

4900 WIN-S WEST INDIES, SHIP LINES

5

This section contains many of the private ship posts from the Caribbean in the classic period. I have lumped together the lines often associated with Venezuela and the Danish West Indies, as their putative purpose was to carry paquebot between islands.

The La Guaira posts were an agreement between the Venezuelan Government and several successive private boats to deliver outgoing international mail from the port of La Guaira to St. Thomas in the Danish West Indies. Stamps were issued to prepay postage from Caracas to the Venezuelan port of La Guaira. Agencies were established at La Guaira; Caracas, St. Thomas, and later Curaçao.

Two classic ship posts, both depicting the Clara Rothe ship, printed stamps that were likely never put to valid postal use, as the ship was sold to the Haitian government before the stamps were delivered. The St. Thomas - Porto Rico was printed in several colors and denominations of Centavos and Reales. The St. Thomas - La Guaira - Puerto Cabello (Venezuela) is a 1/2 Centavo black stamp. Rare



Hamburg American Packet Company
Germany Ship Lines
1875 – 1879
reprint



La Guaira (Blohm, Nolting & Co.)
Venezuela Ship Lines
1864 – 1869



La Guaira (Cameron, Macaulay & Co.)
Venezuela Ship Lines
1869 – 1870



La Guaira (J.A. Jesurun & Zoon)
Venezuela Ship Lines
1868 – 1869



Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
West Indies Private Post
1875 – 1880

4920 CUB CUBA

7

The first postage stamps for Cuba were those issued by Spain for general use in the “Spanish West Indies”, primarily Cuba and Puerto Rico. The first 1855 issue did not contain any place name, but I have included them here as a general issue. From 1873 until 1877, Spanish stamps were labeled ULTRAMAR (“Overseas”) and were intended for use only in Cuba. The next colonial emissions were labeled both "Isla de Cuba" and "Cuba." The United States occupied Cuba from 1898, and authorities provisionally overprinted “Habilitado” on confiscated Spanish stamps in the city of Puerto Principe (now Camagüey). These are treated as regular issues in Scott. From 1899-1902, a set of Cuban definitives were used under U.S. occupation. Since 1962, the U.S. government has prohibited the importation or trade in modern Cuban stamps.



1. Spanish West Indies
Spain Colony
1855 – 1870
#1



2. Ultramar
Spain Colony
1870 – 1876



3. Cuba
Spain Colony
1877 – 1898



4. Cuba, Puerto Principe Issue
United States Occupation
1898 – 1899
crude forgery



5. Cuba, US Occupation
United States Occupation
1899 – 1902



6. Cuba, Republic
Cuba Independent
1902 – 1958



7. Cuba, Republic
Cuba Independent
1959 – Present

4920

CUB-H

CUBA, LOCAL ISSUES

2

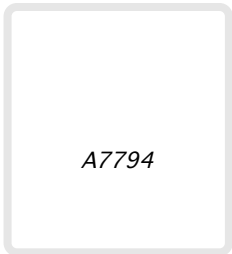
The first issues of Cuba (A1) were overprinted “Y 1/4” to indicate “Interior Delivery” solely for local mail within the city of Havana at the rate of 1/4 Peso. These are recognized by Scott as Cuba 5-15.

The Provincia de Cienfugos are crudely made stamps, purportedly for rebel forces, but almost certainly of bogus origin.



Havana, interior delivery

Cuba Local
1855 – 1862
15



Provincia de Cienfugos (bogus)

Cuba Local
1906 –

4920

CUB-L

CUBA, XIX CENTURY INSURGENTS

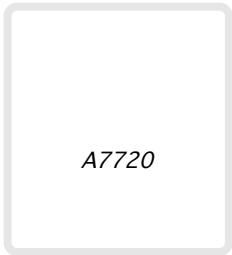
2

A single stamp issue of 1874, inscribed Rep. de Cuba was printed by Continental Note Co., for rebel-held areas near Holguín. A set of four stamps inscribed Rep. de Cuba were printed by New York Bank Note Co. in 1896, and may have been widely used for mail between rebel areas and the USA, prior to the US invasion.



