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New Research on the Rare Grenada Single Circle Postmarks



W. Danforth Walker's report begins on page 8.



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British West Indies: Letters and Printed Matter, Dispatched and Received, *circa* 1885

By Richard Maisel

Prior to 1860, the General Post Office of Great Britain serviced the international mail for all British West Indian colonies (BWI). In or around 1860 this International Service was taken over by the colonies and by the 1880s, residents of all BWI colonies, except the Cayman Islands, could send or receive mail from almost any place in the world, through the service of their colony's postal system. But how much mail did they send and how much did they receive -- was it in thousands per year, hundreds of thousands or millions? This article will provide answers to these questions.



Figure 1

Letter to Germany from British Guiana, 1888.

The answers given will be based on postal data for three BWI colonies and on projections from a statistical model for the remaining 14 colonies. The projections are not precise estimates, but they do establish an order of magnitude for the volumes of mail they report. As a result, the answers given to the questions raised above are rough approximations.

Data

The best sources for data on British Colonies prior to World War II are the colonies' Annual Reports to the Colonial Office. These reports, often referred to as "Blue Books," contain detailed descriptions of trade, population and governmental affairs. Unfortunately, prior to 1900 they do not cover postal matters. A search of other sources did locate data on the volume of postal traffic in three BWI colonies: The Bahamas (1881)¹, Dominica (1886)² and Grenada (1886).³ This data, listed in Table 1, includes letters and cards combined and other items. The former consists mainly of letters and will be referred to as "Letters," while the latter consists mainly of newspapers and commercial listings and will be referred to as "Printed Matter." Table 1 also includes data on the population of the colonies in 1886.⁴



Figure 2

Printed Matter from Antigua, 1886.

From the Michael Hamilton Archive.

Analysis

Four general observations that can be made about the data in Table 1:

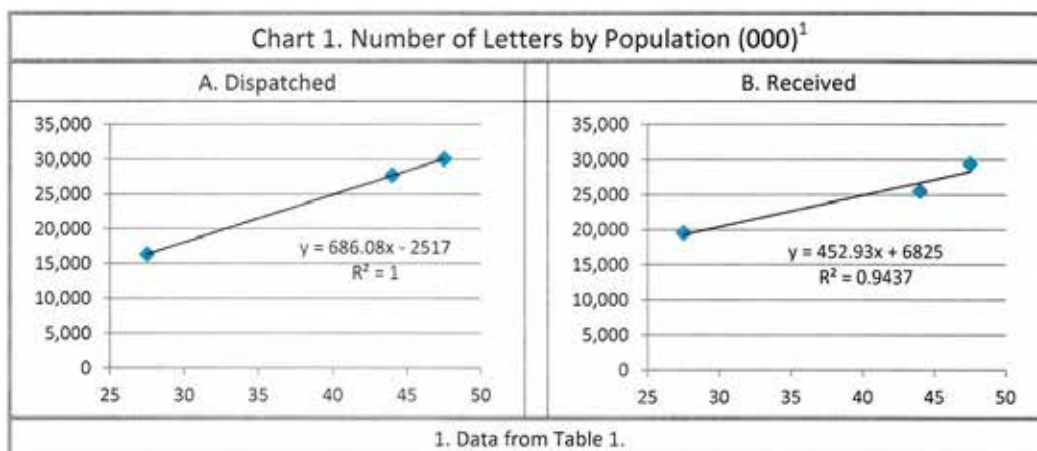
Colony	Letters		Printed Matter		Population (000) ¹
	Dispatched	Received	Dispatched	Received	
Grenada 1886 ²	30,043	29,393	7,969	36,062	47.5
Bahamas 1881 ³	27,705	25,476	7,085	36,104	44.0
Dominica 1886 ⁴	16,344	19,504	5,412	17,632	27.5

1. B. R. Mitchel, *International Historical Statistics: The Americas 1750-1993*, (Fourth Edition), London: Macmillan Reference Ltd., 1998, P 3 and 4
 2. M.H Ludington, *Bahamas Early Mail Service and Postal Markings*, Washington D.C.: Alpha Philatelic Printing and Publishing Co., 1982, p83.
 3. *Releve Des Tableaus Statistiques du Service Postal International (Expedition)*, Annee 1886. Universal Postal Union. Berne: Imprimerie Suter & Liebow, 1888. p.48.
 4. *Ibid*, p.47

1. BWI Printed Matter from this period is more difficult to find than the covers in which letters were sent. This is often attributed to the lower survival rate of Printed Matter. But Table 1 shows that the volume of Letters Dispatched is more than three times the volume of the Printed Matter Dispatched in each of the three colonies. This shows the greater difficulty in finding Printed Matter from these colonies is also due to the limited number produced.

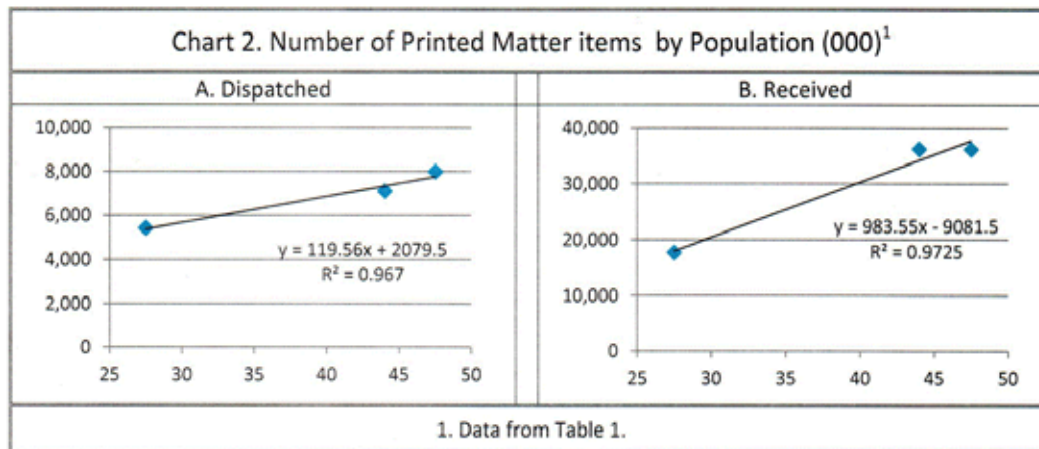
2. The number of Letters dispatched from each colony is roughly equal to the number received. The data for Printed Matter is quite different. Table 1 shows over three pieces of Printed Matter were received in each colony for each piece dispatched. The difference in these ratios of dispatched to received may be due to a fundamental difference in the nature of letters and printed matter. The former were usually sent as an individual item from one person to another and may be part of a chain in which many letters were exchanged between correspondents. This reciprocity created a rough balance between the volume of letters dispatched and received. But Printed Matter, such as a newspaper or a commercial listing, was often sent from an organization to many recipients. They were posted as group or “mass” mailings and most received no response in return. Such organizations were likely to be in more developed societies and not in relatively underdeveloped societies such as the three BWI colonies listed at the top of Table 1. Hence, Printed Matter flowed from the organizations in more developed societies to less developed colonies. The colonies have fewer and smaller organization which generates a lower volume of printed matter for distribution abroad. Hence, the imbalance between the volumes of Printed Matter received and dispatched.

3. As expected, the volume of Letters, both dispatched and received, increases with an increase in population. This relationship can be seen clearly in Charts 1A and 1B. In both charts the markers for colonies rise steadily



(higher volumes of mail) as they move from left to right on the chart (lower to higher populations). The probability of this perfect ordering happening by chance on both charts is 1/36, so this result cannot be explained simply as a random event that is likely to occur with small sample sizes. These relationships can be used to set up equations for projecting the volume of letters to those colonies lacking this information.

4. The volume of Printed Matter Dispatched and Received are both related to population size. Chart 2A shows that Printed Matter Dispatched increases with each increase in the colonies' population but Chart 2B shows this is not the case for Printed Matter Received as The Bahamas received a higher volume of Printed Matter than Grenada but Grenada has a larger population. As a result the prediction equation for Printed Matter Dispatched was used for projecting results to the colonies but not the equation for Printed Matter Received.



