

BRITISH CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC JOURNAL

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

Vol. 60, No. 1

January - March 2020

Whole No. 274

Annual BCPSEG meeting held in Bermuda



A special cachet was prepared for the BCPSEG annual meeting held at the Grotto Bay Resort in Bermuda. For more photos and meeting report, see pages 28 and 29.



The *British Caribbean Philatelic Journal* is published four times a year (January, April, July and October) by the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group. It is available only by subscription through membership in the BCPSPG. Membership is based on the calendar year. Current dues are: \$30 per annum in U.S. funds for members in the United States, \$30 in Canada, and \$35 (£28) for those in other areas. Paperless memberships, where the *Journal* will be sent to you electronically, are available at \$15.00 or £12.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group

Officers and Trustees

PRESIDENT	Mr. John Seidl, 4324 Granby Way, Marietta, GA 30062 USA; email: john.seidl@gmail.com
VICE PRESIDENT	Mr. Nigel Mohammed, 1900 Windette Dr., Montgomery, IL 60538 USA; email: trিনিbuoy@yahoo.com
SECRETARY	<i>Vacant</i>
TREASURER	Mr. John Seidl (<i>address above</i>)
INTERNATIONAL DIRECTOR	Mr. David N. Druett, 1 Brewerton St., Knaresborough, N. Yorkshire, HG5 8AZ, U.K. Tele & fax (01423) 865962; email: pennymeade@aol.com
EDITOR	Dr. Everett L. Parker, 207 Corinth Road, Hudson, ME 04449-3057 USA. Tele: (207) 573-1686; email: eparker@hughes.net
BOARD OF TRUSTEES	Mr. Ivan Burges (2019), P.O. Box 1543, Grand Cayman KY1-1110 CAYMAN ISLANDS; email: ivanburges@yahoo.co.uk Dr. Peter P. McCann (2019), 8335 Abingdon Ct., University Park, FL 34201-2024 USA; email: ppm103226706@aol.com Mr. Steve Zirinsky (2019), P.O. Box 230049, Ansonia Station, New York, NY 10023 USA; email: szirinsky@cs.com Mr. Maurice D. Wozniak (2021), 1010 Berlin St., Waupaca, WI 54981-1919 USA; email: mwoz@live.com Mr. John P. Wynns (2021), 3518 Mission Rd., Unit 4, Tucson, AZ 85713-5682 USA; email: jwynns96@cox.net

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

Study Group Leaders and Other Appointees

APS REPRESENTATIVE	Mr. Edward W. Waterous, P.O. Box 1105, Homewood, IL 60430-0105 USA; email: ewwaterous@hotmail.com
ATTORNEY	Mr. Thomas F. Olson, P.O. Box 937, Berkeley, CA 94701-0937 USA. Tele: (510) 558-6939; fax (510) 527-7152; email: kriegsmar@aol.com
AUCTION MANAGER	Mr. John Seidl (<i>address above</i>)
AWARDS CHAIRMAN	<i>Vacant</i>
HISTORIAN AND ARCHIVIST	<i>Vacant</i>
LIBRARIAN	Mr. Dale Wade, P.O. Box 491, Hayesville, NC 28904 USA. Tele: (478) 737-2373; email: pyrowade@gmail.com
MEMBERSHIP DIRECTOR	Mr. Wallace Craig, P.O. Box 3391, Fullerton, CA 92831-3391 USA. Email: wamcraig@att.net
PUBLICATIONS CHAIRMAN	<i>Vacant</i>
PUBLICATION ORDERS	Order through the American Philatelic Society (APS) at www.stamps.org
PUBLICITY CHAIRMAN	<i>Vacant</i>
U.K. REPRESENTATIVE	Mr. Ray Stanton, The Old Rectory, Salmonby, Lincs. LN9 6PX United Kingdom; email: rjstanton@tiscali.co.uk
WEBMASTER	Mr. John Seidl (<i>address above</i>)
ANGUILLA	<i>Vacant</i>
ANTIGUA	Mr. John M. Jordan, Flat 3, 1 Riverdale Road, Twickenham TW1 2BT UNITED KINGDOM; email: johnmjordan@msn.com
BAHAMAS	Mr. Edward W. Waterous (<i>address above</i>)
BARBADOS	<i>Vacant</i>
BARBUDA	Mr. Robert J. Wynstra, 1104 S. Garfield Ave., Urbana, IL 61801-4936 USA. Tele: (217) 367-9802; email: wynstra@uiuc.edu
BERMUDA	Mr. Bill Charles Gompel, P.O. Box 547183, Orlando, FL 32854-7183 USA; email: BGOMPEL@cfl.rr.com
BR. GUIANA/GUYANA	Mr. Bernie Beston, P.O. Box 5513, Bundaberg, WQ 4679 AUSTRALIA; email: bernardbeston@gmail.com
BR. HONDURAS/BELIZE	Dr. Ian Matheson, P.O. Box 756, Witkoppen, 2068, SOUTH AFRICA; email: ian@cdi.biz
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	Dr. Giorgio Migliavacca, P.O. Box 7007, St. Thomas, VI 00801-0007 USA; email: giorgiomigliavacca@hotmail.com
CAYMAN ISLANDS	Mr. T.E. Giraldi, 1305 Scottsdale Way, Modesto, CA 95355 USA. Tele: (209) 571-1345; email: teg43@aol.com
CENSORED MAIL	Mr. Ray Murphy; email: raymurphy@prodigy.net
DOMINICA	Dr. Peter P. McCann (<i>address above</i>)
GRENADA	Mr. W. Danforth Walker, 8403 Abingdon Ct., University Park, FL 34201 USA; email: danforthwalker@comcast.net
JAMAICA	Mr. Duane Larson, 2 Forest Bl., Park Forest, IL 60466 USA. Tele: (708) 503-9552; email: dlarson283@aol.com
LEEWARD ISLANDS	<i>Vacant</i>
MARITIME MAIL	Mr. Simon Richards, Heathercombe House, Drayton St. Leonard, Wallingford OX10 7BG U.K.; email: Simon@sidebell.co.uk
MONTSERRAT	Dr. Peter P. McCann (<i>address above</i>)
NEVIS	Mr. Federico Borromeo, Via Torquato Taramelli 32, 1-00197 Rome, ITALY; email: comneno@tiscali.it
ST. CHRISTOPHER/ST. KITTS	Mr. Robert J. Wynstra (<i>address above</i>)
ST. LUCIA	Mr. Guy Kilburn, 100 Mira Loma St., Vallejo, CA 94590-3434; email: guykilburn@hotmail.com
ST. VINCENT	Mr. Peter C. Elias, P.O. Box 940427, Plano, TX 75094-0427 USA; email: peter@pcelias.com
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	<i>Vacant</i>
TURKS & CAICOS ISLANDS	Dr. Peter P. McCann (<i>address above</i>)

British Caribbean Philatelic Journal

Vol. 60, No. 1 January - March 2020 Whole No. 274

© British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group

Editor: Dr. Everett L. Parker, 207 Corinth Road, Hudson, ME 04449-3057 USA

Telephone: (207) 573-1686; email: eparker@hughes.net

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

Interim Membership Director: John Seidl, 4324 Granby Way, Marietta, GA 30062 USA

Email: john.seidl@gmail.com

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

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

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

Please address advertising questions to the Advertising Manager.

Awards Editor: Vacant -- Contact the Editor

Please address information about show awards to the Awards Editor.

CONTENTS

FEATURES

Jamaica stamp design 1900-1950: Radical new perspectives (Part 2) <i>by David Horry</i>	4-9
The Windward Islands and the role of Grenada: post office wrappers, <i>by Dr. John K. Courtis</i>	10-16
Cayman Islands Postage Permit Holders, <i>by Ivan Burges</i>	17
The first flight, Cuba to British Guiana, in 1931, <i>by Bernie Beston</i>	22-23
Postmarks of Belize (Part 3), <i>by Dr. Ian Matheson</i>	18-21

COLUMNS AND REPORTS

Officers and Trustees, Study Group Leaders & Others	2
What does your "stamp den" look like?	16
Letters: Graham Booth and David Horry	24-25
Photographs of our annual meeting held in Bermuda.....	28
President's Message, <i>by John Seidl</i>	29
Our faithful advertisers	26-27, 29-31

DEADLINES FOR THIS PUBLICATION

January issue: Deadline November 15, mailing December 30

April issue: Deadline February 15, mailing March 30

July issue: Deadline May 15, mailing June 30

October issue: Deadline August 15, mailing September 30

Jamaica stamp design 1900-1950: Radical new perspectives (Part 2)

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

The 1/- inverted stamps were likely held by a Crown Agents representative who paid off the victim's family and held the stamps for many years as an investment. That Agent of the Crown was almost certainly one Thomas Newton Aguilar, who regularly visited The Strand and Orchard Street in London from 1894 to 1938: latterly with his sons, Andrew Aguilar and Everard F. Aguilar, just prior to the famous fall of Selfridges Philatelic Department.

Thomas died the following year and Everard became Jamaica's most notorious stamp and postmark dealer. The 2½d "Vendryes" overprints of 1890 were carried out in Water Lane, on property owned by Thomas Aguilar. The third Vendryes overprints were, I believe, made in late 1908 in Boston, Massachusetts by the disgraced Postmaster General George Pearce, which explains why there are no known used copies, as they were never available in Jamaica.

