

Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

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# CARIBBEANA

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Roses Caribbean  
Philatelic Society

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## Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

The ROSES CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY is a North of England-based society dedicated to the study and display of the stamps and postal history of the islands of the Caribbean, British and otherwise. Included exceptionally are the associated territories on the mainland, British Honduras and British Guiana, now Guyana.

Several meetings are held during the year at convenient venues in Yorkshire, and visits are paid to other Yorkshire societies. Full particulars of the activities can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary

M.D.Watts  
18 Linden Way  
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Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana



# CARIBBEANA



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This brochure has been produced by the Roses for the  
27th Annual Convention of the  
YORKSHIRE PHILATELIC ASSOCIATION

at Hull on Saturday, 12th May 1973, staged by the  
Hull Philatelic Society

and for the

ROSES CARIBBEAN CONVENTION

to be held on Saturday, 22nd September 1973 at

The Hotel Metropole  
Leeds

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OFFICERS

1972-73

PRESIDENT

D. Sutcliffe

SECRETARY

M. D. Watts

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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

On the occasion of this Y.P.A. Convention at Hull, the Roses Caribbean Philatelic Society have their own stand and I am now taking the opportunity of inviting you to visit us there, and of mentioning some of the aims of this specialist society.

The Society has been in existence for over 15 years, and was formed due to the initiative of several local philatelists from Wakefield, Bradford and Leeds who first got together at Leeds in 1957. The result of this gathering was the formation of the "Roses", which I am pleased to say now numbers some 25 to 30 members who devote their interests, or part thereof, to the philately of the Caribbean area. I think that I should stress at this point that we are not interested solely in the Commonwealth countries, as we include members who collect Haiti, Cuba and the like, and

Edited by

G. G. Ritchie

Printed by

Nutt & Co  
Pudsey



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others with like interests would be welcome.

We have, of course, published brochures for the last three Conventions, and we hope that some of the articles may prove of interest to you. Please do not be alarmed by the word "specialist", for although I have earlier referred to the Society in this manner we welcome all philatelists, the beginner as much as any other, and we should be glad to see you at our meetings. Moreover, whilst the society was originally formed with the idea of collectors from both Lancashire and Yorkshire meeting together, we now have members who owe allegiance to neither rose.

Our programme usually comprises some 5 or 6 meetings in the year, at which displays are given or a study of a particular topic undertaken. For example, at the moment we are endeavouring to collect and collate as much information as possible on the censor markings of the Caribbean area during the two World Wars. Incidentally, if any one has information on this point, or covers which we might examine, would they please contact our secretary, Mr M.D. Watts. In addition to our own meetings, the Society has been invited to a number of the member societies of the Y.P.A. to give group displays.

The venue of our meetings has varied, taking place in Leeds or Huddersfield. Should you be interested in joining us or hearing more about the Roses, would you please contact the secretary, or any member at the Convention stall.

Before closing, I would like to invite you to our One-day Convention to be held at the Hotel Metropole, Leeds on Saturday, 22nd September 1973. An announcement concerning this follows on page 8, and the latest particulars can be obtained from our stall.

In conclusion, on behalf of the Roses, I wish to place on record our appreciation to our hosts, the Hull & District Philatelic Society, and to wish you all a pleasant and successful Convention.

A. P. D. Sutcliffe

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POSTAL TRANSFERENCE IN GRENADA

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A. Shepherd

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Grenada, as with other British colonies in the West Indies, was asked to take control of its own post office in September 1856. This was after a survey of postal establishments in the area by Anthony Trollope, then an employee of the British postal authorities. The actual transference took place in November 1859 when Grenada, in common with other West Indian islands, was informed by a circular from the GPO London that she would have to take over control of her post office.

