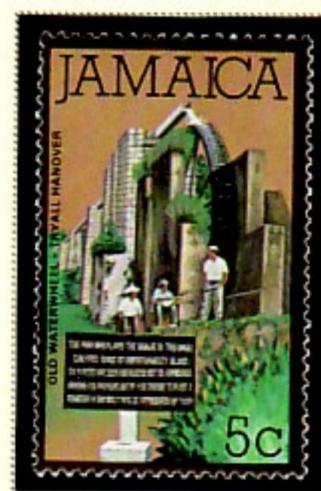
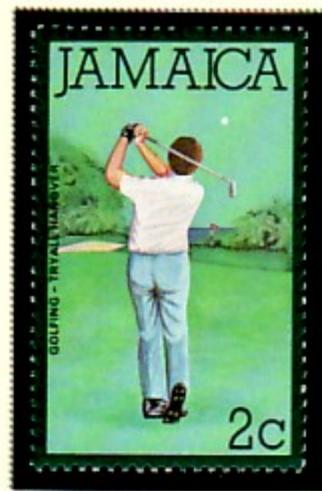
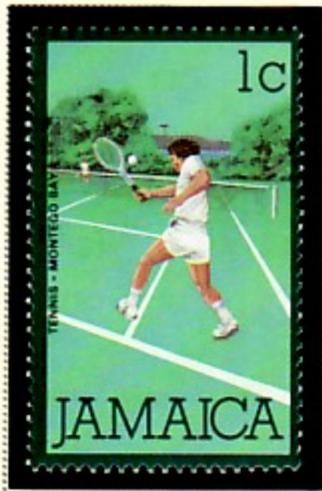
# JAMAICA

1979



# JAMAICA

1979



1979-80

UNION POSTALE UNIVERSELLE  
JAMAICA (JAMAÏQUE)  
POST CARD

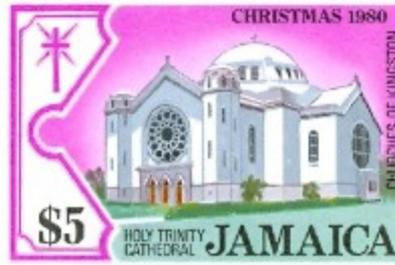
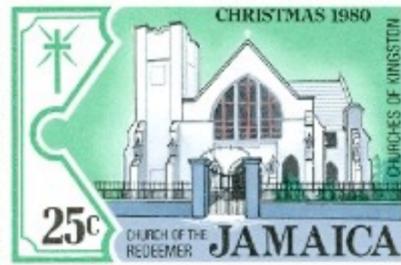
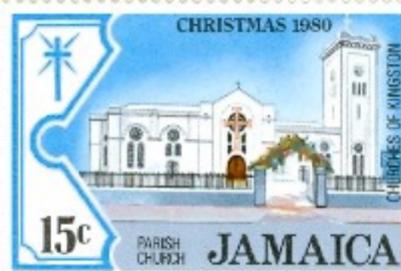
THE ADDRESS ONLY TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE.



SIR ROWLAND HILL

1795-1879

THE ANNEXED CARD IS INTENDED  
FOR THE ANSWER.  
(LA CARTE CI-JOINTE EST DESTINÉE  
À LA RÉPONSE.)



J  
A  
M  
A  
I  
C  
A

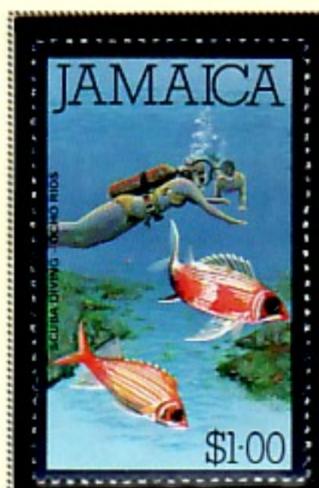
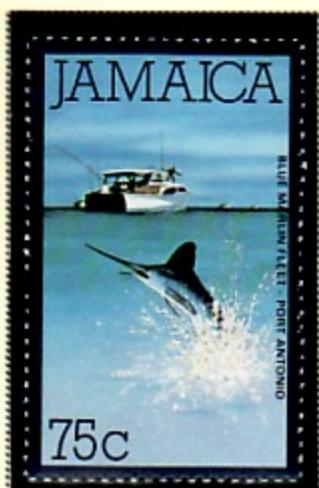
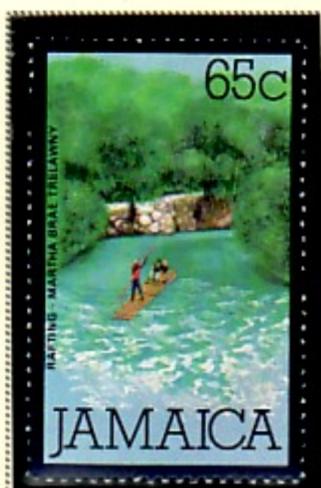
CHURCHES OF KINGSTON



