

THE WEST-END PHILATELIST

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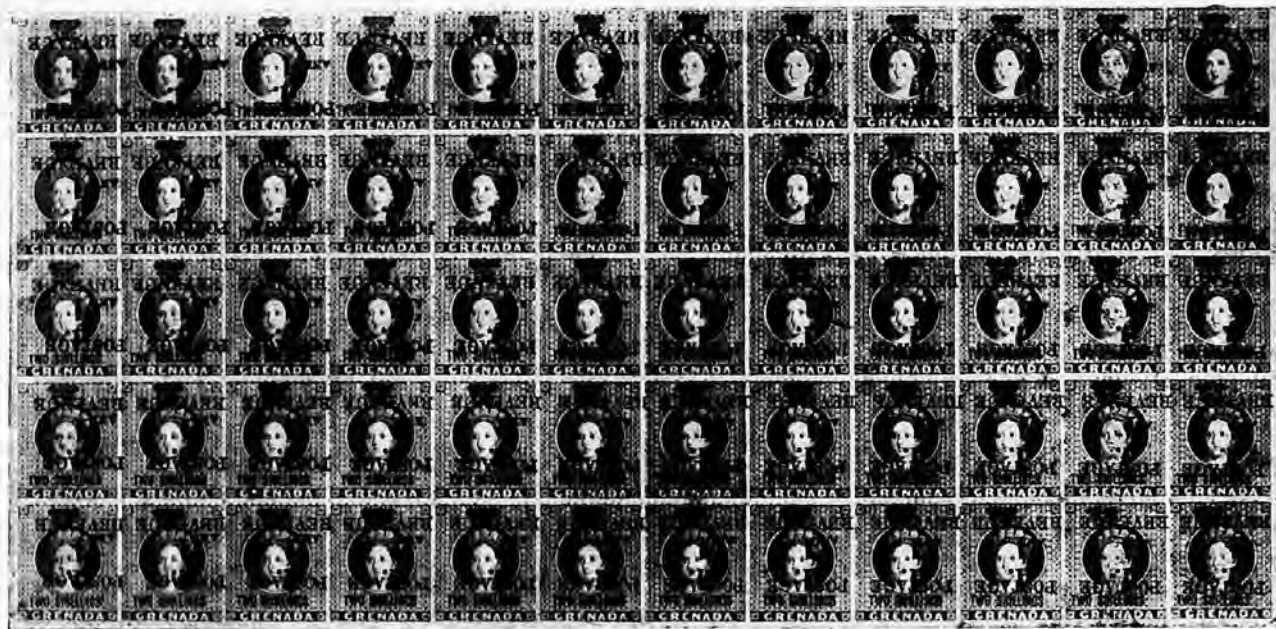


Plate I. Dec., 1890, 1d. on 2/-, orange, complete sheet with inverted surcharge.

(See page 23).

The "W.E.P." Series of Philatelic Handbooks, No. 8.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS
OF
GRENADA

BY
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1912.

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THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF GRENADA.

I.—INTRODUCTION.

THE Island of Grenada lies about 68 miles to the S.W. of St. Vincent, and forms the most southerly point of the Windward Islands.

It is a small island, being but 24 miles in length and 10-12 in breadth; the magnificent scenery, however, together with a fertile soil and a healthy climate render it a most welcome home for the planter.

Lofty mountains, up to nearly 3000ft. in height, traverse the island from North to South, sending ridges of hills at frequent intervals towards the coast, forming rich valleys of great beauty. The island is well watered, being fed by numerous small rivers, most of which have their origin in the Great Etang and lake Antoine; the former is two miles in circumference and 14 feet deep, being formed in the crater of an extinct volcano. There are also numerous hot chalybeate and sulphurous springs in different parts of the island.

The capital is St. George, which is built on a peninsula on the west side of the island near the southern extremity. There is an excellent harbour overlooked by Fort George, now used as a saluting battery. The town, which is built on hilly ground, rises at the back to the Richmond Heights.

Between Grenada and St. Vincent are the Grenadines, a group of small islands, the largest of which is Carriacou, with a circumference of 19 miles.

Grenada was discovered by Columbus in the autumn of 1498, and was named by him La Conception. The Spaniards, however, did not form a settlement there, and we hear nothing more about the island until 1627, when it was granted to the Earl of Carlisle as forming one of the "Carribbes." In 1650-51 du Parquet, Governor of Martinique, organized two expeditions against the island, which was inhabited by warlike Caribs. This laid the way for the French West Indian Co., which entered into possession in 1714. On the dissolution of this company Grenada became vested in the Crown of France. In 1762 it was

captured by the British under Commodore Swanton, and was formerly ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris, signed on February 10th, 1763. The island was recaptured by the French in 1779, and was finally restored to this country in the general peace of 1783.

Grenada was formerly divided into six parishes and had a House of Assembly, but is now a Crown Colony and the centre of Government for the Windward Islands.

Up to the time of the introduction of postage stamps the Post Office department of the island had been under the control of the Postmaster-General of the United Kingdom, but late in 1860 the management of the local office was transferred to the Government of Grenada. The postal rates at this time were one penny per half ounce by Inland Post, and sixpence per half ounce to Great Britain, one penny of this amount belonging to Grenada on both outgoing and incoming letters. In 1863 this rate was raised to one shilling, and was not reduced until Grenada joined the Postal Union of January 1st, 1881.

II.—THE FIRST ISSUE, 1861.

The first stamps of Grenada were issued in 1861, probably on June 1st, and consisted of two values, 1d. green and 6d. rose.

The plates were engraved and the stamps printed by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., of London. The paper used for this

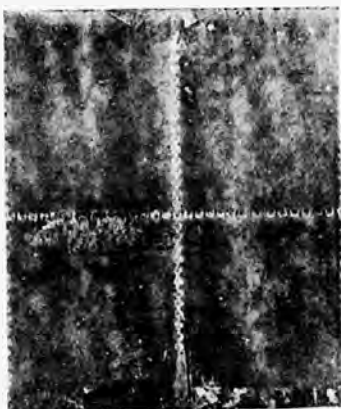


issue was a tough hand-made paper, unwatermarked and varying from thick to thin. There were 120 stamps to the plate, arranged in ten horizontal rows of twelve.

The sheets of stamps were all perforated by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. before being despatched to the Colony, by means of a single-line guillotine machine, producing a very rough perforation (A), gauging 14-16.

Illustration A shows a block of four stamps with this perforation. As will readily be seen, the perforation consists merely of an indentation of the paper; in the ordinary way the pins should have punched out circular pieces of paper, but were unable to do so owing to the holes in the steel plate into which they worked being filled up.

There were two distinct printings of the 1d. value, one in 1861 and one early in 1862. The stamps of the first printing were all in a bluish green shade, and those of the second one in green.