Grenada had such a distaste for this measure that the Governing Council declined to pass a permanent Act, but limited its duration to one year from 19th September 1860, in the hope that the Imperial Government might be induced to resume its control

A thorny question on the transference of control in most of the West Indian islands was the appointment of the Postmaster or mistress. The position in Grenada was given to Mrs Walshe, and she was awarded this appointment in consideration of her late husband's service to the colony as a magistrate. She was granted a salary of £120 per annum and her residence was supplied by the Governor.

In 1860 she petitioned the Home Government for a pension so that she could retire. Her position had become intolerable because of the distaste the local administration and population had for being forced into running their own post office. The Home Government much regretted the lady's predicament, but she was no longer their servant. However, matters were smoothed over in 1862 on Mrs Walshe's retirement and the appointment of a local man as Postmaster.

Even so, in spite of the Governor stating that the colony must realise that the Imperial Government would never resume the running of the local post office, the Council continued annually to debate and pass the Act for control of its post office. One is not therefore surprised to

learn that Grenada had no hand in the design, nor any suggestions to offer, regarding the production of its early stamps.

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THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

R. Ward

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Are you, the reader, wishing to form a collection of a new country; if so, why not collect the stamps and postal history of the Virgin Islands? This covers a large number of islands, and is not confined just to the current stamp-issuing group known as the British Virgin Islands. It also includes those of the USA, formerly the Danish West Indies, and geographically the island of Puerto Rico, formerly a Spanish possession, is one of the Virgin Islands as well.

One name stands out for the discovery of these many islands, even if every one was not actually visited by him, and that is Christopher Columbus. He, of course, made landfall on so many of the Caribbean islands and has been commemorated by so many countries over the past 80 years or so. Again, so many of these islands have been connected with buccaneers, pirates or whatever name is chosen from the many languages, and in the past few years these have been depicted in all their fearsome and armed set-up with possibly, if not in 100% correct design, some of their named ships.

Columbus discovered the Virgin Islands on his second voyage in 1493, and they were named by him in honour of St. Ursula and her fellow martyrs. The British group number some 36, but reference books vary in the actual number and quite often there are no inhabitants or perhaps only one or two families. The main island is TORTOLA, on which is situated Road Town, the capital. The total population of the island is less than 6000, with Road Town about 1000 inhabitants. This is divided from VIRGIN GORDA by Sir Francis Drake's Channel, through which the Elizabethan navigator took his ships on his way to attack Puerto Rico



in 1595. This was an unfortunate voyage, his lieutenant Hawkins dying as did Drake himself early in 1596.

JOST VAN DYKE is due west of Tortola, and now has a post office. ANEGADA, the "inundated" island, is the most northerly of the Lesser Antilles. Many years ago there was a post office open here but it was closed, a new one being opened only about 18 months ago. SOMBRERO, known to generations of sailors as "Spanish Hat" owing to its peculiar shape, is a bare rock rising from the sea to a height of 40 feet in the channel separating the Virgin Islands from the other Leeward Islands. The lighthouse thereon is depicted on the stamps both of the Virgin Islands and of St. Kitts Nevis and Anguilla.

Other islands are SALT, PETER, THATCH, NORMAN and DEAD MAN'S CHEST. This particular one is just north-west of Peter Island, but another of the same name lies  $4\frac{1}{2}$  miles off the centre of the south coast of Puerto Rico.

Tortola, said to have been first settled in 1648 by Dutch pirates who were later driven out by English of the same ilk in 1666, was soon afterwards annexed to the Leewards. Another reference says the British were there in 1620. A civil government and courts of justice were established in 1773, and since 1871 the Virgin Islands have been a Presidency of the Leeward Islands.

There is a regular service by motor launch to St Thomsa, U.S. Virgin Islands, and by taking in part of Beef Island an air strip has now been prepared. Several moves are on hand to improve facilities for visitors, particularly from the USA, thus bringing in much needed income for still more development.