They were made using 54 sheets of reprinted 4d stamps and released on July 18, 1905. They are a distinctly orange shade, with the Crown CA watermark (*Figure 19*). The printing of the original stamp was noted by Buckland Edwards in 1928. It was previously noted by H. Cooke on page 18 of the *Jamaica Philatelist* of June 1927, that the original printing had, "an average monthly consumption

was about 53½ sheets." The average consumption of the first and second printings combined was 52 sheets. Pearce as chief clerk, back then, would have been well aware of these figures.

The third Vendryes issue came to market in London at the same time as the 1/- Queen Victoria inverted frames (*Figure 20*). In 1921 Thomas Aguilar



Figure 20

Vendryes Third Printing has a distinctly orange hue and is only found in mint condition -- confected in Boston, Massachusetts by George Pearce (Baillie).

finally cashed in "his investments." I have always wondered how Everard gained his vast philatelic knowledge -- it was almost certainly in his bloodline.

Having already noted the Portuguese Colony of Nyassa, Dickon Pollard has pointed out the simi-

This was also about the period of the change of watermark, and there seems very little doubt that stamps were printed on both papers to fill requisitions. The latest printings of the 4d. and 1/- values on Single CA paper were in the same shades as the Multiples. The Multiple CA paper was probably placed on top of the stock and was used up first. Dealers asking for supplies, and naturally expecting to receive Multiple CA, were annoyed on receiving Single CA, which they did not want. Hence the comparatively low value of the 4d., 6d., and 1/- mint Single CA to-day. With only a small stock of stamps on Multiple CA paper the P.M. possibly designedly supplied the Single CA.

The 4d., in colour as before, was apparently unnecessary, as the single printing of 54 sheets invoiced 18 July, 1905, was not noted on issue until 6 June, 1908, and even then used concurrently with the similar stamp on Single CA paper. pp 88-89 Jamaica Stanley Gibbons Ltd.

Figure 19

Buckland Edward's 1928 notes.



Figure 21

Waterlow and De La Rue printings for Nyassa 1901 and Bahawalpur 1934.

larity between the Nyassa 1898 Camels definitives from Waterlow and De La Rue's Bahawalpur 1933 1A camels, later "officially" overprinted in 1945 (SG#O2) [Figure 21].



Figure 22
Photographs of Noel de Montegnac Jamaica, 1927!

Shreeve) shows much of this issue and the photographs of Noel de Montegnac. It is argued that these images were taken post-World War I. They are post-dated by hand to G. C. Gunter in 1927. However, the photograph of St. Jago's Cathedral must have been taken long before the 1907 earthquake. Between 1904 and 1906 four large clocks were added to the bell tower and are clearly visible dangling in 1907. Thus these photographs are from the late Victorian period, when de Montegnac was working in Kingston as a photographer. In 1912 he left for London "to be called to the bar" (Figure 22).

Returning to Jamaica, the 4d definitive showing St. Jago's Cathedral at Spanish Town was issued on February 21, 1921. The Mahfood Sale (Spink &



Figure 24

The progression of the 4d definitive. The fine epargné-style engraving is entirely redolent of Waterlow & Sons at the turn of the century, but certainly not of De La Rue.

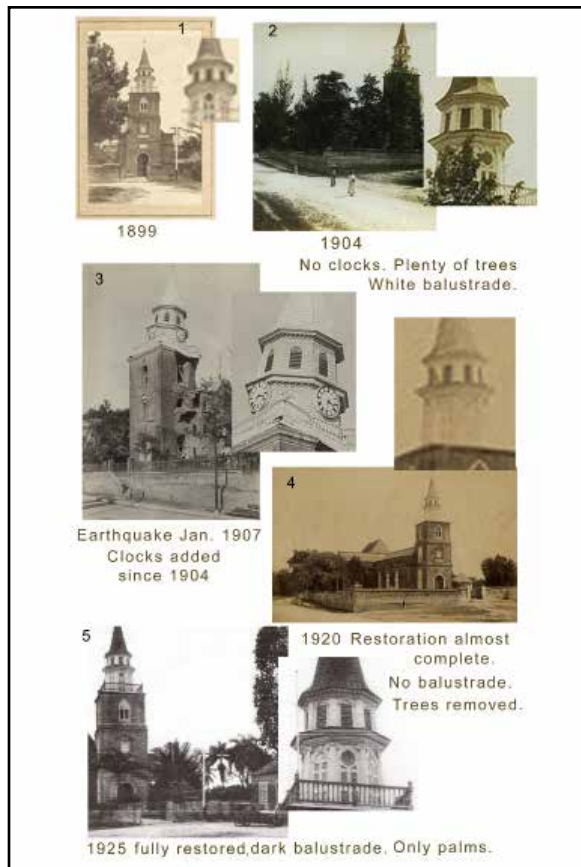


Figure 23

Five views of St. Jago's Cathedral, 1899 -1925.

Noel was back in Jamaica post-World War I, but now following in his late mother's footsteps as a musical director. His images are clearly as Victorian as is the 4d design. Towards the end of World War I, St. Jago's was restored: a 1920 photograph shows all the adjacent trees have gone, but the balustrade was not yet replaced. It had been by 1925, but in a darker shade than the original white (Figure 23)! All this conclusively shows that de Montegnac's photographs were taken prior to 1907 and almost certainly by 1901, as per *The Daily Despatch*.

By October 27, 1920 De La Rue had reprinted the 4d definitive on watermark Multiple Script CA paper. The original appears to be from Waterlow; this reprint by De La Rue (*Figure 24*).

De La Rue's efforts for the "Llandoverys" were criticized in *The Daily Gleaner* in 1902 for "lacking craftsmanship." This stamp was originally designed in 1889 for Queen Victoria's 80th birthday, ready for the Great Exhibition the following year (*Figure 25*). Likewise by John Easton, who described their



Figure 25
The calamitous 1d Llandoverly Falls stamp, disowned by all except the United Fruit Company.

work on the Dominica definitives of 1903 as "a horror." He further criticized the 1903 Jamaica Arms issue as "typographically" horrible. So, why was this dreadful old fiscal design resurrected, as was reported by The Royal Tasmanian Society: "Where was our beloved King?"

In September 2018, Peter Young, writing in *The London Philatelist*, revealed that De La Rue had forged the U.S. 2¢ Columbus centennial stamp. Under magnification, it is nothing compared to the work of the American Bank Note Company (*Figure 26*). De La Rue was in steady decline by 1910. Be-



Figure 26
Genuine 1893 two-cent Columbus and the De La Rue forgery.
(Courtesy Grosvenor Auctions, 2018)

cause of their arrogance, they lost the GPO contract to print British stamps to Harrison & Sons. In the West Indies they were certainly better protected by the Crown Agents. It has been further revealed by David Slattery (*The London Philatelist*, December 2018) that as far back as 1869, De La Rue further forged the penny red in order to try to wrest away

the Perkins Bacon contract. This must have created bad blood between Perkins Bacon and De La Rue, and explains the former's slow decline.

In 1924, *Philatelic Magazine* published a most extraordinary story regarding "The De La Rue Scandal." It showed that between 1900 and 1905, De La Rue had paid John Bass, MD of Waterlow and others well over £100,000 to keep them out of the British and British colonial postage stamp markets and restrict them to foreign customers only (*Figure 27*). John Bass of Waterlow died in 1912 a very rich man. Sir Stuart De La Rue was finally forced to resign in 1925.

This story was originally related to me in 1971 by Michael Waters, now deceased, who only collected mint Waterlow issues. He had a Jamaica 1/- inverted frame which he clearly stated was the work of Waterlow and not De La Rue. He had been an officer in the Coldstream Guards and had been at Buckingham Palace: he knew the author's grandfather, Hedley Adams Mobbs. After the Army, Waters was in the printing business with Laytons which had once been part of Waterlow. He knew all about their MD, John Bass, as they were both from Chingford.

Mike, who was general manager of Doyle Dane

Philatelic Magazine"

DE LA RUE STAMP SCANDAL.
Something of a sensation has been created by allegations made in the press recently in a case in which the directors of the well-known stamp printing firm of De la Rue have been successfully sued for misrepresentation. The plaintiffs were Messrs. Varrilow, of Birmingham, who obtained control of the De La Rue business by purchase of shares which they allege they would not have purchased had they been made aware of true facts.

VALUE OF BRITISH STAMP CONTRACT.

Varrilows were unable to substantiate their case, and the directors of De La Rue obtained judgment with but it transpired in the evidence that the value of the contract for printing British postage stamps, which De La Rue's held up till 1911, was so active that when the contract was profits fell from a round £100,000 practically nil.

WHY WATERLOW'S DID NOT COMPETE.

The sinister aspect of the case was admission by Mr. Stuart De La Rue that while his father was chairman of Messrs. De La Rue, £20,000 a year was paid to the managing director of Messrs. Waterlow, "to avoid competition for Government contracts."

It appeared that this annual payment was the result of Messrs. Waterlow approaching Mr. De La Rue's father, and that out of the £20,000 Bass, now deceased, then managing director of Messrs. Waterlow, paid to firms who might compete. Mr. Stuart De La Rue stated that these payments continued till 1908, when an arrangement was made as the result of the Prevention of Corruption Act of 1908, and thenceforward Mr. Bass was annually paid £5,000 a year. It is significant to learn that Messrs. De La Rue lost a lucrative stamp contract with the British Government in 1911, "presumably because Mr. Bass had taken all the money himself and made payments to other firms."

