

BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL

PUBLISHED BY THE BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC STUDY GROUP
Unit No. 27 of the American Philatelic Society

Vol. 56, No. 3

July - September 2016

Whole No. 260

The Grenadines

KGVI Post Offices

Bequia
Paget Farm

Mayreau

Union Island

Carriacou
G.P.O. Dover Petit Martinique
Belvidere
Belmont Mt. Pleasant

*"Time is of little consequence
down in the Grenadines."*



Grenada



The *British Caribbean Philatelic Journal* is published four times a year (January, April, July and October) by the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group. It is available only by subscription through membership in the BCPSPG. Membership is based on the calendar year. Current dues are: \$28 per annum in U.S. funds for members in the United States, \$32 in Canada, and \$35 (£22) for those in other areas. Paperless memberships, where the *Journal* will be sent to you electronically, are available at \$15.00 or £9.

Life membership is available, with the following rates being applicable:

- Age 50 or less, \$450, U.S. and Canada; \$550, other countries;
- Age 51 to 60 years, \$400, U.S. and Canada; \$500, other countries;
- Age 61 and over, \$300, U.S. and Canada; \$400, other countries.

Payment terms are available, please contact the Membership Director or Treasurer for more details.

Membership application forms and additional information (including £ Sterling rates) may be obtained from the Membership Director, International Director or from our web page. Membership renewals and donations may be made through PayPal (www.PayPal.com), and follow the easy instructions).

BCPSG Website: <http://www.bcpsg.com>

(Opinions expressed in articles in this journal are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group or its officers.)

The British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group

Officers and Trustees

PRESIDENT	Mr. Duane Larson, 2 Forest Blvd., Park Forest, IL 60466 USA. Tele: (708) 503-9552; email: dlarson283@aol.com
VICE PRESIDENT	Mr. Bill Charles Gompel, P.O. Box 547183, Orlando, FL 32854-7183 USA; email: BGOMPEL@cfl.rr.com
SECRETARY	Mary Gleadall, 394 Kanasgowa Dr., Conestee Falls, Brevard, NC 28712 USA; email: gleadallm@gmail.com
TREASURER	Mr. John Seidl, 4324 Granby Way, Marietta, GA 30062 USA. Tele: (404) 229-6863; email: john.seidl@gmail.com
INTERNATIONAL DIRECTOR	Mr. David N. Druett, 1 Brewerton St., Knaresborough, N. Yorkshire, HG5 8AZ, U.K. Tele & fax (01423) 865962; email: pennymeade@aol.com
EDITOR	Dr. Everett L. Parker, 117 Cedar Breeze South, Glenburn, ME 04401-1734 USA. Tele: (386) 688-1358; email: eparker@ne.twcbc.com
BOARD OF TRUSTEES	Mr. Edward Barrow (2017), 16704 Briardale Rd., Derwood, MD 20855 USA; email: e.barrow1@gmail.com
	Mr. David Cordon (2017), P.O. Box WK79, Warwick KWBX, BERMUDA; email: dcordon@northrock.bm
	Mr. Peter C. Elias (2017), P.O. Box 940427, Plano, TX 75094-0427 USA; email: peter@pcelias.com
	Mr. Ivan Burges (2019), P.O. Box 1543, Grand Cayman KY1-1110 CAYMAN ISLANDS; email: ivanburges@yahoo.co.uk
	Dr. Peter P. McCann (2019), 8335 Abingdon Ct., University Park, FL 34201-2024 USA; email: ppm103226706@aol.com
	Mr. Steve Zirinsky (2019), P.O. Box 230049, Ansonia Station, New York, NY 10023 USA; email: szirinsky@cs.com
	Mr. Eric Todd (2021), 623 Ashley Street, Foxboro, ON K0K 2B0 CANADA; email: eric.todd@sympatico.ca
	Mr. Maurice D. Wozniak (2021), 1010 Berlin St., Waupaca, WI 54981-1919 USA; email: mwoz@live.com
	Mr. John P. Wynns (2021), 3518 Mission Rd., Unit 4, Tucson, AZ 85713-5682 USA; email: jwynns96@cox.net

Past Presidents of the Group are honorary members of the Board. They include: Mr. George W. Bowman, Mr. Charles E. Cwiakala, Mr. Paul A. Larsen, Dr. Peter P. McCann, Dr. Reuben A. Ramkissoon, Mr. Mark W. Swetland, Mr. W. Danforth Walker, Mr. Robert J. Wynstra, Mr. Jack Harwood, Mr. Edward W. Waterous.

Study Group Leaders and Other Appointees

APS REPRESENTATIVE	Mr. Edward W. Waterous, P.O. Box 1105, Homewood, IL 60430-0105 USA; email: ewwaterous@hotmail.com
ATTORNEY	Mr. Thomas F. Olson, P.O. Box 937, Berkeley, CA 94701-0937 USA. Tele: (510) 558-6939; fax (510) 527-7152; email: kriegsmar@aol.com
AUCTION MANAGER	Mr. John Seidl, 4324 Granby Way, Marietta, GA 30062 USA. Tele: (404) 229-6863; email: john.seidl@gmail.com
AWARDS CHAIRMAN	Mr. Paul A. Larsen (<i>address on page 3</i>)
HISTORIAN AND ARCHIVIST	<i>Vacant</i>
LIBRARIAN	Mr. Dale Wade, P.O. Box 491, Hayesville, NC 28904 USA. Tele: (478) 737-2373; email: pyrowade@gmail.com
MEMBERSHIP DIRECTOR	Mr. Bob Stewart, 7 West Dune Lane, Long Beach Township, NJ 08008 USA; email: rstewart19@comcast.net
PUBLICATIONS CHAIRMAN	<i>Vacant</i>
PUBLICATION ORDERS	Mr. David A. Wilson, P.O. Box 1135, Grand Falls, VA 22066 USA; email: wilsondajx@aol.com
PUBLICITY CHAIRMAN	Mr. Robert J. Wynstra, 1104 S. Garfield Ave., Urbana, IL 61801-4936 USA. Tele: (217) 367-9802; fax (217) 333-2614; email: wynstra@uiuc.edu
U.K. REPRESENTATIVE	Mr. Ray Stanton, The Old Rectory, Salmonby, Lincs. LN9 6PX United Kingdom; email: rjstanton@tiscali.co.uk
WEBMASTER	Mr. Edward Barrow, 16704 Briardale Rd., Derwood, MD 20855 USA; email: e.barrow1@gmail.com
ANGUILLA	<i>Vacant</i>
ANTIGUA	Mr. Mark W. Swetland, 35 Beach City Rd., Apt. 109, Hilton Head, SC 29926-4726 USA; email: markws@hargray.com
BAHAMAS	Mr. Edward W. Waterous (<i>address above</i>)
BARBADOS	Mr. Edmund A. Bayley, P.O. Box 61, Bridgetown, BARBADOS; email: edmund@kent-chambers.com ; Mr. Keith H. Bayley: stamps@sunbeach.net
BARBUDA	Mr. Robert J. Wynstra (<i>address above</i>)
BERMUDA	Mr. Bill Charles Gompel (<i>address above</i>)
BR. GUIANA/GUYANA	Mr. Bernie Beston, P.O. Box 5513, Bundaberg, WQ 4679 AUSTRALIA; email: berniebeston@yahoo.au
BR. HONDURAS/BELIZE	Dr. Ian Matheson, P.O. Box 10066, Fourways Crossing 2055 SOUTH AFRICA; email: ian@cdi.biz
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	Dr. Giorgio Migliavacca, P.O. Box 7007, St. Thomas, VI 00801-0007 USA; email: giorgiomigliavacca@hotmail.com
CAYMAN ISLANDS	Mr. T.E. Giraldi, 1305 Scottsdale Way, Modesto, CA 95355 USA. Tele: (209) 571-1345; email: teg43@aol.com
CENSORED MAIL	<i>Vacant</i>
DOMINICA	Mr. W.B. Ashley, P.O. Box 524, West Springfield, MA 01090-0524 USA; email: william_ashley@hotmail.com
GRENADA	Mr. W. Danforth Walker, 8403 Abingdon Ct., University Park, FL 34201 USA; email: danforthwalker@comcast.net
JAMAICA	Mr. Duane Larson (<i>address above</i>)
LEEWARD ISLANDS	Mr. Michael N. Oliver, 7, Ancliffe Lane, Bolton-le-Sands, Lancashire LA5 8DS, UNITED KINGDOM; email: moliver7@btinternet.com
MARITIME MAIL	Mr. Simon Richards, Heathercombe House, Drayton St. Leonard, Wallingford OX10 7BG U.K.; email: Simon@sidebell.co.uk
MONTserrat	Mr. C.A. Freeland, Ob Batterieweg 45, CH-4059, Basle, SWITZERLAND; email: charles.freeland@hotmail.com
NEVIS	Mr. Federico Borromeo, Via Torquato Taramelli 32, 1-00197 Rome, ITALY; email: comneno@tiscali.it
ST. CHRISTOPHER/ST. KITTS	Mr. Robert J. Wynstra (<i>address above</i>)
ST. LUCIA	Mr. Guy Kilburn, 100 Mira Loma St., Vallejo, CA 94590-3434; email: guykilburn@hotmail.com
ST. VINCENT	Mr. Peter C. Elias (<i>address above</i>)
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	<i>Vacant</i>
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS	Dr. Peter P. McCann (<i>address above</i>)

British Caribbean Philatelic Journal

Vol. 56, No. 3 July - September 2016 Whole No. 260

© British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group

Editor: Dr. Everett L. Parker, 117 Cedar Breeze South, Glenburn, ME 04401-1734 USA

Telephone: (386) 688-1358; email: eparker@ne.twcbc.com

Please address correspondence regarding articles in this publication to the Editor.

Membership Director: Mr. Bob Stewart, 7 West Dune Lane, Long Beach Township, NJ 08008 USA

Telephone: (609) 492-4379; email: rstewart19@comcast.net

Please address membership questions to the Membership Director (this includes address changes).

Advertising Manager: Mr. Tom Giraldi, 1305 Scottsdale Way, Modesto, CA 95355-3255 USA

Telephone: (209) 571-1345; Email: teg43@aol.com

Please address advertising questions to the Advertising Manager.

Awards Editor: Paul A. Larsen, 14 Wilson Ct., Park Forest, IL 60466 USA; email: PALStamp@aol.com

Please address information about show awards to the Awards Editor.

CONTENTS

FEATURES

The Postmarks of the Grenadines KGVI 1937-1955, <i>by David Horry, FRPSL</i>	4-6
Two Cayman Islands postal history items found on eBay, <i>by Tom Giraldi</i>	7
The "Lady McLeod" History and Research (Part 2), <i>by Gregory Frantz</i>	8-17
Leeward Islands British Colony Newspaper Wrappers, <i>by Dr. John K. Courtis, FRPSL</i>	18-23
Early St. Lucia lithograph, <i>by John Scott</i>	23
John Talbot: "the insane pauper," <i>by Charles Freeland</i>	24-25

COLUMNS AND REPORTS

Officers and Trustees, Study Group Leaders & Others	2
Charles Freeland wins Cooley Award for service, <i>by Rob Wynstra</i>	24
Writer's Guidelines	24
Wrapper question	25
BCPSG Exhibits and Awards, <i>by Paul Larsen</i>	26
Membership Director's Report, <i>by Bob Stewart</i>	27
President's Message, <i>by Duane Larson</i>	28
Our faithful advertisers	25-32

DEADLINES FOR THIS PUBLICATION

January issue: Deadline November 15, mailing December 30

April issue: Deadline February 15, mailing March 30

July issue: Deadline May 15, mailing June 30

October issue: Deadline August 15, mailing September 30

The Postmarks of the Grenadines

KGVI 1937-1955

By David Horry, FRPSL

The Grenadines are a remote string of beautiful, low-lying islands in the idyllic waters between St. Vincent in the north and Grenada in the south. I have been there just the once and the diving is to be recommended over and above visiting post offices that are rarely open!