Prediction Equations

A statistical analysis of the data in Charts 1A, 1B, 2A, called linear regression analysis, produced the trend lines shown on these charts. The equations for these trend lines were used to project the volume of Letters, Dispatched or Received, and Printed Matter Dispatched to the colonies for which this information was missing. These equations are:

Equation 1: Letters Dispatched: $668.08 \times \text{Population} = 2,517.0$

Equation 2: Letters Received: $453.92 \times \text{Population} = 6,825.0$

Equation 3: Printed Matter Dispatched: $119.56 \times \text{Population} = 2,079.5$

Projecting Volumes

The procedure for projection of the missing estimates using the equations is illustrated for Antigua, which had a population of about 36,000 in 1886. Given this population:

Antigua Letters Dispatched: $668.08 \times 36,000 - 2,517 = 22,182.$

Antigua Letters Received: $453.92 \times 36,000 + 6,825 = 23,098$

Antigua Printed Matter Dispatched: $119.56 \times 36,000 + 2,079.5 = 6,384$

The projections for all BWI colonies are given in Table 2.⁵

At the beginning of this article questions were raised about the volumes of mail sent and received from the BWI colonies during the mid-1880s. Given the analysis described above, the answers to these questions are: a little more than 1,000,000 Letters and about a quarter of a million items of Printed Matter were Dispatched overseas per year, and about 800,000 Letters Received.

Colony	Population ¹ 1886 (000)	Letters Dispatched Projection	Letters Received Projection	Print. Mat. Dispatched Projection
Antigua	36	22,182	23,098	6,384
Bahamas ²	44	27,705	25,476	7,085
Barbados	177.5	119,262	87,060	23,301
Bermuda	14.5	7,431	13,379	3,813
British Guiana	265	179,294	126,613	33,763
British Honduras	29	17,379	19,934	5,547
Dominica ²	27.5	16,344	19,504	5,412
Grenada ²	47.5	30,043	29,393	7,969
Jamaica	610	415,992	282,563	75,011
Montserrat	9.3	3,864	11,029	3,191
St. Kitts & Nevis	46	29,043	27,618	7,579
St. Lucia	40.5	25,269	25,132	6,922
St. Vincent	41	25,612	25,358	6,981
Tobago	21	11,891	16,318	4,590
Trinidad	179	120,291	87,738	23,481
Turks & Caicos Isl.	4.7	708	8,950	2,641
Virgin Isl.	6.2	1,737	9,628	2,821
Total		1,054,047	838,792	226,492

1. B.R. Mitchel, *International Historical Statistics: The Americas 1750-1993*, (Fourth Edition), London: Macmillan Reference Ltd., 1998, P 3, 4 and 8.
2. Data from Table 1.

FOOTNOTES

¹ M.H. Ludington, *Bahamas Early Mail Service and Postal Markings*. (Washington, D.C.: Alpha Philatelic Printing and Publishing Co., 1982), p 83.

² *Releve Des Tableaus Statistiques du Service Postal International (Expedition), Annee 1886*. (Universal Postal Union, Berne: Imprimerie Suter & Liebow, 1888), p. 47.

³ *Ibid*, p. 48.

⁴ B.R. Mitchel, *International Historical Statistics: The Americas 1750-1993* [Fourth Edition]. (London: Macmillan Reference Ltd., 1998), pp 3, 4, 8. This source provides data for the census years 1881 and 1891. The values in Table 1 were obtained by interpolation of this data.

⁵ The projections in Table 2 should be viewed as rough approximations and not precise estimates because:

1) The equations were based on a very small sample of colonies and as such their coefficients are subject to large potential random errors.

2) The range of values over which the equations were calculated does not cover the full range of values to which they were projected and equations that fit one range of values do not necessarily fit values that are larger or smaller than the range covered.

The Rare Grenada Single Circle "G" Postmark

By *W. Danforth Walker, RDP, FRPSL*

The rarest single circle Grenada alphabet postmark is the "G" postmark. In a February 27, 1953 *Stamp Collecting* article, Peter Jaffé theorized that the single circle alphabet postmark "G" was used at the small village post office of Perdmontemps in the sparsely populated parish of St. David's. Having two alphabet postmarks in a single parish was very unusual as only the main parish post office of each Grenada parish received a single circle alphabet postmark. The St. David's Parish post office used the single circle alphabet postmark "E," the second most difficult single circle postmark to find and the sparsely populated parish of St. David's certainly did not require a second parish post office based on the demand for postal service by the parish residents.

Nonetheless, in 1972 John Cronin, working in the British Museum Newspaper Library, uncovered evidence which fully supports Jaffé's theory that the single circle alphabet "G" postmark was used at the small St. David's village post office of Perdmontemps; a second parish post office for the least populated parish of Grenada. In an article in the June 1973 *British Caribbean Philatelic Journal* along with the current author, Cronin wrote on page 81: "A Post Office Notice dated October 26, 1872



Figure 2
*Close up of the single circle
"G" postmark circa
July 22, 1896.*

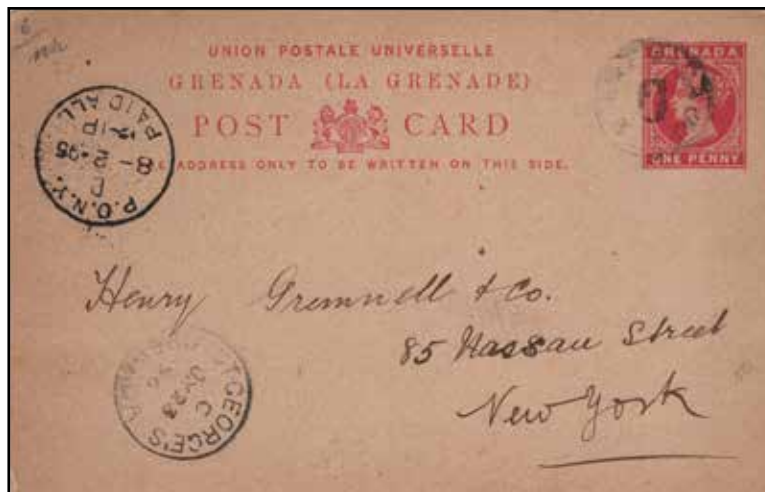


Figure 1
*Address side of a 1d Grenada postcard postmarked
single circle "G" circa July 22, 1896.*

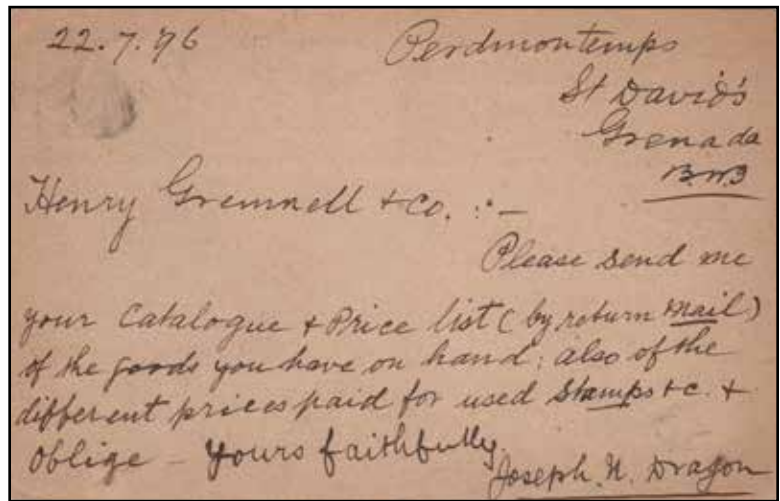
announced that an additional Inland Post Office would be set up in the parish of St. David as from November 1, 1872, at the premises of Mr. Samuel St. Bernard, who was also appointed District Post Master. All subsequent postal notices concerning St. David's Parish referred to either St. David's 'E' or St. David's 'G' post offices."¹ Cronin and Walker's research concluded that the single circle alphabet postmark was introduced in 1886. Also, the single circle alphabet "G" postmark was in use at or very close to Perdmontemps from 1886 until October 1899.