A. ROUGH PERFORATION 14-16.

Although there were exactly the same number of stamps in both printings, the bluish green shade is very much the scarcer, especially in an unused condition. There was only one printing of the 6d. value.

Reference List.

1861, June. No watermark.

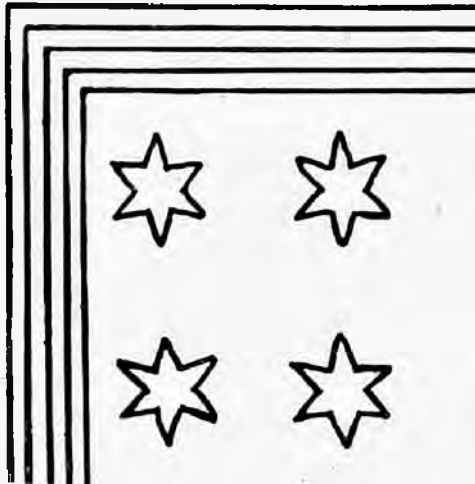
Rough perf. 14 to 16 (A).

	...	...	Unused.		Used.	
			s.	d.	s.	d.
1d. bluish green	...	...	50	0	15	0
1d. green	...	...	10	0	4	0
6d. rose	...	...	65	0	10	0

III.—THE SECOND ISSUE, 1863-71.

The first stamp of this series to appear was the 6d. rose, issued early in 1863. The perforation remained the same, but the paper was changed, being now watermarked with a small

six-rayed star. This was the same paper Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. used for stamps of other British Colonies, and was intended for large sheets of 240 stamps, arranged in twenty horizontal rows of twelve; each sheet was therefore cut in half before being used. The watermark was so arranged that one star fell on each stamp, the whole sheet being surrounded by a frame work of five parallel lines, with the word "Postage" in capital letters in the middle of each side. It sometimes happens that these lines appear on the stamp thus giving the paper a laid appearance.



THE SMALL STAR WATERMARK.

In 1865 the 1d. value on watermarked paper was put on sale, together with the 6d. in a deeper shade of rose. The colour of the 1d. stamp was a slightly bluish green, though copies in a deep yellow green shade are sometimes met with.

Up to 1863 the rate of postage to the United Kingdom had been 6d. the half ounce. In that year, however, the rate was raised to a shilling, necessitating the use of more 6d. stamps, a fact which accounts for the numerous printings of this value.

In 1868 the colour of the 6d. stamp was changed to orange-red, which was again changed, in 1871, to vermilion.

Reference List.

1863-71, Watermark Small Star.

Rough perf. 14-16 (A).

	...	Unused.		Used.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
1d. bluish-green (1864)	...	8	0	2	9
1d. deep yellow-green (1871)	...	—	—	—	—
6d. rose (1863)	...	50	0	4	6
6d. rose-red (1864)	...	—	—	—	—
6d. orange-red (1866)	...	50	0	5	0
6d. vermilion (1871)	...	65	0	5	6

IV.—THE ISSUE OF 1873-75.

Under the above heading may be grouped the consignments of stamps sent out to the colony between December, 1872, and November, 1875. There are two varieties of the 1d. value, part being on small Star and part on large Star paper; the former probably was the first or part of the first consignment, as it is by far the scarcer, at any rate in unused condition. The 6d. stamp was only printed on the new large Star paper, though some later printings were, as will be seen, on the old paper.



THE LARGE STAR WATERMARK.

The two varieties of the 1d. value differ considerably in shade, the small Star printing being of a deep green colour and the large Star blue-green. The stamps of this issue were perforated by the same machine as those of 1861 onwards, but owing to repairs to the top plate in which the pins were fixed the gauge was changed to 15. This same machine was used for the re-issue on small Star paper in 1878 and enables one to separate that printing from the one now under consideration by the extremely clean-cut perforation produced on the latter, and the much rougher effect on the re-issue.

I illustrate a very interesting, and marked, variety of this stamp, which has not been chronicled before. I have called it the "curl on forehead" variety, as there is a coloured mark just beneath the crown which has the exact appearance of a curl,

the likeness being even greater on the stamp itself than in the illustration. I do not know how this occurred, and whether the variety is a permanent one or not, but it certainly has the appearance of being caused by some damage to the plate. As this



stamp appeared late in the history of the plate, it is possible that the last printing also contained this variety, though diligent search has not, as yet, revealed one.

Reference List.

1873-75. (A) Watermark small Star, clean cut, perf. 15.

		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
1d. deep green (1873)	...	35 0	3 6

(B) Watermark large Star.

1d. blue-green	...	15 0	3 6
6d. orange-vermilion	...	50 0	8 0

Variety.

	Curl on forehead.			
1d. blue-green	...	...	—	—

V.—THE ISSUE OF 1875.



TYPE OF FISCAL STAMP OVERPRINTED FOR THIS AND SUCCEEDING ISSUES.

As was mentioned in a previous chapter the postage from the Colony to this country was one shilling, so it is surprising that no attempt had been made to introduce a one shilling stamp, which

was so obviously required. In 1875, however, it was decided to issue a stamp of this value, and the first supply reached the Island about the middle of that year. For economy's sake no plate was laid down for the new value, but the mauve fiscal stamp was pressed into service, being overprinted "POSTAGE—ONE SHILLING." This stamp was printed on the large Star paper and was perforated at Somerset House by a 14 machine used for the stamps of Great Britain. Together with the 1s. value a printing of the 1d. stamp was made identical with it as far as paper and perforation. The colour, however, was different to the previous or succeeding issues, being a yellow-green.

The sheets of the fiscal stamps used for the 1s. value contained 120 stamps, arranged in ten horizontal rows of twelve, and the overprint was set up separately in type for every stamp. There are, naturally, many minor varieties of type, but only two real errors, one reading "SHLLIING" and the other "OSTAGE"; the other varieties consist principally in the spacing of the overprint, though one or two, such as the "H" of "SHILLING" without crossbar, may be due to defective or broken type. A variety can also be found with the "s" inverted.

Reference List.

1875. Watermarked Large Star.

Perf. 14.

			Unused.	Used.
			s. d.	s. d.
1d. yellow-green	...	...	15 0	3 6

Fiscal Stamp Overprinted in Blue, same Watermark and Perforation.

1s. deep mauve	40 0	5 0
----------------	-----	-----	------	-----

Errors.

1s. deep mauve	—	£10

"OSTAGE" for "POSTAGE."

1s. deep mauve	—	—
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VI.—1878-79. THE RE-ISSUE ON SMALL STAR PAPER.