During the KGVI period there were six post offices that used Grenada's stamps and five that used those of St. Vincent (*Figure 1*). More recently the Tobago Keys

were used as the backdrop to the "Pirates of the Caribbean" films.

The post offices under Grenada within the KGVI period are Carriacou, which had a total population of about 7,000, with Belmont, Belvidere and Dover all found on the same island. Lastly is the most northerly of the Grenada offices, Petit Martinique which has a population of around 500. The St. Vincent post offices are Bequia, Canouan, Mayreau, Paget Farm (Bequia) and Union Island. Bequia's population was about 4,000, Canouan's 1,000, Mayreau's 300 and Union Island's 3,000. All of this points to the fact that postmarks from the Grenadines between 1937 and 1954 are pretty scarce fare and in some cases rare – especially on cover.

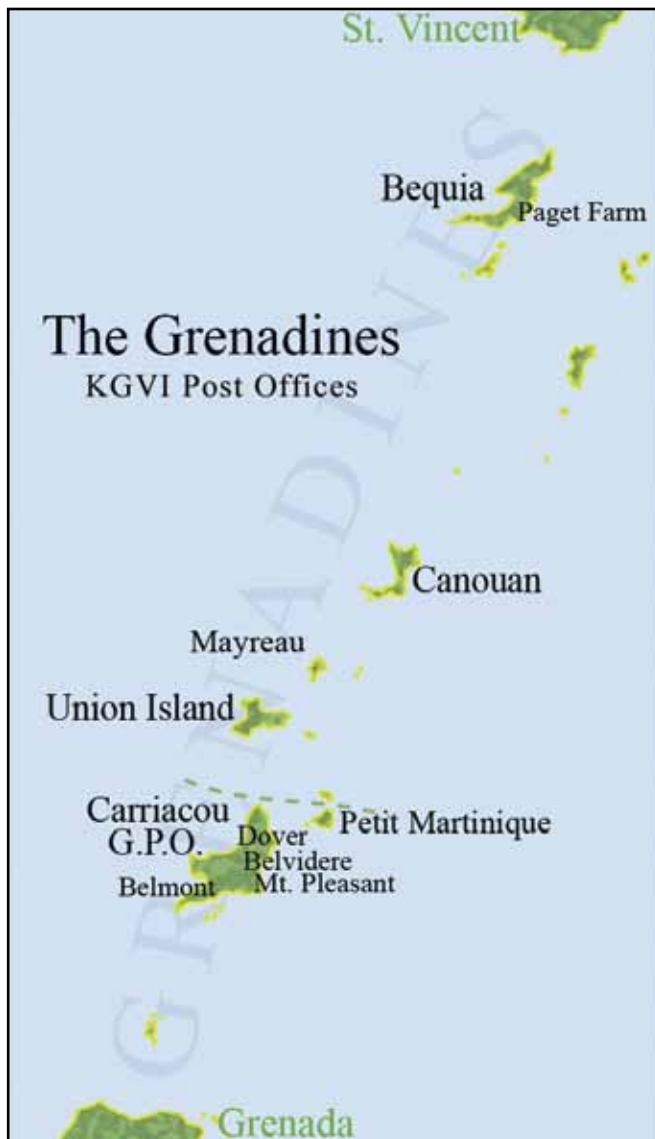


Figure 1
Map of the Grenadines post offices.



Figure 2
Canouan (TC C) ssC
May 12, 1937.

There were plenty of publications on the postmarks of the Grenadines from Arthur Pierce, Eric Heyer, John Forrest, Peter Jaffe, John Cronin and W. Danforth Walker. Joe Chin Aleong did a pretty comprehensive listing of the St. Vincents in his *Postal History Review*, 1980-1994 and Ted Proud's *Postal Histories of Grenada and St. Vincent* were both issued in 2006 and are fairly comprehensive. This year my *Encyclopaedia of British West*

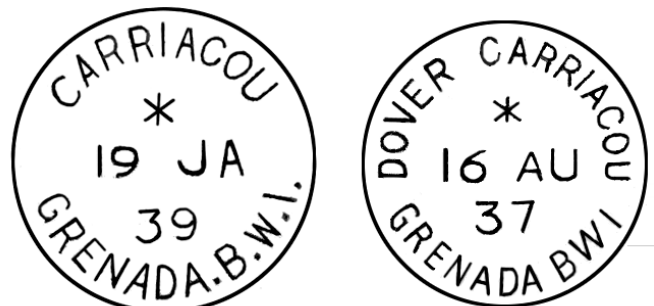


Figure 3
Carriacou and Dover Carriacou sSC*s.

Indies Postmarks - King George VI brought everything up to date -- however, it should be noted that Lowman's (Windward) is on St. Vincent and not on the island of Canouan as I incorrectly stated.

The small single circles on St. Vincent stamps are at Canouan from 1941 and Union Island (used at Clifton) has two; the former was issued in 1933 and ran until around 1950; the latter was first used in 1953 -- both have asterisks (**Figure 6**). Bequia's Paget Farm's sSC* is a bit of a mystery. This office was reported open as

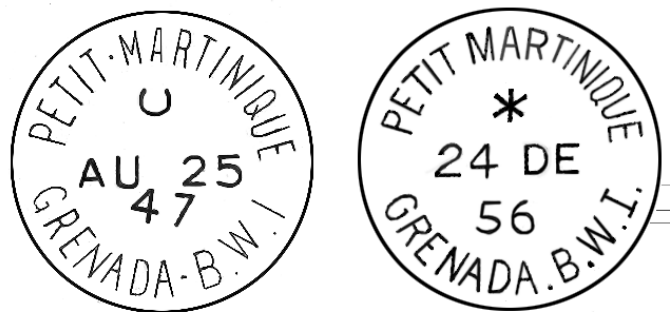


Figure 4
Petit Martinique sSC(1) and sSC(2).*

Canouan used a very small single circle (ssC), first introduced way back in 1894, until August 1939 (**Figure 2**). Most of the strikes are small single circles (sSC) which are found used on Grenada stamps at Carriacou, Dover (Carriacou), which closed in August 1946 but continued

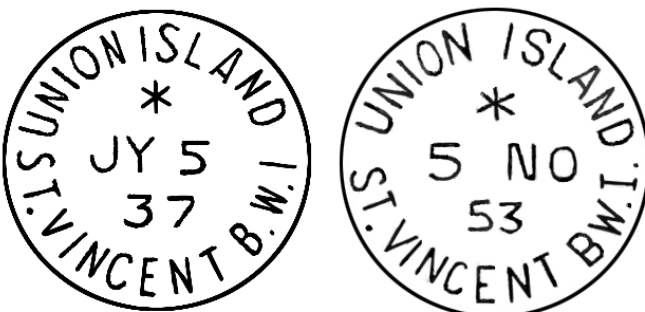


Figure 6
Union Island sSC(1) and sSC*(2).*

early as September 1, 1945, but there is no evidence of a postmark until April 1958. I recently acquired a cover to



Figure 4a
Petit Martinique sSC(1) August 25, 1947 on piece.



Figure 7
Paget Farm mSC late use of KGVI stamps on cover, March 29, 1960.*

to be used at Belvidere until 1948 (**Figure 3**) and two from Petit Martinique, the former with time code "C" (sideways) running until around 1951 and the latter, with an asterisk, used from late 1953 (**Figure 4 and 4a**). In the middle of these two is an Open Birmingham (OB) which is very rare and is only noted once, on May 12, 1953 (**Figure 5**).

Dr. T.J. Mitchell of Greenock which has KGVI stamps, but was postmarked on March 29, 1960 (**Figure 7**). Do other strikes from the early 1950s exist for Paget Farm?



Figure 5
Petit Martinique OB ORD May 12, 1953.



Figure 8
Mt. Pleasant B stamp.

Birminghams (B) exist for three of the Grenada Offices: Belmont, Belvidere and Mt. Pleasant (**Figure 8**). Belvi-

Continued on page 6

dere and Belmont's offices were struck by Hurricane Janet on September 22, 1955 with postmistress Eleina Cox of Belvidere being killed. Neither of these Birmingham exist after this date and one has to assume they were lost in the mayhem (Figure 9).

Martinique has a proof strike of December 5, 1949 with an only reported date of October 9, 1951 with the "51" in manuscript. However, this is an error and should be 1952 (Figure 11) as per the backstamps. Time is of little consequence down in the Grenadines.

My next visit will head north to St. Vincent itself and look at the KGVI postmarks from this lovely island.

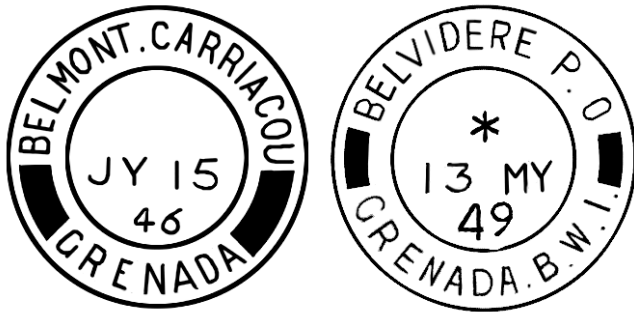


Figure 9
Birminghams: Belmont B* and Belvidere B.*



Figure 10
Mt. Pleasant Registered Oval.

Finally, Registered Ovals (RO) are found at Mt. Pleasant, Carriacou and Petit Martinique. Mt. Pleasant's only recorded date is July 24, 1949 (Figure 10) and Petit



Figure 11
Petit Martinique Registered Oval on cover dated in October 1952!

Two Cayman Islands postal history items found on eBay

By Tom Girdali
Advertising Manager

In the 2008 update to the postal history of the Cayman Islands book,¹ I recorded Type 27 registry labels using letters in place of “CAYMAN ISLANDS” i.e., A, C, D, F, H, I, J, L, O, R, S & W, that were known used from 1990 thru 2000 at both the GPO and sub-post offices.

all canceled by poor “REGISTERED DEPT GRAND CAYMAN” “C” circular datestamps in purple (Type 29) with a large green/white “Royal Mail” international label alongside. Do any other lettered labels exist out there and for what reason were they created?

The second item I found on eBay was a 15¢ Cayman aerogram (Type 12) used to Guernsey, Channel Islands and canceled with Type 11a cds of June 3, 1983, “GEORGETOWN GRAND CAYMAN.”



Figure 1
A 1997 registered commercial cover to Switzerland.

The GPO is known to have used A, C, D, H, I, R, S & W, while Boddentown used “N,” Northside used “F,” Savannah used “J,” West Bay used “O” and Cayman Brac used “L.”

No reason has ever been given as to the purpose of their usage. Recently I discovered a 1997 registered commercial cover on eBay with the registry label having the letter “Z” (**Figure 1**). The cover mailed from Kirk Freeport Plaza, Ltd. in Georgetown is addressed to Switzerland and was franked with QEII 30¢ pair and a \$1.00 stamp,

This is the first aerogram canceled with this cds I have seen. It contains a newsy letter from the sender. I’d say this was also an uncommon destination (**Figure 2**). Again, has anyone out there seen this large cds used on Cayman aerogrammes?



Figure 2
Cayman Islands aerogram to Guernsey, Channel Islands.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ¹ Girdali, Thomas. 2008 *Postal History of the Cayman Islands Supplement*. Weston, Massachusetts: GRD Philatelic Media, 2008.