CHRISTMAS 1980

# JAMAICA

1980



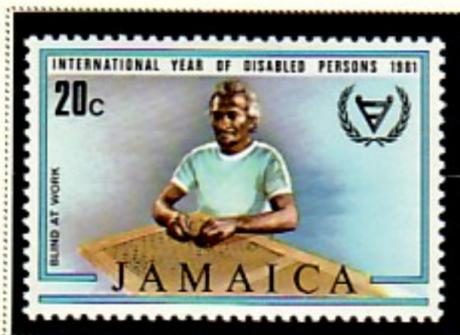
# JAMAICA

1980-81



# JAMAICA

1981

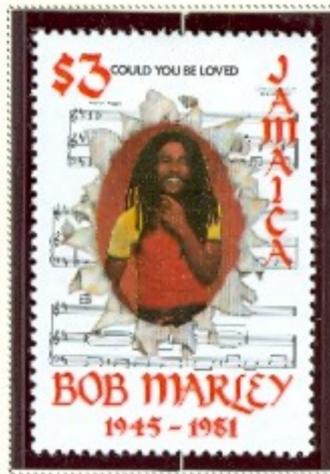
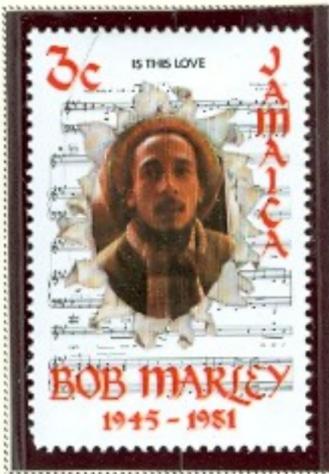
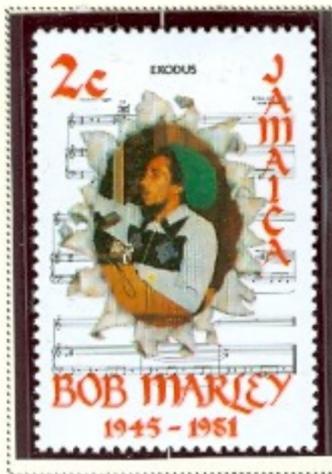
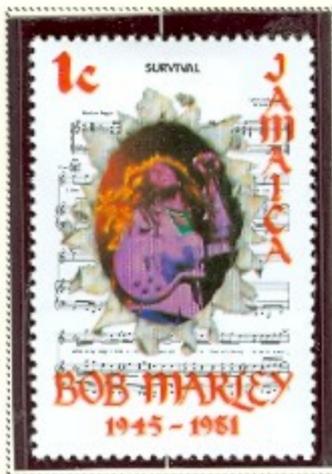