PUBLIC ENQUIRY INTO STAMP CONTRACTS DEMANDED.

It is only fair to add that the present management of neither De La Rue nor of Waterlow's is in no way connected as the moving spirits to-day with the firm not then connected with the case named. It is highly probable, however, that more will be heard of this matter, which is to be ventilated in Parliament. Demand has been made for a public enquiry, and Messrs. Varrilow, who obtained the stamp printing contract when De La Rue's father had offered to place every stamp and paper freely available should an enquiry be granted."

Figure 27
"The De La Rue Stamp Scandal: in Philatelic Magazine, 1924.

Bernabach (DDB), employed me at 64 Baker Street in 1970 to work for John Pringle, DDB's chairman and Jamaican High Commissioner. This was on the recommendation of Hedley Mobbs. Pringle knew Everard Aguilar, who had written up his uncle Charles Aguilar's collection. During World War II, Ian Fleming had frequently visited this office to liaise with Major Colin Gubbins, the head of the SOE, 1940-1945. With Alfred Woodiwiss they helped set up the stamp dealership EHW in Sicilian Avenue EC2. The top two floors were torched at war's end, destroying what was estimated as 85 percent of the SOE records. The Baker Street offices remained empty until 1965 when DDB opened a new office in London, servicing The Jamaica Tourist Board, Polaroid and Volkswagen.

As for catalogue numbers, nothing changes. But the printing of the 1921 De La Rue definitives is brought into serious question. I would strongly contend that the 2d, 4d, 1/-, 2/-, 3/- and 5/- values were the original work of Waterlow & Sons. The third Vendryes printing was entirely bogus -- the work of an exiled Jamaica postmaster general, in cahoots with Thomas Aguilar and others.

My grandfather, Hedley Adams Mobbs (*Figure 28*) designed the Victory and Royal Silver Wedding colonial issues. This has already been endorsed by the late Charles Freeland in his final publication, *St. Vincent* (BWISC 2017). Charles' father, General Ian H. Freeland, who lived at "Foxley," Norfolk, knew Hedley Mobbs well.

The Victory designs were meant to go to New Zealand designer James Berry, but he sustained a heart attack and was unable to travel to London.



Figure 28
Hedley Mobbs at the Hovart home in Lille, France in 1935. Mobbs is in the rear; Maurice Hovart is standing to the right.

Hedley Mobbs had been ADC to King George VI, Prince Albert, back at Cranwell in 1918 and he was also an advisor to Edward VIII at Lille in 1939. He was an engineer, expert on the Maginot Line, having advised Maurice Hovart on its construction back in 1935 (*Figure 29*). There was further desper-



Figure 29
"Le Maginot" at Ypres: Dorothy and Lily Mobbs, and Maurice Hovart, 1935.

ate Maginot construction in Czechoslovakia in the late 1930s; Hovart is not a French, but Czech name. They built the Maginot ammunition train; Maurice had been a long time member of the French resistance in Lille. Hedley Mobbs was detained, after being wounded, at the "Catho" POW hospital in Lille, with Michael Fleming, Ian's younger brother. Sadly, Michael died on October 1, 1939 and is buried in the Central Cemetery (*Figure 30*). It was Hovart who helped Mobbs escape and he was eventually rescued from a French beach by Ken Isaac of Boston, Lincs.

Hedley Mobbs later designed the two Waterlow UPU values for his friend and fellow Crown Agent,



Figure 30
Michael Fleming's grave, Central Cimetière, Lille, France.

George Odom. He designed the 1947 short omnibus South Africa Tour and the 1950 Princess Elizabeth Malta Visit for Sir Harry Luke. He was presented to Her Majesty in Malta in 1951. My brother, Peter, and I suspect he may have had a hand in other designs such as the 1950 Cayman Island Turks & Caicos definitives but (Figure 31)



Figure 31

Victory and Mercury UPU designed by Mobbs for the Crown Agents.

In late 1951 George Odom and Hedley Mobbs had a grand falling-out. His son, Fred Mobbs, became (Sir) Herbert Butcher's political agent in 1950. Butcher was Odom's nephew, and Liberal and National Conservative MP for Holland with Boston, Lincs. Fred made a speech in Cambridge which suggested that his father was "a retired Colonel" -- his rank was completely unknown -- as was his role in World War II. Hedley Mobbs was very upset and even more furious when Fred was sent down from Durham shortly afterwards. He refused to support his son and forced him to break with Butcher.

Both Odom and Butcher knew Mobbs well. In 1929, Mobbs built Odom's house in Leicester, next door to one intended for himself (Figure 32). However, his duties forced him to leave Leicester and move to Boston to take up a Board of Trade Enquiry into Sir Malcolm Cambell's "Wash Speed-



Figure 32

George Odom's house on 28 Westminster Drive, Leicester, England.

way," between Boston and Skegness. Ian Fleming took over the case in 1935 and the "Speedway" venture was cancelled on the grounds of national security. It is hardly known that Campbell was a prominent member of the BUF and indeed spent time in prison after he broke the world land speed record (301 m.p.h.) in Utah.

In 1939 Hedley Mobbs and Herbert Butcher had run a campaign to act as guarantors to eight Czech Jewish children, two Czech German and two Viennese Jews, and settle them in Boston, Lincs. (Figure 33).

There is little doubt that the remainder of the 1921 issue were the work of De La Rue who were aided and abetted by Governor Probyn and the head of the Jamaica Institute, Fred Cundall, FSA. His wife, Mary, designed the Arawak 1d stamp. The 1½d, 2½d, new 6d and 10/- stamps obviously belong to the post-war period, being more "deco" influenced, simplistic and less fussy in their designs compared to the "Waterlow / UFCO" issue (Figure 34).

As for the 6d Declaration of Emancipation stamp, I find it quite ridiculous that this issue was destroyed

BOSTON AID FOR REFUGEES

HOLLAND M.P.'S INTEREST

IMPORTANT MEETING ON MONDAY

BOSTON'S effort in aid of Czechoslovakian refugees is now being focused on a private meeting to be held on Monday between representatives of the Boston Rotary Club and of the Boston Women's Society.

From this meeting important developments are expected to arise, for the meeting will consider ways and means of co-ordinating all the social organizations of the community willing to assist, especially churches, in a Central Committee, which will consider ways and means of assisting practically Czechoslovakian, and other, refugees from the Nazis' reign of terror.

Mr. Hedley A. Mobbs, this year's Chairman of the Boston Rotary Club's International Service Section, who is prominently identified with the proposed scheme, told a "Standard" representative yesterday (Thursday) that Mr. Herbert W. Butcher, M.P. for the Holland-with-Boston Division, and a member of the Parliamentary Committee for Refugees, is interesting himself in the project.

Mr. Butcher has been in conversation with Mr. Mobbs on the project this week and has pledged himself to do whatever may be necessary in support of the local effort to aid the unfortunate victims of Nazi aggression.

Mr. Mobbs, it will be recalled, spoke strongly in favour of local assistance being given to these innocent victims of Germany's aggressive nationalism at a Boston meeting shortly before Christmas, addressed by a Christian Jew who escaped from a Nazi prison.

Having pledged his wife and himself to take one or more of these refugees into their home, Mr. Mobbs has since been active in obtaining all possible information as to how assistance can best be rendered. Thus, this week-end he is going to see how his native Lowestoft cares for 500 refugee children.

PUBLIC SYMPATHY ASSURED.

Mr. Mobbs is quite convinced that here are large numbers of Bostonians who feel the urgent need for giving practical aid to the refugees, and that, quite outside the ranks of those who are in a position to offer shelter in their own homes to refugees, pending re-emigration to the colonies in most cases probably, there are many who would welcome the opportunity of subscribing to a local fund for the relief of refugees.

Among the most pathetic victims of their exile, added Mr. Mobbs, are Czechoslovakian professional men, lawyers, doctors, dentists, surveyors, architects, etc., who are now being obliged to give up their former occupations to become manual workers.

Mr. Mobbs added: "The first aim of the Home Office is, I think, to get these people trained for emigration, because the colonies will not take in refugees unless they have some form of training."

Figure 33

"Boston Aid for Refugees" Lincolnshire Standard, January 7, 1939.



Figure 34

DLR proofs and color trials 1920.

These images come from the collection of Joe Mahfood, auctioned by Spink Shreves on January 28, 2011.

“because it would upset the local sensibilities,” as asserted by Governor Leslie Probyn! Why was it printed on both Watermark Multiple CA and Script CA paper? Was this really a De La Rue stamp or did it originally bear the Waterlow imprint? It looks and feels far more 1888 than 1920 to me! (**Figure 35**)



Figure 35

Early Waterlow Slavery 6d?

And 6d Declaration of Emancipation - ex-post facto De La Rue color trial!

One can only agree that many of the De La Rue boards are dated but there is no guarantee that any of these dates are correct. It is quite plain that De La Rue was operating a cartel, and from all accounts was under suspicion from MPs in the House as early as 1889. Sir Stuart De La Rue and his family knew no bounds in their operation to maximize their profits. In 1911 the British Post Office decided to ditch De La Rue in favor of a more transparent Harrison & Sons. John Bass and Waterlow were no better than De La Rue as later shown by “The Waterlow Scandal” (Portuguese Colonial Banknotes) of 1925.