The “Lady McLeod” History and Research

By Gregory Frantz

Part II The Stamp

In the first part of this two part series (April 2016 *Journal*), we discussed the history of the *Lady McLeod*, a paddle steamer which sailed regularly between the Trinidad cities of Port of Spain and San Fernando between 1845 and 1852. In this second part, we will take a closer look at the stamps which depicted the vessel.

There are several things we know about the “Lady McLeod” stamp (*see example in Figure 1*).

1. It was the first stamp issued in a British colony.
2. Sheets were lithographed, imperforate and issued in small quantities.
3. No multiples are known. Cancellation was by pen or by scraping part of the image.
4. In 1891, Governor Napier Broome ordered all old stock of stamps, cards, etc., destroyed. In the lot was the die for the Lady McLeod stamp.
5. There is no archival material and no information on the printing.



Figure 1
The Lady McLeod stamp.

The Mysteries and What We Would Like to Know

There are numerous questions one might ask about the Lady McLeod stamp.

- Was there political motivation for the introduction of the stamp?
- Who ordered the stamps and what was the cost?
- Where did the design originate?
- Where were the stamps printed and who printed them?
- What was the size and make-up of the sheet?
- How many stamps were printed and was there more than one printing?
- When and why the stamps were withdrawn from service?

Research and Analysis

The process begins with as complete an inventory of the stamps as possible and a cataloging system to keep them individually identified. The inventory, which currently includes 92 stamps (updated by the author), was developed using images from catalogues, certifying services, literature, or scans of actual stamps. Some 60 images of the 92 known “Lady McLeod” stamps were surveyed in this investigation. Three items are from the author’s collection. Please keep in mind the majority are poor images from auction catalogs, and only the crudest of information was obtainable. The author’s current total recognizes 92 copies based on a review of historic information and recent additions. For example, John Marriott in 1963 estimated 30 copies; Joe Chin Aleong in 1991 estimated 65; and Peter Ford in 2009 reported 89 copies.

Observations

The used stamps are separated rather haphazardly or crudely. This is important because it makes most Lady stamps unique. The lithographic process also provides identification ability by leaving the tell-tale signs of broken frame lines and/or ink spots (“footprints”) on a percentage of them. The spacing between stamps is consistent as seen in the seven copies that show part of its neighbor. None of the mint stamps show part of the next stamp. Plate guide dots are in evidence. A line break flaw on the inside left frame is noted in all stamps.

Assumptions

• Except for the sheet margins, the stamps were only cut once and not re-cut, resulting in no loss of paper. This assumption is substantiated by the ability to “rejoin” many of the stamps into pairs or multiples. If the margin is wider than the typical distance between stamps, then that copy is likely to be a sheet margin stamp. The relative ease of rejoining irregular cut stamps in pairs or multiples would indicate a small printing.

• If the 60 stamps in this study of 92 known stamps are a representation of a small production, we can assume enough of the lithographic types are identified to permit printing analysis.

• There should be an equal number of each type unless there was a part block or split transfer used in the plate make up. (Split transfer is when the bottom or side row is made up with only part of a transfer block. It is not known before 1860.)

• The number of stamps with horizontal and vertical sheet margins should give us the ratio of horizontal to vertical rows of the sheet. The number of identifiable margin copies was found to be inconclusive to determine sheet configuration.

Addressing the Mysteries: Design Origination

By early 1847, postage stamps had been issued by Great Britain, Brazil, three Swiss Cantons, and 27 U.S. local posts as well as postmaster’s provisionals. Comparing all of these issues, the Lady most closely resembles the two pence blue of Great Britain. The Lady has a central image with a frame of classic looking lathe work. Engine-turning (lace work) is produced by a geometric lathe, an engraving technique by which a very precise, intricate, and repetitive pattern or design is engraved into an underlying material with fine detail. Only Perkins Bacon used the lathe work in its design at this time.



Figure 2
Years of the design use.

Looking closely at the stamps in *Figure 2*, the “Lady McLeod” exhibits similar characteristics with the early issues of Great Britain, Barbados, Mauritius, and Trinidad, all printed by Perkins Bacon. **They are the exact same size, and, furthermore, their picture-framed-image formats with engine-turning borders are similar.** The border loops on British stamps and the Lady face inward and on the colonial issues they face outward. Perkins Bacon perfected the engine-turning process in America and bought the patent for an engine lathe when relocating to Britain in 1822.

A letter from Perkins Bacon to Pacific Steam Navigation Company dated August 24, 1847 in regard to an essay for stamp contract noted this: “and is just the size of our English Labels.”⁸ The company produced stamps by direct contract (as Nova Scotia and New South Wales), by instructions of the Crown Agents, and for foreign countries.

Stamp Creation and Production

The following sequence is how the printing die for the “Lady McLeod” may have been made:

1. The lettering was selected from a tray of printer’s type to fit the predetermined stamp size like those then currently in use, or wood block letters could have been hand cut.

2. The ship and sea designs were cut from a flat block and then shading and waves were incised. The wood block was then wetted with gelatin (gum arabic), but not into the shading. Or the ship and sea were scraped away after the background lines were laid. A few shading lines in the sea or the sails could have been added.

3. The ship and lettering were coated with something which would reject ink (like the gelatin used to coat the printing stone after its press run), and the coating would wash away when the stone is next put to use. The images would then be impressed directly on the master printing stone. The ship and sea were left as negative images.

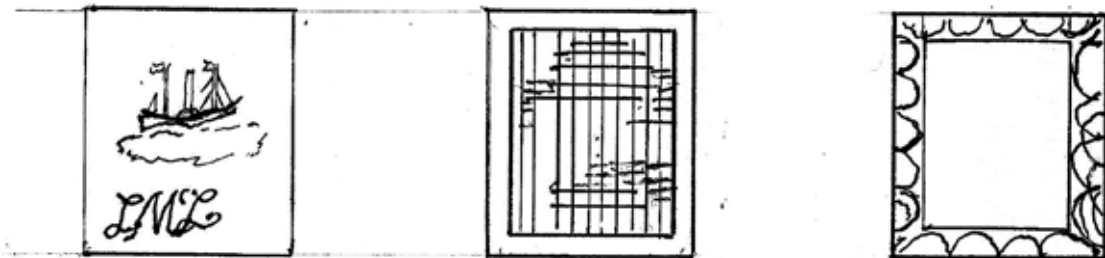


Figure 3
These three images show the makeup of the stamp.

4. The background of crossed lines on transfer paper was laid over the gum arabic images on the stone, and left no ink on the lettering or on the images but the shading would be inked (*see Figure 3*).

5. I believe the lace work frame was drawn up on transfer paper starting within a rectangle (a bit more difficult to do directly on a stone). Then from the bottom left corner in both directions, loops were drawn. A few loops extend through the frame; others are stretched to reach the corners as seen in the right frame. This frame was predetermined to be the size of Perkins Bacon's stamp work and began as the master die on a separate stone.

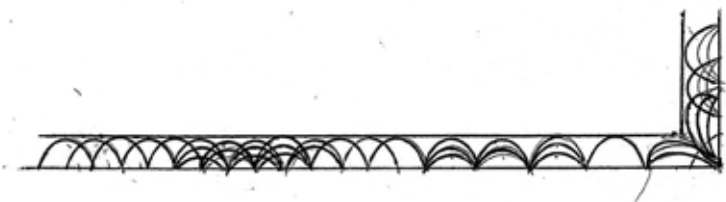


Figure 4
Scrolls drawn with an elliptical template.

6. When transferring the central image to the now master die, it was laid over the frame lining it up on the left, top, and bottom. When fully laid, it came up short and left a white vertical line on the right side. There is no evidence the frame was pieced together. The upper right and left corners have part lines, which are not part of the scrollwork. The designer may have had the thought to remove the corners as Perkins Bacon did in all their work, where they put a square there to enhance the look by blocking off the unequal lengths of engine turned scroll work. But for time or economy, this was not done, leaving sloppy scroll work in three corners (*see Figure 4*).

Pointed out are possible steps in the make-up process supported by observed details. These steps and process could have occurred in a different order or different manner. The construction of the master die suggests it was done by someone experienced in the methods employed in putting together an engraved die.



Figure 5-2
U7 at left, U20 at right.



Figure 5-1
*C20 at left, U3 in middle,
 U2 at right.*

Figure 5-3
*Vertical reconstruction
 U12 is on top, U8.*

Size and the Stamp Arrangement of the Sheet: The Process of Investigation

A survey of all stamps was compiled and classified with a numbering system initiated by Geoff Kellow: “C” for dated covers or on piece, “U” for used, “M” for uncancelled. Then a letter and a number were assigned to each image. This enabled comparison from new auction sales or finds to the existing data. In all, 92 stamps were scanned and examined for ink dots and broken lines -- the usual way to type and plate lithographic stamps. This creates a database for the stamp images. More than 30 images were unusable for detail analysis.

If there were a large number of types, (more than four) in an early printing (before 1860) then the plate was most likely laid down by individual transfers, a process carried on from the engraved method of plate build-up. In the 1850s you rarely find block transfers. The printers increased their expertise in transferring images in larger blocks as the need for larger stamp sheets developed. By the 1870s you find more variety of larger transfer blocks. Lithography was not the most desired printing method of national governments for fear of counterfeiting, but was most popular with private and local issues because of its simplicity and low cost.

From the master die, 20 or less images were transferred to the printing stone. The process of the transfers is where the various lithographic transfer types occur. The “transfer paper” may pick up extra bits of ink or miss a bit of a line and thus different types result from each transfer unto the printing stone. Some transfers have no individual faults. If a fault is on the master die, it is evident on every stamp.

From 50 stamps, there are 28 that were typed. More could be typed if scans of the actual stamps were available. Not all images will have markers. Examining reconstruction of multiples revealed that there were no repetition of types. This indicates that an intermediate transfer block was not used, and would definitely be the case in printing small sheets.

ing reconstruction of multiples revealed that there were no repetition of types. This indicates that an intermediate transfer block was not used, and would definitely be the case in printing small sheets.

Eight types were identified with two to seven examples of each. This is the most that can be hoped for with only 50 good and some just satisfactory subjects to examine out of the 92 total known stamps.

- **Type 1:** Bottom of right frame line is broken. M10, C32, C42.

- **Type 2:** Line under left and a white box across right corner. U4, U7, C2.

- **Type 3:** Dot of color mid-way in loop. U3, C1, C3, C7, C16, C19, M14, M19.

- **Type 4:** Break in lower left corner U15- U25- C 15- C21.

- **Type 5:** Break in three lower loops C10, C31.

- **Type 6:** Guide dot left of center U1, U4, U23 right of center C6.

- **Type 7:** White extensions to Rt of loop U22, C5, C23.

- **Type 8:** Two dots in center of left leg of "M" U23, M7, M15.

