

BOY SCOUT
and
GIRL GUIDE
STAMPS
OF THE
WORLD
By
GORDON ENTWISTLE
CASSELL

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STAMPS
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by
GORDON ENTWISTLE



CASELL & COMPANY LTD
LONDON

CASELL & CO LTD
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and at

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F.157

FOREWORD

by GLAD BINCHAM
CHIEF SCOUT'S COMMISSIONER (INTERNATIONAL)

Dear Brother Scouts,

There are few things, I suppose, in this troubled and fascinating world of ours so truly international as our own great Brotherhood. Across the years, through war and peace, Brother Scouts keep in contact, meeting perhaps and renewing friendships at Moot, Indaba and Jamboree, or perhaps through the post, proving at all times that Scouting knows no frontiers.

I was very happy, then, to be asked to write this foreword to a book which combines Scouting with philately—a combination which is weaving a strong web of friendship and common interest in every Scouting country in the world.

It was a happy coincidence that our Founder, B-P, should—by chance—have been pictured on a postage stamp at Mafeking, for it enables this book to begin in the most logical way possible—at the beginning.

I should like to finish by wishing well to this most interesting book, and to hope that it will be the means of bringing even more Scouts throughout the world into contact with one another, and to strengthen the bonds of friendship between country and country, between Scout and Scout.



ONE of many interesting developments of philately has been subject, or thematic, collecting. In this field the Scout and Guide movement can make rich and fascinating contributions. The vast international brotherhood continues to provide much philatelic material, and it seemed fitting that this book on such stamps should begin with issues with a background as colourful as that of the founder of our movement, Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell.

Let us go back in history to the days of Queen Victoria—to the Boer War. Under the hot African sun the little garrison of Mafeking, commanded by Colonel Baden-Powell, lay besieged. Without field guns, the defenders were at the mercy of the Boer guns, forcing the garrison to live in dugouts in a state of constant vigilance. 'B-P'—even then affectionately regarded—used all his ingenuity to keep up the morale of the people—a camp newspaper, concerts, and a cunning system of camouflage and deception to fool the enemy. And, of special interest to us, he organized a local postal service to enable the people to write to their friends, instead of risking their lives by running out for a chat next door.

The 'postmen' were the boys of the garrison, for it was felt that they were kept well employed in this way, as they could not in any case be kept inside! At first a cash fee

was paid for each letter, but lack of change—and the fact that the boys' arithmetic was not altogether trustworthy!—caused great confusion, and soon the idea of a special stamp was put forward. Approved and printed, a proof sheet was presented to B-P for his approval. For years now a constant rumour has been put about and widely believed that her Majesty, Queen Victoria, was displeased about this design, which did not carry her portrait, but that of B-P—a fact which, it was rumoured, hindered his promotion.

I am able conclusively to refute this rumour, for, by the kindness of Lady Baden-Powell, I have had access to B-P's personal scrapbook of Mafeking, and have no hesitation in giving the true story. The designs were shown to B-P by Lord Edward Cecil and Captain Greener, the designer. B-P at once said: 'Why *my* head? That won't do—what about the Queen?' Lord Cecil and Captain Greener explained that the matter had been discussed, and the conclusion reached that it would have implied insult to her Majesty to use her image on an unofficial stamp which would never carry a letter further than from one hole to another within the defences. Moreover, it came under the expense heading of 'Amusements'! Deeply intent on the grave and anxious matter of defence, B-P reluctantly agreed, still not liking the idea of having his own head reproduced on the stamps, even though they in no way resembled official stamps. 'I don't quite like it; but as you have them ready, carry on. It is only a local matter, as you say.'

The post boys were organized by Lord Cecil into a Corps of Cadets, mounted at first on donkeys captured from the enemy; later, as the animals gradually finished in the soup kitchen, on bicycles. The Corps was formed from all the boys of Mafeking from the age of nine upwards. They were dressed in khaki, a 'smasher' hat and yellow

pugri, and commanded by a youth called Cadet Sergeant-Major Goodyear, under Lord Cecil. They drilled regularly and became very smart.

But some of the members of the garrison were proud of their stamps, and affixed them to letters in addition to the official Government stamp, and the idea got about that the local stamps were official, and issued in emergency to carry her Majesty's mails. This was wrong, as there was a plentiful supply of official surcharged stamps available for any who could send letters out by native runners. Most of the letters, however, were posted after the relief of Mafeking on 17th May 1900.

Queen Victoria, far from being displeased, wrote in her own hand to B-P a message of warm congratulation and immediately promoted him to be Major-General. B-P was then specifically picked out and lent by the Army to organize the South African Constabulary, which he did for two years with marked success. He returned to England in 1903 to take over the still higher position of Inspector-General of Cavalry, an appointment he held for the required two years before moving to command a northern Territorial Division for a further two years.

During that command he had started the Boy Scout movement. This grew so quickly that it became impossible for him to carry out satisfactorily both his military duty and that of Chief Scout. He therefore reluctantly resigned from the Army, sacrificing his career in order to devote himself to the task of training the boys of the nation in character and citizenship.

Gordon Entwistle

LOCALS (Mafeking Stamps)

<i>Date of Issue</i>	<i>Number Printed</i>	<i>Face Value</i>	<i>Design of Stamps</i>
7th April 1900	9,476	1d.	Cadet Sergeant-Major Goodyear
10th April 1900	6,072	3d.	Baden-Powell. Small head, size 18½ mm.
10th April 1900	3,036	3d.	Baden-Powell. Large head, size 21 mm.



Captain Greener engraved the portrait of B-P. It was then photographically reproduced from a glass negative on sensitized paper by Mr. D. Taylor.

The one-penny value was designed by Dr. W. A. Hayes. There is a very rare variety of the B-P head which is a reversed design.

The stamps are in various shades of blue.

No watermark.

Perforation : 12.

AUSTRALIA

The first all-Australian Boy Scout Rally was held in Melbourne in July 1914, and although only two Scout stamps have been issued by the Australian Post Office, they have been very helpful to the Scout Movement by the use of special cancellers and registration labels, as you will see in the reproductions. Such material is of course not catalogued; it must be sought for, since it is not very easy to come by.

1948 and 1952. *Process* : Recess.

Watermark : 'G of A' surmounted by Crown sideways.

Perforation : 14 × 15.

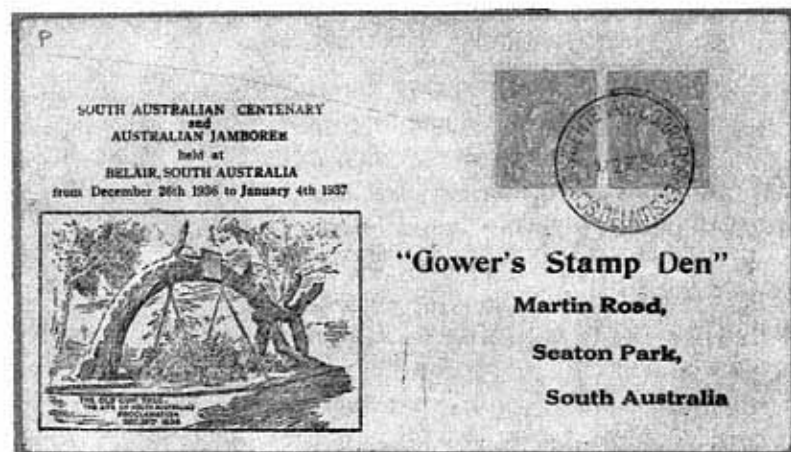
From December 1934 to January 1935 a Jamboree was held at Frankston in the State of Victoria, with Scouts from many countries attending. A special Post Office was set up in the Camp with its own canceller and registration labels.

From 26th December 1936 to 4th January 1937 a Corroboree was held at Belair in South Australia in connection with the State Centenary. Once again a special canceller and registration label was used.

At a Pan-Pacific Jamboree held at Bradfield, Sydney, from 29th December 1938 to 8th January 1939 a special six-sided canceller was used reading 'Australasian Scouts Jamboree—Australia'. In the centre was 'Bradfield, (Date), N.S.W.'.

