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GRENADA.

THE PHILATELIST, Sept. 1962.

The Plantation Papers: IV – Grenada

By COLIN MAYCOCK

~~(Continued from page 231)~~

Packet Letters

Examples of Grenada date-stamps in the *Plantation Papers* are comparatively few and for the period 1822-1838 only one postally marked entire letter was found. The dates of use of the various handstruck stamps given in Mr. Alfred Charlton's *"The Postal History and Postage Stamps of Grenada"* (1955) indicated a shorter gap, between 1823 and 1832, in which no date-stamps had been recorded.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

The first group of 24 copies of type [PF]; Charlton type A.3 (34 mm. GRENADA, serif capitals 5 mm. high; date in a second line below without year, serif capitals 4 mm. high) was found on letters dated from 1.2.1814 (FEB. 23) to 19.4.1822 (APR. 21). *Fig. 1.* Many of these strikes clearly show portions of an impression of the outer rim of the stamp's circular holder (37 mm. in diameter). A circle of this kind has elsewhere been noted with the 1802 [PF] of Jamaica. An early Grenada letter (392/33) dated 14.5.1819 was recorded without Grenada markings but bearing a St. Kitts type [PG] 28½ mm. diameter (24MY24/1819).

Nearly seven years after the latest item of the first group, a single example of [PF] was found on a letter (396/102) dated 5.1.1829, with the month in small sloping serif capitals 2½ mm. high (JAN. 18), *(latest date known). Fig 2.*

There are 14 copies of type [PJ]; Charlton type A.6 (GRENADA broken circle, serif capitals, 26 mm. diameter) dated AU12/1838 to DE20/1843 *(latest date known). Fig. 3.* This type was noted by Mr. Charlton as one of the Grenada marks of which *"less than five examples are known"*. A letter dated 9.10.1840 (402/1) bearing a Grenada [PJ] OC10/1840 also has a St. Kitts [PG] OC18/1840. The strike of 20th December 1843 on a letter of the same date (404/2) has mixed type in the date line, the "DE" and "O" being smaller than the "2". This may indicate that the date-stamp was becoming unserviceable. A replacement (type [PH]) was in fact registered on April 5th in the following year.

Twenty-two letters of 1845 and 1846 bear examples of type [PH]; Charlton type A.9 (GRENADA broken circle, serif capitals, 30 mm. diameter) with dates from MR25/1845 to NO25/1846. *Fig. 4.* Most of these strikes are clear and of good quality.

Ship Letters

Only two ship letters were recorded from Grenada: one with a Gravesend S.4 of 1818 and the other a Penzance S.3 of 1820.

Missing Chapter 9 & First Chapters (Incs ANTIGUA running on from Grenada article.)

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The Postal History and Postage Stamps of Grenada

By ALFRED CHARLTON, F.R.P.S.L.

CHAPTER 1.

INTRODUCTION.

HISTORY.

The Island of Grenada was discovered by Christopher Columbus on the 15th of August, 1498. It was at that time inhabited by Caribs. Columbus gave the island the name of La Concepcion.

The first attempt to colonise the island was made by a company of London merchants in 1609, but they were unsuccessful.

Several further attempts were made by both the English and the French during the 17th Century. During one of these, organised by Du Parquet, Governor of Martinique, in 1657, the Caribs were wiped out.

From 1664 to 1762 the island was under French rule, but in 1762 it was captured by Commodore Swanton who was in command of a squadron under Admiral Rodney, and ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris, signed on the 10th of February, 1763.

It was then formed into a single Government with the islands of Dominica, St. Vincent and Tobago, and the first Governor arrived in 1764. The island became a separate colony with Tobago in 1776.

In 1779, Grenada once more passed into the hands of the French, following the defeat of the forces under General Lord Macartney by the Comte D'Estaing, but was finally restored to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

On the 27th of March, 1794, a coloured planter named Julien Fedon took the opportunity of a war between Britain and France to collect a republican force. The British held the capital, St. George's, for two years before a relief force arrived. The rebels took to the mountains of the interior, and there was fierce fighting before they were overcome and their leader killed, and all the British captives were slaughtered before this was finally accomplished.

In 1833, Grenada was included in the general Government of the Windward Islands, comprising at that time Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Vincent and Tobago, and their dependencies.

In 1875 the constitution was reformed, and on the 3rd of December, 1877, Grenada was proclaimed a Crown Colony.

On the 1st of January, 1940, the island of Dominica was included in the Windward Islands Group. Grenada is the centre of Government for the Group, and the Governor of the Windward Islands has his seat in the Colony.

G.61-73.

GEOGRAPHY.

The Colony of Grenada includes the island of Carriacou about 20 miles to the north, and all the islets (known as the Grenadines) lying between. Grenada is the most southerly of the Windward Islands, being 68 miles south-south-west of St. Vincent and 90 miles north of Trinidad. It is situated between 12°30″ and 11°58″ north latitude and 61°20″ and 61°35″ west longitude. It is 24 miles long from north to south and its greatest breadth is 12 miles. The area is estimated at 133 square miles. Carriacou has an area of 13 square miles.

The island is of volcanic origin, mountainous, well wooded and highly picturesque. A backbone of mountains traverses the whole length from north to south, the highest points being Mt. St. Catherine (2,749 feet), Mount Sinai (2,300 feet) and the mountain overlooking the Grand Etang Lake (2,014 feet).

The Grand Etang Lake occupies a former volcanic crater and is 1,740 feet above sea level. Lake Antoine and Lake Levera at the northern end of the island were formerly ash craters.

The island is divided for administration purposes into six parishes. Carriacou is also treated as a parish.

St. George's, the capital, is situated on a sheltered bay and land-locked harbour in the south-western part of the island. Its deep-water pier provides safe berthage for two steamers of up to 5,000 tons.

The climate is roughly divided into dry and rainy seasons, and the temperatures are high in the latter. Agriculture is the main occupation, and important crops of spices and nutmegs provide the main revenue. Carriacou is noted for its Marie Galante Cotton.

Passenger services are somewhat casual by sea, but there is an excellent cargo service by the Harrison Line and the Canadian Steamship Co.

Most of the passenger traffic is catered for by regular air service. There is a daily service to most of the other West Indian Islands with intercommunication to Miami, Florida, and to South America. The modern and adequate airfield is located at Pearls in the north-eastern corner of the island.

In addition to the General Post Office at St. George's there are six district post offices with full facilities, one for each parish, and also 22 postal stations which serve the rural areas.

The people are mainly coloured, and the total population in 1949 was 74,000. Of these 67,000 were in Grenada, and 7,000 in Carriacou.

CHAPTER 2.

THE BRITISH POST OFFICE.

From the 3rd of September, 1783, when under the Treaty of Versailles the Island of Grenada finally became British, until the 19th of September, 1860, the control of the posts in Grenada was entirely administered from the Post Office in London.

During this period, eleven different postmarks and two handstruck postage stamps were issued to Grenada from London. Most of these were of the type in general use at the time in all the Colonies whose posts were controlled from London, but one or two of the early ones are of a type peculiar to Grenada.

Although the Island became British in 1783, it was not until some months later, in 1784, that an administration was established under a Lieutenant-Governor.

With him there arrived from England the first postmark, consisting of the word "Grenada" in a straight line, in letters with serifs; a capital G and the other letters in lower case. (Type A.1) The earliest date recorded is the 31st of July, 1784, and other examples are known in 1785.

This was superseded by a circular mark with the word Grenada inside the rim at the top, a crown in the centre and small rosette below. (Type A.2) Examples are known from 1786 to 1797.

The next mark consists of Grenada in serif capitals in a straight line with the month and date in a second line below, but no year. (Type A.3) The earliest example recorded is 24th November, 1807, and the latest August 1813.

(Type A.4) is similar but smaller, and has the last two figures of the year following the date. The only example of which I know is dated June 20th, 1814.

(Type A.5) is a broken circle sans-serif mark which Mr. Robson Lowe thinks may have been registered between 1832 and 1837. The illustration shows this type with an A below the date, but there is no letter on earlier examples. This mark is 25 mm. diameter.

(Type A.6) is a broken circle with serif capitals, and is 26½ mm. diameter. The only example of which I know is dated August, 1839.

(Type A.7) is the standard type of SHIP LETTER-GRENADA in capitals in two lines. (Type A.8) is the same mark for Carriacou. Both these were registered at the G.P.O. London for transmission to the Colony in August, 1841.

(Type A.9) is a large broken circle, 30 mm. diameter, with serif capitals, and

Grenada

A.1.

GRENADA
NOV 24

A3



A5



A.2.



A6

GRENADA
JUN20 14

A.4



A.9.

GRENADA
SHIP LETTER

A7

A.10





B



A.11

was registered on the 5th of April, 1844. It was in use up to 1858, as it is known used as a backstamp on covers franked with British stamps. Examples from 1853 onwards are known with the letter B under the date. This B is sometimes reversed.

(Type A.10) is an obliterator sent to Grenada with the supply of British stamps in 1858, and is of the standard type sent out to the West Indies in that year and numbered A01 to A15 and A18. These obliterators were allocated to the towns at which a branch of the British Post Office was established; they were not allocated to the Colony. The obliterator allocated to St. George's was numbered A15.

(Type A.11) was a single circle datemark of 19 mm. diameter with the word Grenada in a straight line in the centre, a letter above and the date below. The only letter I have seen is C, and this is usually lying on its back. No doubt the native clerk who did the postmarking thought this was the right way up, as the letter C is often found in this position in the postmarks of the African colonies.

The handstruck postage stamps are of the Crowned Circle type, and were issued for Grenada and for Carriacou. As these marks are well known by the classification made by Mr. Robson Lowe, I shall not give them my own numbers, but call them Robson Lowe's Type B, 25 x 23 mm., machine made, double circle.

The Carriacou stamp was registered at the G.P.O. on 13th of November, 1846, and the Grenada stamp on the 24th October, 1850.

Mr. Robson Lowe is of the opinion that the Grenada stamp may have been issued on the 1st of May, 1847, before registration.

All the postmarks are in black, and the two handstruck stamps are in red.

Of the postmarks A.8 has not been recorded, and less than five examples are known of A.1, A.3, A.4, A.5, A.6 and A.7.

The Carriacou Crowned Circle stamp has not been recorded and the Grenada stamp is rare.

In 1858 the Postmaster General of the United Kingdom notified that British stamps were to be used in the branches of the British Post Office established in the Colonies, and that these branches would be provided with distinguishing numbered obliterators. As already mentioned, the obliterator numbered A.15 was sent to St. George's, Grenada.

A document, numbered 11708, drawn up by F. Scudamore of the G.P.O. London, and dated 30th March, 1858, contains the following item:

"The Treasury having authorized the use of British Postage Stamps, the following is a list of the offices to which this arrangement is to apply:— . . . . ."

	6d.	4d.	1d.
Grenada	£35	£12	£3

On this same document under date 6th April, 1858, Mr. Scudamore has added:—

"Two thirds should consist of 6d. labels, the remaining third equally divided between 4d. and 1d. labels.

The stamps will be sent out by the next mail . . . . Each Postmaster will be informed that a supply of equal value will be sent out by the next mail of the 17th May; that his first application for renewal should be made one month after the receipt of the first supply, and subsequent applications should be made every two months."

It would seem from the above that in the two mails of April and May, 1858, there were dispatched to Grenada:—

6d. — 2,800 stamps
4d. — 1,440 stamps
1d. — 1,440 stamps

and no doubt some more 6d. labels were sent out later as they are quite common in comparison with the other values.

At a later date a small supply of the 2d. blue, plate 7, and the 1/- green, no letters. were sent out, but the numbers are not known.

The stamps of the original consignments were:—

1d. red on white paper, Die 2, Large Crown. Perforated 14.
4d. rose, Large Garter, no letters in corners.
6d. lilac, emblems, no letters in corners.

Before closing this chapter. I must refer to two lots which were sold at Harmer's Coronation Auction, 11th May, 1937. I was unable to attend to any philatelic matters just at that time, and did not see the lots. They are described as follows:—

Lot 262. 6d. Great Britain, used on entire, cancelled A15, and also showing cancellation GRENADA OSPO 1858.

Lot 261. ditto, ditto, showing cancellation GRENADA OAPO 1859.

I have no idea what these are and should be very grateful for any information regarding them.

(To be continued)

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The Postal History and Postage Stamps of Grenada

By ALFRED CHARLTON, F.R.P.S.L.

CHAPTER 3.

THE GRENADA POST OFFICE.

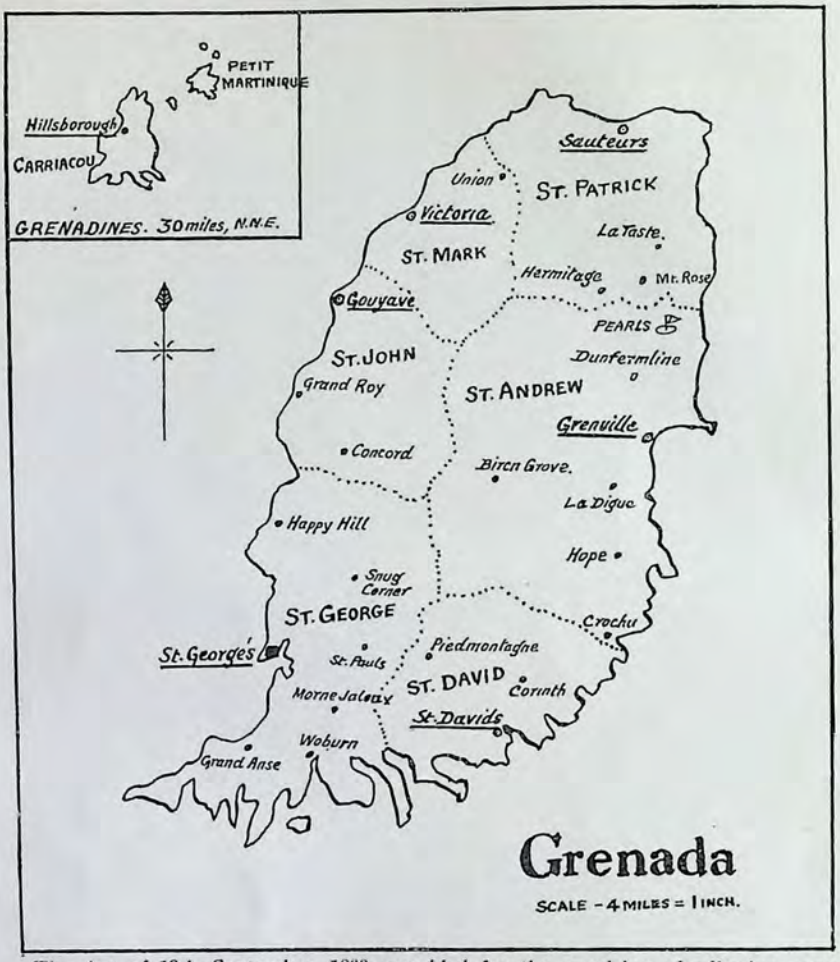
There is a document at the G.P.O., London, which reads:—
"By a circular dated the 30th October 1855, the West Indies were asked to consider and report on the advisability of taking over their respective Post Offices."
Replies are noted from.....Grenada, 8th February, 1856.

The reply must have been considered favourable, for on the 19th of September, 1860, an Act was passed to "transfer to the Government of Grenada the management of the Post Office of the said Island." This Act also established the rates of postage for inter-colonial letters, and provided for the issue of postage stamps.

It was followed by an Act for "establishing an Inland Post and rates of postage within the Colony", passed on the 4th of February, 1861.
The rates of postage established by the above Acts were as follows:—
Inland Post—1d. per ½ oz.
Letters from or to places abroad—1d. per ½ oz. for local delivery.
Exceeding ½ oz. but not exceeding 1 oz.—2d.
" 1 oz. " " " 2 oz.—4d.
" 2 oz. " " " 3 oz.—6d.
and so on, an additional 2d. being charged for every additional ounce or fractional part of an ounce.
Newspapers from abroad, brought by packet boats or by private vessels—½d. ea.
Newspapers transmitted by post from any one place to any other place within the Colony—½d. each.
Books, Magazines, etc. not exceeding half-a-pound in weight—1d. each.
For every succeeding half-pound—½d. each.
Sample post, open at sides, not exceeding 1 oz.—½d.
The rate for letters to Great Britain was 6d. per half ounce.
The charge was divided as follows:—One Penny went to Grenada and Five Pence to Great Britain; of this last, Four Pence was for sea transit, and One Penny for local delivery.

In the spring of 1863, the rate was raised to One Shilling per half ounce, and was not reduced until Grenada joined the Universal Postal Union on the 1st of January, 1881, when the rate was reduced to Four Pence per half ounce.

~~9-624~~ ~~9-626~~



The Act of 19th September, 1860, provided for the provision of adhesive postage stamps, and these came into use in 1861. They will be considered in subsequent chapters.

Postmarks.

On their introduction, the Grenada Post Office continued to use the obliterator numbered A15 (Type A.10) which was already in their possession. This cancellation remained in use for over 20 years at the St. George's Post Office. In the late 1870s the chop was becoming very worn, and the colour of the cancelling ink was changed to a brownish red. The red cancellation may be found on the 6d. large star and on the 1d. green and 1/- mauve of 1875, which is the last issue on which this type was in general use. Exceptionally, I have a copy of the 2½d. of 1881 cancelled with this mark in blue.

The postmark Type A.11 was also in the possession of the Grenada Post Office when they took over control in 1860, and they continued to use this as a backstamp on the letters, concurrently with other types which were introduced at a later date.

From 1873 this type was sometimes used to cancel the stamps, and is often found on the 6d. of 1871. It remained in use until 1888. The earliest date I have noted is 11th March, 1873 and the latest in black is the 7th of January, 1884. From 1881 to 1887 most of the Grenada marks are found in blue and this postmark followed suit. The earliest date I have noted in blue is 12th of December 1881. All these examples from 1873 onwards have the index letter A above the date.



Type 12.



Type 13.



Type 14.



Type 15.



Type 16.



Type 17.



Type 18.



Type 19.



Type 20.

Earlier in this chapter I referred to an Act for establishing an Inland Post in the Colony. This was established in 1861, post offices being opened at each of the parish towns of the five other parishes, besides St. George's, into which the island was divided; and also at Hillsborough, Carriacou.

Each office was supplied with a datemark, 23 mm. diameter (Type 12), consisting of two concentric circles with the date between, and a large sans serif capital letter in the centre denoting the office. It is always struck in black; the earliest recorded date being December 1861. The letters were as follows:—

A St. John's (now Gouyave).
B St. Mark's (now, Victoria).
C St. Patrick's (now Sauteurs).
D St. Andrew's (now Grenville).
E St. David's.
F Carriacou.
G St. George's.

The G is very scarce. It was used as a backstamp at St. George's on letters passing through that office from the Inland Post, and I have only noted one example of it used to cancel the stamps. This is on a ½d. of 1881, and was probably so used in error.

The Inland Post being run at a loss was abolished on the 1st January, 1863, by an Act passed for that purpose.

It was not again established until the autumn of 1872, since when it has been in continuous operation.

During the 10 years that it was closed, this type of postmark was withdrawn from use. It was again brought into use when the Inland Post was re-opened. The latest dates I have noted are—C in 1886 and D on the 17th July, 1887.

In 1886 Type 13 was introduced. The letters were A to G as in Type 12. In this type G was used to cancel the stamps on several occasions, but I cannot say whether this was by accident or design. There were two types of the A mark, one with a normal A and the other with a narrow A, in which the date is usually in smaller letters and figures. The B mark may be found with the B inverted. The G mark is often found with small figures for the year. There are also numerous examples where the whole or part of the type is inverted or reversed, no doubt due to the lack of knowledge on the part of the coloured clerks.

This type, particularly the G mark, may be found on the stamps of King Edward, so that it was in use for a considerable time. Most of them, if not all, are to be found in blue as well as in black.

Type 14 was also introduced in 1886, and is to be found in blue as well as in black.

Some time after 1890, probably in 1891, town names began to appear on the datemarks. The first was St. George's, the capital, in a small circular datemark (Type 15) 21 mm. diameter. I have this used as late as the 29th September 1906, index letter C.

The same type but 22 mm. diameter was used at Snug Corner. My example is dated 25th of October 1894, and has the index letter C.

A similar but larger datemark, 23 to 25 mm. diameter, was introduced shortly afterwards, and is still in use (Type 16). I have the following offices in this type prior to 1900:—

St. George's (in black and in blue).
St. Patrick's.
Birch Grove (opened 1899).
Concord (in black and in blue).

Concord is the last of the coloured postmarks of Grenada. All marks since 1900 are in black. The following is a list of Type 16 from 1900 to date:—

G.P.O.
Birch Grove.
Concord.
Crochu (opened 1902).
Dunfermline (opened 1930).
Gouyave.
Grand Anse Post Office.
Grand Roy (opened 1900).
Grenville.
Happy Hill (opened 1927).
Hermitage (opened 1903).
La Digue, St. Andrew's.
Mt. Rose, B.W.I.
St. David's.
St. George's.
St. Paul's (opened 1907).
Sauteurs.
Snug Corner.
Victoria.

Carriacou.
Dover, Carriacou. } Grenadines.
Petit-Martinique.
Parcel Post, Grenada.

Petit-Martinique was opened in 1907.

Type 17 is a concentric circle datemark, about 27 mm. diameter, now in use at the following offices:—

G.P.O. (several sub-types).
Gouyave.
Hermitage.
Hope.
Morne Jaloux.
Woburn.
Belmont (Carriacou).

This mark has no index letter, like the early examples of Type 16, but above the date is a small six-rayed cross. The name of the office is at the top with either GRENADA or GRENADA B.W.I. below.

A variation of this mark, Type 18, is in use at Grenville and Union. There is no cross above the date, and GRENADA only at the bottom.

In 1932 a time datemark, Type 19, 27mm. diameter, was introduced at the G.P.O. It is similar to Type 17, but differs in the lettering.

Since that date, a similar mark has been used at St. George's.

The year 1935 gave us a new type of datemark, single circle, 23/24 mm. diameter, with the name at the top and B.W.I. below.

In this type I have:—

G.P.O. Grenada.
Grenville, Grenada.
Sauteurs, Grenada.
Victoria, P.O.

This concludes the list of Grenada postmarks known to me. Postal Stations are open at the following places, and it has been stated that they have been supplied with datemarks, but I have not seen them, nor have I been able to contact anyone who has.

Corinth.
Perdmontemps (locally Piedmontagne).
Mt. Pleasant (Carriacou).
La Taste.

The postal service in Grenada only provides a house to house delivery in the capital, St. George's. Elsewhere, the mails have to be called for, either at the district post offices or at the rural postal stations. The Island is well served by roads, and motor buses carry the mail from St. George's to most of the other offices. On two or three routes, and also in the Grenadines, carriers are still employed.

Motor boats carry the mails to Carriacou and Petit-Martinique from Grenada.

Air transport is now largely used for overseas mail. The West Indies Airways Ltd. run a service direct to Trinidad, from whence there is direct connection with all parts of the world.

Many parcels carried by air are charged over 20/- postage, so that there is a valid use for all the issued stamp denominations.

(To be continued.)

The Postal History and Postage Stamps of Grenada

By ALFRED CHARLTON, F.R.P.S.L.

CHAPTER 4.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS — FIRST TYPE.

From their introduction, down to the end of 1881, the stamps of Grenada were printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co.

Of the first type there were only two values, namely, the One Penny in various shades of green, and the Six Pence in various shades of red.

The design consisted of the Chalon portrait of Queen Victoria in an oval frame with a double frame line. At the top is a tablet inscribed GRENADA and at the bottom a similar tablet inscribed with the value, both inscriptions being in uncoloured block capitals on a solid background. Each corner was filled with a small square containing a simple form of cross after the style of the One Penny Black of Great Britain, whilst the portion of the stamp adjacent to the oval containing the portrait was filled with an engine-turned background made by the Rose-engine. The stamp was engraved by Charles Henry Jeens.

The stamps were printed in sheets of 120, in 10 horizontal rows of 12.

These two values were the only postage stamps of Grenada from 1861 to 1875. The last issue of the One Penny was made in April, 1881, and of the Six Pence in 1878. Throughout the whole of this period only one plate was used for each value. No plate variety has been found on the Six Pence value, although one stamp may be found with an irregular white line running across GRE of Grenada. This has the appearance of something like a piece of thread having adhered to the plate, but could hardly be from this cause as it has been found on the rose, rose-red and vermilion stamps, so that it must have persisted for many years.





On the One Penny value there is a prominent fresh entry on the fourth stamp of the top horizontal row, No. 4 on the sheet. The marks of re-entry may be clearly seen in the North West corner square, in the 'N' and 'D' of Grenada, and in the north-east and east of the space between the double frame lines of the oval. This variety was first noted by me in the P.J.G.B. of February 1935.

There is another variety worth looking for on the One Penny value known as the 'curl on forehead'. This was illustrated in Sefi's book of 1912, and a copy was sold at Robson's Lowe's sale of the late Col. Wm. Booth, Grenada, on 14th Decr. 1949, lot 202. The position on the plate of this variety has not been found, and it is not constant on all printings, as it does not show on the complete sheets still in existence.

In the centre of the top and bottom margins of the sheets are small vertical lines of colour, so placed to assist the postal clerks in dividing the sheets. These sometimes show on the stamp margins of Nos. 6 and 7, or 114 and 115 on the sheet.

Both values are listed in Messrs. Gibbons' catalogue as existing with 'double impressions'. Those found on the One Penny are usually in the nature of a complete double impression, so nearly in register with the original impression that the effect

9-62-29.

is that of a single blurred impression, and might be carelessly dismissed as a stamp which had been rubbed, or on which the colour had run slightly.

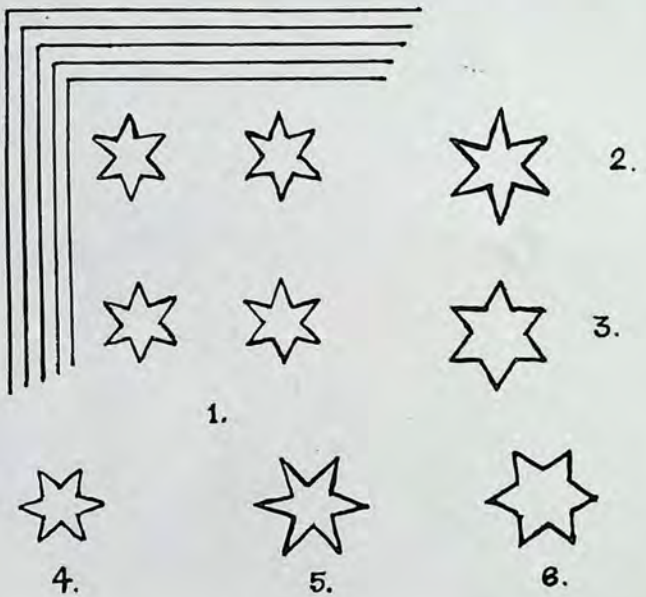
On the Six Pence, however, the second impression is usually very sharp and clear, and often a full half millimetre away from the original, giving full duplication of the bolder lines of colour.

In all the copies I have seen this duplication is higher than the original, and generally most pronounced towards the bottom of the stamp. Further, it does not usually show in the margins, all the duplication appearing to be within the frame line of the stamp.

From their appearance, it is understandable that in auction catalogues they have, from time to time, been described as major re-entries, but this is now recognised to have been incorrect.

I am of the opinion that the One Penny stamps to which I have referred are true double impressions, but that most of the examples known of the Six Pence are more in the nature of a 'bounce' or 'kiss' of the paper on to the plate before the pressure roller came into action on the press. They are, however, very fine major varieties, and in no way to be despised on account of their origin; and they are usually far more pronounced than, say, the well known 5 cent Confederate States, which is so highly prized by American collectors.

The stamps were printed on a rather hard hand-made wove paper, which, like all hand-made papers of the period, varies considerably in thickness.



The first three consignments were on unwatermarked paper, the others were on paper watermarked with either a small or large six-rayed star.

This star paper was made to fit plates of 240 stamps, arranged in twenty horizontal rows of twelve. As the plates for Grenada only contained 120 stamps in ten horizontal rows of twelve, each sheet of watermarked paper was cut in half before being printed on.

The whole sheets were bordered by a watermark of five closely spaced parallel lines, the outer four of which were broken on each side by the insertion of the word 'POSTAGE' in double lined capitals.

As the half sheets of paper did not exactly fit the plate, it often happened that one of the outside rows of stamps was printed on that portion of the paper containing the watermarked border, which may therefore be found on the stamps either vertically or horizontally. This has in the past led to specimens having been chronicled as existing on laid paper; but Perkins, Bacon never used laid paper except for proofs.

Sometimes the stamps were printed so near to the edge of the paper that it was not possible to apply the line perforation between the edge and the stamp frame line. Specimens of both values may be found with an imperforate deckle edge on either the right or the left side. These are rare.

The Grenada handbook by Bacon and Napier was the first attempt to separate and classify the many consignments of these stamps, and was a magnificent first effort. It is generally correct except for the issues of 1863 to 1869 where it was soon recognised by students of the period that some revision was needed. This was pointed out in the London Philatelist 1902 by J. Wray-Mercer, and later confirmed by Charlton-Henry, Rev. F. M. B. Carr and others. I have myself carefully followed the work of these pioneers for many years, and I am satisfied that the list at the end of this chapter is correct.

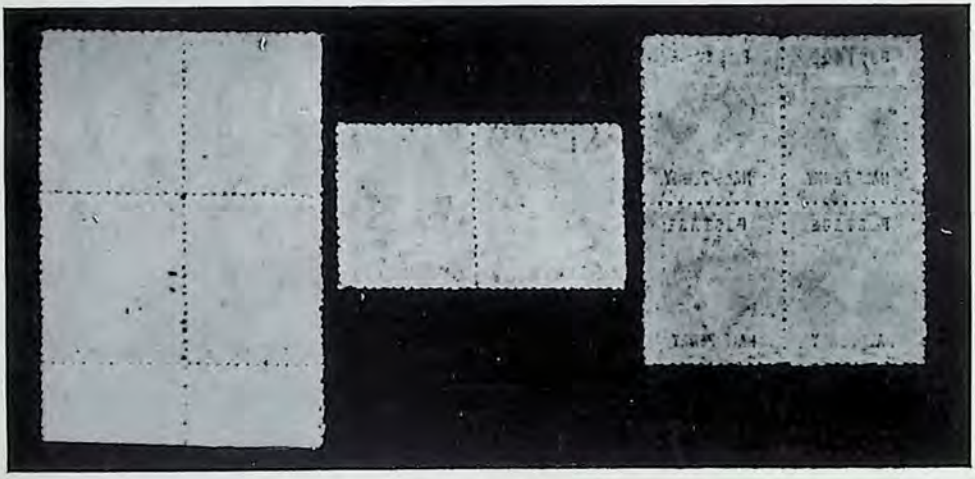
In this connection, a word is necessary on the position of the star watermark, which is described as upright if it has one point upwards, and as sideways if it has two points upwards.

When the cut sheets were issued to the printer, the pile would obviously consist of paper with the watermarks all pointing one way. They would all be fed the same way into the machine, and the whole printing would thus have the watermark either upright or sideways.

This circumstance, although it was not due to any intention on the part of the printer, has been of great assistance in allocating stamps to a particular printing.

PERFORATION. Alas, that the stamps of Grenada were not issued imperforate. There are six different perforations to be considered on these stamps. Five of them are line perforations executed by Perkins, Bacon & Co.; the sixth is a comb perforation applied at Somerset House.

The appearance of these must be recognised to enable the stamps to be allocated to their correct printings.



The first perforation was made with the Perkins, Bacon 'A' machine in its second state, and is designated A2. The pins were so blunt that in many instances the paper was not pierced through, and consequently not removed, but only indented; and giving an appearance similar to what is sometimes described as a 'blind' perforation. When stamps with this perforation were severed from the sheet, they often divided through the centres of what should have been holes, leaving the edges so rough as to make accurate guaging almost impossible. This perforation was in use until 1872, when the machine was fitted with a new set of pins more regularly spaced and gauging from 14½ to 15½ in parts,but more generally 15, and never varying from 14 to 16 as is frequently found on the A2 perforation. This new perforation is designated A3, clean cut perf. 15, and was used for the issues of 1873.

It was again used for the issues of 1878-79, but had by this time become badly worn, and although given the same designation, it would in my opinion be more correct to call it—A3, rough perforation 15.

The difference in appearance at these two periods should be studied by the collector until he gets it 'in his eye'. It helps to turn the stamps over, place them on

black paper, and count how many well shaped clear cut half holes there are on each side. The perforation A3, whether clean cut or rough is recognisable by the holes, which are smaller than thost of any other Grenada perforation, although the 14¼ perforation, to be described later, has holes which are only fractionally larger.

We have now disposed of the three perforations made by the 'A' machine. The next one to consider is the Six Pence, no watermark perforated 11½, line perforation by Perkins, Bacon on their B machine. This stamp was prepared for use but not issued.

For the One Penny issued in 1875, Perkins, Bacon & Co. applied to Somerset House for assistance, as they had done previously on several occasions where other colonies were concerned. These stamps were perforated by Somerset House with the same machine which was then being used to perforate the stamps of Great Britain. This was a comb machine gauging 14.

The last perforation on the stamps of the first type is again only found on the One Penny value, and is on the last consignment issued in 1881. It is a line machine, of regular gauge making holes nearly as small as those of the A3 perforation. The gauge is just over 14, and itis known as the 14¼ perforation. It rather resembles the rougher perforation of the A3 machine, but as the latter is never less than 14½ in any one part, they can be separated by careful measuring. This Somerset House and 14¼ perforation were both used for later issues, and as these can be placed with certainty, a few of these later issues as reference copies are useful.

As the inland rate for newspapers from 1861 was a half-penny, and no stamp of this denomination was issued before 1881, the One Penny may be found bisected and used as such. It is also known bisected and used with two One Penny stamps to make up the 2½d. rate introduced in 1881 when Grenada joined the U.P.U., as this was the rate for letters abroad up to 300 sea miles from Grenada. (All varieties of the stamps of Grenada will be found in the check list at the end of this work.)

The Six Pence, no watermark, exists with the Perkins, Bacon 'CANCELLED' obliterator. There were only six copies of these so treated, of which four were presented to Mr. Ormonde Hill, and one each to Sir Rowland Hill and his son.

The One Penny, no watermark, is known overprinted 'SPECIMEN' in sans serif capitals. Die Proofs of both values exist on India Paper, in black.

There are plate proofs of both values on white wove unwatermarked paper, imperforate, in shades of rose-red to dark red. A scarcer plate proof is the Six Pence imperforate on horizontally laid paper in brownish red.

Before closing this chapter, mention must be made of a very scarce stamp, which, as far as I know, does not appear in any catalogue.

Some sheets of the One Penny value of 1873 were so badly perforated that they were withdrawn from use. They must have been very bad indeed, as specimens of this issue may be found in used condition with the perforation no better than, say, the off centre copies of the perforated Great Britain 2d. blue, plates 4, 5 and 6.

The few sheets withdrawn from use were replaced by Perkins, Bacon with sheets watermarked large star sideways, clean cut perforation 15, and in the colour of the One Penny small star watermark. This is the only stamp with large star watermark in the yellow-green shade. The paper is on the thin side, almost pelure, and I only know of one strip of four and three singles, all used.

(To be continued)

India Used Abroad

Notes on the "Keyhole" type Postmark of Muscat.

By H. GARRATT-ADAMS.

In the July-September 1950 issue of the *Journal* I included a note on a number of unrecorded items of India Used Abroad; amongst these was an item illustrated below of Muscat. I have not yet heard of another existing copy of this item since writing my previous notes, so it must be very scarce, but on looking through an old issue of the *Stamp Lover* the other day, I came across a section of Phantom Philately which originally appeared in that journal. This included "Muscat" and to my amazement there was an illustration of the Keyhole type postmark similar to that illustrated. From various features it could not be from the same copy though the impression is similar. I give below Melville's remarks on this stamp:—

> "A supposed unique stamp of Muscat, the capital of Oman in Arabia, an independent State in close relations with the Government of India, was described by an Anglo-Indian correspondent in the Philatelic Record in a letter dated June, 1904 (P.R. XXVI, p. 155). He states: 'This appears to have been issued about 1864, but not recognised by the Indian

GRENADA

THE STAMP LOVER, May-June 1972

MY FAVOURITE STAMP

The Large "Chalon Heads" of Grenada

by John A. Cronin

ONE afternoon while sorting through a "lot" (all reigns £5 money back if not satisfied etc.) I came across a stamp, at least I suppose that's what it was. Although at the time it looked more like something that had received the attentions of a demented pastry cook using a blunt cutter! However, the administration of a warm bath proved my first supposition to be correct, for the tattered piece of paper proved to be a ONE PENNY green "Chalon Head" type of Grenada issued in 1862.

Although this may not have been the best of introductions, yet it was the start of the most enjoyable phase of my collecting: these well engraved, richly coloured stamps have worked their way to the top of my popularity list.

The Large "Chalon Head" exists in only two denominations, the One Penny green and Sixpenny red. One plate was engraved for each value and all printings were made from these plates which were engraved by Charles Henry Jeens for Perkins Bacon, who held the supply contract from 1861-1883. The design consisted of the portrait of Queen Victoria taken from Chalon's larger painting which was enclosed in a double-line oval frame on an engine turned background, the corner ornaments being similar to those on the One Penny black.

It is worthy of note that in order to prevent forgery the Rose-Engine was used for the background turning: this had been used successfully to cut complicated geometrical patterns in the plates used for printing banknotes and the idea had been extended to the printing of stamps. Across the top and bottom respectively were engraved the name of the country and the value in white block capitals.

The stamps were recess-printed and both values made their first appearance on hand-made unwatermarked paper on 1st June, 1861: the One Penny was printed on unwatermarked paper again in 1862. The result was an excellent example of stamp design, being simple and having a dignity which was never to be attained by any other design since used by Grenada. Although not "pretty" nor printed in wonderful technicolour and suffering from Perkins Bacon's experiments in perforating, yet these two stamps are to me the epitome of the early postal system. They remind me of the days when Grenada's postal system was relatively rough and ready and emphasise that postage stamps and the post were once synomymous and not aimed at boosting a country's economy the easy way.

The One Penny and Sixpence did sterling service as the colony's only two denominations from 1861-1875, when a One shilling of a different type was issued. They remained in use, however, until 1883 when Perkins Bacon's contract expired and they were replaced by the more mundane Turks Islands plate type, typographed by De La Rue.

During a currency of over twenty years the One Penny and the Sixpence were both printed eleven times, in the course of which they suffered changes in watermark, shade and perforation.

The second printing of the Sixpence was in rose and was the first to appear on watermarked paper, roughly perforated 14-16. The watermark is usually called 'Small Star'. This appeared in May, 1863. It was followed by a printing of the One Penny in green (March, 1864) which had the same watermark and perforation. The One Penny was again printed in yellowish-green and appeared about May, 1871; all other details were the same as before. Up to this time several more printings of the Sixpence appeared remarkable only in their shade variation which varied from orange-red in 1866 to vermilion in 1871. The printing of the Sixpence in August, 1864 is worthy of note as it appeared on paper with watermark sideways; the shade was dull rose-red. The other printings on 'Small Star' paper appeared in September, 1878 (both values) with watermark sideways. The November, 1879 One Penny had 'Small Star' upright watermark. Another printing of the One Penny appeared with this watermark sideways in 1881 and the perforation was 14½. How this stamp was perforated to this gauge I do not know and have never come across a satisfactory explanation.

A new watermark was used for the Sixpence orange-vermilion issued in October, 1873; this was the 'Large Star' upright. The next issue with this watermark was the One Penny blue-green of January, 1874 (put on sale in March, 1874). In this case, however, the watermark was sideways. Both stamps were intermediate perf. 15.

In October, 1875 the next noteworthy printing of the One Penny green on "Large Star" paper was made: when it was put on sale in December it was found that two distinct perforations existed ie. 14 and 15. The former being in the majority. This was due to the following reason; Perkins Bacon had used the Inland Revenue at Somerset House to perforate this issue, but due to technical difficulties several sheets were so badly done as to be unusable. Therefore, a further small printing was made to make up numbers and these were perforated on Perkins Bacon's machine to a gauge of 15.

During their lifetime the shades of the One Penny varied from bluish-green through to a pale green, whilst the Sixpence appeared in several shades of red, rose and vermilion: I have not mentioned all printings of each value as some cannot be distinguished easily from those mentioned above.

Despite the many changes during their currency these stamps never lost their dignity and grace: they may have been a little rough at the edges, but they have always represented what is best in postage stamps. One day, perhaps, when postage stamps revert to their true role and the responsible authorities see the light, similar stamps may be issued. Until then, however, these "old timers" will remain my firm favourites.



THE FIRST ISSUE OF GRENADA.

GRENADA.

The
LONDON PHILATELIST

The Journal of
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VOLUME LXI FEBRUARY 1952 NUMBER 711

GRENADA: THE 1883 ISSUE

By L. J. GILBERT-LODGE, F.R.P.S.L.

THE reason for the setting of the 1883 issue, in tête-bêche rows of six, has always been an enigma to collectors, and though it remains unanswered, perhaps we are a little nearer to a solution.

At Messrs. De La Rue's Festival Exhibition, to which our members were given an especial invitation, the centre of attraction to them was undoubtedly the volumes of drawings, essays, and proofs, the product of the firm over many years and now gathered and shown by Mr. Leslie Newman in his office. One of the pages which at once attracted my attention bore the block, or more correctly the small pane, illustrating these notes. My first question was, "Why were the stamps set up in tête-bêche rows?" but that had to remain unanswered. Practically all the records of Messrs. De La Rue as well as the greater proportion of proofs, etc., of stamps were lost during an air raid and what now remains were recovered by Mr. Newman from the wreckage: the information set out on the pages of the albums has been gathered from sales records, ledgers and so on.

First to describe the piece: As can be seen, it is in reality a miniature sheet: printed in a very pale shade of mauve, the word "CANCELLED" being in a slightly deeper shade, the colour is somewhat similar to the 6d. value of the issued stamp. The perforation gauges 14. The one note written on the proof reads, "Make plate of 60 set thus": the other note, which I cannot decipher, looks like "digits for slip" and together with the diagram does not appear to throw any light on the issued sheets. The initials are in red ink.

The information given above the proofs in Messrs. De La Rue's records is:—

> *Grenada.* 23. 12. 1881. De La Rue especially prepared this block of 12-1d. stamps which they submitted to the Crown Agents "to illustrate the work which we could throw into such stamps" surface printed which we suggested in place of the recess printed stamps then current and supplied by Perkins, Bacon & Co. On 12th October, 1882, an order was placed for stamps of this design and printed by this method but with the top line reading "Grenada Postage" in sheets of 60 set as follows:—
>
> 500 sheets each ½d., 1d., 2½d., 4d. and 6d.
> 450 ,, 8d.
> 50 ,, 1/–.

This is all the information available at the moment. Why they were so set-up is not recorded, but to venture a theory:—

It will be noted that the proof sheet reads the same either way it is placed—that is, one row of the stamps show the word "GRENADA" and the value correctly. May not the Governor have considered this an excellent idea for the officials of the small sub-post-offices who were, in many instances, only fairly educated?

Messrs. De La Rue may have considered this a good point when submitting the essay to the Governor. Be that as it may, Mr. Newman thinks the theory quite feasible.

The numbers that were printed are interesting: an unknown number of the 8d. was surcharged provisionally 1d. and 2½d. in 1891 and in 1892 both the 6d. and 8d. values were overprinted 1d. and 2d. "SURCHARGE POSTAGE." I have found the 8d. value unsurcharged much scarcer used than unused—the 1/– value in mint blocks is undoubtedly rare.

I have in my collection imperforate proofs of the 2½d., 8d., and 1/– in their issued colours, also the artist's proof and the colour trial of the 1d. 1887 issue when the inscription reads "POSTAGE AND REVENUE" and the tête-bêche set-up was again followed.

There is a variety in the 8d. value, No. 55 on the sheet, the word "GRENADA" having the bottom portion of the letters shaved off. I have mint and used specimens of this variety although it does not appear in a complete pane I have of the later 1d. surcharge. At one period of printing the 2½d. value the lower portion of the framework was broken away, the only specimen of which, apart from my own, I saw in the "Wells" collection. My specimen is dated 1893.

GRENADA.



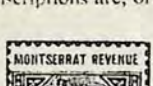
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GRENADA.



GRENADA, 1883 ISSUE

IT is not generally known that Grenada, about which Mr. Gilbert-Lodge wrote in the February number, was not the only colony to have stamps printed with each alternate row inverted. About the same time that Messrs. De La Rue and Co. prepared the 1883 issue for Grenada they also printed a one penny revenue stamp for Montserrat. This stamp is of exactly the same design as the Grenada stamps except that the inscriptions are, of course, different.



The Montserrat stamp is printed in pale mauve, and at the top, in condensed, sans-serif capitals, are the words: "MONTSERRAT REVENUE", while below is the value: "ONE PENNY," in square sans-serif capitals. The make-up of the panes of this stamp are precisely the same as those of the Grenada stamps, and it seems likely that the same head-key plate was employed for both colonies' stamps.

The First Inland Post of Grenada and its Postmistress

By PETER JAFFE.

ALTHOUGH it seems certain that the G.P.O. London had packet stations at St. George's and at Hillsborough, Carriacou by 1850, there appears to be no record of any attempt to plan an inland or inter-island post before the G.P.O. London handed over responsibility to the Colonial Government on 1st May 1860.

The original Post Office legislation was dated 16th September 1860 and was passed on 4th February 1861 as an *Act establishing an Inland Post and Rates of Postage within the Colony* (No. 307). On 29th January 1861 Governor Hincks of Barbados had commented to Lieutenant Governor Kortright of Grenada that he regretted that the proposed Act did not give authority to the 'Lieutenant Governor to effect arrangements with other Colonies for mutual collection of postage, similar to those between England and the Colonies'.

The Act for the Prevention of Offences against the Post Office Acts was framed on the Trinidad Ordinance No. 6 of 1851. The report by the Attorney General on its legality was dated 23rd January 1861 and it was passed by the Council on 22nd April. On 2nd May the papers were forwarded to London by the Governor in Barbados and these were received by the Colonial Office on 29th May. A minute dated 1st June stated that "the matter has ceased to be within the jurisdiction of the Postmaster General but it may be as well to send it to him", and on 7th June a copy was sent to him. The Act was confirmed on 31st July 1861.

Previously Perkins, Bacon had been approached to supply adhesives. The adhesives used in the first inland post and in the packet post of the time were 48,000 of the 1 penny bluish green and 24,000 of the 6 penny rose (both sent from London on 27th April 1861) and 48,000 of the 1 penny green (sent from London on 26th March 1862). All these adhesives were on unwatermarked paper.

Collectors of the early adhesives of Grenada are familiar with the anonymous double circle date stamps with a sans serif capital in the centre. The letters run from A to G and were allotted to the Parish Police stations of the island in connection with the inland post. Who designed these original cancellations and where and by whom the brasses were cut is unknown. though official records show that a local merchant supplied these, together with the weights necessary to determine the number of half ounce rates of a penny at which a letter carried in the inland post (wherever it originated or was destined to travel) had to be charged. In the absence of evidence the author suggests that the designer may well have been Mrs. Walshe, the Postmistress.