Cuba Insurgent, Camagüey Issue

Cuba Revolutionary
1896 –



Cuba Insurgent, Holguín Issue

Cuba Revolutionary
1874 –

4940

HTI

HAITI

1

Haiti is the oldest independent nation in the West Indies (1804). Haiti joined the UPU and issued its first postage stamps in 1881, of a Liberty Head design printed in Paris. Some earlier known stamp designs were either essays or frauds emanating from Europe that never saw postal use. Haiti has continuously produced postage stamps since 1881. The nation was under American occupation from 1915-1934, but postal services were not disrupted.



Haiti

Haiti Independent
1881 – Present

4940

HTI-L

HAITI, LOCALS

3

Prior to 1881, Britain and France maintained post offices in Haiti for external mail. There was no internal postal service, although there are also several known private emissions for Haiti mentioned in Hurt & Williams. Cap Haitien was a crude handstamp inscribed “Haiti Postes Cap Haitien”, applied to incoming foreign mail to indicate pre-payment of local delivery. H&W mentions that a “very rare” frank also exists for Cayes. A black handstamp for Gonaives indicating “Gonaives Payé”, was also used some time around 1845.



Cap Haitien (Haiti)

West Indies Private Post
1845 – 188-

Caye (Haiti)

West Indies Private Post
1845 –

Gonaives (Haiti)

West Indies Private Post
1845 –

4950

DOM

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

2

The Spanish reconquered the majority of Hispaniola in 1861, after 17 years of instability and Haitian occupation following the declaration of the Dominican Republic in 1844. The first postal service in Santo Domingo used the stamps of the Spanish Antilles (c.f. Cuba), and can only be distinguished by postmark. The Spanish occupation was annulled in 1865, and the newly-formed republic issued its first postage stamps, of crude design in that same year. The Dominican Republic was occupied by the U.S. from 1903-1905 and from 1916-1924, here treated as a separate postal authority. It was again occupied in 1965-1966, but I have not treated this second occupation as a unique postal entity, finding no obvious impact on the postal administration nor stamp issuance.



Dominican Republic

D.R. Independent
1865 – Present

Dominican Republic

United States Occupation
1916 – 1924

4960

JAM

JAMAICA

2

Stamps of Britain were used from 1858-1860. Following the establishment of a local postal service in 1860, handstamps were applied until the first delivery of printed stamps arrived later that year. In 1958, Jamaica earned home rule, and became fully independent in 1962. I am not aware of any local or private issues.



Jamaica

Great Britain Colony
1860 – 1962

Jamaica

Jamaica Independent
1962 – Present

4965

CYM

CAYMAN ISLANDS

2

The Cayman Islands were administered as a dependency of Jamaica from 1863 until Jamaican independence in 1962. At that time, Cayman Islands elected to become a direct dependency of Great Britain, which remains its current status (as of 2020.) Stamps of Jamaica were used until 1901. The first stamps for the Caymans were printed in 1900.



Cayman Islands

Cayman Islands

Jamaica Dependency
1900 – 1962

Great Britain Colony
1962 – Present

4970

PRI

PUERTO RICO

2

A Spanish Colony, Puerto Rico used the Spanish West Indies common“Ultramar” designs until 1871 (catalogued with Cuba.) In 1873 Spain issued the first set of stamps inscribed Porto Rico for use in the colony. The U.S. established its own postal authority on the island in 1899, overprinting U.S. stamps for use on the island. The postal authority was folded into the US. Postal system in 1900. During the occupation seven U.S. stamps were overprinted “Puerto Rico” or “Porto Rico.”



Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico

Spain Colony
1873 – 1898

United States Colony
1898 – 1900

4970

PRI-L

PUERTO RICO, PROVISIONAL ISSUES

2

A handstamp for 5 cts. was applied in Ponce in August 1898 in the early stages of the U.S. Occupation. Scott listed this at \$7,000 (1999). About 500 known copies exist of the Coamo handstamp. Both are covered in the U.S. Specialized catalog.



Coamo

Ponce

United States Occupation
1898 –

United States Occupation
1898 –

4970

PRI-P

PUERTO RICO, SEMI-OFFICIAL AIRPOSTS

1

A set of eight crude pictorial postage stamps are listed in Sanabria’s Air Post catalogue, but disclaimed by Scott.