I believe that dates were added to cut down pre-

sentation boards in order to give the impression that De La Rue did the work. A fine example of this is shown on the frame of the half-penny stamp dated December 16, 1926. Close inspection shows that the date appears to have been overwritten on a much earlier date: December 16, 1914 (**Figure 36**).



Figure 36

A surreptitious De La Rue date change?

Messrs. De La Rue, Waterlow and others went to extraordinary lengths to cover up each other's cartel arrangements. Between 1900 and 1909, it cost De La Rue over £100,000 in the hidden art of “printing practices,” as discovered in the High Court back in 1924.

The author believes that the Crown Agents, working on behalf of the world's most avid stamp collector of all time, were quite *au fait* with what was widely known at the time as the “Philatelic Mania.”

My thanks to Peter Horry, Ed Barrow, Keith Moh, Paul Wright, Grosvenor Auctions, Dickon Pollard of Stanley Gibbons Ltd., Ray Stanton and the Spink Shreves Auction House.

The Windward Islands and the role of Grenada: post office wrappers

By Dr. John K. Courtis, FRPSL

To the nautically inclined, it is obvious; to a retired bookish accounting professor, it is not: the Windward Islands are called such because they were more windward to sailing ships arriving in the New World than the Leeward Islands, given that the prevailing trade winds in the West Indies blow east to west.

The trans-Atlantic currents and winds that provided the fastest route across the ocean brought these ships to the rough dividing line of Dominica between the Windward and Leeward islands. The Windward Islands are the southern, generally larger islands of the Lesser Antilles, within the West Indies. The British Windward Islands was a British colony between 1833 and 1960 and consisted of the islands of Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, the Grenadines, Barbados (the seat of the governor until 1885, when it then returned to its former status of a completely separate colony), Tobago (until 1889, when it was joined to Trinidad), and (from 1940) Dominica, previously included in the British Leeward Islands.

The colony was known as the Federal Colony of the Windward Islands from 1871 to June 1956. The capital was Bridgetown on Barbados from 1871 to 1885, and thereafter St. George's on Grenada. The islands were not a single colony, but a confederation of separate colonies with a common governor-in-chief, while each island retained its own institutions.¹ While the Leeward Islands as a group are considered as a separate postal entity, there is no counterpart identity for the Windward Islands.

On April 1, 1860 Britain implemented the terms of the Act of Transfer whereby the use of British adhesives was forbidden. Each colony was given the right to issue its own distinctive postage stamps. While unpopular with the Grenada Executive, after a series of Grenada's annual Acts of Transfer occurred, in 1867 long-term legislation was enacted. This is all somewhat of a moot point because post office postal stationery wrappers were not on the horizon until well after their adoption in Great Britain on October 1, 1870. It was not until 1886 that post office postal stationery wrappers were issued for Grenada followed by St. Lucia (1887) and St. Vincent (1893).

The purpose of this paper is to examine a sample of wrappers of Grenada, this being the capital of the Windward Islands after 1885 and within the period when wrappers were issued.

Post Office Issues

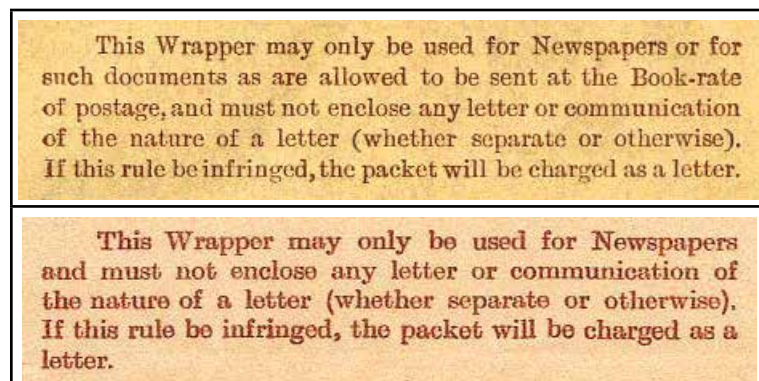
What do the following have in common: Professor Holloway, Rev. J. Haydon, Panama Railroad Company, Hon. Sir George Ross, Colonial Advertising Company, Browne's Advertising Agency, Scott & Bourne chemists of New York, and the History Department of Choate School? What do these have in common: *The Mirror* office, the *Daily Chronicle*, *European Mail*, *Argosy* and "Telegram" Colon? These diverse names are united in that they appear as part of the addresses written on the post office postal stationery wrappers of Grenada that were mailed abroad.

Grenada issued five sets of post office wrappers between 1886 and 1957-1958, spanning 72 years. Following U.P.U. requirements, the lowest ½d green rate was issued for internal use and the 1d red rate for wrappers mailed abroad. The weight allowance, however, was double that of Great Britain, being ½d per

four ounces instead of two ounces. This more generous concession might explain the low incidence of uprated wrappers.

The first set was issued in 1886 and comprised four values of Queen Victoria facing left: ½d green (E1), 1d red (E2), 1½d (E3) brown and 2d blue (E4). These indicia are keyplate printings by the London firm of De La Rue and are shown in Illustration 2 with the kind permission of Jan Kosniowski, copied from his catalogue of worldwide wrappers. The “E” catalogue numbers are those of Higgins & Gage. Whether there was a genuine need by the public for the 1½d and 2d values is questionable, especially in light of the fact that no used copies of E3 and only one used copy of E4 are extant in the author’s extensive database of used wrapper images collected daily over the past 11 years.

A change in sovereign to King Edward VII was met with another keyplate issue of ½d green (E5) and 1d red (E6) in 1902. No attempt was made to expand the series to the 1½d and 2d values. A third keyplate issue occurred in 1912 with the King George V facing right brown farthing (E7) – the lower rate being issued to stimulate inland usage, the ½d green (E8) and the 1d red (E9). The astute collector needs to be aware that there were two different texts attached to this E7 issue and these are shown as Illustration 1. The first text contains the wording “...or for such documents as are allowed to be sent at the Book-rate of postage ...”. This phrase has been deleted from the second text implying that the farthing rate was not intended for the postage of that printed matter that normally would be eligible to be sent under the book rate. The indicium was printed on both light buff and yellow buff papers.



**Illustration 1: Text varieties of KGV
1/4d brown**

The lower farthing rate was retained when the 1938 issue of King George VI appeared, the ¼d brown (E10) and the ½d green (E11), with the design now showing the monarch’s head facing right. In 1949 the same image was issued for a change in denomination from pence to cents with the ½¢ brown (E12) and 1¢ green (E13). As if to emphasize the change, there is a dot in the value tablet below the cent sign (¢). The fifth and last set issued took place in 1957-1958 with two Queen Elizabeth II indicia -- ½¢ light brown and 1¢ green, the monarch’s head facing left once again.

Extant Copies on eBay

For readers who have followed the author’s previous articles on the wrappers of the West Indies, there will be some repetition in exposition. To put the number of used post office wrappers of Grenada that have been listed for sale on eBay over the past 11 years or so in perspective, it is important to note that the database collected daily by hand is now about 38,000 images. From this large database the wrappers of Grenada were partitioned and there are 59 examples for analysis. To reiterate, since September 2003 there have been 59 used post office postal stationery wrappers of Grenada listed for sale on the eBay site. Obviously eBay is not the only source of wrappers of Grenada and those with information about these other sources are invited to contribute their findings for a more robust understanding of this postal stationery



Illustration 2: Post Office Postal Stationery Wrapper Indicia of Grenada

area of extant material of Grenada.

The first two 1886 issues account for 21 or 36 percent of the total. The 1902 KEVII issues account for another 11 or 19 percent of the total. The remaining 45 percent are spread over the remaining issues. There are no extant used examples of E3 and E14. Six issues show no more than three copies each which translates to a listing rate of about one per three years or worse. Some of these wrappers are elusive.

An examination of the mailing demographics shows that 30 percent were mailed to addresses within Grenada. There is an interesting observation with regard to all of the E12 and E13 extant copies and one of the E15 copies. Each of these 11 wrappers is handstamped "UNCLAIMED" and some bear a "DEAD LETTER OFFICE" postmark. It would seem as if someone has been able to acquire from the archives of the Dead Letter Office unclaimed wrapper mail. It is too much of a coincidence that a corpus of such mail (more than 60 percent of local addresses) should appear for sale on eBay unless someone had been able to obtain these uncollected wrappers.

With regard to mail addressed to locations outside Grenada, there were 13 countries named, the bulk being addressed to Great Britain (14) and the U.S. (9). The other countries were Canada (2), Austria (2), Hungary (1), Germany (1), Belgium (1) and Caribbean countries or access ports: Trinidad (3), Panama (Colon) (3), British Guiana (Demerara) [2] and St. Lucia, Barbados and Dominica (1 each). Only eight of the 59 wrappers were updated to meet the higher weight scale.

There were auxiliary markings of "UNCLAIMED" and "RETOUR" as discussed above and single mark-

ings of “TOO LATE” and “Registered”, but no postage due, censor markings and no named ships. One wrapper (E15) was marked “AIR MAIL” and addressed to New York. A purple handstamp reading “PER BOOK POST” can be found on three wrappers. Cronin & Walker (1976) refer to this marking as MIS 1 with sans-serif lettering 40x3mm.