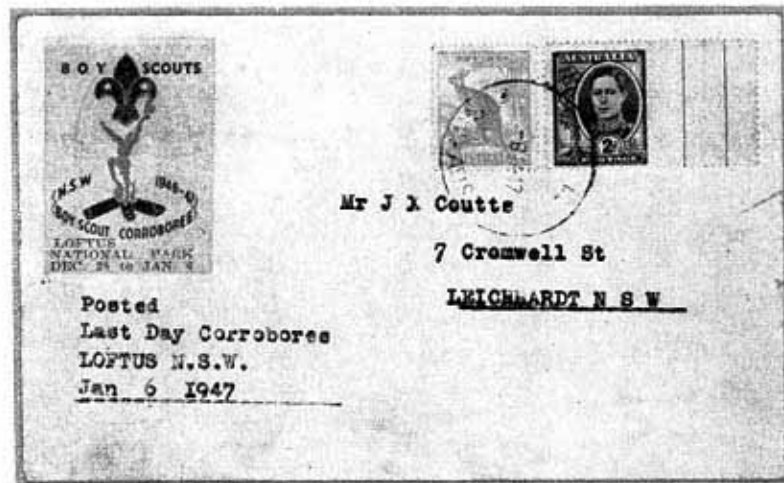
At the Loftus National Park Inter-State Corroboree, from 28th December 1946 to 6th January 1947, no special cancellation was provided but a special postmark was used. This showed 'LL' at the top, the date in the centre





and a 'Special Post' at the bottom, all three being enclosed inside a circle. Blank registration labels were used, and were rubber-stamped 'Scout Corroboroe—Loftus'.

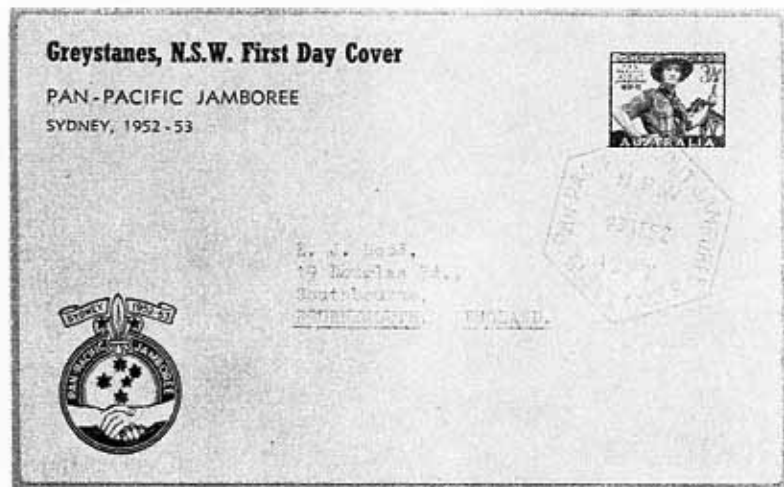
From 29th December 1948 to 9th January 1949, a Pan-Pacific Jamboree was held at Wonga Park, near Melbourne. This was the occasion of the issue for the first time of a stamp commemorating Scouting. A slogan postmark



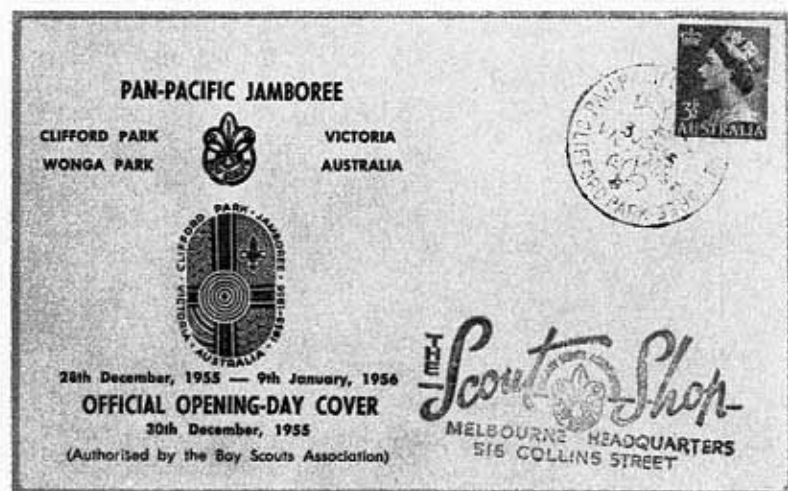
was used, and a special Post Office in the Camp used a six-sided canceller reading: 'Pan-Pacific Scout Jamboree Yarra Brae' with three lines 'Vic., (Date), Aust.' in the centre. Blank registration labels were again used, being rubber-stamped: 'Pan-Pacific Scout Jamboree Yarra Brae'.

In 1952 a second special stamp was issued. The design was the same as that of the first, but the shade of colour





was different and the face value increased from 2½d. to 3½d. This was the occasion of the Pan-Pacific Jamboree 1952-3 held at Greystanes, near Parramatta, N.S.W. Our old friend the six-sided canceller was used again. 1956. Clifford Park Jamboree special cancellation. (See reproductions.)



AUSTRIA

Scouting in Austria started in 1912 and carried on strongly until, in 1938, the raucous threats of a new Dictator were translated in action. The thunder of the innumerable tanks of Hitler's Nazi Germany signalled the annexation of Austria, and the second World War. Almost the first organization to be suppressed—as by every dictator—was the Boy Scout movement. It was to function underground until the liberation at the end of the War, when it sprang into triumphant and vigorous life, so much so that in 1951 the 7th World Jamboree was held at the wonderful site of Bad Ischl.



The symbol chosen for the Jamboree was a Jew's Harp, with a Scout Badge superimposed, and this was also used as a special cancellation.

The stamp—beautifully designed—has a dark green background, with lighter green frame, and a gold scout badge superimposed. Its value was one schilling.

Engraver: E. Schrom.

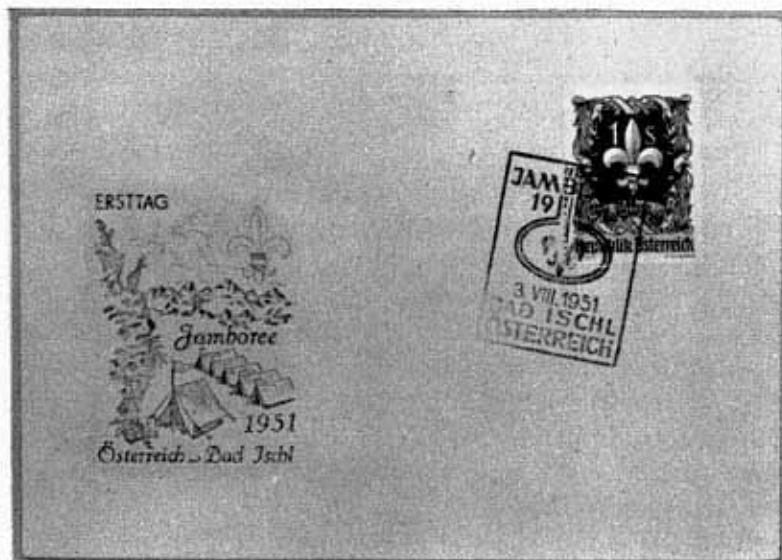
Printer: M. Olinowetz.

Process: Engraving for frame. Photogravure badge.

Typography for shield on badge and background.

No watermark.

Perforation: $14 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.



BRAZIL

The special stamp issued for the International Camp held from 27th July to 3rd August 1954 is a re-affirmation of gratitude, for it depicts the Boy Scout Statue in Rio de Janeiro—a statue given by the youth of Brazil to the youth of Chile, in recognition of their gratitude for help given after the appalling earthquake of 1923.

The camp was held at Interlagos, a suburb of the magnificent city of São Paulo, Brazil, a superb setting for a great occasion.

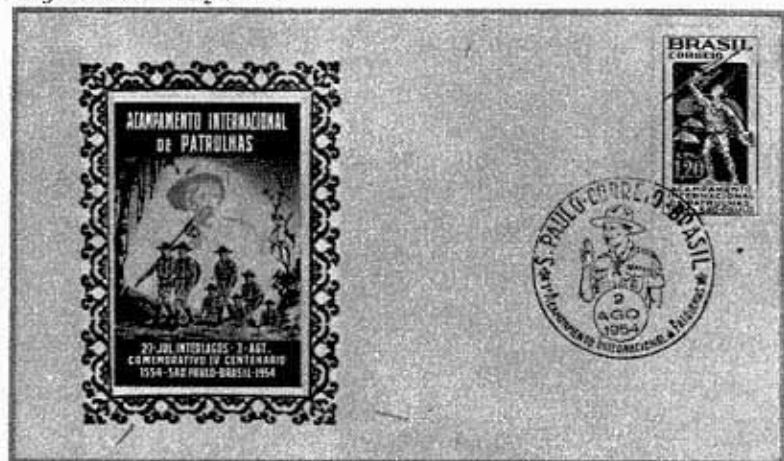
Designed by Orlando Maia, the stamp is blue in colour, face value 120 cruzeiros, and one million copies were issued on 2nd August.

On first day covers a special cancellation showing a Boy Scout giving the salute was used.

Process: Photogravure.

No watermark.

Perforation: $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11$.



BULGARIA



In 1942 four stamps were issued. The 2 leva value (red) shows Boy Scouts camping. The 7 leva value (blue) is a distant view of a camp with a Scout Bugler in the foreground.

Process: Photogravure.

No watermark.

Perforation: 13.