In 1878 a further supply of 1d. and 6d. stamps became necessary, and Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. accordingly despatched a consignment of these values to the Colony during the summer of 1878. The paper and perforation were the same as in the 1873 issue, *i.e.*, small Star paper, perf. 15. The perforation is now much rougher, owing to the pins of the machine being worn, and is a great help in separating stamps of

this issue from those of 1873. The colours of the stamps, however, are also different, being pale bluish-green and bright vermilion as against a deep green and orange-vermilion. In 1879 there was a further printing of the 1d. value in a pale green shade.

Both the 1d. pale bluish-green and the 6d. stamp, can be found on very thick paper, thicker even than that used sometimes for the stamps of the first issue.

Reference List.

1878-79. Watermark small Star, perf. 15, not so clean cut.				Unused.		Used.	
				s.	d.	s.	d.
1d. pale bluish-green ...	...	..	...	35	0	5	0
1d. pale green (1879) ...	...	...	...	30	0	4	0
6d. bright vermilion ...	...	...	...	60	0	5	0

VII.—THE ISSUE OF 1881.

The issue with which we are now about to deal is the one most prolific in varieties for the specialist, and is a most interesting series to collect. On January 1st, 1881, Grenada became a member of the International Postal Union, making stamps of the value of Twopence-halfpenny and Four Pence necessary. An order was therefore despatched to Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. for a supply of stamps, to include not only these values but also a Halfpenny stamp.

This consignment was despatched to the Island on February 28th, 1881, and consisted of 60,000 stamps of each value. The 1d. was printed from the old plate but the other values were created by making printings from the fiscal stamp, as used for the One Shilling stamp of 1875, in different colours and then overprinting them, in black, with the word "POSTAGE" and the value required.

A most curious point about this and the next issue is the perforation, which has very small and regular holes, generally fairly clean cut, and gauging $14\frac{1}{2}$. The history of perforation is somewhat of a mystery and I think I cannot do better than quote the following from Messrs. Bacon and Napier's work on the "Perkins Bacon Perforations."

"In February, 1881, Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. sent to Grenada 500 sheets each of Half-penny, One Penny, Two Pence-half-penny, and Fourpence, and in the following November they sent out to the same colony 2000 sheets of fiscal stamps.

"It is proved by the entries in Miss Stewart's work-book that all the above stamps were perforated by her, but her memory is at fault as to the machine she used on these occasions, or as to where it came from. We know from the examination we have made of unsevered sheets of some of the values that the machine was a single-line one, and there are indications to shew that the line of pins was only just sufficiently long to perforate the Grenada sheets, which, with the side margins, are $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width. The machine, therefore, must have been small, and in all probability was worked by hand.

"The holes made by the pins are small and often fairly clean cut, but at other times the perforation is more ragged, very few of the discs of paper being altogether removed. The result in severed stamps is, generally speaking, a perforation with small holes varying from clean cut to rough, always very regular in its gauge. The gauge, calculated from a complete line of holes, is well over 14, so we have called it " $14\frac{1}{2}$ " in order to give it a name, which shall at once distinguish it from every other perforation found in British Colonial stamps. In general appearance, especially in single stamps, it is somewhat like that used for the 1873 issue, although not always so clean cut, but the regularity of the gauge, and the fact that the 1873 perforation is generally 15, and never less than $14\frac{1}{2}$, will always serve to distinguish the two perforations. As to what the machine was itself, or where it came from, we can only say that at the dates it was used the machine employed in 1873 had already been altered to its present gauge of $11\frac{1}{2}$, so that neither it nor the 11 to 12 gauge machine could have been the one used. Nor could it have been any of the machines used for cheques, as all these had gauges of 11 or $11\frac{1}{2}$. The most feasible explanation is that suggested by the firm that the machine used was one borrowed for these two occasions, and with this we must for the present remain content."

All the 1d. stamps of this issue were printed on small Star paper and the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on large Star, the other two values, however, exist on large Star paper and also on the broad-pointed Star paper used for certain stamps of South Australia, and to which we shall have occasion to refer to again. For convenience sake, this issue is best divided up under three heads: A.—Watermarked small Star; B.—Watermarked large Star; and C.—Watermarked broad-pointed Star.

Reference List.

1881. A. watermark, small Star, perf. $14\frac{1}{2}$, small holes.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1d. green	12 6	2 6

We will now turn to the stamps printed on the paper water-marked large star. These consisted of three values, $\frac{1}{2}$ d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. and 4d. all created by taking impressions in the necessary colour from the fiscal plate, used for the 1/- stamp of the previous issue, and then overprinting them with the value in black.

The overprint was in each case set up for sheets of 120, and, as this was somewhat carelessly done and two different founts of type used, it is not surprising that there are a large number of varieties and errors, indeed practically every stamp on the sheet has some special characteristic.

On the sheets of the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. value there was one stamp which may be described as an absolute error and not a variety due to defective or shifting type. I refer to the error "OSTAGE", which occurred on No. 100 on the sheet. As I have mentioned above there are numerous varieties, of which the following are constant "PO", "ST", "AG" wide spaced; "PO", "ST", "TA", "AG" close. On some sheets, probably later printings, words of value are defective in one or more letters; these varieties may often be caused by defective inking, but are sometimes due to the type of the letter or letters being absolutely missing, having worked loose and slipped out of the forme.

The setting that was used for the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp was also used for the $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. value with the exception of the words of value; the same varieties occur on the latter value that I have mentioned above, with the exception of the "OSTAGE" error. In correcting the setting of the type, however, a fresh error was created, No. 96 on the sheet, which reads "PENCF." Nos. 28, 62, 87 and 103 have no stop after the words of value.

In the 4d. stamp we get no distinct errors, though the letters of "FOUR" and "POSTAGE" vary a great deal in spacing, sometimes practically touching, and on other stamps being somewhat far apart.



THE
BROAD-POINTED
STAR WATERMARK.

During the printing of this issue there was evidently a shortage of paper, and some sheets of "broad star" paper, with this exception used only for stamps of South Australia, were pressed into service; they were evidently few in number, as the stamps are of considerable scarcity.

We now get the following reference list:—

1881. II. Watermark, large Star. Perf. 14½, small holes.						
					Unused.	Used.
					s. d.	s. d.
½d. deep mauve	...	...	...	...	2 3	2 3
2½d. rose-lake	...	...	...	...	10 6	5 0
4d. blue	...	...	...	...	6 6	5 0
<i>Errors.</i>						
½d. mauve, "OSTAGE"	...	...	...	...	40 0	35 0
2½d. rose-lake, "PENCF"	...	...	...	...	65 0	—
½d. mauve, surcharge double	...	...	...	...	65 0	—
½d. ,, ditto, ditto, and error "OSTAGE"	...	...	...	...	—	—
III. Watermark Broad-pointed Star.						
2½d. rose-lake	...	...	...	...	90 0	17 6
2½d. claret	...	...	...	...	100 0	—
4d. blue	...	...	...	...	70 0	70 0
<i>Errors.</i>						
2½d. rose-lake, "PENCF"	...	...	...	...	—	45 0
2½d. claret, ditto	...	...	...	...	—	—

VIII.—THE 1883 PROVISIONALS.

