




CARIBBEANA

Roses Caribbean
Philatelic Society

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CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC AUCTIONS
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CARIBBEAN PHILATELIC AUCTIONS have reached another milestone with their 40th Sale. We would like to thank all the members of the Roses Caribbean Philatelic Society who have supported us over the past 7½ years when we established the first Postal Auction catering solely for the B.W.I. and Caribbean Philatelist. We trust that we may continue in assisting members to build fine collections. Members who are not on our mailing list should write or phone for a free catalogue.

Recently, we introduced a new smart style catalogue in the same size format as Robson Lowe and Farmers with many of the better lots photographed. Our 40th Special Sale Catalogue includes an extra double page of photographs and some outstanding material. This includes:- Pre-stamp Mail with many early and rare cancels such as Crowned Circles, Ship Letters, Packet Mail & Military Mail including Early Soldiers Letters, Censored Mail, First Flights, Postal Stationery, Picture Postcards, Adhesive Stamps including many items overprinted with SPECIMEN such as the Jamaica 6d Abolition of Slavery. The closing Date for this Sale is Wednesday, 13th June.

BAHAMIAN LOCAL POST

JACK HARWOOD

For the past four years, I have annually visited Chub Cay, one of the Bahamian out-islands, for a few days of fishing, rest and relaxation. As a philatelist, I have always been a bit disappointed that the island had no post office, and apparently no postal service at all. This year I decided to join with the island's enterprising taxi driver, Levi Wilson, to establish a local carrier service complete with adhesive stamps (labels). The service was inaugurated on 18th December 1982.

Chub Cay is one of the smaller inhabited islands of the Berry Island group. Total land area is about three square miles. The permanent population is fifty-six, almost all of whom provide one service or another for the tourist trade. There is a small airstrip available to private aircraft. Customs facilities consist of a two room building overseen by the island's customs officer Mr Turner. The island has a good natural harbour and an excellent man-made harbour-marina. The only facilities are provided by the Chub Cay Club, which operates a restaurant, lounge, commissary and gasoline pump, all located at the marina. I have never seen either of the island's two policemen who apparently spend their time watching for marijuana traffic. The only telephone is at the club office. The one concession to modern telecommunications has been the installation of cable television service, new this year. Altogether, this is a beautiful place, charming and peaceful. The beaches are magnificent and the fishing is outstanding. The local residents are also friendly and accommodating.

Since I always arrive by aircraft, I naturally met Levi Wilson. His 1978 Dodge van provides the transportation from the airstrip to your accommodations. Levi will also help locate anything you may need while on the island. He loaned us his

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radio several years ago when we forgot ours(a tropical storm was approaching and we wanted up-to-date weather information).

For several years, Levi has been the island "mailman", delivering letters to the airstrip or to the freight boat. They are carried on to Nassau where they enter normal mail service. Levi's postal activities have been formalized as the "CHUB CAY CARRIER SERVICE."

Three stamps have been produced:-

50cent blue and green - map of Chub Cay.

\$ 1.00 magenta and orange - the conch shell (pronounced "conk" by the islanders).

\$ 2.00 blue and violet - picturing the blue marlin, the most sought after game fish of the area.

These stamps are affixed to the back of envelope-s and cancelled with a boxed two-line rectangular handstamp reading CHUB CAY/ CARRIER SERVICE.

Since few local souvenirs are available, these are popular items for tourists who want to "prove" they have been to Chub Cay. The stamps are gummed and imperforate, and are printed in sheets of eight. A souvenir sheet containing a single stamp of each denomination has also been produced. Designed by A. B. "Bo" Costello of Fort Myers, Florida, the stamps were printed by offset by Press Printing, Inc., also of Fort Myers.

Collectors interested in obtaining covers serviced by the Chub Cay Carrier Service may contact Levi Wilson, C/O Chub Cay Club, Chub Cay, Berry Islands, Bahamas. Mint stamps may be obtained from Wilson or from Jack Harwood, P.O. Box 06616 Fort Myers, Florida 33906. Payment by personal cheque is acceptable (\$1 U.S. = \$1 Bahamian). Payment should accompany orders, and should include enough to cover the items desired (at face value) plus airmail postage (currently 21cents to the U.S. and \$ 1.00 packing charge. A few F.D.C.

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are available at £4.50 (from Harwood only). Because mail service in the out-islands is occasionally erratic, several weeks delivery time should be expected.