Postal rates were established in the early years of the 18th century; letters to and from London - single sheet 1/6 or 1 oz 6/-; to New York - single 4d, 1 oz 1/4. The earliest postal handstamp is recorded from 1805, being a 2-line dated stamp reading TORTOLA/date with 1821 the latest year. When in 1962 The Philatelist (Robson Lowe) commenced the serialisation of the Plantation Papers by Colin Maycock, who had carefully checked through the pages

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of the catalogue which documented some 250,000 items in the Library of the Board of Customs & Excise, quite a number of letters from Tortola were noted, 324 letters from 1814 to 1852 having date stamps from here. Until 1847 the type found was as described above to 1821 but with the year in full. From 1848 to 1852 a dated circular stamp with the day before the month and vice-versa, and also with and without a code letter. Of packet letters there were no fewer than 169 between Dec 1814 and April 1839 with the name in serif capitals 4mm high and the date below 3½mm high. In 1814 the St Thomas large fleuron type was also noted on letters from Tortola.

A TORTOLA/SHIP LETTER was recorded in the Post Office proof book on 27th Aug 1841, and a Crowned Circle-PAID AT TORTOLA on 15th Dec 1842. Several copies of the latter are known but the first seems strangely absent, although letters from Tortola are known to have been received at the following British ports - Deal, Gravesend, Liverpool, Dover, Glasgow and Lancaster. Incidentally, in the period 1836 to 1830 letters are endorsed 2/- to London, 2/2 to Yorkshire and 2/5 to Scotland. Tortola seems to have been a clearing house during this period for letters from other islands, notably Curacao and, occasionally, Antigua.

F.J.Melville records that in 1841 the Postmaster General in England was enquiring about the extraordinary levy of an additional 4½d on every letter passing through the hands of the Postmaster at Tortola. He was informed that the charges alluded to on the delivery of letters have been sanctioned for many years, with the object of enabling the postmaster to remit home postage and of forming an addition to his fixed salary, which is very low." A certain Charles F.Stout was appointed on 5th Nov 1838, having been transferred from St Lucia, his salary being £50.

For several years mail received in this country bearing the St Thomas date stamp, even if emanating from Tortola, were charged at the rate applicable to foreign islands in the West Indies, i.e. 1/5, made up of a basic 1/3 for ½oz plus 2d inland postage, as against the 1/- rate for colonial letters.



In 1858 British adhesive stamps were authorised for use, and according to Gibbons catalogue these were the 1d rose-red and the 4d rose (1857 issues) and the 6d and 1/- (1856), recognisable by the cancellation A13 sent to Tortola. As only the 4d and 6d are priced, at £160 and £50 respectively, they are not likely to figure in every collection from the Virgin Islands. Tortola was under the control of the British post office until 1860, the Virgin Islands Post Office Act being passed on 9th May of that year, the rates fixed being:

Newspapers, soldiers' and sailors' letters	1d per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz
Inter-island letters and to the USA	4d per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz
Letters to England	6d per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz
Registration fee and books per 8oz	6d

The Postal Ordinance was passed in 1863 and the first adhesives were issued in 1866. Until 1880 the stamps were amongst the classical and expensive issues as far as the average collector is concerned, and many of the later issues from 1880 to 1899 again are no doubt out of the reach of many collectors today. However, that is no reason to desist from the formation of an interesting collection of stamps from the Edwardian keyplate, the George V keyplate, the 1922 design incorporating the Badge of the Colony, the whole of the George VI issues and Queen Elizabeth to date. In addition to the stamps there are many types of postal stationery - cards, envelopes and air letters.

In the 1922 design the artist cramped the name, and the letter A has a short left support to fit over the L; not an error but deliberate design. However, on the highest value (\$4.80) of the George VI 1952 pictorials, the island of VIRGIN GORDA (in greater detail on the 8c value) is named as VIRGIN CORDA, and although later re-printed this error remained. More recently, in Dec 1972, a miniature sheet was issued with perforated stamps matching the normal stamps issued on the same day, the sheet giving details of the record weights of fish caught as shown on the stamps. The designers, however, worked on an out-of-date list and bigger fish have been caught. Again, not deliberate, but of interest.