CANADA



1955. The 8th World Jamboree gave thousands of Scouts the opportunity to see some of the world's most spectacular scenery, and to take part in great adventures.

Niagara Falls, the Rocky Mountains; canoe trips and trips on horseback; Canadian hospitality—all added up to a memorable Jamboree, a worthy precursor of the Jubilee Jamboree to be held in 1957 in England.

To commemorate this great event Canada issued a



5 cent stamp, in English and French, showing the two hemispheres joined by the Scout badge. Colour green, with Scout badge in orange.

Special Jamboree cancellation.

Designer: Laurence Hyde, Ottawa.

Printer: Canadian Bank Note Company.

No watermark.

Perforation: 12.

CHINA

There have been Boy Scouts in China since 1926, and the Association became recognized members of the Scout International Bureau in 1937.

Taiwan Province of the Chinese Association held a camp in District Number Three and a cover was issued, with a special Scout cachet, in commemoration of the event.

CUBA

The 3rd National Patrol Camp was held at Havana from Christmas 1954 till the New Year. Being the 40th Anniversary of Scouting in Cuba, a special stamp was issued on 27th December.



Two million stamps were printed in sheets of fifty. The stamps are green and show the Cuban National flag, the Scout badge in the background, with a Wolf Cub and Boy Scout saluting in the foreground. The stamp was drawn by Enrique Caravia, the well-known Cuban artist.

Cuban Scout Headquarters issued special first-day covers, each one numbered, and with a special cancellation. The money earned from the covers went to finance Cuban Scouting.

Process: Recess.

No watermark.

Perforation: 12½.





CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The words 'POSTA CESKYCH SKAUTU' and 'VE SLUZHABCH NARODNI VLADY' show an indication of great trust in the Scout movement, and a vital task carried out in secret and in the face of great danger. For the words mean 'CZECH SCOUT POST' and 'IN THE SERVICE OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT'.

The year was 1948—November. Czechoslovakia was in turmoil as the new Czech Republic began a fight for life. It was necessary to deliver vital official mail between the National Committee of Liberation and various Government offices. It was also vital that the service was utterly reliable—for the delivery involved great personal risk to the carrier. A courageous man, then Deputy Chief Scout, Roessler Orovsky, at once offered to organize the Boy Scout movement for the task and to design and print suitable stamps.



No greater proof of the trust and faith in our movement could have been given than the unhesitating acceptance of the offer by the National Committee of Liberation.

The stamps are identical in design. The 10 heller value was in blue, and the 20 heller value in red. Both are to be found in various shades.

The printing was done by a single die, which printed and embossed the design and also cut the outer edges to resemble perforations. As the stamps were printed from a single die they cannot be found in blocks or dies, only in single copies.

On delivering mail, the Scout was paid the postage indicated by the stamps fixed on the envelope. The stamps were pre-cancelled by a circular rubber stamp bearing the inscription 'N.V.', the initials meaning 'National Committee'. A second circular rubber stamp was also used with the inscription 'POSTA SKAUTU', meaning 'Scout Post' and 'PRAHA', meaning 'City of Prague'. There was also a place for the Scout to put the date. A third rubber stamp was used on each envelope reading 'DOPIS OD SKAUTU PREVZAL', which means: 'Letter from Scout received by'. The Scout wrote his name in the first space. The receiver then compared his signature with the list of signatures of official messengers, and so kept secret the true identification of various high Government officials, who for security reasons were using assumed names at the time. The receiver signed in the second space and handed the envelope back to the Scout as a receipt after removing the contents.

The two stamps were also overprinted and were valid in this state for postal use for one day. The overprint read 'Příjezd Presidenta Masaryka' (Arrival of President Masaryk).

Number of stamps overprinted:

600, 10h blue overprinted in red.

600, 20h red overprinted in black.

There are many genuine colour proofs of both stamps in sage-green, green-grey, brown-black, blue, lilac-grey, etc.

A note of warning. Counterfeits are known of both stamps and overprints, but they are rather crude.

Process: Embossed.

Perforation: Arc rouletted in colour.



DENMARK

1909 saw the birth of the Danske Spejderes Fællesudvalg (Danish Boy Scouts) and today it consists of two Associations.

The smart grey uniforms of the Scandinavians are well known at the World Jamborees and Moots. In 1924 the 2nd World Jamboree was held near Copenhagen, in the deer forest of Ermelunden, when 5000 Scouts from thirty-three countries gathered together beneath the trees. It was, at the time, a convincing demonstration of the power of Scouting, for boys of nations who five years earlier were at war, camped and enjoyed themselves together in comradeship.

No stamp was issued for this Jamboree, but a special postcard was made available, and since then many special cachets to commemorate camps have been issued:

1924 Postcard.

1935 Klampenborg.

1939 Aarhus.

1947 Middelfart.

1950 Fredericia.

1950 Nordby.

1951 Grenaa.

1952 Farendlose.

1955 Ronne.

EGYPT



Aboukir! To readers of English history this name recalls the 'wooden walls of England', the chequered ships-of-the-line of Nelson and of Rodney—the scene of a great sea battle.

In July–August 1956, however, this same Aboukir was the scene of more friendly relations, for here was held the 2nd Pan-Arab Scout Jamboree. Thousands of Scouts attended, and a special issue of three stamps was made, each carrying a charity premium. They were put on sale on 25th July 1956, and the premium went to the funds of the Egyptian Boy Scout movement.

The stamps were:

10 mills + 10 mills (green) Boy Scout badge.

20 mills + 10 mills (sky blue) Air Scout badge.

35 mills + 15 mills (navy blue) Sea Scout badge.

500,000 of each value were printed, and in addition every purchaser of 200 covers received one perforated miniature sheet and one imperforated sheet carrying the three stamps. 2500 pairs of miniature sheets were printed.

Watermark: Crown surmounting Arabic character.

Perforation: 13½.

FALKLAND ISLANDS DEPENDENCIES

A set of stamps produced for the Falkland Islands Dependencies feature famous research ships; of particular interest to the Scout stamp collectors is the sixpenny value, black and mauve, where the ship shown is the Royal Research Ship *Discovery I*, the ship in which Captain Scott sailed on his 1901–4 Expedition and was later handed over to the Boy Scouts Association as a Headquarters Training Ship for Sea Scouts in 1937. Unfortunately, owing to rising costs, the Association had to relinquish ownership of her in November 1953 and she is now H.M.S. *Discovery*, a Naval Training Ship. Following a stay in dry dock she is once again moored at the Thames Embankment at Temple Pier. Although the *Discovery* has now been taken over by the R.N.V.R. her small ship's boats have been retained for the use of Sea Scouts.



When the film *Scott of the Antarctic* was shown the movement organized a magnificent exhibition on board the *Discovery*, helped by the Antarctic Society and survivors of Captain Scott's last expedition.

Process: Recess.

Printer: Waterlow and Sons Ltd.

Watermark: Multiple script 'C.A.'.

Perforation: 12½.

These stamps have been overprinted 'Trans-Antarctic Expedition 1955–58'. The first issue made in February 1954 was not overprinted, but four values were overprinted on 1st January 1956, of which the sixpenny value is one.

FRANCE

French Scouting is split into four separate associations—largely religious divisions—the four being controlled by La Fédération du Scoutisme Français. Scouting has always been popular in France since it was first started in 1910, and in two wars French Scouts have upheld the ideals of the movement.

1938. In this year a most interesting stamp issue was made. It depicted the famous Jean Baptiste Charcot, who, as well as being a famous sea explorer was President of the Eclaireurs de France, one of the four associations.

In the same year five labels were issued showing Scouts flying gliders, the proceeds going to Boy Scout Funds. The issue was repeated, overprinted, in 1939.

Engraver: A. Delzers. *No watermark.*

Process: Recess. *Perforation:* 13.

1939. French Scouting was officially assisted by the issue in 1939 of a Government postcard—40 centimes paid postage, and 60 surtax paid to the benefit of French Scout funds. The stamps are an attractive blue, 22 mm. x 33 mm., and show a Boy Scout with a bow and arrow. They are inscribed 'Tout Droit'.

Printer: Blondel la Rougery.

1947. France had been selected as the country where would be held the 6th World Jamboree, at Moisson in 1941. But by that year, the world was embroiled in the cataclysm of global war, with France hemmed in by Nazi Germany. But with the end of war, the Jamboree was once again arranged, and in 1947 the countryside of Moisson was invaded by 40,000 Scouts from forty-eight countries. The Jamboree badge was a Scout badge with a carrick-bend at the base, and this same design was used for a specially issued stamp, the design being then framed by a rope.