1981

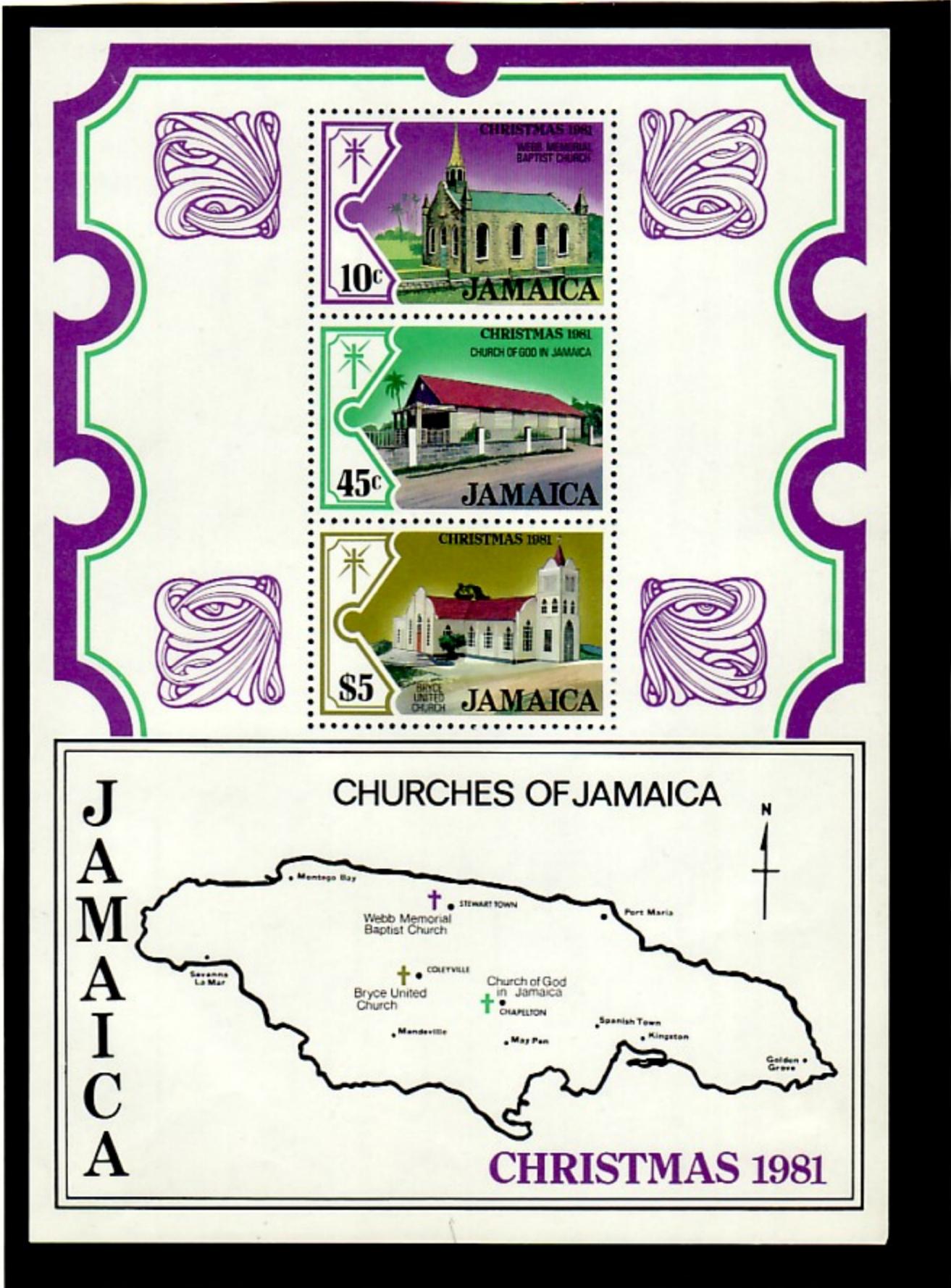


# JAMAICA

1981



1981



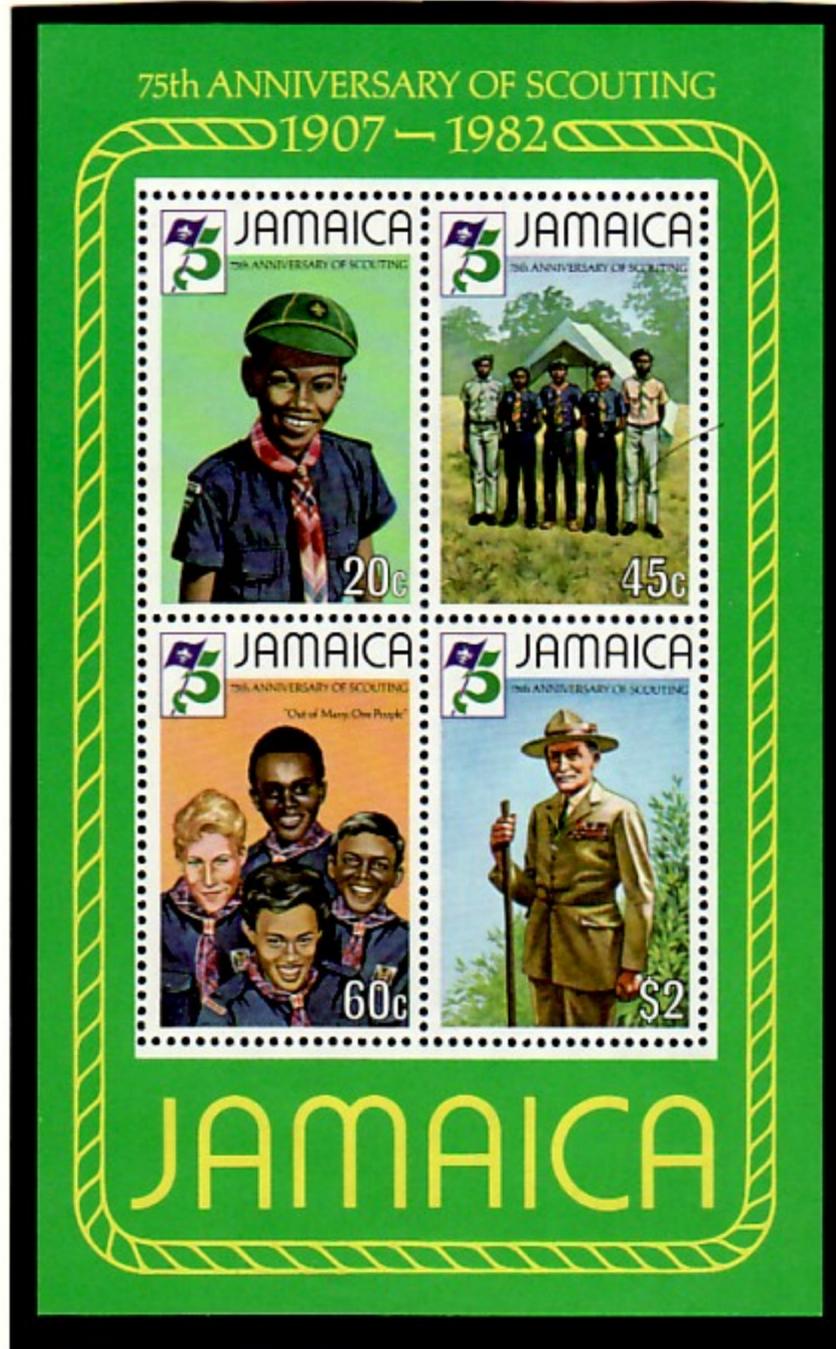


# JAMAICA

1982



1982



# JAMAICA

1982