It will be noticed that the currency quoted is in US dollars this change taking effect from 10th Dec 1962. The reason for the change was said to be that so many Tortolians worked in St Thomas that American money had become the chief currency; it also avoided the American tourists having to convert to BWI dollars.

St Ursula, who is said to be depicted on the Badge of the Colony, has come in for some sharp criticism over the years. The legend is that there were only 11 virgins, and not 11000 as has been handed down over the centuries. It is also said that the picture was drawn from the ancient seal of the Court of Common Pleas, where the figure is said to be the Virgin Mary and not St Ursula. Was this artist's licence?

It is hoped that this short summary of the postal and other history will be of lasting interest for the formation of collections of the Virgin Islands, of whatever nationality.

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## THE ROSES CARIBBEAN CONVENTION

The Roses Caribbean Philatelic Society are staging a One-day Convention on Saturday, 22nd September 1973 at the

Hotel Metropole  
Leeds

The main object is to give collectors of the West Indian territories an opportunity to meet together, to get to know each other personally and to share information. To this end all collectors, not only the members of the Roses, are cordially invited to take part. In particular, members of the British West Indies Study Circle and of the British Caribbean Philatelic Study Group will be specially welcome. The latter Society have graciously provided a range of their medals and diplomas for competition.

Final details of the programme have not yet been settled but it is hoped that proceedings will be on the following

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lines:

- 10 am      Exhibition of competition entries and other exhibits. Auction lots available for viewing.
- Noon      Official opening ceremony and competition results.
- 1 pm      Members will lunch together.
- 2.30 pm   Afternoon session, including talks by two prominent specialists in Caribbean philately.  
Discussion.
- 5 pm      Break for afternoon tea.
- 6 pm      Auction.

Special terms for hotel accomodation, representing a very substantial discount from normal prices, will be available, and full details can be obtained from the Roses Hon. Sec., through whom all bookings should be made.

Participants are invited to arrive, where possible, on the Friday evening, and officials will be present at the hotel to welcome them. Similarly, although there will be no official programme on the Sunday, it is hoped that as many as possible will stay overnight for continued discussions on their particular interests.

Collectors who may be interested in attending this Convention are asked to contact the Roses secretary as soon as possible, and full details of the arrangements, including cost, accommodation, the competition, the auction and the general programme will then be forwarded as soon as available.

Please contact the Hon. Secretary as follows:

Malcolm D. Watts  
18 Linden Way  
Wetherby  
Yorkshire

Tel: Wetherby 3304

or ask at the Roses stand for the latest particulars.



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UNSPOILT ST.LUCIA

G. G. Ritchie

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St.Lucia, one of the most beautiful of the Caribbean islands, has been called the "Helen of the West Indies". It forms part of the Windward chain, lying between St Vincent in the south and Martinique to the north. This situation is significant, as St.Lucia has a dual heritage, having been fought over for 200 years by the English and the French. As it was the more often in French hands, most of its place names are of French origin, and the native patois is obviously based on the French language with expressions such as "Su plé" for Please - s'il vous plait!

The capital was originally called simply Carénage, but in 1785 it was re-named Castries after Marshal de Castries, at that time French Minister for the Navy and the Colonies. The second town of Soufrière not only shows its French origin but also the volcanic nature of the island. Although strictly a solfatara, the nearby sulphur springs are billed as the world's only "drive-in" volcano, although Pozzuoli in Italy might contest this!

One of the most notable features of St.Lucian history is the regularity with which Castries has suffered from fire, the worst occasions being in 1927, when 17 blocks including the GPO were engulfed, and the Great Fire in 1948 when four-fifths of the town was destroyed, again including the main post office. Amongst the many other occasions perhaps one in lighter vein was the burning of the Fire Station itself on 1st April 1916!