On 5th April 1853, Lord Canning appointed Mrs. Walshe as Postmistress, under the G.P.O. London. When the G.P.O. handed over to the Colony on 1st May 1860 it seemed natural to Lieutenant Governor Kortright to confirm her in the appointment at £10 per month. She was the widow of a Stipendiary Magistrate and, as far as he and she knew, she had carried out her duties in a manner which had given full satisfaction. Her sureties, Modeste Aquart and Joseph Orgias, who had each put up £200 had had no cause for anxiety. Unfortunately some other person, or persons, wanted the post, and they behaved in so 'rude and ungentlemanly a manner' that Mrs. Walshe petitioned for a transfer to some other post or for a pension. When forwarding her petition to the Governor in Barbados the Lieutenant Governor mentioned that Mrs. Walshe had been treated with a want of common courtesy since the transfer of the Grenada Post Office from the control of the G.P.O. London to the Colonial Government and deplored this the more because of 'the additional duties the Inland Post will require'. He told the Governor that she was entirely dependent on her £120 a year and that 'office seekers' were the trouble makers. Both the letter from Mrs. Walshe and the covering despatch were dated 5th July 1861. Mrs. Walshe recorded that she had a suitable residence, as well as a salary, and the Blue Book for the Colony for 1860 states that she was 'in temporary occupation of a military building', in the same way as in 1950 civil servants occupied military buildings on the Morne above Castries, St. Lucia.





Though doubtless looking with sympathy on her eight years service, the Governor felt unable to act on his own authority. He minuted that he felt sure the Lieutenant Governor could protect his Postmistress, and on 15th July forwarded the papers to the Duke of Newcastle at the Colonial Office in London. The papers were received on 13th August and were handled expeditiously. The Junior in Whitehall turned down both requests and his superiors minuted 'I suppose so' and more kindly 'I fear so'. Probably by the middle of September Mrs. Walshe was informed that she should continue in office. The author hopes that she was encouraged when the President of the Grenada Council addressed the Lieutenant

(See under for continuation)

Governor on 31st October 1861, 'the Inland Post is a great convenience to the public and we trust that the advantages it offers will be so appreciated as in time to insure its being remunerative'. Alas, what chance had it to prosper when so few on the island were literate enough to use it.

The census of 8th April 1861 demonstrated the small size of the British European population—it numbered only 275. In St. George's Town there were 89, in St. Patrick's 88, and in St. Andrew's 38, but no other parish had more than 16, and Carriacou, the large Grenadine island to the north, only 10. Mainly for these few, the inland post was a luxury. The Colony received in postal receipts, from 1st May 1860 to 31st October, only £40 and the revenue from then until 31st December 1861 was £21. On 29th April 1862 in the minutes of the Honourable House of Assembly, it is recorded that 'the cost of the conveyance of the Inland Mails by the Police, the Lieutenant Governor is informed will be fully £300 per annum'. In June 1862 a deficit of £75 (receipts were only £63) was announced, on working from 1st October 1861 to 31st March 1862; the local political leaders advocated immediate suspension of the post. In November 1862, on a motion by Mr. Davies, Mr. Bain being in the chair, a bill to suspend the February 1861 Act was read for the second time and passed, and in the official Gazette dated 20th December, an *Act to suspend the operation of the Act for establishing an Inland Post for a limited time* (one year from 1st January 1863) was published, dated 5th December. The accounts for 1862 show that the Postmistress collected £140 for Imperial and Colonial postage, £38 for Inland postage, and sold stamps to a total face value of £537. The vote towards the cost of the Inland Post was £200. On the expenditure side, salaries amounted to £237, £800 face value of stamps from Perkins Bacon cost £169, and the operation of the post cost £523.

It is not astonishing that the Inland Post ceased operation on 31st December 1862, nominally for one year. In fact the second Inland Post did not open until the Autumn of 1872 when James Airton was Colonial Postmaster, from which time it has been in continuous operation. The old date stamps were again brought into use and though the new serif letter parish marks, of single circle type and containing the word Grenada came into use in 1886/87, the 'C' of the first type was in use in 1895. Perhaps credit for preserving the old marks from damage in 1863 must be given to Mrs. Walshe.

GRENADA

PHILATELIC MAGAZINE, Sept. 21, 1945.

THE EARLY LINE-ENGRAVED STAMPS OF GRENADA



A SUMMARY OF KNOWN INFORMATION

By ALBERT H. HARRIS

Outside the standard catalogues, no information on the early stamps of Grenada is readily accessible to the general philatelic public. A short summary may therefore not be unwelcome to collectors of the stamps of what has always been one of the most popular West Indian colonies. Let us take them in Gibbons' catalogue order, and see what is known about them. All the stamps under notice were printed in recess in London by Perkins Bacon & Co. They fall naturally into five groups:

A.—On unwatermarked paper (1861-62).
B.—Watermarked Small Star (1863-80).
C.—Watermarked Large Star (1873-81).
D.—Watermarked Broad Star (1881).
E.—Fiscal overprinted 'POSTAGE' (1883).

(*A.*)—*On Unwatermarked Paper*

1*d. bluish-green*: 48,000 were dispatched from London on April 27, 1861, and it is assumed that they were issued about June 1 of that year. Perf. 14—16 (rough).

6*d. rose*: At the same time as the above-mentioned One Penny, 24,000 of the Six Pence. They had the same perforation. As they were dispatched together, it is assumed that they were issued at the same time.

1*d. green*: A second consignment of 48,000 left London on March 26, 1862. They were intended to be the same as the first lot, but the shade was not exactly matched, hence the purely philatelic variety of the second shade. The month of May is assigned to their issue to allow for time taken in transport. Their perforations are identical with those of the first 1d. and the 6d.

Plates: The plates of all the above comprised 120 stamps arranged in ten horizontal rows of twelve. They had no plate number nor other marginal inscription.

Paper: This was handmade, and like all such, varies a good deal in substance, some of the sheets of paper being thicker than others, but without any consistency that would justify their classification into thin and thick papers. No doubt it was all of one making.

Imperforate between

A horizontal pair of the One Penny green has been recorded with the vertical perforation missing between the two stamps. It is mentioned in Bacon & Napier's book, and was presumably unused, although they do not say. I have found no note of its present whereabouts, nor any record of a second example.

Wholly Imperforate copies

Imperforate specimens of both values are known in rose-red on stout white wove unwatermarked paper such as Perkins Bacon ordinarily used for taking plate proofs. They are regarded as such. No imperforate copies are known of either value in either shade of green.

Perforated 11½

The 6d. with this perforation is known in lake-red—not rose. It has only been found unused. There appear to be no ground for considering it an issued stamp. Messrs. Perkins Bacon are not known to have possessed any machine which gave an 11½ perforation until a much later date. Robson Lowe's Regent Catalogue describes it as "prepared for use but not issued" and give it a valuation of £5, which is a quarter of Gibbons' £20. In the absence of more specific information it seems equally possible that it was a colour-trial, but how and when it came to be perforated 11½ remains a mystery. Probably it never went to the colony.

Relative Scarcity

The reason may well be asked why the first One Penny should be so much scarcer than the second printing, when there was an equal quantity of each. The reason is probably to be found in the fact that dealers did not import supplies until the second printing had been delivered; but as that would mean that more of the 1st printing were used for local postage (1d. being the local rate for ½-oz. letters), the disparity in "used" prices is harder to justify.

All subsequent printings had a "Star" watermark.

(*To be continued*)

A H Harris died soon after could & then was a continuation ?W Reeve

BERMUDA—TWIN CENTENARIES

Sir:—According to the *Philatelic Magazine* which I received yesterday, I notice that one of your readers desires information regarding the Bermuda 1920-1921 Tercentenary set.

Towards the end of 1919 owing to the approaching celebration of the tercentenary of the establishment of Parliamentary Institutions in the Colony, his Excellency the Governor, Sir James Willcocks, G.C.B., applied to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to create a special issue of postage stamps to mark the occasion. Permission was granted, and a notice was inserted in the local Press inviting suggested designs for the proposed stamps. As none of the suggestions submitted were appropriate, a design was prepared by the Governor himself, and specimen stamps were printed by Messrs. Thomas de La Rue & Co. This design showed in twin medallions, portrait bust of His Majesty King George V and vignette of the 17th Century Sailing Ship "Sea Venture," in which Sir George Summers and the first English settlers were cast away on the Bermudas. This Sailing Ship design was actually taken from the reverse of local currency introduced into the Bermudas under Governor Tucker as a means of paying labourers.

While all these preparations were being made by the Governor, the Bermuda Assembly without mentioning the matter to him, passed a resolution to the effect that a special series of postage stamps be issued in commemoration of the tercentenary of Bermuda and that the stamps be issued as per a design prepared for a member of the Committee by Mr. J. H. Dale, with certain modifications. The main features of the stamp designed by Mr. J. H. Dale consisted of a full face portrait of the King in the centre and four squares, one in each corner of the stamp. In the upper left corner was a miniature reproduction of an ancient ship, in the upper right corner was the modern coat of arms,

PHILATELIC MAGAZINE, Feb. 4, 1949

FASCINATING STUDY OF TWO OLD TIMERS

THE SECOND ISSUE OF GRENADA

By T. LANDELL-MILLS

IN an article which appeared in the *Philatelic Magazine* of September 21st, 1945, the late Mr. Albert Harris described the First Issue of Grenada, and summarised most of our information to date concerning these three stamps. There is only one point in Mr. Harris's description upon which a suggestion might be made. Writing of the sixpence of 1862 he said " how and when it came to be perforated 11½ remains a mystery." Now from Bacon and Napier's work we know that in May, 1862, Perkins, Bacon and Co. acquired a perforating machine, usually known as the Francis machine, which owing to the shortness of the line of pins was unsuitable for the perforation of sheets of stamps. This machine had a guage of between 11 and 12. Is it not possible that what Mr. Harris says were colour trials of the Sixpence and presumably being of small format were given a trial perforation by means of the little Francis machine.

The second issue, 1863–71, comprised two values, 1d. and 6d. The stamps are identical in design with the earlier issues and were printed on whitish wove paper, hand-made and varying in thickness, watermarked with the small six-rayed star. The perforation was by means of a primitive single line machine and generally the perforation is extremely rough and uneven. In other words, this was a typical Perkins Bacon emission of this period, well designed, the plates finely engraved, the printing well executed and the paper of good quality, but the perforation faulty.

As is well known, the poor perforation was due partly to the imperfect alignment of the pins and partly to the choking of the holes in the table into which these pins worked. It is interesting to reflect that the greater part of the perforated stamps of these classic Perkins Bacon printings received their perforation from either of two rather flimsy machines taking only one sheet at a time and hand operated.

Actually, the perforation was done by one young lady who, in the course of the many years that she was in Perkins Bacon's employ, handled the larger part of these issues which have since afforded collectors so much pleasure and interest.

Two Printings of the Penny

The sheet of the Grenada Second Issue comprised 120 stamps arranged in ten horizontal rows of 12. There were, we believe, only two printings of the 1d., one of 96,000 early in 1864 and the other of 24,000 in the Spring of 1871. The colour of the first printing was green, the second was also green but of a yellowish shade. Intermediate shades, including a bluish-green are found.

Of the 6d. value there were several printings, this value being in considerable demand consequent upon the letter rate to Great Britain being increased in 1863 to 1/–. Thus it required two 6d. stamps to frank a letter to this country.

A consignment of 6d. stamps on the watermarked paper was sent out to the Colony early in 1863 and this was the first stamp to appear of what we term the Second Issue. It was rose to deep rose in colour and in appearance similar to the 6d. of 1861; the tirage was 24,000, i.e., 200 sheets. This was followed by printings of the 6d. in 1864, 1866, 1867, 1869 and 1871, each of which was of 24,000 stamps. The colour, however, had been changed, the printings of 1866 and 1867 were orange-red, that of 1871 was vermilion. Here, it is worth noting that the colour of this last Sixpence was recorded in Perkins Bacon and Co.'s books as " scarlet."

The ' small star " paper was in sheets designed to comprise 240 stamps and the stars of the watermark were surrounded by a framework of five parallel lines with POSTAGE in capital letters centrally placed on each side. It is the same paper that Perkins Bacon had used as early as 1862 for the similar values of Antigua, but as the plates for Grenada were restricted to 120 stamps the sheets were cut in half. The star watermark is rarely found in the centre of the stamp and it would seem now to be generally accepted that the position is not capricious, but is to be found in each printing in what can be considered as a characteristic position; there are abnormals which do not conform to this positional idea and there are stamps which show as watermark part of the lines of the framework.

Sixpence of 1869

The most interesting stamp of this Second Issue of Grenada is the Sixpence of 1869, that is S.G.8a. It has the watermark sideways, that is two points of the star downwards, due to the half sheets having been fed sideways into the printing machine. Whether this was intentional on the part of the printer is a matter of surmise.

Gibbons describes the colour of this stamp as " deep rose," but to accept this definition would mean that the printer had reverted to the colour of the earlier Sixpences, i.e., those of 1861 and 1863, whereas the printing of 1866 had been orange red. The few copies that the writer has seen of this 1869 sixpence would, he thinks, be more accurately described as " rose-red."

For deep rose or rose-red, whichever the colour may be, the sixpence with watermark sideways is a comparatively scarce stamp, this notwithstanding that the 1869 printing was of the same number of stamps as each of the other printings of the Sixpence. This suggests that only part of the 1869 printing had the sideways watermark and that the normally watermarked sixpences of this printing have been identified by collectors as S.G.7, the sixpence rose of 1863.

Unfortunately, stamps of this Second Issue with clearly-dated postmarks are seldom met with but the used Sixpences of the above-mentioned colours would appear to be worth further scrutiny.

Perkins Bacon Grenada



By
PETER JAFFÉ

THE Perkins Bacon postage issues of Grenada can be divided into two groups. First, the original Chalon head postage type, consisting of the 1d. and 6d. of 1861–81. Secondly, the "dumb" type used with overprints directly for the 1s. of 1875 and the ½d., 2½d. and 4d. of 1881, and indirectly for the emergency provisionals based upon the orange fiscal series similarly created value by value by overprinting.

Publication of the *Perkins Bacon Records*, which apparently were not available to the late Sir Edward Bacon in full when he wrote, with Napier, the handbook in the 1890's, enables some fresh assessments to be made.

First the timetable of the 1861 pair is established. The die of the 1d. was made on March 26th, the 6d. on April 8th. The 1d. plate, including the major re-entry No. 4 in the first row of 12, was completed with the perforation guides on April 13th. The companion plate of 120 6d. was completed on April 18th. Each die and plate cost £80; printing cost 1s. 9d. a thousand.

On April 25th 200 sheets of 6d. rose printed that week were perforated, and on the next two days 300 sheets and 100 sheets of the 1d. bluish-green. Philatelists can deduce that the 1d. mix was made once only, but that it was somewhat unstable for the amount of blue varies. Were it not for the probability of a time spread of printing the differences might be attributed to climate or to the disasters of soaking by collectors. In the latter connection it can be remarked that these first Grenada adhesives are much rarer on entire than are the preceding Great Britain 6d.'s, in use from May 1858 to 1860.

A number of 1d. stamps show traces of work on the plate, possibly re-entries, in the left-hand side of the oval surrounding the head. The 6d. plate seems to be without varieties.

The curl on the forehead variety of the 1d. recorded by the late A. J. Sefi appears to be due to a printing accident. It is a curiosity of little or no philatelic importance. The writer has a copy with a white gash from the Queen's head to the oval frame, apparently caused by a paper flaw.

Collectable varieties are copies showing the short division es at top and at foot of the plate between 6 and 7 of the top v and 114 and 115 on the tenth, which show on badly-centred pies. Because Miss Stewart, the operator of the hand-perforating machine, seemingly tended to displace to the right, No. 6 is more often found with the line than No. 7. Other lines exist above and below the stamps placed centrally, and these sometimes show on badly-centred copies.

Copies can be found printed so close to the edge of the sheet that there was no possibility of perforating. A proportion of these, from the double-sized paper sheet margin, show the deckle edge. These can be identified by the watermark lines. The 1d. stamp shows what may be a position dot, or only an accidental mark, to the right of the bottom right ornament.

The date of issue of the second despatch 1d. deep green is generally given as May, 1862. This may have been the correct month in St. George's, the capital, but the writer believes that in St. Andrew (Grenville), the largest out-station, the release was not before late June.

The dated parish marks A to F inclusive are found on adhesives used between October 1st, 1861 and December 31st, 1862, always in black. "G" may exist in this period, as a cancellation.

Both values have been crudely forged, both perforate and imperforate. The colours are remarkably close, but the cancellations, particularly a bar one with a wavy line instead of letter and numerals, are poor.

The bisected 1d. has been faked, sometimes using imitations of the out-station marks.

The status of the 6d. lake-red no watermark perforated 11½ clear-cut line, like the status of similar items for Antigua, Bahamas and elsewhere, is doubtful. "Prepared for use but not issued" is incorrect, it seems, and this view may have to be classed as a guess based on lack of information. To say "experimental", without suggesting when, why or by whom, is scarcely more helpful. As blocks exist, it may be that like imperforate and part-perforate "varieties" of issued stamps these should be removed from listing in the catalogue. Respect for the aged surely does not justify the inclusion of printers' waste, colour trials or other items irregularly obtained. If Perkins Bacon were attempting to find a "tearable" combination of their A and B machines it would be interesting, but evidence of such experiment in the 1860's is now unlikely to be forthcoming.

Nothing came of the discussion of high values (for fiscal purposes) in May, 1866.

Sam Mitchell, the Colonial Secretary, wrote on December 10th, 1874, ordering revenue stamps in connection with the new Stamp Act as well as a 1s. postage stamp (for colours a New Zealand 3d. lilac star watermark attached, as well as a St. Lucia 6d. Crown CC watermark and a Straits Settlements on India 8 cents on 8 annas).

The "no value" Grenada drawing was made on January 7th, 1875. The first flat die was made and hardened on January 9th. On the 12th the two rollers, one with an oval-framed Queen's head and one for the engine-turning were hardened. The result was poor. The new die was made on January 26th and the new rollers, with a circle frame for the head and a "Bahamas" background, on the 28th. The plate of 120 (12×10) was finished on February 3rd.

THE 1875 SHILLING

This 1s. of 1875 presents features of interest. The "Specimen." overprint, extending over two stamps, was requested by the Postmaster through the Secretary in order to supply other colonial Postmasters.

On March 13th 510 sheets were printed in violet, of which 500 were good. These were all overprinted on May 15th. On May 20th 20 "specimen" sheets were printed and overprinted. On May 22nd the printers sent 508 sheets in all to Somerset House for perforating, and these were returned on May 25th. It may be that some of the sheets suffered in the gumming process and were not perforated. The 500 ordinary and two specimen sheets were invoiced on May 28th.

The number of "Specimen" singles and pairs which have survived in perforated form suggests that, although only 500 sheets of ordinary and two of "Specimen" were sent to the Colony on May 28th, some or all the remaining 18 sheets have come on to the market. Many of the "Specimen" stamps are now without gum and may, indeed, never have been gummed.

These stamps were perforated at Somerset House. Perkins Bacon lost this facility in January 1879, and although Somerset House perforated as a favour a repeat order for fiscals on January 7th, the 72,000 1d. green postage stamps were perforated

(*Continued on page* 437) PTO

Perkins Bacon Grenada—(*Continued from page* 435)

on September 24th, 1879, and invoiced "per Nile" on September 30th.

CROWN AGENTS CONTRACTS

By 1881, when, under the U.P.U., new values were required, the Crown Agents for the Colonies were acting for Grenada in the matter of stamp contracts. They must have been unimpressed with the handling of an order placed in December 1880. Perkins Bacon pointed out that they required 10s. extra a hundred sheets for overprinting, plus 1s. a 1,000 stamps for printing.

The printing story of 1881 may help to explain the varied colours of the 2½d. and the ½d. On January 22nd 520 sheets were printed in blue, of which 500 were reckoned as good, and a similar result was achieved in mauve. Another 40 good sheets were produced in mauve. In pink the result is curious, for 520 sheets, all good (!), were produced as well as 130 good sheets to make good a deficit of 30–50 badly-printed sheets, which delayed despatch.

On February 28th 500 sheets of each were perforated.

It is clear that the printers regarded the broad star and large star papers as interchangeable, but there is no obvious reason why no broad star paper was used for the mauve stamps, but was used for the blue and pink. Equally the position of the large star (one or two points upright) requires no policy decision on economy grounds for the 12×10 plate was almost square. It is remarkable that only the mauve stamp has appeared (so far) with both positions. The upright position on this value is rare.

The deep lake broad star is too scarce to allow us to believe that any large proportion of 130 sheets were sent to the Colony. But it is also assumed that only two or three of the 40 sheets printed (on October 13th, 1875) of the yellow-green large star upright 1d. survived.

Unfortunately the overprinting records of Perkins Bacon provide no material evidence on this point.

Mr. Alfred Charlton, F.R.P.S.L., states that copies from the unissued imperforated sheets exist, of the (complete) pink and mauve stamps. The excess printings of these provide a source. The existence of horizontal used pairs of the 2½d. imperforate between is explained by accident. Miss Stewart may have found the pile too large to tackle, but other explanations occur for used examples.

It is not clear from the "Records" whether the Crown Agents' instruction to attach two full sheets with an invoice in quadruplicate is a new departure of September 1881 or custom. The fate of these "extra" stamps could be interesting.

CHECK LIST

In the following list each postage value has been taken separately.

Perforations are :—

A2—The irregular 14–16 machine in its so-called rough state. Because of the thickness of paper used for the no watermark stamps—a possible cause of complaint in St. Vincent—the perforation was so ineffective that some sub-offices used scissors to separate these.

A3—The re-pinned machine 15 initially generally clear-cut but later (*circa* 1878) as rough as ever.

SH—The Somerset House comb (rapid action) 14 machine, of which the use was lost in January 1879.

New—The 14½ line machine.

Watermarks are :—

L.S.U.—Large star upright (one point up).

L.S.S.—Large star sideways (two points up).

S.S.U.—Small star upright (one point up).

S.S.S.—Small star sideways (two points up).

B.S.U.—Broad (South Australian) star upright.

(*Continued on page* 439)

Perkins Bacon Grenada—(*Continued from page* 437)

Because Grenada plates 12×10 are almost square the paper, although cut in half horizontally or vertically, might be printed irregularly.

Stamps showing marginal watermark lines horizontally or vertically occur. Rarely these fall in the middle. Portions of double-lined POSTAGE also occur. Corner copies may have both horizontal and vertical marginal lines showing.

Colour

Although Perkins Bacon colours are reputed to be "fast", collectors should recognise that :—

(1) The brownish gum—the formula for which Perkins Bacon refused to disclose to the Danes in January 1860, when the Danish West Indies were having difficulties with gum—may stain the paper enough to alter the shade.
(2) Tropical conditions in the island may cause staining.
(3) Soaking, boiling and "brightening" with hydrogen peroxide have caused further damage.
(4) The rose-pink colour is unstable in sunlight. (It may be suggested that no "unfaded" copies of the first 5s. of St. Vincent or Barbados exist in collections—a deed copy of the first and the G.P.O. London archive copy of the second provide some evidence of the original depth and richness.)

Despatch information

The despatch numbers allocated include the orange fiscals. Collectors anxious for an historical record can use these despatch numbers as a basis.

Printing dates

The records run by weeks ending Saturday. Where necessary, perforation records have been used to correct dates. Collectors should note that shades could arise :

(*a*) If all printing was not completed on one day.
(*b*) If two or more printers were engaged on the order.

Where more than one printer was engaged the date (in numerical form for day and month) is marked as (2) or (3).

Printing and despatch totals

The numbers printed according to the "Records" sometimes included a 5 per cent. allowance for spoiling. This could take place at the printing, the gumming or the perforating stage. There is some reason to believe that the records, even of despatches, are not completely accurate, and that destructions did not always occur of extra sheets.

The numbers printed do not appear to include proof sheets, which were sometimes made on near card.

Despatch totals are numbers invoiced.

One Penny

Colour	Normal Wmk.	Perf.	Despatch No.	Despatch Date	Printing Date	Despatch Total	Waste Total
Bluish-green to green	None	A2	1	27/4/61	25/4	48,000	?
Deep green	None	A2	2	26/3/62	1/3	48,000	?
Green	SSU	A2	4	26/1/64	{19/12 / 26/12}	96,000	1,200
Blue-green	SSU	A2	9	28/3/71	4/1	24,000	?
Deep blue-green	SSS	A3	11	14/12/72	7/12	36,000	1,200+?
Green	LSS	A3	13	14/1/74		72,000	1,200
Yellow-green to green	LSU	SH	16	15/10/75	{21/8 / 28/8 / †13/10}	120,000	2,400
Yellow-green	LSU	A3				4,800	4,200
Green	SSS	A3	17	16/7/78	29/6	36,000	1,200
Pale green	SSU	A3	19	30/9/79	6/9	72,000	1,200
Green	LSS	New	20	28/2/81	20/1	60,000	2,400*

† Number printed 4,800 to replace portion of ill-perforated sheets of above printing. If five sheets sent to colony then remainder is as shown, possibly imperforate.
* Imperforate.

Six Pence

Colour	Normal Wmk.	Perf.	Despatch No.	Despatch Date	Printing Date	Despatch Total	Waste Total
Rose	None	A2	1	27/4/61	25/4	24,000	?
Rose	SSU	A2	3	30/3/63	21/3	24,000	1,200+
Rose	SSU	A2	5	12/8/64	30/7	24,000	720
Orange-red	SSU	A2	6	12/4/66	7/4	24,000	1,200
Orange-red	SSU	A2	7	12/10/67	21/9	24,000	960
Rose / Deep Rose	SSU	A2	8	27/2/1869	20/2	24,000	1,200
Deep Rose	SSS						
Vermilion	SSU	A2	9	28/3/71	4/3	24,000	?
Vermilion	SSU	A2	10	28/5/72	25/5	24,000	?
Orange-vermil.	LSU	A3	12	14/8/73	26/7	24,000	1,440†
Orange-vermil.	LSU	A3	14	14/11/74	31/10	24,000	960*
Deep vermilion	SSS	A3	17	16/7/78	29/6	36,000	1,200

† Some extra imperforated sheets may exist.
* Two sheets seemingly remained imperforate.

One Shilling

Mauve	LSU	SH	15	28/5/75	13/3	60,000	1,200
Mauve Specimen	LSU	SH	15	28/5/75	22/5	240	2,160

Halfpenny

Mauve to deep	LSS	New	20	28/2/81	{22/1 / 22/1‡}	60,000	{2,400 / ?}

‡ Second printing of 40 sheets all good—only 60,000 in all perforated.

Twopence-halfpenny

Rosy-mauve to lake	LSU / BSU	New	20	28/2/81	22/1 / 22/1	60,000	2,400§ / 10,800
Claret	BSU	New	20				

§ It is estimated that 2,400 extra imperforate stamps exist of the large star printing.

Four Pence

Blue	LSU / BSU	New	20	28/2/81	22/1	60,000	2,400

FISCALS

Shades of Orange

There were four despatches :—

Date	No.	Perf.	Normal Wmk.	Values
28/5/75	15	SH	LSU	1d., 1½d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., 9d., 1s., 2s., 5s., 10s., £1.
15/10/75	16	SH	LSU	1s.
14/1/79	18	SH	SSU	1d., 2d., 4d., 2s.
25/11/81	21	New	SSS	1d., 1s., 2s., 5s., 10s., £1.

Except for the 1d. postage provisionals of October and December 1886 on the 1½d. and 1s. respectively. All fiscals used for provisionals are small star watermark.

The first yellow-orange printing of the basic stamp was 700 good sheets of 120 in the week ending February 27th, and 1,300 good sheets in the following week. At least 65 extra sheets were printed. Two thousand sheets, at least, were overprinted in green with Crown and value between the weeks ending April 3rd and May 1st. The perforation job on May 25th was 2,065 sheets.

The second printing of August 28th of 610 sheets was all perforated on October 11th, and 600 sheets were sent to the Colony.

The third printing of 1,070 sheets was produced by three different printers in the week ending November 23rd, 1878, and the 1,050 good sheets perforated on January 14th, 1879.

The fourth printing of 2,040 sheets of October 15th, 1881, contained 40 waste sheets which were not perforated.

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GRENADA

SOME NOTES ON—

THE INLAND POST OF GRENADA

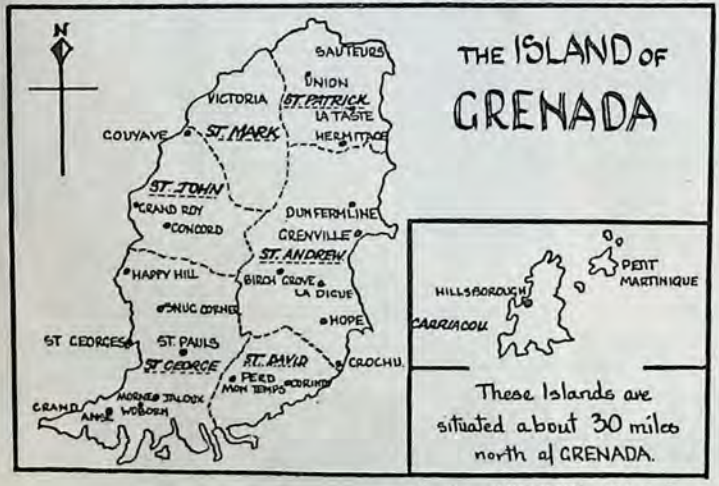


By PETER JAFFÉ

GRENADA, known as the island of spices, is the most southerly of the four Windward Islands (Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Dominica), lying 68 miles from St. Vincent and 90 miles from Trinidad. It is a volcanic island with an area of 133 square miles, in the centre of which is a mountain chain. St. George's, the capital, lies towards the south of the leeward coast. In St. George's live 5,774 out of the total population of 72,374 (1946). Gouyave lies towards the north of the leeward coast. Sauteurs—a traditional site of mass suicide by Caribs in order to escape capture by Europeans—is at the northern tip. On the windward coast Grenville is the main town, just to the north of which is the narrow airfield, served by machines flying from Trinidad, Barbados and St. Lucia. St. George's has a fine natural harbour overlooked by an old fortress, Government House, and a modern hotel. It is a busy place, with a remarkable system of one-way streets, a road tunnel through the rock, steep gradients and blind corners. At one cross-roads in the centre of the town one road comes to it at a crest and the other in a trough. The policeman on point duty there has a fairly busy time. The Grenada Government Offices are close to the wharf as is the public library and the headquarters of the Nutmeg Association.

To the north of the main island lies Carriacou, the largest of the Grenadines, which stretch in a gently curving chain in a S.S.W. direction from St. Vincent to Grenada. Carriacou is now fully integrated with Grenada, but until recently had relics of an independent budget. In 1946 the population was 6,771. The island produces Marie Galante cotton which is of low quality, and limes. Petit Martinique lies on the Atlantic side.

According to popular belief, Grenada is the happiest Windward Island, having solved the colour question and having much land in peasant hands. There are 20,000 estates of under ten acres and only one of over a thousand acres.



Courtesy of H. E. Wingfield & Co.

Unfortunately, this belief appears truer at a distance than on the island, for the control of several of the estates is grouped and poverty and backwardness are obvious. Recently discontent led to serious rioting and the Grenada police had to be reinforced. Grenada produces some sugar in the south of the island, but has to import and distills a white and potent rum. Cocoa and bananas are also grown. Nutmegs, from which mace and kernels are derived, are a valuable spice crop. In order to ensure sufficient rainfall on a densely populated island, the Government is undertaking forestry on the high ground, near the volcanic lake, the Grand Ebang.

The first invaders were probably the warlike Caribs from South America, who were in occupation when Columbus discovered the island in 1498. The island was in French hands from 1674 till 1762 when it was captured by the British, who retained it until 1779 when the French recaptured it. The Treaty of Versailles returned it to Britain in 1783 and the island has been a part of one of the British West Indian colonies since then. It is now the seat of the Governor of the Windward Islands.

The island's recorded postal history began in 1784 when the British Post Office established a packet service, which operated until September, 1860, when the Colonial Government began operating a post office. Some time in the 1840's the Crowned Circle " Paid at Carriacou " mark was supplied and on October 24th, 1850, a Crowned Circle " Paid at Grenada " mark was sent from London. When British adhesives were provided, the A 15 horizontal killer cancellation was despatched. This mark remained in use at St. George's for many years and was sometimes struck in red.

The First Inland Post

Though the Act of September 19th, 1860, gave the Governor control of the Post Office in the colony and permitted the appointment of a Postmaster at a rate not to exceed £120 a year, the Postmistress, who had served under the G.P.O., London, had already been re-appointed on May 1st, 1860, by the Colonial Government and the accounts show that she received £200 between that date and December 31st, 1861. The 1860 Act provided for making dies and printing adhesives, and at a cost of £169 the Colonial Government obtained from Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. £800 face value of adhesives. These consisted of 48,000 of the 1d. bluish-green and 24,000 of the 6d. rose (sent from London on April 27th, 1861) and 48,000 of the 1d. green (sent on March 26th, 1862).

During 1860 plans were drawn up for an internal post between the Colonial Post Office at St. George's and police stations in the six inland parishes and at Carriacou. The Act establishing the Grenada Inland Post and rates of postage was No. 307 and was dated February 4th, 1861. St. Lucia had had an inland post under the French in the

(*Continued on page 787*)

(see under)

The Inland Posts of Grenada (*Continued from page* 785)

eighteenth century and had established a daily post between Castries and Soufrière almost as soon as the passing of the 1849 Act at Westminster made such inland posts possible, so Grenada's was not a pioneer effort. The Barbados inland post has operated continuously since 1853 and provides within a day delivery all over the island.

In 1861 the letter rate to Great Britain was 6d. per half ounce, of which Grenada retained one penny and five pence was due to the British Post Office: of this fourpence was for sea carriage. It may be noted that the GB/40c. rate mark is known as a cancellation on Grenada adhesives. The basic rate was doubled in the Spring of 1863 and remained at this rate until Grenada joined the U.P.U. on January 1st, 1881.

The Inland Post did not deliver letters beyond police stations. The rate for letters was one penny per half ounce and this applied to letters carried within the colony, whether or not these originated from or were destined for addresses beyond its shores. This contrasts with the St. Vincent and St. Lucia inland posts which made no extra charge for the collection or delivery of packet letters up country. Newspapers were charged at a halfpenny and printed paper, samples, etc., at one penny, provided these were under a half pound in weight.

It is not known for certain how the post was carried in its early days but it is probable that mounted policemen carried it in the island and that schooner or canoe took it to Carriacou. The frequency of the service is also unknown. There is a lack of original records available in the island and those in London are incomplete.

In the absence of documentation the following information about the date stamps of the inland post must in part be regarded with reserve.

A. All seven were supplied at the same time, and though it is known officially that the Colony bought these and the weights through a local merchant the brasses may have been cut in London.

B. The name "Grenada" is omitted because the marks were intended for an inland post. If a letter was going abroad, St. George's would stamp the entire.

C. The initial letters were allocated to correspond with police divisions. A possible allocation is "A" to St. John's, "B" to St. Mark's, "C" to St. Patrick's, "D" to St. Andrew's and "F" to Carriacou. It seems possible that both "E" and "G" were originally in St. David's, the last at Perdmontemps serving the parts of the parish of St. George's which were remote from the town of the same name.



Adhesives cancelled in the first inland post are clearly marked in black. The post probably opened on October 1st, 1861, and it definitely closed on December 31st, 1862. The closure of the post was because of expense in operation. The minutes of the Honourable House of Assembly record on April 29th, 1862 "that the cost of the conveyance of the Inland Mails by the Police, the Lieutenant Governor is informed, will be fully £300 per annum". A deficit of £75 arose on working from October 1st, 1861, to March 31st, 1862, for receipts were only £63: when the deficit was announced in June, 1862, the local political leaders advocated immediate suspension of the post. In November, 1862, on a motion by Mr. Davies, Mr. Bain being in the chair, a Bill to suspend the February, 1861, Act was read for the second time and passed. The Official Gazette dated December 20th published an Act to suspend the operation of the Act for establishing an Inland Post for a limited time. This Act, dated December 5th, provided for suspension for one year from January 1st, 1863.

The Second Inland Post

The second inland post operated under the rules passed by the Council on September 1st but dated September 11th, 1872; these rules continued in force until March, 1884. The actual date of opening was probably in October, 1872 or about a month before the St. Vincent inland post began its operations on December 2nd, 1872. The 1861/1862 date stamps were brought into use again. The earliest date recorded is October 10th, 1872, for A.



Considering that total postal receipts for 1871 totalled only £164, it was a fairly bold move to restart the inland post. In the first quarter of 1873 receipts totalled only £11. In the second quarter of 1873 the cost of the inland post was £56.

The following table shows the progress of the second inland post in the early years.

	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Cost of Inland Post ..	252	310	419	378	379	388	383
Receipts from Inland Post..	126	141	147	146	157	157	163

In 1881 receipts exceeded £200 for the first time. In 1886 receipts fell to £182. Notices published in the Official Gazette provide evidence that it was difficult to maintain a regular service.

The 1884 Rules

The Rules passed by the Governor-in-Council on March 3rd, 1884, provided *inter alia* that the post office at St. George's should be the General Post Office. The six Branch Offices were to be open at the following times:—St. John's (8–9 a.m.), St. Mark's (7–8 a.m. and 5–6 p.m.), St. Patrick's (5–6 p.m.), St. Andrew's (8–9 a.m. and 3–4 p.m.), St. David's and Carriacou (1 hour before the mail for St. George's was made up). Branch Post Offices were to account each month to the G.P.O. The registration fee was to be twopence. Overseas letters were to be charged at 1d. per ½ ounce and newspapers at a halfpenny. Books were to be charged at 1d. per eight ounces.

Official mail could be countersigned by named officers and certified as being on Her Majesty's Service.

The Rules were signed by the Clerk of Councils, C. Falconer Anton. On December 23rd, 1885, the hours for the G.P.O. were laid down as 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on weekdays and to 2 p.m. on Saturdays.

In the Gazette dated October 26th, 1885, it was announced that from November 2nd there would be a daily post direct between St. George's and St. Andrew's via the Grand Etang, a volcanic lake in the central heights on one of the St. George's to Grenville roads. This post would replace the indirect service running three times a week via St. David's.

(*To be continued*) (Continuation is awaited)

GIBBONS' STAMP MONTHLY, June, 1948.

The Post in Grenada

By HAROLD G. D. GISBURN

THE small Crown Colony of Grenada, most southerly of the Windward group, comprises some 120 sq. miles of mountainous terrain, consisting of the main island and part of the chain of islets known as the Grenadines on a submarine ridge which stretches towards St. Vincent. First sighted by Columbus in 1498, it was not until 1609 that an attempt was made at settlement by a company of London adventurers, who were soon, however, compelled to abandon the enterprise by the hostility of the fierce Caribs. In 1650 the French colonised the island and it remained in their possession until its capture by Admiral Rodney in 1762 and ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris in the following year. It was reoccupied by the French in 1779, but finally returned to Great Britain in 1783 under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles.

When the French authorities departed in the latter year they were allowed to take with them their public records, and as a result the early history of the post is obscure, although various eighteenth-century letters are known. At some later date (probably in the early nineteenth century) a General Post Office was established at the capital—Basseterre, later known as St. George's. About 1845 handstamps of the "Crown Circle" type commenced to be applied to letters inscribed "Paid at Grenada" or "Paid at Carriacou" (the latter being one of the Grenadines) and from 1856 to 1860 British stamps were employed in the Colony, in conjunction with which a special cancellation, consisting of "A.15" in an ellipse of bars, was allocated to St. George's. The colony was compelled to take over the administration of its own postal service as from May 1st, 1860, although the measure was so unpopular that for some years afterwards the House of Assembly declined to make other than temporary provision for its maintenance. Finally, it was placed on a proper footing, and in the interim (from 1861) the Colony became possessed of its own distinctive stamps. Twenty years later it was admitted to the Universal Postal Union.



The modern postal system is based on the General Post Office at St. George's, together with District Offices situated at the Revenue Offices at Grenville, Gouyave, Victoria, Sauteurs, St. Davids, and Hillsborough (Carriacou). Apart from these there are a number of sub-offices, termed "Postal Stations," allocated to the various parishes as follows:—

ST. GEORGE (BASSETERRE)
Happy Hill — St. Pauls
Morne Jaloux — Snug Corner
Woburn

ST. JOHN (QUARTIER DE L'ANCE GOUYAVE)
Concord — Grand Roy

ST. MARK (QUARTIER DE GRANDE PAUVRE)
Union

ST. PATRICK (QUARTIER DES SAUTEURS)
Hermitage — La Taste

ST. ANDREW (QUARTIER DU GRAND MARQUIS)
Birch Grove — Dunfermline
Crochu — Hope
La Digue

ST. DAVID (QUARTIER DU MEGRIN)
Corinth — Perdmontemps.

CARRIACOU (GRENADINES)
Belmont — Petit Martinique
Dover — Mt. Pleasant

Each of these possesses its own distinctive cancellation.

The method of conveyance of mails varies according to the localities. There is no house-to-house delivery except in St. George's and its suburbs; elsewhere residents are required to call for mail at either the District Offices or Postal Stations. Mails are made up daily at the G.P.O. and despatched to the District Offices and thence to the postal stations. Grenada is well served with roads and conveyance of mail is carried out by contract by means of mail omnibuses except on four routes where carriers are employed: the latter also carry the mail



Map of Grenada.

(Continued under)

in the district of Carriacou. Carriage of mails from Grenada to Carriacou and Petit Martinique is by subsidised motor-vessels.

Overseas mails travel to other parts of the West Indies, principally to Barbados and Trinidad, by inter-colonial sailing craft. There is a direct connection with Canada, via Bermuda, by the vessels of the Canadian National Steamship Co. (e.g. *Lady Rodney* and *Lady Nelson*), and mails for the United Kingdom travel via the steamers of the Harrison Line. Air transport is now also largely employed—the 'planes of the British West Indies Airways, Ltd., leaving the modern airport at Pearls (first opened on January 16th, 1943) weekly for Trinidad, from whence there is direct connection with the U.S.A. and other parts of the world.

For the benefit of collectors who like to know the precise *raison d'être* of the various denominations of stamps in use, the following are the principal postal rates at present in force :—

	Inland (including the Grenadines)	*Empire countries*	*Foreign countries*
Letters (1 oz.)	1½d.	2½d.	3½d.
Local Newspapers	½d.	–	–
Postcards	1d.	1½d.	2d.
Printed Matter (2 oz.)	½d.	½d.	½d.
Registration	3d.	3d.	3d.

Air Mail fees range from 2½d. per ½ oz. to other islands of the West Indies up to 7s. 4d. to Australia and New Zealand. Parcel rates vary similarly from 3d. per lb. locally to a maximum of 27s. 9d. for a 22-lb. parcel to the U.S. possessions. There is thus a reasonable use for the highest value (10s.) contained in the current series of stamps.

GRENADA ✓

Philatelic Magazine. July 25, 1958

THERE'S MONEY IN POSTMARKS

Grenada's Alphabet Code

By

PETER SCOTT

READERS of earlier articles in this series will already have noted that the postal administrations of the British West Indies were extremely partial to "coded" cancellations—the identity of the sub-office being shown by a letter, or letters. Alternatively, a number code might be used, as in the case of Barbados.

The island of Grenada, in the Windward Group, sets an even more intriguing problem. Divided into six parishes—St. Patrick, St. Mark, St. John, St. George, St. David and St. Andrew—the first obliterators numbered seven. These were quite simple affairs, consisting of two concentric circles (Type One). In the centre was a letter—A, B, C, D, E, F or G—and between the two circles the day, month and year.

The Type One I illustrate is a bit of a freak, inasmuch as the month



Type 1

and part of the year has been inserted in manuscript.

This type came into use sometime in 1861. By 1887 the type was replaced by Type Two (illustrated). This was a single circle with the code letter retained in the centre, "Grenada" at the top and the day, month and year at the bottom. Type Two lasted well into the reign of King Edward VII—until named "village marks" were introduced.

The big problem is—to which parishes were the respective letters allotted. This has never been satisfactorily cleared up but philatelic custom and tradition sorts them out thus: A (St. John), B. (St. Mark), C (St. Patrick), D (St. Andrew), E (St. David), F (Carriacou—a small island some way to the north of Grenada) and G (St. George). This allocation has been the subject of considerable debate and seems unlikely to be finally cleared up unless there is a remarkably lucky find in Post Office archives.

Be that as it may the order of scarcity has been pretty accurately assessed with "E" sticking out a mile as the Post Office Mauritius of this particular field. Next comes "G" and then—a long way off—F, C, B, A and D.

Of the second series (Type Two) there is one outstanding sub-type. "A" comes in two styles—first with the capital letter narrow and then broad. The broad type I have called Type 2A.

As these marks were used on the local mail (letters for abroad usually bore the St. George's "A.15" killer,



Type 2



Type 2a

originally brought into use when the island was using British stamps only) they are usually found on the lower values. I have none on values higher than 2½d. though they do exist on many of the others.

They are also occasionally found struck in blue. I have a "C" in blue, but there may be others. Latest use in my possession is a "G" struck on the 2½d. "Badge" type of 1906 (S.G.80) and clearly dated 5 April, 1907.

In my list of valuations, the prices given are premiums payable over and above the market value of the relatively common stamps. Covers I am again leaving out of account. They are, I consider, worth precisely whatever you can get for them! I have none.

I must apologise to readers of my previous article "Code Marks of St. Kitts" (June 27th) for the fact that the valuations appeared under the heading "St. Lucia." St. Kitts was, of course, intended.

GRENADA—ALPHABETICAL PARISH NAMES

Type		Loose Stamp
1.	"A"	4/–
2.	"A"	2/–
2a.	"A"	2/–
1.	"B"	4/–
2.	"B"	2/–
1.	"C"	8/–
2.	"C"	4/–
1.	"D"	Normal
2.	"D"	Normal
1.	"E"	£20
2.	"E"	£15
1.	"F"	10/–
2.	"F"	5/–
1.	"G"	£5
2.	"G"	£3

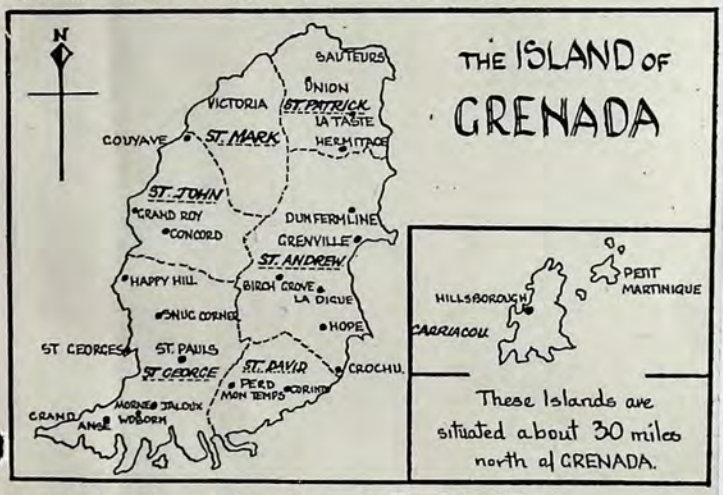
STRAND STAMP JOURNAL. Vol. 2, No. 9.
May 1951.

GRENADA
INLAND POST

By P. JAFFE.

The Colony of Grenada, which has been British since 1783, is one of the Windward Group, consisting of two islands, Grenada and Carriacou, with St. George's, the seat of the Governor, as Capital.