H&G E #	Brief Description	Number Listed	Local Usage	Non-Grenada Destinations	Uprated
1	1886 ½d green QV (basically domestic use)	14	0	GB (8), USA (3), Hungary (1), Panama (1), British Guiana (1)	2
2	1886 1d red QV (basically overseas use)	7	0	GB (4), Dominica (1), Barbados (1), British Guiana (1)	
3	1886 1½d brown QV	0	0		
4	1886 2d dark blue QV	1	0	GB (1)	1
5	1902 ½ green KEVII	6	0	Panama (2), Austria (2), Trinidad (1), Canada (1)	1
6	1902 1d red KEVII	5	0	GB (2), Austria (1), Germany (1), Belgium (1)	
7	1912 ¼d brown KGV	1	1		
8	1912 ½ green KGV	3	1	USA (1), Canada (1)	
9	1913 1d red KGV	1	0	St Lucia (1)	
10	1938 ¼d brown KGVI	2	1	Trinidad (1)	1
11	1938 ½d green KGVI	3	3	Trinidad (2), USA (1)	
12	1949 ½d brown KGVI	3	3		
13	1949 ½d green KGVI	7	7		
14	1957/58 ½c light brown QEII	0	0		
15	1957/58 1c green QEII	6	2	USA (4)	3
		59	18	41 (13 countries)	8

Table 1: Post Office Used Wrappers of Grenada listed on eBay since September 2003

Postal History Interest

Four wrappers were selected for special discussion. The first (*Figure 1*) is the sole copy of a wrapper with the auxiliary marking sans-serif “TOO LATE”. This miscellaneous marking is accorded MIS2 by Cronin & Walker (1976) with lettering 38x6mm. The postmark date is partially readable -- (18)92 -- and it shows a G.P.O. source. This marking was applied on wrappers received at the GPO before postal business had finished for the day, but after the out-going overseas mail had closed.

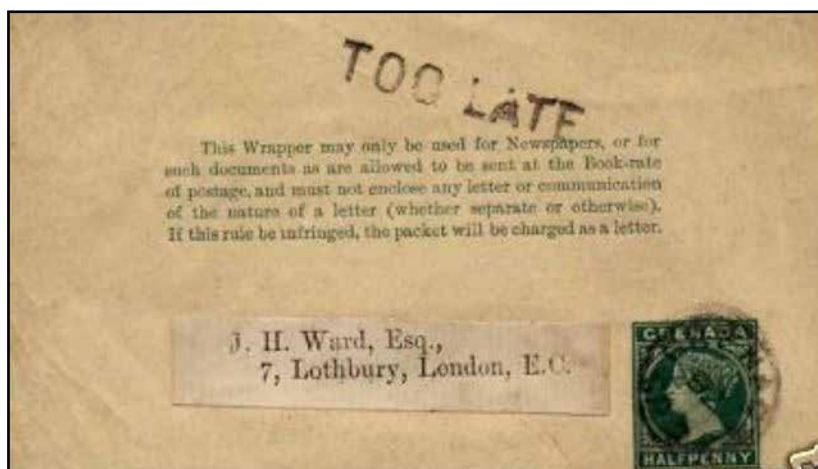


Figure 1
“TOO LATE” marking from 1892.

The second wrapper (*Figure 2*) is the only example (in the database) of a registered wrapper and is the sole example of E4. There are several markings: “Registered per Book post” in manuscript, the wrapper is crossed in blue crayon, and there is a black oval handstamp “R”. According to Cronin & Walker (1976), the sans-serif “R” is about 16mm high with overall dimensions of the oval 19x25mm. The uprated stamp is 1883 1d rose Queen Victoria (Scott #21) and is tied with a circular datestamp of “GPO 87 MP” (Mount Pleasant?). There is an oval vermeil arrival “REGISTERED” handstamp. Inspection of the actual wrapper is necessary to determine dates and other marks.



Figure 2
Registered wrapper with sole example of E4.

Wrapper number 3 is a copy of the 1912 E7 addressed to the Rev. J. S. Hall Patch (?), St. George(s), the capital of Grenada, the sender identified as Edwin Giles. What is eye-catching is the Belgian Relief Fund seal affixed above the text and sealing the wrapper. “GRENADA BELGIAN RELIEF ONE FRACTION” appears around the border. The central design depicts the Legion d’honneur and the two cities devastated by World War I, “LIEGE” and “LEMAN” within scrolls and “Belgique France 1870” within the center circle. These seals were printed in red orange on buff by the firm Yuille. This example is imperforate and measures 48x53mm. It is illustrated and discussed by Shepherd (1996) and Cronin & Walker (1976).



Figure 3
Addressed to St. George (sic), Grenada, this wrapper was sent in 1912.

The fourth wrapper selected for discussion is one of the examples of the DEAD LETTER OFFICE wrappers bearing “RETOUR” and “UNCLAIMED.” The first of these is a purple handstamp applied when the item should be returned to the sender because it is unclaimed or undeliverable to the addressee. The second of these in black is 30x4mm sans-serif and was applied on “11 MY 51” at Union. The Dead Letter Office handstamp “SP 18 51” is more than four months after the Union date of “MY 11 51.” The question that arises is whether unclaimed and undeliverable wrappers were discarded or sold off by the dead letter office. If they were discarded, then a vigilant or opportunistic person rescued

these wrappers from destruction.

Demand on eBay

The data collection period of sales on eBay is slightly shorter than that of the listing database. Daily wrapper sales have been collected since March 2006 to the present. There are almost 15,000 sales of used wrappers recorded over the past 109 months. Of these there were only 24 sales of Grenada and these are summarized in Table 2 together with the number of bidders per transaction. There were also sales of “Specimen” overprint wrappers and these are listed below those of the post office wrapper sales.

The first observation is that only two sales exceeded \$20. An overwhelming 92 percent of sales realized less than \$12. Bidder interest was low with an overall average of 1.67, which means there were less than two bidders per transaction. Only one sale had five bidders, but in this case it is not a good indicator of strength of interest with the final realization being \$6.50 for the only copy of E13. There were two transactions each with two bidders, but overwhelmingly 88 percent of sales attracted only one or two bidders. Collector interest in the wrappers of Grenada as listed on eBay is quite low.

Sales of “Specimen” overprints can attract strong bidder interest as collectors seek to acquire these more elusive items. The evidence for Grenada specimen wrappers is even worse than for the post office issues. None realized more than \$11.50 with 90 percent realizing less than \$10. Bidder behavior was weak with an overall average number of bidders of 1.5 per transaction. Two transactions each had three bidders, one transaction had two bidders and 70 percent of transactions experienced only one bidder. The number of sales of both post office and specimen wrappers are small so these results need to be treated with caution.

Conclusion

Grenada, the capital of the Windward Islands from 1886, issued 15 post office postal stationery wrappers over a 72 year period in five sets: 1886 QV, 1902 KEVII, 1912-1913 KGV, 1938 KGVI and 1957-1958 QEII. The quantity of extant used copies is 59 images hand-collected daily from eBay listings since September 2003. The ½d green and 1d red QV and KEVII account for 55 percent of extant copies. Of the other 11 post office types, nine have appeared on average once per three years or worse. Three types have appeared once only in 11 years, two types have never appeared. Some of the wrappers of Grenada are elusive.

An analysis of the demographics shows that 70 percent of extant copies bear overseas addresses. There were 13 countries identified on these addresses with Great Britain and the U.S. dominant. However, by-and-large, the wrappers of Grenada are unremarkable with little variety regarding auxiliary markings and no postage due or censor marks. “Retour” and “Unclaimed” markings appear on 11 copies of later issues suggesting opportunistic salvaging of wrappers from the Dead Letter Office and their subsequent listing appearance on eBay.

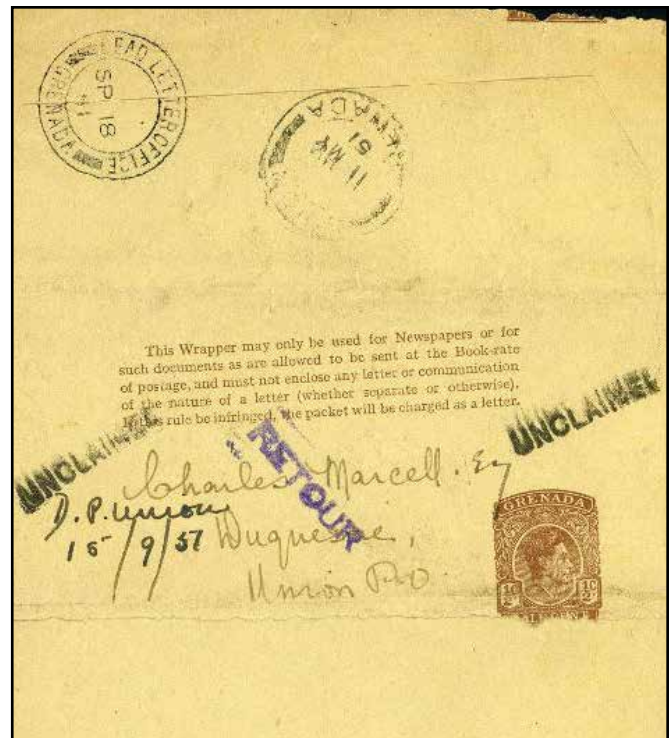


Figure 4
Dead Letter Office with “RETOUR” and
“UNCLAIMED” markings, from 1951.