Walker has come up with more documentation about the location of the "G" postmark at Perdmontemps. **Figure 1** shows the front of a 1d Grenada postcard with a blurry strike of a Grenada single circle alphabet postmark and a reasonably clear strike of a St. George's (the Grenada GPO) "JY 23 96" (July 23, 1896) transit postmark and a clear strike of the New York City receiving postmark of "8-2-96" (August 2, 1896). The postcard is addressed to Henry Gremnell & Co., 85 Nassau Street, New York. As Herman Herst Jr. related in his 1960 book *Nassau Street – A Quarter Century of Stamp Dealing*, Nassau Street in downtown New York City was the home of many stamp dealers at the turn of the century, basically the stamp center of the U.S.²

Figure 2 is a close up of the single alphabet postmark

on the postcard and even though the postmark at first appears to be the much more common single circle alphabet "C" (Sauteurs) parish postmark, the thick base of the letter "G" and particularly the lower upright thick right side of the "G" clearly distinguishes this as a "G" and not the "C" single circle alphabet postmark.

Figure 3 is the message side of the postcard and provides proof that the single circle alphabet "G" was used at Perdmontemps (or close by) in 1896. The date line is "...22.7.96 Perdmontemps, St. David's Grenada, BWI." The message is interesting and reads as follows:



"Henry Grennell & Co.: Please send me your catalog & price list (by return mail) of the goods you have on hand, also of the different prices paid for used stamps & c. & oblige. Yours faithfully Joseph N. Dragon."

Figure 3
Message side of a 1d Grenada postcard dateline "22. 7. 96," Perdmontemps, St. David's, Grenada, BWI.

From this it certainly seems that Henry Grennell & Co. purchased used postage stamps from foreign countries, possibly as a sideline to their normal merchandise as this firm was located at the heart of the stamp shop district of the U.S.

Figure 4 shows a drawing of a clear strike of the single circle alphabet "G" postmark. Note the thick base to the letter "G" and particularly the thick and relatively long upper right facing stroke of the "G." For the single circle alphabet "C" postmark the base is much thinner and the upper right facing stroke of the "C" is thinner and relative shorter, as shown in **Figure 5**.



Figure 4
Drawing of the single circle alphabet "G" postmark.

History of the Grenada Alphabet "G" Postmarks

Grenada issued its first stamp on June 3, 1861. Initially only mail posted at the General Post Office (GPO) at the main town of St. George's in the most heavily populated parish of St. George had postal facilities.

On October 1, 1861 the "First Inland Post" was established at six of Grenada's seven parishes; the parish of St. George with Grenada's capital was not part of the Inland Post. Each of the six parishes received a locally made double circle alphabet postmark ("A" through "F"). St. George, the seventh parish, also received a double circle alphabet "G" postmark but did not use this postmark to postmark stamps. Instead this double circle "G" postmark was used as a backstamp on mail received at the GPO and since very little mail received at Grenada survived, this use as a receiving mark on Grenada covers is very rare.



Figure 5
Image of the single circle alphabet "C" postmark.

The inland post offices and the use of the double circle alphabet postmarks "A" to "F" was short lived. Due to the expense of running this inland post it was closed on December 31, 1862. All the double circle alphabet postmarks were withdrawn from use on that date, including the double circle "G" postmark used as a backstamp at the GPO; the other reason this 14-month use is very rare. In fact, all double circle alphabet postmarks with an 1861 or 1862 are very difficult to find. Even though

Continued on page 10

Gibbons lists Grenada SG #2 as issued in May 1862 (*i.e.*, during the first Inland Post) my experience is that a double circle postmark with an 1862 year date is the difficult to distinguish first issue of Grenada in blue-green (SG #1) rather than green (SG #2). Possibly SG #2 was not distributed to the inland post offices.

The need of the citizens of Grenada outside of the capital of St. George's for a convenient mail service was finally rectified after a decade when the "Second Inland Post" was established on October 1, 1872. The six double circle alphabet "A" to "F" postmarks were sent back to the six parish post offices and a month later the double circle alphabet "G" postmark (see **Figure 6**), was issued but not to the GPO. As stated above, Cronin uncovered "...A Post Office Notice dated October 26, 1872 announced that an additional Inland Post Office would be set up in the Parish of St. David as from November 1, 1872, at the premises of Mr. Samuel St. Bernard, who was also appointed District Post Master. All subsequent postal notices concerning St. David's Parish referred to either St. David's 'E' or St. David's 'G' post offices." To pin down the location where the double circle alphabet "G" postmark was located, a quote from the February 27, 1953 *Stamp Collecting* article by Peter Jaffé: "On March 29, 1886, J. Griffith, the Colonial Postmaster, announced the removal of District Post Office 'G' (St. David's) from Perdmontemps to Park River Road on the boundary between St. David's and St. George Parishes."

Because this 1886 location is only about 40 feet from Perdmontemps, St. David's Parish, apparently the local residents still considered the location of the post office to be Perdmontemps, most likely on the border between St. George and St. David's parishes.

Sometime in 1886 the single circle alphabet "G" postmark replaced the double circle alphabet "G" postmark. The evidence indicates that at or near Perdmontemps, St. David's Parish is where the double and single circle alphabet "G" postmarks were used from 1872 until October 2, 1899. On October 2, 1899, the *Grenada Government Gazette* announced that the St. David's "G" post office was relocating to the small village of St. Paul's just on the St. George Parish side of the border and no longer in St. David's Parish. The single circle alphabet "G" postmark continued in use until 1907 when the St. Paul's, parish of St. George, post office received from London a single circle St. Paul's postmark (not an alphabet postmark). As an aside, in 1915 Perdmontemps was established as a St. David's Parish postal station with a single circle Perdmontemps postmark (not an alphabet postmark).



*Figure 6
Drawing of double
circle
alphabet "G"
postmark.*

The Grenada alphabet postmarks are an interesting area to collect. All the double circle alphabet postmarks are more difficult to find than the single circle alphabet postmarks. As stated above, the "G" double circle and single circle alphabet postmarks are the rarest of the seven letters and the "E" double circle and single circle the second most difficult postmarks to find for both the double circle and single circle alphabet postmarks. The third most difficult alphabet postmark is "F," both double circle and single circle used on the offshore Grenada island of Carriacou.

The easiest alphabet postmark to find, both the double and single circle, are the two "D" postmarks for the town of Grenville midway down the east side of Grenada. The remaining letters, "A", "B" and "C" are about equal in difficulty to find. There are also some interesting varieties such as "inverted" alphabet letters, postmarks in blue ink rather than black ink and two distinct sizes of "A" single circle alphabet postmarks.

FOOTNOTES

¹ John A. Cronin and W. Danforth Walker, "The Postmarks of Grenada: Chapter 5, "The Rare 'G' Postmark of Grenada," *British Caribbean Philatelic Journal*. Vol. 13, No. 3 (June 1973), pp. 81-82.

² Herman Herst, *Nassau Street: A Quarter Century of Stamp Dealing*. (Sidney, OH: Amos Press, Inc., 1988). This is a reprint of the original 1960 book.

Editor's Note

It may be a bit confusing to differentiate "St. George's" and "St. George." According to the latest lexicographical information, "St. George's" is the city in "St. George Parish."

British Colonial post-World War II High Values (*Part 2*)

By David Horry, FRPSL
An Englishman resident in Shanghai, China

The first part of this article was printed in the July 2015 issue of the British Caribbean Philatelic Journal. It was not intended that the second part immediately follow the first.

As I stated in the first part of this article, Hugh James noted a curious entry for January 17, 1946 regarding the 10/- New Constitution green of Jamaica. Despite the printing of more sheets than were ordered, estimates of local consumption of the 10/- value must have been too conservative, because the Requisition Book records a further order. This was Requisition 2350/4 and was for 150 post office sheets, for a total of 9,000 stamps.