In 1784 the straight line Grenada name stamp was brought into use, and from then until 1861 postal history is the story of the external or packet post. In 1856 British adhesives came into use to supplement the hand-struck "crowned circle, Paid at Grenada" (or Carriacou) General Post stamps. Normally these adhesives are cancelled "A 15", but occasionally the Grenada circular date stamp is used, always in black. In 1860 the General Post Office, London, handed over the postal administration to the Colony, and in June of the next year the Perkins, Bacon & Co. engraved portrait Grenada adhesives were issued.



The Inland Post.

Although St. Lucia had an inland post under the French administration in the eighteenth century, and a post between Castries and Soufriere in the early 1850's, the Grenada inland post dates from 1861, when the Colonial postal administration operated.

GRENADA ✓

AMP JOURNAL - Vol. 2, No. 9.
May 1951.



Since Grenada local administration, for such matters as police, was based on the "parish", it was natural that the local post, which probably depended on police assistance—if experience elsewhere in the Windward group is a guide—should be organised on the parish basis. Carriacou was regarded as a parish.

Grenada penny post was a daily post on the main island and a weekly service to Carriacou. Letters of the packet post inward or outward had to pay the inland post fee in addition to the external rate. In this matter Grenada practice differed from that in St. Lucia and St. Vincent, which carried overseas mail in the inland post without extra charge.

When the local politicians discovered that the cost of the inland post was more than double the receipts, they resolved to abandon the Service. It appears to have been suspended in mid-July 1862 and not restarted until about October 1872.

The Parish Marks.

In 1861 the concentric circle date stamps with sans-serif capital letters "A" to "G" were introduced. Normally the month appears first (three letters) and then the day date with the year date in full at the foot. The marks are always struck in black and are generally clearly impressed.

In 1862 the post was closed as an economy measure, but with the resuscitated inland post in 1872, the old date stamps were reintroduced and continued in use until 1886-7. At first they were struck in black, but later blue strikes are known. Exceptionally a "C" is known on a 2½d. 1895 issue.

The new single circle date stamps with serifed capitals "A" to "G" were brought into use in 1886-7. These marks

PHILATELIC MAGAZINE, Jan. 1, 1954.

GRENADA INLAND POST

By **Peter Jaffe**

THE first inland post on the Windward Island of Grenada linked the parishes and the island of Carriacou with St. George's, the capital, between 1st October, 1861 and 31st December, 1862, when it was closed owing to its unremunerative nature. The second inland post, which is still in operation, began in 1872, probably in October.

The Grenada Post Office Act of 6th August, 1867 provided in clause 16 that a fee of one penny a half ounce be paid to the Postmaster on receipt or on landing in the Colony except on United Kingdom mail. Clause 26 provided for a sixpence registration fee. Clause 17 laid down that where British Colonies had similar postal arrangements, Grenada mail to such colonies was to be prepaid with adhesives, thus modifying the arrangements made on 5th December, 1862.

Clause 22 provided that the Postmaster should publicly advertise the unpaid or underpaid letters he was holding. His salary was to be £120 a year, plus £20 a year for making up



Large B was used at Victoria, St. Marks, and G at a point on the borders of St. Georges and St. Davids.

the mail to be carried by French packets. His office was to be in the town of St. George and his hours of duty from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m. except on mail days, when the mail was to be handled as expeditiously as possible.

The £20 a year for the French mail was originally granted under the Act of 16th August, 1866, which laid down the duties to be undertaken under the control of the United Kingdom Postmaster-General.

The Grenada Steam Navigation Company Act is dated 12th December, 1871 and provided for a guarantee by the Colony of 6 per cent. on capital and for payment of £80 a year for the conveyance of prisoners and official documents along the coast and to Carriacou. No specific mention of mail was made.

The Estimates published on 24th December, 1872, provided £200 for the inland post. Actual expenditure upon it rose from £29 for the period of some dozen weeks in late 1872 to £252 for the whole of 1873.

Although adhesives cancelled with the circular parish sans-serif letter date stamps "A" to "G" are known cancelled on 10th October, 1872 and subsequently in that year, the Blue Book of the Colony for 1873 states that the inland post "only came into operation this year."

Revenue from the inland post in 1873 was £125 11s. 6d. and expenditure upon it £252 5s. 7d. The Grenada share of packet postage, etc., was £141 6s. 11d.

These figures compare with total revenue of £29,927 and expenditure of £27,225. The post office contribution including some £70 balance brought forward, rose progressively from £164 in 1871 to £203 15s. 4d. in 1872 and to £351 9s. in 1873.

James Anton, who had been appointed in succession to Mrs. Walshe by His Honour E. D. Baynes on 28th August, 1866, was paid £120 salary in 1873, plus an additional £50 on account of the French mail and the inland post. Apparently the inland post was rated at £30.

The following were appointed District Inland Postmasters: John Wells for Carriacou (Clerk of Magistrates at £50 a year); J. A. W. Wilson for St. John and J. R. Fletcher for St. Mark (both Clerks of Magistrates and District Registrars) and J. R. Moe for St. Andrew (Acting Coroner at £26 8s. a year). Wells alone of these secured £10 from the inland post.

Some idea of conditions may be gauged from the facts that the population of the Colony was 37,684 (in 1871) and the predial wage (lowest range) was officially estimated at between sixpence and one shilling a day (the later figure being the cost of a letter to England).

In 1883, when receipts were only £257, the cost of the Inland Post rose



Postmark used on Carriacou Island in 1876 (left) and the cancellor at Perdmontemps, St. Davids.

from £313 to £463. The Blue Book explanation of the increase is that it arose because the coastal steamer was not plying. In this same year a pamphlet gives an impression of the irritation on the island arising from its financial difficulties. The only decent road fit for two carriages (at a time when a proper road to replace a track from St. George's to Grenville in St. Andrew's would have cost some £15,000) ran from St. George's to St. David's where (Mr. Simmons, the author, points out) Government Officials live!

At this time the Postmaster's salary was still £120 per annum, but fees, according to Mr. Simmons, amounted to another £75. It is not clear if the fees were those due to the Postmaster as vendor of adhesives to the public, but Mr. Simmons regarded these fees as an abuse which should be reformed.

One of the economies made was to substitute the engraved postage and revenue adhesives printed by Perkins, Bacon for De La Rue surface printed adhesives. The head die was used to make lead moulds for all values of both postage and revenue sets and was used in other West Indian islands, either in essay or in adopted form. The values and the words "Grenada postage" or "Grenada revenue" could be inserted to make up the electro-plates.

In the period 1886 to 1887 new parish date marks were introduced, containing Grenada. Some of these remained in use till 1909. At first the "A" was narrow, later a broad A was introduced, probably in 1892.

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The Postal History and Postage Stamps of Grenada

By ALFRED CHARLTON, F.R.P.S.L.

CHAPTER 4. (Continued)

[NOTE: The illustrations in this chapter are as follows:—
Stamps—The One Penny re-entry, No. 4 on the plate.
p. 29. The Six Pence, double impression.

Watermarks—1. The small star upright.
p. 30. 2. The large star upright.
3. The broad star upright.
4. The small star sideways.
5. The large star sideways.
6. The broad star sideways.

Perforations—Block of four with bottom margin is the rough perforation A2,
p. 31 gauge 14 to 16, of 1861.

The pair is the clean cut perforation, A3, gauge 15, of 1878/9, then in a rough state, but clearly showing the very small holes between the pair. The block of four is the 14½ perforation.]

LIST OF STAMPS PRINTED FOR THE COLONY OF GRENADA BY MESSRS. PERKINS BACON & CO. FROM 1861 TO 1881.

Date of dispatch from London.	Denomination	Colour.	Quantity.	Perforation.	S.G. No.
27th April, 1861	One Penny	Bluish Green	48,000	A.2	1
"	Six Pence	Rose	24,000	A.2	3
26th March, 1862	One Penny	Green	48,000	A.2	2
30th March, 1863	Six Pence	Rose	24,000	A.2	7
26th January, 1864	One Penny	Green	96,000	A.2	5
12th August, 1864	Six Pence	Rose	24,000	A.2	7
12th April, 1866	Six Pence	Orange-Red	24,000	A.2	8
12th October, 1867	Six Pence	Orange-Red	24,000	A.2	8
27th Febry., 1869	Six Pence	Rose, Deep Rose and Bright Rose Red	24,000	A.2	8a
28th March, 1871	Six Pence	Vermilion	24,000	A.2	9
"	One Penny	Bluish Green	24,000	A.2	6

9-62-49

28th May, 1872	Six Pence	Vermilion	24,000	A.2	9
14th Decber., 1872	One Penny	Dp. Bluish Gr..	36,000	A.3	10
14th August, 1873	Six Pence	Orng. Verm.	24,000	A.3	
14th January, 1874	One Penny	Blue Green	72,000	A.3	15
14th Novr., 1874	Six Pence	Orng. Verm.	24,000	A.3	14
28th May, 1875	One Shilling	Mauve	60,000	Somerset House Perf. 14 comb	15 16
„	One Penny	Orange	36,000	„	
„	1½ Pence	„	12,000	„	37
„	Two Pence	„	12,000	„	
„	Three Pence	„	24,000	„	
„	Four Pence	„	6,000	„	
„	Six Pence	„	48,000	„	
„	Nine Pence	„	6,000	„	
„	One Shilling	„	48,000	„	
„	Two Shillings	„	30,000	„	
„	Five Shillings	„	9,000	„	
„	Ten Shillings	„	6,000	„	
„	One Pound	„	3,000	„	
15th October, 1875	One Penny	Yellow Green and Green	120,000	„	17 18
„	One Shilling	Orange	72,000	„	38
16th July, 1878	One Penny	Green	36,000	A.3 rough	11
„	Six Pence	Deep Verm.	36,000	„	13
14th January, 1879	One Penny	Orange	72,000	Somerset House Perf. 14 Comb	
„	Two Pence	Orange	12,000		
„	Four Pence	Orange	12,000	„	39
„	Two Shillings	Orange	30,000	„	
30th Septr. 1879	One Penny	Pale Grn.-Grn.	72,000	A.3 rough	12
28th Febry., 1881	Half Penny	Mauve	60,000	Perf. 14¼	20/21
„	One Penny	Green	60,000	„	19
„	2½ Pence	Lake	60,000	„	22, 24, 25
„	Four Pence	Blue	60,000	„	23, 26
25th Novr. 1881	One Penny	Orange	72,000	„	27, 28, 29
„	One Shilling	„	36,000	„	
„	Two Shillings	„	72,000	„	41, 42, 43, 44, 45
„	Five Shillings	„	24,000	„	
„	Ten Shillings	„	24,000	„	
„	One Pound	„	12,000	„	

NOTE: Where Messrs. Stanley Gibbons catalogue number is given against an orange fiscal stamp, it should be understood, that in this list, the stamp referred to is the basic stamp before it was surcharged or overprinted for postal use.

CHAPTER 5.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS — SECOND TYPE.



The 1/- of 1875, and the ½d., 2½d. and 4d. of 1881.

In the Spring of 1863, the letter rate for postage to Great Britain was raised from Six Pence to One Shilling per half ounce; and consequently letters had to be franked with two Six Penny stamps until July 1875, when a One Shilling value was eventually issued.

This stamp was perforated 14 by the comb machine at Somerset House, and was printed on white wove paper with the watermark large star upright. The colour was mauve, and it was the first stamp to be issued in a different type.

The plate from which this stamp was printed was laid down for an order of fiscal stamps sent to the Colony at the same time, and was an undenominated die.

The design consisted of the Chalon portrait in a circle surrounded by an engine turned background. The word GRENADA in white block letters on a coloured ground occupied a tablet at the bottom of the stamp, and the design was completed by corner ornaments after the style of the first type but smaller.

It was adapted for the One Shilling value by being overprinted in blue with the words POSTAGE above the circle containing the Queen's head, and ONE SHILLING below. This overprint was set up separately in type for every one of the 120 stamps on the sheet, which was of the same format as before.

There are two errors, one being shilling spelled SHLLIING, and the other an inverted 'S' in POSTAGE. The position of these on the sheet is not known.

For some part of the printing the 'P' of POSTAGE and the 'O' of ONE were missing from the type, and whilst they are collectable varieties, they are not true errors. There are also other numerous minor varieties to be found, as the type was very carelessly set.

A die proof of the stamp in black (without overprint) exists on india paper. Impressions in black were also taken from the plate.

Two sheets (240 stamps) were sent to the Colony overprinted horizontally "SPECIMEN", in black, in block capitals 5 m.m. high, the overprint covering two stamps.

From the 1st of January, 1881, when Grenada joined the Universal Postal Union, stamps of 2½d. and 4d. were required for half ounce letters, respectively to Islands within 300 sea miles and to countries within the Union. The opportunity was taken to order some Half-Penny stamps at the same time.

These three values were made in the same way as the One Shilling of 1875, but were all overprinted in black instead of blue. Further, as the words Two Pence Half-Penny were too long for a straight line overprint, on this value they were curved round the base of the circle containing the Queen's head.

These stamps all have the 14½ perforation, and were all intended to be printed on the large star paper. Apparently, there was a temporary shortage of this paper at the time, as the 2½d. and the 4d. values may be found on paper watermarked with a broad star, which apart from these two values, was only used for some stamps of South Australia.

The colour of the Half-Penny value varies from bright to deep mauve; the Four Pence does not show any great variation in the blue colour in which it was printed; but there are a fine range of shades in the 2½d. stamp. On the broad star paper it may be found in a much deeper colour than any of the stamps with the large star watermark. This colour is designated in the catalogues, and in the books by Bacon and Sefi, as claret; whilst the paler shade and also the shade on the large star paper are called rose-lake.

There are, however, two very distinct shades of the large star stamp. The one most often seen is a soft, light, brownish lake, a little paler than the usual shade of the broad star, and without any suggestion of mauve. There is another shade which is almost a rosy mauve or light puce: if the two are placed side by side, the blue in the pigment of the scarce shade is very evident. The same mauve cast is prominent in certain mint copies of the broad star, whilst others do not show it at all. It may be a somewhat fugitive colour, as I have yet to find a used copy with this tone, and I have examined a large number.

The overprint, as in the One Shilling value, was composed of two founts of type, one 1½ m.m., and the other 2 m.m. high.

The OSTAGE error occurs on the Half-Penny, being No. 100 on the sheet, and there is a PENCF error, No. 96 on the sheet, on the 2½d. value. This error consists of a real letter 'F', and is not due to a defective 'E'. The stop after PENNY is missing on Nos. 28, 62, 87 and 103 on the 2½d. value. These varieties of the 2½d. value may be found on both watermarks. The Half-Penny exists with double surcharge.

The Half-Penny and Two Pence Half-Penny exist imperforate, but were not issued in this condition. Used horizontal pairs of the 2½d. have been noted imperforate between.

A large number of minor errors and varieties may be found in the overprints of these stamps, but as the principal ones have been listed in the handbooks by Bacon and Sefi, it is not proposed to repeat them here.

The minor varieties in the word POSTAGE occupy corresponding positions on the sheets of the Half Penny and Two Pence Half Penny, but the positions on the Four Pence are not the same, which shows that the type must have been re-set for this value.

These stamps were the last sent out by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. for postal use.

(To be continued)

GRENADA:

An Extreme Rarity and Its Strange History

(Reproduced by courtesy of the Postal History Society Bulletin)

THIS is a philatelic story and has nothing to do with Postal History. Nevertheless it concerns two members of the Postal History Society, and makes reference to our Founder-President, which is ample justification for telling it here. It concerns an uncatalogued and unknown rarity which has lain fallow for thirty years, and has now come to light in strange circumstances.

On Monday, 3rd November, 1952, the Honorary Editor was staying at Shrewsbury for the night, with our member, Dr. R. H. Urwick, whose very fine collections of British West Indies and Portugal are well known. The October-November, 1952, issue of THE STAMP LOVER, the admirable journal of the Junior Philatelic Society, had very recently been published and its front cover was embellished with reproductions of "Chalon Heads", chosen to demonstrate the influence of Alfred Edward Chalon in the design of the Coronation adhesive postage stamps of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II.

One of these early classics was the shilling Grenada of 1875, but the specimen selected for illustration was the unknown and uncatalogued variety "OSTAGE" which is only recorded in the halfpenny of the same type, which was issued later, in 1881. This is well known, and by no means rare.

Now in Dr. Urwick's collection reposes a specimen of the unrecorded rarity, which he purchased in 1933 at the sale



of the Manus collection, and which the two of us had often since examined and discussed. The sequence of events by which a photograph of this treasure had become a half-tone block for incidental illustration in THE STAMP LOVER seemed to provide a first-class mystery.

Enquiry of the Editors of THE STAMP LOVER produced courteous assistance which helped to build up the probable solution. Their half-tone block was made from a picture of the error which was in the Ferrary collection. It was sold on 7th November, 1923, and was Lot 198 in Sale 8, when it realised 4,000 francs plus tax (about £60). It was illustrated on plate 5 of the sale catalogue. In the report of this sale, written by our Founder-President, the late F. J. Melville, he refers to this stamp as being the chief item in the eleven lots of Grenada (THE STAMP LOVER, Vol. XVI, page 184, January, 1924). The Editors selected this block, along with one of the Canada 12d. black, as two of the great rarities of the Chalon head type. The other two used to complete the cover design (New Zealand sixpence and Bahamas one penny) are not in themselves scarce.

The only "OSTAGE" error mentioned in the catalogue of the Manus sale ten years later was a halfpenny. It seems likely therefore that the rarity passed from the Ferrary to the Manus collection, and was (not unnaturally) regarded as a copy of the halfpenny at the dispersal of the Manus collection. The colours of the two stamps are much the same, and the design is of course identical. The fact that Dr. Urwick paid 26s. for it supports this theory, and he bid for it as he was at that time lacking a specimen of the halfpenny error. Everyone concerned seems to have been blissfully unaware that the goose was really a swan, or to give a more suitable parallel, that the swan was a great auk! Even the owner of the leading collection of Grenada at the present time was quite unmoved when his attention was drawn to the cover picture of THE STAMP LOVER. Some weeks later he confessed that he had thought it was the not very scarce halfpenny, and to use his own expression, he could not see the wood for the trees!

As a result of all this, the stamp has now been submitted to the Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, who have passed it as genuine (Certificate No. 37,864). So this Cinderella of Philately once more takes its place among the aristocracy of the stamp album. As the Canada 12d. black is quoted at £950 unused, and as the Editors of THE STAMP LOVER rightly regard the two as comparable rarities, this one is presumably worth more than 26s.!

ADRIAN HOPKINS.

STAMP LOVER. May 1954.

GRENADA. V

THE PHILATELIC JOURNAL OF GREAT BRITAIN

EDITED BY WILFRID B. HAWORTH, M.A.

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The Postal History and Postage Stamps of Grenada

By ALFRED CHARLTON, F.R.P.S.L.

CHAPTER 7.

The Tète-Bêche issues.

The issue of 1881 was the last to be printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., and all subsequent issues to 1933 were the work of Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

The first of these was the issue of 1883 which consisted of the following seven values:—

½d. green.
1d. rose.
2½d. blue.
4d. slate.
6d. mauve.
8d. grey-brown.
1/- violet.

The stamps were typographed, printed on white wove paper, watermarked Crown CA, and comb perforation 14.

The sheets, which consisted of 240 stamps, were divided into four panes of 60 stamps, each in 10 horizontal rows of six. Each horizontal row was inverted in relation to the adjacent rows.

Each pane had the plate number twice in both top and bottom margins, the number being a white figure on a coloured ground contained in a circle.

The main portion of the stamp consists of the Turks Islands Die I keyplate design, with the top and bottom labels cut away. In their place are substituted at the top 'GRENADA POSTAGE', and at the bottom the value in words, with the exception of the Two Pence-halfpenny value which was inscribed '2½ PENCE'.

Both the upper and lower inscriptions vary in position as regards the central portion of the design, being sometimes slightly to the right or to the left. Bacon says that this is due to the central part of the design being separately engraved. One might infer from this statement that the inscriptions at the top and bottom were separately engraved, but such is not the case. They were certainly separate from the central portion of the design, but the plate was made in one operation by electrotype. I have not as yet seen an explanation of how this was done, nor the reason for the stamps being printed tête-bêche. The explanation is as follows:—

It has already been shown that at this period the Crown Agents were insisting on a rigid economy in the preparation of new postage stamps. Some examples of

9-63-1.

how far these economies were enforced may be seen in the surcharges of St. Helena, the 1881 issue of Grenada, and the introduction of key plates.

Now there were strong reasons why some change from the Turks Islands key plate design should be made for Grenada.

Firstly, there was the existence in the Colony of a large number of the Perkins, Bacon orange fiscal stamps; and secondly, as the postal and revenue accounts were kept separately, it was necessary to issue separate stamps for these two purposes, and therefore desirable that the service performed by the stamp should be stated on the label, which was not the case with the Turks Is. key plate. In order to achieve this with a minimum of expense, De La Rue adopted the following plan:—

Lead moulds were prepared on which was struck the central portion of the Turks Islands key plate design from Die I. Other lead strips were punched with

GRENADA POSTAGE

and others with the value, e.g.

EIGHT PENCE

in horizontal rows of six, to correspond with the horizontal rows of the pane of stamps.

These lead moulds and strips were then arranged and locked in a forme so as to make up the setting.

It was, of course, necessary to make a new electro for each value. In order to do this, all that was required was to remove from the forme the five lead strips expressing the value and to replace them with five other lead strips. No other method of production would have enabled the Printers to produce an issue conforming to the requirements laid down with so little trouble and expense.

Further, as the orange fiscal stamps became exhausted, these were replaced by De La Rue with stamps of the same design as the Postage issue, but inscribed 'GRENADA REVENUE'. These stamps were bi-coloured, and to produce them, the strips were removed from the forme and replaced with blanks, and an electro made of the central portion of the design only. A second electro was then made from the forme composed of blanks for the centre portion of the design, and with strips inscribed 'GRENADA REVENUE' and the appropriate value for the second colour.

At the same time, electros were made in a similar manner for MONTSERRAT REVENUE stamps, using the Grenada electro for the central portion of the stamps.

In 1887 the Grenada revenue and postage accounts were amalgamated, and new stamps of the One Penny value were issued in the same design, but with the top tablet inscribed 'GRENADA POSTAGE & REVENUE'. All subsequent issues were valid for both purposes.

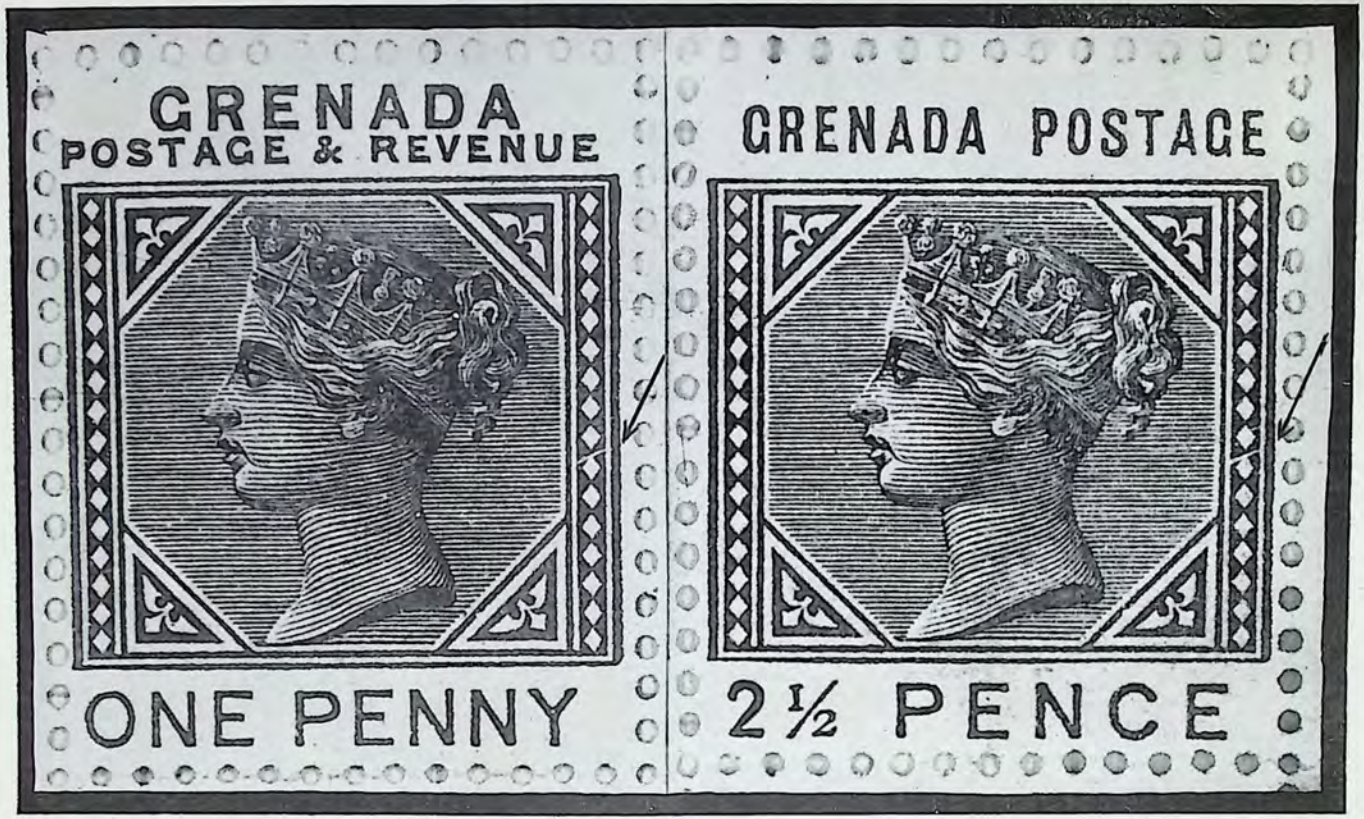
The foregoing explanation may appear to be somewhat dogmatic, as it was not prefaced by any preliminary technical details. It seemed to me, however, that this unique issue would be more readily understood if the facts were first clearly stated, as I have endeavoured to do, and afterwards a note made of such minutiæ as may be found in evidence, which is as follows:—

(1). The small white flaw of which an enlarged photograph is shown herewith is found on stamp No. 31 of the bottom left-hand pane on all values.

(2). The plate number is No. 1 for all values, and the numbers are from the same block in the same position on all values. In other words, the plate numbers themselves can be plated, and allocated to their correct position and pane by the slight irregularities in shape of both the numbers and the circles in which they are contained.

(3). The lettering on the strips was struck in pairs; i.e. the words EIGHT PENCE of stamps No. 1 and No. 7 on the pane were struck in one operation. In some instances the distance between each strike was fractionally greater horizontally than the distance between the centre portions, e.g. the words GRENADA POSTAGE on stamps No.'s 19 and 25 are slightly to the left of the central portion, whereas on No.'s 24 and 30 they are if anything slightly to the right. Conversely, some of the value tablets were struck with slightly less space between than the central portions.





No. 31 of the bottom left-hand pane, showing a white diagonal line below the ninth diamond in the right border. This flaw may be found on all values.

(4). Some minor variations in the words GRENADA POSTAGE occur in all values showing that the same strips were used throughout. For some years an 8d. stamp has been known with these letters defective at the base, where they have been worn away during printing. This variety was illustrated in the P.J.G.B. of 1942, page 66. A block in the collection of Captain L. J. Gilbert-Lodge places this as No. 55 on one of the panes.

I have seen the same variety on the Halfpenny and the Two Pence-halfpenny values in the collection of Mr. P. Bridges, and I am of the opinion that they are from the same unit in the forme, although the amount of wear is rather less. It is likely that printing started with the Halfpenny value, and finished with the One Shilling, so that wear would be greater with the higher values.

Another minor variety is a slightly malformed 'Y' of 'PENNY' which may be found on the One Penny of 1883, the One Penny of 1887, and the One Penny Revenue.

The student will readily appreciate the implications of the above points.

At about this time, De La Rue prepared an essay for Grenada in the design of the Mauritius issue of 1885, but it was not adopted.

Imperforate colour trials are known of some values of the issued stamps, together with trials partly in water colour by their artists.

In the 2½d. value, No. 34 of the bottom left-hand pane may be found with a small break at the right of the bottom frame line. This developed with wear and examples exist showing this in varying degrees, some stamps showing the bottom frame line absent, and others having part or all of the stamp missing below the head.

The ½d., 1d. and 8d. values arrived in the Colony in February, 1883, followed by the 1/- value in April, and the 2½d., 4d. and 6d. values in May.

It would appear that there was some confusion in the number of stamps of each value ordered, as the One Penny and Two Pence Halfpenny supplies were quite inadequate, necessitating the issue of provisionals. Messrs. De La Rue & Co. have very kindly allowed the numbers printed to be made public, and these were recently published in the London Philatelist by Captain L. J. Gilbert-Lodge as follows:—

500 sheets each of the ½d., 1d., 2½d., 4d. and 6d.
450 sheets of the 8d.
50 sheets of the 1/-.

The earlier provisionals have already been noted in the previous chapter, but in 1891 the Eight Pence value of this issue was surcharged for use as a One Penny and also as a Two Pence Halfpenny stamp. As both these are fairly plentiful, the demand for the Eight Pence value must have been small.

The provisional of January, 1891; was made with the same surcharge, and at the same time as the One Penny on the 2/- orange fiscal stamp (surcharge No. 8 of chapter 6).

The sheets of the Eight Pence having the stamps in alternate rows tête-bêche, the surcharge as first set up was inverted on the stamps of each alternate row. The inverted surcharge is very scarce, showing that this first setting must have been changed almost immediately.

As the panes of these stamps were in ten horizontal rows of six, the surcharge had to be re-set afresh after being used for the 2/- orange stamp. Consequently the varieties are in different positions on the sheet; the principal one of "no stop after 1d." occurring on No. 35 on one of the panes.

In December, 1891, a quantity of the same stamp (the Eight Pence value) was surcharged in black with "2½d." The setting was made to fit the pane of 60 stamps in ten horizontal rows of six. In the top five rows the fractional '2' has no ball to the head, and the '1' has a sloping serif. In the bottom five rows, the '2' has a ball, and the '1' has a straight serif.

No. 23 of the setting has a defective stop, like a comma after the 'd', No. 54 has a thick line under the fraction, and No. 60 frequently has a thin line broken into short ones under the fraction.

As, apart from the plate number in the margin, there was no indication to the operator as to which was the top and bottom of the pane of stamps, it was immaterial to him which way he applied the surcharge. It is frequently found on marginal blocks that the surcharge is inverted in relation to the position of the stamp; No. 1 stamp having surcharge No. 60 of the setting, and so on.

In such cases the varieties noted above as being in the second half of the setting appear on the top half of the pane of stamps, and vice-versa.

(To be continued.)

THE 1892 PROVISIONAL POSTAGE DUES OF GRENADA

BY W. DANFORTH WALKER

WHY did Grenada produce provisional postage due stamps in 1892? It is my opinion that these stamps were not produced for postage due purposes but for postal franking purposes and, as postal stamps, were mainly or totally used philatelically. By 'philatelically' it is understood that the stamps were printed and postally used for the purposes of selling the stamps and covers to collectors. It is also viewed that some General Post Office officials in St George's, Grenada, had these stamps produced for their private enrichment.

In 1891 Grenada decided to produce postage due stamps (Scott J1-J3; SG D1-D3). De La Rue received the order on December 31, 1891. Three values were produced, 1d, 2d and 3d, with GRENADA at the top, the value enclosed in a circle in the centre of the stamp and SURCHARGE POSTAGE at the bottom. The design and value were in black on a white background, while the lettering was white on a black background.

On March 23, 1892, De La Rue invoiced for 1,200 of each value, making a total of 3,600 postage due stamps. In all likelihood, these stamps arrived at Grenada in April or May 1892. The earliest used copy recorded is dated July 18, 1892, this date being significant as it is 25 days before the earliest provisional postage due stamp was used, and shows that the 3,600 De La Rue postage due stamps had arrived at Grenada before the provisional postage due stamps were produced.

The earliest recorded date of usage for the provisional postage stamp (Scott J4-J7; SG D4-D7) is August 12, 1892. Three copies of the 1d on 8d provisional postage due stamp with this date have been recorded. This raises the question as to why were provisional postage due stamps produced so soon after the arrival of 3,600 De La Rue postage due stamps?

The answer is not that Grenada used 3,600 regular postage due stamps between April or May 1892 and August 12, 1892. A copy of the De La Rue postage due stamp is known dated August 15, 1892. Also recorded are two stamps and one cover with the 1d on 8d provisional postage due stamps with the same date, August 15, 1892. The conclusion from this information is that provisional postage due stamps were not needed in Grenada in August 1892.

Adding to the mystery, it appears that the GPO was out of 1d postage stamps from late July or early August 1892 to November or December 1892. This is the period when the provisional postage due stamps are found used. From this, it would be logical to assume that these provisional postage due stamps were used as postage stamps.

On the other hand, it was concluded above that there was no need to produce provisional postage due stamps, yet there was a need for 1d postage stamps. If the GPO needed 1d postage stamps and the provisional postage due stamps were produced to meet this need, why did the authorities include the word SURCHARGE in the overprint? Why were two separate 2d provisional postage stamps produced, when only a 1d value was required for postage purposes? Finally, why is the 1d on 2/- provisional of December 1890, and the 1d on 2/- provisional of January 1891, found used during this period? Unfortunately, we can only make guesses and inferences on answers to these questions.

The pattern of use of the provisional postage due stamps provides some insight into the questions raised above. All 75 used copies of these stamps that were studied in preparing this paper are cancelled with the GPO 21mm cds, with GRENADA at the top, a two-letter month and two-digit day at the bottom, and a two-digit year in the centre. Examination of these stamps revealed the earliest recorded date to be August 12, 1892, the latest recorded date being November 14, 1892. Using a slightly smaller sampling plan, dates of usage of the regular provisional 1d issues (Scott 34-35; SG 44-45) were recorded as being between August 12, 1891, and November 14,



1891, and between August 12, 1893, and November 14, 1893. This raises another question. Why were so many of the provisional postage dues used between August 12, 1892 and November 14, 1892 compared to a similar period the year before and year after?

Except for the period August 12, 1892 to November 14, 1892, and a few De La Rue postage stamps on cover in the mid-1890s, the writer had not recorded any inter-island Grenada covers with the provisional postage due issues. However, a survey turned up 23 such covers, all with the GPO postmarks, and all mailed to St George's. All of these covers have a surcharged 1d or 2d provisional postage due stamp used for postal franking, and all are within the dates August 12, 1892 to November 14, 1892. Following is a break-down of the addressees for these covers, the number of covers to each address being given in brackets:

David Seon, St George's (6);
A. W. Lewis, Esq, St George's (or Chambers) (5);
Samuel Frances, St George's (4);
The Stores, Market Square (purple hand-stamp) (3);
J. Smith, St George's (3);
Dr St John, Grenada (1);
H. B. Walcott, St George's (1).

Including the 23 covers noted above, the 75 used copies of the provisional postage due stamps cancelled between August 12, 1892 and November 14, 1892 make it highly likely that these stamps were used philatelically.

Finally in the R. Partridge collection is a postcard to a 'H. Geisenkoff, Hanover, Germany' which enlightened the substance of this study. The postcard has a GPO postmark dated April 6, 1893, but the return address and sender's name have been scratched out. The text on the card reads as follows:

'Sir,
Be good enough to let me know what you will pay for Revenue Stamps used Postally. If we can agree in price I would be able to furnish you with any price stamps you might require.
PS Black surcharged also.'

The term '. . . Revenue Stamps used Postally . . .' is a mystery since these are rarely found in specialised Grenada postal history collections. On the other hand, the phrase '. . . Black surcharged also . . .' could well fit our postage due provisionals.

In conclusion, the writer feels it can be reasonably stated that the 1892 provisional postage due stamps were *not* issued because of a need for postage due stamps. Secondly, it appears reasonable to state that these stamps were produced for regular postal franking purposes only. Thirdly, most, if not all, of these stamps were used philatelically. Finally, based on the data gathered in this study, it is believed that they were produced for the personal enrichment of a select group of post office officials. Unfortunately, actual evidence to support these contentions is not available, at least not recorded up to the time of writing.

These conclusions were arrived at through the following argument. The idea for the alleged scheme probably developed when the GPO ran out of 1d postage stamps in July or August of 1892. Prior to 1892, Grenada produced a dozen regular provisional postage stamps when a particular postage stamp value was used up, and the 1892 market price of these previous provisionals might have influenced the activities which, it is hypothesised, took place.

It is believed that this group of postal officials decided to use ½d values for genuine

postal franking as a substitute for 1d values. It is also possible that there were still some copies of the December 1890 and January 1891 1d on 2/- provisionals available for genuine postal purposes, as both of these stamps are recorded as being used at this time. With the genuine postal needs for 1d stamps satisfied by these expedients, the group of postal officials decided to profit personally from the situation.

Grenada Post Office's annual reports have been examined for the years 1899 to 1913; these reports indicate that good financial controls were maintained on postage stamp production expenses and postage stamp sales. However, the writer has not seen any accounting of the postage due stamps. Assuming the same financial controls in 1892, it is postulated that the group of postal officials could have decided to convert excess 6d and 8d postage stamps into postage due stamps by overprinting them with 1d or 2d values and the words SURCHARGE POSTAGE. Once this had been done, these officials would be able to acquire the provisional postage due stamps at low or no cost, because of the poor financial controls over the postage due stamps.

Since it is presumed that postal officials were behind this alleged scheme, the word was passed on to letter carriers and postal clerks to allow these stamps to pass through the mails as 1d postal frankings. It is not beyond imagination to suppose that some of the stamps might even have been cancelled-to-order by the postal officials. The officials would benefit from this arrangement by selling the stamps and covers to stamp dealers; the postcard quoted above might have been one such offer, and the sender's name was scratched out because of his public office.

Again it is stressed that this article is based on conclusions drawn from surveyed data available to the writer, and that the opinions given have been empirically drawn based on the study of specialised Grenada collections and the polled concensus of these specialised postal historians. Readers are invited to draw their own conclusions; evidence contrary to the writer's hypothesis would be welcome.

This article is typical of those appearing in the *British Caribbean Philatelic Journal*, the official publication of the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group. For membership particulars, interested readers are invited to write to the BCPSG UK Representative, Alfred J. Branston, 11 Patching Hall Lane, Chelmsford, Essex CM1 4DR.

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The Postal History and Postage Stamps of Grenada

By ALFRED CHARLTON, F.R.P.S.L.

CHAPTER 8.

The Issues of 1895 to 1908.

The amalgamation of the Postage and Revenue accounts in 1887 cleared the way for the introduction by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. of their standard 'Postage and Revenue' key plate design, and the first of these stamps to be issued appeared in 1895. All the stamps were bi-coloured, and were printed from separate head and duty plates. The duty plates were, of course, peculiar to Grenada, and were of different colour for each value.



The head plates, however, were the standard plates as used for several of the Colonies, and the colour scheme was that in general use, being lilac for the pence values and green for the shilling value.

At the date of issue only one head plate was in use, Plate No. 1, and the first

printing was exclusively from this plate. Subsequently, Plates No. 2 and No. 3 came into use, and later printings may be found from all of these.

The lilac colour varies considerably in density, and whilst most of the stamps are on the pale side, an occasional copy may be found with the colour as deep as the King Edward VII stamps of similar design.



No doubt from the fact that the plates were continually at press for several Colonies, the wear was more rapid than would have been the case in a plate made for one country only, and copies may be found, particularly of plate 1, where the lines forming the background to the Queen's head, and also those forming the shading of the neck, are more coarse and blotchy than on early printings, due to the wearing down of the plate surface.

Two types of duty plate were used for this issue; one with white figures of value on a horizontally lined background, for the 1d., 2d., 2½d. and 6d. values; the other with coloured figures on a white ground for the ½d., 3d., 8d. and 1/- values.

The sheets contained 240 stamps divided into four panes of 60 stamps, each arranged in ten horizontal rows of six. The plate number, which was from the head plate, consisted of a white figure on a circular coloured ground within a circle, and appeared once in the top and bottom margins of each pane. On the left hand panes it was placed above stamp No. 2 and below stamp No. 56, whilst on the right hand panes it was above stamp No. 5 and below stamp No. 59. There was also a single continuous line of rule in the margin from the head plate surrounding each pane.

The stamps were printed on white wove paper, watermarked Crown CA, and comb perforated 14.

The dates of issue were as follows:—

½d.	lilac & green	September, 1899.
1d.	„ „ carmine	May, 1896.
2d.	„ „ brown	September, 1899.
2½d.	„ „ ultramarine	September, 1895.
3d.	„ „ chrome yellow	„ „
6d.	„ „ green	„ „
8d.	„ „ black	„ „
1/-	green & chrome yellow	„ „

All values exist overprinted 'SPECIMEN'.

On the 24th July, 1902, this Queen's head issue was withdrawn from sale, and the remainders were burnt shortly afterwards.

It was on the 15th of August, 1498, that Christopher Columbus discovered the Islands of Tobago and Grenada, which he named Ascension and Conception respectively.

To commemorate the 400th Anniversary of this event, the Governor of Grenada, Sir C. Alfred Maloney, decided to issue a special stamp, having first obtained the necessary permission from the Colonial Secretary.

The stamp depicts the Badge of the Colony, the flagship of Columbus (the Santa Maria) sighting Grenada, or La Conception as the Island was first named.

The die was engraved, and the stamps were recess printed by De La Rue & Co. on white wove paper watermarked Crown CC. The sheets contained 60 stamps arranged in five horizontal rows of twelve, and perforated 14 by a single line machine.

The stamp was a 2½d. value and was printed in ultramarine.

A small portion of the total printing of 240,000 stamps was on a bluish paper. The blue tint is slight, and in my opinion, is the same as that of the Barbados Jubilee issue of the same year.

It is nothing like the bright blue and greenish blue faked paper so often seen in collections of Grenada. These fakes are, however, quite dangerous, as the artificial



tinting is in a very fugitive colour, which after exposure to light becomes much nearer the shade of the genuine paper.

Too much care, therefore, cannot be taken in the choice of copies. In mint copies, the bluish tint shows clearly through the gum, which remains white. In used copies the blue should be of equal density on both sides of the stamp. Many of the fakes are darker on the face where they have been washed over with water colour.

Imperforate proofs exist in several colours, printed on wove paper without watermark.

Trial impressions in black of portions of the die have been seen on small pieces of India type paper, some of which also bear impressions from parts of other dies. These have the appearance of Engraver's waste rather than that of official progress proofs.

Minute traces of fresh entry appear on some stamps, but the colour makes detailed investigation very difficult.

The issue of 1902 bearing the head of King Edward VII, is again of the standard key-plate design, and differs but slightly from the issue of 1895. The same head plate was used for all values, but there are two types of duty plates as before. The ½d., 3d., 1/-, 2/- and 10/- values have a coloured figure of value on a white ground; the 1d., 2d., 2½d., 6d. and 5/- values have a white figure of value on a background of coloured horizontal lines.

Two head plates were in general use throughout the Colonies for this design, but the stamps of Grenada have only been noted for head plate No. 1.

The sheets were composed of 120 stamps in two panes side by side. Each pane contained 60 stamps arranged in 10 horizontal rows of 6 stamps. Each pane had a continuous single line of rule in the margins from the head plate, and also the plate number in the top and bottom margins of each pane.

The colours of the stamps followed those of the 1895 issue, the additional high values being:—

2/- green and ultramarine; 5/- green and carmine; 10/- green and purple.

The 8d. value was now omitted.

The paper was white wove watermarked with Crown CA and comb perforated 14.

The purple colour of the pence values is much deeper than the lilac colour of the 1895 issue. Copies of the ½d., 1d. and 2d. may be found on toned paper from a printing made in 1904, which was apparently more susceptible to the tropical weather conditions of the Island.



Imperforate colour trials exist of most, if not all, values on Crown CA paper, both in the issued and other colours. All values may be found overprinted SPECIMEN.

As it had been decided that future issues for Grenada should bear the badge of the Colony, the Postmaster at St. George's ordered all copies of the ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 2/-, 5/- and 10/- to be burnt in December, 1905. This raised a violent outcry in the Philatelic Press at the time, one writer going so far as to say that the Postmaster should be hanged.

In 1904 Multiple Crown CA paper was introduced, and the One Penny value was issued on the new paper towards the end of the year.

The ½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d. and 1/- values were issued in 1905, and the three higher values in 1906.

All these were on ordinary paper as before, but subsequent printings of the 3d., 6d. and 2/- were on chalk-surfaced paper.

The change of watermark not being deemed a new issue as defined by the U.P.U., there are no SPECIMEN stamps on this paper.



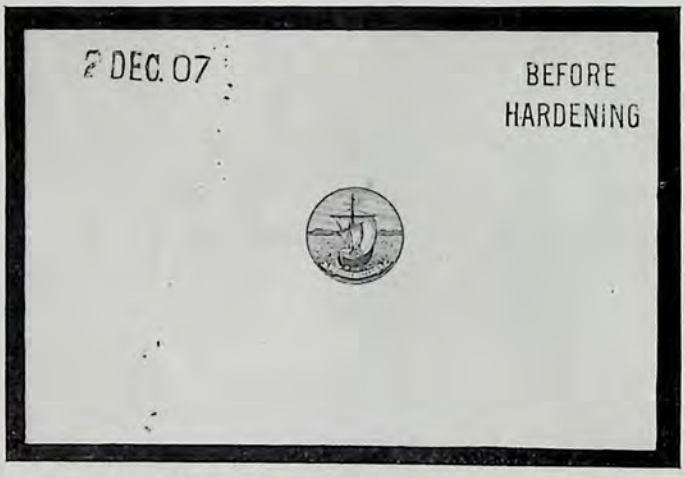


In 1906 the lower values of the key-plate type were superseded by an issue specially produced for Grenada.

The design represented the badge of the Colony, depicting the flagship of Columbus on a rough sea with the Island in the background, and underneath the motto 'Clarior et Tenebris', the whole being in a circle contained within a frame of conventional design.

The motto may be translated as 'Light (coming out) of darkness'.

The stamps were recess printed by De La Rue & Co. on ordinary white wove paper watermarked Multiple Crown CA, and perforated 14 by a line machine, which also perforated all the margins on each sheet, as the row of pins was too long for the paper.



The issue consisted of the:—

½d. green; 1d. red; 2d. orange; 2½d. blue.

Of the 2½d. value there are two very distinct shades, viz. blue and ultramarine, the latter being the one less frequently found.

The One Penny value was printed in sheets of 120 stamps, arranged in 10 horizontal rows of 12. All the other values were in sheets of 60 stamps, arranged in 10 horizontal rows of 6.

The top and bottom margins of the One Penny had a line of colour placed at a distance of 5 mm. from the stamps, and in the side margins were short dividing lines of colour, 8 mm. long and also at a distance of 5 mm. from the stamps. On all the other values the margins are blank except for the dividing lines, which are placed in the centres of all four margins.

In 1908, higher values appeared in a similar type, but this time the stamps were typographed on chalk-surfaced paper, which was also coloured; a different tint being used for each value.

All the stamps were in sheets of 60, arranged in 10 horizontal rows of 6, and were all printed from two plates, the vignette plate being common to all values.

The 3d., 6d., 2/- and 5/- values appeared first on paper watermarked Multiple Crown CA, and were followed by the 1/- and 10/- on single Crown CA paper. A second printing of the 1/- appeared on Multiple Crown CA paper in 1911.

The stamps are comb perforated 14, and are surrounded in the margins by a single continuous line of rule from the vignette plate, together with the plate Number 1 in both the top and bottom margins.