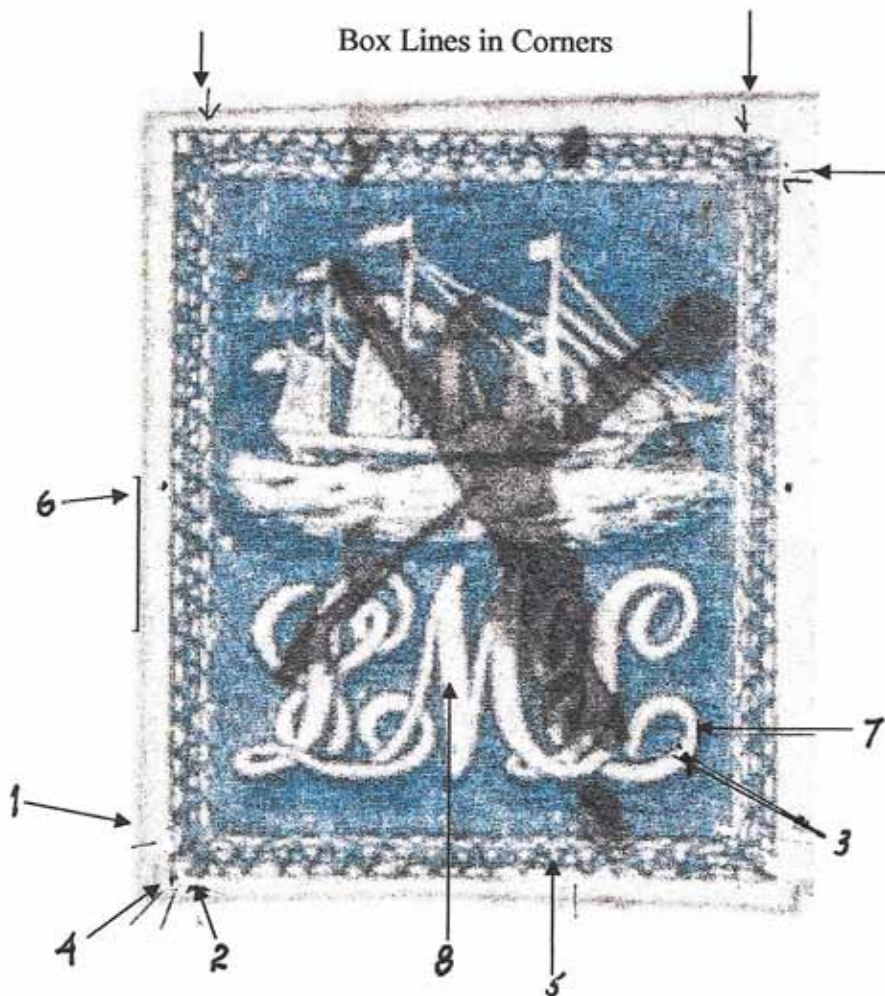


Figure 6

Then the task was to match up the images into pairs, strips and blocks in an attempt to look for an intermediate transfer unit and to get some clue of sheet size. A type pattern can be established when a stamp of Type II is next to a non type or above or below it. Then one can presuppose juxtaposition and thus facilitate further matches or eliminate false matches. The number of types can be a clue to the plate build-up and transfer process.

There are eight types + guide dots = nine different stamps per sheet.

To Find the Size of a Transfer Block

- If 28 stamps are typed out of the 60 studied, then in a block, 47% are typed and 53% are not. Of the total, $28 = 47\% + 32 = 53\% = 100\%$.

- If there are nine different types of the 28 total typed, then $9 \text{ types} = 47\% \text{ of the block} = 19 (20)$.

There are nine types in every pane and 11 not typed with a margin of error = a sheet of 20. In this case the block, pane, and sheet are the same. Given sufficient subjects, this formula will yield the transfer block size of any issue and that will often be the sheet size in early issues.

Another important observation relates to guide dots often used in aligning transfers to the printing plate. Guide dots were placed on the stone to the sides of the image area to aid in transferring images onto the printing plate. Guide dots are not normally used as a type indicator, but with every position unique they can be used as such. Five were discovered. On the sheets of stamps where I have seen these guide dots, they are always at mid-point in the sheet and sometimes they are also on the top and bottom. They have been used on both engraved and lithographed printings.

Sheet Size and Number of Stamps Printed

In other issues studied, the dots are centered between the stamps yielding an even number of stamps in a row or column. Here the dot is centered on the stamp in the margin. The implications are significant, indicating the sheet was 3, 5, 7, or 9 stamps high. The sheet of 20 would be 4x5.

The fact that the stamps were offered at a discount if purchased by the 100 led Ringström to conclude that they were printed in sheets of 100. It is more likely the sheets were divisible into 100 such as sheets of 4x5 or 5x5. A vertical rectangle is the norm for sheet configuration.

If no stamp multiples show the same lithographic transfer type, then the probability is that the lithographic type was unique to each sheet and the minimum number of sheets is the largest number of any one type, this being seven. With a good number of stamps matching up in multiples, this would indicate a small number of sheets.

The only company with regular letter communication needs was the real estate company Taylor & Smyth. Only three covers are from outside their archive. Taylor was a stamp collector who corresponded with Sir Edward Bacon. This is why most of the covers were saved. Thus, if we base the number produced on the number of used surviving, not counting the Taylor correspondence, and multiplying the usual survival rate (what's usual, three to five percent?), one could conclude the number produced would be between 250 and 400 or 10 to 20 sheets of 20 stamps.

Color is no indication of a second printing; color in auction catalogues is totally unreliable. The variations in the shade or tone may come from the catalogue sources and their various reproduction processes; it is likely there was only one printing. It is stated that in 1851, the island was using 1,200 stamps per month for 21 offices. One might conclude that in the experimental period in 1847, between two offices, 1,000 would suffice for a year.

Only one stamp on C32 has enormous sheet margins, so it is probable that the stamps were printed on whatever scraps of paper were laying about and not in a press run.

Eliminating the Unlikely: The Americans, Charles Pitit of the 1852 Trinidad issue, De La Rue, and Waterlow & Sons

The 1852 first Colonial issue stamps printed by Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., are taller, and the India 1854 stamps printed by Thomas De La Rue & Company, Ltd., are shorter by more than one millimeter. Neither used the engine lathe engraved process. Why wasn't the Lady printed in America or in Europe? It is possible, but not likely for the following reasons.

In 1847 Perkins Bacon was preparing the essays and dies for the Pacific Steamship Company. The company desired a ship in the stamp design. Perkins Bacon complained that a stamp needed a head in the design for security, and that anything less is too easy to counterfeit. Perkins did not want their name on anything less than top quality. The Lady has a scroll frame simulating Perkins Bacon's other work. Charles Pitit was commissioned to print emergency issues for Trinidad 1852-1860. It appears he was to copy Perkins stamp issue in 1851, but he did not incorporate the scroll work frame. This alone rules him out as printer of the Lady.

Perkins Bacon had family connections to Toppan Carpenter, printer of the 1851 U.S. issue. Charles Toppan was the nephew of Jacob Perkins. Toppan & Co. would have been capable of producing the Lady. They were printers of stamps, but why would Bryce or Governor Harris give the business to an American company when the governor had contact with Perkins? Toppan Carpenter's U.S. stamps were not of the same size as the Lady.

Other security firms would not have been interested in such a small job with no future work coming their way, given this was for "local" use. Perkins, while printing all Great Britain stamps and looking to future colonial work, had an interest in Trinidad issues. No British colonial post that we know of used an American printer. I found no other printers of stamps at the time printing them the same size as Perkins Bacon.

Perkins Bacon was most likely the firm that printed the Lady. The connection to the design elements is a strong factor, but is not the most compelling. The way the master die and plate were executed suggests that the make up was done by someone experienced in the methods employed in engraved stamp production.

What was the cost for printing samples for David Bryce or the governor?

It's likely Perkins commissioned someone like artist Ed Corbould as they did for the first colonial issues. Under Perkins Bacon's guidance, Corbould could have produced the lithograph die and plate in a few days and then a few sheets would be made and sent to Governor Harris with their compliments. This would be in keeping with the company practice of drawing up essays, samples, and printing proofs at no charge. If they didn't charge there wouldn't be a record and no one could accuse them of substandard work. In keeping with this early practice, they sent the die to Trinidad with the stamps so that if the governor needed more they could be printed locally. At this time, the practice of sending the die or printing plate with the first stamp shipment was unique to Perkins Bacon.

The Lady's spacing supports this argument of samples. The spacing is wider than the first colonial issues whose closeness was necessary for the economy of the large sheets and mass production. In samples and essays we find more generous margins. In my opinion, the Lady was never intended for production. All three parties -- the governor, Perkins Bacon and David Bryce -- were hoping the colony would get its own island post. They anticipated the colony would get its own stamp issue and run an island post in concert with the empire's post. You might ask who had the strongest motivation for the stamp use.

Mauritius, Trinidad, and Barbados all ordered a first supply of Britannia stamps without denomination, printed in at least two colors, to denote different duties, but in each case the original intent was not carried out. It may have been the Perkins experience with the Lady that provided guidance. They were the exact same size with an engine-turned frame and non-denominated. The first order for Trinidad was invoiced in December 1848. In a manner of speaking, given the timing of the Lady in early 1847, she became the essay or prototype for the first colonial issues.

Perkins Bacon developed an economy of printing by using the same engraved head for stamps of different colonies. They issued the same designed stamp from a master die for the above named colonies without an indication of value. This idea developed into the "Key Types" used by De La Rue for the next hundred years. The UPU adopted the idea of color being the indicator of service: green for printed matter, red for domestic mail, and blue for foreign mail. As I see it, the Lady became the Grand Dame of philately, "A Steamship Company Stamp."

Use and the End of Use

Any large use of the stamps was curtailed by the estates being subscribers to the monthly fees as in this way their letters and small parcels were carried without hassle. Thus, only occasional users bought the single stamps. No one had reason to front \$4 for 100 stamps that would last for years. If the ship sailed weekly and carried five letters, that would add up to 210 letters carried in the year stamped letters were carried. This doesn't include the subscribers' mail which, from all indications, was the greater of the two.

Both covers to Port of Spain**Figure 7**

C5 (left), May 12, 1847; C6, May 18, 1847.

Four cases of stamp matches on dated covers that indicate the frequency of mail: C5 dated May 12, 1847 with C6 May 18, 1847; C30 February 3, 1848 with C26 January 4, 1848. These indicate one letter per week. C32 March 2, 1848 with C35 March 5, 1848 indicate one letter per day.

Three covers addressed by same person to Port of Spain.



Figure 8

C15, left (August 18, 1847); C16 (August 28, 1847); C17 (August 30, 1847).

When and why the stamps were withdrawn from service?

The governor ordered stamps for Trinidad from the Colonial Office in early 1848 and expected them by mid-year. Bryce, in contact with the governor and knowledgeable about the affairs of state, stopped using the Lady in anticipation of the colony's own stamp issue. Possibly the governor told Bryce the trial worked and he could discontinue stamp use. The survey of covers shows stamp use stopped in March 1848. Two more were used more than a year later. One of the two does not have a good certificate. The other may have paid for a service or was a souvenir. This end of use might imply that the governor got his wish of an island post.

In anticipation of the Colonial issue in 1848, David Bryce probably went back to his original cash and subscriber system.

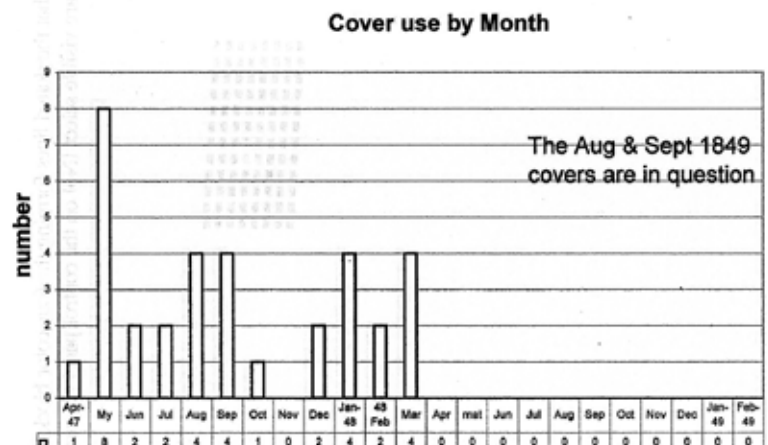


Both to San Fernando.