However, a special printing was not made as the entry states: "From A2. Telegraphed for 17.1.46. To be dispatched by Registered Post as quickly as possible." A total of 150 sheets of the 10/- value were dispatched on January 28, 1946 (*Figure 1*). The July 1947 issue of *The*

Jamaica Philatelist reported that 10,926 10/- New Constitution stamps were conflagrated, as was usual Post Office practice for surplus stock. It doesn't appear that there was a shortage of these particular stamps then!

A total of 105,000 were actually printed, of which just 30,000 were originally sent to Jamaica; the remainder staying in London for the trade and "against emergencies"! That's £4,500 worth of stamps shooting off to Jamaica -- just at the time Commander Ian Fleming was set to become Security Liaison Officer (SLO) of Jamaica.

By January 1948 he had taken over from Philip Kirby Green who was MI5s number two in the Colonial Section. In early January, Ian Fleming's best friend, Ivar Bryce, had found him a plot of land up in the parish of St. Mary on which to build his house, "Goldeneye" (*Figure 2*). As per Matthew Parker's book of the same name, the plot cost £2,000, construction cost £2,000 and fees and incidental costs £500. That's a total of £4,500.

Continued on page 12

GEOSIX Newsletter of the King George VO Collectors Society Study Paper No.15 JAMAICA 1999 H.A.H. James
Page 142

10/- value (Green)

Order quantity 875 amended to 1,750 post office sheets, total 105,000 stamps. Quantity despatched 1,800 sheets. Again only one single working plate was used:

Plate 1	Issued 2nd May	Returned 3rd May 1945

A block of four stamps would have been sent to the King and 75,000 stamps were retained for the Bureau. Despite the printing of more sheets than were ordered, estimates of local consumption of the 10/- value must have been too conservative, because the Requisition Book records a further order. This was Requisition 2350/4 and was for 150 post office sheets, total 9,000 stamps. However, a special printing was not made, as the entry states: "From A2*. Telegraphed for 17.1.46. To be dispatched by Registered Post as quickly as possible". 150 sheets of the 10/- value were despatched on 28th January 1946.

* In 1942 it was decided to maintain a stock of stamps against emergencies - this was known as A2. By 1947 the Bureau and A2 tended to merge.

In July 1947 *The Jamaica Philatelist* reported that 10,926 10/- New Constitution stamps were conflagrated, as was usual Post Office practice for surplus stock. It doesn't appear that there was a shortage of these particular stamps at that point in time.

That's £4,500 worth of stamps shooting off to Jamaica – I was later told by philatelist Richard Lockyer, 'It was the late Barney Kleinberg who remarked to me that the Jamaica New Constitution set was tainted with black market money as the market had been flooded.'
G. C. Gunter chaired the design committee for this issue and invited Sir Harry Luke and Hugh Paget, his assistant at The British Council in Jamaica to join him.

Matthew Parker confirms that Goldeneye cost £2,000 for the land (Christie Cousins) and £2,000 for build (Scovell and Barber) plus c.£500 for Solicitor's fees (Reggie Aquart) stamp tax etc. Fleming had only been in Jamaica since early January and had little time to sort out a bank in Montego Bay where he was staying with Bill Stephenson. His bank was Glyn Mills in Lombard Street, London - they had no connections in Jamaica.




Figure 1

Crown Agents Archive notes from Hugh James, 1999. Text is from GEOSIX, journal of the King George VI Collectors Society Study Paper No. 15.



Figure 2
Goldeneye, Oracabessa, Jamaica.

Commander Fleming, who had no bank account in Jamaica at the time, completed his transaction sometime at the end of January. I was later informed by Richard Lockyer, "It was the late Barney Kleinberg who remarked to me that the Jamaica New Constitution set was tainted with black market money as the market had been flooded."



Figure 3
Commander Ian Lancaster Fleming, SLO,
Jamaica (1948-1952).

Ian Lancaster Fleming has never been noted as a stamp collector or philatelist. As far as is known, he never had a collection -- his interest was first editions -- none of them philatelic (**Figure 3**). Valuable stamps never play a

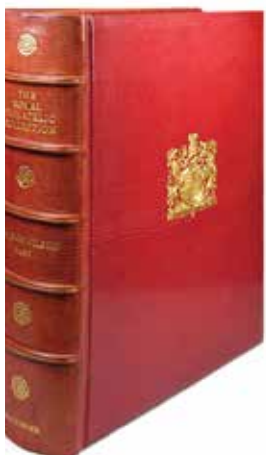


Figure 4
The Royal Philatelic
Collection, Dropmore
Press, 1952.

part in any of the James Bond adventures -- they should! Ian Fleming was on the board of Viscount Kemsley's (James Gomer Berry) Dropmore Press by 1948. One of his best friends, Sir Robert Bruce Lockhart, wrote a fishing book, *My Rod, My Comfort*, published by Dropmore in 1949 and was helped by Fleming.

In 1952 Dropmore Press famously published the sumptuous Morocco-bound *The Royal Philatelic Collection* (**Figure 4**), the *opus major* of Sir John Wilson, "Keeper of the Royal Philatelic Collection" (**Figure 5**) and edited



Figure 5
Sir John
Wilson,
"Keeper of
the Royal
Collection."

by Claude Winchester (**Figure 6**). It was published as soon as possible after King George VI had died, as he would not permit it within his lifetime. Fleming had the print order raised from 250 to 1,000 copies and it was re-tailed for a whopping 60 guineas. For this work Wilson was awarded The Crawford Medal by The Royal Philatelic Society London in 1953. However, by then less than half had been sold. On March 23, 1952, Kemsley had sarcastically given Dropmore Press to Fleming as a wedding present -- Sir John Wilson's "Royal Philatelic"



Figure 6
Editor Claude
Winchester.

tome had bankrupted Dropmore ... it was by now valued at a mere £50!

In 1953 Claude Winchester managed to get *Dropmore Press* to publish a book on the Crown Jewels but it only ran to just 99 copies, and by 1954 Fleming had successfully merged the failing Dropmore into the nascent Queen Anne Press. Why was it necessary to produce this tome at such vast expense? As I mentioned in the first part of the article, in 1948 it has been rumored that some monies raised by the sale of the Great Britain £1 Royal Silver Wedding stamp went towards its publication costs.

Commander Ian Fleming had left the Naval Intelligence Department in November 1945 after an exciting six years of war that took him all over the world: Bordeaux, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Dieppe, New York, Miami, Jamaica, Hong Kong and Australia. He joined Kemsley's *Mercury International* on November 15, 1945 as Foreign Manager. It was on his proviso that he was paid \$5,000 per annum and that would include two months holiday which he would take in Jamaica between January and March every year.

From Kemsley House, Fleming was responsible for 88 journalists -- 81 men and seven women -- all around the globe to provide material for Kemsley's newspapers, the flagship paper being the *Sunday Times*. According to Harold Evans, "... their locations (were) indicated by colored lights on a world map behind his desk in Grays Inn Road" (*Figure 7*). Many of these writers were known to, and on the payrolls of the Security Services during WWII -- as much of Fleet Street was. William Stephenson, a Canadian businessman, led the British Secret Coordinate (Intrepid) in New York from 1940-1945.



Figure 8
Sir William Stephenson.

He was put in place by Churchill as Western Hemisphere Head of British Security Coordination which included responsibilities for MI5, MI6 and SOE in the Western Hemisphere (*Figure 8*). BSC had two floors of offices at the Rockefeller Center in New York.

It is well documented that Stephenson and "Wild Bill" Donovan of OSS in Washington used Commander Ian



Figure 7
Ian Fleming's World.

Fleming during the war for various tasks. In May 1945 they founded British American Canadian Corporation, registered in Panama, with offices in New York.

On April 2, 1947 Sir William Stephenson's World Commerce Corporation was registered in Panama. The list of directors of the board is mighty impressive. Sir Charles Hambro, Richard Mellon and Sir Victor Sassoon were just a small sample of the bankers, businessman and diplomats involved. And last but not least, the secretary, Ian Fleming of Kelmsley Press, failed stockbroker and Naval Intelligence officer. Early meetings of the WCC were held at the Tryall Country Club, Sandy Bay, Montego Bay, Jamaica, close to where Stephenson had "retired" to at "Hillowtown." Many of the English representatives had attended Eton College and Sandhurst, as did Fleming. So what was he doing in such elevated company? I believe it was Ian Fleming who came up with the idea to issue a set of high value stamps, across the Colonial realm, in order to pay for his agents in the field.