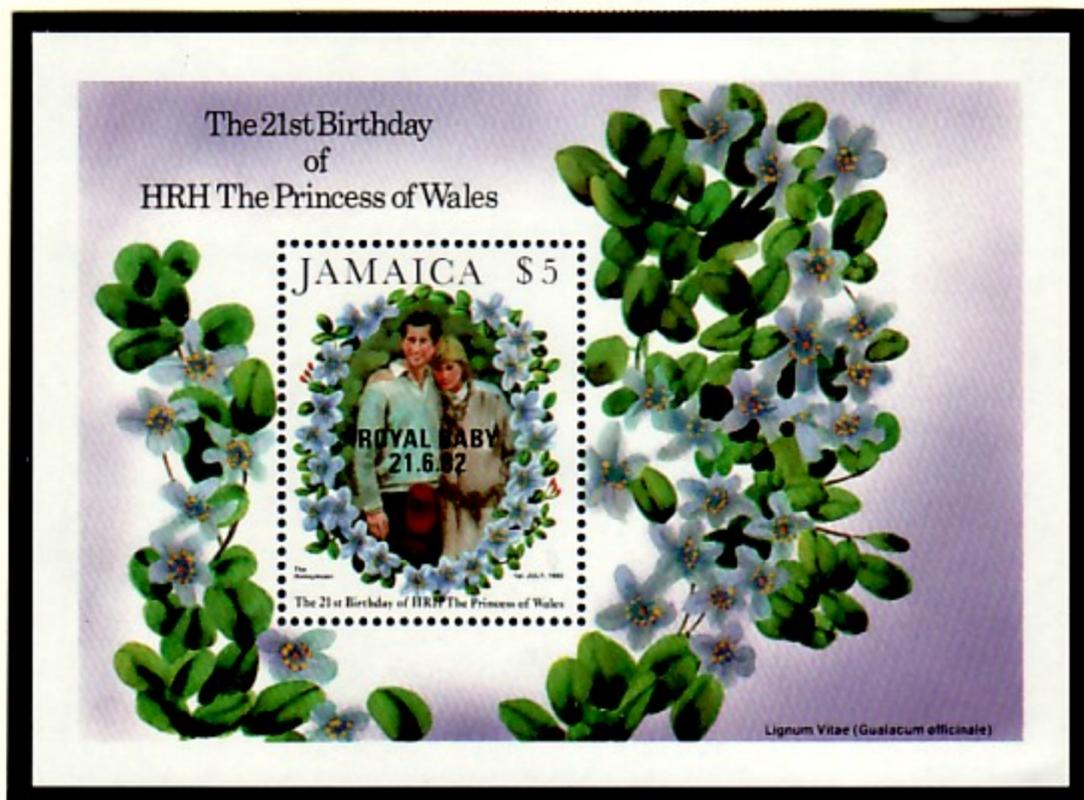


# JAMAICA

1982



Scott 538



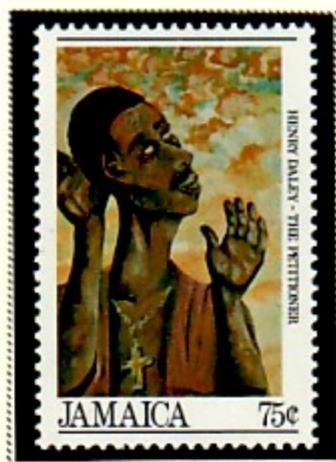
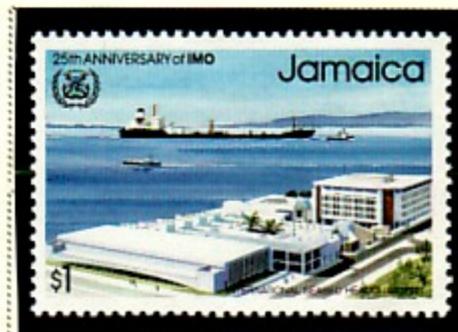
# JAMAICA