In the December of 1882 the supply of ½d. and 1d. stamps became exhausted and it was found necessary to create provisionals to take their place. The 1d. orange fiscal stamp was accordingly overprinted "POSTAGE," horizontally for the 1d. value and twice diagonally for the ½d., the stamp in the latter case forming a "pair." The length of the overprint is 16½mm., and the



height of the letters 3½mm. A good number of the 1d. value must have been issued, as it is by no means a rare stamp; the ½d., however, is very scarce, as this large type of "POSTAGE" was found too large to overprint on half a stamp, and was therefore changed. The new type was the same length as the old, but had no stop, and the letters were only 2½mm. high. The position of the overprint was also altered, reading up and down, instead of both up. Numerous small varieties may be found in these overprints, some letters being raised and others badly spaced. The 1d. is known with the word "POSTAGE" inverted and also double.

Reference List.

Jan., 1883. Fiscal stamps. Watermark small Star.
Perf. 14½, small holes. Overprinted "POSTAGE" in black.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
(½d.) diagonally, on half-stamp	—	90 0
1d. horizontally	50 0	8 0
1d. " inverted	—	—
(½d.) diagonally on half-stamp, "POSTAGE" 2½mm. high	£7	50 0

IX.—THE REGULAR ISSUE OF 1883.

The provisional issue we described in the last chapter had, as of course was intended, only a very short life and in February of 1883 the first consignment of the regular issue arrived. This consisted of stamps of the value of ½d., 1d. and 8d. These were followed two months later by the 1/- value and shortly afterwards by the remainder of the set, namely, the 2½d., 4d. and 6d. values.



The handsome line-engraved work and fine colours of Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. now give way to the surface-printed productions of Messrs. De la Rue & Co., which, though admirable of their kind, sadly lack the beauty and elegance of the earlier issues. The dies were engraved and the plates made, as we have said, by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. The sheets, which consisted of 240 stamps, were divided into four panes of sixty

stamps each, arranged in ten horizontal rows, and were on paper watermarked Crown "C.A." The most curious thing about this issue is that each alternate row of stamps was inverted, forming rows of vertical *tête-bêche* pairs. The perforation offers no varieties, as in the previous issues, and gauges exactly 14, being made by what is known as a "comb" machine.

The whole set are found with both white and yellowish gum, the latter generally imparting a "toned" appearance to the stamps.

The lettering on the stamps does not always occupy the same position with regard to the central design, this being due to a separate die being engraved for each. On the 2½d. stamp the value is expressed in figures, but in words on all the others.

Reference List.

1883. White wove paper. Watermark Crown "C.A."					Perf. 14.	
					Unused.	Used.
					s. d.	s. d.
½d. dull green ...	...	...	...	...	0 3	0 2
1d. rose ...	...	...	...	...	2 9	1 3
2½d. ultramarine	...	...	...	...	0 9	0 2
4d. greyish-slate	...	...	...	...	0 9	0 9
6d. mauve ...	...	...	...	...	1 6	2 6
8d. grey-brown	...	...	...	...	4 0	4 0
1s. pale violet ...	...	...	...	...	25 0	17 6

Variety, *tête-bêche*.

All values.

X.—THE PROVISIONAL ISSUE OF 1886.

In autumn of this year the supply of 1d. stamps again became exhausted, and to supply the demand for labels of this value it



VARIETY: LARGE STOP AFTER "D."

was found necessary to surcharge various fiscal stamps for postal use. The stamps taken for this purpose had been sent

out to the colony some ten years previously by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. and were printed, the 1½d. and 1/- on large star, and the 4d. on small star paper, and were all perforated 14. These three stamps were overprinted 1d. POSTAGE and did duty as stamps of this value until the arrival of the regular stamps early in 1887.

The fiscal stamps were originally printed in sheets of 120, but were divided in half before receiving the postal surcharge, the sheets as issued therefore contained sixty stamps arranged in five rows of twelve stamps each. There are a few minor varieties due to different spacing, the most pronounced of these being a variety on the 4d., the word "POSTAGE" measuring 17mm. instead of 16½mm. in length. The overprint was re-set for each value. On the 1½d. there are several varieties due to defective printing, as follows:—Broken "E" in "POSTAGE," "THRFE HALF PENCE," "THREE HALF PFNCE." This stamp also exists with inverted and double overprints. It is also known cut in two pieces diagonally, each side being used as a ½d. stamp.

Reference List.

October, 1886. Fiscal Stamps. Overprinted 1d. "POSTAGE" in black.					Watermark Large Star. Perf. 14.	
					Unused.	Used.
					s. d.	s. d.
1d. on 1½d. orange	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0
1d. on 1/-	...	...	...	...	5 0	5 0
<i>Surcharge Inverted.</i>						
1d. on 4½d. orange	...	...	...	...	90 0	90 0
<i>Surcharge Double.</i>						
1d. on 1½d. orange	...	...	...	...	—	70 0
Watermark Small Star.						
1d. on 4d. orange	...	...	...	...	20 0	17 6

XI.—THE 1D. STAMP OF 1887.



In January, 1887, the expected supply of 1d. stamps arrived. Printed by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. it proved practically identical with that of the 1883 issue, the only difference being

that the inscription at the top had been altered to "GRENADA"; "POSTAGE AND REVENUE" printed in two lines. The same paper was used and the method of having alternate rows inverted was adhered to.

Reference List.

January, 1887. White wove paper.				Perf. 14.			
				Unused.		Used.	
				s.	d.	s.	d.
1d. carmine-rose	...	...	...	0	2	0	2
<i>Variety, tête-bêche.</i>							

XII.—THE 4D. PROVISIONAL OF 1888.

The Grenada authorities had evidently a rooted objection to stocking an adequate supply of stamps, for March, 1889, we find them again short; this time it was the 4d. value. As in previous cases the fiscal stamp was pressed into service, the 2/- value being used. The surcharge consisted of the "4d." above the word "POSTAGE" in Roman capitals; this word measures



STRIP OF THREE, THE CENTRE STAMP BEING THE VARIETY WITH UPRIGHT "D."