Demand to buy the wrappers of Grenada that have been listed on eBay is low with less than two bidders recorded per transaction since March 2006. Only 24 sales of post office types and 10 sales of “Specimen” overprints have been recorded and 94 percent of sales have realized less than \$12 each. While statistical results from small samples are indicative, they must nonetheless be treated with caution. On balance it is fair to say that the wrappers of Grenada command little interest and no premium by collectors of this area of postal stationery.

FOOTNOTE

¹ From Wikipedia.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Cronin, John A. & Walker W. Danforth. “The Postal Markings of Grenada.” *British Caribbean Philatelic Journal*, published as a series of chapters from February 1973 to 1977.

Higgins & Gage. *Priced Catalogue of Postal Stationery of the World*. Pasadena, California, 1964.

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

Shepherd, Tony. “Red Cross Letter Seals of Grenada 1914-1918.” B.W.I. Study Circle *Bulletin*, No. 170, September 1996, pp. 62-67.

Acknowledgement

My sincere thank you is extended to Allan Gory for his continued support in reading and commenting on an earlier draft.

Dr. John K. Courtis, FRPSL, can be reached by electronic mail at: acapjajc@friends.cityu.edu.hk

What does your “stamp den” look like?

Dr. John Courtis of Australia recently asked your editor about his new stamp room. Knowing we had recently completed a new house here in northern Maine, and being a bibliophile, he was wondering what the bookshelves looked like. So I sent him a few photos (we have 700 linear feet of bookshelves, including the stamp den). John suggested it might make a nice occasional feature to show where our members spend their “philatelic time.”

If you’d like to participate (and please do!), send me a photo and describe your work area. Some of us might get an idea of how to redecorate or redo our area to make it more comfortable. John said it has taken him 30 years to accumulate about 3,000 volumes in his philatelic library!

-- Everett Parker



Cayman Islands Postage Permit Holders

By Ivan Burges

There has been a steady increase in the number of Postage Permit Holders in the Cayman Islands in the last couple of years. The principle reason is that Pitney Bowes franking meter machines are no longer available in the Caymans nor are repair/service facilities offered.

Over the years there have been several styles and colors of Prepaid Permit Impress (PPI) designs. In July 2017, Pinnacle Media was accepted by the Cayman Islands Postal Service as a permit holder (#27). As can be seen at the end of this article, the instructions regarding the design, size and color were quite specific. Also illustrated are examples of some of the styles used by Postage Permit Holders; note some are preprinted on envelopes whilst others are a handstamp.

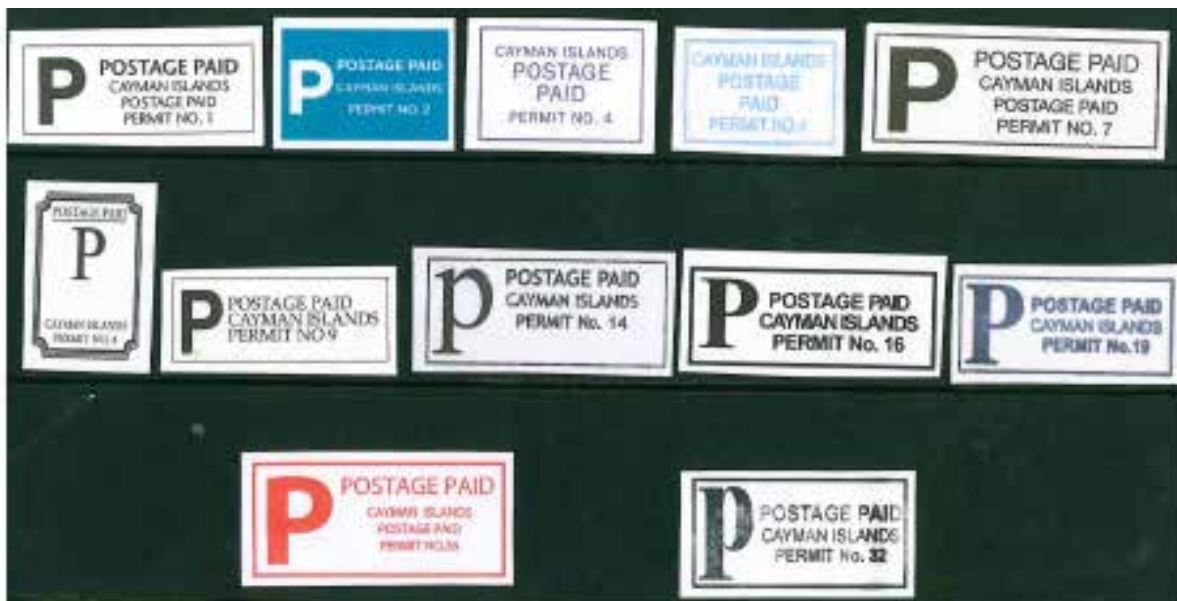
The author would be delighted to hear of any unrecorded updates, etc. He can be reached by email at: ivanburges@yahoo.co.uk.

Here is a list of the past and current permit holders as of August 31, 2019.

- Permit Number and Customer**
 #1 CUC - Caribbean Utilities Co.
 #2 Cable & Wireless – Lime/Flow
 # 3 Water Authority Cayman
 #4 West Star TV-Logic
 #5 Cayman Media
 #6 Cayman Water Co.
 #7 Flowers Bottled Water

- #8 Digicel (Cayman)
 #9 Cayman Islands Health Services Authority
 #10 Regal Video Ltd.
 #11 Cayman Brac Power & Light Co.
 #12* Right First Time
 #13 *Cayman Smoke
 #14 First Caribbean Bank
 #15 *CIGames
 #16 dms Organization-Saxon Insurance
 #17 Silver Thatch Pensions
 #18 Royal Bank of Canada
 #19 Royal Bank of Canada Trust Co.
 #20 RBC Dominion Securities
 #21 Chamber of Commerce
 #22 Mail Boxes Etc.
 #23 Cayman Islands National Insurance Co. (CINICO)
 #24 Walkers Global
 #25 Not allocated
 #26 Scotia Bank & Trust (Cayman)
 #27 Pinnacle Media-Compass Media
 #28 DHL International
 #29 Sagicor Life of the Cayman Islands
 #30 HSM IP Ltd.
 #31 dms Governance
 #32 Cayman Islands Monetary Authority (CIMA)
 #33 Port Authority of the Cayman Islands
 #34 Cayman Islands National Credit Bureau
 #35 Cayman Islands Development Bank (CIDB)
 #36 LGA Mail Solutions
 #37 Cayman National Bank (CNB)









*NOTE * Indicates the permit is no longer active.*








Postmarks of Belize (Part 4)





By Dr. Ian Matheson, RDPSA FRPSL


In the April 2019 Journal, we started a multi-part review of the postmarks of Belize. At that time, I invited input from readers, asking that new information be forwarded to me at ian@cdi.biz. The first segment of this review covered western offices, the second was northern offices, the third south offices, and this time, Cayes of Belize, Belize City and Belmopan.

POST OFFICE	ILLUSTRATION	Diameter	Colour	ERD	LRD	Notes
CAYE CAULKER		27.5mm / 16.5mm	Black	N/A	xxx	No evidence (yet) that this mark was used on/after 1 June 1973.
CAYE CAULKER		27.5mm / 16.5mm	Black	7 Mar 1983	10 Apr 2007	
SAN PEDRO		27.5mm / 16mm	Black	N/A	xxx	No evidence (yet) that this mark was used on/after 1 June 1973.
SAN PEDRO		27.5mm / 16mm	Black	23 Aug 1975	6 Jan 1981	
SAN PEDRO		33mm / 23mm	Blue	27 Mar 1987	23 Nov 1987	
SAN PEDRO		32mm	Blue	27 Jan 1988	11 May 1993	
SAN PEDRO		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	10 Jan 1993	27 Oct 2017	
ST. GEORGE'S CAYE		30mm / 19mm	Violet	20 Jan 1988	23 Feb 1990	


Belize City & Belmopan




POST OFFICE	ILLUSTRATION	Diameter	Colour	ERD	LRD	Notes
GPO BELIZE		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	N/A	10 Dec 1973	Inscribed "BRITISH HONDURAS"
GPO BELIZE		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	3 Feb 1999	12 May 2004	
GPO BELIZE		26.5mm / 17mm	Black	7 Feb 2012		Smaller font
GPO BELIZE		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	1 Jun 1974	16 Nov 1990	
GPO BELIZE		27mm	Black	7 May 1979		Small date font






GPO BELIZE		28mm	Black	13 Jun 1981	22 Apr 1983	
GPO BELIZE		27mm	Black	7 May 1979		Larger font
GPO BELIZE		26.5mm / 17mm	Black	21 Sep 1981	1 Nov 2017	Small font
GPO BELIZE		26.5mm / 17mm	Black	12 Feb 1996		Larger font