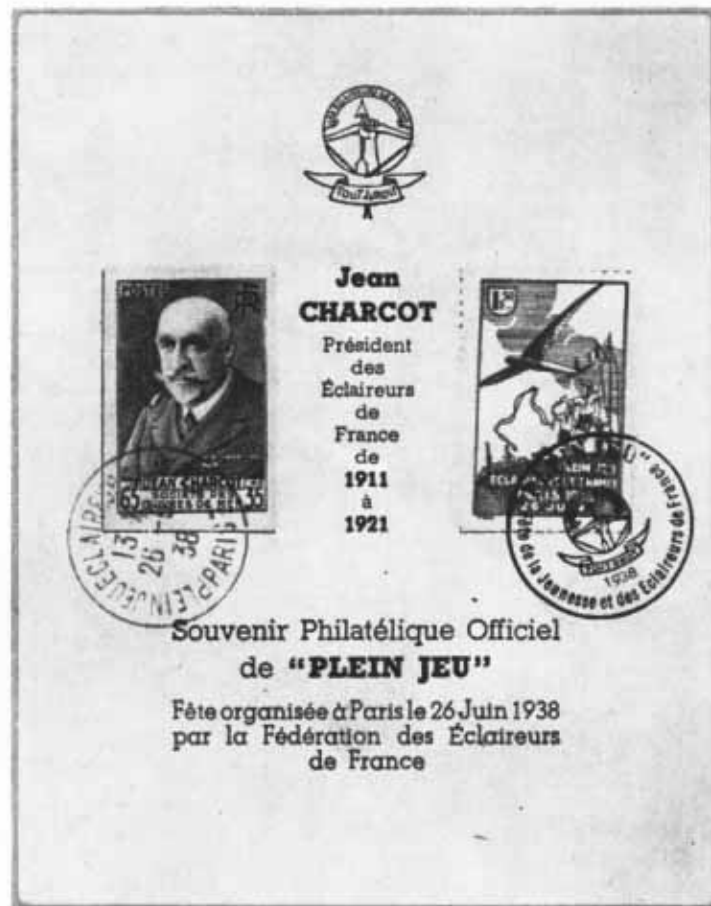
This stamp was 5 francs in value, brown, and 2,800,000 were issued. In addition to the stamp, first day cards with a special cancellation were issued. The cancellation was a reproduction of the Jamboree badge.

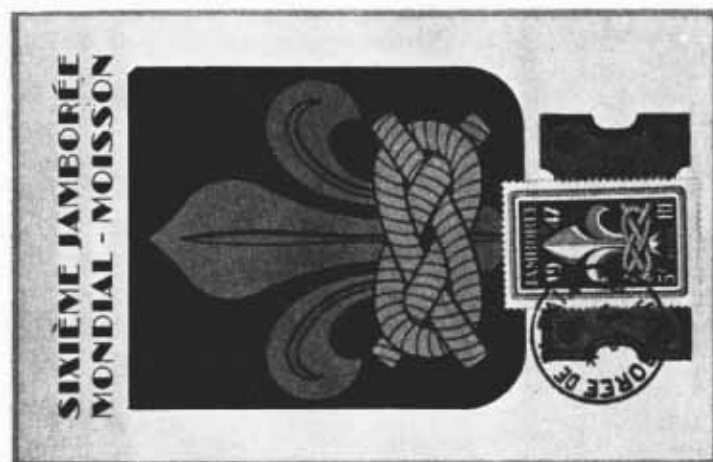
Engraver: Piel.

No watermark.

Process: Recess.

Perforation: 13.





GREAT BRITAIN

Great Britain has been sparing with special issues, as every philatelist is aware, but she could scarcely have been aware that a tiny affair in 1907 might well have been a worthy subject for such an issue. That affair was a camp for boys on Brownsea Island, under the leadership of B-P himself. It was the acorn of the mighty oak of world-wide Scouting. It was the beginning of a movement which would involve the poor, the rich, the humble; the fit, the sick, the handicapped; princes, prelates, paupers; all bound by a common aim, a common brotherhood. It would scare dictators, strengthen the oppressed—it was to become the Boy Scout Movement. And B-P, already a famous figure, was to become beloved by millions, in every country throughout the world, as the 'Chief Scout of all the World'.

In 1920 the 1st World Jamboree was held at Olympia, London; in 1922 the International Conference and the



A photograph of the day before the Jamboree.

THE BOY SCOUTS' INTERNATIONAL JAMBOREE

OLYMPIA,

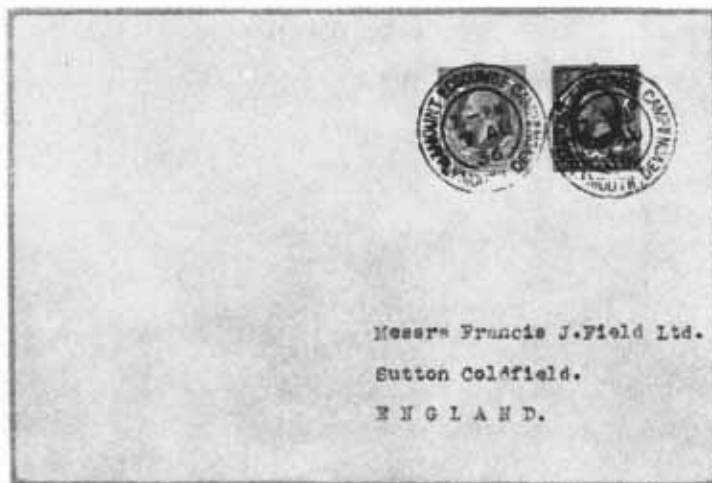
July 30th to August 7th, 1920.

FEATURES OF THE JAMBOREE WILL BE:—
Demonstrations of Scouting and Woodcraft Activities.
International Competitions for the World's Scout Championships.
Scout Handicrafts Exhibition. Boy Scout Zoo.
Grand Displays twice daily in the Arena.



International Bureau were established, and in 1929 the 3rd World Jamboree was a triumphant if muddy success at Arrowe Park, Birkenhead.

Though no special stamps were issued, there were special covers, and some of these are illustrated here.



1920. Front page of 1st World Jamboree Programme. Three poster stamps used.

1924. Cover from Imperial Jamboree, Wembley, with poster label from 1920 overprinted.

1929. Cover with special cachet from the 3rd World Jamboree held at Arrowe Park.

1936. Cover with special cachet from Jamboree held at Mount Edgcombe.

HOLLAND (Netherlands)

In 1910 Scouting was started in Holland, under the title 'De Nationale Padvinderraad' (National Dutch Scouts). It is made up of two separate associations.

1937. Holland was chosen in 1937 as the host country for the 5th World Jamboree. And the site must surely have one of the most lovely names ever given to a Jamboree—Vogelenzang—'Bird's Song'. Wide meadows bordered the sand-dunes and the pines, and plank bridges crossed the many waterways. Characteristically the nautical Dutch chose as the Jamboree emblem an ancient form of sextant, known as the Jacob's Staff. It proved to be the last Jamboree attended by B-P, then eighty-one, and it was here that he made his farewell speech to Scouts of the world. Three stamps were specially issued.

Designers: Pijke, Koch.

Process: Photogravure.

Watermark: Circle.

Perforation: 14 × 13½.

1949. A set of five stamps was issued in 1949, depicting Dutch youth activities. At least two of the stamps belong in a Scout collection. The first shows a Girl Guide and a Boy Scout hiking. The colour of the stamp is blue and



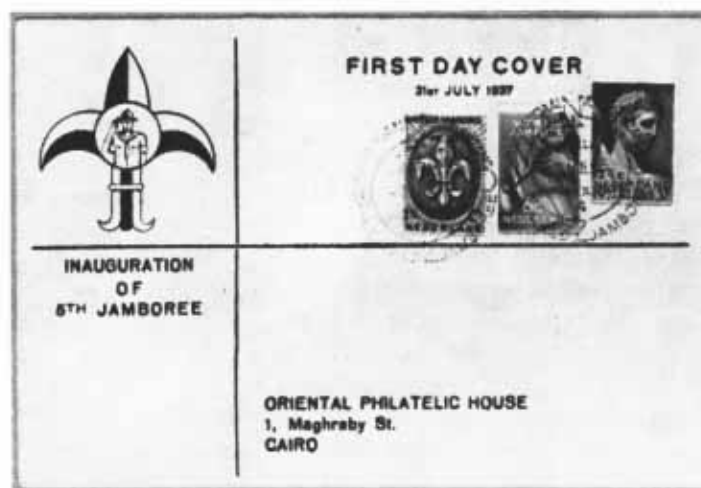
yellow, face value 5 cents + 3 cents surtax. The other is green, face value 6 cents + 4 cents surtax. The other three stamps of the set show sailing, a fair, and a girl harvesting. The stamps are lithographed.

Designer : P. Citroen.

Process : Photogravure.

Watermark : Circle.

Perforation : $14 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.