Aerovías Nacionales Puerto Rico, Inc.
Puerto Rico Airpost
1938 – 1941

4980

BHS

BAHAMAS

5

Postal service was under control of the British postal service until 1860, with British stamps in use from 1858, postmarked A05 in Nassau. In 1859 the post office in the Bahamas was permitted to issue a new stamp (#1) for “Interinsular Postage” i.e. local delivery only. From 1860 the colony issued its own stamps. The Bahamas became self-governing in 1964 and achieved independence in 1973.

Under an unusual arrangement, Bahamian stamps were sold at post offices in Canada for mail between Canada and The Bahamas during the first World War, owing to the large number of Canadians residing in the Bahamas. Bahamian stamps were overprinted Special Delivery and are listed in the Scott catalog (E1-E3) without explanation.



1. Bahamas, Interinsular

Great Britain Colony
1859 –
first issue



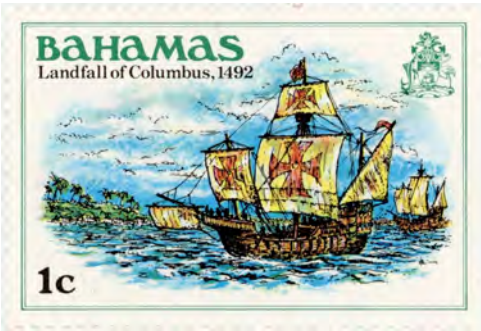
2. Bahamas

Great Britain Colony
1860 – 1964



3. Bahamas, self-government

Great Britain Colony
1964 – 1973
1st issue



4. Bahamas

Bahamas Independent
1973 – Present



Bahamas, Canadian Mail

Bahamas Post Office Abroad
1916 – 1918

4980

BHS-L

BAHAMAS, LOCALS

1

The Chub Cay Carrier Service, operated by Levil Wilson, provided local service between Chub Cay and Bahamian post offices. Stamps are of a philatelic nature. Operating at least between 1975-1982.



Chub Cay Carrier Service

Bahamas Private Post
1975 – 1982

4985

TCA

TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS

4

The Turks and Caicos Islands were part of the Bahamas until 1848, when the islanders established themselves as a separate British colony under the supervision of the governor of Jamaica. The first postage stamp issue were Victoria Heads in three denominations printed for the Turks Islands in 1867. In 1873 the islands were annexed into Jamaica, but maintained their own postal administration. From 1900, stamps have been inscribed Turks & Caicos Islands. In 1959 the islands were put under separate administration, and in 1962, upon the independence of Jamaica, were elevated to a full Crown Colony. From 2009-2012 the colony was briefly under Direct Rule as a result of a political corruption scandal.



1. Turks Islands

Great Britain Colony
1867 – 1873



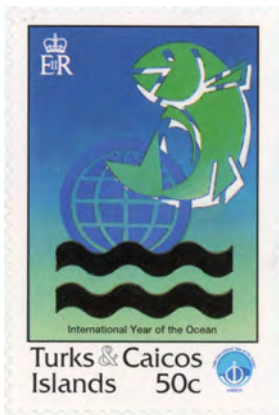
2. Turks Islands

Jamaica Dependency
1873 – 1894



3. Turks and Caicos Islands

Jamaica Dependency
1900 – 1959



4. Turks and Caicos Islands

Great Britain Colony
1959 – Present

4985

TCA-R

TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS, REGIONAL

1

The Royal Wedding common design issues of 1981 were overprinted with Caicos Islands. Several pictorial series and Disney themes appeared until 1985, when production ceased.



Caicos Islands

Turks & Caicos Region
1981 – 1985

5000

LEE

LEEWARD ISLANDS, GENERAL

1

The Leeward Islands were a federal colony of Great Britain formed from five island groups under British rule: Antigua (with Barbuda), Montserrat, St. Christopher (with Nevis and Anguilla), the British Virgin Islands, and Dominica. In 1890 the first general postage stamps were issued for use throughout the Lesser Antilles. Predictably perhaps, this caused philatelic sales to drop substantially, and thus the individual Presidencies were permitted to resume production of their own postage stamps starting in 1899. From 1899 to 1956, stamps of both the Leeward Islands and of the individual islands were equally valid for postage throughout the colony. The colonies were re-separated in 1956.