1982-83



# JAMAICA

1983



JAMAICA  
1984



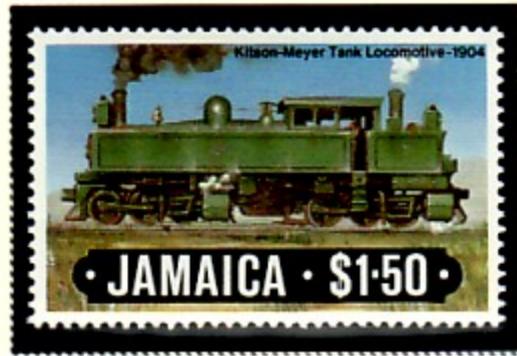
1984



594a

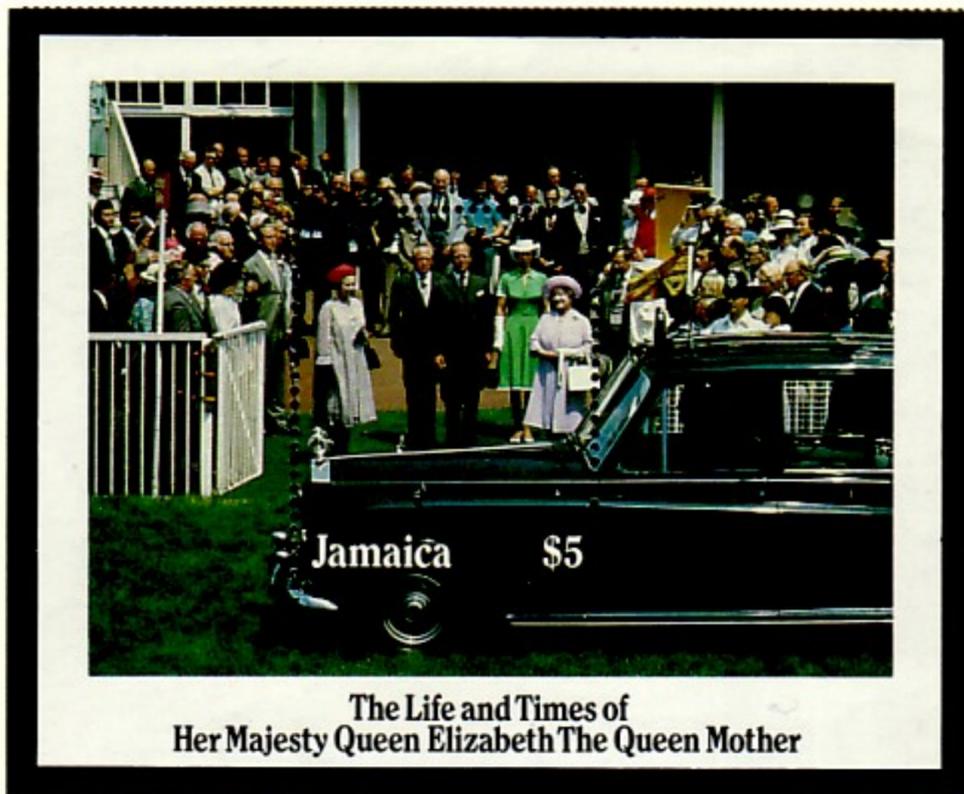
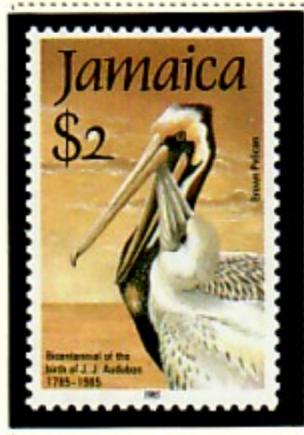
# JAMAICA

1984



# JAMAICA

1985



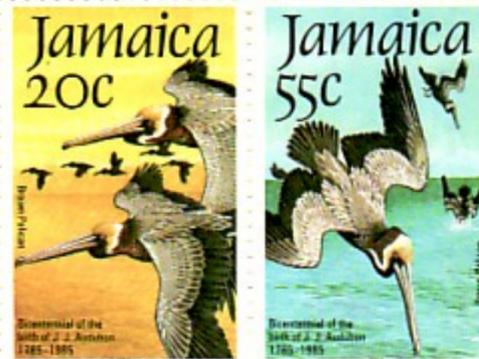
1985

## Bicentennial of the Birth of J.J. Audubon 1785-1985

Born in Santo Domingo, John James Audubon was to become the most renowned ornithologist and bird artist in the world.