HUNGARY

Mention of Hungarian Scouts to members of the movement who were at Arrowe Park and Gödöllő recalls for them grass-plumed hats and magnificent khaki cloaks—which were coveted as much as the kilts of the Scottish Scouts by overseas visitors! Now, alas, the Hungarian Scouts are no longer in official existence, for in 1947 they were forced to resign from the International Bureau, victims of modern political movements.

1925. This fine set of stamps was issued in 1925 in honour of the Boy Scouts and various athletic clubs. These stamps were sold at double the face value, representing one of the most expensive sets ever sold. There is an inscription in black on the back of each stamp to verify this extra charge. The stamps were litho. The one that interests us mainly is the 1000 korona value. It is reddish-brown in colour with a design which shows a Boy Scout bugler with a Scout camp in the background, and the Scout badge in each lower corner.

No watermark.

Perforation : 12 × 12½.

Process : Lithography.



1933. It was in 1933 that the Royal Forest of Gödöllő, eleven miles from Budapest, became the place chosen for the 4th World Jamboree. To this beautiful spot came 21,000 Scouts from forty-six countries. Symbol of the Jamboree was the legendary white stag of Hungary. Five stamps were issued, identical in design—the White Stag, and a double cross

10 filler (dark green)
16 filler (violet-brown)
20 filler (carmine lake)
32 filler (yellow)
40 filler (deep blue)

Process : Photogravure.

Watermark :

St. Stephen's

cross on a pyramid.

Perforation : 15.



1939. Gödöllő was also the site of a Girl Guide Rally held in 1939. It was commemorated by the issue of a set of four stamps.

Designer : S. Legrady.

Process : Photogravure

Watermark : St. Stephen's cross on a pyramid.

Perforation : $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.



1940. A set of three stamps, one depicting a Scout flying a kite, was issued. The stamps were surtaxed to the benefit of the Horthy National Aviation Fund.

The stamps are:

6 filler + 6 filler (green)

10 filler + 10 filler (brown)

20 filler + 20 filler (red)

Designer : S. Legrady.

Process : Photogravure.

Watermark : St. Stephen's cross on a pyramid.

Perforation : $12\frac{1}{2} \times 12$.



1941. An issue of four stamps was made for the same fund. One of the set shows a Scout holding a model plane.

The stamps are:

- 6 filler + 6 filler (olive)
- 10 filler + 10 filler (mauve)
- 20 filler + 20 filler (red)
- 32 filler + 32 filler (blue)

Designer: S. Légrády.
Process: Photogravure.
Watermark: St. Stephen's cross on a pyramid.
Perforation: $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

The illustrations show some of the Scout cancellations used in connection with the 4th World Jamboree at Gödöllő. One of these covers carries in addition one of the Poster labels issued at that time.



INDIA

ALL-INDIA BOY SCOUT JAMBOREE, DELHI 1937

What must surely be one of the most interesting of philatelic experiments was made at the Delhi Jamboree in 1937. Twenty years later, in an age of incredible jet-propelled aircraft, of rocket weapons of terrible effect, we might perhaps look back a little indulgently on this unique postal service—by rocket. The Secretary of the Indian Air Mail Society was a pioneer and enthusiastic experimenter in this field, and the Boy Scouts Association agreed to ask him to try and demonstrate the practicability of Rocket Post, for particular use in emergencies.

Accordingly, a dozen huge rockets were prepared—six for mail, six for propaganda leaflets. Rocket No. 137 fell a victim to white ants before firing; they ate into the magazine chamber through the fuse inlet. The other eleven were all duly fired, as explained in more detail later. On 1st February 1937 the first Rocket Mail in India was on its fiery way, and during the next two days the practicability of the method was clearly established, watched by thousands of excited Scouts, as well as many famous and important personalities. It had been usual to have five-foot fins in experiment, but though these were reduced in the Delhi experiment, the rockets soared 1500 feet into the air, and duly delivered the leaflets they carried over a mile from the take-off point. These minute cargoes were destined to become valuable souvenirs of the All-India Jamboree, and prized philatelic specimens.

The last two experiments were carried out before their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow, Lord and Lady Baden-Powell, the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Cassels, members of the Viceroy's Executive Council and about 10,000 other spectators.

Propaganda by Rockets. On 1st February, three propaganda

rockets and one mail rocket were despatched from the Jamboree Camp. Each of the leaflets and letters bore the impress of the Special All-India Jamboree Scout Rocket Despatch date cachet. Special rocket stamps issued in blue, green and red (2000 of each kind) were used on letters and cards.

The total number of 6000 was exhausted in two days and the sales proceeds were utilized for various Scout



funds. No further printings were made. A few letters were despatched on 1st February by rocket, the majority being addressed to Lord Baden-Powell and high Government officials. After the letters had been transported by rocket, a Government postage stamp was affixed to each letter and posted at the Jamboree Post Office.

On 2nd February, there were three rocket firings. Two were mail rockets and the third distributed further messages of loyalty. On the evening of the 2nd it was decided by the Jamboree authorities at the camp to distribute messages of welcome to His Excellency the Viceroy and Lord and Lady Baden-Powell by rocket after the march-

past on the 3rd: 1500 messages of welcome were hurriedly cyclostyled at the General Secretary's Camp Office and delivered to the Secretary of the Indian Air Mail Society by 11 a.m. next morning.

Four firings were made on 3rd February. Two rockets carried letters and cards in the normal manner while the other two were loaded with the messages of welcome which were distributed in the air over 1500 feet above the



huge gathering when the rockets exploded. The message of welcome read:

'We Scouts gathered together from all parts of India offer our loyal greetings and loving homage to His Excellency Chief Scout for India and our beloved Chief and Lady Baden-Powell.'

With the exception of the first mail firing when both ordinary and Jamboree official covers were used, all other mail firings carried only Jamboree official covers and cards. These can be recognized by the Jamboree Crest printed on the left-hand side in blue, gold, red and grey.

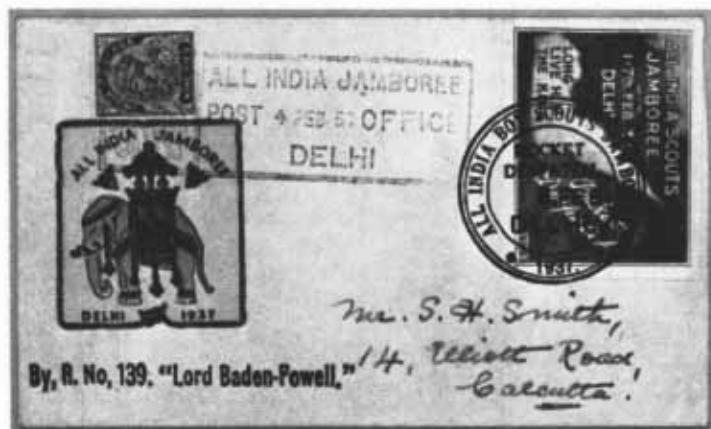
All covers and cards carried by rocket and intended for



delivery outside the camp were posted at the Jamboree Post Office after the various firings, where they received a special large rectangular postmark in which was incorporated the Jamboree Crest.

Items intended for Scouts in camp were delivered immediately the mail rocket was opened. All mail carried





by rocket (which was posted or taken delivery of immediately after the firings) bore a rocket stamp and the Jamboree rocket date cachet.

As mail in the Jamboree Post Office was cleared only once a day at 4.20 p.m., it will be noticed, on items which have passed through it, that the camp postmark does not always agree with the Jamboree rocket date cachet. The reason was that many firings took place in the evenings too late for inclusion for that day's postal stamping, although they had been posted on that date. The only guide to arrive at the correct date of the firing is the Jamboree rocket date cachet.

The following is a short description of the various leaflets carried and distributed by the propaganda rockets:

1st February 1937—Carried by propaganda rockets

(1) Messages of loyalty	2500
(2) Governor of Bengal's letter	200
(3) Jamboree Railway Timetable	63
(4) Scouts' Equipment. Blue list	200
(5) Scouts' Equipment. Violet list	150
(6) Scouts' Equipment. Red list	200

1st February 1937—Carried by mail rockets

(7) By Rocket No. 134 'Dr. R. Paganini'. Covers 87

2nd February 1937—Carried by propaganda rockets

(8) Messages of Loyalty 500
 (8a) Messages of Loyalty without Jamboree cachet, but signed by Experimenter
 (9) Scouts' Equipment. Blue list 200

3rd February 1937—Carried by propaganda rockets

(10) By Rocket No. 135 'Dr. M. Kronstein'.
 Official covers 176
 (11) By Rocket No. 136 'Dr. H. Radasch'.
 Official cards 132

3rd February 1937—Carried by propaganda rockets

(12) Messages of Welcome 1500
 (12a) Messages of Welcome without Jamboree cachet, but signed by Experimenter

3rd February 1937—Carried by mail rockets

(13) By Rocket No. 138 'Princess Elizabeth'.
 Official covers 254
 Jamboree Daily 34
 (14) By Rocket No. 139 'Lord Baden-Powell'.
 Official covers 71
 Official cards 90

(15) One complete miniature copy of the *Pioneer*
 (16) Rocket stamps (red) 2000 printed
 (17) Rocket stamps (blue) 2000 printed
 (18) Rocket stamps (green) 2000 printed
 (19) Rocket stamps (proofs)

The total number of items carried by rocket at the Jamboree is as follows:

Mails (covers and cards)	810
Newspapers	35
Leaflets, etc.	5513

6358

GIRL GUIDES RALLY, BENGAL 1937

After the Jamboree, at a Girl Guides Rally at Bengal on 2nd March 1937, two more rocket firings were carried out.