Die proofs of the vignette for these higher values may be found inscribed 'Before hardening' and 'After hardening'.

All values may be found overprinted 'SPECIMEN' with the exception of the 2½d. value in the ultramarine shade, and the 1/- value with Multiple Crown CA watermark.

(To be continued.)

STAMP MAGAZINE 1951

WORLD STAMP DIGEST SECTION

CONSERVATISM has been the ruling principle in connection with Grenada's postal history. Only once has it strayed from the path of what the old timers considered "philatelic rectitude" and that was when it issued its one and only commemorative stamp in 1898. Before then, utility was the watchword and a portrait of the revered Queen Victoria was the main theme of each design.

Even with the issues of the present century, portraits of the reigning monarchs, King Edward VII and King George V, were the sole designs until 1934, with one exception. The exception was a design of the "Seal of the Colony" which held the philatelic spotlight between 1906 and 1913. Since 1934 the plate can be destroyed; and should you approve of the proposal, I would ask that the Crown Agents may be authorised to take the necessary steps to give it effect in time to admit of the issue reaching the Colony about July next."

On April 11 a letter from Downing Street under the signature of the Secretary of State, Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, M.P., said: "I am prepared to approve of such an issue, and have accordingly caused the Crown Agents to be instructed to proceed with its preparation, adopting the design marked B enclosed in your despatch".

A Curious Omission

The stamp was duly issued on the proper

There is some doubt as to whether "La Concepcion" refers to the name of the vessel, generally presumed to be the flagship of Columbus, or to the name originally given to the island by its discoverer. The name given the island may have been that of the ship which carried Columbus on his third voyage when the island was sighted; but it seems as if this were taken for granted. Information on this point is obscure, for while it is generally agreed there were six ships in the fleet none of the works of reference I have consulted mentions the name of any of them.

Who was the artist of the chosen design is another matter on which there appears to be no definite information. Governor Maloney apparently sent several drawings from which

STEADY !
Jugoslavia, Latvia, Liberia (errors),
Please Note New Address

GRENADA'S ONLY COMMEMORATIVE

By Bertram W. H. Poole



Grenada stamps have been pictorial in character but not commemorative.

August 15, 1898, marked the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the island of Grenada by Christopher Columbus and in celebration of the event a number of local festivities were planned. And, as a sort of permanent souvenir of the occasion, it was decided to issue a special postage stamp. So in March of that year, the Governor of the Colony, Sir Alfred Maloney, wrote the office of the Secretary of State asking permission to issue such a stamp. The letter read, in part, as follows:

On that Day of 1498 . . .

"1.—On the 15th August next the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Grenada will take place, for on that day of 1498 Columbus, after passing through the Strait of Boca del Dragon, which separates Trinidad from the mainland of South America, sighted the islands of Tobago and Grenada, and called them respectively Ascension and Conception.

"2.—It is my desire, which is shared by my Executive Council, to mark an anniversary of such interest and importance in the Colony's history by the issue of a special 2½d. postage stamp of the design enclosed (subject to the discretion of the Crown Agents as to its size and colour) commemorative of the discovery, and I accordingly submit the proposal for your approval.

"3.—For sale to the public I recommend an issue of 500,000 of the stamps, after which date and supplies reached London in early September. After examination of the design, our philatelic editor observed: "It is curious that the word 'REVENUE', which is the prime motive of all these unnecessary issues, is conspicuous by its absence!".

The Crown Agents entrusted the task of engraving the die and printing the stamps to De La Rue & Company. The design shows as a centrepiece a ship in full sail with "LA CONCEPCION" curved above and "1498, 15 August, 1899" curved below. Across the top is "GRENADA", while in the side panels the word "POSTAGE" is shown. The value, "2½d.", is shown on small shields in each of the lower corners while in the upper angles are Maltese crosses. A palm tree, with leaves impinging on the border, is shown at each side of the vessel.

Reprinted from the October, 1950 issue of
SCOTT'S MONTHLY JOURNAL
published by SCOTT PUBLICATIONS, INC., NEW YORK, U.S.A.

As the stamp was large, the plate was of 60 impressions only, arranged in 5 horizontal rows of 12. The watermark was a Crown over the letters "C C" for each stamp and the perforation was the usual 14 of that period.

the one used was chosen, but to this day the artist remains unknown.

Printing Cut to 240,000

There is some confusion as to the total number printed and issued. The original requisition ordered half a million, but a government notice, dated Nov. 7, 1898, stated "it has been decided, in consequence of recent postal changes, to limit the issue of the Special Postage Stamp in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Grenada by Columbus, to 240,000, instead of 500,000 as at first announced".

Whether 500,000 were despatched to the island and 260,000 held in reserve and ultimately destroyed or whether only 240,000 were actually manufactured is not quite clear. Probably the printers had instructions to print a smaller number, but dilatoriness on the part of some government official or other was responsible for the failure to notify the general public of the change of plans until some months after the actual accomplishment.

This stamp is listed as existing on bluish paper. The variety was first recorded in 1902 and most students of these stamps seem to consider it accidental. Undoubtedly all the paper used by the printers was white originally. But there was something in this "C C" paper which caused it to absorb colour after a time—especially if the colour had any blue or grey in it.

GRENADA v

STAMP COLLECTING, JULY 25, 1942.

Commemorative Stamps of the Empire

X. GRENADA



EARLY in the year 1898 the following correspondence passed between the Governor of *Grenada* and the Secretary of State for the Colonies :—

Grenada,
No. 34. *March 12th*, 1898.

To the Secretary of State for the Colonies,
Downing Street, London.

SIR,—On the 15th August next the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Grenada will take place, for on that day of 1498 Columbus, after passing through the Strait of Boca del Dragon which separates Trinidad from the mainland of South America, sighted the islands of Tobago and Grenada, and called them respectively Asuncion and Concepcion.

2. It is my desire, which is shared by my Executive Council, to mark an anniversary of such interest and importance in the Colony's history by the issue of a special 2½d. postage stamp, of the design enclosed (subject to the discretion of the Crown Agents as to its size and colour), commemorative of the discovery, and I accordingly submit the proposal for your approval.

3. For sale to the public, I recommend an issue of 500,000 of the stamp, after which the plate can be destroyed; and should you approve of the proposal, I would ask that the Crown Agents may be authorized to take the necessary steps to give it effect in time to admit of the issue reaching the Colony about July next.

4. I append a requisition in duplicate on the Crown Agents for the supply desired.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
(Sgd.) ALFRED MOLONEY, Governor.

Grenada No. 48. Downing Street,
16th April, 1898.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 34 of the 12th of March submitting a proposal for the issue of a special postage stamp to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of Grenada by Columbus, and to inform you that I am prepared to approve of such an issue, and have accordingly caused the Crown Agents to be instructed to proceed with its preparation, adopting the design marked B, enclosed in your despatch.

I have, &c.,
(Sgd.) J. CHAMBERLAIN.

The actual design of the stamp, which reproduces the Badge of the Colony as shown on the Governor's flag, is attributed to Lady Moloney, wife of the Governor, being carried out in recess engraving by Messrs. Thos. De La Rue & Co., Ltd., of London, in sheets of 60 (5×12), and perforated 14. The watermark, Crown CC, gave a single device to each stamp. Part of the printing was made on bluish-tinted paper, and such copies command a premium.

Four months after the original issue, on August 15th, 1898, the adoption of Imperial penny postage by Grenada on December 25th, 1898, so reduced the demand for 2½d. stamps that the total number sold of the commemorative stamp did not exceed 240,000, the balance being destroyed.

For many years the catalogue value of this stamp remained stationary at about 1s. 6d. for the normal and 10s. for the *bleute* variety. Lately, however, it has been advanced to 3s. 6d. and 15s. respectively.

(Details of source unavailable - circa 1952)



GRENADA VARIETIES

1938-50

By

Philip Halward

Intensive study of the "Badge of the Colony" design appearing on the issues of George VI has brought to light several interesting constant plate flaws, occurring on the sailing vessel (presumably a contemporary of the flagship of Columbus *La Concepcion* as depicted on the Anniversary issue of 1898).

To establish beyond doubt that the flaws were constant, many hundreds of copies have been examined, and a reasonable number picked out showing the relevant varieties.

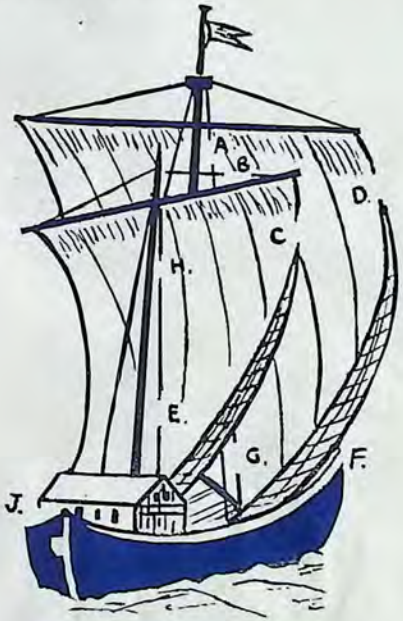
Readers may ask why this information has not appeared before, coming as it does at the end of the reign. The apparent reasons being, firstly, all attention has been focussed on shade and perforation varieties, and secondly, the vignette is dull, offering no easily visible detail against a contrasting background.

Before describing the flaws in detail it is only fair to point out in each case that the sheet position is uncertain, but it is felt these varieties should be made known, thus giving to others an opportunity for interesting study whilst quantities of these stamps are still readily available.

The following varieties have been found on the four low values featuring the "Badge of the Colony".

A. Mainmast starboard stay broken below yard.
B. Break in aftermast yard stay.
C. Upper starboard edge of sail damaged or broken.
D. Upper starboard edge of mainsail damaged or broken.
E. Break in aftermast starboard stay above deckhouse.
F. Top rail of starboard bulwark broken at bow.
G. Mainmast stay broken between sail and bulwark.
H. Aftermast starboard stay broken below yard.
J. Port side of deckhouse missing—often accompanied by white patch on stern post of vessel.

It is hoped that the information provided may be in keeping with the Colony's motto "Clarior e tenebris"—"Light out of Darkness".



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We have not got Chapter 9 in Library Collection

The Postal History and Postage Stamps of Grenada

By ALFRED CHARLTON, F.R.P.S.L.

[Owing to some lines having been omitted from Page 74 of the last number of the Journal, the descriptions of the 2/- value do not read correctly, and are therefore repeated herewith :—

1913—MCA. purple and bright blue on sky blue.
1921—M.C.A. deep purple and blue on mottled greenish pale blue. This is a muddy printing, and the effect is similar to the King George VI Bermuda 2/-.
1922—Script. Exactly the same shade as the previous printing, but even more muddy than the M.C.A.
1925—Script. Reddish purple and blue on sky. A good sharp printing with the purple distinctly reddish, the same shade as the Leeward Is. 2/- (S.G. 71a).
1927—Script. Purple and blue on greenish sky. A good printing, rather paler than the previous one.
1928—Script. Deep purple and blue on greenish sky. In this printing the tones and detail of the head are accentuated and stand out much better than in any previous printings, and give life to the portrait].

CHAPTER 10
THE ISSUES OF KING GEORGE VI

The Coronation stamps of Grenada were issued on the 12th of May, 1937, in the standard design adopted for the Colonies, and consisted of the 1d., 1½d. and 2½d. values.

They were recess printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. on paper watermarked Multiple Script CA, and line perforated 11 x 11¾.

The stamps were in sheets of 60 in six horizontal rows of ten. The margins were blank except for the imprint in the centre of the bottom margin.

The honour of issuing the first definitive Colonial stamp of the new reign fell to Grenada. This stamp, showing a portrait of His Majesty taken from a photograph by Bertram Park, was of a striking new design. It was the first One Farthing stamp to be issued for Grenada, and also the first Grenada stamp to be produced by the photogravure process. It was printed by Harrison & Sons, the gravure screen having a diagonal mesh, on white paper watermarked Multiple Script CA, and comb perforated 14¾ x 14. It was issued on the 15th July, 1937.

q-63-73



There are four distinct printings as follows :—

1. 1937/8 Brown on chalk-surfaced paper.
2. 1942 Brown on thick ordinary paper.
3. Jan. 1945 Chocolate on thick ordinary paper.
4. Aug. 1950 Chocolate on chalk-surfaced paper.

This stamp was in sheets of 120, in 10 horizontal rows of 12. The margins were blank except for the imprint in the centre of the bottom margin.

Messrs. Waterlow & Sons were again entrusted with the production of the stamps with values of a Halfpenny to Five Shillings. These appeared on the 16th of March, 1938, and, except for the portrait, were of the same design as the King George V issue of 1934.

The stamps themselves, however, are not as attractive as their predecessors, as the plates appear to have been less deeply recessed, so that the stamps seem to show more white over the designs, the lines of which appear to be thinner. This is particularly noticeable in the black portions of the stamps. In the Badge design, some of these vignettes are in grey or brownish grey, and numerous breaks may be found in the ropes and spars of the ship, particularly in the Two Pence value.



A more important flaw is to be found in the Three Pence value released from London in August, 1950, and perforated line 12½. This stamp was never on sale in the Colony so that the variety should be collected in mint condition only. It consists of an uncoloured diagonal flaw under the "d" in the value tablet on stamp No. 30 in the sheet. This blemish was corrected in the following printing of October, 1950.

A great deal of attention has been paid to these stamps by collectors, and the main variations of shade will be found in the check list. The classification is complicated by the fact that most of the pence values were issued with two different perforations concurrently, viz. :—Line perforation 12½, and comb perforation 12¾ x 13½ on stamps in upright format or 13½ x 12¾ on stamps with horizontal format.

Some of these emanated from London only, and were never on sale in the Colony. Most of these have been sent out to Grenada to enable collectors to obtain them in used condition.

The Halfpenny value was issued in coils in both perforations, and strips or pairs showing paper joins are of interest.

The 2½d. value with comb perforation was not issued until 1950, and very few copies have been found.

A Ten Shilling value was also issued in 1938 showing the badge of the Colony. This stamp was recess printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., and subsequent printings show considerable variation.

The earlier printings were "wet" printings which caused a horizontal shrinkage of the paper, so that these stamps are narrower than the later "dry" printings. They are distinguished by the terminology of "narrow stamps" and "wide stamps". The history

of this stamp is also rather complicated, and has been concisely and accurately noted by Mr. Rupert E. Darnton, F.R.P.S.L., as follows :—*

"The first issue was in March, 1938, perforated 11¾ x 13¼, and being wet printed, was gummed after printing, this gum being of a heavy texture, originally creamy white, but which rapidly deteriorated to varying shades of brown in the humid heat of Grenada.

On the 10th of September, 1943, the Crown Agents released a fresh printing of this stamp in London, not only perforated 14¼, but also 11¾. It did not take long to discover that whilst the majority of dealers had received the 14¼ perforation, hardly any had been supplied with the 11¾ perforation.



As both these perforations were different from the original issue, it was assumed that the original 11¾ x 13¼ perforation would prove to be the real rarity. So dealers set the cables working overtime and in due course supplies were received from the Colony. At first sight these appeared to be gum stained copies of the latest 14¼ perforation release, perhaps due to the fact that few people troubled about the quarter perfs., but together with the late W. E. Sugden I soon found that these stamps were, in fact, perforated 13¾ x 14¼, thus constituting a new variety. Thanks to the help of Sir John Wilson, I was able to get hold of the story, not only of this perforation, but also of the two different perforations, viz., 14¼ and 11¾, which had just been released simultaneously in London.

When the first order was given, it was found that there had been a certain amount of wastage, which necessitated a further issue of paper to make up the required number of sheets, and it is just this additional printng, for which another perforating head was used, which produced the 13¾ x 14¼.

Evidently the "top of the pile" had been used for the original London distribution, and the additional printing had been put at the bottom of the pile, and had lain in the vaults at Grenada until the strong demand from the trade for additional supplies of the 11¾ x 13¼ brought it to light, which accounts for the gum staining which is typical of this printing.

The same story of wastage accounts for the two perforations of 1943, only in this case the extra printing was a very small issue indeed.

In the following month of October a further printing was distributed in London and in this case the outlines of the vignette, particularly of the crow's nest, were much sharper.

The next excitement occurred in 1944, when supplies imported from the Colony were totally different from the previous release. These were found to have a frame design about 1mm. wider than previous printings and on close examination it was discovered that these were "dry" printings on pre-gummed paper and that the usual shrinkage, consequently, had not taken place.

In January, 1945, a fresh printing was released from London, this time a "wet" printing, but still perforated 14¼, and in a very distinct shade from previous releases. The final release was in July, 1947, this time a "dry" printing, and was the first time a dry printing had been released from London. This release is a very different colour from those imported from the Colony in 1944".

Collectors may be confused by stamps only released from London, having been sent out to the Colony for philatelic purposes, and, having been subjected to the tropical climate of the Island, now appear with brown gum if mint, and/or in a totally different shade if used. I would suggest that the specialist adheres to the check list at the end of this work.

This briefly describes the stamps of Grenada issued in sterling currency, at which point my slight knowledge of this Colony ceases.

Subsequent chapters deal with the Unpaid Letter Stamps, Forgeries, and other items within the period.

(To be continued)

Trial chapters unavailable

GRENADA ✓



Grenada K.G. VI

By W. J. W. POTTER

TABLE BY
LT.-COL. R. C. M. SHELTON, M.B.E. and W. J. W. POTTER.



AS the stamps of Grenada, one of the Windward group of West Indian islands, are on the short list for alteration of currency, a record of their history in the present reign may be of interest. The table which follows concerns only the values to 5s., recess-printed by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd. The 10s. stamp, a separate production of De La Rue's, has already been adequately dealt with in these pages.

A word must be said about the perforations. The two main divisions as given by S.G. are 12½ and 13½×12½. The latter actually measures 13¼×12¾, but the former is variable and difficult to measure accurately. The 1938 issue on the thick opaque cream paper is a regular 12½, but for the subsequent issues Waterlows have used the machines measuring 12.4, 12.5, 12.6 and 12.7, and it is debatable how far it is possible to divide the resulting stamps into collectable groups.

As in other series, gum browning has produced many shade varieties, notably in the ½d., 1d., 3d. and 6d. Additionally, the 3d. has appeared in several shades of olive and sage, especially in the 13¼ perforation. With some diffidence I would point out to the catalogue publishers that there is much greater difference in shade between the two printings of the 12½ perf. 3d., the second of which was uncatalogued, than there is between the olive-green and brown-olive series in the 13¼ perf. which are in fact none too easy to separate.

The question of current perforations, as far as the 1d., 2d. and 5s. are concerned, is something of a puzzle. The perforations officially recorded are as shown under July, 1947, but the 5s. in the 13¼ gauge has long been unobtainable, while for the two low values, stamps of either series may be supplied as current, although, in the case of the 2d., a reprint in the 13¼ perf. has never been officially recorded.

Finally, there is the question of the date of issue of the original perf. 13¼ ½d., 1d., 1½d. and 2d. The first three are given by S.G., and all four by "Rex" and the publishers of the Check List of K.G. VI perfs. as 1938. Though I have not seen any dated examples, and the paper seems different from that employed for the other perforation, I am following "Rex" for the heavily browned examples. There are, however, white paper specimens of the 1d., 1½d. and 2d., which cannot be the 1938 issue, and these I have tentatively placed under 1941, though here again the paper is doubtful, and they may be later though unrecorded.

	Thick Cream	*Medium white paper, watermark usually faint*				*Thinner white paper, transparent watermark*				
	1938	1941	Mar. 1942	Nov. 1942	Sep. 1943	Jan. 1945	June 1945	July 1947	1949	March 1950
½d. ..	Yellow-green 153 153B	—	Yellow-green 153	—	Blue-green 153A	Deep blue-green 153A	153A	Blue green 153A	—	—
1d. ..	Warm sepia 154 Deep chocolate 154A	Sepia 154A	154	—	154	Cold sepia 154	—	Cold sepia 154A	(Also curr.) 154	—
1½d. ..	Scarlet 155 Deep scarlet 155A	Rose carmine 155A	—	—	Carmine 155	155	—	155	—	—
2d. ..	Deep orange 156 156A	156A	156	—	156	156	—	156	(Also curr.) 156A	—
2½d. ..	Bright blue 157	—	Deep blue 157	Dull blue 157	—	Bright blue 157	—	157	—	157
3d. ..	Yellow-olive 158	Olive-green 158A	—	Brown-olive 158AB	Deep green-olive 158	—	—	Deep green-olive 158A	(Nov.) Pale brown-olive 158AB	Deep green-olive 158A
6d. ..	Purple 159	—	—	Deep purple 159A	159	Purple 159	159	Bright purp. 159A	(Apr.) 159A	159A
1/- ..	160	—	—	160A	160	160	160	160A	—	—
2/- ..	161	161A	—	—	161	161	—	161A	—	—
5/- ..	162	—	—	—	162	162	—	162A	(Curr.) 162	—

GRENADA.

STAMP COLLECTING Dec. 7. 1951

Notes on the Issues of Grenada, 1938–1950

Part I—ONE FARTHING TO TWOPENCE



By S. G. BALLEY

One Farthing

First issued July 12th, 1937 in a chocolate brown shade on chalky paper, brown gum. The distinguishing feature is the clearness of impression, the portrait of the King standing out very clearly. The first reprint appeared in 1940 and although on chalky paper the clear impression of the first issue is not maintained. The gum is more yellow than brown. November, 1942 saw the change to ordinary thick opaque paper with a more red-brown than chocolate shade. The printing is blotchy and a small white patch appears between the rim of the portrait and the crown. The shading on the King's face appears to be accentuated when compared to the first issue. A new Plate No. 3 was used for this printing. The next printing, released in January, 1945, showed little change but the June, 1946 release was in a more chocolate shade and on the eighth stamp in the seventh row the background between the edge of the frame and the last "A" of " GRENADA " shows evidence of retouching. The release of August, 1950 showed the stamp to be printed on a very white chalk-surfaced paper and the impression is clearer than the wartime printings and a comparison with the first issue reveals many differences particularly in depths of shading in portrait. The last release appeared in October, 1950 and is a little lighter than the August release. I have compared the perforations of all releases but the 14¾×14 comb head seems to have been rigidly adhered to by Harrison & Sons. The Commonwealth Catalogue lists the 1937, 1940, 1942 and 1946 printings.

One Halfpenny

In this rather complex issue I think it is advisable to take the perforation varieties separately. Commencing with the line perforation 12½ the first printing appeared on March 16th, 1938. The paper used is of a thick texture and creamy in tone. The creaminess is accentuated by the gum which is, however, not browned like the first issue of the ½d. The shade is a definite yellow-green. In his article on Grenada in STAMP COLLECTING Mr. Potter has noted that Waterlow's have used a variety of machines for the line-perforated issues which have varied between 12.4 and 12.7. As he says, it is debatable whether it is possible to divide the resulting stamps into collectable groups. However, as a general guide the 1938 printings are exactly 12.5 all round but the 1943 printings gauge 12.7×12.6. Returning to the printings of the halfpenny value, the next printing noted is early 1942, when the shade was a slightly deeper yellow-green which was due mainly to the stamps being printed on a whiter paper which was not quite as thick as the first printing. In September, 1943 the first of the so-called " blue-green " printings appeared. Although no two pairs of eyes see alike I would like to venture the opinion that not one of the halfpenny values of Grenada have appeared in a true blue-green shade. I would prefer to call it deep green, but I must bow to superior judgment. The January, 1945 release appeared on a thin white paper with the shade a trifle more pronounced than the 1943 printing. The shading of the King's face and the sky are more pronounced than previously. A further release in June, 1945 showed little change, but in July, 1947, the shade has a definite tendency towards yellow-green and the shading of the sky in particular is less intense, giving quite a bright effect to the stamp. In August, 1950 the more pronounced shading is reintroduced and the tendency is more towards blue-green again. The last printing released in October, 1950 is very similar although a slightly lighter shade.

Of the comb perforation varieties the first appeared in 1938 and is similar in all respects to the line perforation 12½ with the exception that it is perforated 13¼×12¾ comb. Mr. Potter does not mention in his excellent article that the comb perforation variety was also used to make up coils, and joined pairs provide an interesting addition to any collection. The other variety of the comb-perforated issue appeared, according to the Commonwealth Catalogue, in 1941. The Potter-Shelton table makes no mention of this stamp. The Commonwealth Catalogue calls it " blue-green " but I think " bright green " would be more apt. The paper used is thick white and the impression is clear and bright. In 1943 *G.S.M.* mentions the existence of two varieties of S.G.153a namely yellow-green and deep yellow-green. Is it not possible that the deep yellow-green might be C.W.12a ?

One Penny

First issued March 16th, 1938 in both line and comb perforations. It is advisable to deal firstly with the line perforation. Printed on thick cream toned paper with cream gum. The frame colour may well be described as a rich deep sepia and the centre colour a brownish shade of black the effect of which is heightened by the cream tone of the paper. The next release March, 1942 presented us with quite a different stamp. The paper is white and of medium thickness and the shade has altered to dark sepia losing much of the warmth of the first printing. For the September, 1943 printing a new centre plate was used, namely Plate No. 3, which gives a slightly sharper shading effect to the portrait, the frame colour remaining very similar to the 1942 print, only a little darker. The January, 1945 release showed little change. Under the heading " 1949 " Mr. Potter has placed the appearance of the 1d. value in a line perforation, although no release date was given by the C.A. It may be that this is a similar case to the 2d. of August, 1950 when both perforations were supplied concurrently. The release of August, 1950 was still in the cold shade of sepia with the centre very

(*Continued on page* 381)

(Overleaf)

Notes on Grenada, 1938-1950 (*Continued from page* 379)

dark and the shading of the portrait very clear similar to the centre plate 3 printing of 1943. The last printing appeared in October, 1950 and although little difference can be observed in the frame colour the shading of the portrait is lighter.

Comb perforation 12¾×13¼. First issued March 16th, 1938 with paper which on examination appears to be in a lighter tone of cream than the line perforation of the same date, and comparison of the backs of the two stamps show the comb perforation variety to be a light cream which contrasts with the deeper gum of the line perforated stamp. The frame colour is altogether different, being more chocolate than sepia and the centre colour can be better described as grey-black. I do not think that Mr. Potter can be far wrong with placing the next release on the medium white paper as 1941. In *G.S.M.* for October, 1943 a table was given of the known specimens of Grenada and under the heading "154a" the date 1941 was quoted. The next release was July 15th, 1947 and no difficulty should be experienced in differentiating this printing. The shade is dark sepia and the paper very thin white.

Three Halfpence

Firstly, the comb perforation variety. The first printing appeared on thick cream paper with toned gum which is deeper than the ½d. and 1d. varieties mentioned previously and could almost be termed as brown. The effect is to give the scarlet a rich, deep tone and the black of the centre has more of a sepia appearance. The mystery 1941 printing which appeared on white paper is quite easily distinguishable due to the fact that the frame is now a bright carmine and the centre black. The first issue of the line perforation variety which appeared on March 16th, 1938 is in most respects similar to the comb variety, the only difference being the slightly duller shade of scarlet. The 1943 release which appeared in September showed a tendency towards scarlet and the centre is a more intense black. The remaining two printings (January, 1945 and July, 1947) can be termed as rose carmine and are fairly difficult to separate.

Twopence

Firstly, the comb perforations. First issued March 16th, 1938 on thick cream paper with toned gum. Deep dull orange with the centre grey-black. The 1941 printing on the medium white paper shows the colour to be brighter orange and the centre black. The next date shown in the table by Mr. Potter is 1949, but I purchased a copy on the thinner white paper in August, 1947 and in "Stamp News in Brief" *Gibbons' Stamp Monthly* states that in their supply of the release of July 15th, 1947 the 2d. was comb perf. 13¼×12¾, so that it would seem that once again the two perforation varieties were issued indiscriminately. In passing, how about this release of July 15th, 1947 being the one in which the only known comb perforation of the 2½d. appeared? It was a big printing and saw the first appearance of the 5/- in a comb perforation. To return to the 2d. value, the release of August 16th, 1950 again comprised of both perforations. The shade is a very bright orange with the centre in black.

The first issue of the line perforated varieties appeared in deep orange with the centre in black, which contrasts when compared to the first issue of the comb perf. The 1942 printing is distinguished by the use of whiter paper and clear gum. Reprinted in September, 1943 in a bright orange with a deep black centre from a new plate No. 3. Little change can be observed in the January, 1945 printing. The release of July, 1947 is a mystery. Above, in the notes on comb perforations, I have given Mr. Potter the benefit of the doubt by stating that the perforations were issued jointly but I can trace no line perforation 12½ in this release. August 16th, 1950 release contained both perforation varieties, the line perforation being bright orange with intense black centre and this was repeated for the October, 1950 printing.



Grenada ½d. & 1d. Varieties

by "ANILINE"

THE King George VI issues of Grenada have come in for a great deal of attention from collectors of stamps of the present reign. The more wealthy have been able to find plenty of material for study among the higher values but for the more financially modest the low values offer equally good rewards in the shape of interesting varieties to be found. This week I propose to deal with the ½d. and 1d. values.

In 1938 these two stamps appeared simultaneously in two different perforations and although in the check list the paper is listed as " creamy " some specimens are to be found on an ivory-white paper. These, in my opinion, probably formed part of the London release. They may be distinguished from later releases which were printed on dead-white paper.

In early 1940 the ½d. and 1d. values appeared in coil form perforated 12¾ x 13¼ (½d.) and vice-cersa for the 1d. and examples showing joins are extremely scarce. Small differences in perforation were noticed in the September 1943 printing of these values and it would appear that Waterlows and Son used three different perforating heads guaging 12.5, 12.6, and 12.7 in different combinations. Noticable also was the bad perforating. The pins appeared to be unevenly spaced and the perforation of the stamps was irregular, while at the same time examples of this printing were found to exist in gauge 12.5 all round. I feel that it is logical to contend that instead of using three different perforation heads the printers used only one and that the variations in the perforations was caused by the setting of the pins on the perforating head. If any readers can advance other theories or have further information on this subject I shall be pleased to hear from them.

½d. GREEN (S.G. 153a and b).

D.O.I.	Colour	Perf.	Paper and Gum	PlateNo
16/3/38	Yellow-Green (S.G. 153)	12.5 L.	Creamy Opaque Paper. Creamy Gum. (White opaque paper and gum.	None.
16/3/38	Yellow-Green (S.G.153b)	12¾x13¼c.	Creamy Opaque Paper. Creamy Gum. (White opaque paper and gum)	None.
Early '40	Yellow-Green (From coils only) (S.G.153b)	13¾x13¼c.	Toned Opaque Paper and Toned Gum.	None.
3/42	Pale Yellow-Green S.G. 153)	12.5 L.	Thick White Paper and Gum	None.
Sept. '43	Blue-Green (S.G.153a)	12.6 x 12.7 L.	Thinner White Paper and Gum	None.
Jan. '45	Paler Blue-Green (S.G.153a)	12.7 x 12.6 L.	Thin White Paper and Gum	None.
June '45	Blue Green (S.G.153a)	12.5 L.	Thin White Paper and Gum	None.
15/July/47	Deeper Blue-Green (S.G. 153a)	12.5 L.	Thin White Paper and Gum	None.

P.T.O. FOR 1d TABLE

1d. BLACK AND SEPIA. (S.G. 154 and 154a).

16/3/38	Black and Sepia (S.G. 154)	12.5 L.	Creamy Opaque Paper Creamy Gum. (White] Opaque Paper and Gum)	2—2
16/3/38	Black and Deep Sepia (S.G.154a)	13¼ x 12¾ L.	Creamy Opaque Paper Creamy Gum. (White Opaque Paper and Gum)	2—2
Early '40	Black and Sepia (From coils only) (S.G. 154a)	13¼ x 12¾ L.	Toned Opaque Paper and Gum.	?
March '42	Black & Light Sepia (S.G. 154)	12.5 L.	Thick White Paper and Gum.	2—2
Sept. '43	Black & Deeper Sepia (S.G. 154)	12.7 x 12.6 L.	Thinner White Paper and Gum.	2—3
Jan. '45	Black and Sepia (S.G. 154)	12.7 x 12.7 L.	Thin White Paper and Gum.	2—3
15/July/47	Black and Paler Sepia (S.G. 154a)	13¼ x 12¾ c.	Thin White Paper and Gum	2—3

Note.—(S.G. 154, S.G. 154a are both currently on sale.)

GRENADA

STAMP COLLECTING 11 Jan. 1952.

Notes on the Issues of Grenada 1938-1950

PART II—TWOPENCE HALFPENNY TO ONE SHILLING

By S. G. BALLEY

NOTE.—*Mr. Balley's previous article dealing with the ½d. to 2d. values appeared on December 7th.*

Twopence Halfpenny

First issued on March 16th, 1938, on thick cream paper with toned gum. The colour description employed by S.G. and Mr. Potter, " bright blue " scarcely applies to this release. The cream tone of the paper employed and the gum discoloration make it a distinctly deep dull blue which is particularly noticeable in the solid background of the value tablets. The perforation measures exactly 12.5 line. The next release appeared early in 1942 on a much whiter paper of medium thickness. The shade although still deep has a tendency towards ultramarine and the perforation now measures 12.5×12.6 line. The next recorded appearance was in November, 1942, and on comparison with the previous release little change can be observed except in the perforation which is now exactly 12.5 line again. Although not recorded in the excellent S./P. table there is yet another release of the 2½d. on the white medium thickness paper which appeared towards the end of 1943. This is in a much brighter shade of blue and approximates very closely to the July, 1947, printing. It is interesting to observe that with each successive release the density of shading employed in the trees in the foreground recedes and the overall tone of blue becomes more evenly distributed. To return to the chronicle of releases, the printing of January, 1945, is the first on the thin white paper and is best described as bright blue. The next release of July, 1947, shows little difference but in March, 1950, the shade is fairly distinctive being a richer shade of blue which stands out quite clearly in comparison with all the thin white paper printings. The last two printings, August and October, 1950, respectively, are both in paler shades of blue, the latter particularly.

This review of the 2½d. value must, of course, refer to the compound perforation variety (C.W.16). As mentioned previously, releases of certain values have been made in both comb and line perforations concurrently and this is what may have happened with regard to this value. The first recorded appearance is mid-1950, and this would seem to suggest that it may have formed part of the March, 1950, release and it would be interesting to compare the line perforation release of that date with this compound perforation variety. As stated before, the shade of this release was rich bright blue. I would be more inclined to date the release as July, 1947. On that date the 1d., 2d., 6d., 1/-, 2/- and 5/- all changed to comb perforation 12¾×13¼ and the printing was a fairly large one embracing every value. The stock of the 2½d. seemed to get very low at St. George's in 1950 and perhaps the compound perforation was unearthed from old stock. It is a mystery which will probably remain unsolved. In a mint condition it must be one of the rarest of all K.G. VI issues unless someone, somewhere, is holding out on us. (*See note at end.*)

Threepence

First of all, the line perf. 12½ varieties. Issued March 16th, 1938, on thick cream paper with toned gum The S./P. table gives the colour as yellow olive but I think the sage green of the Commonwealth Catalogue is a truer description as the tendency is definitely towards green not olive. The centre is more black than the grey black of the next release which occurred some time in 1940. The paper is still thick cream and the shade is most distinct being yellow olive which cannot be compared with any subsequent printing. The release of late 1943 appeared on the medium thickness white paper in a bright olive green with the centre plate in black showing very distinct lines of shading.

The next release did not take place until August 16th, 1950. Apart from the shade which is grey black and deep olive green, the paper provides the distinguishing feature from previous printings, being thin white showing the watermark very clearly. The shading of the face lacks the clarity of the early releases. It was this printing that gave us the interesting " Colon " flaw which was constant on all sheets. This flaw, which consisted of a white dash 1.25 mm. in length underneath the dot of 3d. in the upper value tablet, occurred on the 5th stamp down from the right hand corner of the sheet, i.e. stamp No. 30. At a casual glance it gives the appearance that the inner frame line has been continued through the value tablet. The last release, October, 1950, was in a slightly paler shade of olive and the lines of shading on the portrait are even weaker than previously, probably due to wear on the plate. The flaw was corrected.

Comb perforation 12¾×12¼

First appeared in 1941 on a slightly different paper from that of the first release of the line perf. variety. The paper is still fairly thick but does not have the distinct cream tone. The shade may be described a sage green and grey black. It is a very pleasant looking shade with a mellow appearance. Centre plate 2 was used for the first time in this printing. The next release took place in November, 1942, but the paper used is now quite white although of medium thickness. This particular release can be characterised by the brown olive shade of the frame and the grey black of the centre. The portrait is very weakly shaded and like the previous release is from plate 2 which shows signs of wear. The next release is rather a mystery, as according to the S./P. table there was no reprint of the 3d. value from September, 1943, to July, 1947, a space of nearly four years. I am of the opinion that the 3d. value was released in January, 1945, and a note in *G.S.M.* " Stamp News in Brief " would appear to confirm this. The copy I received in 1945 was on the thin white paper and is in a brownish olive shade with the portrait and badge in black, both being more sharply engraved than the previous plate 2 specimens. The July, 1947, release on thin white paper is in a most distinctive shade of deep olive green with the black centre standing out clearly. The release of October 24th, 1949, saw a change to pale brown olive not unlike the January, 1945, release mentioned above. The last printing of March, 1950, reverted again to green olive but lacked the brilliance and depth of the July, 1947, printing.

Sixpence

Line perf. 12½. First issued March 16th, 1938, on thick cream toned paper with toned gum. The colour is difficult to describe but I think the " purple lake " of the Commonwealth Catalogue answers the purpose. The cream paper has toned down the brightness of the purple and with its grey black centre the stamp is quite distinct from all other printings. The next release of September, 1943, appeared on the medium white paper in a deep rich purple shade with the centre in black (from pl. 3). January, 1945, saw the first release on the thin white paper in a bright reddish purple with grey black centre, this being quickly followed in June, 1945, by a release which is similar in all respects

(*Continued on page* 543)

3.

(see under and overleaf)

Comb perf. 12¾×13¼. First released in November, 1942, on medium white paper in a deep purple shade with black centre from plate No. 2. Next release in this perforation was not until July 15th, 1947, when it appeared on the thin white paper in a bright purple shade. The release of April 22nd, 1949, was in a slightly paler shade of purple with a reddish tone with the centre more grey-black. The final release was March 20th, 1950, and is best described as bright purple being somewhat deeper than the previous printing.

One Shilling

Line perf. 12½. First issued March 16th, 1938, on thick cream toned paper with toned gum, in a pleasing shade of light brown. The next release of September, 1943, is in a much deeper shade of brown on medium thickness white paper and the perforation measures 12.6×12.7. The centre which is more intense black is from plate No. 3. The release of January, 1945, on thinner white paper is in a paler shade of brown with grey black centre. As with the 6d. value the June, 1945, release showed little change.

Comb perf. 12¾×13¼. First issued November, 1942, on white paper of medium thickness in a light shade of brown which, however, is deeper than the first printing of the line perforation variety. The centre is in grey black and is from plate 2. The release of July 15th, 1947, on thin white paper is in a deeper reddish shade of brown with grey black centre the portrait being very lightly engraved.

(The high values of this issue will be dealt with in a later article.—*Editor.*)

Note.—Mr. Balley suggested, in passing, that this 2½d. was from the July, 1947, printing when he dealt with the 2d. value (page 381, December 7th). This brought word from Mr. F. R. B. Summers, who wrote : " I am one of the fortunate few who possess a clean mint copy of this rarity and have carefully compared it with specimens of both the July, 1947, and March, 1950, releases in the normal perf. and whereas it differs distinctly in shade from the former it matches *exactly* the shade, paper and gum of the latter release." Mr. Summers considers there is no doubt that the rare stamp is from the 1950 printing. —*Editor.*

Notes on the Issues of Grenada, 1938-1950 (CONCLUDED)

Part III—TWO SHILLINGS TO TEN SHILLINGS



By S. G. BALLEY

NOTE.—*Mr. Balley's earlier articles on this issue appeared on Dec. 7th*, 1951 (½*d.*–2*d.*) *and Jan. 11th*, 1952 (2½*d.*–1*s.*).

Two Shillings

Line perf. 12½. First issued March 16th, 1938, on thick cream paper with toned gum in grey-black and ultramarine. The ultramarine is of a dull tone due to the effect of gum browning. The perforation measures exactly 12.5. The next release of September 1943 was on white paper of medium thickness and the centre plate number 3 used for this printing is characterised by the intensity of the lines of shading on the portrait. Regarding the colours, the best description is black and brighter ultramarine. The perforation measures 12.7×12.6 line. In January 1945 the Crown Agents release of this stamp showed a considerable difference from the two mentioned above. The paper used was thin white which showed the watermark clearly. The centre is still black, but the frame colour is a bright ultramarine. This was the last release in the line perforation and is very difficult to obtain. I think it can be safely said that it is the most scarce of the 2s. values.

Comb perf. 12¾×13¼. First issued some time in 1941, on white paper of medium thickness. The colours were black and ultramarine, the latter being of a rather dull tone. It was not released again until July 15th, 1947, when it appeared on thin white paper in a distinctive shade of bright ultramarine.

Five Shillings

Line perf. 12½. First released on March 16th, 1938, on thick cream paper with toned gum. The original issue of this stamp is very easy to distinguish by the grey-black of the centre and the mellowed dull tone of the violet of the frame. The perforation is exactly 12.5. The next release occurred in September 1943, and the paper used is now white medium thickness, which has caused a shade variation in the frame. This is now a much brighter violet and the new centre plate 3 used has the effect of deepening the lines of shading on the badge and portrait, which are now black when compared with the grey-black of the first issue. The perforation measures 12.5×12.6. We now come to another mystery due to the fact that in the early part of 1944 I came across several specimens which measured 12.6×12.7, which would appear to indicate that they came from a different printing to September 1943, which, as mentioned above, measured 12.5×12.6. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons also noted this perforation variety in *G.S.M.* of May 1944. However, as Mr. Potter states in his article on Grenada when referring to these minor perforation varieties: "It is debatable how far it is possible to divide the resulting stamps into collectable groups"

The next release was in January 1945, and was printed on thin white paper in a bright shade of purple. This is the last recorded date for the line perforation variety, but I am of the opinion that in the release of July 15th, 1947, when the perforation changed to 12¾×13¼ comb, a considerable quantity was also perforated by a line machine. I have mentioned this fact of concurrent perforations in the same release previously, particularly with regard to my theory of the scarce 2½d. value. The comb perforation variety became particularly difficult to obtain in the early part of 1950, and was being sold for as much as twelve times face value, but in August of that year a supply appeared from the Colony, and this had a marked effect on the price, which dropped to a little over twice face.

Ten Shillings

The printings of the 10s. value form a most interesting although complex study. They are best summarised under their respective perforation catagories.

Comb perf. 11¾×13¼. (S.G.163, CW.22.) Issued on March 16th, 1938, on thick cream paper with toned gum. Wet printing producing narrow frame measuring 23.7 mm. The centre is a dull steel blue and the frame deep carmine.

Line perf. 13¾×14¼. (S.G.163a, CW.23.) This stamp made its first appearance in the Colony in 1940. The paper used is still thick cream with toned gum. Wet printing with frame measuring 23.4 mm. The centre is a pale slate blue and the frame deep carmine.

Line perf. 11¾ (11.8 *exactly*). (S.G.163c, CW.24.) Released on September 10th, 1943. Printed on white paper of medium thickness with white gum. Wet printing causing narrow frame. The centre is in a dull tone of slate blue and the frame deep carmine. This stamp is perhaps the best known of all K.G.VI perforation varieties.

Line perf. 14¼. (S.G.163b, CW.25, 25c.) The first release of this value falling under the 163b category took place on September 10th, 1943. This printing was on white paper of medium thickness with clear white gum which gives the impression of being applied before printing. Wet printing causing narrow frame 23.7 mm. Centre greyish-blue, frame in carmine rose. The release of a month later on similar paper shows the gum to be applied after printing. The frame is still narrow but the main difference is in the centre, where the lines of engraving are very sharp and contrast with the thicker and more blurred appearance of the previous printings. The frame is a bright carmine rose. There was yet another release in October 1943,

(*Continued on page* 839)

5/6 (see under)

this time on thinner white paper with white gum. Wet printing causing narrow frame. Centre in pale slate blue with blurred appearance. The frame colour is bright carmine rose. The last recorded release in the 163b categories occurred in January 1945. Printed on thin white paper with white gum. Wet printing causing narrow frame. The centre is in a quite distinct greyish-black from which the blue tone of previous releases is absent. The frame is in pale carmine rose. At the beginning of 1949 there appeared in this country a variation of the 163b category which was then thought obsolete. In appearance it is similar to the October 1943 release on the thinner paper. The centre is in a bluish shade of slate and the frame in dull carmine rose. CW. have numbered this release as 25c, and their footnote states that it was " Put on sale in the Colony some time in late 1948 ". The distinguishing feature is the gum, which is quite brown due to climatic conditions. The paper has a slightly carmine tone.

Line perf. 14½. (S.G.163d, CW.25a.) There are two distinct types falling under this category, both of which were released in the Colony. The release date is some time in March 1944. They are both from dry printings with wide frame measuring 24.2 mm. Type (*a*) appears to have been printed with the centre plate used for the first of the October 1943 printings. This gives a very clear impression with sharp lines of shading. The centre is in a greyish-black and the frame in a very distinctive shade of bright carmine rose. For type (*b*) a different centre plate has been used giving a duller appearance, the lines of shading are more blurred than type (*a*). The frame colour is also quite a contrast, being a rather dull shade of carmine rose.

Line perf. 14½. (S.G.163e, CW.25b.) This printing was released on July 15th, 1947, on thin white paper. It is a dry printing, giving a frame measurement of 24.2 mm. The centre is very clearly engraved, giving a very sharp impression in a colour which is best described as slate. The frame is quite distinctive, being in a particularly bright shade of carmine rose.

From the foregoing notes it will be seen that the issues of Grenada from 1937 to 1950 are both diverse and complex. They cater for both the shade and the perforation enthusiast. Regarding the shade descriptions, I have tried to describe them to the best of my ability, but the words olive, sage and carmine will always provoke arguments. The olives used for the various printings of the 3d. value are very difficult to separate, and it has been known for more than one particular shade to appear in a sheet of stamps and where this has happened I have used the shade description of the predominating colour. The release of the 3d. value in August 1950 caused quite a stir when it was discovered that a part of one particular sheet appeared in a very bright shade of sage green. It was subsequently found to have been chemically treated to produce this variation.

These notes should be read in conjunction with the excellent tables which have appeared in STAMP COLLECTING from time to time, and for the 10s. value see the article and notes by Mr. R, E. Darnton, F.R.P.S.L., who has summed up the position very well.

It was with regret that I viewed the new issue when it appeared, as it seemed to lack the possibilities of such infinite variety as its predecessor with the paper and perforation changes, war-time printings, etc.

In conclusion, I trust these notes may prove to be of some help in sorting out " Grenada, the problem child ".

5/6

(See us

STAMP LOVER, July-Aug. 1971

GRENADA

GRENADA

THE KING GEORGE VI 10/-.

A Summary by Frank R. Saunders

SO much has been written about this controversial stamp, that it is with trepidation that another consideration is attempted in the hope of completing the record. Over a long period of time articles appeared in a variety of periodicals, and it may be convenient to summarize the finding of other writers and the differences of opinion that they reveal.

On one point all agree:— the stamp was recess-printed by De La Rue on paper with upright watermark. The sheet formation escaped recording, but Philip Halward confirms that the stamps were sixty in number arranged in six rows of ten.