Figure 10

C32 (March 2, 1847); C33 (March 5, 1847).

Figure 11
Graph of all covers by month, April 1847 to the end of March 1848.



Both to San Fernando.



Figure 9

C25 (undated), left; C22 (September 14, 1847).

Rejoining unused stamps needs to meet the twin criteria of being in alignment and having the exact spacing as the used stamps that show its neighbor. I only show this strip as other matched pairs would be less convincing to the reader. Mint stamps in general don't match up with on cover or used stamps in the re-construction process. Occasionally they do. Could these have been uncanceled stamps removed from covers? Two uncanceled stamps on cover are in the Royal collections. The large percentage of unused versus used is an indication that they are remainders and supports the theory that they were taken out of service for the reasons given.

The couple of irregulars were in all likelihood removed from covers. None are torn apart. It's likely they were not separated in a rush to get the letter on board but in a cool and calm manner for stamp souvenirs. One would conclude most mint stamps are remainders.

(The mint stamps were cut apart rather carefully, none show part of the next stamp. The

Mint Reconstruction



Figure 12

M7, Spink, 2001

M9, Phillips, 1997

M11, Harmers, 2008



Figure 13

M8, Plumridge, 1933

M10, Hobby Philatelic, 1996

M14, Royal Certificate

Conclusions

The Lady McLeod served the purpose of encouraging the establishment of a colonial post in Trinidad. It was the first colony to receive government stamps through the Colonial Office. The semi-official nature of the Lady was enough to convince Stanley Gibbons to list it as the first issue of Trinidad.

By all accounts, the governor was more interested in a trial use of stamps for an island post than David Bryce. In the same year, Perkins Bacon produced stamps for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company that were later used by Peru on a trial basis. The generic nature of a stamp with no value or country indicates Governor Harris's political position rather than David Bryce's. If they were inscribed "Trinidad" or "5 cents" when the coin of the realm was £ Sterling, it would be seen as an unwanted move toward independence.

The design with a steamship motif came from the intended use. The ship's image would have been readily available in Great Britain where the ship was built. The frame of the stamp is an imitation of British stamps of the times as no other country's stamps were so framed.

The likely sheet size was 4x5 with plate guide dots on the center stamp and on the left and right side of the sheet. The printing plate was made up of individual transfers from a master die. In all likelihood the master die was sent out with the stamps as was the Perkins Bacon practice. We learned that they didn't spend much time or effort on the Lady's creation or production. Even though the lithographed design is not as exacting as engraved issues, the transfers and plate layout indicated a degree of sophistication and expertise not found from local printers.

For the first colonial issues by Perkins Bacon, the artwork was commissioned and it may have been the same for the Lady, commissioned by and under the tutelage of Perkins Bacon or designed and printed in house. Given there were stamp remainders and the short time of use, it's not likely there was more than one printing even though there are differences in light or heavy impressions. Stamp use ended by April 1848 at about the time the governor received a tentative approval for an island post. David Bryce likely reverted back to his subscription and five center per letter service. Later the non-denomination of the stamp could serve as a model for multiple colonies, their rates and services.

FOOTNOTE

⁸ Fredrich Meddent, *The Dependent Empire & Ireland*. (Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1991), p. 330-338.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- De Worms, Percy. *Perkins Bacon Records*. London: The Royal Philatelic Society London, 1953. (Two volumes, published posthumously.)
- Kellow, Geoff. "West Indies Stamps and Postal History Review," *British West Indies Study Circle*, various dates, 1992-94.
- Madden, Frederick and David Fieldhouse. *The Dependent Empire and Ireland. Advance and Retreat in Representative Self-Government. Select Documents on the Constitutional History of the British Empire and Commonwealth, Volume 5*. New York: Greenwood Press, 1991.
- Marriott, John B. *The Philatelic History of Trinidad to 1862*. London: British West Indies Study Circle, 1963.
- Marriott, Sir John, Michael Medlicott and Dr. Reuben A. Ramkissoon. *Trinidad: A Philatelic History to 1913*. British West Indies Study Circle in conjunction with the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group, 2010.
- Melville, Frederick. *Stamps of the Steamship Companies*. London, 1915.
- Ringström, S. and H.E. Tester. *The Private Ship Letter Stamps of the World, Part I, The Caribbean*. (No place of publication [but Trellborg]), 1979.
- Williams, L.N. and M. Williams. *Stamps of Fame*. London: Blandford Press, 1949.
- Williams, L.N. and M. Williams. *Fundamentals of Philately*. State College, Pennsylvania: American Philatelic Society, 1971.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

*To my wife, Anna, for first proofreading; Roger Cichorz for proofreading;
and to Jeff Modesitt for critical critique and analysis.*

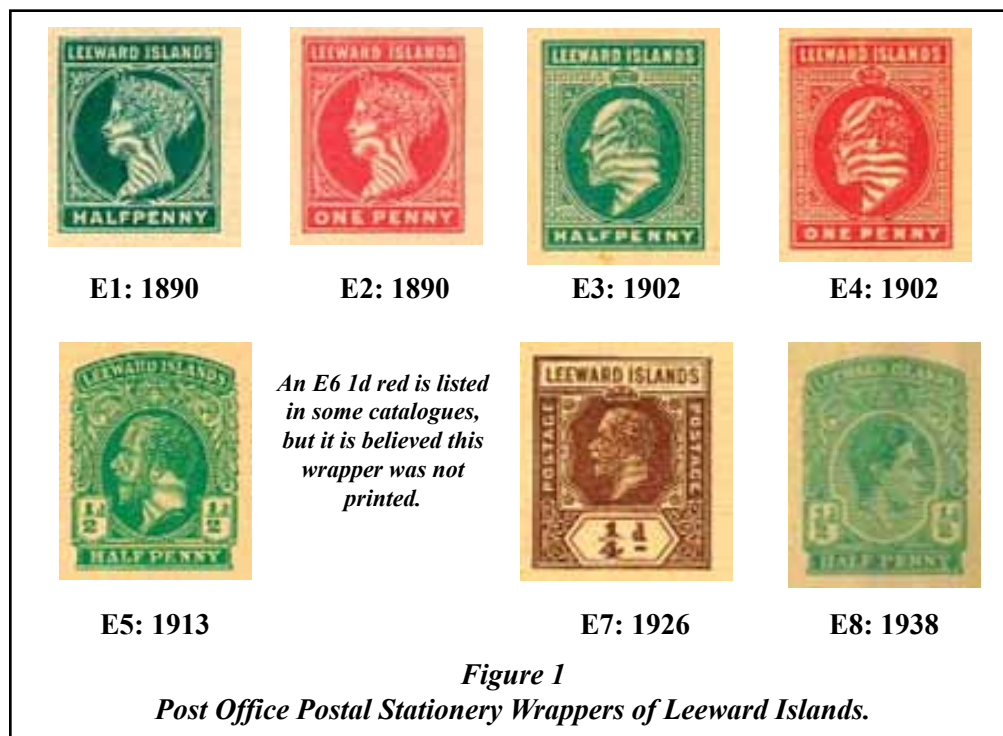
Leeward Islands British Colony Newspaper Wrappers

By Dr. John K. Courtis, FRPSL

Prior to 1903, post office postal stationery newspaper wrappers of the Leeward Islands were the only available wrappers for this generic postal entity. Much of the composition of these northern islands of the Lesser Antilles chain eventually were able to use their own designated wrappers, designed and printed in London by De La Rue: Antigua (from 1903), Dominica (from 1903), Montserrat (from 1903) and St. Kitts-Nevis (from 1904). These issues came about after the 1902 Stamp Act which allowed the Leeward Islands governor to authorize special stamps and postal stationery for individual Presidencies, and then from an Order in Council whereby special stamps could be issued from July 3, 1903. In stark contrast, islands in the southern group (the Windward Islands) never issued separate philatelic items; *i.e.*, there are no wrappers inscribed “Windward Islands.”

Post Office Issues

Between 1890 and 1938 there were seven issues of Leeward Islands post office postal stationery wrappers and these are shown as **Figure 1** with images copied from Kosniowski (2015)¹ with his kind permission. The first issues occurred on October 31, 1890 with a ½d green for internal use (E1) and 1d red for overseas use (E2) depicting Queen Victoria. These two wrappers account for 85 percent of those extant based on this eBay study. The quantity issued of the ½d was 223,320 and for the 1d, a much lower 35,688. The second set issued arose when there was a change in sovereign in 1902 to King Edward VII. The ½d green (E3) and 1d red (E4) had quantities issued of 64,040 and 13,224 respectively. The ½d green can be found on both rough and smooth papers. Specimen wrappers were issued for each of these four types printed by De La Rue and printed diagonally reading upwards.



In 1913 there was a change of sovereign to King George V and this new indicium was issued in ½d green (E5). Higgins & Gage and some other catalogues attribute a catalogue number to the issue of a 1d red (E6) but there is no evidence that this wrapper was ever printed. The next issue took place in 1926, being the head of King George VI. This issue is a departure in design, denomination and color. A smaller portrait of the King is bordered with the addition of the word “POSTAGE” both vertical reading up and down. The new denomination of one farthing and the

color brown complete the changes. The farthing wrapper was introduced effective January 1, 1927 and discontinued in 1934. This left a four year gap before the final post office issue appeared in 1938, the ½d green indicium being the head of King George VI facing right. Used copies of these later issues are hard to find.

Supply on eBay

This is an eBay-based study that examines the wrappers of Leeward Islands listed on this internet site since September 2003. The author has hand-collected daily listings of used post office postal stationery wrappers consecutively over a period of 139 months. The database is slightly more than 37,000 images, of which 89 are of Leeward Islands. While this is a small number vis-à-vis the total, it is likely to be a representative sample of used wrappers from this region. Other used copies undoubtedly exist in collections and in dealer stock. The number of used copies of each of the E1-E8 types is shown in Table 1 along with demographics of their addresses and incidence of uprating. While

Table 1: PO Used Wrappers of Leeward Islands listed on eBay since September 2003

H&G E #	Brief Description	Number Listed	Local Usage	Non-Leeward Destinations	Uprated
1	1890 ½d green QV (basically domestic use)	55	16	UK (19), Germany (7), USA, Belgium & Barbados (2 each), Hungary, Trinidad, Switzerland, Holland, Denmark, Canada Australia	7
2	1890 1d red QV (basically overseas use)	21	1	UK (6), Germany (5), Holland (3), USA, Austria, Puerto Rico, Belgium, Barbados (2)	2
3	1902 ½ green KEVII	6	0	USA (2); Holland, UK, Germany, Bahamas	1
4	1902 1d red KEVII	3	0	Switzerland (2); UK	
5	1913 ½ green KGV	1	0	USA	1
6	1913 1d red KGV - not printed	0			
7	1926 ¼d brown KGV	2	0	Germany; USA	1
8	1938 ½d green KGVI	1	1		1
		89	18	71	13

all issued types have appeared on eBay over the data collection period, 85 percent are of E1 and E2, being the QV wrappers. The E1 type has 62 percent of those listed and is the most common of what has been listed. By contrast, only 13 wrappers or 15 percent of the total are of later issues, with appearances of E3 once only in two years. E5 and E8 have each appeared once only in more than 11 years and are scarce from this source. E7 has appeared once each six years on average. Either eBay is a poor source of these later issues or these wrappers are elusive. This is understandable because the “golden era” of wrapper usage worldwide peaked around the end of the 19th century and declined thereafter. By 1938 wrappers were not popular. Later issues of wrappers of many postal entities are hard to find.