A pleasant surprise to the Girl Guides of Bengal as well as to the huge gathering was the receipt of a personal message to everyone present, reproduced in the handwriting of the World's Chief Guide, Lady Baden-Powell.

Two thousand of these messages loaded into two propaganda rockets were fired just before the Camp Fire.

To add to the great interest attached to these messages there lies the added factor that Lady Baden-Powell herself fired the propaganda rocket No. 7. Lady Dorothy Arthur, the Provincial Guide Commissioner, fired the second rocket, No. 8.

The articles for post bore the special Boy Scouts Jamboree rocket stamp printed in orange and overprinted, 'Bengal, Girl Guides Rally, March 2, 1937'.

Propaganda rocket No. 7, besides carrying 1000 messages, also carried thirty covers. Each of these covers bears a Girl Guides rocket stamp which was tied down to the cover by a circular violet cachet reading 'Girl Guides Rally, Bengal', while in the centre of the circle is 'Carried by Propaganda Rocket, 2.3.37'. A single-line violet cachet reading 'Propaganda R. No. 7' is impressed on all covers, which also bear the Park Street postmark of 3rd March 1937. It will be noticed in the single-line cachet that the letter 'a' has been omitted between 'g' and 'n' in the word 'Propaganda'. All flown messages bear the circular violet Girl Guides rocket cachet. Propaganda rocket No. 8 carried 1000 messages and thirty-five covers. These are similar to those carried by rocket No. 7. The only difference is that they bear the single-line impress of rocket No. 8.



Here are the details of each rocket fired:

Propaganda rocket No. 7	Propaganda rocket No. 8			
1000 messages	1000 messages			
30 covers	35 covers			
Rocket stamps printed	..	..	..	500
Without overprint	..	..	..	1
Overprint double	..	..	..	1
Double printed	..	..	..	1

INDONESIA

The Scouting history of this comparatively new Republic reflects the history of the country. Until 1945, Indonesian Scouting belonged to the Netherlands Scout Association. In August 1945, Indonesia having established independence, Scout Leaders met and formed the Federation of Scouts Associations.

In January 1953 the Federation (consisting of thirteen separate Associations) registered with the International Bureau under the name 'Ikatan Pandu Indonesia', and their membership is now about 57,000.



To commemorate the 1st National Scout Jamboree held in June 1955, a set of five stamps was issued, with a special cancellation.

15 s. + 10 s. (green).

Scout emblem.

35 s. + 15 s. (blue).

Scout with flags.

50 s. + 25 s. (red).

Three Scouts round camp fire.

75 s. + 25 s. (brown).

Scout feeding young stag.

1 rp. + 50 s. (violet).

Scout saluting.



PERSIA (Iran)



One of a set of six issued in 1950 by the Government of Persia (Iran). Each stamp shows a portrait of the Shah, Mohammed Riza Pahlavi. He is dressed in the uniform of six different organizations to which he is or was closely related.

The 75 dinar value depicts the Shah in the uniform of the Honorary President of the Iranian Boy Scouts. The stamp is brown in colour with the portrait of the Shah in black.

Process: Recess.

Printer: Security Banknote Company.

No watermark.

Perforation: 12½.

The latest issue of Boy Scout stamps to appear are the two stamps issued by Iran on 5th August 1956, the 2r.50 blue and green Scout stamp, showing a Scout camp, and the 5 r. purple and magenta, showing the Shah of Persia in Scout uniform and the Boy Scout badge.



ISRAEL

Cosmopolitan, troubled, growing, the country of Israel nevertheless strongly upholds the ideals of the Boy Scouts, and in 1954 it was decided to hold a reunion of Scouts in Israel, and to issue in commemoration of the event a first-day cover, with a special cancellation.

The cover bears this inscription at bottom centre: 'Parade for Scouts Day will be held in the Stadium at Ramat Gan'. That in the bottom right-hand corner reads: 'The union of Jewish Scouts in Israel is holding its 13th celebration of Israel Scout Day'.

The cancellation is in Hebrew, Arabic and English—the year, 5714; the Hebrew day and month, 18th Igar; and the place, Ramat Gan.



JAMAICA

In 1952 from 5th-17th March the Jamaican Boy Scouts Association held the First Caribbean Jamboree at Briggs Park. There were two stamps issued for this event. The twopenny value is vertical in design showing a Scout

badge in the centre of the stamp. Inside the badge is a map of the Caribbean in black with surrounding sea in deep blue. The sixpenny value has a dark red background. In the centre of the stamp is a map of Jamaica in yellowish green on which is superimposed the Scout badge in black. This stamp is horizontal in design. Both values have a portrait of King George VI in an oval frame. Both stamps bear the inscription '1st Caribbean Jamboree 1952'. First issued on 5th March, 1952.



Process: Lithography.

Printer: Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co.

Watermark: Multiple crown and script 'C.A.'

Perforation: $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ (2d. value), $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ (6d. value).



JAPAN

Defeated in war, stricken by the world's first atom bombs at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan began at once to rebuild both country and people. The Boy Scout movement was quickly re-instituted and in 1949 the first post-war Boy Scout Jamboree was held.

Characteristically Japanese in design, the special cancellation on the first-day cover shows a Japanese Scout badge and an old tree stump sprouting a new leaf, symbolizing Japan's new start in post-war Scouting. The stamp shows a Boy Scout leaning on a stave (reproduced from an American Scout year book!).

The stamp is face value 8 yen, brown, in sheets of fifty.

Similar postmarks were issued for national camps in 1950 and 1951.

Process: Photogravure.

No watermark.

Perforation: $13 \times 13\frac{1}{2}$.



LIECHENSTEIN

This tiny country registered her Association with the Boy Scouts International Bureau in 1934, though Scouting had in fact been going for some two or three years before that. The magnificent name of the Liechtenstein Scouts is Pfadfinderkorp St. Georg. The country has produced many stamps of general interest, but those shown here are of special value to us.



The Chief Scout, H.R.H. Prince Emanuel of Liechtenstein, is an enthusiastic member of the movement, and anything and everything connected with Scouting can rely on his help and encouragement.

In 1932 Prince Francis was depicted with two Boy Scouts on a stamp, face value 30 rappens with a surtax—not shown on the stamp—of 10 rappens. This surtax was for the benefit of Child Welfare.

The stamp is blue and the other two stamps in the set show a coat of arms and Princess Elsa with two Girl Guides.

Process : Photogravure.

Perforation : 11½.

In August 1953 the Principality of Liechtenstein issued a set of four stamps in connection with the 14th International Scout Conference held at Vaduz. As well as the stamps, special postcards were printed. The stamps are as follows:

10 r. green	25 r. scarlet
20 r. deep brown	40 r. deep blue

Each of the stamps carries the same design, which includes the head of Lord Baden-Powell.



Designer : A. Frommelt.
Process : Recess.

Printer : Waterlow & Sons.
Perforation : 13½.





LITHUANIA



The stamps illustrated here are an indication of two double events in Lithuania. In 1938 from 12th-14th July, the National Scout Jamboree was held at Panemune. It commemorated not only twenty years of Scouting in Lithuania, but simultaneously the restoration of Lithuanian Independence in 1918.

The stamps, too, played a dual role. Intended for issue for the National Olympiad to be held after the Jamboree, the stamps were suitably overprinted and issued early in honour of the Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements.

Two stamps were overprinted 'Tautinė Skautų Stovykla', meaning National Scout Jamboree. The 5 centai + 5 (green), overprinted in red, shows an archer. The 60 centai + 15 (brown), overprinted black, shows a runner in a relay race. The surtax was for Boy Scout funds.

The other two stamps were overprinted 'Tautinė

Skaučiu Stovykla', meaning National Guide Jamboree. The 15 centai +5 (orange, reddish orange), overprinted in blue, shows a javelin thrower. The 30 centai +10 (blue), overprinted in red, shows a woman diver and a yacht. The surcharge was for Girl Guide funds.

Designer: J. Burba.

Process: Photogravure.

No watermark.

Perforation: 14.