It is also agreed that some printings were dry-process and others wet-process. This led to the designation of the former as "wide", and of the latter as "narrow" printings. In the "wide" printings the design is about 24¼ mm. in width, in the "narrow" 23½ to 23¾. Philip Halward (Stamp Magazine August, 1962) gives a complete explanation of this divergence, pointing out that in recess-printing the tendency is to have the lay of the fibres running from top to bottom of an upright-printed stamp, but that when damp or under pressure the fibres expand most horizontally, and therefore in due course shrink most horizontally. Hence the wet printings shrank to give a design narrower by ½ to ¾ mm. Philip Halward also draws attention **to a fact ignored by others,** that there is **some** expansion and consequent shrinkage **vertically**. The vertical measurement of the dry printings is 30¼ mm., whereas in the wet printings it is only 30 mm.

Before leaving the subject of wet and dry printings I quote a curious statement made by S. G. Balley (Stamp Collecting, 7th March, 1952). In referring to the Line-perforated stamp measuring 14.1 (SG 163b, CW 25) of 10th September, 1943 he states: "This printing was on white paper of medium thickness with clear white gum which gives the impression of **being applied before printing. Wet** printing causing narrow frame 23.7 mm. The release of a month later shows the gum to be applied **after** printing." The results of damping paper **after** gum had been applied would be **disastrous**. It should be noted that of the printing in question, SG (GSM October, 1943) states that the gum appears to have been applied **after** printing.

A question which has produced great divergence of opinion is whether or not two different Centre Plates were used. The idea seems to have been mentioned first by SG (GSM December, 1943) when writing of a fresh supply (October, 1943) of the 10/- perf. 14 of which the centre was "sharp" compared with the "thick blurred impression" of the previous supply. SG stated: "There is evidence, though not conclusive, that a new centre plate is in use." Conclusive evidence would, of course, be the figure "2" in the centre colour. In all fairness it should be explained that up till then no suggestion of wet and dry printings had been raised, otherwise this factor might have affected their opinion. Shelton and Pateman (Stamp Collecting, 30th October, 1948) state categorically of this printing (their Serial No. 6): "New Centre Plate". R. E. Darnton (Stamp Collecting, 2nd July, 1949) by his reference to the "Old vignette" seems also to accept the theory. Potter (The Printings of KG6 Colonial Stamps) also accepts the theory, stating: "The so-called 'blurred centre' stamp (September, 1943) is merely a pale printing from a rather worn plate, in contrast with the clear black printing from the **new plate** used for the October, 1943 release."

The suggestions, assumptions and statements of the existence of a new plate are supported by no evidence other than the appearance of the vignette or its centring. In the case of the suggested two vignette plates, Philip Halward ("Stamp Magazine", August, 1962) is **the only one** to explain in detail the apparent slight differences between them. He enumerates the clean appearance of the spars and the crow's nest, lighter lines of the hull and deckhouse, and the sharper definition of the shading of the hills on the so-called "new" plate, all of which might postulate a new plate if they occurred only **after** a given printing. But in fact Mr. Halward declares examples showing the attributes of both "old" and "new" plates are found in the line-perforated issue measuring 14.1 of September, 1943. He therefore seeks another explanation and finds it in **the greater spread of the wet printings**, which masks the details enumerated as **"different"** in the **"new"** plate.

While I am completely unconvinced of the introduction of a new centre plate—for the Colonial Agency does not report it in its Bulletin, nor does De La Rue mark the plate as a second one as could be expected, I am not entirely convinced by Philip Halward's theory. Since the "blurred" impression is most noticeable on the release of September, 1943 (a wet printing) by Mr. Halward's theory of the effect of wet printings the printings of October, 1943 and January, 1945 (both wet) should show the same general features, whereas it was the generally clearly defined centre of the October, 1943 release which gave rise to the theory of the "new" plate. I suggest as a possible explanation that between the printing of the September, 1943 release (said to have been printed in November, 1942) and the printing of the October, 1943 release (said to have been printed in May, 1943) the plate was cleaned and re-chromed.

I propose now to treat the identified printings individually.

16th March, 1938

The initial supply was comb-perforated 11¼ x 13¼. (Commonwealth 11¼ x 13; Gibbons 12 x 13). For the most part it is found with a browned surface affected by the gum change so evident on the back. Originally, however, it was on a thick off-white paper with a creamy gum, clear and even, though Potter describes

1/-

it as "streaky yellow"—a description with which I entirely disagree. The watermark is visible, though not pronounced. After being in the Colony the gum became patchy and deep brown in colour and the watermark shows up more clearly. The frame is a bright carmine, the centre a striking, deep slate-blue. Pateman and Shelton would list the climate-affected stamp as a separate issue, as indeed it **looks**, for the carmine has dulled and the centre has lost a lot of its blueness. Philip Halward rightly stresses the scarcity of the original in its pristine state unaffected by climate or gum deterioration. Printed on damped paper it shows the narrowed form of the design. SG 163: CW 22.

1940?

Some time later, tentatively suggested as 1940, recorded by SG (GSM June, 1944) as having been shown to them by F. E. Metcalfe of the Commonwealth Stamp Co., there appeared an example about which there was some difference of opinion. SG (GSM June, 1944) state that the copy shown to them measured 13.8 x 14.2 **Line** perforation, and continue to list it so. Balley (Stamp Collecting, 7th March, 1952), follows SG in this. Commonwealth lists it as **line-perforated** 13¼ x 14, but Philip Halward, who has seen multiples of the stamp, writes of it as comb-perforated 13¼ x 14¼. On my own copy the two lower corners reveal the regular corners associated with good comb-perforation, but the two upper corners are by no means regular and indicate either line-perforation or a comb with incorrectly adjusted pins.

In most respects it compares closely to the original issue and Philip Halward is convinced that it formed a small portion of the original printing, suggesting that wastage brought a demand for an additional run on which another perforating head was used. Apparently none of this type was issued in London, so that all copies have been to the Colony. Even if Philip Halward's conjecture is correct (and there is nothing to disprove it), it seems likely to me that there was some difference in the gum used, for, unlike affected copies of the first issue in the other perforation, the gum on this is evenly discoloured. (Potter states that it is "streaky" but I have not found it so.) Its sojourn in the Colony has dulled the carmine and faded out some of the blue, so that Commonwealth describes it as "bluish-slate" and SG as "pale blue and carmine-rose". The watermark is very clear. Potter states that it first appeared in use in January, 1942. SG 163a; CW 23.

September, 1943

The release of this value in London by the Colonial Agency (GSM October, 1943) showed a change of perforation to 14.2 **line**. Some lucky dealers, however, received specimens measuring 11¼ line. According to Potter the latter were printed in January, 1943 and for the most part did not go to the Colony, although two sheets are known. The paper of this stamp is white and the gum is a creamy white, watermark scarcely visible. The carmine is slightly duller than in the original (London) issue and the centre is deeper, but not so blue. SG 163c. CW 24.

According to Potter the 14.2 line-perforated stamp was printed in November, 1942. It is most popularly known as having a "blurred centre". It is on a thickish white paper, with white gum. (This is the printing which Pateman and Shelton, followed by Balley, described as having had the gum applied **before** printing, even though it was a **"wet"** printing.) The watermark is not pronounced. The frame is a dull rose-carmine, the centre being pale and greyish in tone. SG 163b. CW 25.*

If Potter's dates for these two printings are correct, specimens of CW 24 ought to be found with the characteristics of the "new plate" since Philip Halward claims to find them in the "earlier" printing. Does CW 25 perhaps consist of portions of a later run made **after** January, 1943 and **after** the plate had **possibly** been re-chromed? I have an example which resembles CW 25 closer than any other printing, but shows no blurring of the centre plate, and my suggestion might account for it.

October, 1943

In GSM December, 1943, reference is made to a fresh London supply of the line-perf. 14 10/- which differed from the former printing. Of the September, 1943 issue they had recorded the presence of a "1" as frame plate number. (Does this indicate that the original supply had no plate number? Or had mention of it just been omitted?) This printing is also from Frame plate 1, and, as before, the paper was white, but the gum more transparent and the watermark fairly clear. The colour of the frame is brighter, described by Commonwealth as "brighter carmine-rose". The centre is without much evidence of blue and is described by Commonwealth as "deep slate". The most striking difference is the clear impression of the centre as compared with the September, 1943 issue. SG 163b, CW 25aa.

March, 1944

In the Colony occurred an issue which had been printed (according to Potter, in August, 1943) on dry paper. As Philip Halward points out, this was not a new method, even for De La Rue, who had done some dry printing in 1934. Air-raid damage in December, 1940 seriously hampered De La Rue through the loss of machinery and in 1943 they were allowed to set up a rotary press in the Waterlow works. The "dry" printing process is more economical in ink, and it is reasonable to suppose that this method was now used with this latest machine and a stamp was produced on which the design had not shrunk, for it measured 24¼ mm. in width as against the usual 23¾ mm. The issue produced two differing varieties, and the discrepancy of description by Commonwealth (bluish-slate and deep carmine, 25a) and SG "slate-blue and claret, 163d)† leads Philip Halward to suggest that the publishers of the

* (SG 163b is a general listing of this group and must not be confused with CW 25 which is the "blurred" vignette printing.—Editor)

† (now listed by Commonwealth as CW 25aaa.—Editor)

The 10/- GRENADA DE LA RUE STAMP

By W. J. W. POTTER JAN 16TH 1952



In answer to requests I give below an up-to-date table of this stamp to be read in conjunction with my general Grenada table published in April, 1950.

I must acknowledge my great indebtedness to the researches of Mr. R. E. Darnton into the history of this stamp, and also to Mr. W. J. Foster for many interesting facts.

(a) Wet Printings (design 23½ mm. in width): Thickish paper with indented watermark.

1. (163/C.22). Original London release, March, 1938, p.11¾×13¼. Slate-blue and carmine, creamy gum.

2. (163/C.22). Part of original printing not released in London, p.11¾×13¼. Greyer blue, deeper, softer carmine, heavy, streaky gum, always found browned.

3. (163a/C.23). Also part of original printing not released in London, p.13¾×14¼. Paler centre and frame, gum as No. 2. (This first appeared used in January, 1942.)

4. (163b/C.25). Printed Nov., 1942, released in London, Sept., 1943, p.14¼×14¼. Grey and rose-carmine, cream gum.

5. (163c/C.24). Printed Jan., 1943, released with No. 4 in Sept., 1943, almost all in London, but two sheets are known from Colony, p.11¾×11¾. Black and deep carmine, cream gum.

6. (163b/C.25). Printed May, 1943, released in London in Oct., 1943, p.14¼×14¼. Black and bright carmine, cream gum.

(*Note:* The stamp listed by Commonwealth as 25c. is apparently that which was advertised by some dealers last year as 163aa. It is obviously part of an early printing much browned in the Colony (? No. 4).)

(b) Dry Printings (design 24¼ mm. wide): Thinner paper, watermark not visible on surface.

7. (163d/C.25a). Printed Aug., 1943, released in Colony early in 1944. p.14¼×14¼. Two shades are found: (*a*) blue-black and very deep claret on specially white well-made paper; (*b*) paler blue-black, deep lake, on normal paper.

8. (163d/C.25a). Printed in 1944, released in London in Jan., 1945, p.14¼×14¼. Black and deep carmine or claret on thinner, less white paper than No. 7a.

9. (163e/C.25b). Printed in 1947, released in London in July, 1947, p.14¼×14¼. Black and rose-carmine.

GRENADA!

All from STAMP COLLECTING.
Feb. 25, 1966.

Surprise 2c. Provisional from Grenada

The current $1.50 stamp of Grenada has appeared on commercial correspondence surcharged with a bold figure " 2 " just to the left of the ship's mast and with the value panel and lower frame obliterated by two lightly printed black bars.

A letter from St. George's, Grenada, confirms that a shortage of 2c. stamps prompted the provisional, and the Grenada Post Office announced that they would be acceptable for postage but would be cancelled by blue pencil and not postmarked in the normal way.

However, Mr. S. F. Shaw, Curator of the official collection at Barclays Bank D.C.O., London, has submitted the stamp used with a 1c. Churchill. The piece was date-marked normally at the G.P.O., Grenada, on February 7th, and was from a local letter addressed to St. George's.

A mint block of four of the stamp shows a variety in the type of the figure " 2 " on the bottom row of the sheet.

The Crown Agents were unaware of the provisional, which has been applied to a value ($1.50) omitted from the new pictorials due for issue in April.

Mar. 18, 1966

Grenada 2c. Provisional Confirmed

The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Communications, Grenada, has now officially confirmed the facts regarding the provisional " 2 " (2 cents) surcharge applied without notice to the outgoing $1.50 stamp of Grenada. (An exclusive report on this item appeared in STAMP COLLECTING on February 25th.)

This provisional was created to overcome a shortage of 2 cents stamps. **It was issued on December 23rd, 1965, and remained on sale until mid-January 1966. The printing was 35,000 and there were no bulk philatelic sales, all the stamps being sold for local use.** No stocks now remain.

Apr. 1, 1966.

NEWS REEL

Grenada "2": An Official Retraction

Since publication of the statement by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Communications, at St. George's, Grenada, concerning the " 2 " surcharge on the obsolescent $1.50 Q.E.II stamp, the Colonial Postmaster at St. George's (Mr. L. E. Fletcher), wrote on February 24th to a well-known firm of new issue dealers, who ordered supplies of the stamp. Mr. Fletcher stated :

> Reference correspondence in connection with the surcharged $1.50 stamp, please be advised that this stamp is not a genuine postal emission, but was issued to be affixed to receipts as payment of stamp duty for local revenue.

The letter added that the firm's remittance was being returned.

Thus, the " 2 " surcharge remains a mystery, the more so because the same firm has received a cabled offer from Grenada—apparently from an official source—offering the very stamps which the Colonial Postmaster refused to supply.

The fact remains that STAMP COLLECTING (as reported on February 25th) has seen many examples of this 2c. provisional on piece, postally used and several covers. However, if the stamp *is* a fiscal item, this would account for reports that examples found on letters were not postmarked, but cancelled by blue pencil. An alternative is that a few *were* used postally before the status of the stamp was settled; or, it could have been authorised temporarily for postal use and, therefore, be a " postal fiscal ".

Any more reliable information would be welcomed.

May 6, 1966.

"Quoting You" LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Opinions expressed are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor

GRENADA 2c. ON $1.50

SIR,—I have just had a letter from a personal friend who is in the Audit Department, St. George's, Grenada, and he gives me the following information:—

The 2c. stamp is used principally for revenue purposes on small bills. The overprinted stamps were *intended* solely as REVENUE stamps and should never have gone through the Post Office as postage stamps. However, undoubtedly, some of the overprints *have* been accepted as postage stamps.

It would appear, therefore, that this is another case of Post Office muddle, and it seems fairly certain that the stamp was never intended for postage purposes. Not surprisingly, a quantity leaked out, were affixed to letters and obligingly cancelled by the clerks, thus establishing the acceptance of the stamp for postal purposes, following which a dealer " moved in " to buy all he could.

Chard, Som. G. G. WOOLLATT.

[cont. overleaf]

Bridge & Kay Add. in STAMP COLLECTING Dec. 1969

GRENADA RE-ENTRY

From Mr. H. Vearncombe, of Toronto, we have news of two so far unrecorded re-entries. The first one being Grenada 1951 $2.50, CW.38, S.G.184, showing a very fine re-entry lower left value tablet which is partly doubled and also shows re-entry to the fine lines in the sea above value tablet. This would appear to exist in at least two places on the sheet as we have examples, stamps Nos. 1 and 6 of the lower row. This particular re-entry is sufficiently important to be listed and we intend putting it in the next issue of the CW. K.G.VI Catalogue as CW.38a.

STAMP COLLECTING, May 27, 1966

The Grenada 2c. Surcharge

Notes by Edmund A. Bayley (Bridgetown, Barbados), who has interviewed the Postmaster at St. George's, Grenada

THERE has been much controversy and mystery concerning the issue of the Grenada surcharge "2" on $1.50, and as a result of a recent visit to Grenada I will attempt to outline the events leading up to and subsequent to its issue.

Towards the end of 1965 the General Post Office at St. Georges ran out of the then current 2 cents denomination and began using the 1c. and, after exhaustion, the ½c. denomination to make up the local postal rate on letters and the stamp duty required on legal documents and receipts over $4.80. By December existing stocks of all these low values had been completely exhausted, and with the approach of the Christmas season and its resulting increase in mail the General Post Office was faced with quite a problem. In the meantime, merchants and local businessmen had been clamouring for 2c. stamps so as not to infringe the laws of the Colony. As a result, some of the $1.50 stamps were surcharged with a "2" by a local firm of printers and were placed on sale over the counter at the G.P.O. only, on December 23rd. The district post offices already had a sufficient supply to last until the new definitives were issued. The Postmaster considered that this surcharge was for the purpose of meeting the local emergency only and not for the exploitation of stamp collectors and dealers, and for this reason he refused to entertain any orders from overseas.

The Postmaster maintains that these stamps were surcharged for revenue purposes, but admits that they were used by the Post Office in paying the postal rate on letters as well. He further maintains that when used postally the stamps were pen-cancelled. The weight of the evidence does not seem to support the argument that some of them slipped through the Post Office and were date-stamped. All of the stamps that I have seen cancelled were date-stamped, and I have managed to obtain a complete sheet all date-stamped at the G.P.O. and dated March 3rd, 1966. While in Grenada I purposely posted one to myself and it was date-stamped.

When the Crown Agents put forward the date for release of the new definitives, the same problem arose in February, resulting in a second overprint, making the total number surcharged 35,000. The majority of these were used up locally for revenue purposes.

There is a distinct difference in the two printings. In the earlier printing the two obliterating bars are so close together that they appear as a single wide bar, whereas in the later printing the bars are further apart and can be distinctly seen. In both printings there are the two varieties of "2". One "2", which is the more common, has a round ball, and the other is pointed at the end.

In view of the above facts and on the evidence, it is my opinion that these stamps must be classified as postage and revenue stamps, and not as revenue stamps alone, which is the view being currently put forward.

STAMP COLLECTING, Apr. 29, 1966

Grenada 6c. Watermark "Error"

The Grenada 6c. of 1957 has been found on Block CA watermark paper by a STAMP COLLECTING reader, Mr. D. A. Vigor, of Amersham, Bucks, among stamps he purchased direct from the G.P.O. at St. Georges, Grenada, by post.

Checking back issues of STAMP COLLECTING, no trace could be found of such a printing being recorded. The Block watermarked stamps issued in 1964 did not include the 6c., and checking the various printings, it was found that the 6c. was last reprinted in mid-1963 and released by the Crown Agents on July 9th of that year. The report in STAMP COLLECTING for July 19th, 1963, records all the values as being printed on Script watermarked paper.

The Crown Agents now reveal that, unknown to them, during production of the July 9th printing of the 6c. value the Script C.A. paper ran out and the printing had to be completed on Block CA watermarked paper. By chance, only the Script supplies were delivered to the Crown Agents for distribution and those with Block watermark were sent to Grenada for sale at the post office.

Issues from Grenada's Grenadines

Grenada has released certain issues inscribed, "Grenada Grenadines".

The first to be released were Royal Wedding stamps and a selection of the last definitive issue. On all these stamps the name "Grenadines" appears next to the name Grenada.

These stamps are available from post offices on the islands of Carriacou and Petit Martinique and also from the G.P.O., St. George's, Grenada.

Future issues in 1974 will include fauna and flora as well as pictorial vistas of the islands.

P.M. Feb '74

THERE'S MONEY IN POSTMARKS

The Grenadines

By Peter Scott



A map of the St. Vincent Grenadines

WHEN the Channel Islands produced their own stamps there was an immediate upsurge of interest in old British stamps with Channel Islands postmarks . . . the forerunners. Now collectors are looking for British stamps with Isle of Man markings for the same reason. But every time a small territory graduates from using the stamps of the bigger entity and starts using its own adhesives the snide remarks about "speculation" and "unnecessary issues" are made.

But I'm sure that these critics would have been delighted if their ancestors had been around picking up British stamps used in Cyprus, Malta, Jamaica and elsewhere before *these* territories had their own "unnecessary" stamps. Delighted, that is, if they had passed on their treasures to the said critics.

So why knock the latest arrival – the Grenadines Wedding issues? It is certain that these sets will be followed by regular issues for the area and new names will appear in our catalogues. The sensible thing to do is to go through our collections and discover whether or not we have any forerunners. The object of this article is to help you to do this.

The Grenadines are a long string of islands, islets and rocks in the Windward Islands of the West Indies. They stretch over about 60 miles between St. Vincent and Grenada and are divided between those two territories.

To the north of Grenada are the islands of Carriacou (12 square miles, population 6,433 and with five known post offices, each with individual markings) and Petit Martinique. These are associated with Grenada.

Proceeding further north-east we reach Union Island, Mayreau, Canouan, Mustique and Bequia which are associated with St. Vincent and which all have individual post offices. There are many more islands, but, to date, these have produced no identifiable postal markings. I will deal with each group in turn.

THE ST. VINCENT GRENADINES



Fig. 1



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

The first known cancelling device for these was of the type known as an abbreviated village datestamp (Figure 1). The "BEQ" stands for Bequia and the office was opened on the island in 1894. It was used until 1909 when it was replaced by a circular date stamp reading BEQUIA in full (Figure 3) with date, year, code letter "C" and "St. Vincent, BWI" at the foot.

Canouan, Mayreau and Union Island (the last-named must not be confused with Union, a post office on the main island of St. Vincent itself) never used abbreviated date stamps. Their first cancellations were circular date stamps with Canouan, etc. at the top (Figure 2). Later this was replaced by marks with St. Vincent, B.W.I., at foot as for Bequia (Figure 3).

The offices at Paget Farm and Mustique opened in modern times – the former in 1952 and the latter in 1958. They use marks with St. Vincent, B.W.I., at the foot. There are minor variations in these c.d.s. markings but I have not attempted to distinguish between them here.

Values: None of the main island abbreviated village marks are common and one might think that "BEQ", as the only one of this type in the Grenadines, might be very scarce. I have not found this to be so. I rate "BEQ" as about twice as scarce as "CA" (Calliaqua) which is about the easiest of them all. Both "CA" and "BEQ" could be described as common if compared with "G" (Georgetown) which is the Post Office Mauritius in this field.

The Figure 2 markings are all worth a good premium over the basic price of the stamp upon which they are struck. It would be misleading to suggest actual prices but I venture that the Grenadine scarcity order might be: Canouan (commonest), Union Island, Mayreau, Bequia. Figure 3 markings command a modest premium but I think that all prices will skyrocket if the Grenadines do become a permanent stamp-issuing authority.

THE GRENADA GRENADINES

Now to deal with the Grenadine islands under the jurisdiction of Grenada itself. Largest of these is Carriacou where the principal settlement is Hillsborough – but Hillsborough never appears as a postal marking. The first marking is a pre-stamp one – a straight-line "CARRIACOU" in serifed capitals. It is very rare and at a recent auction a letter bearing this strike is stated to have realised £200. Another pre-stamp marking reads "PAID AT CARRIACOU" with a crowned circle.

But this is high-powered stuff and hardly likely to come the way of an ordinary collector. He should keep his eyes peeled for the ordinary stamps of Grenada – from 1861 to the present day – bearing marks which can be traced to the Grenadines.



Fig. 4



Fig. 5

The first of these consists of two concentric circles with a sans-serif "F" in the centre (Figure 4). Between the two circles appear the day, month and year datings. The second (Figure 5) is a single circle with a serifed capital "F" surrounded by the day, month and year datings (sometimes inserted in ink when struck unclearly). It is usually struck in black, but can be found in blue. I have never seen the first type in blue.

These Alphabet Code markings were described in detail in one of a series of articles I wrote during the 1950's under the general heading "There's Money in Postmarks" and tentative valuations were proposed. For those who are interested I will recapitulate that the capital letters represent the various parishes into which Grenada and the Grenadines were divided for police and postal purposes: A (St. John), B (St. Mark), C (St. Patrick), D (St. Andrew), E (St. David), F (Carriacou in the Grenadines), G (St. George). Paucity of postal records means that certainty of allocation has not been finally achieved, but most philatelists accept the above interpretation.

After the Alphabet Code come the more readily recognisable marks bearing the names of places in the Grenadines. These can be found worded Belmont, Belvedere, Carriacou, Dover (since 1946?), Mount Pleasant and Petit Martinique. Petit Martinique is the second largest island in the Grenadine group. (See figures 6 and 7.)





Left, Fig. 5; *above*, Fig 6.

Values: In 1958 I gave a value of £20 and £15 respectively for the two "E" types, rating the two "G" types at £5 and £3, while the two "F" strikec (Carriacou) were priced at 10/– and 5/– (sorry! 50p and 25p). The depreciation in the value of money since then means that these prices must be trebled, at least! In practice I think you would find that you might get an "E" for less than treble, but an "F" might cost you more. If the Grenadines do become a separate territory "F's" will cost you very much more!

I don't propose to go into the variations to be found in the ordinary circular date stamps. This is not a specialised article but a "watch-out-for-these" piece! Commonest is Carriacou and second most common Mount Pleasant, but I wouldn't like to offer an opinion as to the scarcest. Apart from the two mentioned none are easy to find on the loose stamps though an occasional cancelled-to-order cover can be found.

Regular covers bearing Grenada's Alphabet Code markings or St. Vincent's abbreviated village markings are like gold-dust!

G.B. Decimal Booklet Seminar in London

The Great Britain Decimal Book Study Circle is to hold a meeting and seminar on January 26th at 2 p.m. at the Victory Services Club, 63-79 Seymour Street, London W.1. (Near Marble Arch Tube Station.)

Members and non-members are cordially invited to show how they mount and write-up their collections of book panes. Reconstructed sheets will be on show.

Nummus Ltd. have opened new premises at 32 Wellington Quay, Dublin 2, selling coins and stamps.

GRENADA

STAMP COLLECTING 26 Sept. 1968

Grenada's "Milk" Stamps Turning Sour?

By The Editor

THE "pintas" which the children of Grenada eagerly consume are, doubtless, fresh. The stamps which are helping to provide the milk appear to be a bit "off".

Here is their history so far as probing can reveal it. The Statehood of Grenada thought it was about to lose the milk subsidy granted by UNICEF. Without consulting their philatelic agents (the Inter-Governmental people in New York) they decided that stamp collectors—always nice, kind people, would come to the rescue. Without warning, they launched two overprinted and surcharged stamps on an unsuspecting philatelic public. These were the $2 and $3 obsolescent definitives overprinted "Children Need Milk" and revalued as 2c. and 3c. stamps each bearing a 3c. surcharge for the milk fund. Apparently, there were 40,000 of the 2c. and 50,000 of the 3c. printed and first released on July 22nd. First on the scene was Mr. O. J. Urch who flew to Grenada on hearing (quite accidentally) of the stamps and bought a supply of these two values.

As soon as *he* heard of the issue, Harry Allen, the Rickmansworth wholesaler, put in a personal phone call to the P.M.G. at St. George's, Grenada, and placed an order which was accepted. The money was telegraphed the same day. Eventually, the funds came back, but no stamps, the P.M.G. explaining that all the stamps had been sold.

Quite evidently, the New York people were annoyed. An emissary was sent to Grenada to ask some awkward questions about why they, the country's official philatelic agents, had been by-passed. On, or about, August 19th came news of a third value, a 1c.+3c. created by overprinting and surcharging a $1 stamp. The quantity prepared is thought to have been 50,000, but this value does not appear to have been on general sale at Grenada. It first appeared in London when the Inter-Governmental sub-agent in England, C. M. McMiram, offered the stamps to the trade in sets of three values at 12s.6d. for the three (face value, including the milk surcharge is 15c. = 7½d.) with a recommended retail price of 17s.6d. per set.

The strange thing is that Mr. Allen again phoned the Grenada Post Office on August 19th and was assured that there were only two values, the 2c. and 3c. And yet STAMP COLLECTING received an aerogramme from Grenada's Financial Secretary (posted on September 11th and received on September 18th) franked with all *three* values.

But there is a fourth stamp with a "recommended" retail price of £6. This is the 3c.+3c. with a larger type overprint and surcharge of which, rumour has it, only 1,650 were printed. Why were they printed? It is absurd to pretend that a further small printing like this was necessary. With 40,000 sets of three around (and 10,000 spares of the 1c. and 3c.) there were quite enough to go round if the normal new issue procedure had been followed. **And since there were quite enough to go round why were the three basic stamps not available to the trade at face value, like any respectable issue? And who decided the price for the short-run, special printing, of the 3c.+3c.?**

Any low value set of this nature from a Commonwealth territory, and printed in these quantities, should certainly not retail at more than 2s.6d. for a start—and in this case that figure would include a generous profit margin.

Assuming the quantities issued to be as stated, the total revenue to the milk fund when all the stamps have been sold to the trade—as they undoubtedly have already—will be £987.7s.6d. The revenue accruing to the Grenada Post Office will be £672.7s.6d. The philatelic public, if they buy the stamps at the prices currently ruling, will be paying £44,900, which leaves a healthy margin of profit for the dealers handling the issue, quite enough profit to provide the trade with more health-giving "pintas" than the children of Grenada look like getting.

Manfred Lehmann on the Grenada "Milk" Issue

IN a letter to the Editor of STAMP COLLECTING following publication of the article "Grenada 'Milk' Stamps Turning Sour?" (published on September 26th), Mr. Manfred R. Lehmann, of the Inter-Governmental Philatelic Corporation of New York, who are Grenada's appointed philatelic agents, writes:—

"Regarding the Grenada Milk Fund issue, this is one of the instances where I certainly agree with you. It is an unwelcome situation and it bears out the contention which I have held throughout these years that a proper distribution through a Philatelic Agency ensures equitable distribution and guards against unusually high prices and unhealthy inflation.

"Unfortunately, these stamps were handled solely and purely as a local issue, released during the Postmaster's extended leave. We only found out about its existence through a London dealer. By the time we looked into the matter, we realised that those holding the stamps were about to offer them to the trade at prohibitive prices.

"We were now able to piece together the history of the issue. We found out that the original intention of the Government was to overprint 100,000 stamps of the $2 and 50,000 stamps of the $3 values of the Definitive issue. When it was found out that there were only 40,000 and 50,000 stamps respectively available to be overprinted, the Government decided to overprint an additional value to arrive at the desired amount for the Milk Fund. We understand that two different plates were used for the entire operation. The second, somewhat larger type, was used for part of the $2 stamp and for all of the $1 stamps. We are absolutely convinced—without a shadow of a doubt—that there was nothing intentional about this and that no one had in mind to produce any 'varieties'. I doubt that anyone is really aware of the quantities involved. The nearest parallel would probably be the Swaziland, Basutoland, Bechuanaland and their decimal overprints of some years ago.

"I am, of course, sorry this has happened in one of 'our' territories, but can report that the Government of Grenada is also very much upset by what has happened and has taken steps to ensure that all future stamp issues are distributed through the Agency which will, of course, assure equitable distribution for all. As you know, all issues during the past years handled by our Agency have been equitably distributed, and if the Milk Fund issue had been handled by us it would have reached the collectors at very reasonable prices. We have had talks with the Grenada Government and are very happy to report that they fully share these views and will certainly prevent any cornering of issues in the future—even in the absence of the Postmaster.

"Incidentally, since you refer to Capt. C. M. McMiram (one of those who hold a stock of the issue) as the 'Inter-Governmental sub-agent', I must stress that in this case, neither he nor John Lister, who is also our sub-agent, are acting in this instance as our agents!

"I can only say that we tried—in a way we thought would be effective—to keep the prices down. Maybe we did not succeed as well as we had hoped we would. But I know that had we not tried at all, the prices would have been much higher. I am also convinced that in the future no one will try, nor will anyone succeed, in cornering issues of our territories."

Grenada Milk Fund Overprints on Associated Statehood Stamps

P. Magazine 27/3/70

As reported in the PHILATELIC MAGAZINE on March 13th, some Grenada Associated Statehood stamps received the additional "Children Need Milk" overprint in error.

The story behind them, is that when it was decided to make the supplementary printing with larger overprint on August 19th, most of this was already earmarked for the stamp trade overseas. It was necessary to leave some stamps for sale on the island and it is presumed that instructions were given for one or more sheets to be overprinted for this purpose and by mistake the Government Printer put the "Associated Statehood" issue in the press instead of the unoverprinted definitives.

Many people were writing to Grenada at that time enquiring about the 1c.+3c. value and H. Sinclair-Brown's agent, after much difficulty, managed to obtain his standing order for the 1c.+3c. used.

It was not until some months later, when Urch, Harris and Co. Ltd. reported to Mr. Sinclair-Brown that they had some of the 2c.+3c. overprint on the "Associated Statehood" $2 that he looked at his cancelled 1c.+3c. stamps and found that they too were on the "Associated Statehood" stamps.

After allowing for a possible 30 of each value which could have been used by the Postmaster-General of Grenada in reply to various correspondents concerning the issue, only about 70 of the 1c.+3c. cancelled to order and a similar quantity of the 2c., 3c. mint appear to exist.

Missing "t" Variety

M. W. Muscott reports the 2c.+3c. on $2 (S.G.299, CW.S75) with the "t" missing from "2 cts".

GRENADA

STAMP COLLECTING 10 Oct. 1968

Mr. O. J. Urch writes on Grenada's "Milk" Stamps

FOLLOWING publication of the Editor's article in STAMP COLLECTING on September 26th, on the circumstances of the issue of Grenada's "Children Need Milk" overprints and surcharges, the following letter has been received from Mr. O. J. Urch, of Urch, Harris & Co. Ltd., the Bristol dealers specialising in Commonwealth new issues.

* * * * *

Dear Mr. Chapman,

In your article on the subject of the Grenada "Children Need Milk" issue of stamps you refer to the fact that I was first on the scene. This could give a false impression that I was in some way involved in the issuance of these stamps and I, therefore, hope that you will allow me the opportunity of explaining the facts insofar as they affect me.

It was on Friday, August 9th, that I first heard of the existence of these stamps and, having business to transact in New York, Barbados and Bermuda, I decided to make a trans-Atlantic trip forthwith and to drop in on Grenada at the same time.

I arrived in Grenada on Sunday, August 11th, and visited their Post Office in St. George's on the following morning.

You may imagine my surprise when I found that the two stamps (2c.+3c. and 3c.+3c.) had been on open sale at the Post Office for three full weeks prior to my arrival. I ascertained that a few American and British dealers had placed orders which had been fully honoured and that a considerable quantity of the stamps had been sold to tourists and local business houses.

I purchased as many pairs as I required for my company's New Issue and Investment Services and when I left Grenada there were still some 2,000–3,000 pairs left in the Post Office. I have no doubt whatever that had I wished I could have purchased these also but the last thing I had in mind was to "corner" the issue.

In view of the large number of stamps which had been sold to tourists and other non-philatelic business houses, etc., during the three weeks that the issue was on free sale it was my definite opinion that a fair retail price for the two values would have been 7s.6d. or thereabouts but my intention was to distribute those which I had bought at face value to my New Issue customers.

Soon after my return to England, I discovered that only one of the main wholesale dealers had obtained any supplies of the two values and I must say that this led me to the conclusion that the law of supply and demand would quickly result in a retail price of 10s. being established irrespective of what initial price might have been quoted. This was, however, all hypothetical as far as I was concerned due to the fact that my holding was entirely earmarked for my own customers. I had none to spare for the trade.

I was astonished, and deeply disturbed, when, several days after my return, I learned of the existence of a third value (1c.+3c.). I spoke to several persons in Grenada by telephone and was informed that this value had been placed on sale on Monday, August 19th, and that all but 300 copies had been purchased by a single American "dealer".

That this third value was genuinely placed on free sale (albeit very limited) I have little doubt, because my agent on the island obtained one sheet for me and I have subsequently seen a few used examples.

In order to balance my holding I have had to pay a substantial premium over face value for this third value. I have an obligation to supply my new issue subscribers with all such stamps and I can say without fear of contradiction that no one has gone to more trouble or pains to fulfil their obligation than I and that the price at which I shall distribute these stamps is as low as possible bearing all the facts in mind.

Believe me, I am absolutely certain that the issuance of the first two values was proper in every respect. I am, however, most unhappy about the circumstances and motive behind the appearance of the third value (and the second overprinting of some 30-odd sheets of the 2c.+3c.* of which I have obtained no copies).

Summing the whole matter up, I do not believe that 17s.6d.–20s. is an untoward retail price for these stamps when one considers that Grenada is still a popular territory and that it is doubtful if more than 10,000–15,000 complete sets of three values will ever be available to collectors. There are many instances where larger printings have resulted in higher prices than these (and, of course, vice versa).

Needless to say, I am still endeavouring to discover the true facts which led to the appearance of the third value (and the second type of 2c.+3c.).

Grenada is a wonderful island and the people are among the most friendly and polite that I have ever met. It would sadden me immensely if this issue, and the glut of other colourful sets emanating from the territory, were to affect its popularity among collectors.

Yours sincerely,

URCH, HARRIS & CO. LTD.
(*Signed*) O. J. URCH.

* * * * *

NOTE.—Mr. Urch's statements confirm the information given in the September 26th article. It also clearly demonstrates that had there been no later addition in the form of the 1c.+3c. stamp then the original two stamps (2c.+3c. and 3c.+3c.) *might* have been available to interested collectors at normal new issue rates. Mr. Urch naturally does not indicate the extent of his purchase of the two "good" stamps but it must have been considerable if it placed him in a bargaining position to level up his stocks of the three values

We appreciate Mr. Urch's enterprise and our only comment is that he should have been willing to handle the 1c.+3c.—and give it catalogue status in the "Commonwealth" which he edits—while he is "still endeavouring to discover the true facts" which led to its issue.

Mr. Rex Phillips, Editor of the Gibbons' Catalogues has given STAMP COLLECTING a verbal assurance that all *four* stamps will be catalogued.—EDITOR.

The following has been received from Mr. Wm. Carson, of Glasgow, dated September 26th:—

"I became aware of the 2c. and 3c. values on August 31st and immediately sent off an order for 40 copies of each. The order arrived in Grenada on September 6th and the stamps were sent to me on the same day, arriving a week or so ago. I then read in STAMP COLLECTING that there was an additional 1c. value and sent off again for supplies. As yet I await an answer.

"The 2c. and 3c. seem to have been readily available but the other two values seem to have complications only time will sort out."

* This was incorrectly referred to by me on September 26th, as the 3c.+3c. stamp—EDITOR.

PHILATELIC MAGAZINE. AUG. 14, 1970

GRENADA

PIRATES OF THE CARIBBEAN

A set of four stamps featuring notorious pirates has been issued by **Grenada**. The series was planned about eighteen months ago to show Sir Henry Morgan (3c.), a notorious pirate, who afterwards became Deputy Governor of Jamaica and a vigorous pirate hunter, Anne Bonney (5c.), Blackbeard (12c.) and Mary Read (25c.), all with sea battles. These designs were, however, unaccepted and a new series was prepared.

The new stamps, with designs from famous prints, adapted by the late United Nations artist Kurt Plowitz, feature the following subjects:



Four unaccepted designs.

15c. (black), *Blackbeard* (*Edward Teach*). This widely renowned pirate came nearest to the swashbuckling romanticism attributed to piracy. He would on occasions water his ships in Grenada. After serving a privateer under Queen Anne, he made the Bahamas his base of operations. His piracy reached as far as Charleston. He was killed in battle, but his treasure was never found.

25c. (green), *Anne Bonney*. Passing herself off as a man she served under pirate "Calico Jack" Rackham. A very tough woman, she was an excellent fighter, but was finally captured and sentenced to death. This punishment was commuted when she claimed to be pregnant.



The issued designs.

50c. (violet), *Jean Lafitte*. This pirate, with his brother Pierre, became an American hero in that he helped American forces defend New Orleans in the 1812 war. With his band of pirate ships he turned the tide against the British navy that was about to capture the city.

$1 (carmine), *Mary Read*. This famous woman pirate also served with "Calico Jack" Rackham. As a buccaneer she was feared throughout the Caribbean sea. She was not as lucky as her colleague Anne Bonney. Sentenced to death in Jamaica, she died in jail of a fever, although her sentence had been commuted because she too was pregnant.

The design of the 15c. is from an engraving by J. Basire, 1734. Those of the 25c. and $1 are from engravings in the Dutch book the *History of the English Sea Rovers*, published in 1725.

A portrait of Sir Henry Morgan is featured on the 5c. of a new series of sixteen definitives to be issued by **St. Kitts-Nevis** on February 2nd. Other pirates and privateers are also shown on the series. They include L'Ollonois (6c.), Captain Bartholomew Roberts ($1), Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins ($5). Other designs show pirate treasure, smuggling, a piece of eight, ships and guns.

STAMP COLLECTING 4 June 1970

GRENADA "MILK" SURCHARGE VARIETY

The $2 Grenada definitive with the "CHILDREN NEED MILK 2 cts+3 cts" overprint and surcharge is submitted by M. W. Muscott with the letter "t" dropped from the "2 cts". The variety occurs in the last right-hand vertical row but its horizontal position is not known.

Only 33 sheets of the basic stamp were reported overprinted, but how many of them included the variety, occasioned probably by a dropped letter, is not known.

Grenada Children Need Milk

Unknown to the Grenada Philatelic Agency in New York, three values have been issued locally surcharged and overprinted CHILDREN NEED MILK. The three values are 1c. plus 3c. on $1, 2c. plus 3c. on $2, and 3c. plus 3c. on $3. The overprints are on the 1966 definitives (not overprinted Associated Statehood) and the old values are obliterated. Two types exist of the 2c. plus 3c. value differing in the size of overprint. The 2c. and 3c. values were issued on 22nd July, and the 1c. value on 19th August.

While this is known to have been a propaganda issue against a fear that UNICEF would stop a grant for children's milk to Grenada, the exact status of the 1c. value and second type of the 2c. value seems open to some doubt, as they were only offered to the trade at a considerable premium.

STAMP COLLECTING, July 5, 1963.

GRENADA.



STAMPS ON A SHOESTRING

By CHARLES FARQUHAR



FROM the very beginning, September 1860, when the local authorities in the Windward island of Grenada assumed responsibility for operating their own post office, the administration was hampered through lack of funds. In consequence, their early issues of stamps were not only limited to denominations that were absolutely necessary but they were produced as economically as possible.

As in many other colonies, the first postal adhesives were recess-printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co., and this firm, employing the noted " Chalon " portrait of Queen Victoria, laid down two plates from which 1d. and 6d. stamps were produced until their contract expired at the end of 1881. When other denominations were needed, these were made by overprinting impressions from a third, undenominated plate, also reproducing the " Chalon " head, which had been produced for the manufacture of adhesive fiscal stamps.



The fiscal type

Even then, only four such supplementary values were provided and where two of these were concerned no particular haste was displayed. A halfpenny inland newspaper rate had been in force from 1861, yet a stamp of this value did not appear until 20 years later, and though the basic rate on letters to the United Kingdom was raised from 6d. to 1s. in 1863, no stamp of the latter denomination was made available until 1875. Only in the case of two values, 2½d. and 4d., required because of Grenada's entry into the U.P.U. at the beginning of 1881, was there any expedition, these being placed on sale with commendable promptitude in April of that year.

Round about the beginning of the last decade of the last century, quite a number of colonial postal administrations that until this time had employed recess-printed stamps, changed to the cheaper production process of electrotyping which had been perfected by Thomas De La Rue & Co. Grenada was one of these.

In the foreknowledge that the Perkins Bacon contract was due to expire at the end of 1881, approaches were made to De La Rue earlier in that year. The stamp design finally approved took the form of a profile portrait of Queen Victoria placed on a lined ground in an octagonal frame contained within another (almost square) frame, the spandrels being filled with triangular ornaments. To left and right came narrow vertical panels, each bearing a column of 16 colourless lozenges, another, transverse rectangular, frame enclosing the whole. This had been the central design of a De La Rue key type used for stamps of Antigua and Nevis in 1879, Montserrat and the Virgin Islands in 1880, and Cyprus and the Turks Islands in 1881. For these issues, horizontal panels had been added above and below to contain the name of the colony and the denomination respectively.

Grenada, however, wanted both postal and fiscal adhesives in the same design and also required the intended use, postage or revenue, incorporated in the lettering. Only the design portion of the key type was, therefore, used and impressions from this die, together with lead slugs inscribed GRENADA POSTAGE (or GRENADA REVENUE), and with the value, were placed above and below and employed to make the electros from which the printing plates were assembled.

The tête-bêche mystery

When we come to examine the layout of the printing plate, we are confronted with a mystery which has never been satisfactorily explained. The order given to De La Rue was to supply stamps in sheets of 60. To print these, they laid down plates of 240 subjects, the impressions being arranged in four panes, each comprising 10 horizontal rows of six clichés each. But the images in each of these rows were inverted in relation to those in the next row, thus producing panes made up of six colums of five vertically disposed *tête-bêche* pairs each. There are no records extant to which we can refer to find the answer to the question that has puzzled collectors for years. One theory advanced is that as the village postmasters on the island were " no scholars ", the denomination would be readily visible whether the sheet was upside down or right way up. This seems a trifle far-fetched, but the reader can take or leave it!

The instructions given to De La Rue were to produce stamps in seven denominations : ½d., 1d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., 8d. and 1s. On these, the value was expressed in words only, except that which was lettered " 2½ PENCE ". The colours in which the different values were printed and the months in 1883 in which they were received in Grenada follow : ½d. green (February); 1d. rose (February); 2½d. blue (May); 4d. slate (May); 6d. mauve (May); 8d. grey-brown (February); and 1s. violet (April). Of the ½d. to 6d. inclusive, 500 sheets of each were supplied: 450 sheets of the 8d., and only 50 sheets of the 1s.

A constant flaw seen on stamp No. 31 in the lower left pane in all values takes the form of a diagonal fracture of the panel to the right of the central vignette between the 9th and 10th lozenges from the top. This proves the use of the same group-electro for all denominations, the slugs bearing the value being changed as necessary. Examples of the ½d., 2½d. and 8d. are found with the letters of GRENADA POSTAGE defective at the base; reported on stamp No. 55 from an unidentified pane.

The actual dates upon which these stamps were taken into use is not certain, but it is likely that they were placed on sale as supplies of the previous stamps became exhausted.

From the beginning of 1887 the separate accounts kept till then of the sales of postage and of revenue stamps were amalgamated and a dual-purpose 1d. stamp was issued during January. This was similar to the 1d. of 1883, except that it was

(*Continued on page* 2.)

printed in bright carmine and the inscription over the portrait read GRENADA above POSTAGE & REVENUE. The same *tête-bêche* formation was continued and, indeed, the same electros were employed because the fractured panel variety, on stamp 31 from the lower left pane, is again to be seen.

At the end of 1890 and the beginning of 1891 there was a shortage of 1d. stamps and supplies were maintained by the issue of provisionals made locally by surcharging the old recess-printed fiscal stamps. The overprint applied in January 1891 to the 2s. fiscal adhesive read, in four lines: POSTAGE/AND/REVENUE/1d. When, later in the same month, more 1d. stamps were needed, the same setting of 60 was used to surcharge a supply of the 8d. of 1883, a value not in any great demand. By reason of the plate layout of the basic stamp, half of these provisionals showed the overprint inverted. This obvious discrepancy was immediately detected and the surcharge setting rearranged to suit the sheet layout; copies of the 1d. on 8d. with inverted surcharge are, therefore, extremely scarce.