Naturally all local postal records have been lost, and this gives scope for the postal historian. Comparatively little philatelic literature exists, and the recording of even standard types of postmark can provide great interest. For example, the first single-ring date stamps consisted of ST LUCIA with code letters for Castries (C) and the 7 sub-offices then open, these being Soufriere (S), Dennery (D), Laborie (L), Micoud (D) and Vieux Fort (VF). The remaining two however, Choiseul and Canaries, also started

with C, and although a few strikes of a C-coded postmark  $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm larger than the common Castries one are known on loose stamps, this mark has not been proved to either office. Very recently the writer discovered the first known cover with this cancellation, but unfortunately the question is still open as, in the absence of the letter, there were no other marks to indicate the origin of the item. Incidentally, at the end of last century Choiseul, the busier office, handled about 10 letters per day, so evidence is hard to come by.

Even the collection of all the current postmarks of the island is quite a task, as there are now a further 37 or so offices. Since some of these amount to no more than a box of stamps in a village house, mail is scarcely copious.

Perhaps this note can finish with a word of warning - do not trust all stamp designs. After the classical period the only stamp before 1936 in a design exclusive to St. Lucia was the 2d Pitons of 1902, issued ostensibly to commemorate the discovery of the island by Columbus in 1502. This supposition, however, is pure fiction, as there is no historical basis for this at all. Moreover, the height of the Grand Piton, a spectacular mountain rising directly from the sea, is given on the stamp as 3700 ft. In fact it is 2619 ft or, should we say, 786 metres, as the French probably saw it first!

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#### **TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS**

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M. D. Watts

The Turks and Caicos Islands are situated about 420 miles to the north-east of Jamaica. Their name is derived from a species of cactus found there by the early settlers, known as *Melocactus Communis* or "Turk's Head". This cactus is depicted on many of the stamps issued in the colony, including the current 1c definitive.

This group of islands covers a total of 169 sq. miles. The Turks Islands consist of Grand Turk and Salt Cay, Grand Turk being the larger and the principal island in the group. The Caicos Islands lie in a large semi-circle known



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as the Caicos Bank, and they consist of numerous small cays and six larger islands: South Caicos, East Caicos, Grand or Middle Caicos, North Caicos, Blue Hills or Providentiales, and West Caicos.

The principal industry of the group is the production of salt. Other occupations include the collection of sponges and conch shells, plus the cultivation of sisal fibre. All these activities are depicted on the very beautiful stamps.

Although included in the same group, the Turks have a separate history to that of the Caicos Islands, and the two were from 1799 to 1848 regarded as two individual parishes of the Bahamas Government, namely St. Thomas and St. George.

The Turks Islands were discovered by Juan Ponce de Leon in 1512, and he is featured on the 30c value of the 1972 Discoverers and Explorers issue. The first English occupation was by Bermudans in 1678, and in 1766 Andrew Symmer went there to reside as "agent", and by his presence on the spot the islands were annexed to the Crown. This is the Bicentenary commemorated by a set entitled "Ties with Britain" issued in 1966. In 1799 the Bahamas Government took over jurisdiction of the islands, but the inhabitants petitioned for a separate charter which they got in 1848, when an Order in Council placed the Turks and Caicos as an independent administration supervised by the Governor of Jamaica. The 100th Anniversary of the separation from the Bahamas was commemorated by a special issue of seven values in 1948. The event was also marked indirectly by the dates on the 1900 issue when for the first time the stamps were inscribed "Turks and Caicos Islands".

The Caicos Islands were occupied by loyalist refugees from Georgia after the Declaration of Independence by the United States. The white settlers, due to the losses caused to their crops by severe hurricanes and insect pests, lost heart and abandoned their lands to their slaves, who rapidly lapsed into semi-barbarism.