POSTAL AGENCY BELIZE		26.5mm / 17mm	Black	12 Nov 1981	27 Oct 1985	POSTAL AGENCY
----------------------	---	---------------	-------	-------------	-------------	---------------

REGISTRATION GPO BELIZE		26.5mm / 16,5mm	Black, violet	12 Nov 1981	2 Mar 2012	Small narrow font. "G.P.O." with stops. Seen dated 18 Jan 1981 - date error.
REGISTRATION GPO BELIZE		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	27 Nov 1995		Small font. "G.P.O." without stops
REGISTRATION GPO BELIZE		27.5mm / 17mm	Black	2 Feb 1977	20 Mar 2014	

GPO BELIZE		26.5mm / 17mm	Black	17 Aug 2012	9 Feb 2015	GENERAL POST OFFICE PRE-PAID POSTAGE
------------	---	---------------	-------	-------------	------------	---

GPO BELIZE		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	22 Mar 1980		PARCEL POST
QUEEN SQUARE BELIZE		26.5mm / 17mm	Black	17 Jan 2011	20 Aug 2012	QUEEN SQUARE
QUEEN SQUARE BELIZE		26.5mm / 17mm	Black	28 Aug 2012		REGISTRATION QUEEN SQUARE

BELIZE AIRPORT		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	N/A	21 Jul 1974	
BELIZE AIRPORT		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	27 Aug 1974	11 Feb 1991	
BELMOPAN		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	N/A	23 Nov 1973	Inscribed "BRITISH HONDURAS"
BELMOPAN		24.5mm	Black	19 Dec 1973	27 Jan 1978	
BELMOPAN		27.5mm	Black	8 Jan 1974	24 May 1976	

BELMOPAN		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	23 May 1974	4 Mar 1990	
BELMOPAN		27mm / 17mm	Black	22 Nov 1982	16 Feb 2016	Small font
BELMOPAN		27mm / 16.5mm	Black	4 Mar 1990	19 Oct 1998	"BELMOPAN" in larger letters
BELMOPAN		27.5mm	Black	22 Dec 2011	2 Nov 2017	BELMOPAN POST OFFICE

The first flight, Cuba to British Guiana, in 1931

By *Bernie Beston, FAP, FRPSV, FRPSL*

The American Airmail Catalogue records that the first authorized dispatch of Cuban mail destined for Paramaribo, Suriname or Georgetown, British Guiana occurred on March 2, 1931. This included other locations on the FAM 6 and FAM 5 routes.

This followed a contract negotiated between Pan American Airways and the Cuban government. It further records that “All Cuban mail was cleared through Habana.” The cachet used on FAM - 5 flights was a boxed cachet endorsed “ADMON CORREOS HABANA” and given the identification number of F5z. Mail to Paraguay sent via Maturin, Venezuela was applied with this cachet (*Figure 1-2*).



Figure 1
First flight, Havana to Paraguay.



Figure 2
First flight, Havana to Chile.

On page 95 of the catalogue, it indicates Camaguey mail dispatches to many points on various FAM routes on March 1, 1931. It further states that “Covers cancelled in Habana March 1 and dispatched to FAM6/ FAM10 destinations have Cachet Type F5z, a variation of the Cachet below. The varied Cachet is endorsed ‘ADMON CORREOS CAMAGUEY’ and was used on all FAM-6 and FAM-10 Flights.” Thirty-five covers are recorded as having been sent to Georgetown, British Guiana. However, covers in the Knapp sale (Kelleher November 29-30, 2017) indicates that the “HABANA” cachet was used on mail to Brazil, Chile (*Figure 2*) and Paraguay, all of which are on the FAM 10 Route.

A total of 30 covers are recorded for the flight to Georgetown, British Guiana from Camaguey, Cuba. Covers sent to Georgetown are recorded as having both Cachet F5z and F6q. The question I pose is: how many covers were actually cacheted with CAMAGUEY cachet?

First flight Cuba to Georgetown March 1, 1931 with Camaguey cachet.



First flight Cuba to Georgetown March 1, 1931 with Habana cachet.

Second first flight cover Cuba to Georgetown, March 1, 1931 with "Habana" cachet.



Backstamps on both with Habana and Camaguey cachets.

LETTERS

To the Editor:

I have previously expressed my concern about the sloppy research methods used by David Horry in his entertaining articles. I have resisted going into print; but his cavalier approach cannot go on without him being asked to provide the evidence for some of his more extreme statements.

In his most recent article, he refers to the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty of 1901 as having “tacitly forbidden the use of postage stamps carrying the reigning monarch’s head on British West Indian and Pacific Ocean colonial mails, carried by American ships through the Canal” and goes on to use this to justify the nature of Jamaican stamp issues over the next 20 years. I don’t know enough about Jamaica to comment; but his initial statement is extraordinary and has implications much wider than in Jamaica, particularly as I imagine it would be in direct contravention of U.P.U. rules. He has to be asked to provide concrete, unassailable evidence.

All I would say is that in the Cayman Islands, which was a dependency of Jamaica throughout the period, and whose communications on stamp design invariably went to the Colonial Office in Jamaica and from there either direct to the Crown Agents or via the Colonial Office in London, showed the monarch’s head on the 1901 Victoria issue, the 1902, 1905, and 1907 Edwardian issues and the 1912 Georgian issue. I know less about the Turks; but it also was a dependency of Jamaica and the 1909 issue carried an Edwardian head and that of 1913 the head of George V.

The problem with giving space to David’s conspiracy theory approach to philatelic research, where people are guilty by association, is that the majority of us do not have the time or the inclination to do the research to refute his unsupported statements.

Graham Booth
England

David Horry replies:

Graham Booth has Newtonian ideas about philately. Follow the Blue Books and the official Gazettes and all is well. But as fellow philatelists are well aware, there are anomalies that cannot be explained.

In 2007, Dickon Pollard noted, “... the length and breadth of Horry’s scholarship ensures this work will last for a long time. All credit for the enormous amount of work here, belongs to him.”

In 2010, Ray Stanton stated, “We are fortunate to have Horry in our midst. Not only does he have the dedication to satisfy even the most demanding ‘anorak,’ but it is all done with a *joie de vivre* that makes a collaboration a pleasure.”

In 2017, Jamaica specialist Steve Jarvis called my work, “A thought provoking ripping-yarn that will make you consider a new geo-political dimension to postal history and challenge traditional thinking.”

Considering the above, I would ask Graham Booth to reconsider his use of the word “sloppy” because it doesn’t gel!

After Albert Einstein developed his Theory of Relativity, it was left to Arthur Eddington to provide the proof. He went to Principé and took the photographs that made relativity reality. Eddington’s observations published the next year confirmed Einstein’s theory, and were hailed at the time as evidence of general relativity over the Newtonian model. However, this did not please Sir Oliver Lodge, who famously walked out of Eddington’s presentation.

I am certainly not Einstein, but like Eddington, have noted the philatelic design and postmark wobbles in my universe: Jamaica, the Cayman Islands, Trinidad & Tobago, British Honduras and beyond, that require proof. That proof is hard to establish, but dealers such as Stuart Babbington, Pennymead, Argyll & Etkin and Michael Hamilton have done their bit to help.

It was David Druett who pointed out to me an interesting item in this (2019) September’s James Podger’s Cayman Islands Sale Lot 196: “This 1908 reg. philatelic Cayman Islands cover, was sent to one of Britain’s major stamp dealers – Oswald Marsh of Norwood, London SE. It has a good range of well cancelled Edwardian stamps.”

At the top of the cover in bold red letters is stated: “NOT TO BE SENT VIA U.S.A.” and double underlined. Why so? Was it likely to be stolen? Unlikely if it was registered. According to my Hay-

Pauncefote theory, it was against the rules. This is not concrete and unassailable evidence, but it certainly points us in the right direction.

The evidence was destroyed in the incinerators and shredders of the U.S. Post Office Department, unless a few were held onto by avid collectors within the staff. Like all treaties prior to 1920, the details of the Hay-Pauncefote were secret.

Mr. Booth did once write to me to apologize after he challenged my assertion that A. L. Vendryes was both a postmaster and magistrate in the Cayman Islands. I had then shown him four cuttings from *The Gleaner* as evidence.

He appears not to accept my theory that the Cayman Islands were generally a bit of a “Wild West” and much money was made from scurrilous philatelic schemes such as the 1907 overprints, almost certainly another Vendryes enterprise. A. L. Vendryes may have never appeared in the “Blue Books” or the official *Gazette*, but he was real enough and may well have answered to the Boston Fruit Company (later UFCo) rather than the Crown. Rather as his relatives did in 1890 with the Jamaica Vendryes overprints. Paul Wright credits Pierre Vendryes for making the rare Cayman Islands TRD (1889-1894).

He further misrepresents me by leaving out the fact that Panama Canal “threat” would not be a reality until 1914. That diminished when the canal opened as so did World War I. This meant, in fact, that the canal was hardly used by foreign ships in its first five years, and the ban was eased after the war as relations between the U.S. and U.K. warmed. Thus, this did not affect KGV material.