As I previously noted, Stanley Gibbons were "nauseated by this racket," adding, "Their face value is fantastically high and there is no postal necessity for the inclusion of 10s and £1 stamps in many of the sets." What they didn't know, or likely weren't allowed to print, was the fact that these "stamps" were actually currency. It was Ian Fleming's very own "Philatelic Quantitative Easing,"

as BWISC librarian Ian Jakes aptly commented. Early in his career, Fleming had written a paper for Admiral John Godfrey on how the security services might raise money to affect operations.

As I previously noted, in his *War Diaries* Vol. II, Guy Liddell, the head of MI5, wrote, "The Germans are evidently pleased that Dragonfly (Agent Hans George) has at last resumed work (July 23, 1943). They are particularly grateful for his weather reports. They are still trying to pay him through the medium of foreign postage stamps." Evidence has now emerged that in Jamaica the £1 Royal Silver Wedding stamps were being laundered through a well-known local stamp dealer, L Barrington Smith of 127 Hagley Road, Kingston (**Figure 9**). Barrington Smith was the cover for George Crawford Odom.

The Royal Collection had been through a difficult period directly after the death of its patron, King George V, in 1937. His heir, Edward VIII, was interested in selling parts of the collection in order to finance the collection, and indeed a pair of Straits Settlements \$500 were sold on his instruction by Sir Edward Denny Bacon (**Figure 10**).

Nicholas Courtney stated in his book *The Queen's Stamps* (Methuen 2004): "Bacon must have been amazed when Edward VIII called on him in the Stamp Room to discuss the Collection, and personally confirmed the arrangement to split the block of four purple and orange \$500 Straits Settlements (Malaysia) stamps of the 1906-1912 issue (given by the Crown Agents).



Figure 10
Sir Edward Denny Bacon.

"Bacon saw the purchaser, the dealer Tommy Allen, and the check was handed over for the pair, Bacon making it a condition of the sale that he did not divulge where he had got the specimens. A special account was opened with Coutts Bank on which he was empowered to draw for any purchases to be made in the future." Courtney suggests that Bacon had lost track of the collection and also his heart.

In 2013 a Buckingham Palace receipt from Bacon (**Fig-**



Figure 9
Office of L Barrington Smith, 128 Hagley Road, Kingston, Jamaica.

ure 11) turned up at a North London auction house and was bought by Jack Shamash. It was the property of Charles Nissen. This receipt was signed by Edward Bacon, ironically over two Edward VIII stamps stating as follows:

Private 17 March 1937

Dear Sirs.

I thank you for cheque £220 for the odd lot of duplicate stamps.

When offering these please do not mention that they have come from the Royal Collection.

Yours faithfully,

Edward D. Bacon

Messrs. Chas. Nissen & Co. Ltd.

Perhaps further pressure had come from King George VI himself -- Edward was entitled to the vast revenues of The Duchy of Cornwall -- the King had little love for

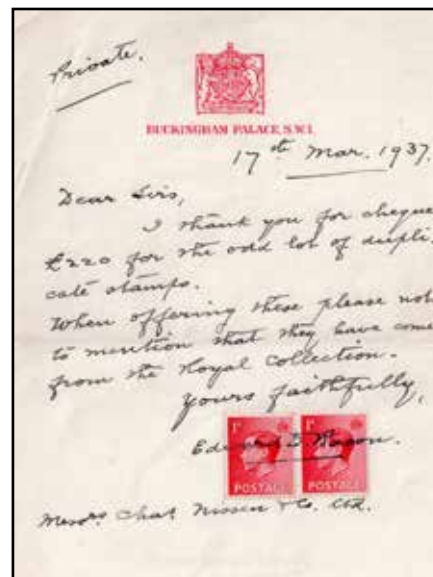


Figure 11
Bacon's Buckingham Palace receipt, 1938.

his father's stamp collection and was somewhat short of liquidity. Other duplication was therefore sold, but to what extent is unknown and much denied.

According to Stanley M. Bierman in his book, *The World's Greatest Stamp Collectors*, one of Sir John Wilson's first acts as Keeper was to move the Royal Philatelic Collection to the vaults of the Cox and King's branch of Lloyds Bank, at the height of the "Munich Crisis" in September 1938. It was taken back to The Palace in October of that year. Courtney states that once again in August 1939 the KGV "Blue Collection" was put into eight large wooden crates and sent back to 48 Pall Mall. At this time "The Collection" was estimated to be worth £2,500,000.

We are informed that throughout World War II it stayed in Pall Mall in its crates. Wilson, who suffered from phlebitis, hardly touched the collection during the hostilities. In the autumn of 1940 the offices of the famous philatelic dealer Robson Lowe (*Figure 12*) in Regent Street were damaged by German bombing. Lowe moved from this area to new premises at 50 Pall Mall. Robson Lowe's vaults were now right next door to where the Royal Collection was being housed for safe keeping. The late John Sacher told me the vaults were side by side. Lowe was a frequent visitor and confidant of Sir John Wilson at The Palace.



Figure 12
John Harry Robson Lowe.

When Sir John Marriott (*Figure 13*) took over as Keeper in 1969, he was apparently shocked that only the first elements of the KGV "Red Collection" had been mounted by the indolent Wilson. He never replied to correspondence and his son had to return parts of The Royal Philatelic Collection to The Palace after his death in 1976. Courtney states that some wit had averred that the world's rarest philatelic item was a letter signed by Sir John Wilson! It was indeed Ian Fleming who published Sir John Wilson's *The Royal Philatelic Collection*. But why?

Sir John Wilson replaced Bacon as the Royal Philatelic Keeper at his behest. Wilson was known as a "comple-

tist." Once he had formed a complete collection he sold it and went on to another project. I believe that Wilson had come in to dispose of the collection rather than "keep" it! The late Ted Proud reported, "The dealer Tom Allen agreed with Edward VIII to buy the Royal collection for a million pounds. The Royal household blocked the sale by stating that it was state property. Michael Sefi confirmed this story. In a letter he wrote later he stated, however, 'the collection is the personal property of the Queen,' which in my opinion is wrong as much of the valuable material came from George V being Head of State."

We are told that in 1940 Wilson contracted phlebitis and hardly saw the collection during the hostilities. The actual reason for Wilson's absence was somewhat more sinister. In 1940 he and George Orchard had acquired the Finnish collection of one Agathon Faberge (*Figure 14*), the youngest son of famed Russian jeweller Peter Faberge. It was discovered that Wilson had attempted to swindle Faberge out of his stamps as he stated that the collection was now his, in lieu of monies owed to him

Continued on page 16

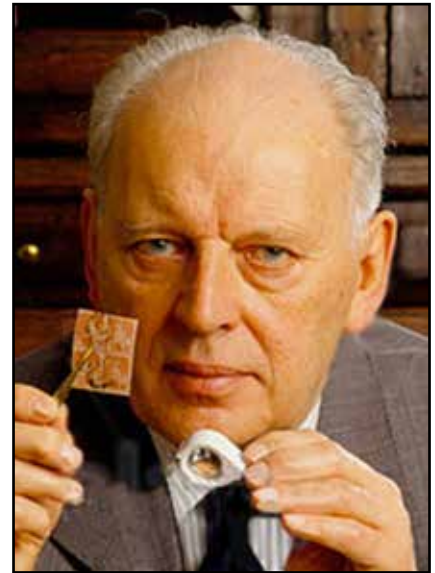


Figure 13
Sir John Marriott.

Figure 14
Agathon Faberge.