NETHERLANDS INDIES

On 1st May 1937 the Netherlands Indies issued a set of two stamps to commemorate the 5th World Jamboree held at Vögelenzang.

The design on both stamps is identical, depicting two Scouts in uniform with the Staff of Jacob (which was also the emblem of the 5th World Jamboree) in the background.

7½ c. + 2½ c. bronze green.

12½ c. + 2½ c. carmine.

Although surcharge of 2½ c. was payable on each stamp, this was not in fact shown on the stamp. The surcharge was for Boy Scout funds.

Designer: A. Kreisler.

Process: Photogravure.

Watermark: None distinguishable.

Perforation: 12½.



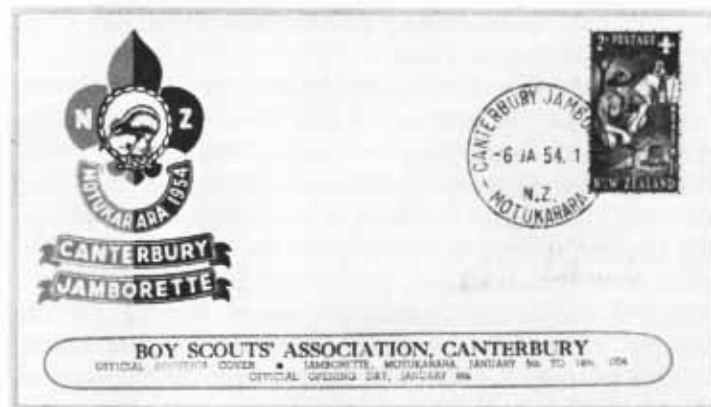
NEW ZEALAND



On the stamps illustrated you will see the inscription '1d. postage 1d. health', and '2d. postage 1d. health'. Many will wonder what health has to do with postage stamps.

In the year 1919 Dr. Elizabeth Gunn, at that time Medical Officer for Schools at Wanganui, had an idea for helping youth. Dr. Gunn saw in her idea a way to help correct physical weakness in children of poor physique and a means of building up their resistance against disease. The result of Dr. Gunn's endeavours was New Zealand's first Health Camp. The idea caught on, so much inspiring the people of New Zealand that further camps were established, and it soon became evident that they would become a regular institution. That was in 1919.

By 1931 it became necessary to correlate the various endeavours,



and the New Zealand Department of Health sponsored the formation of the New Zealand Federation of Health Camps, which six years later became an incorporated society. Two other dates stand out in the story of Health Camps. One is 1929, when the first campaign to raise money for the camps by the sale of specially surcharged postal stamps was launched. The other is 1939, which



marked the establishment of the New Zealand King George V Memorial Fund.

'Health Stamps for Health Camps' is a well-known slogan in New Zealand, and many thousands of children over the past twenty years owe a great deal to it.

Health stamps, of special design, changing every year, are on sale between October and February, when postings are at their peak. When you go to the post office, unless you ask for Health stamps, you are served with the normal issue. There is no compulsion about buying Health stamps. The penny or halfpenny goes into a central fund administered by a Board of Trustees with the Minister of Health as Chairman.

That the scheme is popular with members of the public can be seen from the following facts: from a total population of less than two million (the population of Greater London alone is over eight million) the astonishing sum of £107,000 was raised during 1956 in pennies and halfpennies.

The Health Camps themselves are not what Scouts associate with the word 'camp'. They are permanent, attractive buildings with dormitories, dining-rooms, play-rooms, bathrooms and showers. Some are built of concrete, but most of them are wood, and are provided for children whose physical condition is below normal, not for children who are suffering from disease; special provision is made for the latter elsewhere.

Admission to the camp is made irrespective of race, religion or financial position. How like B-P's ideal of Scouting this is. The health of the child is the only measuring rod and selections are made by the School Medical Officers. There is a nominal charge, but many children of poorer parents have their holiday free.

There are eight permanent camps open all the year round, accommodating 2450 for each two-month holiday

period. As one party goes home another takes its place. There are a further three summer camps which can take another 180 boys and girls.

Life in the camp itself is a combination of work and play. There are lessons—the Education Department sees to that by providing teachers. But normal subjects mostly give place to nature study, outdoor rambles in the bush, singing, dancing, handicrafts and physical training, etc., most lessons being held out-of-doors.

One notable achievement of the camps is that they make most of the children health conscious, using a similar way of life to the one which B-P lays down in his book, *Scouting for Boys*.



NICARAGUA



When funds were needed in Nicaragua for the building of a National Stadium, it was decided to issue a special set of postage stamps. In view of the purpose of the fund it was natural to use illustrations depicting sport and youthful activities of the country. Thirteen stamps were issued, and amongst them was a Boy Scout stamp—the 2 cent value. This shows a Scout and a Scout badge. The others show pole-vaulting, diving, cycle-racing, the hoped-for stadium, yacht-racing, table-tennis, football, and tennis,

each stamp being a different single colour.

An airmail set was also issued, using all the same subjects, but square in shape. The 2 cordobas value in the set shows the previous Scout design and is dark green in colour.

There were on sale for collectors all these twenty-six stamps in miniature sheets of four; it is estimated that 2500 sets of these sheets were sold.

The date 1948 is shown on each stamp, but they were not issued in fact until July 1949.

Process: Photogravure.

Printers: Waterlow & Sons, Ltd.

No watermark.

Perforation: $12 \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.



PHILIPPINES

The Philippines Republic issued two special stamps—the 2 centavos (brown on a green background), the 4 centavos (brown on a pink background)—on 31st October 1948 to commemorate their 25th anniversary of Scouting. Both values were issued perforated $11\frac{1}{2}$ and also imperforated.



The following numbers of stamps were issued:

Perforated

2 centavos .. 1,500,000

4 centavos .. 1,000,000

Imperforated

2 centavos .. 500,000

4 centavos .. 500,000

There was a special cancellation on first day covers reading '25 years of Service to Filipino Boyhood 1923-1948', and another reading 'Silver Jubilee'.

Process: Typography.

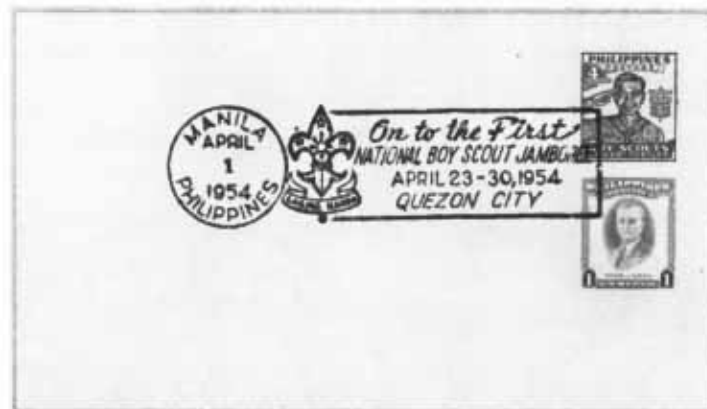
Perforation: $11\frac{1}{2}$.



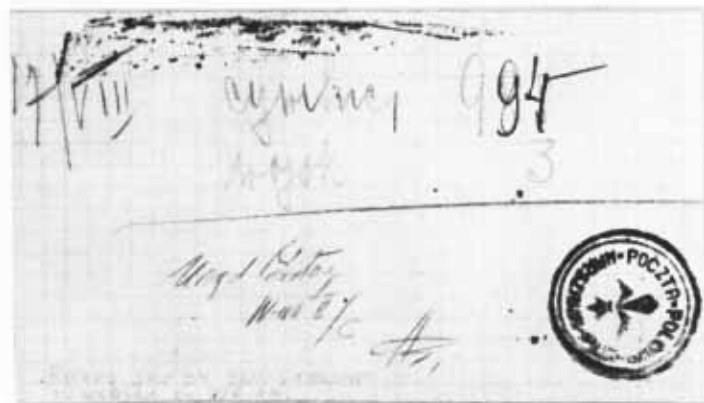
Two of the current stamps were overprinted for the 1st National Boy Scout Jamboree, 3rd-30th April 1954, held at Quezon City. A special cancellation was also used, as shown on the cover illustrated here.

A special cancellation was also issued in 1950 in connection with National Scout Week.





POLAND



These unusual covers are a testimony to the determination and courage of a freedom-loving people, for they are messages carried at risk of death through the ghettos and sewers of Poland under the nose of the enemy.

In 1922, Poland was a founder member of the International Bureau, and remained a member until 1939. Then came disaster as the guns and bombs of Nazi Germany, in a concentrated and appalling fury of destruction, ravaged the land—and Hitler occupied Poland. One of his first acts was to suppress Scouting. This promptly went underground, and defied the dictator, though more than one courageous Scout lost his life for the cause.