The quantity of Leeward Islands wrappers needs to be assessed against the timing of those of the separate Presidencies that were allowed to issue their own wrappers. Prior to 1903, there were no separate wrappers for Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat and St. Kitts-Nevis. The bulk of the 76 E1 and E2 wrappers of Leeward Islands were used during the 1890s. After 1903, the subsequent issues of Leeward Islands’ wrappers were available contemporaneously with those of the other entities comprising the north islands of the Lesser Antilles. There are only 13 Leeward Islands wrappers extant in the database, commencing with the King Edward VII issue of 1902. The author will analyze in later papers the extant used wrappers of Antigua (18), Dominica (14), Montserrat (4) and St. Kitts-Nevis (5), all of which had their own non-GB sovereign indicia.

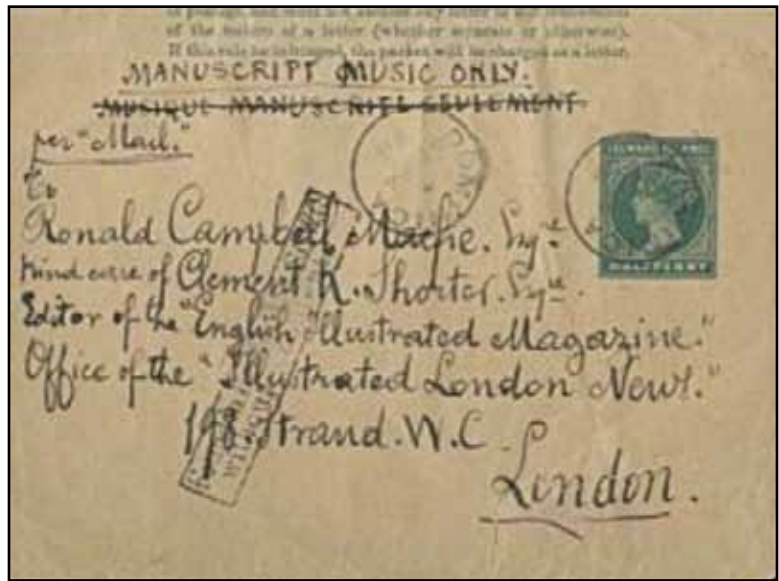
For the postal historian interested in routes, there were 15 non-Leeward island destinations noted in addresses. The highest number of destinations was to the U.K. (27) and Germany (14). The other countries noted were: USA (7),

Holland (5), Barbados (4), Belgium and Switzerland (3 each), and eight single incidence countries: Hungary, Trinidad, Denmark, Canada, Australia, Austria, Puerto Rico and the Bahamas. The remaining 18 wrappers are believed to have been addressed to destinations within the Leeward Islands with postmarks reading Antigua and St. Kitts.

Three ship names were handwritten on these wrappers: SS *Caribbee*, SS *Foutabelle* and SS *Koroná*; however, the accuracy of handwritten names from internet images needs to be accepted with caution. There were a number of purple single-lined handstamps, “ANTIGUA STANDARD.” One wrapper was registered and another showed a censor marking. There were no postage due markings, no airmail, no consular markings and no Leeward Islands auxiliary markings.

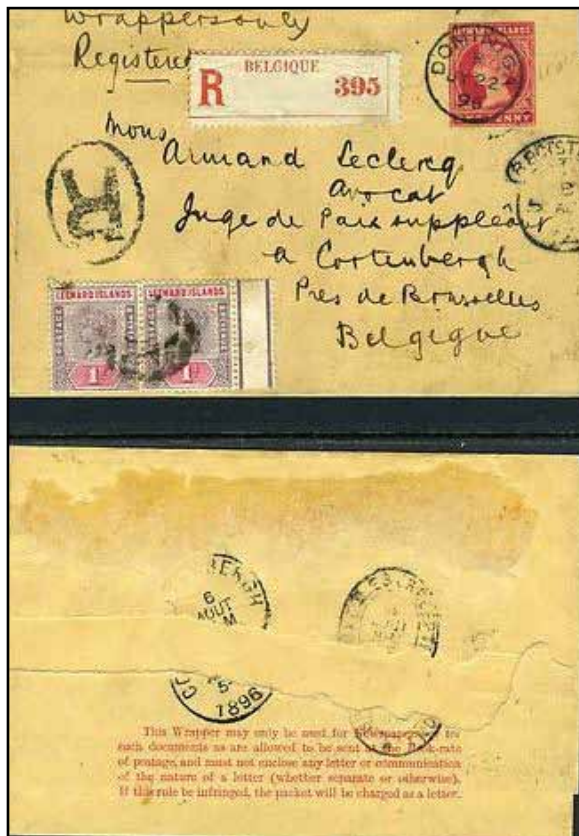
Postal History Interest

There were a number of wrappers with special postal history interest and four such wrappers have been selected for illustration and brief discussion. The first of these suggests a rather sad tale. The wrapper is marked “MANUSCRIPT MUSIC ONLY” and again in French beneath “MUSIQU MANUSCRIPT SEULEMENT.” which has been crossed out. The circular datestamps are postmarked “DOMINICA,” but the date is unreadable. The wording “Per Mail” means by the first available Royal Mail Steamer to England. The address on the wrapper is to the editor of the “English Illustrated Magazine, Office of the ‘Illustrated London News,’ Strand, W.C. London.” There is a black boxed handstamp diagonally across the address which reads “FOUND [at LONDON WEST CENTRAL?]/// WITHOUT CONTENTS.” The sender’s music manuscript was apparently lost in-transit and presumably did not reach



E1: Listed at \$200.00 – not sold on eBay.

the intended editor. Without a return address, it is likely that the sender in Dominica never learned of the true outcome of this music submission. The wrapper was listed on eBay at US\$200.



E2: Listed at \$632.40 – not sold on eBay.

The second wrapper is the only recorded example (in the database) of a wrapper being registered. The handwritten notation “Wrappers only” is a mystery. What kind of wrappers would warrant registration? The address is to a judge in Brussels, Belgium. The circular postmark reads “DOMINICA JY 22 96” and the pair of Leeward Islands 1890 1d Queen Victoria (Scott #2) pay the 2d registration fee. There are three registration markings including the “R” within oval. A Belgique serrated registration etiquette “R 395” appears above the address. This etiquette was added after the wrapper arrived in Belgium as it is not a Dominica registration etiquette and has been affixed partly above the “d” of the handwritten “Registered.” An arrival postmark reads “COBERGH 6 AOUT (August) 5AM 1896” which has been struck on the back of the wrapper. There is a registration marking, too, but this is unreadable. The wrapper is not crossed in blue crayon. The wrapper was listed on eBay at \$632.40 and was not sold (on eBay).

The third wrapper selected for discussion is the sole copy of E5. Issued in 1913, it could not have been used before May 1937, the issue date of the tied adhesive. It is uprated with a 1d 1937 Coronation common design issue of Queen Elizabeth and

King George VI. Although the stamp is inscribed St. Christopher, it is catalogued in Scott under St. Kitts-Nevis (Scott #76). There is an underlined handwritten "Newspapers only" above the address to Albany, New York, U.S.A. An additional notation at lower left reads, "Albany N.Y." This wrapper was listed on eBay at US\$40.00 and sold for more than 10 times that amount at \$405.00 with three bidders.

The fourth wrapper is the sole example of E8 issued in 1938. It was uprated with a 1938 St. Kitts-Nevis ½d green King George VI (Scott #79) and the postmark is unreadable, but circa 1939. There is a red censor marking crown and "PASSED" handstamped at lower left. The wrapper is addressed to the "Editor, West End News, Fredericksted, St. Croix." Having been prepared by an addressograph on label there is the implication that the content was a newspaper (*The Union Messenger* perhaps?) from St. Kitts-Nevis that was sent on a regular basis. This wrapper was listed and sold to a sole bidder for \$4.97.



E5: \$405.00 (sold with three bidders).

Demand on eBay

Daily sales data has been hand-collected since March 2006. During this period of 121 months, there were 38 sales of post office wrappers recorded of Leeward Islands and 15 sales of "Specimen" overprints, and these are



Sole copy of E8 listed, sold for listing amount of \$4.97.

summarized in Table 2. There are some observations worth noting. First, the realized amounts appear to be modest with 80 percent of sales less than \$20. The highest price of \$140 was for a copy of E1 handstamped "THE ANTIGUA STANDARD" and was addressed to the "Editor, 'Sydney Mail' Sydney, NSW, Australia." It bears the postmark "ANTIGUA." The date is unreadable. It sold to a sole bidder and is the only recorded copy on eBay of a Leeward Islands wrapper addressed to Australia. The E5 wrapper, which sold for \$405, has been discussed already. Second, the number of bidders appears to be low with an overall average of 1.89. This means that less than two bidders were involved in each transaction. The full bidder profile was two transactions each with five bidders, one transaction with four bidders, six transactions with three bidders, 11 transactions with two bidders and 18 one-bidder transactions. The impression given

by this low bidder involvement is that either the collector base for wrappers of Leeward Islands is small, or collectors of this postal stationery material are looking elsewhere than eBay for their wants.

There was a number of "Specimen" overprint wrappers listed and sold during the data collection period. There were Specimen wrappers for all issues except E8 (ignoring E6 which was not printed). All Specimen wrappers listed were sold. There was stronger bidder interest in each of E1 to E3 than for the post office issues although only one sale exceeded \$20. Prima facie, all Specimen wrappers of an issue should be identical in quality in that they are unused and bear no address or other markings. All things being equal all Specimen wrappers for an issue should realize the same price. It can be noted though that there is high variability in realized prices. For example, E1 and E2 both sold for a low of \$2.20 and a high of \$18.96 and \$20.48 respectively. The simple explanation for this variability lies in the extent of bidder interest at the time of the listing.

Table 2: eBay Sales Transactions of Leeward Islands Wrappers (2006-2015)

H&G	Sales Details USD (Ranked Low to High) & Number of Bidders per Sale	# of Sales	Mean Sale Price	Mean # of Bidders
1	0.99 (1), 1.25 (2), 1.99 (1), 2.36 (2), 3.13 (4), 3.85 (3), 4.99 (1), 5.99 (1), 7.83 (1), 7.99 (1), 8.67 (2), 9.00 (1), 9.99 (1), 12.91 (3), 13.16 (5), 18.06 (3), 19.99 (1), 20.20 (1), 26.00 (2), 27.00 (5), 36.00 (1), 140.00 (1)	22	10.97*	1.95
2	1.95 (2), 2.85 (3), 6.02 (2), 6.50 (2), 7.50 (2), 9.99 (1), 9.99 (1), 34.99 (1)	8	9.97	1.75
3	12.00 (1), 18.49 (2), 26.65 (2)	3	19.05	1.67
4	7.00 (1), 8.50 (2), 11.00 (3)	3	8.83	2.00
5	405.00 (3)	1	405.00	3.00
7	No sales recorded	0		
8	4.97 (1)	1	4.97	1.00
		38		1.89
Sales of Specimen Overprinted Wrappers				
1	2.20 (2), 8.89 (3), 9.99 (1), 13.99 (1), 18.96 (5)	5	10.80	2.40
2	2.20 (2), 7.99 (2), 13.99 (1), 20.48 (5)	4	11.16	2.50
3	5.00 (1), 11.45 (4)	2	8.22	2.50
4	5.00 (1), 11.75 (3)	2	8.38	2.00
5	5.00 (1)	1	5.00	1.00
7	16.59 (3)	1	16.59	3.00
8	No sales recorded			
		15		

*The outlier of \$140 was not included in this calculation

Conclusion

To understand why generic wrappers of Leeward Islands existed in part contemporaneously with those of the constituencies of these islands requires an understanding of post office revenues and sales of wrappers. Theoretically, a postal clerk could reach for a Leeward Island wrapper or an Antigua/Dominica/Montserrat/St. Kitts-Nevis wrapper in responding to a customer. However, prior to circa 1903, it was Leeward Island wrappers only that were available. There are 89 images of used Leeward Islands wrappers available in the author's database for study. These images have been hand-collected daily from the internet site eBay since September 2003 and need to be considered against the larger sample of 37,000 worldwide images overall collected during the same period.