Interesting British Honduras parcel post marking

By John M. Swales

According to Dr. Ian Matheson (personal communication), “very few” parcel post labels from British Honduras have survived; off-hand, he could only recollect one from Punta Gorda. **Figure 1** illustrates another one, this time from Stann Creek. The surviving parcel front has the “office of origin” entered,



presumably by the post office, and below, a datestamp for August 28, 1942. The rate is 24 cents (15¢ cents + 3 x 3 three cents), 10 cents for the first 10 ounces, then two cents for each additional ounce. The parcel apparently contained a camera sent for repair in Chicago. The front also shows a transit stamp for Laredo, Texas for October 7, a U.S. censorship stamp, and a handstamp reading “examined by U.S. customs – free of duty.” Finally, we see another handstamp for “parcel post collect 15 cents,” possibly added in Chicago. Overall, then, quite a lively item. Do members have other examples of parcel labels from British Honduras? Please email me at: jmswales@umich.edu.

British Colonial post-World War II High Values ——— *Continued from page 15*

by Faberge, who was stuck in Russia. Nothing came to open court, but Sir John Wilson was made to stand down as Royal Philatelist, and in great secrecy, Robson Lowe replaced him.

The masquerade that Sir John Wilson was still the King’s Keeper was maintained with the help of the well known Strand dealer Frank Godden, Sr. Wilson was reluctantly allowed to exhibit parts of the Royal Collection abroad. He was closely “guarded” by Godden, who became Britain’s International Philatelic Exhibition Representative ... where Wilson went, Godden followed. After 1952 Wilson was never seen at The Palace again. He confined himself at The Royal as Chairman of the Expertising Committee. In order to protect Godden’s own business interests, his son Frank Godden, Jr. took the helm -- but there was no such person -- indeed it was George Odom who covertly performed that role!

George Odom and Ian Lancaster Fleming probably did more to change the face of modern philately than any other individuals. In 1948, they shocked the philatelic establishment with the high value Royal Silver Wedding issue (**Figure 15**). In 1949, the 75th anniversary of the UPU was celebrated by a Colonial Omnibus issue that was little more than a series of small ads for Fleming’s “Mercury International,” a world wide surveillance organization separate from both MI5 and MI6 (**Figure 16**).



Figure 15
*Jamaica Royal Silver
Wedding high value,
1948.*

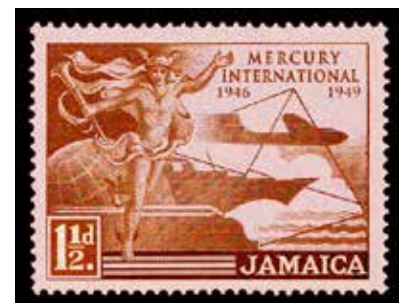


Figure 16
*Jamaica low value
UPU stamp, 1949.*

He turned high value stamps into a portable currency so that agents in the field could be paid at a time when currency restrictions were draconian. The 30 percent devaluation of the Pound Sterling in September 1948 had made this entirely necessary. Stamp dealers such as Everard Aguilar were willing accessories in order that agents of the Crown could perform their duties unhindered.

M/V Kirkland and M/V Kirksons Update

By Tom Giraldi

Having read “The M/V Kirkland in the Turks & Caicos Islands” article by David Horry in the July 2017 BCPSG *Journal*,¹ I can illustrate several more covers and a postcard used on these ships, including one with an unrecorded “PAQUEBOT” handstamp (not recorded in Challis or Dovey). All are from the 1950s to 1960s era as mentioned in the article. Two covers are similar to the ones illustrated in Horry’s article, but with different postage. Three are M/V *Kirksons* handstamps; one used on a picture postcard, two on covers to Caribbean stamp collectors. The last cover, dated “4/6/1957” is from Turks & Caicos to England and bears the unlisted Paquebot handstamp.



This M/V Kirkland cover to the U.S. has a November 10, 1956 postmark at upper right.



Mailed from Stake Bay, Cayman Brac to the U.S., this cover has the mark (upper left) of M/V Kirksons.



The M/V Kirkland marking cancels the Turks & Caicos Islands stamp on this cover to the U.S.



This cover, also postmarked at Stake Bay, Cayman Brac, has the M/V Kirksons mark.



This cover has the M/V Kirksons marking.



This postcard has an unrecorded “PAQUEBOT” cancel from the M/V Kirkland.

A book review

The Riddle of the “Registered Ovals” of Jamaica and Trinidad 1949-1962

Reviewed by Ian Jakes

The book was written by David Horry, FRPSL, and published by The British West Indies Study Circle in 2017. It is softcover and in full color with 217 pages and a further 29 introductory pages.

This book is different. It is a thinking man’s book. It challenges, in my view, correctly, the traditional view of Caribbean philately. The “Registered Oval” postmarks were not issued via the normal GPO routes. British and American security services operated continuously in the Caribbean in the 20th Century. There was great interest in philately during the period 1949 - 1962, with financial gains to be made by philatelic dealers from the hobby.

The Introduction consists of 29 pages under various chapter headings. There is a “Dramatis personae” at the end of the book on pages 214 and 215. Every reader will need to read, digest and fully understand all of the superb information provided by David Horry and mentioned in this paragraph before proceeding to fully appreciate the extensive postmark section of the book.

Horry’s basic conclusions are that the “Registered Ovals” were manufactured by a private company in Newcastle-upon-Tyne and that they appeared on covers in five different states due to defacement of the word “Registered” and in different colored inks allowing envelopes bearing postage stamps cancelled by a “Registered Oval” to be easily identified by security services.

Horry also concludes that many “Registered Ovals” only exist because of a deliberate policy to sell these items to philatelists in order to gain much-needed income. Much of this activity was performed under the cover of the Crown Agents and the Jamaica Philatelic Society.

Horry lists, among others, George Crawford Odom, Roger Wells, Sir Geoffrey C. Gunter, J.M. Nethersole, Sir Harry Luke and Everard Aguilar as being individuals connected with the “Registered Ovals.” Most of these men were in the Caribbean area during the 1930s. All were in the Caribbean during World War II, being joined by Ian Fleming, who later became Security Liaison Officer for Jamaica. If Horry’s conclusions are correct, it would be reasonable to assume that operations similar to

“Registered Oval” operations were taking place in some form or other during the 1930s and in World War II. Perhaps we will learn more about this in Horry’s other books still to be published and which will no doubt show different postmarks and other markings.

The postmark section of the book extends to 213 pages, apportioned as to 185 pages for Jamaica, 25 for Trinidad and the remaining two pages for the Grenadines. This section shows color illustrations of each of the “Registered” Ovals at the offices which used them. This section highlights not just the use of the “Registered Ovals,” but the use of other cancellers at many of their offices during the period of study. Forwarding offices and other offices in the vicinity of the main named office are shown together with their respective cancellers. There are excellent maps of superb quality of the locality showing the situation of not only of the offices but also other information, e.g., airstrip, quarry, water supply, etc. Horry’s notes under the illustrations and maps should be read. They add to the information contained in the introductory section of his book.

Horry’s views, which are not those of mainstream philately, chime with my own understanding of Caribbean political history. This book should be taken as a first step towards serious research. Others with knowledge should contribute. If they do, mainstream philatelic thinking will change.

Nuggets from the past ...

In the June 1985 issue of the *British Caribbean Philatelic Journal*, Colin H. Bayley wrote about postcards of the Barbados parish post offices. Bayley wrote that he had postcards from 10 parishes on the island. The cards show a map of Barbados, with each parish located. The dates on all of the postcards are in September 1938.

Also, Michael D.W. Vokins continued his series on Jamaica in “L’ Union Postale,” or a history of the postal service on the island. Rob Wynstra contributed an article on smaller post offices in the Leeward Islands, and Thomas F. Olson introduced a philatelic library catalogue system adaptable to computer indexing.

Secretary Howard Austin reported nine new members for the quarter.

Updates to *Cayman Islands Postcards Catalogue*.