Birds of America, a mammoth book, both in its page size and in the amount of work involved in preparing the 435 plates included within the four volumes, set the standard for all bird artists to follow.

Here, on the \$5 stamp, one can see how skilful was his hand in putting onto paper that which he observed.



Early morning sees the long flight lines of Brown Pelicans off the Jamaican coast as they search for rich feeding areas. Once these areas are located the birds use spectacular plunge dives as a method of catching their fish food. (Brown Pelicans are the only members of the pelican family to use this technique).

Adults, on returning to their young, are begged to disgorge a fish meal for their ever hungry offspring.



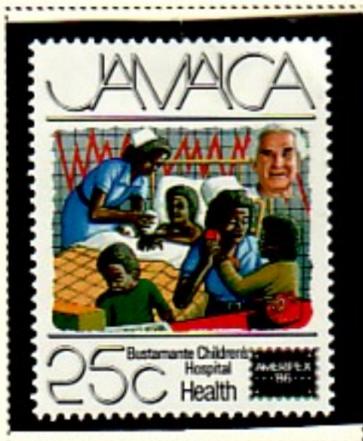
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1985



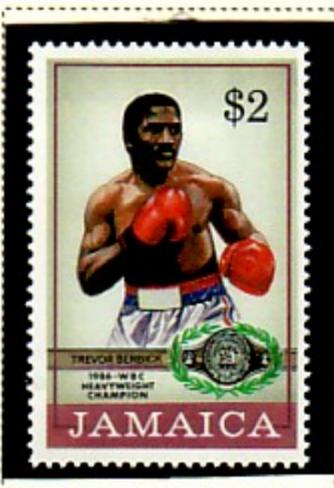
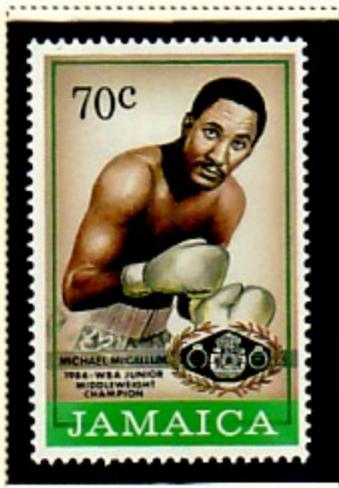
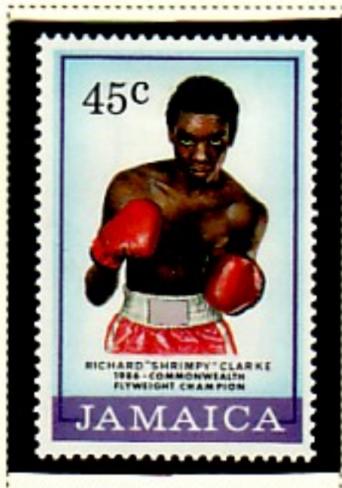
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1986