$2\frac{1}{4}$ mm. by $15\frac{3}{4}$ mm. There were two settings of the surcharge, in the first the distance between the "4d." and "POSTAGE" measures 4mm. and in the second 5mm. On the first printing occurs a prominent variety, this is an upright instead of an italic "d" in "4d.," this is the sixth stamp from the left in the bottom row. There is one other variety worth looking for on these stamps and that occurs in the green fiscal overprint, "TWO SHILLINGS"; on the stamp in question, the distance between the two words is $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. instead of $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.; this variety occurred twice on the original fiscal sheet of 120, once in the top and once in the bottom row, it thus follows that one or other of these varieties is always present on sheets of sixty, being either the fourth stamp in the top row or the third in the bottom, in each case counting from the left.

Reference List.

March 31st, 1888. 2/- Fiscal stamp, surcharged 4d. POSTAGE in black.
Watermark small Star. Perf. $14\frac{1}{2}$.

(a) Space between "4d." and "POSTAGE" 4mm.

	Unused.		Used.
	s.	d.	
4d. on 2/- orange	3	6	3 6

Variety, upright "d."

4d. on 2/- orange	£9	£9
--------------------------	----	----

(b) Space between "4d." and "POSTAGE" 5mm.

4d. on 2/- orange	17 6	8 0
--------------------------	------	-----

XIII.—THE $\frac{1}{2}$ D. PROVISIONAL OF 1889.

During the period with which we are now dealing, the Grenada Post Office, with unfailing and monotonous regularity, ran out of one or other of the most necessary values.

This time it was the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp, and to supply the demand the precedent, set as far back as 1875, was followed, and fiscal



labels were overprinted for use as postage stamps. The 2/- stamp, orange with green overprint, was again chosen, and was overprinted HALF PENNY POSTAGE in three lines, in Roman capitals. $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm. in height. This stamp exists with a clear double surcharge, but is of considerable scarcity. Other varieties are sometimes met with, caused through misplacement of the overprint; the variety, "spaced" "TWO SHILLINGS," also occurs as described in the last chapter.

Reference List.

December, 1889. 2/- Fiscal Stamp, surcharged HALF PENNY POSTAGE in black.

Watermark small star. Perf. $14\frac{1}{2}$.

	Unused.		Used.
	s.	d.	
$\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 2/- orange	3	0	3 6
<i>Surcharge Double.</i>			
$\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 2/- orange	£7	—	—

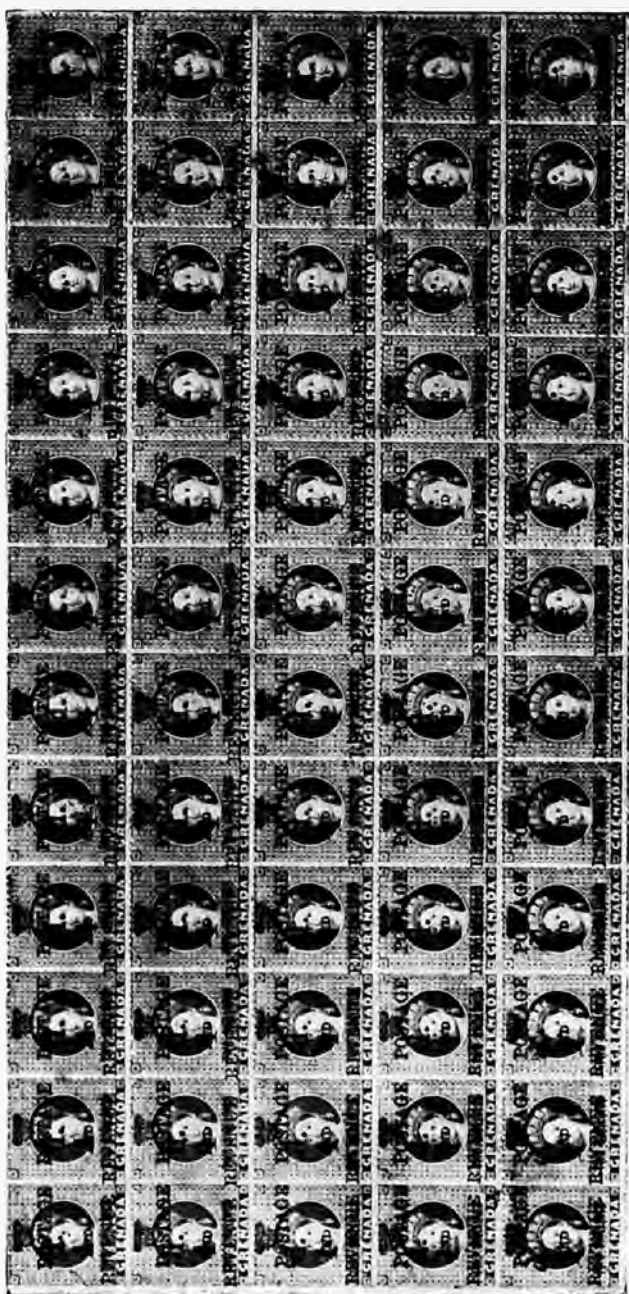


Plate II. Dec., 1890, 1d. on 2/-, orange.

XIV.—THE 1D. PROVISIONAL OF 1890.

In December, 1890, there was again a shortage of stamps in the Post Office, but this time it concerned only the 1d. value. A Provisional was therefore created by surcharging a fiscal stamp, as had been done on previous occasions.



The fiscal chosen for this purpose was a provisional 1d. fiscal stamp. This stamp had been issued in May, 1887, and was formed by surcharging the ordinary 2/- fiscal stamps with the words $\frac{d.}{1}$ REVENUE; there were two settings of this overprint, but only the second one was used for conversion into postage stamps. This was done by overprinting the words, "POSTAGE AND." The first word measures $15\frac{1}{2}$ mm. in length, with letters $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm. high, and the second 5mm. with letters $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm. high.

Though this stamp was issued as far back as 21 years ago, no important variety, such as an inverted surcharge, has been chronicled until to-day, when I illustrate a complete sheet of 60 stamps with inverted surcharge. This magnificent piece came into our Publisher's hands some months back, and until its discovery not even one single copy had been seen. The sheet has now been broken up, the first block of four going to His Majesty's collection. One client of Mr. Field's purchased the whole left-hand half-sheet of 30 stamps, which includes the variety with wide spaced "TWO SHILLINGS," and forms a most superb and unique piece. The fiscal sheet of 60 stamps thus overprinted formed the upper half of one of the large original sheets of 120, so that the wide spaced "TWO SHILLINGS" variety occurs, in this case, on the fourth stamp from the left in the top row. (Plate I.)

It will be noticed that the words "POSTAGE" and "AND" do not always occupy the same position in regard to each other; Plate II., which illustrates a complete sheet of the normal stamp, shews the setting very clearly.

Reference List.

December, 1890. 1d. on 2/- Fiscal Stamp, overprinted "POSTAGE AND" in black.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1d. on 1d. on 2/- orange	6 0	—
Overprint inverted.		
1d. on 1d. on 2/- orange	£10	—

XV.—THE PROVISIONALS OF 1891.