Leeward Islands issued seven different post office postal stationery wrapper types between 1890 and 1934. An overwhelming 85 percent of extant used copies are of the first two QV 1890 issues. Issues of other types are seldom seen with only one, two or three copies having been listed of E4, E5, E7 and E8. These hard-to-find wrappers may have been sold elsewhere during this period. Nevertheless, their infrequent appearance suggests elusiveness.

By-and-large, the wrappers of Leeward Islands are unremarkable. Only three had ships named on the wrapper, one was registered and another had a censor marking. A few wrappers bore a handstamp of the *Antigua Standard*. Otherwise, there were no postage due markings, no airmail, no consular markings and no Leeward Islands auxiliary markings.

There were 38 sales of post office types and 15 Specimen overprints. Realized sales were modest with 80 percent selling for less than \$20. There was one remarkable sale at \$405 for the sole copy of E5 with three bidders. The average number of active bidders was less than two per transaction. In fact, 76 percent of transactions had only one or two bidders. The bidder interest in Specimen counterparts was a little stronger for several of the issues but with marked variability in realized prices for ostensibly the same quality item.

Given the relative scarcity of wrappers of the Leeward Islands after 1902, it is easy to understand why the collectors of this entity would likely focus on its postal stationery. It would be especially interesting to contrast the postal markings of the entities of the Leeward Islands prior to the issue of their individual wrappers. In any event an analy-

Early St. Lucia lithograph



By John Scott

Shown here is a sheet of writing paper lithographed by Heaton & Rensburg and published by G. Leuzinger, both of whom were active in Rio de Janeiro in the mid-1860s. The view is titled “A Barra tomada de Sta. Luzia” and I suppose one of the surprising aspects is that there was enough demand at that time to warrant such a production. The letter was written from Laurence, possibly in Massachusetts, since the letter refers to Boston and the writer apologizes for being ungrammatical (the city is normally spelt with a “w”).

Although not a BCPSG member, Mr. Scott is Librarian of the Postal History Society in the U.S., and noted that our members might be interested in the above after he saw Andrew W. Mitchell's article on St. Lucia post offices in the last issue of the Journal (the Postal History Society receives a copy for its library).

The Postal History Society shared a table with the American Philatelic Congress and the Cardinal Spellman Museum and Library at the World Stamp Show in New York.

Leeward Islands Newspaper Wrappers ——— Concluded from previous page

sis of what has appeared on the eBay market in more than a decade does reveal the possible elusiveness of the later issues of the Leeward Islands.

FOOTNOTE

¹ Jan Kosniowski, *Newspaper Wrappers: Catalogue of Postal Stationery Newspaper Wrappers of the Whole World*. StampDomain, 2015.

Acknowledgment

My thanks to Allan Gory for reading and commenting on an earlier draft and for making me rethink the contemporaneous nature of Leeward Islands wrappers vis-à-vis the issues of the separate entities.

John Talbot: “the insane pauper”

By Charles Freeland
Of Switzerland

An interesting insight into the administrative processes in Bermuda in the late 1840s is provided by a letter in my collection. The letter is enclosed in an envelope handstamped with a St. Georges PM5 in red dated “Ap 7 1849” and addressed to “Thomas S Zugo (?), Clerk H M Council, Hamilton.” But the letter is actually dated December 14, 1848, several months earlier. It reads:

Sir

We received your letter of 10th of last month wherein you stated that you had been directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to acquaint us that three Insane Paupers (warning them) of and from the Parish of St George had been admitted into the Lunatic Asylum for Safe Custody and Medical Superintendance, but we

delayed answering it until we could, for the information of the Governor and Council, collect evidence on two points, 1st whether John Talbot the insane Pauper mentioned in your letter was a Parishioner of St George and 2ndly whether John Wm Archer the insane person also mentioned in your letter was legally chargeable, under existing circumstances, to the Parish of St George for his maintenance while in the asylum. We find by such information as we think can be relied on and such as we apprehend would be received in a Court of Justice that John Talbot is a Parishioner of Hamilton Parish; that being the place of his legal settlement and we shall feel it to be our duty as it would appear by your letter

Charles Freeland wins Cooley Award for service

By Rob Wynstra

Charles Freeland has been selected as the winner of this year's Robert J. Cooley Award for lifetime service to the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group. The award was established with a generous donation from the late Robert Cooley and is recognized as the group's highest honor. The award was announced during the group's annual general meeting at the recent international exhibition in New York. Freeland has served as group trustee and has contributed numerous articles for the BCPSG *Journal*. His depth of expertise on the stamps and postal history of several major British Caribbean islands is legendary.

He has played a key role in editing, writing, and publishing the standard handbooks for the islands of Antigua, Bermuda, Nevis, Tobago, and Montserrat, thereby profoundly enriching our depth of knowledge. Despite living in Switzerland, Freeland has been a fixture at group meetings for many years and has tirelessly worked behind the scenes for the benefit of the group. Most important, he has been a true friend and tireless mentor to countless group members, making him well worthy of this prestigious honor.

Writer's Guidelines

Prospective authors are encouraged to submit articles for the *Journal*. We need a constant supply of material to fill these pages. The following are a few hopefully helpful hints to guide you in preparing a submission. These rules are not etched in the proverbial concrete, and you are encouraged to contact the editor (address and email on page 3) if you have a question.

- Electronic submissions are preferred, but not required. In sending a manuscript, whether typed and sent by regular mail, or by email, please follow these standard typesetting conventions: one space after periods or other punctuations, and indent paragraphs. No space need be left between paragraphs. Tables and charts should be prepared separately and not embedded in the text.
- If a file is sent by email, do so either as an attachment or “regular” email. You may also send material on CDs, disks, or Zip disk.
- Generally, scans used for web pages do not have sufficient resolution for use in print. Scan images at 300 dpi and at 100 percent (roughly the size of an average illustration in the *Journal*).
- If a scan is to be used as a color image, send it CYMK, not indexed color.
- Save the scan only as a jpeg or tiff image.
- Most important: send each scan as an attachment to your email and not embedded in the word processing document.

If you follow these simple rules, it will make your editor a happy camper!

that the Governor and Council had adjudged, in the absence of such facts of which we are in possession, that John Talbot was a Parishioner of St George, to petition the Governor & Council to reconsider such adjudication, this being the mode pointed out by the Act of relieving a Parish from the Maintenance of an insane person in the case of a wrong adjudication. We also think that the Parish of St George is not legally chargeable with the maintenance of John Wm Archer, inasmuch as he is entitled to certain personal & real estate in the Town of St George which can be made to appear to the Governor and Council. The Act provides for such a case in the terms following. "But if it shall appear upon inquiry that such insane person or idiot is possessed of property, such property shall be liable for his or her support and the proceeds of such property or so much thereof as shall necessary at the rate aforesaid to provide for the maintenance and support of such insane person or Idiot while kept in the Hospital, shall be paid to the Public Treasurer." We apprehend that if the wife of John M Archer be applied to for the allowance prescribed by law for the

maintenance of an insane person that she will not fail to pay the amount of the daily allowance. After laying this letter before the Governor & Council we should be obliged by you informing us as to what decision the Governor & Council come upon the facts contained in this letter in order that we may have some guide for our future movements in the subject matter of this letter. We beg to inform you that the Parish of St George will be answerable for the maintenance of Emily Smith, she being, we believe, a Parishioner of St George. We remain,
Your obedient Servants John S Roberts and Atticus Harvey, Churchwardens

Does any member own the letter from Thomas Zugo referred to in the first sentence?

Wrapper question

Have you seen a copy of St. Lucia Scott's #E6, the 1d red King George V wrapper? Dr. John Courtis, author of our series on British Caribbean wrappers, states that neither he nor Jan Kosniowski have ever seen a used copy. If anyone has a used copy, Dr. Courtis would love to see a scan. "It seems to be a most elusive wrapper," he said. "There are 41,000 images in my database and no E6; Jan's collection of about 26,000 wrappers has no used copy of this wrapper.

Please email me at john.courtis@bigpond.com.

WANTED

Wanted: KGV1 and early QEII Bahamas/Jamaica postmarks. I pay good prices! Contact David Horry by email at: horry@talk21.com

BRITISH WEST INDIES STUDY CIRCLE PUBLICATIONS



NEVIS



'NEVIS – THE STAMPS AND POSTAL HISTORY (1661–1890)' by Federico Borromeo, FRPSL and Charles Freeland, FRPSL. This is the first definitive handbook on Nevis to be published since the slim booklet by Fred Melville in 1910. Despite its small size, this island has attracted collectors from the earliest days. The book traces the pre-stamp history and examines the early Nissen & Parker issues in great detail and goes on to describe the evolution of the De La Rue printings. It also includes chapters on postal stationery, revenue issues and forgeries. This book is a must for all BWI collectors.

A4 size, hardbacked with dust jacket, (viii) + 208 pages. ISBN: 978-1-907481-19-2

Price: £35.00 (approx. \$52.00). BWISC Members' Price: £32.00 (approx. \$48.00).



These books and others published by the BWISC can be ordered from:– David Druett, Pennymead Books, 1 Brewerton St., Knaresborough, N. YORKS. HG5 8AZ. Tel:– 01423 865962 or E-mail: Pennymead@aol.com. Orders will be dispatched with invoice and prompt payment is requested. Payment may be made by cheque or credit card. Orders from outside UK for heavy books will be dispatched per airmail M Bag. This service requires a street address and is not available to PO Boxes. All books published by the British West Indies Study Circle are displayed on www.bwisc.org and on www.pennymead.com.

BCPSG Exhibits and Awards

By Paul Larsen
Awards Chairman

Following is a listing of recent British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group (BCPSG) member exhibit participants and awards.

CHICAGOPEX 2015

November 20-22, Itasca, Illinois

Literature:

Raymond Murphy and co-author Paul Farrimond
*Encyclopedia of Jamaican Philately, Vol. 9:
Military, Censored and Patriotic Mails*
Literature Grand Award and Gold

TEXPEX 2016

February 26-28, Grapevine, Texas

Regis Hoffman

Letters to the Stars

Vermeil

Peter Elias

*Introduction to Spanish Thermal ATM Stamps,
Their Varieties and Usages*

Silver, AAPE Award of Honor

The Brooklyn Postal Dodgers (SF)
Vermeil, AAPE Creativity Award
The Spidy Stamp and Its Promoters (SF)
Silver-bronze

Garfield-Perry March Party 2016.

March 10-12, Cleveland, Ohio

David Pitts

*Bermuda Postal History: Forerunners to UPU-
International, External and Transit Mail*

**Reserve Grand, Gold, Thomas Allen Award for Best
Postal History, American Philatelic Congress Award,
BCPSG Medal**

Raymond Murphy

*Official Mail of the Provisional Government and the
Irish Free state 1922-1937* (SF)

Gold

Plymouth Show 2016

April 16-17, Westland, Michigan.