More 8d. stamps were surcharged "2½d." in December 1891, when there was a shortage of stamps to prepay the U.P.U. rate. On this occasion, the overprint setting was made up to fit the panes of stamps. It appears in two types, the differences being seen in the "½": (*a*) "1" with sloping serif, "2" without ball terminating head, on stamps Nos. 1 to 30; (*b*) "1" with horizontal serif, head of "2" ends in a ball, on stamps Nos. 31 to 60. It will be appreciated that *tête-bêche* pairs showing the two types may be obtained.

Postage Dues

On April 18th, 1892, Grenada, following the lead of Trinidad, became the second British possession to introduce postage due stamps. These were definitives supplied by De La Rue, but the need for them seems to have been badly underestimated because in August 1892 it was necessary to issue provisionals which were made locally by overprinting more of the 8d. of 1883 in three lines with "1d. (or "2d.")/SURCHARGE/POSTAGE." More of both values were needed in October when the same overprint was applied to sheets of the 6d. of 1883.

Exit the tête-bêches

In 1895 Grenada was provided with stamps in the general colonial Postage and Revenue key and duty type, and the *tête-bêche* era was over. None of the 1883 type are really highly catalogued, yet except for the ½d. and 2½d., none are anything like common. The catalogue note that, on account of the sheet layout, unused *tête-bêche* pairs are "worth only the price of two singles" may have been correct once; it is a somewhat different story today.

Cancellations

The cancellations found on these stamps form a study of their own, and a very interesting one it is, examples with markings from some of the smaller offices commanding quite a premium. Beware, however, of the Revenue stamps in this type bearing what purport to be postal markings. Such items when examined "under the lamp" usually disclose a cleaned manuscript cancellation over which a forged postmark has been superimposed.

* * * *

Whether you go all the way and include in your collection all the overprints, with or without their varieties, and the Revenue stamps printed from the same electros, or restrict your studies to the basic stamps of 1883, this is a field of philately full of interest, and is to be commended to the collector who prefers quality to quantity.

Grenada's Tourism and Trade (*continued from page* 1351)

No account of Grenada's scenery would be complete without a reference to Carriacou, a small island some 20 miles to the north of Grenada. The capital of this rugged dependency is the aptly-named Hillsborough, a general view of which appears on the current 1c. stamp. Carriacou is famous for its limes and its oysters, the latter being found clinging to the roots of the mangrove trees. A map of Grenada, with Carriacou inset, appears on the top value, $3. The Grenada map shows the boundaries of the six parishes, four named after the patron saints of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales (Saints George, Andrew, Patrick and David), the remaining two being the parishes of St. John and St. Mark. Grenada's scenery is greatly enhanced by the magnificence of its flowers, two of which, the bougainvillea and the aptly-named flamboyant, are depicted on the current 2c. and 3c. stamps respectively.

Apart from tourism, Grenada is dependent on agriculture for its prosperity. At one time, production was given over entirely to sugar, but the late 19th century collapse of this market led to the planters turning to other crops. Frank Gurney began nutmeg cultivation in the 1880s on the old Fedon estate of Belvidere, and this has become so successful that Grenada is now nicknamed the Spice Island of the West. A spray of nutmeg (*Myristica fragrans*) and the dried kernel which contains the spice appear on the current 15c. stamp. The average nutmeg tree yields a crop of 5,000 nuts each year.

Cacao, or cocoa, production has now superseded sugar as the most important agricultural industry of Grenada. A cluster of cocoa pods is featured on the 10c. stamp.

In more recent years, banana cultivation has been highly successful, and this is represented on the 50c. stamp. A full-grown or "straight" bunch of bananas consists of up to nine "hands", each containing from 15 to 20 "fingers". The West Indian banana trade began exactly a century ago this year. Regular shipments from Jamaica to the United States were inaugurated by a Captain Baker in 1868 and from such small beginnings the United Fruit Company developed. Through its exports of bananas, cocoa and spices to Britain, the United States and Canada, the island of Grenada has close economic links with these countries.

Grenada's Tourism and Trade



By James Mackay

General view of Grenada's capital, St. George's

IN the Windward Islands of the West Indies, Grenada is second only to Dominica in size, but its equal in natural beauty. The tranquil scenery which today is the delight of the tourist belies the savagery of the island's turbulent history.

The brutal extermination of the indigenous Caribs in the 17th century is remembered in Morne des Sauteurs (Jumpers' Bluff), the name given to the cliff at the northern end of the island where the last of the original inhabitants threw themselves into the sea rather than surrender to the brutal French settlers. The ensuing century saw the island change hands several times, in the incessant colonial wars between the British and the French. The effects of the French Revolution reached Grenada in 1795 when a Creole planter, Julien Fedon, fomented a rebellion of French settlers and slaves against the British. The so-called Brigands' War culminated with the massacre of the British Governor and 47 prisoners while a relieving force was actually attacking Fedon's camp.

Since the beginning of the 19th century, however, Grenada has been undisturbed, although the abolition of slavery and the subsequent slump in the sugar industry caused grave economic hardships. Since World War II, the colonial government of the island has gradually given way to representative government (following the granting of a Constitution in 1951) and the unsuccessful attempt to form the British Caribbean Federation (marked by a set of three stamps in 1958) paved the way for the present Associated Statehood status which Grenada now enjoys. Four of the current definitive series were overprinted in celebration of independence in March 1967.

The origin of the name is something of a mystery. It was originally called La Concepcion by Columbus, who named it in August 1498 after his flagship on his third voyage of exploration to the West Indies. Although the sturdy caravel is no longer perpetuated in the name of the island it has an honoured place on the coat-of-arms of Grenada, depicted on many of the stamps, including the current $1. The motto, " Clarior e Tenebris ", may be translated as " Shining more brightly out of the darkness ".

Until recently, the stamps of Grenada were rather conservative in appearance, except for an attractive 2½d. featuring the flagship of Columbus, which was released in 1898 (one of the earliest British Commonwealth commemoratives) to mark the quatercentenary of the island's discovery. The sets of 1951 and 1953–59 portraying King George VI and Queen Elizabeth respectively, were modelled on the handsome line-engraved stamps depicting the Chalon portrait of Queen Victoria which made their debut in 1861. Three pictorial designs were employed in the series of 1935, with the portrait of King George V inset, and again in 1938 with King George VI's portrait substituted. The 2½d. stamps featured the town of St. George's, the picturesque capital of Grenada, with the red roofs of its houses forming an agreeable contrast with the rich green of the tropical foliage. A modern view of the town, taken from the heights to the south-east, appears on the current 25c. stamp.

The other designs in the pre-war definitive sets publicised two of the island's best-known tourist attractions, the Grand Anse Beach (½d.) and the Grand Etang (1½d.). The former, a few minutes by fast motor launch south of St. George's, is a delightful beach affording excellent sea-bathing. The Grand Etang (Large Pond) is a freshwater lake



A" modern view " of the capital

2½ miles in circumference, set about 1,740 ft. above sea level and occupying the crater of an extinct volcano. To reach it calls for a seven-mile drive through some of the most pleasant scenery of the island, past the cascades of Annandale Falls (shown on the present 8c. stamp).

Lake Levera also fills a volcanic crater on the north-east side of the island, and the nearby coast is noted for its exceptional beaches, one of which appears on the current 5c. stamp. Another site of volcanic origin is the splendid Inner Harbour at St. George's (on the current 12c.). It is almost surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills densely clothed with luxurious vegetation. The entrance is very narrow and was formerly guarded by the gun batteries of Fort St. George and Monckton's Redoubt. Beyond the harbour lies the Carenage, so-called from its having been in the old days a favourite place for careening ships. This picturesque spot is depicted on the current 6c. stamp. Incidentally, the Gibbons catalogue captions this stamp " Careenage, St. George's (*Inscr.* CARENAGE) ", implying that the stamp designer could not spell. However, it was the old-time settlers whose spelling was at fault, and Carenage is now the accepted form of the name, so this is *not* one of those cases where an error has been perpetrated in a stamp design!



Grand Anse Beach



Grand Etang

GRENADA ✓



Some Marginal Comments on Grenada



By ERIC GLASGOW, M.A., Ph.D.

GRENADA is one of the most popular constituents of that very popular group, the British West Indies. As most collectors are aware, it has been a British possession since 1763, when it was ceded by France under the Treaty of Paris. However, the British position in Grenada remained somewhat precarious until 3rd September, 1783, when the island became finally a British preserve under the Treaty of Versailles, which ended the War of American Independence. From that date until 19th September, 1860, the postal affairs of Grenada were administered by the London G.P.O.



Left:
The Chalon Head Penny
Right:
The Badge Type of 1906



It was in 1784 that the first handstruck stamps appeared, reading "Grenada" in a straight line. The earliest recorded specimen of this is dated 31st July, 1784. Ship-letter postmarks, from Grenada, date from 1815.

Stamps of Great Britain, the 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d. and 1s. values, were used at St. George's, the capital of Grenada, from 1856; these were unoverprinted, however, and so they can only be collected used, and distinguished by the "A15" postmark, which was there applied. Carriacou, the largest of the Grenadines, attached to Grenada, was also issued with a handstruck mark, reading simply its name, without date, which had to be added separately. The earliest recorded example of this dates from 1842. However, the "Carriacou" mark was not registered at the London G.P.O. until 13th November, 1846. Examples of the 2d. and the 1s. stamps of Great Britain, used in Grenada, are very rare; the 1d., 4d. and 6d. values are much more usual.

The Post Office at Grenada was transferred to local control on 19th September, 1860, and the use of stamps of Great Britain there then ended forthwith. The same measure also established the rates of postage for inter-colonial letters, and provided for the issue of definitive postage stamps. Accordingly, the rates were fixed on 4th February, 1861, on the basis of 1d. per half ounce for the inland postage.

A post town was selected for each of the five parishes of Grenada, as follows: St. George, the capital, St. George's; St. David, St. David's; St. Andrew, Grenville; St. John, Gouyave; St. Mark, Victoria; St. Patrick, Sauteurs. In addition, the islands of Carriacou and Petit Martinique, in the neighbouring Grenadines, had a post town at Hillsborough. Each of these post offices was supplied with a date-stamp, consisting of two concentric circles, with a large capital letter in the centre, to denote the office. The earliest recorded specimen of these marks is from October, 1861. The distinguishing letters were as follows: A—Gouyave; B—Victoria; C—Sauteurs; D—Grenville; E—St. David's; F—Carriacou; G—St. George's.

The inland post at first ran at a loss. Accordingly, it was abolished on 1st January, 1863, but it was resumed in the autumn of 1872, since when it has been in continuous operation. Town names did not begin to appear in the date-stamps until about 1891, the first being from St. George's, the capital. Later post offices have included St. Patrick (opened in 1898), Birch Grove, in the centre of the island (opened in 1899), and Concord, in St. John parish (opened in 1890).



Left:
Edward VII Key Type
Right:
War Tax Stamp, 1916



Grenada's postal service supplied a house to house delivery only in the capital, St. George's. Elsewhere, the mail had to be called for, either at the district post offices, or at rural postal stations.

Grenada has a good road-system, and this is much used by the motor-buses, which carry the mail from St. George's to most of the post towns. On some routes, however, especially in the islands of the Grenadines, walking carriers are still used. Small boats convey the mail from St. George's to Carriacou and Petit Martinique, and air communications are much used for the overseas mail. West Indies Airways run a regular service direct to Trinidad from Grenada. Even the highest values, such as the 1½ and 2½ dollars in the Queen Elizabeth II set of 1953, are necessary, chiefly for the high cost of sending parcels by air.

The stamps of Grenada have, indeed, been outstanding for their pictorial beauty, ever since the Chalon portrait

design of 1861. The second type, that of July, 1875, was necessitated by the need for a shilling stamp, when the letter rate for postage to Great Britain was raised from sixpence to one shilling per half ounce. That was in the spring of 1863, but two sixpenny stamps were used together, until July, 1875, when at last a shilling value was issued. This set includes several highly-interesting philatelic varieties.

The relative simplicity of the design of the 1895 Queen Victoria portrait set is partly explained by the amalgamation of the Postage and Revenue accounts for the Colony, in 1887. This is a highly interesting bi-coloured set, although rather scarce and expensive. It was not withdrawn until 24th July, 1902.

The issue of 1902, with the portrait of King Edward VII, is another standard key-type design, and it differs very little from that of 1895. Imperforate colour trials exist for most, if not all, its values, and all values may be found overprinted "Specimen". As it was decided that a new issue should be made, showing the badge of the Colony, the Postmaster at St. George's ordered that all remaining supplies of the King Edward VII issue were to be burnt in December, 1905. This news caused a violent outcry in the world's philatelic press, some correspondents even suggesting that the gentleman in question deserved to be hung! However, the remainders were destroyed, and a "badge" set did appear, in 1906.

The first set for King George V appeared in January, 1913. It contains some worthwhile colour variations, and it deserves some specialised attention. So, also, do the obligatory "War Tax" stamps of 1st June, 1916, one penny in value.



Left: Postage Due
Right: George VI Farthing



It was not until the vivid pictorial set of 1934 that Grenada really began its career as a purveyor of modern scenic issues. This is, indeed, a truly delightful set, one value showing Grand Anse Beach, a popular bathing spot quite close to St. George's, and another the Grand Etang, a lake about seven miles from St. George's, occupying the crater of an extinct volcano and over 1,700 feet above sea-level.

The stamps of King George VI for Grenada continued this same colourful and exuberant tradition. From the intriguing little farthing stamp, of 15th July, 1937, they are consistently well-designed and eminently collectable. Equally worthwhile is the Queen Elizabeth II set, of 1953, and even the "Postage Due" stamps, which Grenada has had since 1892. The last were originally issued in the 1d., 2d. and 3d. values, all black in colour. In less than five months from the date of issue, however, the 1d. and 2d. values were exhausted, and so provisionals had to be produced by surcharging the ordinary postage stamps of the 1883 issue. The surcharge is in black, and it consists of either 1d. or 2d. values inscribed in black on either 6d. or 8d. stamps, with the words "Surcharge Postage" in Roman capitals. Before the beginning of 1921, Grenada's "Postage Due" stamps could not be obtained in an unused condition. From that date, however, this restriction has been lifted.

Postal stationery in Grenada began with a Queen Victoria postcard of 1881. Wrappers date from 1887, and registered envelopes from 1887 also.

These brief notes should serve to indicate some of the unusual interest which pertains to the stamps and history



The 1d. of 1938



The 1½d. of 1934

of Grenada, especially for the postal historian. Grenada is a colourful and detached little Colony, whose great scenic appeal is most graphically expressed by its own vivid stamps, especially by its well-designed pictorial sets, since 1934. With more than 200 different stamps now to its credit, Grenada well deserves the specialised attention of very many "British Commonwealth" enthusiasts, and despite its varied and outstanding appeal, it is still sometimes neglected for some of the more conspicuous of the British West Indies, such as Jamaica, Barbados, or Trinidad. Yet Grenada is a most interesting Colony, with an almost impeccable record as regards the restrained excellence of all its postage stamps, and other postal history material.

Much has been published of late about the British West Indies and their stamps, and this general literature should, of course, be consulted in any specialised studies of Grenada. However, Grenada has a considerable literature of its own. Confining the list to works in English, we have, firstly, E. D. Bacon and F. H. Napier's specialist handbook on Grenada (London, 1902), which despite its age is still useful. Then there is A. J. Sefi's book, *The Postage Stamps of Grenada* (1912), another valuable study. More recent, and also very valuable, is a study by a well-loved Manchester philatelist, Alfred Charlton's *The Postal History and Postage Stamps of Grenada* (P. L. Pemberton Ltd., Leominster, 1955, Studies in Philately, No. 1, edited by W. B. Haworth, M.A.). This is a readable little book, which should on no account be missed by postulant students of Grenada and its stamps.

STRAND STAMP JOURNAL, NOV. 1960

Grenada and its Stamps



By Eric Glasgow, M.A., Ph.D.

THERE has always been plenty of interest, amongst collectors, in the postage stamps of the various Colonies of the British West Indies, whose issues usually combine great pictorial charm with a vivid and eventful background of history and postal history. Not all of them have, however, the same prominence, whether in the stamp album or on the map; and amongst those which are relatively inconspicuous is the island-colony of Grenada, the most southerly of the Windward Islands group. With an area of 133 square miles, this is somewhat smaller than the Isle of Wight, and it is situated about halfway between the other British possessions of Trinidad and St. Vincent. Grenada is of volcanic origin, a fact which accounts for the picturesqueness of the mountain-scenery in its interior, which rises to nearly 2,800 feet in Mt. St. Catherine. Its capital, St. George's, on the S.W. coast, has a population of nearly 5,000, and its harbour, a submerged volcanic crater, was described by the historian J. A. Froude, when he visited it in the 1880's, as "the best in the West Indies."

"18th Century Devonshire"

Today, it is a pleasant little town, hardly more than an over-grown village, its houses straggling up the steep hillside. Patrick Leigh Fermor, who gives a vivid sketch of Grenada in the eighth chapter of his book, "The Traveller's Tree" (London, 1950), describes it as resembling "a beautiful eighteenth-century Devonshire town" (page 182); and although French influence does survive in Grenada, it is, certainly, less strong than it is in some of the other West Indian islands, such as Dominica. The view of the harbour of St. George's, which appears on the 2½d. stamp of 1934, also shows Fort George, which used to be "Fort Royal" in the days of French rule.

Grenada was one of the West Indian islands whose economy sustained much disruption as a result of the abolition of slavery in the British Empire in 1833. Even at the cost of economic hardships, the ex-slaves could rarely be induced to work on the hated sugar plantations, which accordingly fell into decay. Their ruins are still visible for visitors to the island nowadays. As a product, therefore, sugar was replaced, in the second half of the nineteenth century, by cocoa and nutmeg, whose trees are prominent features of the landscape, especially in the north of the island. For this reason, Grenada is sometimes known locally as the "Spice Island," since cloves and vanilla, as well as nutmeg, are grown there.

Other products of Grenada include cotton, coffee, coconuts and citrus fruit; and the industries include the distilling of rum and the manufacture of lime-juice and lime-oil. Although it may, in some respects, be a pity that Grenada has not, as yet, used its postage stamps to illustrate its products, as others of the British West Indies have done, this has tended, I think, to add a certain dignity to its issues, which is not always to be found elsewhere.

The stamps of Grenada do, however, provide a fairly accurate idea of the extraordinary beauty of the vegetation and scenery of this Tropical island, in the setting of the blue Caribbean Sea. It is one of the most beautiful islands in the West Indies, as remarkable in its own ways as St. Lucia or Dominica. The harbour of St. George's, its capital, is, in itself, an unforgettable sight, especially at dusk or in the early morning, when the ships sail out into the sun on the rippling sheen of the sea. At busier moments, the harbour is alive with noise, and the visitor encounters all the animation of a miniature African town. This is scarcely surprising since, out of a total population estimated in 1954 at 86,000, all but 2 per cent. are negroes, and the Caribs in Grenada (unlike those of Dominica) have died out since early in the eighteenth century. English is better spoken and understood than in Dominica, but a French "patois" lingers on amongst the peasants.

Heavy Rainfall

For the West Indies, Grenada has a fairly good climate, although the rainfall is much heavier on the east coast than it is in the west, where St. George's has an annual rainfall of about 70 inches. Parts of the east coast, being more exposed to the Trade winds from the Atlantic, have as much as 200 inches of rain per year. Transport conditions are relatively good, there being about 234 miles of surfaced roads, which radiate from St. George's round the coast to Grenville, the second port, in the middle of the east coast. There is a small airport at Pearls, just north of Grenville, which is used by the British West Indian Airways Ltd. for their regular service from Grenada.

The interior of Grenada is less unbroken, and more penetrable, than that of some of the other West Indian islands, such as Dominica. There is a cross-country road from St. George's to Grenville, a distance of some 20 miles, which traverses woods and rolling hills of extraordinary impressiveness. It also passes the "Grand Etang," a reminder of the French

(Continued M. de Bellair, [illegible] 1705 had built a citadel controlling t



Stamps of



Grenada



(Continued from page 57)

"étang." This is a crater-lake, which has been described as "even more unearthly than the bottomless lake of Dominica." A glimpse of this, which also shows the thick surrounding vegetation, appears in the 1½d. value of the 1934 set. The other main scenic design, that of the lowest value of both the 1934 and the 1938 sets, is the "Grand Anse Beach" (from the French for "cove"), a smooth bay, ideal for bathing, just south of St. George's harbour. This is an idyllic picture, the sort of beach that sun-starved Britons dream about during the winter months. It is, in itself, one reason why collectors collect the stamps of the British West Indies.

Included with Grenada are the Grenadines, a chain of small islands extending northwards for about 60 miles, from Grenada to St. Vincent. Some of these, including Bequia and Mustique, are administered by St. Vincent; but the largest of the group, which is Carriacou, belongs to Grenada. It grows cotton and limes, and is the chief centre of the local boat-building industry, which the long-standing maritime tradition has fostered to a high level. On the west coast of Carriacou is Hillsborough, another of the many places from which collectors may seek postmarks on stamps of Grenada.

The federation of the Windward Islands, consisting of Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, is controlled from St. George's, Grenada. It is, however, a less definite organization than the comparable Leeward Islands, for which a general series of stamps appeared between 1890 and 1956, so there have never been any "Windward Islands" stamps to be used alongside those of Grenada.

Grenada was discovered by Christopher Columbus, on his third voyage, on August 15th, 1498. He called it, not Grenada, but "Conception," after his ship "La Concepcion," which is shown in the 2½d. stamp which Grenada issued in 1898 for the 400th anniversary. This ship has become the badge of Grenada, and as such it appears many times in the stamps. Together with the Latin motto, "Clarior e Tenebris" ("More Light from the Darkness"), it is a fitting emblem of Grenada's debt to European enterprise, and her constant dependence upon what has reached her from across the all-embracing sea.

Indeed, it is Grenada's setting, like a pearl in the azure blue of the Caribbean Sea, which explains a large part of its interest for stamp collectors. Carib opposition prevented any Spanish colonization. Although the original inhabitants of the region were probably the Arawaks, one of whom appears in a Jamaican stamp of 1919, they had been supplanted by the Caribs by the time the Spaniards arrived in the New World, and the early history of Grenada is the story of successive European efforts to capture the island from the Caribs. At first, the Caribs managed to keep their domain intact. English efforts to settle in the island, in 1609, failed. In 1626, Richelieu claimed it on behalf of Louis XIII of France. This, however, was an empty claim, at any rate as long as the Caribs kept control; but a year later, in 1627, the French buccaneer, Longvilliers de Poincy, tried to subdue the Caribs, again without success.

French Rights

The first French foothold was not gained until 1650, when Duparquet, another French adventurer, bought the nominal French rights in Grenada for the sum of 1,660 livres. He operated an enterprise called the "Company of the Islands of America," which covered Martinique and St. Lucia, as well as Grenada. First, he persuaded the Carib chief in Grenada to agree to hand over his island to the French in return for what one chronicler describes as "some knives and hatchets, and a large quantity of glass beads, besides two bottles of brandy for the chief himself." It was an agreement like those which Europeans made with the Africans in the early stages, since the Caribs certainly did not understand the French intentions. When they reacted by killing Frenchmen whenever the opportunity arose, Duparquet seized the excuse to exterminate the Caribs, which he did with great cruelty. The last stand of the Caribs was made at Sauteurs Bay, now a little village on the north coast of the island, so called because it was there that the Caribs "leapt down" upon the French soldiers, whose muskets soon liquidated them. This was the virtual end of the Caribs in Grenada, although it is believed that a few managed to survive until 1705, in the N.W. of the island.

In 1665 Grenada passed into the hands of the French West India Company, then newly-formed by Colbert, and when this was dissolved, in 1674, it became a Crown Colony of France. Those were the days of pirates and buccaneers, as well as an almost constant rivalry between Britain and France for mastery in the sunlit waters of the Caribbean Sea; and every good anchorage had to be defended. It was the Frenchman, M. de Bellair, who in 1705 had built a citadel controlling the en-

trance to what was then called the "Carenage." This citadel, which is now known as Fort George, was the origin of the present capital of St. George's, whose name, of course, was not earlier than the British annexation.

Robson Lowe, in his most useful book, "Handstruck Postage Stamps of the Empire, 1680–1900" (3rd Edition, 1940-41), states, on page 174, that "Grenada was first ceded to Great Britain by France under the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713." That is not correct, since although in 1713 the British had a claim on Grenada, it was still disputed by the French, who were then in effective possession of the greater part of the island.

It follows, therefore, that, for the middle years of the eighteenth century, it was French rule which counted in Grenada. It was then that the French introduced the cultivation of cocoa, coffee and cotton into the island, and the many French place-names, which survive, will be recalled by collectors of postmarks. It was the British, therefore, not the French, who captured the island in 1762; and its first legal acquisition by Britain was under the Treaty of Paris of 1763. It was re-captured by the French in 1779, during the ignominious "War of American Independence," when a French fleet, under Count D'Estaing, arrived off the island from Martinique. The actual landing force employed was under an Irishman, Count Dillon, who commanded his own regiment of the French Army. The French triumph was short-lived, however, for the island was restored to Britain under the Treaty of Versailles of 1783.

[continued overleaf)



Grenada and its Stamps

By Eric Glasgow, M.A., Ph.D.

(Continued ~~from November issue~~)

FOLLOWING the restoration of Granada to Britain under the Treaty of Versailles of 1783, the French did not give up. Helped by a negro revolt, which they had instigated, the French were able to seize the island again in 1795, during the Napoleonic Wars; but the island was again recaptured for Britain, by forces under Sir Ralph Abercromby, in 1796.

Henceforth, Grenada has been continuously British; and in its buildings, and its outlook, it is, in fact, more British than are many of the other islands of the British West Indies. St. George's, having grown out of the French "Fort Royal," was named after King George III (1760–1820); and Grenada itself was named after George Grenville, who was Prime Minister at the time of the Treaty of Paris of 1763. The nineteenth century is a record in Grenada of efforts to adjust the island's economy to the changes which arose out of the abolition of slavery, which did not become effective there until 1837. Maltese and East Indian labourers were imported in 1877, to remedy the results of the disinclination of the negroes to take part in plantation labour of any sort. As a solution, it did not work well, although descendants of some of these alien workers still survive, and the only real answer was to change from sugar to a crop, like cocoa, which required less labour for its cultivation.

Like most of the Colonies of the British West Indies, Grenada is especially rich in material for the Postal Historian. Early letters, without adhesive stamps, of course, may occasionally be found from Grenada for most of the eighteenth century, including the periods of French occupation,, from 1713 to 1762 and from 1779 to 1783. These are less expensive than their scarcity might suggest; and they are, certainly, additions of great interest in any collection. British "hand-struck" stamps, reading "Grenada" or "Paid at Grenada," sometimes with the date, have survived from the eighteenth century, the earliest known date being 1784. They may also be found, from about 1740, for the attached island of Carriacou, in the Grenadines. There, there was a Packet Agency from 1842 for some years; but little is known about its history. "Ship-letters" from Grenada itself also exist, from about 1842. All these items are, however, scarce and not easy to acquire.

It is not known exactly when a branch of the British Post Office was opened at St. George's, the capital of Grenada; but it was, certainly, about 1850. Certain values of the British adhesive postage stamps—i.e., 1d., 2d., 4d., 6d. and 1s.—were used there between 1856 and 1858. No distinctive overprint was made, so these stamps can only be recognized used by the "A 15" postmark cancellation which was applied. They are rare, but they would be welcome additions to any collection of Grenada.

Own Stamps in 1861

In 1860 the post-office at St. George's was handed over to local control and, as a result, the use of these British adhesives ceased. A year later, in 1861, Grenada obtained its own stamps, with a most beautiful and dignified design. Its early issues, although rare and expensive, include a number of very interesting philatelic "varieties," such as "bisects" and errors of spelling, surcharge and perforation. These complications indicate both lack of experience and difficulties in supplies in the remote island setting of Grenada in the last few decades of the nineteenth century. There were, also, difficulties with the gumming of the stamps, owing to the humidity of the climate in the West Indies; the local postal authorities, including that of Grenada, complained more than once to the British printers of their stamps that these soon lost their gum, or became stuck together, under the local conditions. The manufacturers, replying to the Colonial Office, blamed bad storage conditions in the West Indies; and no doubt it took time before the necessary improvements could be made, both in the gums used and in post-office procedure in the West Indies.

In the middle period, between 1895 and 1934, the postage stamps of Grenada are uniform and prosaic in their designs; but they are dignified and pleasing in the variety of their colours. Since 1934 there have been more pictorials, although still less than many of the other West Indian islands have had. These, up to the Queen Elizabeth II set of 1953, are sufficient to kindle something of the authentic atmosphere of Grenada, with its lush Tropical vegetation, its broad, sandy beaches, and the rippling sparkle of the encompassing sea. There is nothing quite like such "Islands in the Sun," where the music and song of the negro "Calypsos" serve as a reminder of Africa, and over all the heat and the dust of

the day broods a languid nostalgia for the past. No wonder that, as has been lately reported, Sir Anthony Eden has bought a small estate on Bequia, which he proposes to use for winter residence. Bequia is one of the Grenadines, although it happens to be administered by St. Vincent and not by Grenada.

The Old and the New

Modern Grenada is a peculiar mixture of the old and the new. Legends of Carib or negroid origin persist, and the eighteenth-century villas of St. George's, alongside modern cars, busy commercial traffic, and even the sleek outlines of aeroplanes, shimmering in the Tropical sun as they touch down at Pearls Airport. Besides the gaunt mills of ruined sugar plantations, one may see—as Patrick Leigh Fermor mentions in "The Traveller's Tree" (page 184)—a young negro sitting on a bench and reading the works of Oliver Goldsmith. For education, roads and public health facilities have much improved in Grenada in recent years; and they are the chief justification for continued British suzerainty.

It is, indeed, the fact that Grenada is a British Colony, as plain and Anglo-Saxon in its outlook as it is in its postage stamps, which largely explains its popularity for collectors in Great Britain. So far, we have been spared the gaudy, money-making labels which Ghana has issued since 1957, thus destroying its good reputation as the Gold Coast. Grenada has a fair selection of rather more than 200 different specimens to offer collectors, including the "Postage Due" stamps, since 1892. All of them are reminders of the warmth and colour, the scenic beauty and vibrant life of this enchanting island.

Whether we are concerned with its long and fascinating Postal History, its harvest of philatelic "varieties," or even—more directly —with the idyllic atmosphere of the "Grand Etang," or the "Grand Anse Beach," we will wish to collect the stamps of Grenada. It is the stamp collector's dream of a happy little community, insulated from the problems of a larger world by the blue expanses of the ever-changing sea; and its postage stamps supply, easily and freely, a legitimate recreational "escape from it all."

PHILATELIC MAGAZINE JAN 19TH 1951

TOURING AROUND THE EMPIRE

Bought for Knives, Beads and Brandy



GRENADA

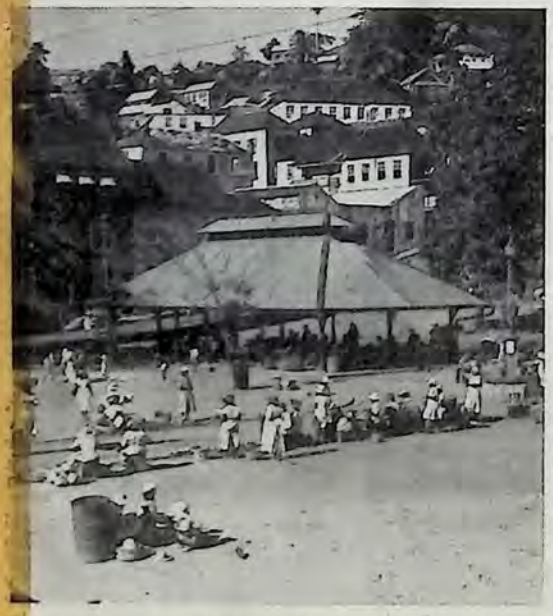
Grenada's first stamp design now becomes its last with the new issue. This British West Indies possession is peopled mainly by negroes who work on the principal products of cotton and cocoa. Chief towns are St. George's, Charlotte Town and Victoria.

LIVING as we do in an island which sometimes seems the very hub of a world of trouble and which, in January, presents few charms to tempt us, we may perhaps be excused if our thoughts turn towards the sunny British West Indies. Our port of call this time is Grenada which, to the mariner, means one of the Windward Islands, to the tourist, a dreamy land of colour and sea bathing, and to the philatelist, the home of that abominably fascinating S.G.163c!

So small an island it is—a mere 21 miles long by 12 miles wide—yet it has given so much satisfaction to so many differing types of people. Furthermore, in the writer's own opinion, its stamps from 1861 to date represent a most attractive study from the superb Chalon Heads through the De la Rue keyplates and those fascinating little "Badge of the Colony" issues of Edward VII to the modern pictorials. The latest issue, recently announced, seems likely to maintain this high level of interest. So, for a breath of warm West Indian breezes and a touch of sunshine in a wintry world—collect Grenada!

Even the names of the post offices are full of colour and interest so we will commence with them. St. George's is the principal town, the site of the G.P.O., and there are six district post offices—Gouyave, Grenville, Hillsborough (Carriacou), Victoria, Sauteurs and St. David's. Carriacou, by the way, is a small island (about 13 square miles) some 20 miles to the north of Grenada. There are also many postal stations: St. Paul's, Happy Hill, Hope, Concord, Snug Corner, Woburn, Morne Jaloux, La Digue, Grand Roy, Corinth, Perdsmontemps, Hermitage, La Taste, Crochi, Dunfermline and Union. Carriacou also has postal stations: Belmont, Belvedere, Petit Martinique and Mount Pleasant. How nice to think of this tiny isle with a post office named Mount Pleasant!

Grenada is the most southerly of the Windward Group which also comprises St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Dominica. It is shaped like an irregular oblong with a backbone of mountains traversing the whole length, closer to the western than the eastern coastline. The highest points are Mount St. Catherine (2,749 feet), Mount Sinai (2,300 ft.) and the mountain overlooking the Grand Etang Lake (2,014 ft.). From the north-east end, and along the east and south-east, the mountains slope gradually towards the sea, but on the whole of the west coast the mountains run down to the sea. The south coast is deeply indented by numerous natural harbours.



The Market at St. George's.

These mountains are heavily clad with tropic rain forests and girt by bathing beaches of pure white sand, the verdant peninsulas of which stretch out into the far Caribbean. The vistas of still forest and sunlit sea, the deep, palm-decked valleys and leafy streams render Grenada an island sanctuary of the richest natural beauty.

The Grand Etang Lake, near the summit of a mountain, 1,740 feet above sea level and seven miles from the town of St. George's is one of the most remarkable natural features of the island, occupying as it does, a former volcanic crater. The climate is good, and during the months of December to the end of April when the trade winds prevail, it is delightful. Unlike so many West Indian islands, Grenada is singularly free from hurricanes and storms.



Discovered by Christopher Columbus on 15th August, 1498, it was named Conception, that being the name of one of his ships. The first English attempt at colonisation failed in 1609 when the settlers were driven off by the Caribs. Then followed the usual West Indian history of British and French rivalry and successive occupations, the result of which can be seen to this day in the place names. It is worthy of record that the French "bought" the island from the Caribs at the magnificent price of some knives and hatchets, a large quantity of glass beads and two bottles of brandy for the Chief!

According to the Colonial Office Report for 1948-49 the population of the island (including Carriacou)

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was 74,719 distributed over the parishes of St. George's, St. John's, St. Mark's, St. Patrick's, St. Andrew's and St. David's.

The Colony's production for export is entirely agricultural; its few industries manufacture nothing for export. Food for local consumption is also produced but there is appreciable room for expansion in this branch of agriculture, the quantities produced being frequently short of the minimum needs of the community. Principal export crops are cocoa, nutmegs, cotton, copra, bananas, rum, sugar and lime oil.

It is estimated that about 16,000 acres of land are under forests though the great majority of this area is privately owned. About 3,000 acres are Crown lands which have been declared forest reserves. The main importance of these areas is to preserve the water supplies of the island and to prevent soil erosion. Attempts are being made to regulate the felling of trees in the forest reserve and to establish stands of teak and blue mountain mahoe. A limited amount of felling of selected trees is permitted, and this is sawn into lumber for building purposes.



No licences have yet been issued for felling timber.

Fishing is practised mainly along the leeward or western coast of the island. Methods are primitive but picturesque and exciting, the beach seine and the hand line being the chief methods of capture. Fish pots are also used close inshore. Few facilities exist for the storage and preservation of catches. Fishing from boats or from rocks is available in the neighbourhood of St. George's, but the best fishing is to be found at the northern end of the island, among the Grenadines, a group of islets lying between Grenada and Carriacou.

Tourists can undertake some beautiful motor drives and some of the most popular are over the Grand Etang to Grenville and back, through Belvedere and back over the Grand Etang, and round the island through the northern town of Sauteurs (so called because it is reported that a number of Caribs leapt over a precipice to their death when fleeing from the French).

The Aquatic Club at the Grand Anse offers modern sea bathing facilities. The translucent water, the immaculate white sands, the gorgeous vistas of forested hills bending down to the sea, the golden all-embracing sunshine—these provide the background for a perfect holiday.



Grenville Bay, Grenada.

There are no railways but approximately 472 miles of good road, while there is a well-sheltered natural habour in St. George's with a deep water pier with an average depth of 30 feet, alongside which can be accommodated two steamers, each of about 5,000 tons, at a time. The inner harbour is known as the Carenage and is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills thickly covered with tropical vegetation and crowned by the ruins of four or more historic fortifications.

The town sprawls over the ridge of a promontory and is not unlike Quebec City in that it practically consists of two towns. Located on the waterfront, or "lower" town level, are the warehouses, stores, market places and docks. The "upper town" section comprises the residential area of pleasant homes and large gardens of bougainvillea, hibiscus and jasmine. It is here that Government House is situated.

St. George's possesses several points of interest for the visitor one of these being the historic fortress of St. George which was hewn out of rock by the French in 1706 on a promontory at the entrance to the harbour. It is now used as a police barracks.

Communication by air with the other islands is maintained by the regular flights of 14- and 21-seater planes of British West Indian Airways and plans have been made for an extension of the service by the use of amphibian "Sealand" planes to enable flights to be made to St. Vincent and Dominica, not at present served by the company. The airfield is located in the north-eastern corner of the island.

Needs of the Colony in so far as cargo services are concerned are adequately met by calls of the Harrison Line steamers from the United Kingdom and by calls of ships of the Canadian National Steamship Co., and of the Alcoa Line from Canadian and United States ports. Several small steamers ply between the islands. Passenger ships are uncertain, and there is no direct service to the United Kingdom. Inter-island travel is catered for by



the two *Lady* liners of the Canadian National Steamship Co. and by sundry small steamers and motor vessels. Auxiliary schooners fill a useful role in the transportation of traders and their wares.

United Kingdom currency is legal tender as are also currency notes issued by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. Bank notes issued by Barclays Bank (D.C. and O.) and by the Royal Bank of Canada are also in circulation.

Stamp Hunting

Nimrod suggests some stamps worth looking for

Grenada

The attractive large format pictorial of 1898 (SG 56) is seldom available in fine condition either mint or used and top grade copies are worth every penny of existing catalogue quotes . . . if you can find them. I have always been attracted by this grand stamp because it could not be quite what it appears to be. Gibbons catalogue has the comment 'Columbus named Grenada La Concepcion'. Perhaps, but I appeal for assistance to qualify this statement because it is not universally accepted. Can any reader provide details of which voyage and which ships discovered Grenada? I suggest that you research this thoroughly because a relevant extract from a work of reference may not be acceptable in the face of controversial evidence.

At one time quite easy to pick up, nowadays the 1934 KGV pictorials are becoming harder to find. They can be bought at a discount off catalogue if your preference is for mint, but used are not likely to show any real departure from catalogue prices.

The real teasers of the series are the 1936 trio of perforation varieties which seldom appear in used sets. Always pay attention to used copies of the ½d to 1½d and keep your eyes focused for the different perforations . . . it should be easy to sort out 12½ from 13½ when both gauges are present on the same stamp. If you are lucky you will have nice items with emphasis on the ½d (SG 135a). Please do not remind me that comparisons are onerous, but I wish to state that although the 2s 6d rates better than twice the ½d, nonetheless the latter has the edge all the way and can be bought in at full catalogue without any hesitation.

Grenada

The 1895–99 set of eight (SG 48/55) is an attractive little group for which there is steady demand. Many of the mint are looking a little undervalued in fine condition, for example the 6d. (53), 1s. (55) and the three values which were issued at a later date, namely the ½d. (48), 1d. (50) and 2d. (50). The latter is very much the best of the mint set, and is definitely recommended. Fine used are also desirable, with the 6d. and 1s. currently in particularly short supply, the latter being difficult to find with good colour.

The 1898 2½d. ultramarine commemorative for the 400th Anniversary of Discovery by Columbus (56) was formerly quite plentiful in mint condition, but seems largely to have disappeared from the market. It is not really scarce but, as with so many modest items, its enduring popularity has exposed it as underpriced. A fine example is certainly worth buying.

The two Edward VII key-type series are notoriously elusive in fine used condition with genuine legible postmarks. The first, on Crown CA watermark (57/66) are generally less hard to come by than the second, on Multiple Crown CA (67/76); nevertheless, the 6d. (62), 1s. (63) and 2s. (64) are outstanding and may require a fairly prolonged search, while the formerly relatively easy 3d. (61) is now also improving. The exceptional scarcity of the multiple watermark series is due to early replacement by the 1906–11 Badge of the Colony designs. Virtually all of the used, as well as most of the mint, are well worth acquiring, despite numerous price increases over the years, outstanding values include the ½d. (67), 2d. (69) and 5s. (75). Many of the Badge issue seem to be sought after in fine mint, for example, the 1s. on Crown CA watermark (82), and the 3d., 6d., 1s. and 2s. on Multiple Crown watermark (84/7).

There are a number of tricky items in the 1913–22 set (89/101). The two 1d. values, red (91) and scarlet (92) had a large postal usage, and are looking good in fine mint. Also promising are the later shades of the 3d. on lemon (96b) and pale yellow (96c), though in this case fine used are also desirable. Most of the 1s. shades are worthwhile in fine used, not only the olive back (98b) but also the original green back (98), emerald surface (98c) and emerald back (98d). The two 5s. shades remain very scarce in fine used, particularly the second, on pale yellow (100a), as does the 10s. on emerald back (101a), which was on sale for only a short time. A curiously elusive stamp in fine mint is the 1d. carmine-red on bluish with War Tax overprint (111a); this is worth looking out for.

The long set of 22 values on the Script Watermark (112/34) has always been hard to complete in fine used. There are many scarce items here, some of which have been tipped before, such as the 6d. dull and bright purple (125), 1s. black on emerald (128), 3s. (132) and 5s. (133), none of which seem any easier despite repeated price increases. Other values which were always tricky and remain so include the 2½d. grey (118) and 3d. bright blue (121), but now the 1½d. rose-red (115), 2½d. dull blue (117a), 3d. purple on yellow (122) and 9d. dull purple and black (127) are also beginning to make their mark. This is certainly an attractive, interesting and desirable group in fine used condition.

The relatively plentiful 1934–6 Pictorials (135/44) contain a few noteworthy items. The ½d. perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ (135a) remains outstandingly elusive in fine used. The 1½d. perf $12\frac{1}{2}$ (137) seems to be a good one both mint and used, and the 2s.6d. (143) is nowadays much less easy to come by in fine used than formerly. The 1935 Silver Jubilee set (145/8) is far from plentiful in fine used, and is recommended in this condition.

Most of the stamps in the highly popular 1938–50 definitives (153/63e) are well enough known, so I will just re-emphasise the merits, in unmounted mint, of the ½d. blue-green perf $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ (153ba), 2d. perf $13\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ (156a), 2s. perf $12\frac{1}{2}$ (161), 2s. perf $13\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$ (161a) and 10s. slate-blue and carmine-lake (163d). In the rather common 1951 set, a stamp which suddenly seems in short supply is the $1.50 in fine used (183). Likewise in the 1953–59 series the $1.50 (203) and $2.50 (204), formerly quite plentiful, have recently become considerably harder. Finally, a mention for the 1966 6c. black and olive-green on Block CA watermark (218). This rather enigmatic stamp is already expensive in unmounted mint, and not exactly cheap in fine used. Nevertheless it is increasingly sought-after both mint and used, and seems due for a rise even above its present level.



Doctor, Governor and Dame Commander

Not three people, but one—the 'first lady' of Grenada, Dr Hilda Bynoe, who became the Commonwealth's only woman Governor on 8 June 1968, some fifteen months after Grenada became an Associated State in alliance with Great Britain (March 1967). She is portrayed on two of a set of four stamps (*S.G.* 336/9) issued for 'Carifta Expo 69', the exhibition designed by her husband, Peter Bynoe, a well-known Trinidadian architect. Hilda Louise Bynoe was born in Grenada, studied medicine in the UK and practised her profession in the West Indies. She was recently made a Dame Commander of the Order of the British Empire, while her father, Mr T. J. Gibbs, is a local churchman and 'elder statesman' on whom the Pope recently conferred the title of Knight of the Most Holy Order of St Sylvester. The Chief Minister of Grenada, Mr E. M. Gairy, is depicted on another of the stamps.

Grenada

Definitives. S.G. 230/44. *May Suppt.*

" Routine " pictorials from mountainous Grenada (one of the Windward Islands), discovered by Columbus during his third voyage in 1498, and named by him, Concepcion. St. George's, the capital, seen on the 6 c. (" Carenage " is surely misspelt?), 12 c. and 25 c. stamps, has been likened to " a beautiful eighteenth-century Devonshire town " (Dartmouth, obviously). It has a good natural harbour, population about 27,000. Levera Beach (5 c.), the Annandale Falls (8 c.) and Grand Anse Beach (35 c.) are local resorts, the last-named, just south of St. George's harbour, having appeared before on Grenada's stamps. Carriacou (Hillsborough, 1 c.) is one of a small group of islands north of Grenada, known as the Grenadines. Its area is thirteen square miles, population about 6,500. Bougainvillea (2 c.) and the Flamboyant plant (3 c.) represent the Island's colourful flora.

Cocoa (10 c.), nutmegs (15 c.) and bananas (50 c.) are the export crops, Grenada cocoa, about 17,000 acres of plantation, enjoys a reputation for flavour and high quality, commands a higher price than the Ghana product. Nutmegs, about 4,500 acres, also cloves and vanilla, contribute to the Island's local nickname of " Spice Island ". Grenada and Carriacou were devastated by hurricane " Janet " in September 1955, at least 70 per cent of the nutmeg trees being destroyed (new trees require fifteen years to mature), while cocoa production returned to normal only in 1963. The Colony's familiar Crest ($1) and the Map ($3) flank Anthony Buckley's charming portrait of the Queen ($2), photographed in 1961, prior to Her Majesty's visit to India.

GRENADA. ✓

Source unavailable.

MORE GRENADA 2½d. "Mystery Perfs"

Very little is known about the "mystery perforation" of Grenada's 2½d. stamp, which appeared on odd copies of commercial mail from an unidentifiable sub-office in the colony. Until lately, no mint copies of this remarkable deviation from the normal perforation had been located, but now I hear from Mr. Muscott of Godalming that he has secured a mint block of six from the bottom right-hand corner of the sheet, as well as three singles of this item.