Blow followed blow, for after the defeat of Hitler, Scouting was reformed—only to be again suppressed by the Communist regime. Small wonder that these dirty, creased and battered scraps of paper should be keenly sought by the Scout philatelists, for they are more than merely stamps—they are symbols of courage.

ROUMANIA

Roumania was a founder member of Scouting until 1937, when by Royal Decree all youth movements were put under the Office of Education of Roumanian Youth (O.E.T.R.), the male youth groups being named Falanga Strajerilor. Incorporated into this group were the Straja Tarii or Strajeri Boy Scouts. During this time it is said they still subscribed to the Boy Scout Oath and Law. Owing to this compulsory merger they were no longer able to be a member of the Boy Scouts International Bureau. Any stamps issued after this merger therefore cannot truly be classed as Boy Scout stamps, although they are naturally

of interest, having stemmed from the movement.

A number of stamps were issued, many of them very beautifully designed, as will be seen from the illustrations.



1931 A set of five stamps with the inscription at the base of each stamp reading 'Boy Scout Exposition'.

1 leu + 1 leu (carmine).

Scouts camping.

2 lei + 2 lei (green).

Scouts rescuing a drowning child.

3 lei + 3 lei (ultramarine).

Tenderfoot investiture.

4 lei + 4 lei (olive-grey).

Prince Nicholas,

Chief Scout of Roumania.

6 lei + 6 lei (red-brown).

King Charles II in Scout uniform.

Process: Photogravure.

Watermark: Crown and letters 'PTT'.

Perforation: 13½.



1932 A set of six stamps issued to commemorate the Roumanian National Jamboree held at Sibiu in 1932. This set sold at double face-value for the benefit of Scout funds.

25 bani + 25 bani (peacock green).

Scouts camping.

50 bani + 50 bani (bright blue).

Scout signalling.

1 leu + 1 leu (green).

Scout on the trail.

2 lei + 2 lei (orange-red).

Scouts cooking.

3 lei + 3 lei (Prussian blue).

King Charles II.

6 lei + 6 lei (black-brown).

King Charles II

and Prince Michael.

Process: Photogravure.

Watermark: Counterchanged 'c' enclosing Roman figure 'ii'; surmounted by crown.

Perforation: 13½.





1934 The set of six stamps issued for Sibiu in 1932, overprinted to commemorate the Roumanian National Jamboree held in 1934 at Mamaia.

Overprinted in black

25 bani + 25 bani (peacock green).

1 leu + 1 leu (green).

2 lei + 2 lei (orange-red).

Overprinted in gold

50 bani + 50 bani (bright blue).

3 lei + 3 lei (Prussian blue).

6 lei + 6 lei (black-brown).

Watermark: Counterchanged 'c' enclosing Roman figure 'ii'; surmounted by crown.

Perforation: 13½.



1935 A set of five stamps issued to commemorate the fifth anniversary of the accession to the throne of King Charles II. Surtax for Scout funds.

25 bani (olive black). Scout saluting.

1 leu (violet). Scout bugler.

2 lei (green). Two Scouts.

6 lei + 1 leu (red-brown). King Charles II.

10 lei + 2 lei (dark ultramarine). Two Scouts with Girl Guide.

Process: Photogravure.

Watermark: Counterchanged 'c' enclosing Roman figure 'ii'; surmounted by crown.

Perforation: 13½.



1936 A set of three stamps issued to commemorate the Roumanian National Jamboree held at Brasov in 1936. 1 leu + 1 leu (bright blue). Border of four Scout badges round central design.

3 lei + 3 lei (olive-grey). Scout badge.

6 lei + 6 lei (carmine). Brasov badge.

Process: Photogravure.

Watermark: Counterchanged 'c' enclosing Roman figure 'ii'; surmounted by crown.

Perforation: 13½.

SIAM

1920 (Type I)

A set of nineteen stamps in aid of Siamese Boy Scouts Fund. Six overprinted from a crude rubber stamp, showing tiger's head and Siamese lettering only. The additional



charge shown after the postage value on all the Siamese stamps illustrated was the increased price at which the stamps were sold, this charge not being actually printed on the stamps.

2 satangs + 3 satangs for Scout funds (orange-brown).

3 s. + 2 s. for Scout funds (green).

15 s. + 5 s. for Scout funds (blue).

1912-17 issue of King Vajiravudh.

Perforation: 14.

6 s. surcharged 5 s. in green + 20 s. for Scout funds (carmine).

12 s. surcharged in red 10 s. + 5 s. for Scout funds (grey-black and brown).

1919 provisional issue. King Vajiravudh.

Perforation: 14½.

1 t. + 25 s. for Scout funds (blue and orange).

Perforation: 14.

1906 issue. King Chulalongkorn I.

Perforation: 14.

1920 (Type II)

Six stamps overprinted from a crude rubber stamp, showing tiger's head and lettering in Siamese and English.

2 s. + 3 s. for Scout funds (orange-brown).

3 s. + 2 s. for Scout funds (green).
 15 s. + 5 s. for Scout funds (blue).
 1912-17 issue of King Vijiravudh.
Perforation: 14.

12 s. surcharged 10 s. in red + 5 s. for Scout funds (grey-black and brown).
 1919 provisional issue. King Vijiravudh.
Perforation: 14½.

5 s. + 20 s. for Scout funds (rose).
 1920 issue.
Perforation: 14½.

1 t. + 25 s. for Scout funds (blue and orange).
 1906 issue. King Chulalongkorn I.
Perforation: 14.



1920 (Type III)

Seven stamps overprinted from a metal die in red or blue with the words 'Scout's Fund' in Siamese and English on 1920 stamps of King Vijiravudh issue.

2 s. (brown on yellow paper), overprint blue.
 3 s. (green on green paper), overprint red.
 5 s. (rose on pink paper), overprint blue.
 10 s. (black and orange on white paper), overprint red.
 15 s. (blue on blue paper), overprint red.
 25 s. (dark brown on white paper), overprint blue.
 50 s. (yellow-brown and black on white paper), overprint red.

All the stamps were on sale for ordinary postal use and also on sale at the Boy Scout camps at Ban Pong, Dusit Thani and other camps.

Perforation: 14½.



1920

Postal card with similar stamps were overprinted also.

1899-1919 stamp issue.

Overprint Type I and II.

1919 issue. 2 s. brown.

3 s. green.

1899 issue. 5 s. red, surcharged 4 atts.

Overprint III.

1920 stamp issue.

2 s. brown, overprint blue.

2 s. green, overprint red.

5 s. rose, overprint blue.

SWEDEN

Scouting began in Sweden in 1910. There are five separate Associations which are all members of the Svenska Scoutradet (Swedish Scout Union).

They have issued from time to time special Scout cachets to commemorate camps, etc.

1935 Swedish Rover Moot cover

1938 Tullgarns 1947 Adals

1941 Olofs 1948 Olofs

1945 Motala 1949 Straken

1946 Granso 1950 Fryksta

1946 Sparreholm 1950 Ava-Tyr

1946 Bjorko 1951 Oresund

1951 Ivarsbjörke

1951 Kramfors

1951 Jarvso

1954 Morko

1954 Tromto

1954 Skane

1955 Ragsjo

1955 Virserum

1955 Six different with labels



It is astonishing to note how often the Scouts figure on stamps issued to commemorate anniversaries of a country's freedom—and Turkey is no exception. The 15th anniversary of the Turkish Republic was in 1938, and in memory of the occasion six stamps were issued. The 8 kuruş value (purple) depicts a party of Boy Scout buglers.

Process: Photogravure.

No watermark.

Perforation: 11½.

TURKEY



Again, the Boy Scouts figured in a set issued in 1946, which might be broadly described as a 'Service' set—first aid, hospital equipment and the like. The 40 kurus value (brown) shows a Boy Scout. The stamp has also a white flag, on which is superimposed a red crescent.
Perforation : 11.

This same set was again issued in 1949 with the charming overprint 'Sefkat Pulu'—Stamp of Kindness.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Good Turn of a small Boy Scout to an American visitor to England in 1909 led directly to the formation there of Boy Scouts. Now a vast brotherhood of four million, the Boy Scouts of America commemorated their 40th anniversary with a National Jamboree. The place chosen was one which is known to every American—the historic Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. It was at Valley Forge during the bitter winters of 1777 and 1778 that General Washington encamped with his great Continental Army.

The specially issued stamp shows a Cub Scout, a Boy Scout and an Explorer, with the Statue of Liberty in the background. The same design was used for the official poster.

125,000,000 copies of the stamp composed the initial printing, in perforated sheets of fifty. The value was 3 cents, the colour brown, and it was issued on 30th June 1950.



Process : Rotogravure.
No watermark.
Perforation : $11 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$.



In 1948 the United States of America issued a special stamp honouring Juliette Gordon Low, who was the founder of the Girl Scouts of the United States of America.
3 c. (blue-green).
Perforation : $11 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$.