# JAMAICA

1986



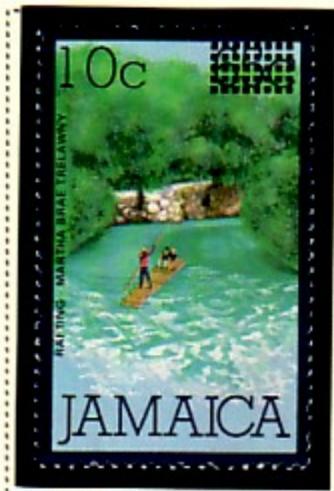
1986-87

628a

674a

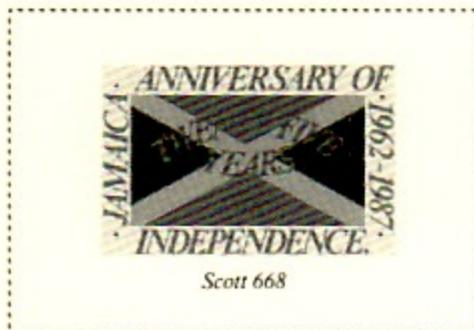
# JAMAICA

1986-88



# JAMAICA

1987



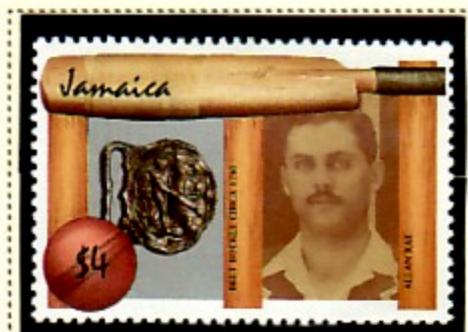
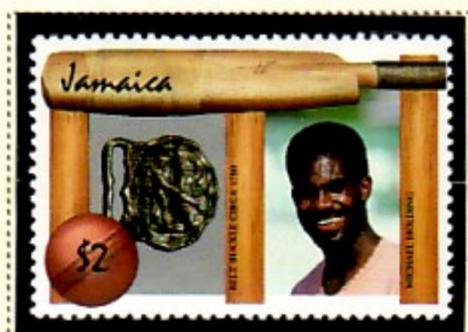
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1987



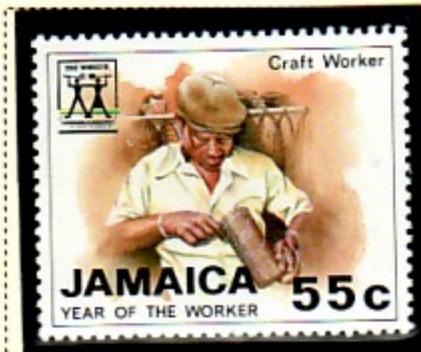
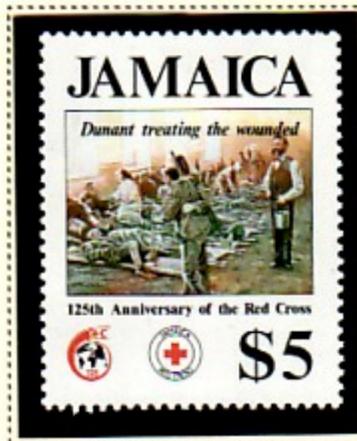
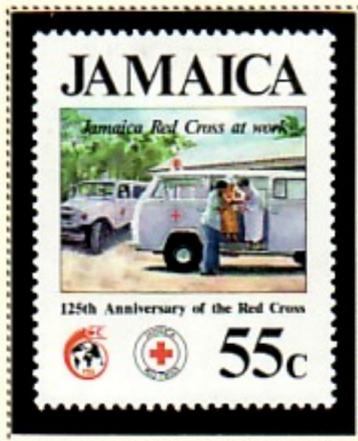
# JAMAICA

1988



JAMAICA

1988



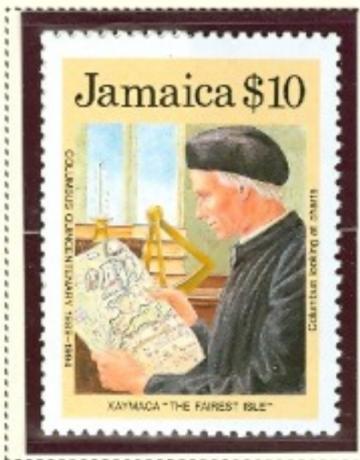
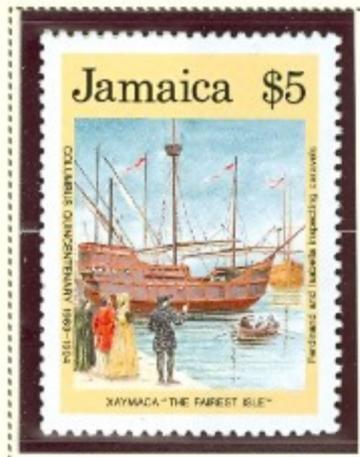
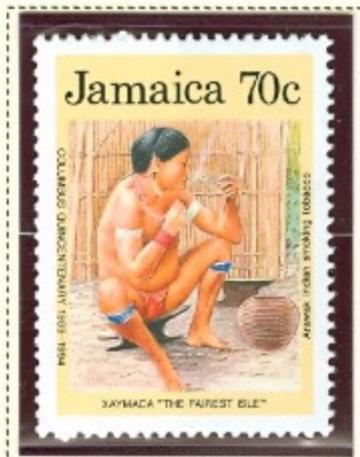
# JAMAICA

1988

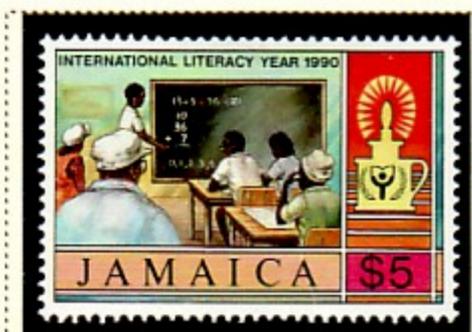
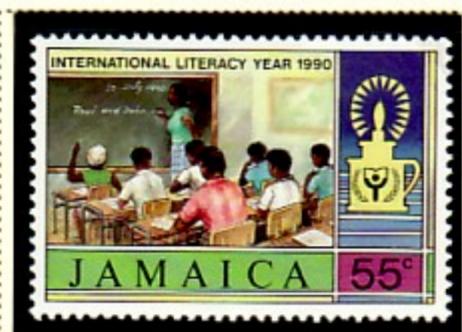