Leeward Islands

Great Britain Colony
1890 – 1956

5010

VIR

U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

1

The Danish West Indies were the sole colonial possession of Denmark in the Caribbean, consisting of Saint Thomas, Saint Croix, Saint John and Water Island. The first stamps were printed in 1856. In total seven designs were issued with three different inscriptions:
K.G.L. Post F.R.M. (Sc. A1) - design similar to Denmark issue.
Dansk-Vestindiske Øer. (Sc. A2)
Dansk Vestindien (Sc. A5, 8-11)

The islands were sold to the United States in 1917, and regular U.S. stamps were immediately placed into use.



Danish West Indies

Denmark Colony
1855 – 1917

5020

VGB

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

3

Stamps were issued for the British Virgin Islands from 1866 to 1889. Commencing in 1890 the Leeward Island general issues were used, but after 1899 production of B.V.I. stamps resumed and both Leeward Island and local issues were used interchangeably. Since 1951, the currency of the British Virgin Islands has been the US Dollar, and a new definitive issue was printed with the inscription British Virgin Islands for the first time. From 1968, "B.V.I." has been used on stamps, with the exception of two joint issues for all Virgin Islands.



1. Virgin Islands

Great Britain Colony
1866 – 1967



2. British Virgin Islands

Great Britain Colony
1968 – Present

5040

KNA

ST. KITTS & NEVIS

5

The first stamp for the British island of Nevis was issued in 1861, and for Saint Christopher in 1870. From 1890 stamps of the Leeward Islands were used, but starting in 1903 local stamps inscribed "St Kitts Nevis" were also produced, with both types equally valid for postage. In 1952, Anguilla was appended to the colony., which remained in the Leeward Islands Federation until the Federation's dissolution in 1958, at which they briefly joined the West Indies Federation. Saint Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla attained self-government as an “Associated State” in 1967, but this quasi-independence incited Anguilla to secede from the union, resulting in a period of political turmoil and British occupation. In spite of Anguilla’s self-government status, stamps continued to be inscribed “St Christopher Nevis Anguilla” until stamp production ceased in 1980. Since 1980 each island has maintained its own postal administration.



1. Saint Christopher

Great Britain Colony
1870 – 1890



2. Saint Kitts-Nevis

Great Britain Colony
1903 – 1951



3. Saint Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla

Great Britain Colony
1952 – 1967



4. Saint Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla

St Kitts Independent
1967 – 1980



Nevis

Great Britain Colony
1861 – 1890

5040

KNA-R

ST. KITTS & NEVIS, REGIONS

4

Since 1980, the island of St. Kitts and the island of Nevis have maintained separate postal administrations, despite having a fully integrated government. The nation of St. Kitts and Nevis achieved full independence on 9/19/1983.



1. Nevis, self-government

St Kitts-Nevis Region
1980 – 1983
first issue



2. Nevis, post-independence

St Kitts-Nevis Region
1983 – Present



3. St. Kitts, self-government

St Kitts-Nevis Region
1980 – 1983
first issue



4. St. Kitts, post-independence

St Kitts-Nevis Region
1983 – Present

5045

AIA

ANGUILLA

4

Anguilla is a British territory with internal self-government (2020). From the 19th century, Anguilla was administered jointly with nearby St. Christopher (St. Kitts) and Nevis as a single British dependency. In 1961, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla were granted internal self-government. In 1967, Anguilla overwhelmingly voted to leave the union feeling resentment to the lack of development on the island. Anguilla requested both U.S. and U.K. intervention. In the resulting transition, stamps of St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla were overprinted “Independent Anguilla”, forming the first ever regular stamp issues for the island. In March 1969, British troops landed on Anguilla, and by the fall brokered a peace agreement that led to Anguillan self-government within the St.Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla administration. Anguilla formally separated in December 1980 and became a British Dependent Territory.



1. Anguilla, Independent

St. Kitts Region
1967 – 1969



2. Anguilla, British Occupation

Great Britain Occupation
1969 –



3. Anguilla, Self-Government

St. Kitts Region
1969 – 1980



4. Anguilla

Great Britain Colony
1980 – Present

5050

ATG

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA

4

Great Britain transferred postal authority to its colonies in the West Indies by legislative act in 1860. The first Antigua issue was printed in 1862. Victoria head types of two designs were used in the colony from 1862-1890. From 1890-1903, Leeward Island stamps (British colonial issues valid throughout the Indies) were used. From 1903-1956 both Leeward Island and Antigua stamps were used interchangeably for postage. Stamps of the Leeward Islands were overprinted for Barbuda from 1922-1924.