In 1873 the Turks and Caicos Islands became a Crown Colony and a dependency of Jamaica, and the Centenary of this Annexation to Jamaica was commemorated recently by the issue of three stamps.



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POSTAL FORGERIES OF HAITI 1883

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M. Steward

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(Reported "as is" from a contemporary account)

The imitation is a fairly successful one, but it will not stand close examination. It is the type of 1881 that has been copied, both in the shading of the face and the numerals denoting the values, which are quite different from those of the stamps issued in 1886-87. The following are points of difference between the forgeries and the genuine stamps:

The R of REPUBLIQUE is too narrow; the first E of the same word has the upper limb longer than the lower, instead of the contrary. The Q appears to be smaller and its tail is almost straight. The last E has the lower limb no longer than the upper. The ornaments at each side of the shield are smaller than in the genuine. The profile has a pointed nose with no visible nostrils, the lips are thin and the chin too large; the two locks of hair by the side of the ear are short and hang down. The lines of shading of the face are the same as in the genuine. The letters of CENTS are too thick, the letter C is more open and the T has the horizontal bar too heavy. The piles of cannon balls are closer together.

Of the numerals, the 1 is too thick, the 2 too wide, the 3 too small (4mm high instead of 4½mm), the 5 has too wide a head, as has the 7. In the 20c there is a defect at the left-hand end of the foot of the figure 2.

The stamps are litho transferred direct to the stone, with the numerals inserted in the transfer. There are therefore no differences of type between the designs of the various values. The paper is white, speckled, and the perforation varies as follows:

1c vermillion (16), 2c deep violet (14 & 16), 3c pale brn (14) and yellowish grey (16), 5c pale yell.green (14 & 16) and bright yell.grn(14), 7c blue (14 & 16), 20c red brown (14 & 16).

The earliest date found perf 14 is Oct 1886 on a 5c stamp.

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THE BLACK, THE YELLOW AND THE GREEN

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T. E. Foster

A large part of the display of Jamaican material in this Hull Convention exhibition will enable the philatelic student to consider how a stamp issue is carefully built up from its very beginnings, through the deliberations of the local Stamp Advisory Committee, the designer and the Post Office, to the completed work of the printer concerned. It is not often that one gets the opportunity of inspecting closely artwork of this calibre and a word or two regarding it will not be out of place.

The idea for an issue may originate anywhere, but the penultimate decision as to its appearance lies at the hands of the Stamp Advisory Committee to the Jamaica Post Office. Their task is to advise on all possibilities and problems that may arise, leaving it for the Postmaster General and the Jamaica Government to make the final decision, with the Crown Agents acting on their behalf. On at least one occasion, the agreed designs have been changed at the last moment due to intervention from various government sources who considered that the depicted theme did not have a suitable Jamaican connection. One good example of this occurs with the unissued designs created by Miss Jennifer Toombs for the 1968 International Human Rights series, which was withdrawn shortly before issue and replaced several months later with subjects showing a true Jamaican angle.

Details being determined and the number of stamps in the issue having been decided upon, the postal authorities then approach a designer through the Crown Agents and, after being supplied with or acquiring the necessary design material, he or she will decide upon the format of the stamps concerned, bearing in mind the method of printing to be used. This, naturally, has a great effect on the final appearance of the stamp, and nowadays the numerous modern multi-colour offset lithographic processes can produce a more economic job and enable the artist to include far more detail in his designs.



The designer will usually commence work by making a lot of rough "doodles" of various ideas before finalising his task for the full series. These "doodles" will concern the style of lettering to be included on the stamps, the exact size, the actual designs and the colours in which they will appear. In many cases the "doodles" or "artist's roughs" will show varying colour scales to be employed throughout the issue, and these items remain the property of the artist, sometimes coming on the market but more often being regarded as waste paper! Examples of such work can be seen in the frames concerned with the 1971 Tercentenary issue.