# JAMAICA

1989

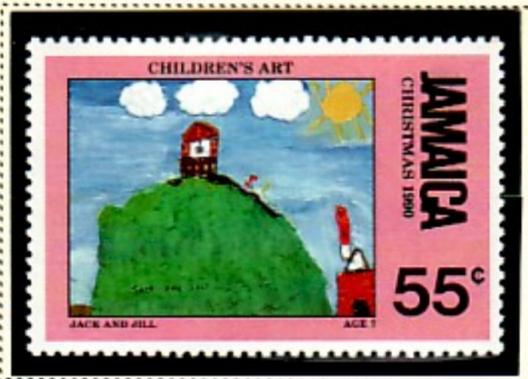
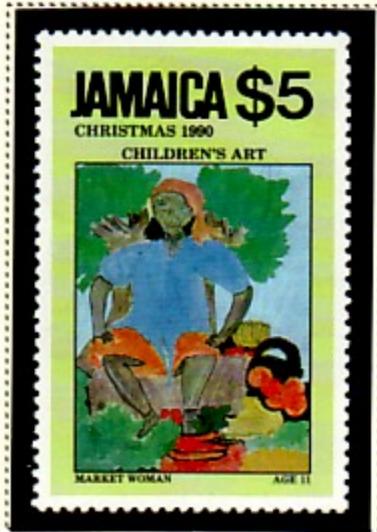


JAMAICA  
1990



# JAMAICA

1990

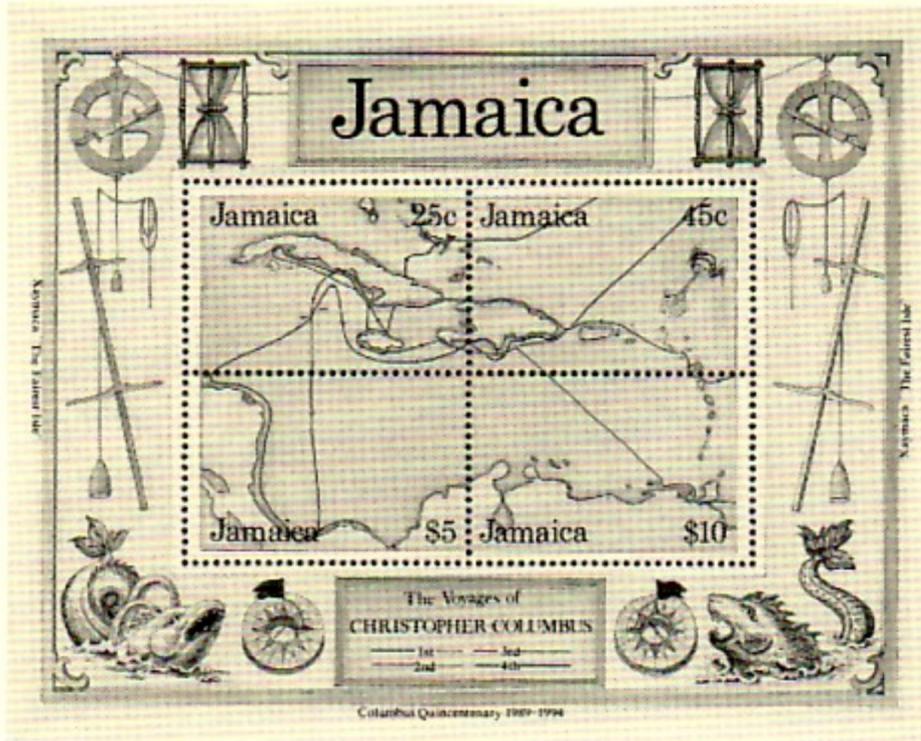


1991



# JAMAICA

1990



Scott 745

1991



# JAMAICA

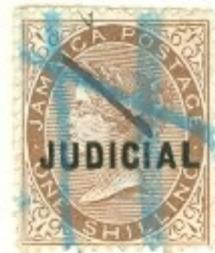
## OFFICIAL STAMPS

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

1890



1890-91



# JAMAICA

SEMI-POSTAL STAMPS

Watermarked Multiple Crown and Script C. A.

1923



1988



# JAMAICA

## WAR TAX STAMPS

Watermarked Multiple Crown and C. A.

1916



1917



1919