Had those early collectors found time or the inclination to do the research, then David Horry would not have had to indulge in his conspiracy theories. Both Astley C. Clark (*Gleaner*) and W. Buckland Edwards (*Gibbons*) plainly stated that there was trouble in paradise in 1909 and 1928. Lord Ripon’s Bulletin of 1893 and Lord Crewe’s 1910 gave cause for much concern (*Postal History of Caymans*, Ted Proud, 2006)

I am aware that later in the decade letters were getting through via the Florida Keys by way of



Cover to England with “NOT TO BE SENT VIA U.S.A.” marking in red at top.

small boats and even carrier pigeons! There is even the case that the Caymans might have been treated differently to Jamaica at some point. The thrust of my article concerned Jamaica.

Finally, I note that Ian Fleming in *Dr. No* used a Cayman Islander as Bond’s number two -- until he gets killed by the bad Doctor. Fleming preferred these islanders over Jamaicans, as they were tougher, more loyal and better boatmen.

007’s man’s name was “Quarrel” – this exemplified the ambivalence felt, for many years, between the Caymaners and the Jamaicans.

Nuggets from the past ...

In the March 1984 journal, Mark Swetland, Stella Pearse, George Bowman, Peter Brooks, Bill Cornell, Nat Surtees, Al Branston, Michael Volkins, Edward Thompson, Victor Toeg, Jinny Fisher and Jackie Vidourek all teamed up to provide further research into Antigua’s Edwardian stamps. The article was one installment of several in what was called the “Antigua monograph.” Also, Elizabeth Downing and Jack Arnell discussed the so-called Godet correspondence, early letters from Bermuda, Barbados, St. Kitts and many other locations. Michael D. W. Vokins wrote about Jamaica in “L’ Union Postale,” and Bob Danzer presented short vignettes in “Bermuda Briefs.” Robert W. Dickgiesser wrote about the 1950 Bermuda King George VI provisional newspaper wrapper.

Membership Director's Report

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

Norm Berlinger, 701 25th Avenue South, Ste. 200, Minneapolis, MN 55454 USA. Email: ntbdoc.aol.com.

Paul Benson, 128 Magnolia Ridge Dr., Jonesborough, TN 37659 USA. Email: pbenson252@aol.com.

K.E. Benson, 128 Magnolia Ridge Dr., Jonesborough, TN 37659 USA. Email: kebenson88@gmail.com.

Reinstated

None this quarter

Address Changes

None this quarter

Resigned

None this quarter

New Email Address

None this quarter

Deceased

None this quarter

Donations

None this quarter

PLEASE ...

Won't someone volunteer to take over as membership director?

STEVEN ZIRINSKY

MEMBER PTS, APS, NZSDA, APTA

Stamps - Revenues - Postal History - Commercial Mail

Local Mail

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



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

www.zirinskystamps.com
@ZirinskyStamps

PITCAIRN ISLANDS STUDY GROUP



The PISG is devoted to *all things* pertaining to Pitcairn Island, including its history, islanders, the HMAV *Bounty* mutiny (the mutineer descendants still live on Pitcairn), stamps and postal history. Our award winning journal, the *Pitcairn Log*, is published quarterly. For information and a membership form, contact Dr. Vernon N. Kisling Jr.

P.O. Box 1511,
High Springs, FL 32655
Email: vkisling@ufl.edu.
Website: www.pisg.net

EARLY BWI COVERS PERKINS BACON ADHESIVES TRINIDAD

Compiled by Peter C. Ford FRPSL

For many years, there has been a listing of early Trinidad covers on the BWISC website; this book is an extension of that listing but now separating them into areas of destination. There have been many additions to the original listing and the book contains many high quality illustrations. This should be of great help to both dealers and collectors when researching the provenance of any particular cover.



Price: \$26.00



This book (and others) are available from the APS website (stamps.org/publications).

BRITISH WEST INDIES STUDY CIRCLE

'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 Littenjohn, Roger Wells, Norval Warley & Everard F. Aguilar.



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

David Horry FRPSL

Our annual meeting held in Bermuda!



Bermuda Post Office personnel arranged a personal tour of their facilities as part of the annual meeting of the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group in November. The meeting was held with participation of the Bermuda Collectors Society.



Member Graham Booth, also president of the British West Indies Study Circle, mailing some covers.



BCPSG President John Seidl, left, greets Bermuda postal officials.

Steve Zirinsky researching for a forthcoming article in the BCPSG Journal.



John Seidl, left, and other BCPSG members queue up for mail service.

President's Message

By John Seidl

Happy Holidays! I hope your season is off to a great start – you can always give the gift of a BCPSG membership to a friend this season! We had an amazing meeting in Bermuda in November. A very special thank you to John Puzine for organizing an amazing philatelic adventure. The events started with an in-depth tour of the General Post Office in Hamilton where Acting Postmaster General Samuel Brangman Jr. did an amazing job walking a large group from the BCPSG through every step of their operations.

The Bermuda Philatelic Bureau created a special BCPSG cachet and even came out to the Grotto Bay Resort to cancel our covers with the closed Bailey's Bay postmark. A van was hired and 14 members toured EVERY post office in Bermuda. My highlight was watching Steve Zirinsky dive into the drawers of each post office in his quest to understand all the active postmarks and auxiliary markings. Watch for an interesting article from him in the future. Saturday was the BCPSG annual meeting attended by 22 people with the highlights being the member presentations from Horst Augustinovic (Bermuda censorship), David Cordon (Bermuda rarities) and Graham Booth (maritime mail via Bermuda). Thank you to one and all for attending, presenting and sharing your knowledge. We had the privilege of several local collectors joining our meeting as well.

Please consider a donation to the BCPSG when paying your 2020 dues – our treasury declines each year as our expenses exceed our income. Also consider converting your membership to an electronic membership as our largest expense is printing and mailing the journal. Finally, make a New Year's resolution to write an article for the journal, please. Thank you.



The little society with the long name



St. Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha Philatelic Society

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.

A sample journal is available on our website, www.shatps.org, or a printed copy may be requested from Secretary Klaus Hahn, P.O. Box 14, D-71145 Bondorf/Germany, Email: secretary@shatps.org

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

BRITISH EMPIRE EXCLUSIVELY



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

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

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

Victoria Stamp Company



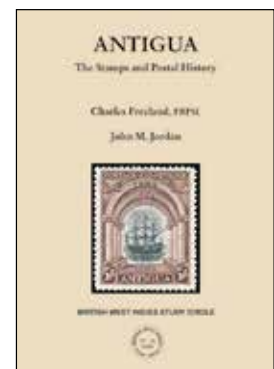
PHOEBE A MACGILLIVRAY
P.O. BOX 335, SHARON SPRINGS, NY 13459, U.S.A.
PHONE 201-652-7283 FAX 518-776-1764
Email: VictoriaStampCo@aol.com Website: VictoriaStampCo.com



'ANTIGUA - THE STAMPS AND POSTAL HISTORY'

by Charles Freeland, FRPSL and John Jordan

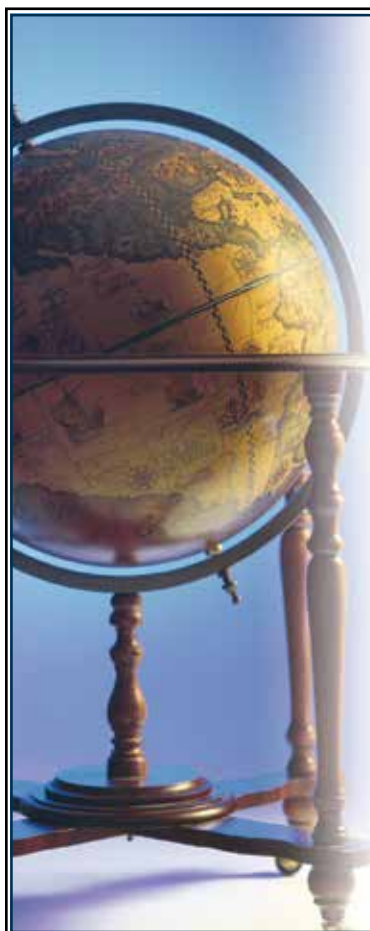
Coming so early in the alphabet Antigua has always been one of the most popular of the small Caribbean islands. It has an interesting mix of early stamps printed by Perkins Bacon and De La Rue including a number of rarities. On the postal history front Antigua is especially well endowed, with the Codrington 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).

Available from Pennymead Books (e-mail: pennymead@aol.com)



The British Commonwealth of Nations



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

Want lists from all reigns are accepted with references

We are active buyers ...



L.W. Martin Jr.

CROWN COLONY STAMPS

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



BRITISH WEST INDIES STUDY CIRCLE PUBLICATIONS

CAYMAN ISLANDS POSTCARDS

(and QSL CARDS)

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

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

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



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

The British Empire

A-Z 1840-1935 Mint and Used

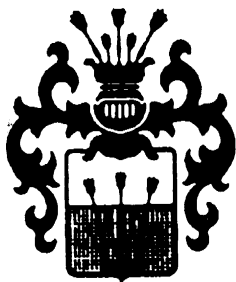
The Largest and Most Valuable Stock in America



WANT LISTS

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

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



George W. Holschauer

COLONIAL STAMP CO.

5757 WILSHIRE BLVD., PH#8

LOS ANGELES, CA 90036

Ph: (323) 933-9435

Fax (323) 939-9930

eMail: gwh225@aol.com

Visit our Web Site: www.colonialstamps.com



CCNY, CSDA, IFSDA,
INTERNATIONAL
SOCIETY APPRAISERS