Since 1953 there has been a proliferation of over 3,000 different stamps for Antigua, Barbuda (since 1967) and the uninhabited island of Redonda (1979-1991.) Antigua and Barbuda gained full independence in Nov. 1981.



1. Antigua, Colony

Great Britain Colony
1862 – 1890



2. Antigua, Colony

Great Britain Colony
1903 – 1967



3. Antigua, Self-Government

Great Britain Colony
1967 – 1981



4. Antigua & Barbuda

Antigua Independent
1981 – Present

5050

ATG-B

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA - BARBUDA

3

Stamps of the Leeward Islands were overprinted for use in Barbuda from 1922-1924. Since 1968, Barbuda has issued its own stamps, being topical stamps of a philatelic nature. The island also continues to use stamps for the nation of Antigua and Barbuda.



Barbuda

Barbuda, A+B Self-Government

Barbuda, Region

Great Britain Colony
1922 – 1922

Antigua Region
1968 – 1981

Antigua Region
1981 – Present

5050

ATG-R

ANTIGUA & BARBUDA - REDONDA

2

Redonda is a steep guano covered rock with a population of zero. Owned by Antigua and Barbuda, it lies halfway between Montserrat and Nevis. The profusion of stamps were accepted as postally “valid” in Antigua, since Redonda does not have any postal service, but were clearly intended for the philatelic market.



Redonda, A+B Self-Government

Redonda, Region

Antigua Region
1979 – 1981

Antigua Region
1981 – 1991

5055

MSR

MONTSERRAT

3

The first issue for Montserrat were stamps of Antigua overprinted in 1876 for use on the island. Montserrat stamps were discontinued in 1890, when the island joined the Federation of Leeward Islands. From 1903-1956, stamps of both Leeward Islands and Montserrat were equally valid for postage. Montserrat is currently administered as an internally self-governing overseas territory of the United Kingdom. Montserrat was devastated by a volcanic eruption in 1995, which rendered half of the island uninhabitable.



1. Montserrat

2. Montserrat

3. Montserrat

Great Britain Colony
1876 – 1890
first issue

Leeward Islands State
1903 – 1957

Great Britain Colony
1958 – Present

5070

GLP

GUADELOUPE

5

Guadeloupe used French stamps from 1851-1853, and then the general French Colonies issues from 1859-1884. Stamps of the French Colonies were first overprinted for sole use in Guadeloupe in 1884, variously as “G.P.E” or “Guadeloupe”. The actual first stamp however is a Postage Due label (Sc. J1) with no country identification. The first regular definitives were issued in 1892. Guadeloupe was held under control of the Vichy government from 1940-1943, and Free France after 1943. Stamp production was resumed in 1946 for Guadeloupe as an overseas department, but the practice was discontinued after the supplies of the first issue were exhausted, and the island has used the regular issues of France since 1947.



1. Guadeloupe

2. Guadeloupe & Dependencies

3. Guadeloupe (Vichy)

4. Guadeloupe (Free France)

5. Guadeloupe, department

France Colony
1884 – 1940

France Colony
1892 – 1904

France Colony
1940 – 1944

France Colony
1944 – 1945

France Dept., Overseas
1945 – 1947

5080

MTQ

MARTINIQUE

3

Stamps of France and of French Colonies were used until 1886, when the first colonial issues were overprinted "Martinique" or "MQE" for use on the island. Definitive Navigation and Commerce stamps were issued in 1892 and a pictorial issue in 1908. Martinique sided with the Vichy Government, which issued stamps with Pétain (1941-1944). As an overseas department, stamps resumed from 1945 to 1947. Since 1947 the island has used regular postal issues of France.