After a short time the provisional fiscal stamps used for the previous issue became exhausted, so we now find the 2/- orange fiscal stamp overprinted "POSTAGE AND REVENUE 1D." in four lines.

I am able to illustrate a complete sheet of this stamp (one corner stamp only being missing) (Plate III.). The surcharge was regularly printed but various small varieties can be found due to poor impressions or to defective type. On No. 32, for instance, the third stamp, counting from the right, in the third row, the period after 1d. is badly broken and is hardly perceptible in the photograph. On some sheets this stop failed to print at all.



The variety spaced "TWO SHILLINGS" is very clearly shown in our illustration on the third stamp in the bottom row counting from the left, thus demonstrating that the sheet in question formed the lower half of the original fiscal sheet of 120 stamps. Specimens are known with inverted surcharge, but are of considerable rarity.

This surcharge was also applied to the 8d. stamp of the De La Rue printing, which, as described in a previous chapter was printed in sheets of six arranged in ten horizontal rows of six, printed in alternate tête-bêche rows. There were two settings of this surcharge; in the first the overprints all read the same



Plate III. Jan. 1891, 1d. on 2/-, orange, complete sheet.

GRENADA.



way, thus causing every other row to receive it inverted; this was quickly changed and the surcharge re-set to enable each stamp to receive it in the proper way. (Plate IV.)

Shortly after the 8d. stamp was overprinted 1d. a supply was also converted into 2½d. stamps to supply a deficiency of that



value. From Plate V., which illustrates a complete sheet of this stamp, it will be seen that in the upper half the "2" of the fraction has a curly head. There are numerous small varieties of type, the most prominent occurring on No. 23, which has a broken period. The whole surcharge also exists inverted, double and triple, and in combinations of the three.

Reference List.

January, 1891. Surcharged on 2/- orange fiscal stamp.
Watermarked Small Star. Perf. 14½.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1d. on 2/- orange	8 0	—
<i>No stop after "d."</i>		
1d. on 2/- orange	110 0	—
<i>Surcharge Inverted.</i>		
1d. on 2/- orange	—	—
<i>Ditto and no stop after "d."</i>		
1d. on 2/- orange	—	—
Surcharged on 8d. grey-brown. Watermarked Crown CA. Perf. 14.		
1d. on 8d. grey-brown	3 0	3 6
2½d. on 8d. grey-brown	4 0	4 0
<i>No stop after "d."</i>		
1d. on 8d. grey-brown	60 0	—
<i>Surcharge Inverted.</i>		
1d. on 8d. grey-brown	—	—
2½d. on 8d. grey-brown	—	—
<i>Surcharge Double.</i>		
2½d. on 8d. grey-brown	—	—

way, thus causing every other row to receive it inverted; this was quickly changed and the surcharge re-set to enable each stamp to receive it in the proper way. (Plate IV.)

Shortly after the 8d. stamp was overprinted 1d. a supply was also converted into 2½d. stamps to supply a deficiency of that



value. From Plate V., which illustrates a complete sheet of this stamp, it will be seen that in the upper half the "2" of the fraction has a curly head. There are numerous small varieties of type, the most prominent occurring on No. 23, which has a broken period. The whole surcharge also exists inverted, double and triple, and in combinations of the three.

Reference List.

January, 1891. Surcharged on 2/- orange fiscal stamp.

Watermarked Small Star. Perf. 14½.

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
1d. on 2/- orange	8 0	—

No stop after "d."

1d. on 2/- orange	110 0	—
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Surcharge Inverted.

1d. on 2/- orange	—	—
--------------------------	---	---

Ditto and no stop after "d."

1d. on 2/- orange	—	—
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Surcharged on 8d. grey-brown. Watermarked Crown CA. Perf. 14.

1d. on 8d. grey-brown	3 0	3 6
2½d. on 8d. grey-brown	4 0	4 0

No stop after "d."

1d. on 8d. grey-brown	60 0	—
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Surcharge Inverted.

1d. on 8d. grey-brown	—	—
2½d. on 8d. grey-brown	—	—

Surcharge Double.

2½d. on 8d. grey-brown	—	—
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<i>Surcharge Treble.</i>			Unused.		Used.	
			s.	d.	s.	d.
2½d. on 8d. grey-brown	—		—	
<i>Surcharge Double, once inverted.</i>						
2½d. on 8d. grey-brown	—		—	
<i>Surcharge Treble, twice inverted.</i>						
2½d. on 8d. grey-brown	—		—	

XVI.—THE ISSUE OF 1895-99.

With the chapter just concluded we turn our backs on the seemingly endless succession of surcharges and come to the straight forward but not particularly interesting series printed from one of Messrs. De la Rue & Co.'s stock head-plates; from which the stamps of many other colonies have been printed. It is not necessary for me to describe the design which is so familiar to all and which is reproduced on this page.



All the values, of which there were eight were printed in two colours, one for the head and design, and one for the name and value. The same head-plates was used for all values. The 1d., 2d., 2½d. and 6d. stamps have the value in white on a background of coloured horizontal lines: the other four values have it in colour on a white tablet.

The sheets contained 240 stamps divided into four panes of sixty stamps, each arranged in ten horizontal rows of six. The



3d., 6d., 8d. and 1/- stamps were all issued in September, 1895, and, according to "Grenada" by Bacon & Napier, the 1d.



Plate IV. Jan., 1891, 1d. on 8d., grey-brown, complete sheet.

appeared in May, 1896, and the ½d. and 2d. in Sept., 1889. The stamps were perforated 14 by a comb-machine, and have white gum.

Reference List.

	1895-99, white wove paper. Wmk. Crown C.A.	Perf. 14.	
		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
½d. dull mauve and green (1899)	...	0 6	0 6
1d. ,, ,, carmine (1896)	...	0 3	0 2
2d. ,, ,, brown (1899)	...	—	1 6
2½d. ,, ,, ultramarine	...	1 2	0 4
3d. ,, ,, chrome yellow	...	1 2	1 2
6d. ,, ,, green	...	2 0	2 0
8d. ,, ,, black	...	3 0	3 0
1/- green and chrome yellow	...	4 0	4 0

XVII.—THE 1898 COMMEMORATIVE.

In 1898 we again find Grenada departing from the path of philatelic virtue; this time, however, it was premeditated and not accidental.

On the 15th of August, 1498, Columbus sighted the Islands of Tobago and Grenada which he named Ascension and Conception



respectively. To commemorate the 400th anniversary of this event Sir C. A. Alfred Maloney decided to issue a special stamp having first obtained the permission of the then Colonial Secretary so to do.