After reaching his final decisions the artist will create "colour roughs" of each value, handpainted in watercolour or poster and much larger than the actual stamps will appear. Whilst extremely accurate as far as design is concerned, the artist will usually include optional values, leaving the actual choice to the Stamp Advisory Committee. These "colour roughs" are then inspected by this Committee and any alterations in the design or wording are finally decided upon. Examples of such amendments can be seen in many of the roughs displayed. The exact denomination allocated to each design is always confirmed at this stage.

Having received his final instructions concerning values and alterations, the artist will create his "final artwork" in the same way, with the exception that the lettering is usually produced on a separate transparent overlay for ease of reproduction, located on the main drawing by means of registration marks. He will also include certain instructions for the printer who, after further approval, will photographically institute various colour-separation processes which will enable him to produce printing plates for each colour used in the design. From these plates the actual stamps will be produced, usually in small panes which form part of a larger printer's sheet. This "final artwork" and the "colour roughs" remain the property of the Jamaica Government and are seldom found even in specialised collections.

Prior to printing, a small number of colour proofs will be



produced from the finished plates, usually imperforate and often, but not always, on paper different from that used for the issued stamps. After further approval, these same proofs are used for producing "bromides", which are highly glazed black and white photographs for use in making printing blocks for publicity purposes. Finally, the printers will provide a small number of imperforate proof sets for presentation to officials concerned with the initiation and production of the particular stamps, and these are usually mounted on sunken cards bearing the imprint of the firm concerned and the title of the issue.

You have the opportunity now to see some of these unique items. This small feature may assist you in understanding them.

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**ANTIGUA**  
**NOV 9 801**

**JAMAICA**  
**SHIP LETTER**



SOME STANDARD WEST INDIAN POSTMARKS

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**Are YOU coming to our**  
**September CONVENTION ?**

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*MEMBERS OF THE ROSES CARIBBEAN SOCIETY, with their West Indian interests, as at 1st May 1973*

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ASH, S.	Manchester	Jamaica
ATKIN, J.A.R.	Rotherham	All BWI
BARWICK, C.	Macclesfield	Virgin Is, St Vincent
BATES, Rev T.	Leeds	Br.Honduras, Leewards
BEST, W.	Huddersfield	Bermuda
BRANSTON, A.	Chelmsford	Bahamas
BROWN, D.	Huddersfield	General BWI
CHORLTON, J.D.	Rochdale	Jamaica
COOK, R.W.	Harrogate	St Kitts, St Lucia
		St Vincent
FOSTER, T.E.	Hull	Jamaica, WI postmarks
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HESELTINE, V.	Bradford	General BWI
IRWIN, R.	Harrogate	Antigua, Grenada
LATHAM, A.H.	Redhill	Jamaica
REGO, M.	Wakefield	Br. Guiana
RENSHAW, B.	Mansfield	Trinidad and Tobago,
		Jamaica postmarks
RITCHIE, Dr G.G.	Harrogate	St Lucia, WI postage
		dues
ROBERTS, J.	Huddersfield	Leewards, Antigua
SALTON, L.	Mirfield	War Tax
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		Kitts Nevis, Tobago
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STEPHENS, F.	Wakefield	Antigua, Bahamas, Turks
		& Caicos, Bermuda, pmks
		of Trinidad & Tobago
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SUTCLIFFE, A.P.D.	Huddersfield	Jamaica, Barbados
WALSH, F.	Yeadon	Jamaica
WALSH, R.C.	Macclesfield	Leewards
WARD, R.	Sheffield	Haiti, Br Guiana, Ang-
		uilla, Virgin Is. All
		non-commonwealth WI &
		BWI postmarks
WATSON, W.K.	Leeds	Jamaica, St. Kitts Nevis,
		St. Christopher
WATTS, M.D.	Wetherby	Jamaica, Turks & Caicos,
		Br.Honduras, pmks of
		Caymans and Bahamas
WHITFIELD, J.R.	Harrogate	Essays and proofs

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