1. Martinique

2. Martinique (Vichy)

3. Martinique, department

France Colony
1886 – 1940

France Colony
1941 – 1944

France Dept., Overseas
1945 – 1947

5100

DMA

DOMINICA

5

Following the creation of its independent postal authority in 1860, Dominica applied handstamps to its prepaid mail. The first postage stamp was issued in 1874. The single Victoria head design remained in use until 1890, when they were replaced with Leeward Island general issues. Concurrent issuance of Dominica stamps resumed in 1903, and continued until Dominica left the Federation of the Leeward islands at the end of 1939. Dominica joined the Federation of Windward Islands (no postal authority) and briefly the West Indies Federation, before attaining self-government as an Associated State of Great Britain in 1968. Dominica achieved full independence in 1978.



1. Dominica

2. Dominica

3. Dominica

4. Dominica, self-government

5. Dominica

Great Britain Colony
1874 – 1890

Leeward Islands Region
1903 – 1940

Great Britain Colony
1946 – 1967

Great Britain Colony
1967 – 1978

Dominica Independent
1978 – Present

5110

LCA

ST. LUCIA

3

St. Lucia issued its first postage stamp in 1860, upon the formation of its independent postal authority. Though nominally part of the Federal Colony of the Windward Islands from 1871-1956 and the West Indies Federation from 1958-1962, the autonomy of the postal service was maintained. St. Lucia attained self-government as an Associated State in 1967, and became independent in 1979.



1. Saint Lucia

Great Britain Colony
1860 – 1966



2. Saint Lucia, self-government

Great Britain Colony
1967 – 1979



3. Saint Lucia

St Lucia Independent
1979 – Present

5110

LCA-S

ST. LUCIA, SHIP POSTS

1

Stamps printed for the St. Lucia Steam Conveyance Co. Ltd., were issued from 1871-1872 for mail by sea from Castries to coastal villages around the island. They are described in Hurt and Williams.



St. Lucia Steam Conveyance Co. Ltd.

West Indies Private Post
1871 – 1872

5120

VCT

ST. VINCENT & THE GRENADINES

4

Stamps were first issued in 1861, upon the creation of an autonomous postal service. From 1958-1962 St. Vincent was a member of the short lived West Indies Federation. The island attained self-government as an Associated State in 1969, and achieved its independence on 1979. At independence, the country changed its name to St. Vincent and the Grenadines, but continued to release separate stamps for the main island and for the Grenadines. Since 1993, the full name of the country has appeared on its stamps. In 1988, the country became a client of the Inter-Governmental Philatelic Corporation, which has produced an abundance of topical stamps for the country, and for many of the Grenadines islands.



1. Saint Vincent

Great Britain Colony
1861 – 1969



2. Saint Vincent, self-government

Great Britain Colony
1969 – 1979



3. Saint Vincent

St Vincent Independent
1979 – 1993



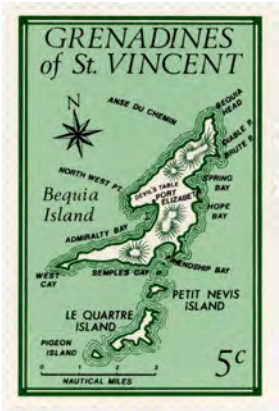
4. Saint Vincent & the Grenadines

St Vincent Independent
1993 – Present

5120 VCT-R ST. VINCENT - GRENADINE REGIONALS

9

From 1973, topical stamps were produced as the Grenadines of Saint Vincent, for the philatelic market. The Grenadines are a chain of small islands midway between the islands of St. Vincent and Grenada. General stamps for the Grenadines were discontinued in 1994 - but at least eight different islands have been named on stamps through 2020, produced by the IGPC with government sanction. The 2009 Scott Catalog includes stamps from five of the Grenadines, but rejects the stamps inscribed Palm Island, Tobago Cays and Young Island as not meeting their criteria.