The stamp was a 2½d. one and depicted the flagship of Columbus sighting land. It was above the usual size and was printed in blue by Messrs. De la Rue & Co., who also engraved the dies. The sheets contained sixty stamps arranged in five horizontal rows of twelve stamps each. The perforation gauged 14 and was the work of a single line machine.

Reference List.

	Aug. 15th, 1898. Watermark Crown C.C.	Perforated 14.	
		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
2½a. ultramarine	0 6	0 6

XVIII.—THE KING'S HEAD ISSUE.



The stamps bearing the head of King Edward differ but little from those of the previous issue. There are again two types, one for the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 1/-, 2/- and 10/- values and one for the other denominations, as follows: 1d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6d., 5/-; the latter type has the value in white on a background of coloured horizontal lines, while the other has it in colour on a solid white ground.

The colour scheme was very similar to the one adopted for the 1895 issue and shows but few variations of shade. The watermark was, as before, Crown CA, and the perforation gauged 14.

In 1904 the paper watermarked multiple Crown C.A. was introduced and the 1d. stamp of this issue appeared on it towards the end of that year. This was followed early in 1905 by the $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., and 1/- values, and they in their turn, in 1906, by the 2/-, 5/-, and 10/- stamps. All this set was first printed on ordinary paper but, subsequently, the 3d., 6d., and 2/- were issued on chalky paper. We now get the following list:—

Reference List.

A. 1902. Watermark Crown CA.		Perforated 14.	
		Unused.	Used.
		s. d.	s. d.
$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	dull purple and green	0 6	0 6
1d.	„ „ carmine	0 3	0 2
2d.	„ „ brown	1 3	1 3
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	„ „ ultramarine	2 0	2 0
3d.	„ „ orange	1 8	1 6
6d.	„ „ green	1 3	—
1/-	green and orange	6 0	—
1/-	„ orange-yellow	—	—
2/-	„ ultramarine	6 6	—
2/-	„ deep ultramarine	7 6	—
5/-	„ carmine	12 6	—
10/-	„ purple	25 0	—

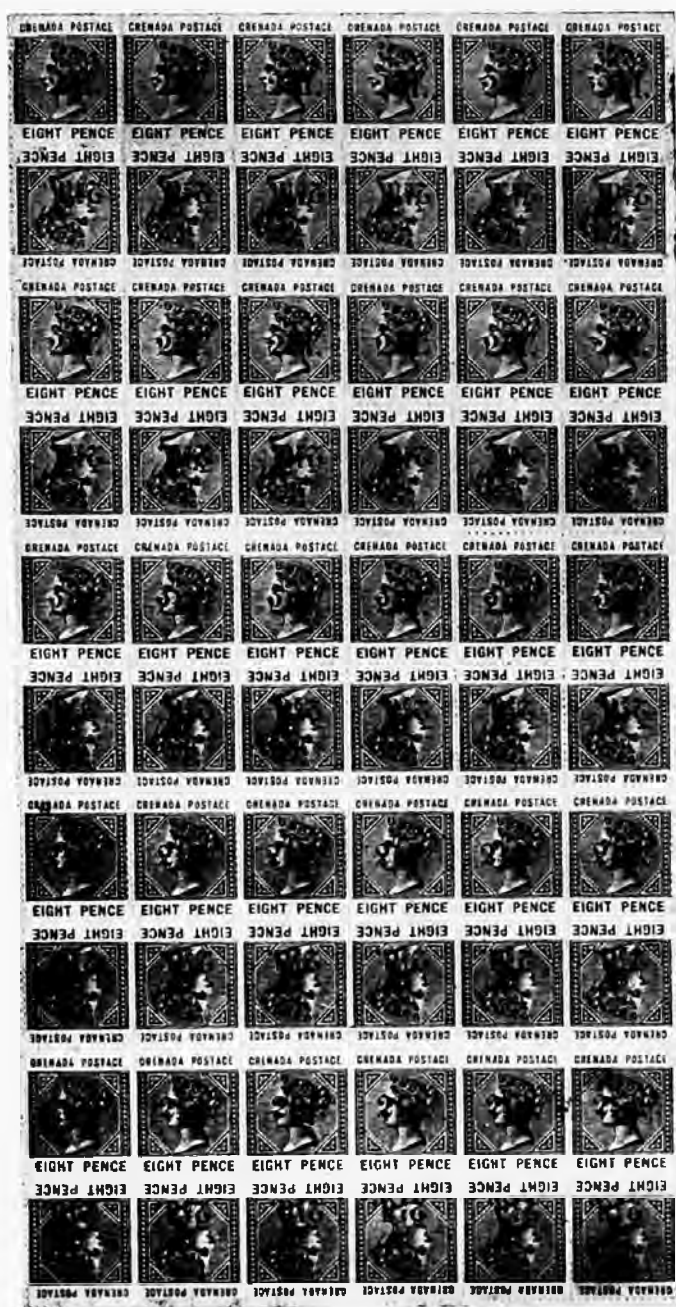


Plate V. Dec. 1891, 2½d. on 8d., grey-brown, complete sheet.

B. Same type and perforation, but watermarked multiple Crown CA.

(i) *Ordinary Paper.*

				Unused.	Used.
				s. d.	s. d.
$\frac{3}{4}$ d.	purple and green	...	...	1 3	1 0
1d.	,, carmine	...	...	1 3	1 0
2d.	,, brown	...	...	3 0	3 0
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	,, ultramarine	...	...	3 6	3 6
3d.	,, orange	...	...	0 8	0 8
6d.	,, green	...	...	1 0	—
1/-	green and orange	...	...	2 3	—
2/-	,, ultramarine	...	...	7 6	—
5/-	,, carmine	...	...	10 6	—
10/-	,, purple	...	...	35 0	—

(ii.) *Chalky Surfaced Paper.*

3d.	purple and orange	...	...	0 9	—
6d.	,, green	...	...	1 3	—
2/-	green and ultramarine	...	...	8 0	—

XIX.—THE "SHIP" TYPE.

In 1906 we find Grenada again relying on the line-engraved process for the production of stamps, and the result is far from displeasing. The design, which represents the badge of the Colony, depicts a ship in full sail on a somewhat rough sea, against a setting of clouds.

The $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., 2d. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. values of the new series were issued in 1906, and all had the value expressed in coloured figures on a white ground.



In the early part of 1908 the 1/- and 10/- stamps appeared, but in a slightly different type, the value being expressed in white figures against a solid ground of colour. Later in the year 3d., 6d., 2/- and 5/- stamps were issued, all in this last type.

All the "Ship" series were on chalky paper and, with the exception of the 1/- (1908 issue) and 10/- values, were all watermarked multiple Crown CA.

Reference List.

All on Chalky Paper and Perforated 14.