- AER-11:** New card, Cayman Airways, SP0038/2005 /VP-CKX*B737-200; Photo: Luis Padrao; Publisher: Flying Books.
- AFP-1, PCUSA3017:** Paradise, six different scenes including turtles, divers, iguana, man riding bike, etc.
- AST-1:** Seen without number; LDK: October 31, 1991.
- COE-1:** Typo error, should say “Ships at Coral dock, Grand Cayman, B.W.I.” (MERCOS, service [1942-53]). Owners: E.D. Merren Georgetown (backs 1a and 1c).
- COP-1:** Other years: 1965.
- CTU-3:** LKD: January 12, 1993.
- CYC-2:** EKD: February 20, 1968.
- CYD-9:** LKD: 1964.
- DEV-8:** 816-E: “Many people come to see Hell”
- DEV-9:** HSC/46GC-8023/ 524-E “KISSES FROM/HELL/GRAND CAYMAN” (back scan).
- DEV-10, D1053-E:** Sunset on Seven Mile Beach.
- DEV-13, 515-E:** Blowholes Grand Cayman (possible new type).
- FBR-1, R2143:** Sunset on picturesque Georgetown Harbour.
- FBR-1:** LKD 1978.
- FBR-1:** EKD: 1971.
- FBR-2BK:** Now have a copy of the booklet.
- FNC-1:** new EKD: October? 20, 1967.
- GPO-1:** LKD: 2005.
- GPO-11:** LKD: 2015.
- HAN-2:** LKD: 1996.
- LH-1:** London House/ P. Humann, 1985.
- LIT-1, GC010:** Smith’s Barcadaire a favorite, secluded beach near George Town.
- SCE-2:** Other year, 1972.
- MPH-2:** EKD: May 21, 1974, 4339-D.
- PLV-1:** Plantation Village, Seven Mile Beach, KD: November 27, 1991.
- UPH-1:** new EKD: April 7, 1983.

And here are a few of many updated Cayman Islands postmarks in no apparent order. More will be presented in future issues of the *Journal*.

In use at the airport



Creek Post Office

GPO

CREEK POST OFFICE
CAYMAN ISLANDS
RETURNED TO SENDER
FOR THE FOLLOWING:

<input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/> LEFT ISLAND
<input type="checkbox"/> UNCLAIMED	<input type="checkbox"/> BETTER ADDRESS
<input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN	<input type="checkbox"/> NO SUCH ADDRESS
<input type="checkbox"/> DECEASED	<input type="checkbox"/> NO SUCH ADDRESS
<input type="checkbox"/> BOX NOT CLEARED	
<input type="checkbox"/> MESS TO GRAND CAYMAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> RETURNED FOR ADDITION POSTAGE	
<input type="checkbox"/> INSUFFICIENT ADDRESS (NO BOX # REQUIRED FOR DELIVERY)	

DATE: _____

CREEK POST OFFICE
CAYMAN BRAC
REC'D IN CONDITION INDICATED BELOW

<input type="checkbox"/> OPENED
<input type="checkbox"/> RECEIVED WET
<input type="checkbox"/> WITHOUT CONTENTS
<input type="checkbox"/> IN DAMAGED CONDITION
<input type="checkbox"/> DOUBTFUL CONDITION

DATE: _____



PRIORITY **PHOTOGRAPHS DO NOT BEND** **AIR MAIL**

Hell Post Office

FRAGILE

SPECIAL DELIVERY

CAYMAN ISLANDS POSTAL SERVICE
PLEASE ADVISE SENDER
CORRECT PUBLISHER CODE #



East End Post Office



AIR MAIL

POSTAGE PAID

EAST END POST OFFICE
GRAND CAYMAN
RETURNED TO SENDER
FOR THE FOLLOWING:

<input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	<input type="checkbox"/> LEFT ISLAND
<input type="checkbox"/> UNCLAIMED	<input type="checkbox"/> BETTER ADDRESS
<input type="checkbox"/> UNKNOWN	<input type="checkbox"/> NO SUCH ADDRESS
<input type="checkbox"/> DECEASED	<input type="checkbox"/> NO SUCH ADDRESS
<input type="checkbox"/> BOX NOT CLEARED	
<input type="checkbox"/> MESS TO GRAND CAYMAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> RETURNED FOR ADDITION POSTAGE	
<input type="checkbox"/> INSUFFICIENT ADDRESS (NO BOX # REQUIRED FOR DELIVERY)	

DATE: _____

CAYMAN ISLANDS POSTAL SERVICE
PLEASE ADVISE SENDER
CORRECT PUBLISHER CODE #

PHOTOGRAPHS DO NOT BEND

EE #1 _____
DATE: _____

EAST END POST OFFICE
GRAND CAYMAN
REC'D IN CONDITION INDICATED BELOW

<input type="checkbox"/> OPENED
<input type="checkbox"/> RECEIVED WET
<input type="checkbox"/> WITHOUT CONTENTS
<input type="checkbox"/> IN DAMAGED CONDITION
<input type="checkbox"/> DOUBTFUL CONDITION

DATE: _____

SPECIAL DELIVERY

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FRAGILE

Updates to new BWISC St. Vincent Handbook

A number of updates need to be made to the new St. Vincent handbook published by the British West Indies Study Circle.

- An error occurred on page 243, which has then been further repeated on page 84. On page 243, under the consignment table for the £1 value (SG #159, Scott #151) the table shows only the first consignment of this value dated January 28, 1938 for 6,780 stamps. It should also show the two other consignments from printers to Crown Agents, dated March 24, 1943 of 10,400 stamps and for September 20, 1945 of 22,980 stamps. This gives a grand total of 40,160 stamps altogether for this value.

- On page 84, this has been repeated in the total for this stamp in the last line of the "Check List" which should read 40,160 instead of the 6,780 shown.

Apologies for this error, which came about in the later stages of the preparation of this book.

-- Ray Bond

W.A. Vaughn Revisited

By John M. Swales

In April 2012 the late Dr. Eric Bateson wrote a short piece in this journal titled "The rather mysterious Mrs. Vaughn." In fact, he was able to establish that "W.A. Vaughn" was female and a collector of Caribbean (and perhaps elsewhere) postal history around 100 years ago. A rare *avis* indeed!



Figure 1

A "W.A. Vaughn" cover from British Honduras.

Dr. Bateson stated that he had four envelopes hand-addressed to W.A. Vaughn on Ohio Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri. All have blocks of four World War I stamps from Virgin Islands, Cayman, Jamaica and Turks & Caicos. All but one were registered.

I own a similar cover (*Figure 1*), but this time it comes from British Honduras. Despite its philatelic "feel," I bought it principally because of the short-lived registration handstamp with "Brstish" instead of "British." Unfortunately, there was no illustration in the Bateson

piece, but the presumption would be that all five were self-addressed envelopes in Mrs. Vaughn's rather elegant hand and sent to the Caribbean to be returned to her, perhaps with the assistance of the Rev. L. Meister.

So, can members confirm -- or disconfirm -- this presumption?

Mr. Swales can be reached by electronic mail at: jmswales@umich.edu.

The little society with the long name



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Are you interested in the stamps or postal history of Tristan da Cunha, Ascension or St. Helena? If so, you are very welcome to join our society. Membership benefits include a quarterly illustrated journal, annual auctions, special interest discussion groups, etc.

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annual membership dues: North America \$27, international \$32, paperless \$15

We've said it before ...
WE NEED ARTICLES!
*Please send something about your favorite island or
collecting area for our next issue!*

NEW BOOKS FROM BWISC PUBLICATIONS!

'ST. VINCENT 1899-1965'

by Charles Freeland FRPSL, Roy Bond and Russell Boylan

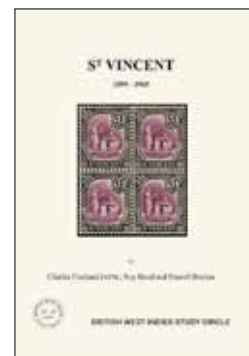
The purpose of this book is to act as a Supplement to the outstanding handbook on St. Vincent philately, *St. Vincent*, by Pierce, Messenger and Lowe published by Robson Lowe Ltd. in 1971 (PML). While comprehensive in its coverage, this book did not include stamps and revenue stamps after 1897 while the coverage of the Postal History and cancellations only went up to 1915. The present volume will extend into the 20th century and add a couple of missing sections.