1. Grenadines of Saint Vincent

Saint Vincent Island
1973 – 1994



Bequia - Grenadines of Saint Vincent

Saint Vincent Island
1984 – Present



Canouan - Grenadines of Saint Vincent

Saint Vincent Island
1997 – Present



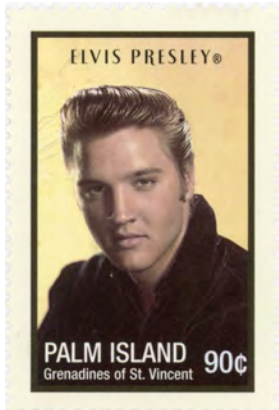
Mayreau - Grenadines of Saint Vincent

Saint Vincent Island
2006 – Present



Mustique - Grenadines of Saint Vincent

Saint Vincent Island
1997 – Present



Palm Island - Grenadines of Saint Vincent

Saint Vincent Island
2003 – Present



Tobago Cays - Grenadines of Saint Vincent

Saint Vincent Island
2003 – Present



Union Island - Grenadines of Saint Vincent

Saint Vincent Island
1984 – Present



Young Island - Grenadines of Saint Vincent

Saint Vincent Island
2006 – Present

5130 GRD GRENADA

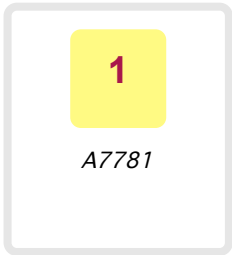
3

Grenada issued its first stamps in 1861. The island attained self-government in 1967 as an Associated State, and full independence in 1974. In 1979, a bloodless coup installed Maurice Bishop and his Marxist party People's Revolutionary Government. Bishop was overthrown and executed in 1983 by members of his own party. The resulting events led to an American invasion and brief occupation. The U.S. occupation does not appear to have had any impact on stamp production. Grenada continues to be one of the most prolific over-issuers of stamps of any country in the world.



1. Grenada

Great Britain Colony
1861 – 1968



2. Grenada, self-government

Great Britain Colony
1968 – 1974



3. Grenada

Independent
1974 – Present

5130 GRD-G GRENADA - GRENADINES

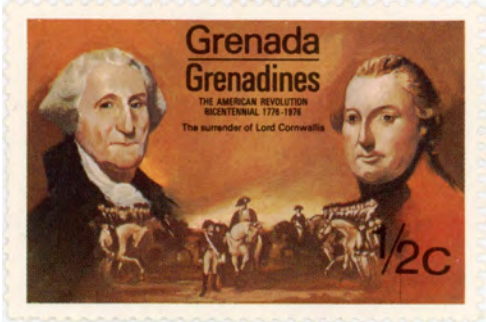
3

The Grenadines are a chain of islands north of Grenada. Starting in 1973, Grenada stamps were overprinted with "Grenadines". The first two issues were made while Grenada was still in its period of Self-Government, but following independence in February 1974, production of stamps was dialed up several notches. Since 1999 stamps have been labeled Grenada Carriacou & Petite Martinique. More than 10,000 stamps have been issued for Grenada and for the Grenadines since independence.



1. Grenada Grenadines, self-government

Grenada Dependency
1973 –



2. Grenada Grenadines

Grenada Dependency
1973 – 1999



3. Grenada Carriacou & Petite Martinique

Grenada Region
1999 – Present

5140 BRB BARBADOS

4

The British Post Office handed over responsibility for local delivery to the Barbados in 1851. The first issue in four denominations was prepared by the Barbados post for inland delivery, while the British maintained a separate post office for overseas mail using British stamps. In 1858, the postal services were combined and additional denominations were printed for overseas mail. Barbados obtained self-government in 1961 and independence in Nov. 1966.



1. Barbados, local

Great Britain Colony
1852 – 1858



2. Barbados, colony

Great Britain Colony
1852 – 1961



3. Barbados, self-government

Great Britain Colony
1961 – 1966



4. Barbados

Independent
1966 – Present

5150 TTO TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

5

Inland mail service for Trinidad began in 1851, and a 1p postage stamp was printed. Tobago maintained the use of British stamps until 1879. The two islands combined to form the colony of Trinidad and Tobago in 1889, but Tobago continued to use its own stamps until 1896, after which the stamps of Trinidad were adopted on the island. The first stamps to be inscribed with "Trinidad and Tobago" were produced in 1913. The islands gained their independence in 1962.