1906. (i.) *Watermarked Multiple Crown CA.*

	Unused.	Used.
	s. d.	s. d.
½d. green	0 1	0 1
1d. carmine	0 2	0 1
2d. orange	0 3	0 3
2½d. blue	0 4	0 4

1908. (ii.) *Watermark Crown CA.*

1/- black on green...	2 6	—
10/- green and red on green	12 0	—

1908. (iii.) *Watermarked Multiple Crown CA.*

3d. dull purple on yellow	0 5	0 5
6d. " " purple	0 8	—
1/- black on green (1911)	1 4	—
2 - blue and lilac on blue	2 6	—
5/- green and red on yellow	6 3	--

This brings this little chronicle of the ordinary postage stamps of Grenada quite up to date, and we have now only to deal with the Postage Due stamps and the postmarks.

XX.—THE POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

The first issue of Postage Due stamps took place on April 18th, 1892, and consisted of three values, 1d., 2d., and 3d. They were engraved and printed (by typography) by Messrs. De la Rue & Co. They were perforated 14 by a comb machine.



The first consignment of these stamps was evidently a very small one, as the Post Offices soon ran out of stock of the 1d. and 2d. values. To supply this deficiency the 6d. and 8d. stamps of 1883 were overprinted "SURCHARGE POSTAGE" in two lines of Roman capitals, and over this the value, 1d. or 2d., as the case might be. Numerous varieties of this overprint

exist, the most important being the double surcharge on the 1d. on 6d. stamp.

A list of minor varieties of these stamps was first published in the *American Journal of Philately* (1892), which list was subsequently added to and included in Bacon & Napier's work on "Grenada." I have used this list as the basis of my own but have added a number of items not previously recorded.

The 8d. stamp was the first to be surcharged; that was in August, 1892, the 6d. following in the October of the same year.

Reference List.

1892, April 18th. Watermarked Crown CA. Perforated 14.					Unused.		Used.	
					s.	d.	s.	d.
1d.	bluish black	...	...	...	1	2	0	6
2d.	"	...	...	...	1	9	0	9
3d.	"	...	...	...	1	9	1	9

1892. Watermarked Crown C.A. Perforated 14.

Stamps of the 1883 issue surcharged in black.

1d. on 8d.	grey-brown	(August)	...	—	—	2	6	
2d. "	8d.	"	...	—	—	4	6	
1d. "	6d.	mauve	(October)	...	25	0	2	0
2d. "	6d.	"	"	...	25	0	4	6

Têtes-bêches.

1d. on 8d.	grey-brown	—	—	—
2d. "	8d.	"	—	—	—
1d. "	6d.	mauve	—	—	—
2d. "	6d.	"	—	—	—

Double Surcharge.

1d. on 6d.	mauve	—	—	—
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MINOR VARIETIES.

Period after "SURCHARGE."

1d. on 8d.	grey-brown	—	—	—
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Periods after "SURCHARGE" and "POSTAGE."

1d. on 8d.	grey-brown	—	—	—
2d. "	8d.	"	—	—	—

Period after "POSTAGE."

1d. on 8d.	grey-brown	...	...	...	—	—	—
2d. "	8d.	"	...	...	—	—	—

Colon after "SURCHARGE."

1d. on 8d.	grey-brown	...	...	...	—	—	—
2d. "	8d.	"	...	...	—	—	—
1d. "	6d.	mauve	...	...	—	—	—
2d. "	6d.	"	...	...	—	—	—

<i>Colon after "POSTAGE."</i>						Unused.		Used.	
						s.	d.	s.	d.
1d. on 8d.	grey-brown	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
2d. „ 8d.	„	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
1d. „ 6d.	mauve	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
2d. „ 6d.	„	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—

Colons after "SURCHARGE" and "POSTAGE."

1d. on 8d.	grey-brown	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
2d. „ 8d.	„	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
1d. „ 6d.	mauve	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
2d. „ 6d.	„	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—

Colon after SURCHARGE and period after POSTAGE.

1d. on 8d.	grey-brown	—	—	—	—
2d. „ 8d.	„	—	—	—	—
1d. „ 6d.	mauve	—	—	—	—
2d. „ 6d.	„	—	—	—	—

Comma after "1d."

1d. on 8d.	grey-brown	—	—	—	—
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Colon after "G" of "SURCHARGE."

1d. on 6d.	mauve	—	—	—	—
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Colon after "G" of "POSTAGE."

1d. on 6d.	mauve	—	—	—	—
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Period after "G" of "SURCHARGE."

2d. on 6d.	mauve	—	—	—	—
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Period after "P" of "POSTAGE."

1d. on 6d.	mauve	—	—	—	—
2d. on 6d.	„	—	—	—	—

Period after "G" of "POSTAGE."

1d. on 8d.	grey-brown	—	—	—	—
1d. on 6d.	mauve	—	—	—	—

"SURCHARGE" spelt "SURCHARGE."

1d. on 6d.	mauve	—	—	—	—
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Colon before "S" of "SURCHARGE" and period before "P" of "POSTAGE."

1d. on 6d.	mauve	—	—	—	—
2d. „ 6d.	„	—	—	—	—

Period before "P" of "POSTAGE."

1d. on 6d.	mauve	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
2d. „ 6d.	„	...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—

XXI.—THE POSTMARKS.

The Postmarks of Grenada present no difficulties, and are but few in number. The earliest postmark consisted of "A15" in an oval, composed of three parallel lines at top and bottom and two curved ones at each side. This mark was constantly in use for some fifteen years, when it was gradually superseded by a circular date stamp. The early circular marks were generally of large dimensions, some 25mm. in diameter, and frequently took the form of two concentric circles, with a letter within the centre one and the date between the two.

We also find a small circular mark in use at this date, which, from 1881 onwards, was constantly used. This mark is frequently found in blue, as are many of the Grenada Postmarks. The small mark to which I have just referred consisted of "Grenada" in a semi-circle at top, the year at the bottom and the month in the middle.

From 1885 to 1895 the postmark generally consisted of a large circle, 22mm. in diameter, bearing "Grenada" at top as before, but the year in the middle and the month underneath.

From 1895 onwards a number of different marks have been used, but they all seem to have the year at the bottom and the month in the centre. I have seen one variety with the month and year in a semi-circle at bottom and a large "D" in the centre. The St. George mark has "ST. GEORGE'S" at top, "GRENADA" at bottom and the date in the centre. There are several variations of the above marks, which I leave my readers to sort out for themselves.

* * *

The postal history of Grenada during the 20th Century has been a very uneventful one, which is something to be thankful for, as the older issues still provide ample material for philatelic labour and research. We may soon expect a set bearing the portrait of King George, which I sincerely trust will, both by design and execution, not compare unfavourably with some of the first issues of this Colony, which still stand almost unrivalled for beauty of design, colour, and engraving.

FINIS.





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