Regis Hoffman

Letters to the Stars

Gold

Paul Larsen

French Equatorial Africa: Issues of 1936-1946

Gold

EXPERTIZATION WORLD CLASSICS



You can expect:

*Detailed and Accurate
High Quality Certificates*

*Fast Service * Reliable * Affordable*

Liane & Sergio Sismondo

P.O. BOX 10035
SYRACUSE, NEW YORK 13290-3301
U.S.A.
TEL. (315) 422-2331 * FAX (315) 422-2956
SISMONDO@DREAMSCAPE.COM

GRENADA

Breaking extensive
specialized collection.
Over 200 items now listed
on my website with pre-
stamp covers from C18th,
QV classic issues with mint
multiples, fine array of
village postmarks on cover
plus postal stationery
and revenues.



www.pennymead.com

1 Brewerton St. Knaresborough, HG5 8AZ

E Mail: Pennymead@aol.com

Tel: 01423 865962 Fax: 01423 547057



Membership Director's Report

By Bob Stewart

New Members

All new applicants listed in the last issue of the Journal have been accepted as members of the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group. Congratulations and welcome to the Group.

New Applicants

Roger Edghill, 26 Hayes Pierre Circle, Freeport, Trinidad, TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO. Email: redghill2014@gmail.com. Collects Trinidad & Tobago, stamps, covers and postcards. Free one year electronic membership.

Richard Kaplan, 8612 Center Grove Way, Knoxville, TN 37923 USA. Email: clka929@comcast.net. Free one year electronic membership.

Address Changes

Ian Sellick, 526 Green St., Boylston, MA 01505-1514 USA

Dr. Everett L. Parker, 117 Cedar Breeze South, Glenburn, ME 04401-1734 USA

Resigned

Bradley Brunsell, Keith Bayley, George Bowman, Richard Burdsall

Dropped for non-payment of dues

Alfred White, Ronald Camron, Hugh McMackin, James Gravesande

Deceased

Mr. Robert Roswell

If any member has information, such as a change of address, to be included in the Membership Director's Report, please contact me, either by mail (see inside front cover of the Journal) or by email at stewartlbi9@comcast.net.

If I do not have your correct mailing address, you will not get your copy of the Journal.

Also, if you have friends who might be interested in joining, let me know and I will send them a complimentary issue of the Journal.



Please help...
us find new members!

We need YOUR help in this important mission today!



BRITISH WEST INDIES STUDY CIRCLE PUBLICATIONS

ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF JAMAICAN PHILATELY, VOLUME 9

MILITARY MAILS

by Paul Farrimond and Raymond Murphy

This book is based on the original written by the late Derek Sutcliffe; it has been thoroughly revised and largely re-written. It continues the aim of presenting the Jamaica Encyclopaedia in a new softback format with many illustrations now in full colour. **WINNER OF GOLD MEDAL AND GRAND AWARD FOR LITERATURE AT CHICAGOPEX 2015!**

A4 sized, perfect bound, (viii) + 458 pages. ISBN: 978-1-907481-24-6

Price: £29.00 (\$45.00). BWISC Members' Discount: £3.00 (\$4.50).

This book can be ordered from:- David Druett, Pennymead Books, 1 Brewerton St., Knaresborough, N. YORKS. HG5 8AZ. Tel:- 01423 865962 or E-mail: Pennymead@aol.com. Orders will be dispatched with invoice and prompt payment is requested. Members resident in North America can purchase this book from Ed Barrow at e.barrow1@gmail.com.



President's Message

By Duane Larson

This year's AGM is history, having taken place at the 2016 New York World Expo earlier this month. A big thank you goes out to Richard Maisel and Colin Frazer for organizing our British Caribbean Seminar and Society Dinner. Look for minutes of the meetings, reports, pictures and awards in the next issue of the *Journal*.

Speaking of the *Journal*, our editor, Everett Parker has informed me that his backlog of articles is running dangerously low at the present time. If you have an article that you would like published in the *Journal*, now's the time to send it to Everett. If you are working on a British Caribbean research project, let him know ... he can help you with the format for publishing it in the BCPSG Journal. No article is too big or small ... give him a call!



I belong to several different clubs and organizations and I have noticed over the last few years that practically all of them have leadership positions that are not filled. One may be missing a secretary, another looking for a vice president or committee chairman, and all of them are looking for new members. This seems to be a sign of the times we live in ... a time filled with too many things to do and too little time to do everything. I guess what I'm trying to say is that our club needs new members and leaders. Not just names on paper, but dedicated people who are willing to participate in the day to day activities of our active philatelic organization. If you are one of these people who can fill one of these leadership roles, let us know! And if you know of a person who could benefit from belonging to our society, sign them up!

Don't forget to visit our website, Bcpsg.com for the latest in club news, publications, auction listings, exhibits, etc. We are looking for exhibits to post on our website. If you would like to put your exhibit on the BCPSG website, contact our webmaster, Ed Barrow, at ed98102@yahoo.com.

STEVEN ZIRINSKY

MEMBER PTS, APS, NZSDA, APTA

Stamps - Revenues - Postal History - Commercial Mail

Local Mail

Recent commercial mail, with local usages, including meters, governmental stampless, inter-island, and instructional markings from many of the Caribbean countries.

PO BOX 230049, Ansonia Station
New York, NY 10023 USA
szirinsky@cs.com (t):718-706-0616

www.zirinskystamps.com

@ZirinskyStamps

Bermuda
Coin & Stamp Co.

Bermuda Specialists

The Bermuda Album and
bi-annual supplements!
Stamps, Oddities and Covers!

Visit our newly redesigned website at
www.bermudastampcompany.com

P.O. Box HM 1413
Hamilton HMFx
Bermuda
email
bermudacovers@gmail.com

BRITISH EMPIRE EXCLUSIVELY



REQUEST A CATALOGUE FOR OUR NEXT PUBLIC AUCTION.
PLEASE SPECIFY YOUR INTERESTS.

WANT LISTS INVITED FOR PRE-1935 MATERIAL.
REFERENCES PLEASE.

WE ARE BUYERS OF BETTER BRITISH COMMONWEALTH STAMPS,
POSTAL HISTORY AND SPECIALIST ITEMS.

Victoria Stamp Company



PHOEBE A. MACGILLIVARY

P.O. BOX 745, RIDGEWOOD, NJ 07451, USA

PHONE (201) 652-7283 FAX (201) 612-0024

Email: VictoriaStampCo@aol.com Website: VictoriaStampCo.com



BRITISH WEST INDIES STUDY CIRCLE PUBLICATIONS



ANTIGUA



'ANTIGUA - THE STAMPS AND POSTAL HISTORY' by Charles Freeland, FRPSL and John Jordan. Coming so early in the alphabet Antigua has always been one of the most popular of the small Caribbean islands. It has an interesting mix of early stamps printed by Perkins Bacon and De La Rue including a number of rarities. On the postal history front Antigua is especially well endowed, with the Codrington and Tudway estate correspondences. There is also a rich variety of early postal markings, including some unique marks. The original inspiration for this book was the Antigua Monograph published in successive issues of the British Caribbean Philatelic Journal over a 15 year period between 1973 and 1988. This book collates all this information, updates it and presents it in a most readable form.

A4 size, hardbacked with dust jacket, (x) + 299 pages. ISBN: 978-1-907481-25-3

Price: £37.00 (approx. \$52.00). BWISC Members' Price: £33.00 (approx. \$46.00).



These books and others published by the BWISC can be ordered from:- David Druett, Pennymead Books, 1 Brewerton St., Knaresborough, N. YORKS. HG5 8AZ. Tel:- 01423 865962 or E-mail: Pennymead@aol.com. Orders will be dispatched with invoice and prompt payment is requested. Payment may be made by cheque or credit card. Orders from outside UK for heavy books will be dispatched per airmail M Bag. This service requires a street address and is not available to PO Boxes. All books published by the British West Indies Study Circle are displayed on www.bwisc.org and on www.pennymead.com.

The British Commonwealth of Nations



We are active buyers and sellers of stamps and postal history of all areas of pre-1960 British Commonwealth, including individual items, collections or estates.

Want lists from all reigns are accepted with references

We are active buyers ...



L.W. Martin Jr.

CROWN COLONY STAMPS

P.O. Box 1198 • Bellaire, Texas 77402
Phone: 713-781-6563 • Fax: 713-789-9998
E-mail: lwm@crowncolony.com



BRITISH WEST INDIES STUDY CIRCLE PUBLICATIONS

CAYMAN ISLANDS POSTCARDS

(and QSL CARDS)

'CAYMAN ISLANDS POSTCARDS' by Thomas E. Giraldi. This long awaited book is here at last. Tom has over many years collected information on all aspects of Cayman Islands philately and has written this catalogue which is and will remain a steadfast guide to the cards of these islands. Lavishly illustrated in colour it will be a book which collectors of BWI picture postcards will refer to as a standard work for many years.

A4 size, softbacked, perfect bound, (iv) + 210 pages. ISBN: 978-1-907481-10-9

Price: £16.00 (approx. \$24.00). BWISC Members' Price: £14.00 (approx. \$21.00).



These books and others published by the BWISC can be ordered from:- David Druett, Pennymead Books, 1 Brewerton St., Knaresborough, N. YORKS. HG5 8AZ. Tel:- 01423 865962 or E-mail: Pennymead@aol.com. Orders will be dispatched with invoice and prompt payment is requested. Payment may be made by cheque or credit card. Orders from outside UK for heavy books will be dispatched per airmail M Bag. This service requires a street address and is not available to PO Boxes. All books published by the British West Indies Study Circle are displayed on www.bwisc.org and on www.pennymead.com.

Enjoy the Summer!

Relax, no matter where you are you can bid on better Stamps & Postal History of the World.

If you collect the classics or just want something a bit different, check out our auctions online.

bid online • email • phone • fax
snail mail • and, in person!

RegencySuperior.com



Official Auctioneer

- ★ **Summer Internet Sale**
June 24 • St. Louis, MO
- ★ **APS StampShow 2016**
August 4-7 • Portland, OR
- ★ **RegencySuperior**
October 1-2 • St. Louis, MO
- ★ **Chicagopex 2016**
November 18-20 • Chicago, IL
- ★ **OrcoExpo 2017**
January 13-15 • Fullerton, CA
- ★ **St. Louis Stamp Expo**
March 31-April 2 • St. Louis, MO

Stamp Supplies

We have what you need!

Catalogues • Albums • Mounts
Literature • Accessories • Beginner Kits
Colour Keys • Sheets & Approval Cards

Call today for your **FREE Product Guide**

Authorized USA Distributor



Est 1856
**STANLEY
GIBBONS**

**Showgard®
SCOTT**



↔ STAMPS • COINS • SPACE • AUTOGRAPHS ↔

REGENCY SUPERIOR

Experienced Auctioneers Since 1929

229 North Euclid Avenue • Saint Louis, MO 63108 USA

800.782.0066
RegencySuperior.com
info@RegencySuperior.com

The British Empire

A-Z 1840-1935 Mint and Used

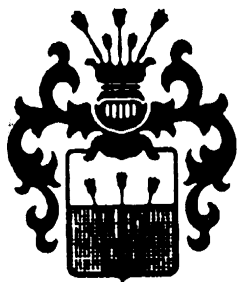
The Largest and Most Valuable Stock in America



WANT LISTS

For decades we have had the great pleasure of working closely with our clients in the formation of many fine private and international exhibition standard collections. I will be pleased to place our expertise at your disposal.

- 30 Volumes in all price ranges, individually stocked!
- You may acquire exactly those items that you need!
- Receive on approval (references please) or per quotation!
 - Scott or Stanley Gibbons numbers!
 - Prompt, expert service!



George W. Holschauer

COLONIAL STAMP CO.

5757 WILSHIRE BLVD., PH#8

LOS ANGELES, CA 90036

Ph: (323) 933-9435

Fax (323) 939-9930

eMail: gwh225@aol.com

Visit our Web Site: www.colonialstamps.com



CCNY, CSDA, IFSDA,
INTERNATIONAL
SOCIETY APPRAISERS