Tobago

Great Britain Colony
1879 – 1889



Tobago

Trinidad & Tobago Region
1889 – 1896



Trinidad

Great Britain Colony
1851 – 1909



Trinidad and Tobago

Great Britain Colony
1913 – 1961



Trinidad and Tobago

Independent
1962 – Present

5150

TTO-S

TRINIDAD - SHIP PRIVATE POST

1

The Lady McLeod stamp has the distinction of being the first adhesive postage stamp ever used in the British Colonies. In April 1847, proprietor David Bryce announced that henceforth mail between Port of Spain and San Fernando delivered on his steamer Lady McLeod would require prepayment of 5p by postage stamp. It is unknown where the stamps were produced, but they may have been lithographed locally. In 2015, a stamp fetched £34,000 at auction.



Lady McLeod (Trinidad)

West Indies Private Post
1847 –

5165

CUW

CURAÇAO

5

The first stamps of Curaçao were issued in 1873. At the time the Dutch Antilles were officially the Colony of Curaçao and Dependencies, comprising all six major islands Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao, Saba, Sint Maarten and Sint Eustatius. The name was changed to the Territory of Curaçao in 1936. The British militarily protected Curaçao from 1940-1942 and the American military from 1942-1945. This protectorate did not result in a change to postal administration, and stamps printed during this time do not convey any different information. After the war the islands remained under Dutch administration, and the name of the colony was changed to Netherlands Antilles on 9/20/1948. The first stamps bearing the inscription Ned. Antillen or Nederlandse Antillen were printed in 1949. The colony attained self-government as an autonomous state of the Netherlands in 1954. Aruba exited the colony upon attainment of self-government on 1/1/1986. The Netherlands Antilles was dissolved in 2010. Curaçao now emits stamps for just itself. Two other political entities formed upon the dissolution of the Netherlands Antilles, Sint Maarten, and Caribbean Netherlands (Caribisch Nederland) comprising the three small islands Bonaire, Sint Eustasius, and Saba.



1. Curaçao and Dependencies

Netherlands Colony
1873 – 1936



2. Curaçao

Netherlands Territory
1936 – 1948



3. Netherlands Antilles

Netherlands Colony
1949 – 1954



4. Netherlands Antilles, self-government

Netherlands Colony
1954 – 2010



5. Curaçao

Independent
2010 – Present

5170

ABW

ARUBA

1

Aruba achieved a status of internal autonomy within the Kingdom of the Netherlands on 1/1/1986, and has produced its own postage stamps since.



Aruba

Independent
1986 – Present

5175

BES

BONAIRE, SINT EUSTATIUS AND SABA

1

Following the dissolution of the Netherlands Antilles in 2010, the “BES” Islands, formed a new postal authority with the name Caribisch Nederland (Caribbean Netherlands.) Bonaire is near Curacao, Sint Eustasius and Saba are small islands about 500 miles to the north near Sint Maarten. They currently have the legal status of Dutch municipalities.



Caribbean Netherlands

Netherlands Colony
2010 – Present

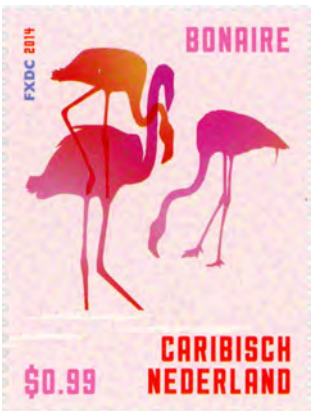
5175

BES-R

BONAIRE, SINT EUSTATIUS AND SABA - ISLANDS

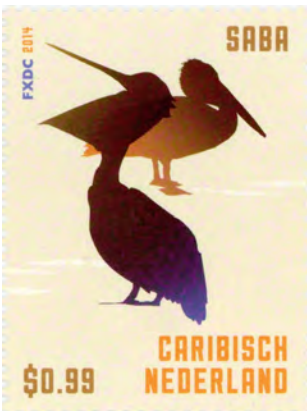
3

The lure of the philatelic market has proven to be too much, since as of 2014 the Caribbean Netherlands, technically the Dutch municipalities of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba, also produce pictorial stamps for each of the three islands.



Bonaire

Caribbean Region
2014 – Present



Saba

Caribbean Region
2014 – Present



Sint Eustatius

Caribbean Region
2014 – Present

5190

SXM

SINT MAARTEN

1

Sint Maarten, a self-governing territory within the Kingdom of the Netherlands, has produced its own stamps since 2010, following the dissolution of the Netherlands Antilles government.



Sint Maarten

Netherlands Colony
2010 – Present