A4 size, (vi) + 294 pages. ISBN: 978-1-907481-36-9

Hardbacked Price: £47.00 (approx. \$61.00).

BWISC/BCPSG Members' Price: £42.00 (approx. \$55.00).

Softbacked Price: \$30.00. BWISC/BCPSG Members' Price: \$27.50.



'BAHAMAS - STAMPS AND POSTAL STATIONERY TO 1970'

Edited by Peter Fernbank FRPSL

Collectors of Bahamas have long awaited a successor to Harold G. D. Gisburn's slim handbook of 1950 in which he briefly touched on most aspects of Bahamas philately. Since then many of the philatelic disciplines within Bahamas have benefitted from scholarly and detailed publications but stamps and postal stationery have remained substantially neglected. This book, a joint project between the Royal Philatelic Society London and the BWISC, attempts to remedy this situation.

Each series of stamps is examined in detail, from its inception and development through to its issue and eventual demise. The various archive items that exist in both private and public domains are examined and listed, including artists' essays, die and plate proofs, colour trials and Specimens, etc.

A4 size, hardback, (xii) + 344 pages. ISBN: 978-0-900631-85-6

PRICE: £40.00 (approx. \$52.00). BWISC/BCPSG Members' Discount: £4.00 (approx. \$5.20).

These two books, and other publications can be bought from Pennymead Books (pennymead.com).

For members in North America, the St. Vincent (softbacked only) can be bought through the American Philatelic Society (stamps.org/publications).



We're having a sale!

The BCPSG is overstocked on back issues of the *Journal* and monographs, so we're having a sale!
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2009	230	1		253	51
	232	1	2015	254	37
	233	1		255	19
2010	234	21		256	30
	235	19		257	31
	236	19	2016	258	28
	237	21		259	33
2011	238	27		260	54
	239	22		261	53
	240	25	2017	262	1
	241	22		263	2
2012	242	25		264	9
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	237	21
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	239	22
	240	25
	241	22

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For information and a membership form, contact Dr. Vernon N. Kisling Jr.

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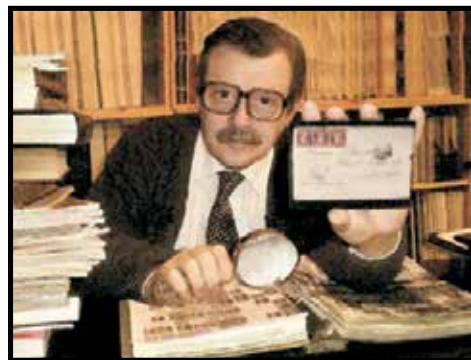


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BRITISH WEST INDIES STUDY CIRCLE PUBLICATIONS



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.

'Enjoy this book as a thought provoking 'ripping yarn' that will make you consider a new geo-political dimension to postal history.'

Steve Jarvis



Starring Commander Ian Fleming, George C. Odom, Trevor Mitteljohn, Roger Wells, Norval Marley & Everard E. Aguilar.



David Horry FRPSL

The Royal Philatelic Society London (RPSL) will celebrate its 150th anniversary in 2019. For this occasion an international exhibition will be held in Stockholm. H.M. King Carl XVI Gustaf of Sweden has graciously agreed to be the Patron.



STOCKHOLMIA 2019

29 MAY - 2 JUNE

THE INTERNATIONAL CELEBRATION OF THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY LONDON

The exhibition will comprise philatelic dealers and auction houses from all over the world. The exhibition will have an extensive philatelic and social program. Only Fellows and Members of the RPSL will be allowed to exhibit. The competitive classes will be judged by an international jury appointed by the Council of The RPSL.



STOCKHOLMIA 2019 will be organised at "Waterfront Congress Centre", Nils Ericsons Plan 4. It is Sweden's newest and most versatile venue for large-scale meetings and events.



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

Kenneth W. Riggs, 204 Pinewood Ave., Frankfort, KY 40601 USA. Collects British Commonwealth and ship cancellations. APS member. Email: Kenneth.w.riggs@gmail.com.

New Life Member

Anthony Fulmes, 225 Remic Ave., Ottawa, ON K1Z 5W6 Canada.

Address Changes

None this quarter

Resigned

Fred Schmitt, Walter Everett, Gary Watson, Edgar Marston, Eric Yendall, Richard Watkins, Bruce Walker, Gregory Frantz, Jim Durham

New Email Address

Patricia Capill: colinpat2525@gmail.com

Deceased

Robert Mason, *Life Member*

Donations

(And thanks!)

Marcus Orsi, James Watson, Andrew Mitchell, Charles Lee Grassman, Peter Colwell, Bruce Aitken, Keith Moh, Thomas Olson, Dale Wade, Jerald Haas, Gerald Schroedl, Patricia Hoppe, Paul Bondor, Ian Sellick, Anthony Walker, Richard Maundrell, Arthur Munro, Colin Fort, Guillaume Vadeboncoeur, Wallace Craig, Terrance Gamble, Henry Hesperheide, Sergio Lugo, Sam Partain.

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 softbacked 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: \$38.00. BWISC/BCPSG Members' Price: \$34.00.



This book can be ordered from the American Philatelic Society (APS) (stamps.org/Publications)

President's Message

By John Seidl

I spent the month of February working in Australia with a few days in Perth and balance of my time in Sydney. Philately is alive and well in Australia. I had the pleasure of finding retail stamp shops in both cities and found a few items to add to my collection. The other find that surprised me was The Rocks Market in Sydney where there were multiple artists working with stamps to create beautiful items. The most spectacular were Paper Tole or 3D stamps made by layering cut out design elements of several copies of the same stamp on top of each other to create a three dimensional version of the stamp. The artists, Lilly and Mark, have been making these since the 1990s and they really are beautiful.

The BCPSG Board is happy to announce that our 2018 meeting will be held at the 74th Annual Stamp Exhibition of Southern California. SESCOAL will be held from October 12-14 at the Ontario Convention Center in Ontario, California. You can learn more about the show at <http://www.sescal.org/index.html#>. In case you're curious, "SESCAL" is short for the "Stamp Exhibition of Southern CALifornia" and is sponsored by the Federated Philatelic Clubs of Southern California, which was founded in the mid-1940s.



An example of a three-dimensional stamp by artists.

We will hold an auction at the SESCOAL meeting so please feel free to send me your auction lots at any time. The cut-off for lot submission will be September 1. The organizers of the show would very much like to have some great exhibits from the BCPSG, so PLEASE put those together and contact the show organizers to make your submissions. The 2019 BCPSG meeting will be in Bermuda! Details to follow at a future date.

Did you know the American Philatelic Society has several great books for sale that are specific to the British West Indies? Visit <https://stamps.org/Publications> and scroll through the list. I am sure there are several that will make great additions to your library. We transferred publications from both the BCPSG and the BWISC to the APS as they are a much more effective selling agent than we could be ourselves given their advertising to APS members.

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!

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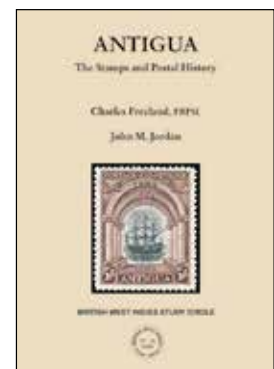
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'ANTIGUA - THE STAMPS AND POSTAL HISTORY'

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. **WINNER OF LARGE GOLD MEDAL AT NEW ZEALAND 15TH NATIONAL PHILATELIC LITERATURE EXHIBITION!**



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

PRICE: £37.00 (approx. \$48.00). BWISC/BCPSG Members' Price: £33.00 (approx. \$43.00).

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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: \$21.00. BWISC/BCPSG Members' Price: \$18.50).



This book can be ordered from the American Philatelic Society (APS)
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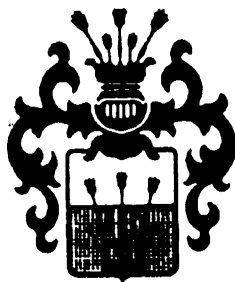
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