The perforation is, of course, 12½ x 13¾, and the small batch which has been perforated with the machine in question was used mostly in commercial mail from the sub-office concerned. It looks, however as though somebody had succeeded in getting a mint sheet—or at least a large mint block of this rarity.

Grenada

In the SG 'Part One' the '1986' series for the Birth Centenary of Russian-Jewish artist Marc Chagall has a footnote beneath the entry stating that it appeared in parts over a ten month period: certainly that is the way it was sold to subscribers.

Perhaps the Catalogue Editor was anxious to save paper: the listing gives just one number to 40 stamps! Or perhaps it was impossible to tell the designs apart. Any purchaser who mixed up the parts, or was not lucky enough to get marginals is in trouble! Many paintings are very similar, of obscure mythological subjects, and are not named or numbered on the stamps.

A pity, for the stamps (and ten miniature sheets) make quite an attractive collection, and I enjoyed them far more (being minuscule) than looking at real Chagall art when the Royal Academy had a major exhibition some years ago. If you see someone selling off their set cheaply, consider purchase.

GRENADA, K.G.VI "CENTS" SET

SIR,—The original 25c. stamp of this set was distributed in two colours, deep sepia and deep brown, very distinct to the eye. The March reprint is a paler version of the second shade.

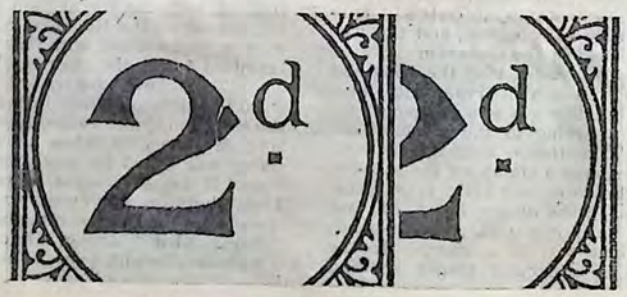
In the $2.50 value we now have three distinct stamps, due chiefly, I think, to the use of three different papers. All the centres are the same slate-blue, but the frame of the original can be called deep carmine, while the March reprint came in two batches: a carmine on medium opaque paper, something like the original, and a rose-carmine on a thinnish blue base paper. The latter is almost worthy of catalogue status.

London, W.4. W. J. POTTER.

Gibbons Stamp Monthly (circa 1989?)

Through the Magnifying Glass

Conducted by C. P. RANG



Broken "2". Normal.

GRENADA

THE broken-off point on the back of the figure "2" in the 2d. Postage Due shown here is a well-known variety which is recalled to us by Mr. C. Davies. It exists on the Multiple CA issue (S.G. 209) and on the Script (S.G. 213) of Grenada, and also on the Script of Trinidad (D19), the latter proving the repeated use of the same plate with another frame plate. The position of the variety is believed to be the last stamp in the third row of a pane.

STAMP COLLECTING · (date unknown). 18/1/52

K.G. VI Study Circle

The 10/- GRENADA DE LA RUE STAMP

By W. J. W. POTTER



In answer to requests I give below an up-to-date table of this stamp to be read in conjunction with my general Grenada table published in April, 1950.

I must acknowledge my great indebtedness to the researches of Mr. R. E. Darnton into the history of this stamp, and also to Mr. W. J. Foster for many interesting facts.

(a) **Wet Printings** (design 23½ mm. in width): Thickish paper with indented watermark.

1. (163/C.22). Original London release, March, 1938, p.11¾×13¾. Slate-blue and carmine, creamy gum.

2. (163/C.22). Part of original printing not released in London, p.11¾×13¾. Greyer blue, deeper, softer carmine, heavy, streaky gum, always found browned.

3. (163a/C.23). Also part of original printing not released in London, p.13¾×14¼. Paler centre and frame, gum as No. 2. (This first appeared used in January, 1942.)

4. (163b/C.25). Printed Nov., 1942, released in London, Sept., 1943, p.14¼×14¼. Grey and rose-carmine, cream gum.

5. (163c/C.24). Printed Jan., 1943, released with No. 4 in Sept., 1943, almost all in London, but two sheets are known from Colony, p.11¾×11¾. Black and deep carmine, cream gum.

6. (163b/C.25). Printed May, 1943, released in London in Oct., 1943, p.14¼×14¼. Black and bright carmine, cream gum.

(*Note:* The stamp listed by Commonwealth as 25c. is apparently that which was advertised by some dealers last year as 163aa. It is obviously part of an early printing much browned in the Colony (? No. 4).)

(b) **Dry Printings** (design 24½ mm. wide): Thinner paper, watermark not visible on surface.

7. (163d/C.25a). Printed Aug., 1943, released in Colony early in 1944, p.14¼×14¼. Two shades are found: (*a*) blue-black and very deep claret on specially white well-made paper; (*b*) paler blue-black, deep lake, on normal paper.

8. (163d/C.25a). Printed in 1944, released in London in Jan., 1945, p.14¼×14¼. Black and deep carmine or claret on thinner, less white paper than No. 7a.

9. (163e/C.25b). Printed in 1947, released in London in July, 1947, p.14¼×14¼. Black and rose-carmine.

Gibbons Stamp Monthly.

Feb. 1954

GRENADA, 10s. HAND-PAINTED

It is now some years since I referred to hand-painting on stamps. This may be a sign of the practice being discontinued.

The individual touching-up of defective stamps by the printers by means of hand-painting seems, from our knowledge of previous occasions, to have been prompted by economy. It was probably cheaper to dab a little discreet colour on a few specimens in an occasional sheet than to scrap sheets when paper was scarce. Hence the period most prolific of hand-painting is during a war. It was then that the "Admirals" of Rhodesia, the Leeward Islands 6d. and the Tonga 2½d. were touched-up in this way. Our latest addition to the list is the 10s. Grenada (S.G. 163*b*) which dates from 1943 and has in all probability the same reason for its existence.

This specimen was shown to me by Mr. H. B. Sumner and is one of a vertical pair from the bottom left corner of the sheet, the margins of which are still attached. The upper of the two stamps is fully inked but the lower stamp shows a deficiency of ink indicated by breaks in the fine lines and ink stripping in the thick parts. White patches are seen in the shading of "GRENADA" and they increase towards the bottom where the tablet frame lines and "POSTAGE" are very broken.

The printers evidently wished to remove the worst blemishes and painted over the value-tablet frame lines and the thick shading of the figures. The colour used was more red than carmine and shows in places where it overflowed.

Hand-painted varieties are among the most interesting but the greatest care is needed to ascertain their pedigree.

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The Postal History and Postage Stamps of Grenada

By ALFRED CHARLTON, F.R.P.S.L.

CHAPTER 6.

THE ORANGE PROVISIONAL STAMPS, 1883-1891.

When Messrs. Perkins, Bacon sent out the 1/- mauve to Grenada on the 28th May, 1895, they also dispatched a number of stamps in the same design but in orange colour for fiscal use.

These stamps were overprinted in green with a crown above the portrait, and with the value in words below. They were watermarked large star and perforated 14 comb at Somerset House, and the values were from One Penny to One Pound.

A further consignment consisting of values from One Penny to Two Shillings was sent out on the 14th January, 1879. These stamps had the small star watermark, and the Somerset House comb perforation 14.

On the 25th November, 1881, a third consignment was dispatched consisting of values from One Penny to One Pound; these were on paper watermarked small star, and had the 14½ line perforation.

From 1882 to 1891 postage stamps of several values were constantly in short supply, and recourse was had to the use of provisionals, made by variously surcharging some of the above stamps, all in black, as follows:—



The Basic Stamp before overprinting.

(1). The first stamp to be overprinted was the One Penny orange of the 25th November, 1881, watermark small star, either upright or sideways, and with line perforation 14½.

In order to make a One Penny postage stamp, this was overprinted horizontally with the word POSTAGE in large Roman capitals.

The overprint, including the period, measures 16½ mm. in length, and the letters are 3½ mm. in height.

In the Tapling collection there is a half of this stamp on piece of a wrapper, postmarked 5th January, 1883, which has been cut diagonally and used as a Halfpenny stamp.

9-62-74.



The first postage overprint.

The same overprint was applied diagonally to make a pair of Halfpenny stamps, the whole stamp being bisected to form two single copies. On both halves the overprint reads upwards from left to right.

(2). The first overprint was found to be too large to conveniently apply on half of a stamp, and was quickly changed to a smaller type in Roman capitals and without period. The length was 16 mm. and the letters were 2½ mm. high.

The position of this overprint was altered as compared with the previous one, the left-hand overprint reading upwards from left to right, as before, but the right-hand one was reversed, reading downwards from right to left.

All these overprints were struck individually by hand on each stamp.



The second postage overprint.

(3). The One Penny fiscal stamp is known with a manuscript overprint, and although it has been pointed out by various writers that fiscal stamps were never authorised for postal use, I am of the opinion that there exists a genuine One Penny manuscript provisional with the word 'postage' written in black and also in red.

Although it is probably true that fiscal stamps were never authorized for postage, there are many undoubted examples where they were so used, probably through the ignorance of the native clerks. This is not surprising, as there were several fiscal provisionals made by surcharging the orange stamps in black, and they could be easily confused with those intended for postage.

I have made a particular study of the postmarks, and I am satisfied that the orange fiscal stamps were constantly used for postage, and accepted by the Grenada Post Office without surcharge.

(4). In October, 1886, the supply of One Penny postage stamps was again exhausted, and three of the orange fiscal stamps were surcharged in black for postal use. Two of these—the Three Halfpence and the One Shilling—were from the supplies sent to the Colony on the 28th May and 15th October, 1875, watermark large star upright. The third, a Four Pence value, was from the consignment of the 14th January, 1879, watermark small star upright. All these were perforated 14 comb at Somerset House.

These orange fiscal stamps were printed in sheets of 120, ten horizontal rows of twelve, but were divided horizontally into panes of 60, five horizontal rows of twelve, before receiving the postal surcharge. The setting of the surcharge was re-arranged for each of the three fiscal values. The surcharge consists of d. over I in a vertical line over the word POSTAGE, which is in Roman capitals, and with the period measures 16½ x 2¼ mm., and it is the position of these to each other which varies in the three stamps.

The One Penny on Three Halfpence is known bisected diagonally, each half being used as a Halfpenny value.

There are three errors in the green overprint on this value, viz, THRFE HALF PENCE, THREE HALF PFNCE and THREE HALH PENCE.

No. 1 on the pane has the letter 'P' of 'POSTAGE' lower than the other letters.

On the One Shilling green overprint, one unit has this word spelled ONE SHILLNG.



The Four Pence Provisional, the centre stamp showing the upright "d".

(5). The next value to run out was the Four Pence in March, 1888, and provisionals were made by surcharging some of the 2/ orange fiscal stamps from the consignment of the 25th November, 1881, watermarked small star sideways and perforated single line 14½.

The surcharge consists of *4d.* above the word POSTAGE in Roman capitals measuring 15¾ x 2¼ mm. As in the previous issue, the sheets of 120 fiscal stamps were divided in half horizontally before the application of the surcharge which was in a setting of 60.

There were two settings of this surcharge. In the first, the space between '4d.' and the word 'POSTAGE' measures 4 mm.; in the second the space measures 5 mm. In the 4 mm. setting there is a prominent variety on unit number 54, i.e. the sixth stamp from the left in the bottom row, which has an upright instead of an italic 'd'.

There are also slight varieties in the words 'TWO SHILLINGS' of the green overprint which may be found with the first 'S' of 'SHILLINGS' inverted. Taking the full sheet of 120 stamps before surcharging we find a space of only 1 mm. between the two words on unit No. 2, and a space of 2½ mm. on numbers 4 and 111. Number 85 has the 'T' of 'TWO' lower than the other letters.



The Halfpenny Provisional, the lower right-hand stamp showing the first 'S' of 'SHILLINGS' inverted.

(6). In December of 1889 the supply of Halfpenny stamps was again used up, and a provisional issue was made by surcharging the 2/- orange fiscal stamp which has just been described in dealing with the provisional Fourpence, and on which the same varieties may be found on the green overprint.

The surcharge consists of the words 'HALF PENNY POSTAGE' printed horizontally in three lines in Roman capitals 2¼ mm. high, and measuring 9½, 12½ and 15½ mm. respectively.

(7). In December of 1890 there was again a shortage of the One Penny value. The same basic fiscal 2/- stamp was again surcharged, but in this case the stamps had already been surcharged with d. above the word REVENUE in black as provisional fiscals.

The d./1 measures 10 x 2½ mm. and the word REVENUE in Roman capitals is 17 x 2¼ mm. The stamp in this form was now further overprinted in black with the words 'POSTAGE AND' in two horizontal lines in Roman capitals, the words measuring 15½ x 2½ mm. and 5 x 1½ mm. respectively. It will be noticed that the words 'POSTAGE AND' do not always occupy the same position in regard to each other.

The spacing between units varied slightly for each word, so that the 'A' of AND may be found under either the 'P', 'O' or 'S' of POSTAGE.

Specimens are known divided diagonally and each half used as a Halfpenny stamp.

(8). The above provisionals were exhausted within a few weeks, so, in January of 1891 quantities of the same basic 2/- fiscal stamp (but this time without the black fiscal surcharge) were surcharged with the word POSTAGE AND REVENUE in black, in Roman capitals in three horizontal lines with '1d.' below. The words measure 15½ x 2¾ mm., 5 x 1½ mm., and 17 x 2¾ mm. respectively, whilst the '1d.' measures 6½ x 4 mm.

The surcharge was in a setting of 60, as before, and on unit number 32, i.e. the fifth stamp from the right in the third row, the period is defective, showing only a small segment of the dot, and occasionally being completely absent. The same varieties as before may be found on the green overprint.

All these surcharges were made locally by inexperienced labour, and as they were on each occasion most urgently required, many spoiled sheets were allowed to be used. Consequently, double, treble and inverted surcharges may be found, and these will be noted in the check list together with other imperfections.



Surcharges Nos. 4, 7 and 8.

(To be Continued.)

"Four Winds",
Ufford Place,
Lower Ufford,
Nr Woodbridge,
Suffolk,
IP13 6DR.
3rd July 2002.

Dear Ian,

Please find enclosed Grenada newsletter 4. As Grenada group leader I have been sending out the newsletter to the twelve members of the group. To date all the items included have been from my own sources but I still hope the other members will eventually come forward with some contributions to make it a bit more diverse.

I have sent each copy of the newsletter to Derek Nathan, when he was librarian, to enclose in the Grenada scrapbook. I reorganised the scrapbook quite some time ago, maybe the newsletters will be of some interest to future collectors of the island.

I have encouraged the other group members to take items from the library out on loan, including the scrapbook, hopefully somebody will!

Yours Faithfully,

Andy Soutar.



Grenada Newsletter 4

Produced by Andy Soutar

3 July 2002

1. BWISC AUCTION 2002

Simon was on his usual form in this years society auction, keeping us awake during the quiet moments and entertained when the bidding got moving. An interesting Grenada section included - first and second type postmark selections, surcharge facsimiles, postage dues, a specimen, revenues, a nazi forgery, covers and peoples revolution overprints, a good mixture and hopefully something for everyone.

Only five lots failed to find a new home, these-if still unsold, will be available at wipex in October, and will be found on the members table.

Thanks to all those who sent in lots.

2. A 'DANGLING ROPE'

Two excellent King George V1 Grenada articles appeared in philatelic magazines in 2000. Both can be found in the Grenada scrapbook in the societies library.

The article in 'Stamp Magazine' introduced me to an interesting variety on the horizontal badge design. Damage to the left of the main sail stay resembles a dangling rope. It is found on the top row of the sheet in position no.2, next to the better known flaw 'scratch across the sail' which is stamp no.1.

The author of the article thinks it might only be found on the first two printings, the damage to the plate then having been repaired.

I have, to date, found three copies all on stamps perforated line 12½.

1. A 2d from the 1938 printing.
2. A 6d possibly from one of the 1945 printings (on thin white paper with the watermark clear).
3. And on a 5s again from the 1st printing in 1938 (on thick cream paper with the perforation gauging exact 12½).

THE DANGLING ROPE



If I am correct about my 6d printing date it would suggest that the flaw existed up to 1945 and then repaired at some later date.

Any observations would be welcome.

THIS PERSON SEEN LOOKING FOR GRENADA MATERIAL

ANDY SOUTAR



ITEMS INCLUDED IN THIS ISSUE

BWISC 2002 auction 1

A 'dangling rope' 2

'A' on a 2s revenue pair 3

ARTICLES PLEASE

Any items, Grenada related, please drop me a line for inclusion in the next newsletter.

3. NARROW 'A' ON 2 s REVENUE

I recently found this vertical pair of 2s revenue stamps cancelled with the narrow 'A' of Gouyave. Just visible on the bottom stamp is a 'G' inside a double ring cancel. Is this a revenue cancel, is the 'A' cancel a fake?





Grenada Newsletter 5

Produced by Andy Soutar

15 January 2003

1. FORGED 'A' CANCEL

I have been contacted by two group members regarding the 2s revenue pair with a narrow 'A' 31 March 1888 cancel featured in newsletter 4. Thanks to Donald Singh and Cyril Bell, they both confirm that the cancel is a fake. Cyril has also enclosed scans of more revenue examples all dated 31 March 1888.

1888 Genuine cancels

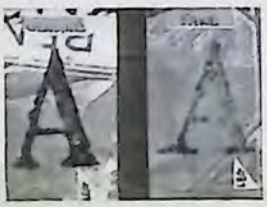
Cyril says that 1888 starts with the date upright, the 'A' gets inverted in July, in November the 'A' goes back to upright but the date then gets inverted. Also 'MAY' from the old double ring canceller can be found along with small numbers '11' and '8' in the date.

'MAY' and small 11 in date



1888 Fake cancels

The fake 31 MR 1888 cancel can be found on several revenue values, on the Perkins Bacon 1d, 2d, 4d and on the 4d postage on 2s also on the DLR 1d revenue.



Genuine A Fake A

1888 Jeffryes fake cancels

Jeffryes fake 'A' cancels can be found as March and June 1888. In these cancels the 'A' is smaller than the genuine and has the full 1888 date incorrectly included.

Small 'A' and full 1888 date



Cyril also adds that " any stand alone postal cancel on a revenue after 1882 is always a fake".

Thanks very much to Cyril for the information for this article.

2. ANOTHER 'BLOB' SPOTTED

A second 'blob' has surfaced (see article in newsletter 3), Cyril Bell has another example on a 3d 'badge of the colony' issue overprinted 'specimen'. Cyril says that the damage to the plate must have happened in the first issue of the stamp.



ITEMS INCLUDED IN THIS ISSUE

Forged 'A' cancels 1

Second 'blob' spotted 2

GB used in Grenada 3

'Peeny' error 4

3. GB USED IN GRENADA

Group member Alan Stiff is looking for GB used in Grenada. If anybody can help Alan please contact him direct, his details can be found in the members interests handbook.

4. 'PEENY' ERROR

Alex Johnson has sent me a scan of a recent auction acquisition , SG 27 with 'peeny' for penny. It is from the Towers sale of 1995, Alex asks "is it suspect ?".



"Four Winds",
Ufford Place,
Lower Ufford,
Nr Woodbridge,
Suffolk,
IP13 6DR.
16 January 2003.

Dear Ian,

Please find enclosed Grenada newsletter 5. As Grenada group leader I have been sending out the newsletter to the twelve members of the group. To date all the items included have been from my own sources but this time all the information has come from the other group members which is encouraging. I still hope the other members will still come forward with some more contributions to make it a bit more diverse and interesting for everybody.

Will you please put this copy of the newsletter in the Grenada scrapbook. I reorganised the scrapbook quite some time ago, maybe the newsletters will be of some interest to future collectors of the island.

I have encouraged the other group members to take items from the library out on loan, including the scrapbook, hopefully somebody will!

Yours Faithfully,

Andy Sartar

GRENADA.

Re Postmarks

Interesting articles/notes appear in the "Caribbean Philatelic Journal" as follows.

		Whole No:
Mar.	1965.	24
Apr.	1969	48
Aug	"	50
April	1972	66
June	1972	67
Aug.	"	68
Feb.	1973	71
Apr.	"	72
June	"	73
Aug	"	74

BLACK DISPLAY BOOK CONTENTS.

GRENADA - A STAMP HISTORY / 7 PAGES
GRENADA'S STAMPS - J.V. WOOLFORD
THE RED CROSS LETTER SEALS 1914-18 - T.A. SHEPHERD
JEFFRYES FORGERIES OF GRENADA - A.J. BRANSTON
GRENADA'S CHURCHILL PAINTINGS - E. ZERKIND
GRENADA - ISLAND OF BEAUTY - E. ZERKIND
THE STAMPS OF GRENADA - LN AND M. WILLIAMS

GRENADA'S STAMPS

By J. V. WOOLFORD

THE catalogue lists of the stamps of Grenada look a little complicated, but with a certain amount of simplification an interesting collection can be formed, even of the earlier issues. The collector can then decide for himself if he is going to branch out into specialisation. Quite a few issues of the country lend themselves to specialisation, but a little general knowledge is useful to start with.

In 1861 Grenada had her first stamps, magnificently recess-printed by Perkins, Bacon, and magnificently engraved by William Humphrys, the Queen's head being adapted from the portrait by A. E. Chalon. Natal and Bahamas had similar designs, but the Grenada issue is considered the finest of this type. There are interesting remarks on the subject in Easton's *British Postage Stamp Design* – an invaluable book for all collectors.





The 1861 issue of Grenada came in sheets of 120, being 10 rows of 12. The values were 1d. and 6d., the 1d. for the ½ oz. rate for local mail, and the 6d. was for the United Kingdom rate. Die proofs of both values are known in black, and there are also plate proofs of both values in red. Both stamps exist in their issued colours, marked "Cancelled". Not many of us are likely to meet with any of these, but you never know your luck.

Not surprisingly, these two stamps are rare on covers. Blocks are difficult to obtain now, but it is interesting to reflect that a mint block of the 1d. fetched only £4 4s. in the Hind sale in the 1930s. O tempora, O mores.

The Spiro Brothers forged both the 1d. and the 6d. of 1861. They produced their forgeries by litho, and as the genuine stamps are line-engraved these forgeries should be fairly easy to detect. Later issues from 1875 were forged by Jeffryes of the London Gang who appeared to take considerable pride in his prowess as an engraver. In this case he used watermarked paper. There is an amusing chapter on the London Gang in the Williams Brother's book *The Postage Stamp: its History and Recognition* Pelican, 1956.

Stanley Gibbons British Commonwealth Catalogue gives most of the details of the 1875-81 issues, but as some people are a little vague about reading a catalogue a few of these details will bear repeating here.

The basic design, S.G. Type 5, was printed from a plate used for fiscal stamps, and in 1875 was overprinted to make a 1/– Postage stamp with S.G. Type 6. A number of years before this the rate for a letter to the United Kingdom was raised to 1/–, so this overprinted stamp was called for. The surcharge was in blue, and the stamp was watermarked with a large star.

In April 1881 the same design was used to produce, by overprinting again, stamps of ½d., 2½d. and 4d. values. Grenada joined the U.P.U. in 1881 (February) and the rate for British Empire letters was fixed at 4d. for each ½ oz.

Stamps of the 1881 issue are complicated by having two watermarks, the large star and the broad pointed star, which look much the same as each other. The large star, S.G.3, is about 7-7½ mm. across the waist, whereas the broad pointed star, S.G.4, is about 9 mm. across the waist. The trouble is that it is very difficult to measure a watermark, especially if the stamp does not show it up very well.

Quite a number of varieties are known on this issue, and the main ones are listed in the Catalogue. Plating these stamps is an interesting occupation, but is beyond the scope of this article and the pocket of the average collector alike. Before the war of course, some of the varieties could be picked up for the equivalent of a modern pittance. The Hind Collection had an imperf. pair of the ½d. which fetched £3 5s., and an imperf. pair of the 2½d. went for £7 15s. A 1/– with the "Ostage" variety was sold for £5 10s. Mind you, present prices are probably not unreasonable when you consider the horrible Weimar type of inflation before which the palsied democracies are paralysed in these the new dark ages in which we live.

Die and plate proofs exist of this design. The latter are on unwatermarked paper. There are also specimens of the 1/– with the overprint across two stamps. Throughout one should be careful of fiscal stamps cleaned and with faked postmarks applied. Covers, and blocks (of the genuine article of course) are scarce. Forgeries, too, are an interesting study in themselves.

Now, while all this was going on, the first design 1d. and 6d. stamps, S.G. Type 1, were being issued with various watermarks and perforations. The first issue of 1861 had no watermark. I feel it would be a good idea if the catalogue editors were to list all the Type 1 stamps together, as it is confusing to intersperse them with sections of the overprinted and surcharged stamps. At the time of writing I have not seen the B. & K. West Indies and Rhodesia Catalogue, but it may be that they will group them together; here's hoping.

To make things more difficult still, in January 1883 the long-suffering S.G. Type 5 was overprinted with S.G. Types 10, 11 and 12. The basic 1d. surcharge could also be cut, horizontally or diagonally, so that each half could be used as a ½d. stamp. Details of these can be found in the catalogue. The fact that these stamps were *meant* to be bisected means that unsevered pairs are much scarcer than the bisects. Surely this is one of the few examples of a normal stamp being more valuable than the abnormal.

In 1879 Antigua and Nevis issued stamps in the new De La Rue key-plate designs, and the long reign of Perkins, Bacon's recess masterpieces came to an end in the interests of dull economy. At times in the years to come this economy was to seem suspiciously like poverty.

John Easton has pointed out that the effectiveness of the keyplate design depended a lot on there being no clutter of words such as "POSTAGE" or "REVENUE" to over-crowd it. With a short country name like Natal the word "POSTAGE" could be fitted in the top panel, but when it had to be combined with a longer name like Grenada the printers had to remove the panel frames to find the room they wanted. Thus we have a curious looking stamp,





S.G. Type 13, where the inscription "GRENADA POSTAGE" and the value seem not to be parts of the design at all.

For some reason this issue of 1883 of Grenada was printed in rows tête-bêche, this giving alternate stamps inverted watermarks. The sheets were in four panes of 60 stamps each. Quite a show of these stamps can be made by following the catalogue lists, and building up a collection of mint and used singles with upright and inverted watermarks, and then going after the tête-bêche pairs. Then if you wish you can have a shot at getting a few tête-bêche blocks, which is not so easy, or so cheap. Dull? Not really – the hunt is too amusing to be dull. There are specimens on these stamps too, but they are scarce as at the time only about 100 or so of each value were overprinted.

A number of shades can be found in this issue. I have seen used copies of the 2½d. varying from a pale blue to a deep ultramarine. The Queen's head appears to be much sharper on some stamps than on others, and possibly a certain amount of over-inking could have led to blurring of the image. This issue is quite difficult to find on cover.

At this time a circular postmark was in use that had a large letter in the middle, A to F. Later on various types of circular cancellation were used, and some of these were very large. Examples of the A, B, C, D, E, and F postmarks should be obtained if possible; it is not too hard to find good specimens of them. The date in these postmarks is a part of the circle, with the place name. Other postmarks, without the large letter in the middle, show the usual form of the date in two lines, for example "MY 1" in one line, and "95" in the next. There are also postmarks where the date and the month are shown in the circle, and the year is in the centre. The size of some of these circular postmarks varies quite a lot, and an interesting collection of them could be formed showing the different sizes, different place names, different arrangement of the date, etc.

To meet with the demand for the word "Revenue" to be included in the keyplate design De La Rue now produced the 1887 1d. They enlarged the letters of the word "Grenada" from about 8 mm. to 12mm. in length and then squeezed the words "Postage & Revenue" underneath it. Pretty horrible and more horrible than pretty. The resulting stamp was printed tête-bêche in the sheets like the previous issue, and exists with "Specimen" overprints. I have noticed the same differences in the sharpness of the design as there are on the 1883 set.

We still have not done with surcharges and overprints though. The stamps S.G.37-39 and 41-45 are really double surcharges because the design S.G. Type 5, surcharged with Type 10, was then surcharged again with whatever postage value was required. S.G.35 was roped in as well and surcharged 1d. and 2½d. (S.G.46 and 47). The latter also exists with a "Specimen" overprint. Apart from the major varieties listed in the catalogue there are various minor ones from broken type. Blocks of all these stamps are pretty scarce, and covers bearing these stamps are scarce, too.

Another familiar design made its appearance in 1895 – keyplate 2. This design may owe something to some of the 1887 issue of Great Britain, but can hardly help being an improvement on them. A good deal has been said both for and against the keyplates, and they certainly become monotonous when spread out among so many different colonies, and over so many reigns. The Leeward Islands were still using the design for Queen Elizabeth stamps in 1954. On the other hand their sober appearance makes a healthy contrast with the tourist posters of so many present day issues. Each to his own. Speaking personally, the

(*Continued on page* 145)

GRENADA'S STAMPS

(*Continued from page* 143)

design is weakened in my opinion by the "&" before the word REVENUE, which seems quite unnecessary.

The Grenada issue of 1895 can give trouble if soaked in water as the mauve colour on the ½d. to 8d. values tends to run. The green on the 1/– stamp will give the same trouble. If these stamps are on piece it will be better to keep them like that, but if for any reason they *have* to be washed off they should be floated on the water with the greatest care. This issue is more valuable on cover than off, so all covers should be preserved at all costs. Apparently this set was issued in sheets of four panes of 60 stamps each. Blocks are not common. The full set was overprinted "Specimen", and these are difficult to get, even though by this time it was the custom to produce more of these than had been the case 10 years before. It is worth remembering that if there had been 10 times as many "Specimens" of any issue than was the case, most of these stamps would still be scarcer than the issued sets.

In 1898 Grenada had her first commemorative stamp, to celebrate the 400th anniversary of being discovered by Christopher Columbus on his third voyage. One cannot help wondering what on earth these early explorers would have thought about being commemorated by little pieces of paper that are sometimes stuck on letters. In the case of Columbus he would have thought no doubt that after all his tribulations this mediocre tribute was rather late in the day.

This event, earth shattering for Grenada if nowhere else, was commemorated by the issue of S.G.56, on August 15th, 1898. The stamp had the distinction of being the only issue of Grenada with the Crown CC watermark. Sheets this time were in five rows of 12 stamps each.

The Edwardian era got under way with the keyplate designs of 1902 with Crown CA watermark, followed by the 1904 set with MCA watermark. The 1902 set was printed on ordinary paper from Plate 1, the sheets of 120 being divided into two panes of 60 each. The colour scheme followed was much the same as for the Victorian stamps of 1895-99, and they make a bright page in the album. They are not easy to come by, which makes them form an expensive as well as a bright page in the album, but stamps such as these are of the very stuff of stamp collecting and should be prized as such.

The 1904 issue was caused by the change of watermark, and saw the introduction of doubly fugitive inks and the chalky papers. The printing was still from Plate 1 and sheets were still in the two panes. Values from 3d. to 2/– were printed on ordinary and chalky paper, the latter coming into use for the first time in 1905. During 1905 and 1906 all values from 3d. to 2/– were issued on this paper except for the 1/–, and with these stamps the ones on ordinary paper are quite scarce and those interested should try to obtain them now when few people try to distinguish between the types of paper. The usual "Specimen" overprints exist on all the Edwardian stamps.

From 1906 to 1911 the keyplate was replaced by the badge of the Colony design. The values to 2½d. were recess printed, and are none the worse for it, but the others are type. This is a pity, because a set divided between two methods of printing is not often successful as a spectacle. We are back to sheets of 60 with this issue. The "Specimens" this time do not include the 2½d. ultramarine or the 1/– with the MCA watermark.

It was not long before yet another design was to make its appearance in the 1913 issue. This Grenada type was to be used for only a few



other colonies, so it is not as boring as the various other standard designs. In 1914 Malta was to copy Grenada, and some of the remarks made in my article on the Malta issue of 1914-21 in the PHILATELIC MAGAZINE of July 1972 apply here. It has been said that the Grenada issue was issued in two panes of 60, but it is believed that the Malta stamps were printed in four panes of 60 to make a large sheet of 240, and were then cut to make post office sheets of two panes side by side. It seems reasonable to infer that Grenada's issue of the same design may have been treated in the same way, though it is not necessarily certain that the analogy holds.

This was the period of the coloured papers on 3d. and 1/– stamps, and very confusing they can be, too. In general, the original yellow paper on 3d. George V stamps came into use in 1912-13, and the white backs appeared in 1913. The lemon paper, so difficult to tell in used copies from the others, first came out in 1916. The green paper on the 1/– also began in 1912-13, and various other types of green culminated in the emerald papers and emerald backs of 1920-21. Precise dates for Grenada's use of these papers are not given in the catalogue; perhaps just as well as a lot of these dates can turn out to be only bases for negotiation!

There is no point in wasting time and space over the WAR TAX overprints, and the various changes of watermark and colour that occurred with the 1913 issue up to the recess printed stamps of 1934. The catalogue has the details that are most likely to be wanted by the average collector.



The welcome return to recess printing in the issue of 1934 probably saves the set from failure. At last it had been realised that certain kinds of pictorial stamps, especially those showing a lot of detail, are best produced by recess. The horizontal design showing the badge of the colony had Waterlow's head WX, whereas the vertical designs had the head WZ, which was much more suited to the slightly more florid design of these stamps. This set has been criticised, but I think it is very fine. Incidentally, it is quite difficult to get hold of, fine used. On the bi-coloured stamps there was often poor registration between the two plates, and small shifts of one colour into another are common.

The Jubilee issue of 1935 caused the withdrawal of the corresponding values of the definitives, ½d., 1d., 1½d. and 1/– until the end of the year when the Jubilees were withdrawn. "Specimen" perforations on the Jubilees are in a straight line. The best known constant variety is the floating log on stamp 60 in the sheet just above the letters OR of Windsor. It is a pity this variety is not catalogued.

The Coronation issue of 1937 in comparison is a dull set. Like the Jubilee set it has no plate Nos. Sheets as usual were of 60 stamps each, and there are "specimen" perforations which fetch much more than the issued stamps. These should be picked up whenever they come along.

There is little need to hold forth at length about the K.G.VI 1938 definitives, as they have been well dealt with by catalogue editors, the list in B. & K. being particularly good. The most important thing to remember is to measure the 10/– stamps to see if they are 23½mm. wide, or 24½mm. wide! This can make quite a difference in value! Perforations of the word "Specimen" were on the first 12 stamps only, the later ones do not exist as "Specimens". Sheets as usual were of 60 stamps. Another fine set, especially the 10/– design with its fine engraving.



After the war the omnibus issues kept coming. First the Victory set of September 25th, 1946. These were not released in London till the October 4th. This was the last set to be perforated "Specimen" – something of a relief. Haverbeck record Plate 1 being used, but 43 and 44 were also inverted at the left of the bottom margin, 43 on the 1½d., and 44 on the 3½d.

This was followed by the Silver Wedding pair of October 27th, 1948, and enough abuse has been hurled at them without my adding to it. The sheets of 60 came 5×12 according to Haverbeck, and only one plate was used. The plate Nos are under the second last stamps on the sheets.

On October 10th, 1949, the U.P.U. set was issued. Haverbeck gives the plate Nos. as 1 for the 5c. and 24c., and A1 for the 6c. and 12c., but his figures in his *Commemorative Stamps of the British Commonwealth* are not always accurate. The plate Nos. appear to be under stamp four in the bottom margin.

The issues of 1951 and 1953-59 to my mind are some of the most attractive of all Grenada stamps, and the Queen's head on the latter is a fine example of engraving. It was taken from the same photograph No. O 15924 I as was used for the 1953 Coronation series for the colonies. The photograph was by Dorothy Wilding Ltd. and was used to help design stamps from various colonies.

There is no point in going on to repeat all the details about the recent sets of Grenada, as there are excellent catalogues available, giving all the "Gen" you need. Some of the very recent issues are very attractive, but the high cost of keeping up with them has led me to drop them all after 1966. In many ways this is a pity, but the blame lies with those governments which churn out far too many stamps. I am trying to fill some of those many, many pre-1966 gaps in my collection, and if the Editor buys this article it may be possible! Meanwhile, let the hunt continue.

THE RED CROSS LETTER SEALS OF GRENADA, 1914–1918

Continuing the series contributed by members of the British West Indies Study Circle, Tony A Shepherd studies the production and use of these fascinating 'Cinderellas'

One of the facets of collecting the postage stamps and postal history of a country is the 'Cinderella' items that can be found to supplement a collection. The series of Red Cross Charity letter seals or labels issued by the island colony of Grenada during the First World War are a case in point.

The island of Grenada, the most southerly of the West Indian Windward group of islands, was one of the archipelago discovered by Columbus in 1498.

The island's history was a turbulent one of passing between Britain and France during the wars of Empire during the 17th and 18th centuries, being ceded to Great Britain in 1783 and remaining a British colony until gaining independence in 1966.

Grenada, one of the smaller West Indian islands, has a land area of some 133 square miles, with the island dependencies of Carriacou and some of the Grenadine islets. In 1914 the population of Grenada numbered around 50,000, with a white European resident population of 2500.

Patriotic Fervour

On the outbreak of hostilities with Germany in August 1914 and the invasion of Belgium by the German army, a great wave of patriotic fervour swept through Britain and her Empire; even in such small outposts as Grenada the citizens did all they could to aid the 'Mother Country'.

As with some of the other West Indian colonies, such as Jamaica, Trinidad and Barbados, the charity workers in Grenada issued a letter seal or label, to gain funds for the Grenada Red Cross Society. The funds thus raised being forwarded to Britain to aid the victims of the conflict.

Also, besides issuing a series of labels for the Red Cross, the aid workers of Grenada sold a letter seal for the benefit of Belgian refugees who had fled their country after the invasion by the German Army.

Grenada issued four types of Red Cross letter seals and one in aid of Belgian Charity Relief. It was intended that they be affixed to the reverse of envelopes as a seal, though they can often be found placed alongside the postage stamps!

The Grenada labels never did postal duty, unlike the Trinidad Red Cross Society labels, which were allowed by the Trinidad postal authorities to be used to prepay mail for one day, the revenue being donated to the Red Cross.

On examination of the Grenada Red Cross seals one notes the similarity with those of Trinidad (*Figs 1* and *2*), this is not surprising as they were both printed by the same manufacturers, Yuilles Printerie, 13 Chacon Street, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

The first seals were typo printed from a block in sheets of ten, perf 11 (*Fig 3*), their value being expressed as 'one fraction'. It is interesting to note that later types had their value expressed as 'one farthing'. These seals, designated type 1, have the inscription 'Grenada, Red Cross Society' in red round the border in sans serif capitals, and the Red Cross emblem in the centre.

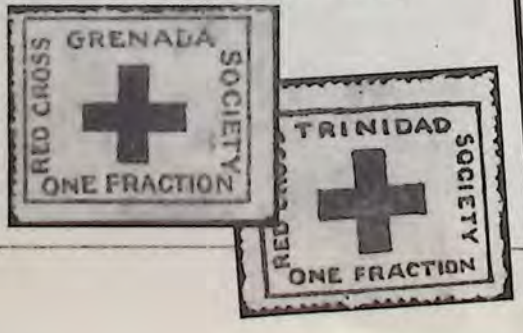
Few Records Exist

The first letter seal appears to have been placed on sale to the general public in St Georges, the island's capital, as early as September 1914, as with many of these early cinderella items few records, if any, exist of their dates of issue.

A second issue, type 2, would seem to have been placed on sale in December 1914 (*Fig 4*). Besides having the value expressed as 'one-farthing', the years '1914' and '1915' were incorporated in the design. This issue was perforated by roulette 6, and was again printed in red on white paper in sheets of ten labels/seals by Yuilles Printerie. The third and fourth issues of Grenada Red Cross seals, designated types 3 and 4 (*Figs 5* and *6*), were in a slightly different format, and appear to have been type set.

Figs 1 and 2 The Grenada and Trinidad seals share a similar design (bottom)
Fig 3 Sheet of ten of the first seal (right)
Fig 4 The second type has the value expressed as 'ONE FARTHING' and dates '1914' and '1915' (below)





A Question of Printers

It has been suggested that another printer was used for the last two issues, namely Adamsons Printing Company, also of Port of Spain. Despite much research, however, hard evidence is not to hand, only the records that the first two issues were printed by Yuilles. The type 3 seal was placed on sale in Grenada in late November or early December 1916, this issue had the same lay-out as the first two, but included the years '1914/1915/1916/1917' in the design.

The final issue type 4, was of the same design but with the year '1918' added.

These two issues type 3 and type 4, printed in sheets of 10 on white and cream paper, were laid out with the right-hand vertical row of five labels being *tête-bêche* in









Figs 5 and 6 The third and fourth type showing inclusion of further dates (above left)
Fig 9 Mint and 'used' Belgian Relief Fund seals (above)



Fig 7 A sheet of the fourth type showing the têtê-beche arrangement (left)
Fig 8 A used example of the Red Cross seal (type 1) alongside a 1d. postage stamp (below)

relation to the left-hand row of five labels, a sheet of the last issue (*Fig 7*) depicts this formation. On the last two issues, although the seals themselves were perf 11, the margins were imperf.

All seals were sold ungummed and printed on white or cream paper, one sheet of type 3 being on paper watermarked, 'White-Hall, USA', the conclusion being that the printers used whatever paper was to hand.

To find these seals in a used state is not easy, some are recorded used as intended on the reverse of the envelopes, while others were placed alongside the postage stamps. *Fig 8* shows a type 1 label used thus and cancelled by the arrival strike of the place of the letter's destination.

Despite their low face value, the sale of these seals must have contributed enormously to the funds raised by the Red Cross Society of Grenada. Records show that in 1915 £250 was raised, but this had increased by June 1918 to £6070, no doubt assisted by the sales of letter seals. The Society gained not only directly, from the cash received, but also by the advertisement of a worthy cause.

The Belgian Relief Fund Seals

Letter seals for the Belgian Relief fund were placed on sale in Grenada in October 1915. As they appear to be printed by the same process as the types 1 and 2 of the Red Cross seals, one assumes that they were also printed by Yuilles of Trinidad.

These sheets were printed in red on buff paper, with the legend 'Grenada Belgian Relief, One Fraction' in sans serif capitals round the border, they are to be found perforated and imperf. *Fig 9* shows seals mint and 'used'. The central design depicts the *Légion d'honneur* and the names of the two cities devastated by the war, Liege and Leman.ê

A record of funds raised for this charity in Grenada shows that in November 1915 a sum of £11 had been made. By the 31 January 1917, by all means of fund raising, a total of £139 was to hand, again the low value letter seals contributed towards raising this sum.

For further details of the British West Indies Study Circle, write to the Secretary, Michael Wilson, 'Timbers', Chequers Lane, Tharston, Norwich, NR15 2YA.

JEFFRYES and his Forgeries of Grenada

By A. J. BRANSTON

THIS is the story of Jeffryes*, a member of the notorious London gang, and his forgeries of the 1883 postal fiscals of Grenada. Although by no means so prolific as Spiro or Fournier, Jeffryes always worked much nearer to the genuine stamp, never hesitating to employ the correct method of printing and to reproduce reasonable copies of watermarks: but he did a lot else besides!

George Kirke Jeffryes was born about 1850 and at the age of 25 or so was exposed by J. B. Moens in *Le Timbre-Poste* as a "fabricator" of stamps. Early on he made bogus surcharges of Ecuador: and, as a consequence of his forging the issues of Colombia provisionals, he became known in the "trade" as "Dos y Medio". He lived in Grove Road, Bow, which is not far from the City of London and Cullum Street in particular. For a number of years there had been a stamp shop of doubtful repute at No 1 Cullum Street, run by Alfred Benjamin and Frederick Bannister who had even managed to secure the famous Count Ferrary as one of their many clients. This partnership was dissolved when Benjamin went to Australia. Returning in 1888 he set up the same sort of shady business with a man named Julian Hippolite Sarpy. When he joined "Ben" and "Sarp", Jeffryes was already producing his bogus postmarks but he was a secretive sort of man and kept somewhat behind the scenes. So the team at the shop consisted of Benjamin, who was manifestly an excellent salesman and Sarpy who could produce forged overprints and surcharges literally to order.

All three men, however, acquired the secret of cleaning fiscal stamps and then applying the more attractive postal cancellations. The London Gang, as they came to be called, did a vast amount of bogus surcharging, faking and perforating. They skinned the back off pictures of stamps, perforated them and sold them as genuine. Benjamin sometimes stuck his bogus wares on to pieces of old used notepaper to make them appear more attractive. Nearly all of the bogus stamps were produced by Jeffryes personally, but it is known that Benjamin and Sarpy had both a press and a perforator. Their forgeries of the One Penny Sydney Views were so successful that Benjamin named his house in Oval Road, Lambeth, "Sydney View Villa".

During the run up to the final stage of his forgeries, Jeffryes had a penchant for bringing out all types of items such as proofs, partially completed stamps, out-of-range values, "new" cancellations and quite bogus stamps which doubtless were of considerable appeal to the collectors of those days. His efforts with the Grenada postal fiscals, described here, are typical of only a few of his tricks but they certainly do indicate both his cunning and his capability.

*Variously spelt as Jeffries, Jeffreys, Jeffreyes, and Jeffryes. The last, as used by L. N. and M. Williams and Vera E. Tyler is generally accepted as correct.

Towards the end of 1891, the Philatelic Protection Association laid information with the police about the activities of the three men. Jeffryes was arrested on Christmas Eve at No 80 Grove Road, Bow, and taken in a cab to be charged. Later, the driver found a parcel of stamps secreted in his vehicle, handed it to the police and these were eventually used as evidence against the three men. Benjamin and Sarpy were arrested in the shop at Cullum Street.

All three men were charged in the Thames Police Court on 26 counts of which 23 related to forging and uttering. At that date, it was not an offence to forge fiscal stamps but the Magistrate decided that a stamp for use as *postage* was a document (the forging of which was a crime) and he committed the men for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

The case of *Regina v. Benjamin, Sarpy and Jeffryes* started on March 11th, 1892, and continued for three days. During the prosecution, Edward Denny Bacon, who was the Secretary of the Philatelic Society, London (later "the Royal"), and who helped Tapling to assemble his famous collection and who later became Keeper of the Royal Philatelic Collection for King George V, gave evidence. At the outset of the trial the Recorder ruled that a stamp was not a document and, therefore, in Common Law no forgery had occurred. The first 23 counts in the indictment, therefore, fell and the case continued on the remaining three of conspiracy to defraud and cheat. The jury duly returned a verdict of guilty and Jeffryes was sentenced to six months hard labour, as was Benjamin. Sarpy was adjudged as being less involved and suffered four months hard labour. It is recorded that Benjamin and Sarpy later resumed as honest stamp traders but Jeffryes was never heard of again. Very recently a most interesting piece of information has come to light. This in the shape of a postcard, dated June 27th, 1910, from a market keeper in Nevis, West Indies, and addressed to Benjamin and Sarpy in Cullum Street and complaining about non-payment for some high value fiscals which he had sent to them. This was some 18 years after their release from prison.

* * * * * * * * * *

Now for Jeffryes and the Grenada forgeries. Jeffryes must have taken a lot of care with the several steps in his work to arrive so successfully at the finished article. He used an engraved plate with a single impression but with false margins on all four sides to give a semblance of adjacent stamps on a larger printing plate. Looked at carefully, these "margins" are seen to be nothing more than scribble.

From this plate he produced "proofs" on thin hard paper in a deep orange shade with traces of colour due to imperfect wiping off. These "proofs" which are about 2½ inches square and occasionally carry vertical lines of perforations (perf. 16) only come to light very rarely nowadays. Jeffryes must have worked further on the proof plate as the



George K. Jeffryes—a sketch made during the trial. (First published in *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* in 1892.)

finished stamps show some differences, especially as regards the shading on the Queen's Head. In general, the face is too round, the ornaments at the top of the crown excessive in size and the vertical lattices of the background, although quite well formed, are not of the correct shape.

Jeffryes' next step was to cut away the false margins of the adjacent stamps, then to add the green Crown and a value to complete the fiscal in an unused state. At this point he provided yet another attraction for the unwary collector. He very irregularly extended the range from the top (genuine) value of Ten Shillings to One Pound, Two Pounds and even further to Five Pounds. Such high values as these ought to have aroused more than curiosity, surely! But Jeffryes had not finished the job even at this point for the addition of false cancellations then followed. The strikes are fine enough to suggest that steel cancellors were made for him. Having made a forged stamp of very high denomination he went on to produce two entirely new types of cancellation. He invented a large letter "A" and a large letter "B" with the year in four figures across the cancellor and only the day and the month in the lower part. The genuine cancellors carry the whole of the date including only the last two figures of the year in the lower arc of the cancellor.

Continued on page 385.



Jeffryes "proof" showing false margins.



The genuine "ONE PENNY" postage surcharge.



The forged ONE POUND surcharge.



The forged TWO POUNDS surcharge.



The forged FIVE POUNDS surcharge.

Grenada Forgeries *(Continued from page 381).*

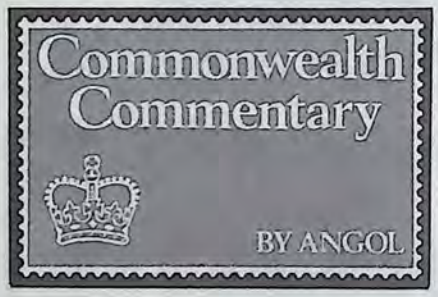
So far, the following dates have been seen on his forged stamp:—

(a) 4d on Two Shillings:— MAR 22, 13 JU, 19 JU, AU 22, AU 26;
(b) One Pound:— 27 NO;
(c) Two Pounds:— AU 29;
(d) Five Pounds:— 28 JU.

With the exception of the Two Pounds value (with an "89" date), all of these dates are in 1888. There are two points of note about these handstamps. The first is that he must, of necessity, have had a very limited number of them and of those examined so far only one shows faint traces of what might have been a date plug. Next, the two figures of the date 1888 show increasing breakage. I hesitate to call it wear but against this is the fact that, at the trial of the London Gang, a witness testified that "Benjamin and Sarpy were up all night surcharging" (? cancelling). Possibly, therefore, this breakage was occasioned by the repeated and careless use of the handstamp such as might well happen in the early hours of the morning.

At present, there are two copies of the One Pound forgery known which show the small letter "A", with "AU.29" and the two figures of the year in the lower position. It seems that rather restricted use was made of this particular cancellor.

It would be singularly unfair not to credit Jeffryes with the very considerable amount of patience and capability which the execution of the Grenada forgery undoubtedly shows that he possessed. The catalogue of his works provides many more similar examples of his creditable capabilities. It is a little sad that they were, alas, all used with criminal intent.



TWO countries, Brunei and Gambia, were included in the latest selection of new printings released by the Crown Agents on December 1st, 1977. These did not produce any items for catalogue listing.

The four values reprinted for **Brunei**—5c, 10c, 20c, and 40c—all have watermark diagonal CA sideways and PVA Dextrine gum. The colours are a good match to the previous printings.

Eleven values were reprinted for **Gambia:** 6b, 8b, 10b, 13b, 25b, 38b, 50b, 63b, D1.25, D2.50, and D5. All eleven values show slight variations in the background colours or the colours of the flowers, but none are good enough to warrant catalogue status.

Antigua: The sheets of 40 stamps, sheetlets containing five stamps plus one label, and the miniature sheet of the Silver Jubilee Issue were overprinted for the Royal Visit to the West Indies in October. Stamps from the sheetlets of five are a different perf. size to those from sheets of 40 stamps. The miniature sheet is the only source of supply of the $5 value.

Bahamas: A set of four values and a miniature sheet were issued for Christmas 1977. The miniature sheet is a different perf. size to the basic set.

Barbuda: The Antigua Royal Visit overprints on the Silver Jubilee issue have been additionally overprinted "BARBUDA". This includes stamps from sheets of 40, the miniature sheet and the sheetlets containing five stamps plus one label. The Antigua Silver Jubilee booklet containing self-adhesive stamps was overprinted "BARBUDA" and place on sale in Barbuda on December 20th, 1977.

Grenada: The Grenada Christmas issue was released on November 3rd, 1977. The miniature sheet contains a $3 value which is not in the basic set of seven values. The Royal Visit to the West Indies overprints were issued on November 10th, 1977. The only values still available in sheets of 40 for overprinting were the 35c, $2, and $2.50. These are perf. 13¾ x 14. All five values in the sheetlets of five stamps plus one label, which are perf. 11½ x 12 and different frame colours, were all available for overprinting. And of course, the miniature sheet with the $5 value was overprinted.

Grenada Grenadines: The Silver Jubilee stamps have now been overprinted for the Royal Visit to the West Indies. Stamps from sheets of 25, which are perf. 13½, the miniature sheet with the $5 value, and stamps from the sheetlets containing three stamps plus one label, perf. 11¼ were overprinted. The Christmas issue consisted of seven values plus a miniature sheet containing a $3 value which is not in the basic set. The Scout issue follows the same procedure except that it is a $2 value in the miniature sheet.

Jamaica: A set of four attractive stamps were issued for the 50th Anniversary of the Jamaica Military Band. The 9c and 10c values have the watermark sideways, the 20c and 25c values have the watermark upright. The stamps from the miniature sheet all have sideways watermark. Make sure of the set plus miniature sheet to cover the watermark variations.

St. Lucia: A set of four values plus a miniature sheet were issued for the 400th Anniversary of the Birth of Rubens. The set from sheets of 25 is perf. 14 x 14¾. The stamps from miniature sheets are perf. 14¾.



St. Vincent: The attractive Christmas issue from St. Vincent was issued in sheets of 25 and a miniature sheet. The set from sheets of 25 have the unfamiliar perf. size of 13 x 10¾. Stamps from the miniature sheet are perf. 13¾ x 13¼.

Trinidad and Tobago: The second part of the new definitive issue was issued on January 17th, 1978. The five values from sheets of 50 have upright watermark. Stamps from the miniature sheet have sideways watermark.

Turks and Calcos Is: This is the latest country to join the increasing band who issue a miniature sheet with a value that is not included in the basic set. The Christmas issue, released on December 23rd (a little late for Christmas maill) had a miniature sheet with a $1 value which was not included in the basic set.



grenada's churchill paintings

BY EVELYN ZERKIND
AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY



GRENADA, in the Caribbean, has embarked on a programme of adult education and the fostering of arts, including painting and stamp designing. To encourage the adult populace to have the incentive to pursue an art it was decided to put up as an example a person who also took up an art late in life—and succeeded magnificently. To this end, Grenada brought out a set of stamps on 23rd March, showing several of Sir Winston's paintings.

The stamps, with ornate decorations, were designed by G. L. Vasarhelyi, of Darlington, England. The choice of scenes emphasized the sea scene in warmer climates. The top value of the set is Mr. Vasarhelyi's own creation and depicts a contemplative Churchill before a painting showing a seascape.

Technical Details of the stamps

Printer: Harrison and Sons, Ltd.

Paper: Unwatermarked, in sheets of 50, with marginal inscription.

Printing Process: Photogravure.

Size: $1\frac{3}{4}$" x $1\frac{1}{16}$".

Designer: G. L. Vasarhelyi, Great Britain.

Values: Local surface mail within each island, Inter island air mail, International air mail rates to various zones.

Designs: 10c and 25c—Near Antibes. Pink, green, blue, brown, grey. "Grenada" in Red.
12c—The Mediterranean near Genoa, Sept. 1945. Green, brown, yellow. "Grenada" in Red.
15c and 35c—St. Jean, Cap Ferrat. Red, green, brown, yellow, blue. "Grenada" in Blue.
50c—Churchill, the painter at his canvas. Green, brown, yellow, blue. "Grenada" in Blue.

The ornate decorations and the background to the Royal portrait on each stamp is in metallic gold. The portrait of Her Majesty the Queen is by Dorothy Wilding.

It is with much humility that this writer undertakes the subject of Churchill as a painter, based on the beautiful Grenada stamp issue. Nowadays, too many people approach their "sunset" years without adequate preparation for the purposeful utilization of their enforced leisure time; a result of the 65-year mandatory retirement age, that peculiar characteristic of the current workaday world.

My purpose is to recall how Sir Winston Churchill found a proper solution and how he attempted to convince others that a similar course of action, no matter what the activity, would provide surcease from the daily cares and burdens of the working present, while

presenting a foundation upon which successful retirement activity could be built. Above all, Sir Winston attempted to prove that it was never too late to start on such a course; nor was he in the least bit hesitant of using himself as an example.

It was not till May 1915 that Churchill became a "Sunday" painter. This act was not at all the result of a planned action but rather the retirement to a refuge from the vicissitudes of a political career that had reached its lowest ebb.

Although he started this career early and had already held several exalted offices by the time of the First World War, he found himself out of a job in 1916, because of reverses in his war plans. He returned to the Duchy of Lancaster where he had less than nothing to do.

Up till then recreation had merely been the turning from one administrative duty to another. Entertainment was lavish and frequent but indulged in for the purpose of meeting expert people and trying out ideas on them. He was at best an impatient man. With nothing to do he was a caged lion. Unfortunately he was not a man of hobbies.

One particularly bad Sunday, he picked up the children's paints which were laying around and fiddled a bit. Came Monday morning, he charged out of the house and bought himself a complete outfit; canvases, oils, brushes, easel and set himself up to paint an outdoor scene.

CHURCHILL THE PUPIL

He stared at the canvas at a total loss as to what to do; but Lady Luck came by in the form of Lady Lavery, wife of a well known artist. She asked him what he was so hesitant about. When Mr. Churchill explained, she demanded a big brush, filled it with paint and slapped the paint on the canvas with sweeping strokes. It suddenly dawned on Mr. Churchill that he could pile on to the canvas all the bright colours he liked and in the most generous amounts he might desire. Thus an amateur artist was born.

Mr. Churchill found painting a wonderful recreation. It required special clothing, broad brimmed hats, at least one beach umbrella to shade himself, and perhaps a second to shade the easel. Also required were boxes for brushes, palettes and paints. Another important requirement was a box of refreshments—and a box of cigars!

Churchill did quite a good deal of painting during 1916 : two canvases from that period show French landscapes under bombardment. But although he painted ceaselessly and his mind had found a healthy outlet, he stood by miserably as he watched his government totter while things went from bad to worse.

In July 1917 Lloyd George brought Churchill back into the Government as Minister of Munitions, Minister of War and Secretary of State for the Colonies.

But this was a different politician, and a different diplomat who now faced the world. Whither he went, so went his painting paraphernalia. When he needed time out to rest his active mind, out came the paints. And after the War he took formal lessons in painting from Sir John Lavery. From then on his painting technique began to show marked improvement. He graduated from water colours to oils. The peripatetic statesman painted between conferences, sometimes barely sketching in a scene only to take it home to be finished later. His main efforts were landscapes and still lifes.

exhibition in 1920 under the assumed name of Charles Moren. They must have been pretty good for an amateur as they each brought £39.

He loved a vacation on the Riviera and all his paintings of the southern French countryside are rather impressionistic, with bright lights and vivid colours. The more he painted, the more he became convinced that all persons should have a completely absorbing hobby, so different from their everyday work that different parts of the brain would be called into action. He presented this thought in an essay, "Painting as a Pastime" in the December 1921 and January 1922 issues of the *Strand Magazine*. In 1932 he restated his philosophy as part of a larger work "Amid These Storms," and the essay "Painting as a Pastime" was excerpted from that work and published independently with photographs of several of his paintings.

Eventually he was given the title of Honorary Academician Extraordinary, by which courtesy he exhibited paintings in April 1947 at the Royal Academy; at first under the assumed name of Mr. Winter; but when the secret was out he began to exhibit annually there under his own name.

He was most generous in giving his paintings away as gifts while constantly disclaiming a professional status.

During World War II, James MacDonald of London said, "There are two heads of government in Europe who can lay claim to fame as painters, as well as figures in world affairs. One is Churchill, the other Adolf Hitler. But their painting is as unlike as their thinking". And so Churchill continued to paint while charting the course of his country's action during those terrible dark years. Wherever the conference, Yalta, Casablanca, any important meeting before and during the war, wherever he happened to be, there too were his easels and paints to sketch in the impressions of the surrounding scenery.

It was during these years that Churchill and Eisenhower became close friends and the American general was persuaded to take up painting as a pastime, but one person Mr. Churchill could not persuade was President Franklin D. Roosevelt; he already had a hobby—stamp collecting!

THE WORLD LEADER

With the end of World War II, Churchill emerged as a revered leader not only of his country but of the world, and he continued to gather ever more honours.

In 1957 General Eisenhower, now Pres. Eisenhower, felt that it would be most appropriate if the citizens of the United States would come to know the private rather than the public Churchill, so he invited the statesman to assemble some of his paintings so that they could be exhibited in the U.S. The invitation was immediately accepted.

An exhibition was arranged by Mrs. John Alexander Pope, then Chief of the Travelling Exhibition service of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., and 40 paintings were chosen from 300 available. They represented a span of 40 years work and clearly showed that the earlier paintings were derivations and that the artist developed an individualistic style the longer he continued to paint.

The show of the famous amateur opened on 6th March 1958 at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City. From there

fornia and then on to Canada. Some museums refused to accept the exhibition on the grounds that it was a one-man amateur showing. James J. Rorimer, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art at the time, defended the showing with the statement that Churchill "will not be judged in history as a painter, but the results of this pastime will add to the stature of the man". In any event it was Churchill's desire to encourage everyone to take up painting or some other purposeful activity, and not to be discouraged by age. He held himself up as an example.

Mr. Churchill acted like most great artists. Sir Gerald Kelly, former President of the Royal Academy, fondly recalled that when Churchill came to view an exhibit he would head straight for his own paintings to see if they were hung to his satisfaction and then leave without so much as glancing at other paintings!

When Graham Sutherland was commissioned to paint Churchill's portrait as an 80th birthday present, he complained that Churchill was a difficult subject: the mind was ever active and so the facial expressions changed with the thoughts. What was worse, as Churchill did not care for Sutherland's style, he would tamper with the portrait overnight! Finally Mr. Sutherland convinced his sitter that the work would never be done if he continued to make changes. The portrait was formally presented to Sir Winston Churchill on 30th November 1954.

When you stop to think of the prices that a Churchill painting commands today you can almost accept the statement of Sir Oswald Birley, Curator of the National Art Gallery, who said that Mr. Churchill is recognized as one of the most distinguished 20th century painters and that if Sir Winston had given the time to art that he had given to politics he could have been by all odds the world's greatest painter. This is a bit extravagant and perhaps tinged with the respect the world had for the man as a diplomat, statesman and world leader

In 1965 the first of the paintings to be sold in the U.S. went for $26,000, at the Parke-Bernet Galleries in New York. The picture was entitled, "Canal Scene" and was painted about 1938. In September 1966 six of his paintings sold at the London auction rooms of Sotheby for a total of $51,380. But in all reality, we must accept the fact that in such instances the importance of the man has a bearing on the realized prices.

It is believed Sir Winston painted 518 pictures during his lifetime. In his later years it was his biggest pleasure to take visitors to his studio and show off his paintings that covered the walls. Indeed, the paintings inspired the man and he hoped they would inspire the beholders.

Undoubtedly the paintings shown on the new Grenada stamps are among the best known of Churchill's artworks, and have all been published in his popular book "Painting as a Pastime" which has had an enormous circulation. Among the stamp issues dedicated to paintings and the Fine Arts, the Grenada issue is probably the most attractive.

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Grenada—Island of Beauty

BY EVELYN ZIRKIND

"SUGAR AND SPICE and Everything Nice, that's what Grenada is made of." Superlatives come easy in describing the Caribbean Islands, but everything claimed for Grenada in the above description is actually so.

Dubbed, *La Concepcion* by Columbus, the island never relinquished its namesake, the flagship of that intrepid explorer. The design of *La Concepcion* is incorporated in the Seal of the Colony (as illustrated on the 2½d. of 1898 and others). It was also retained in the Grenada Crest when the island achieved Associated Statehood with Great Britain and can be seen on the $1 value (S.G.243, Sc. 227), of the regular series which was issued on 1st April 1966.

Columbus did well merely to sight Grenada in 1498 and not attempt to land, because its natural beauty belied the savagery of its inhabitants, the Caribs. Early English attempts to settle on the island were vigorously repulsed by the Caribs. When the French "bought" the island from the Caribs, they found themselves with a war on their hands when they attempted to colonize it. However, the French were rather brutal and when it became apparent to the Caribs that capture was imminent they threw their wives and children, and themselves leaped to their death, from Le Morne des Sauteurs (Jumpers Bluff), rather than surrender to the French. The cliff of Le Morne des Sauteurs is located on the northern coast of the island and is pinpointed on the $3 map stamp of the 1966 regular issue (S.G.245, Sc. 229). Possession of the island passed to Great Britain as a result of the early 18th century wars between France and England.

It is interesting to note that the legend of the Amazons is said to have stemmed from the history of the Caribs, whose womenfolk were equally capable of giving fierce battle in the absence of their menfolk.

SUGAR AND SPICE

It is worthy of note that when the British West Indies were devoted to cane growing, Grenada grew its share of sugar. When economics demanded diversification of crops, Grenada planted nutmeg, a branch of which is pictured on the 15-cent value of the 1966 regular series (S.G.239, Scott 223). In 1959 the nutmeg crop accounted for 40% of the island's export. During the same period, cacao accounted for 36% and bananas for 22% of the produce. Philatelic recognition of the economic contribution of these two products is also noted on the 1966 regular issue. Cocoa pods and a branch of a banana tree are pictured on the 10 cent and 50 cent values, respectively (S.G.237, 242, Sc. 221, 226).

Even the little satellite islet of Carriacou contributes to the economy with its lime groves, which are not as yet depicted on Grenada's stamps.

A traveller once said that Grenada floats on the subtle aroma of spices. We should like to add that Grenada not only appeals to the olfactory senses but to the optic senses as well. Viewing little ornamental flowers shimmering with morning dew in expanses of bougainvillaea is to be bedazzled as if by a jeweller's tray of precious stones. Even the superior technique of Harrison & Sons, printers of many of Grenada stamps, including the bougainvillaea shown on (S.G.232, Sc. 217) falls a mite short of capturing the jewel-like quality of Grenada's flamboyant plants.



Hon. Macdonald Welch, formerly Minister of Communications and Works



Queue for the new stamps at the Post Office counter



Postal clerks stamping First Day Covers of the Grenada Expo issue



View inside St. George's busy Post Office

For all too long the only approach to Grenada was by sea. This was quite satisfactory as there is a sheltered harbour at St George's, the island's capital. A distant view is pictured on S.G.139, Sc.118 and others, and an aerial view of the inner harbour where ships lay at anchor, is pictured on (S.G.238, Sc. 222) but sailing is slow and has heretofore been reserved for the adventurous and members of the leisure class.

With the advent of air travel via British West Indies Airlines and others after World War II, the number of visitors has increased tremendously and nature lovers as well as holidaymakers can hop on a plane for a soul-satisfying sojourn whether it be a short or long visit. Happiest are those who can compare the advantages of lying in the sun at the Grand Anse Beach (S.G.241, Sc. 225), with swimming in the sparkling waters below Annandale Falls (S.G.236, Sc. 220), just a short distance from St. George's.

POLITICAL AFFILIATION

For philatelists, great moments in history are captured on a country's stamps. The issuance on 3rd March 1967 of a set of four stamps for Associated Statehood with Great Britain (S.G.253-256, Sc. 237-240) was a logical conclusion to the political affiliation of this natural paradise with Great Britain.

Grenada's political development began the day it was acquired by Great Britain. As an aftermath of the Anglo-French colonial wars Grenada was ceded to Britain at the Treaty of Paris on 10th February 1763. The island was immediately granted a constitution and an assembly by which it is governed. The following year George III imposed taxes upon the prosperous sugar planters. These taxes were as welcome in Grenada as they were in Boston during the same period. However, the issue was resolved more peacefully in Grenada than it was with the thirteen North American colonies.

A Grenadan planter, Alexander Campbell, duly paid his taxes, but then brought suit against William Hill, His Majesty's Customs Officer. After many years in court, Mr. Campbell obtained a favourable judgement. The judgement maintained that while the Crown had the right to impose duties and taxes while actually ruling a colony, it possessed no such rights after the granting of a constitution. This judgement led to incessant strife between the Governor and the Assembly.

The continuing controversy over constitutional rights came to a head following the emancipation of the island's slaves in 1837 and the loss, after 1846, of the virtual monopoly by the West Indies in the British sugar market. The resulting constitutional crisis was resolved by converting the government to that of a Crown Colony.

Grenada's political status is naturally reflected in its postage stamps. As with other British West Indian Colonies, the first adhesives put into use on the island were the Great Britain values of 1d, 2d, 4d, 6d and 1/-. The Office of the British Postmaster General had distributed numeral cancellers to the various colonies and the number "A 15" was assigned to St. George's in Grenada. It is only when we find the imprint of the "A 15" canceller on any of these five values that we can be sure that the stamp was used to send mail from Grenada.

FIRST DEFINITIVES

And so the postage situation remained until 1861 when Grenada received its first distinctive stamps. These (S.G.1 & 3 Sc. 1 and 2), a 1d. green and 2d. rose-red, pictures a full face portrait of Queen Victoria. As the years rolled by the royal portraits changed from that of Queen Victoria, to Edward VII, George V, George VI and finally Queen Elizabeth II. Significant politically is the fact that Grenada's name has been and still appears across the face of all its stamps since 1861.

Throughout this period of time the political climate on the island paralleled the ups and downs engendered by the world-wide awakenings of nationalism. After World War II, Great Britain found it necessary to accede to the nationalistic demands of its colonies. In 1947 a conference was convened at Montego Bay. The result was the adoption, in 1951, of a new and more liberal constitution for the Windward Islands. Grenada commemorated the event philatelically with a set of four overprinted stamps (S.G.187-190, Sc. 165-169).

Efforts continued towards the implementation of the principle of federation for the West Indies. At one point, in 1953, Grenada was tentatively selected as the seat of government for the West Indies Federation. Finally, in 1958, the British Caribbean Federation came into being. Ten colonies, Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Trinidad and Tobago joined on 22nd April of that year in an omnibus issue of a set of three values which proclaimed The West Indies Federation. The stamps had a common design, showing a map of the West Indies Federation. For Grenada, the Scott listing of this set is Nos. 184-186 (S.G.205-207).



Sailing Mail Boat



Cocoa pods



H.M. Queen Elizabeth

However, the diversity of interests among the islands was too great to permit co-existence even within a loose federation. In 1961 Jamaica and Trinidad withdrew to become independent members of the British Commonwealth. The other islands wended their own ways. Grenada decided to seek Associated Statehood with Great Britain. This effort now a reality and was properly noted on 3rd March 1967, with the overprinting of the legend, "ASSOCIATED STATEHOOD 1967", on the 2 cent, 3 cent, 8 cent and 25 cent values of the current regular issue. Grenada confidently looks forward to a long period of stability and progress with complete internal self-government under the blessing of Queen Elizabeth II.

EXPO '67

Keeping in step with the times, the first issue (1st July 1967) to appear since Grenada attained Statehood is devoted to Canada and EXPO '67, where Grenada was an active participant. The set of 5 stamps consisted of 1, 2, 3 cents, $1 and $2 values of the current regular issue overprinted with the official EXPO '67 emblem and an appropriate legend. These stamps, as well as other postal issues, were on sale at the Grenada Pavilion on the EXPO '67 grounds. Other items on view in the pavilion were historic documents, artifacts, paintings, sculptures, books and carnival costumes depicting the culture and economic development of Grenada. In addition, 1st September was the official Grenada Day at EXPO '67.

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FIRST DAY OF ISSUE





MONTREAL CANADA

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STAMP REVIEW

The Stamps of Grenada

L. N. and M. Williams

THERE can be few countries still issuing stamps, which are so philatelically perfect as Grenada. In the eighty years of its stamp-issuing life the West Indian island has given birth to scarcely a stamp which would arouse qualms in the breast of even the most violently anti-speculative philatelist. Its commemorative issues number only three, two of them the Silver Jubilee and Coronation sets, on which occasions it could not possibly have remained aloof from the Empire even had it so desired.

Before 1860 the Post Office at Grenada was under the control of the Postmaster-General of Great Britain. Up to about 1856 no stamps were used, but letters have been found with a postmark in which the word GRENADA forms a circle, with a crown and the date in the centre.

In 1856 the first postage stamps were put on sale. They were stamps of Great Britain; the 1d. rose-red on white paper, perf. 14 (Maltese crosses in upper corners); the 2d. blue, plate number 7; the 4d. rose, 6d. lilac and 1s. green, all without corner letters. These stamps were cancelled with the postmark A 15 within bars, the cancellation in use at that time at St. George's. All of them are scarce although the 6d. is the most frequently found. This is due to the letter rate to Great Britain being 6d. a half-ounce. In 1863 the rate was raised to 1s., and was not reduced until as late as 1881.

The first issue of stamps for Grenada appeared in June, 1861. There were two denominations, 1d. green and 6d. rose, but two shades of the 1d. exist and have been classified as green and bluish-green. The design is William Humphrys' famous head of Queen Victoria in an oval, with GRENADA in the top panel and the value in words at the foot. The side frames are filled with engine-turning. (See colour plate on page 34).



1861

The stamps were printed by Perkins, Bacon & Co. on unwatermarked paper, and roughly perforated 14-16. There are 120 stamps to the sheet in ten rows of twelve. The penny value exists imperforate between pair, but is of extreme rarity. Imperforate plate proofs have been found of both values in rose-red, and the sixpence is known in lake-red, perf 11½, but was probably not issued as it has never been found in used condition.

Included in the "Mayfair Find" of 1925, were no fewer than seven complete sheets of the penny value. One sheet was in perfect condition and had full margins, while the others were slightly creased or had only part gum. The perfect sheet realised £115, and the others prices varying between £70 and £100 each.

In March, 1863, Perkins, Bacon & Co. began printing the stamps on paper watermarked with a small six-rayed star; the margins of the sheets were watermarked with five parallel lines, broken in the centre for the insertion of the word "Postage" in double-lined capitals. It is uncertain when these stamps were actually issued in Grenada, but some time in 1863 the 6d. was dispatched to the island, to be followed early the next year by a consignment of the 1d. The perforation of the stamps is the same as that of the earlier issue.

Throughout the period of their use, that is, until 1873, these two stamps passed through a range of shades: the 1d. in green and yellow-green, and the 6d. in rose, orange-red, deep rose, and vermilion. The deep rose is by far the rarest shade. The reason why the 6d. stamp passed through this range was that there was a large demand due to the increase in the postal rate to Great Britain. This necessitated two stamps being affixed to each letter, and a consequent increase in the number of stamps printed. A rare variety of the vermilion shade has a double impression.

In June, 1872, Perkins, Bacon & Co. had their perforating machine overhauled, and during the work, the spacing of the pins was changed; consequently the stamps supplied after that date had a different perforation; 15, clean cut. The first consignment of stamps with this perforation was dispatched by the printers towards the middle of December, 1872, but did not come into use until the next year. The watermark was changed at the same time as the perforation, and part of the first consignment was printed on paper watermarked with a large six-rayed star.

During the time that these stamps were in use there were three shades of the penny, deep, pale, and blue-green, and two shades of the sixpence, deep and orange-vermilion. Only the blue-green penny and the orange-vermilion sixpence exist on the large star paper.

The first provisional stamp of Grenada was the 1s. purple of the fiscal issue overprinted in blue with POSTAGE at the top, and ONE SHILLING at the foot. The design shows the Queen's head in a circle, with GRENADA in a panel at the foot, and the rest of the stamp filled with engine-turning. The stamp is on the large star paper, and is perforated 14, the perforation having been carried out at Somerset House.



There are many small varieties of the overprint on this stamp, due to careless setting of the type, but there are really only two major errors. In the first of these the word SHILLING is mis-spelled SHLLIING, and in the second the O of ONE has been omitted. The other varieties consist of dropped or defective letters, and on one stamp the S of SHILLING appears inverted.

At the same time as this provisional was dispatched to the island, a penny was sent in a lighter shade, yellow-green, and also perforated 14. This stamp exists bisected diagonally to make a halfpenny rate, but the exact circumstances of the bisects existence do not appear to be known.

It seems that the penny stamps were bisected in the ordinary course of events for several years, as a halfpenny stamp was not issued in Grenada until 1881. There are some dangerous forgeries of the bisects on pieces of letter with forged postmarks. In April, 1881, the 1d. was printed on the small star paper, perforated 14½ with small holes. This stamp also exists bisected.



The same month saw the appearance of the first ½d. stamp, and also two new values, 2½d., to cover the Postal Union rate for half-ounce letters to islands within three hundred miles of Grenada, and 4d. for all countries within the Union. These three stamps were fiscals overprinted in a similar manner to the 1s. The colour of the ½d. is purple, that of the 2½d. rose-lake, and the 4d. blue.

There are many varieties of these provisionals, including double overprints, broken and omitted letters. One of the

errors is the substitution of F for the final E in PENCE. This is due actually to substitution, and is not a broken E. Two distinctly different founts of type were used for the overprinting, stamps may be found with letters either 1½ or 2 millimetres high; there are also slight discrepancies in the lengths of the words. The ½d. exists imperforate, and the 2½d. imperforate either all round or only between pair, but there is some doubt whether the stamps were ever issued, or even sent to Grenada, in that condition.



That year, 1881, the watermark was changed and the 2½d. and 4d. were printed also on paper watermarked with a broad-pointed six-rayed star. There are two shades of the 2½d., rose-lake and deep claret, but the 4d. is in only one shade of blue. As with the previous issue, there are several varieties of the overprint on both values.

At the beginning of 1883 an additional fiscal stamp was used for postal purposes; it was the 1d. orange, which was overprinted in black with POSTAGE, and in green with a crown and the value in words. The overprint was applied in two different ways. In the first, POSTAGE was printed horizontally across the centre of the stamp; in the second, the word was printed twice diagonally, across the top left and bottom right parts of the stamp, and the words appeared inverted in respect of each other. These diagonally overprinted stamps were usually bisected, and each half used for the halfpenny rate, but unsevered pairs are known, and are rare.

The length of the word POSTAGE (including the full stop) on the diagonal overprint is 16½ millimetres, the height of the letters 3½ millimetres, but two founts of type were used, and specimens can be found on which the measurements are 16 and 2½ millimetres respectively. The only errors that exist are to be found in the horizontal overprint, which is known inverted or double, and also with the S of POSTAGE inverted. There are, in addition, several minor varieties such as misplaced or irregular letters.

All the overprinted stamps have been extensively and dangerously forged, but the forged overprint is usually too deep a shade of black, and the O of POSTAGE is thicker than in the originals.



Apart from the overprints, some stamps exist with POSTAGE written across them in red or black ink, but as their use was unauthorised it would seem that a postal clerk or someone connected with the Post Office prepared the stamps, possibly with a philatelic end in view. Fiscals without an overprint have been found postally used, but these, too, were never authorised, and can at the best be regarded as freaks.



After this glut of provisionals a definitive series was issued in 1883. The design is the general plate type of Queen Victoria, with the upper and lower labels cut away and the words G R E N A D A POSTAGE and the value inserted on a plain ground at the top and bottom respectively. The stamps were typographed by De La Rue & Co. on paper watermarked Crown C A. There are 240 impressions to the sheet, divided into four panes of sixty, and each alternate row is inverted in respect of the row above it. Thus, vertical pairs of the stamps are always tête-bêche. The perforation is 14.

There are seven values and colours, ½d. dull green, 1d. rose, 2½d. ultramarine, 4d. slate, 6d. mauve, 8d. grey-brown, and 1s. lilac. In 1887 the upper inscription on the 1d. was changed to GRENADA POSTAGE & REVENUE in two lines.



Pair shewing tete-beche arrangement of sheet

This issue is singularly free from varieties, with the possible exception of a broken frame line on the 2½d. There is, however, a bogus surcharge reading HALF-PENNY on the 1d. of the first type. The letters are Roman capitals, in two lines, and the original value is obliterated by two bars. Some specimens are known with inverted surcharge.

In 1886 the overprinting habit broke out again, and during the next five years four fiscals and one postage stamp were surcharged with new values. These provisionals were: ½d. on 2s., 1d. on 1½d., 1d. on 4d., 1d. on 1s., 1d. on 2s. (two types of surcharge), 4d. on 2s. of the fiscal issue, and 1d. on 8d., and 2½d. on 8d. of the postal issue.

The fiscals were printed on the large star paper, and were perforated 14 at Somerset House. The overprints differ considerably from those applied previously. The first of the provisionals to appear were the 1d. on 1½d., and 1d. on 1s. The surcharge reads d./1 POSTAGE in three lines. The fiscal stamps had been printed originally in sheets of 120, and the value and a crown overprinted in green, but for the purpose of surcharging each sheet was divided horizontally in two, so that a complete sheet of the provisionals consists of sixty stamps in five rows of twelve.

There are numerous errors and varieties of the green overprints, including dropped, misplaced, and defective letters, but the chief errors are inverted and double overprints, and also THRFE, PFNCE, and HALH. All these are scarce, but the rarest variety of all is SHILLNG, which is possibly unique. A specimen was in the Ferrari collection. The 1d. on 1½d. exists bisected diagonally and used for the halfpenny rate.

The next stamp to be surcharged was the 4d. fiscal, which made its appearance in November, 1886. This stamp is on paper watermarked with the small star. In contrast with the other values, scarcely any varieties of this stamp exist, the only one being a wider space than usual between the letters F and O of FOUR.

On March 31st, 1888, the 4d. on 2s. was issued; this stamp, too, is on the small star paper, and perf. 14¼. The surcharge reads 4*d*. POSTAGE in two lines, the d. being in italic type. There are two settings of the overprint, in the first the distance between 4d. and POSTAGE is 4 millimetres, whereas in the second it is 5 millimetres. Stamp number fifty-four in the first setting has an upright instead of an italic d. There are no other varieties of the surcharge, but the green overprint may be found in both settings with the first S of SHILLINGS inverted, and with a wide space between TWO and SHILLINGS.



The next provisional appeared in December, 1889, and was ½d. on 2s., issued owing to a shortage of halfpenny stamps. The surcharge reads HALF—PENNY—POSTAGE in three lines, and the perforation and watermark are the same as those of the previous stamp. Specimens have been found with a double surcharge, but an interesting variety is known with the word POSTAGE omitted. This occurred through the surcharge being misplaced, and the words HALF—PENNY appear lower than normal on the stamp. This value is known also with a wide space between



Continued on page 35

The Stamps of Grenada

Continued from page 6

TWO and SHILLINGS. Although this issue is reputed to have had a very short life, specimens are quite common, and it seems that the philatelic demand must have been very great to exhaust the whole issue within six days, as was stated in the " Philatelic Record " in 1890.

In December, 1890, another 1d. provisional appeared, due to a shortage of the provisionals of 1886. This issue was made by overprinting a fiscal provisional with the words POSTAGE AND. The original overprint on the fiscals had been similar to the 1d. postal of 1886, but the word REVENUE had been substituted for POSTAGE. The additional overprint was applied rather carelessly, and the position of the word AND varies a good deal on different stamps. In most cases it falls across the top of the 1 of 1d., but may be found either too high, too low, or too far to the left. The usual varieties of the green overprint exist on this stamp, and it is also known bisected diagonally, each half being used for the halfpenny rate.

One month later there was a change in the overprint, the words POSTAGE AND REVENUE being set above 1d. The surcharge was applied to two different stamps, the 2s. fiscal and the 8d. grey-brown of the general plate type. Both these stamps are known without a stop after 1d., and the 1d. on 8d. exists with inverted surcharge. The 8d. stamps were, of course, printed in tête-bêche rows, and the surcharge was set in such a manner that it fell on the stamps the correct way. Nevertheless, the surcharge is known inverted in the early printings, which seems to suggest that at first the printer overlooked the fact that the stamps were tête-bêche, and set the overprinting type in the usual way. Stamps with inverted surcharge are rare.





1891

What was to be Grenada's last overprinted postage stamp for twenty-five years appeared in December, 1891. It was the 2½d. on 8d. grey-brown, the surcharge being in figures without the addition of any words. From the number and variety of errors of the surcharge, it would seem almost that this provisional was the medium of philatelic speculation, for it is scarcely conceivable that some of the errors could have occurred in the ordinary course of events.

The surcharge is known double; inverted; treble; double, one inverted; and treble, two inverted. There are also several minor varieties, such as a defective stop after the d. having the appearance of a comma, and one thick or two thin lines under the fractional 2.

There are two types of figures in the fraction; in the first, the 2 has a curly head commencing in a ball, in the second, the 2 has a pointed head. These two types are quite normal, as the stamps were split into panes of sixty before being surcharged, and one half of each pane has a curly-headed figure.



In September, 1895, the first values of a new definitive series made their appearance. The design is the standard key-plate type, and half the set has white figures of value on a shaded ground, the other half coloured figures on a white ground. The stamps were typographed by De La Rue & Co. on paper watermarked Crown CA. The sheets contain 240 stamps in four panes of sixty, each pane consisting of ten rows of six. The stamps are perforated 14.

The basic colour of all denominations is purple, except the 1s. which is green. The name of the island and the figures of value appear in a different colour for each denomination. The denominations and colours are: ½d. green, 1d. carmine, 2d. brown, 2½d. blue, 3d. orange, 6d. emerald, 8d. black, 1s. orange. All values between twopence-halfpenny and one shilling were issued in September, 1895, the penny appeared in May, 1896, the halfpenny and two pence not until September, 1899.

The last stamp of Queen Victoria's reign was the first commemorative issued by Grenada. It was a 2½d. printed in blue on paper watermarked Crown CC, and perforated 14. The sheets consist of sixty stamps in five rows of twelve. The design shows the flagship of Columbus, the " Santa Maria," sighting the island of Grenada, which Columbus named Concepcion.



1898

The issue was made at the suggestion of the Governor of Grenada, and the stamps appeared on August 15th, 1898, the fourth centenary of Columbus' discovery. Only 240,000 of the stamps were printed, and there are no varieties.

The key-plate types of Edward VII were the next issues of Grenada, and in 1902 they appeared on paper watermarked Crown CA. There are ten denominations, all those of the Queen Victoria issue except the 8d., and also three new values, 2s., 5s. and 10s. The colours are the same as those of the respective stamps of the previous issue, but the 2s. is blue, the 5s. carmine, and the 10s. purple; these three stamps had the green basic colour.

Two years later the use of the Multiple Crown CA paper spread to the stamps of Grenada, and gradually the ten stamps appeared on that paper. The first value to appear was the penny. The experiments of De La Rue & Co. with papers from which it would be impossible to remove a postmark, resulted in the production of a chalk-surfaced paper, and three values of the series may be found on the patent as well as on ordinary paper: the values are 3d., 6d., and 2s.

In 1906 the badge of the island was used as the design for a series of stamps. The badge shows the " Santa Maria," and has the motto *Clarior e tenebris*, which means " (Seeming) brighter (through coming) out of darkness." The four low values of the series were engraved and recess-printed by De La Rue & Co. on the " Multiple " watermark paper, perforated 14. The four values and colour are ½d. green, 1d. carmine, 2d. orange and 2½d. blue, but there is an ultramarine shade of the 2½d.



1906

The remainder of the series was typographed by the same printers. The 1s black on green exists on both " Single " and " Multiple " paper, the 10s. green and red on green only on " Single," and the 3d. purple on yellow, 6d. purple, 2s blue and purple on blue, and 5s. green and red on yellow, only on the " Multiple " paper. Die proofs are known of all values, some showing the centres and others the frames only.

The first Grenada stamps bearing the portrait of George V were issued in January, 1913, and the types in use from that date until 1934 were the general plate design common to many British Colonies. During the time that these types were in use, no new values were added until 1921 when increased postal rates made



1913

additional values essential. These denominations were 1½d., 5d., 9d., and 2s. 6d., while at the same time the 4d. value was resuscitated.

The watermark on the original series of 1913 was Multiple Crown CA, but this was changed to the Script Crown CA after 1921, which watermark was retained until the stamps passed out of use. A die proof is known of the half-crown, showing the top and bottom labels in black.

In 1916 the current penny was overprinted locally in black with WAR TAX in fancy letters. The setting of the type was not very carefully done, and three varieties occur on each pane of stamps. The first is to be found on stamps numbers 29, 38 and 48, and consists of a small A in WAR. The second variety is a very small A in TAX, and occurs on stamp number 11. The third variety has a character similar to a Greek *delta*, Δ, in place of the A in TAX, and is to be found on the second stamp from the left in the bottom row of the left-hand pane. None of these varieties is rare, but all are scarce, the best being the *delta* variety.



A supply of penny stamps which had been overprinted in London was placed on sale in Grenada in September, 1916, and on these the overprint appears in *sans-serif* letters. The paper of the first London printing is white, but a further supply of stamps was issued in May, 1918, and these are on bluish paper. No errors or varieties occur in the London overprints.



1916

October 23rd, 1934, was the date on which the first values of a new pictorial series appeared. There are four different designs: Grand Anse Beach (½d.), the badge of the Colony (1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s.), Grand Etang (1½d.), and a view of St. George's (2½d.) The three pictorial designs have a portrait of George V in the upper right corner; the badge design has a profile portrait to the right of the stamps. This issue was produced by Waterlow & Sons, and was recess printed on Script paper, perforated 12½. In 1936 the lowest three denominations were issued perforated 13½ x 12½.

The most interesting of the designs is that of the penny-halfpenny. Grand Etang is a lake situated in the crater of a volcano, 1,740 feet above sea level. The lake is circular in shape, and has an area of 13 acres. St. George's, the capital of Grenada, is at the south-west of the island, and is built on a lava peninsula which juts out to sea. It is surrounded by hills, from one of which the photograph used for the stamp's design was taken. Not far from St. George's, and surrounded by palm trees, is Grand Anse Beach, the design of the halfpenny stamp.

In celebration of the Silver Jubilee, Grenada issued four stamps, ½d., 1d., 1½d., and 1s., in May, 1935. They are of the " Windsor Castle " design adopted by all the Crown Colonies, and were printed by Waterlow & Sons on the Multiple Script paper, perf. 11 x 12. The series is quite normal, and does not show the " double flagstaff " variety.

Two years later came the Coronation series of three stamps, 1d., 1½d., and 2½d. These were printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. on the usual Script paper, and perf. 11 x 11¾. They were printed in sheets of sixty, and were issued to the public on May 12th, 1937.

Grenada has the distinction of having been the first Crown Colony to issue a definitive stamp of George VI. This is a ¼d. value printed in brown by the photogravure process, and was placed on sale on July 15th, 1937. The stamps are printed by Harrison & Sons in sheets of 120, on the Script paper, and perfed. 14½ x 14.



1937

The design is simple but extremely effective, and shows a portrait in a circle in the upper right part of the stamp, with a crown to the right, and GRENADA in a semi-circle beneath the portrait. The value in words appears at the foot of the stamp, and in figures at the bottom right corner.

The portrait used for this design was from a photograph of the King in naval uniform, taken by Bertram Park. A striking effect has been produced in the design by running a white line through the coloured ground about a milimetre from the frame, and this attracts attention to the portrait. The design will probably be used as the key-plate type for the Crown Colonies stamps of George VI, and is a considerable improvement on the previous key-plate design.

THE POSTAGE DUES

In April, 1892, three postage due stamps were issued in Grenada. The principal feature of the design is the figure of value and the letter d., which appears in a circle of white ground, with the island's name at the top and SURCHARGE POSTAGE at the foot. The denominations are 1d., 2d. and 3d., and they are typographed by De La Rue in bluish black on Single Crown CA paper, perf. 14.

In 1906 the same values were printed on the multiple paper, and in 1921 on the Script paper. In that year, too, a new value (1½d.) was added, and the inscription at the foot of the stamps changed to POSTAGE DUE.

In the autumn of 1892 the habit of overprinting spread to the postage due stamps, and first the 8d. grey-brown, and later the 6d. mauve of the postal series was overprinted in black with a new value (1d. and 2d.), and the words SURCHARGE POSTAGE, all in three lines. There are numerous varieties of these overprints, but the only serious error is a double surcharge. This occurs on the 1d. on 6d. mauve. The other varieties include a full stop after SURCHARGE or POSTAGE, or both, a colon after either word or both, and commas after various letters of the overprint. The 1d. on 6d. exists also with F instead of E in SURCHARGE.

Check List of Grenada Provisionals

July, 1875. Fiscal stamp overprinted for postal use. Wmk. Large Star. Perf. 14.

1 shilling purple.

Varieties:
SHLLIING
O of ONE omitted
S of SHILLING inverted

Several dropped or defective letters also exist in the overprint.

April, 1881. Fiscal stamps overprinted for postal use. Wmk. Large Star. Perf. 14½.

½d. purple (shades).

Varieties:
P of POSTAGE omitted
Overprint double
Hyphen omitted
Imperforate

2½d. rose-lake.

Varieties:
PENCF
Imperforate
Imperforate between pair
No stop after PENNY

4d. blue.

Two different founts of type were used for the overprints.

As before, but Wmk. Large broad-pointed Star.

2½d. rose-lake (shades).

Varieties:
PENCF
No stop after PENNY

4d. blue.

Several dropped or defective letters also exist in the overprint.

Continued on page 38



Grenada Newsletter 3

Produced by Andy Soutar

31 March 2002

A 15 in blue

The A15 canceller was sent out from London in 1858 along with the GB stamps first used to pre-pay mail. After continuous use at the GPO in St Georges it started to show its age and by 1875 was not giving a clear impression, a brown ink was used in an attempt to improve the cancellation. Blue ink can also be found on some of the 1881 issues, my example is on the 4d blue of 1881.

Does anyone else have the A15 in blue and if so on what issues ?



Flaw on 3d badge

I have had a top right hand corner block of six of the 3d badge of the colony issue in my collection for some time.

It was only just recently, however that I noticed a blob of colour attached to the second 'A' of Grenada. This issue except for the 1d value, was printed in sheets of 60, in 10 rows of 6, so that would make my stamp with the flaw on row 2 stamp no 4.

It would be interesting to know if anybody else has a stamp in the same position with the same 'blob'. We could then call it the 'blob' flaw!!



New postmarks

One new and another 20 years ago. From my collection 'Mt Royal' with a date stamp of 29th October 1981 on a 1980 10c ship definitive on Carriacou.

The second more recent dated 23rd February 1996 at 'Mt Granby'. A scan of this postmark was kindly sent to me by Cyril Bell.

Mt Royal



Mt Granby



ITEMS INCLUDED IN THIS ISSUE

A 15 in blue ink	1
Flaw on the 3d badge	2
New postmarks	3
'Per book post'	4

Articles required

I am learning how to use my new desktop publishing program and would be most grateful for any items to include in future newsletters. *Andy.*

'Per Book Post' Handstamp

I was lucky to find this item while recently at Philatex, a Victorian 1d wrapper endorsed with 'per book post' in purple, posted on 4th September 1886, (the year of issue for this item). I understand this is quite a scarce handstamp and would be interested in other dates of it's use.