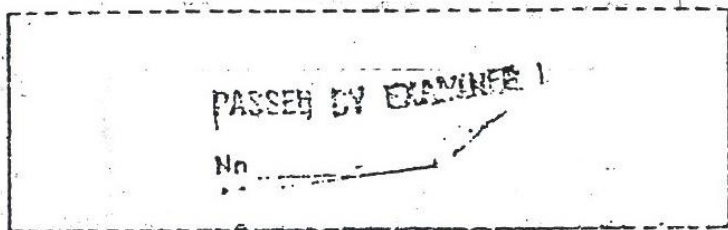


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CIVIL CENSORSHIP IN BRITISH
HONDURAS DURING WORLD WAR II

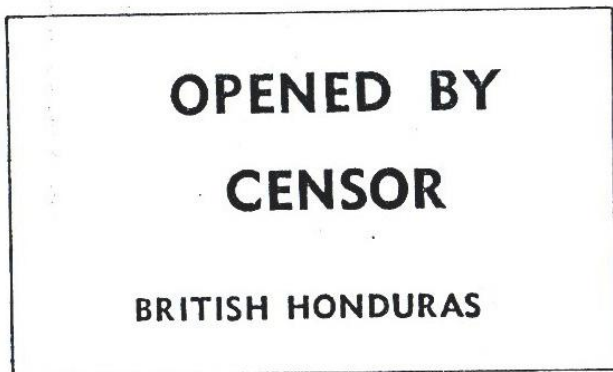
Brian J.W. Rogers

For some time now the listing of the handstamp and label H1/L1 by Trevor Bates in the Society's Handbook No 2 has given me cause to doubt their having been used in the Colony.



H1/L1

1) Why should the censor require to use a handstamp while there were at least two labels, L2 and L2b in current use?



L2

EKD 2 FE 41

LKD 6 JU 42

Note - the LKD for this label recorded in Caribbeana No 9 is a misreading of a poor datestamp on a cover now in my own collection.

OPENED BY CENSOR

BRITISH HONDURAS

L2b

EKD 9 NO 40

LKD 27 FE 42

2) Why was the handstamp inscribed 'PASSED BY EXAMINER' when the current wording for Colonial Censorship in the Caribbean was either 'OPENED BY CENSOR' or 'PASSED BY CENSOR'? The word EXAMINER came into use when the PC 90 label was introduced and then only in the form 'OPENED BY EXAMINER'. The one known exception to this is the Turks & Caicos Is handstamp CM 1.

3) Why did the handstamp make provision for a number to be inserted? In late 1941 there was only one censor in the Colony to the best of my knowledge. He would therefore not have required to identify himself. In addition the Imperial Letter Code with its associated numbering system did not come into use in the Colony until March 1943, although manuscript letters have been found on mail from December 1942 onwards.

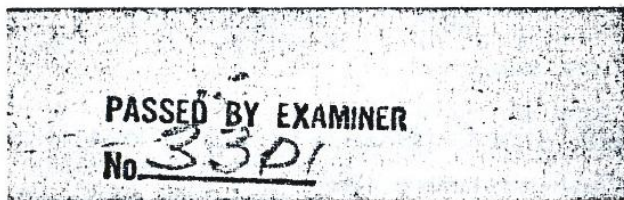
4) If the handstamp was used in the Colony, why then was it necessary some 12 to 15 months later, to bring into use, handstamp H2 - 'PASSED BY CENSOR'. Deterioration of the rubber could of course have been one reason but not very likely.

The answer to these questions may be found in a study by Wilfrid Broderick and Dann Mayo published jointly by the Civil Censorship Study Group and the War Cover Club entitled 'Civil Censorship in the United States During World War II'. Label L1 has no particular significance. It would appear that the examiners used whatever was available as covers may be found resealed with brown, pink, blue-green, orange or white paper being either cut or rouletted.

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Handstamp H1 is recorded as having been used at New Orleans from January to June 1942 and has so far been found struck in black or red with the examiners number in manuscript. Trevor also shows a censor enclosure form that was found within the cover bearing L1/H1. Again this is recorded by Broderick and Mayo as having been used at New Orleans but this time from December 1941 onwards.

The majority of mail from the Colony to the U.S.A., whether carried by surface or air, entered America through New Orleans. The Censors Office there was specifically set up to deal with mail from Central America and was opened on the 19th December 1941.



'H1' in red on brown paper used to reseal a cover from Belize (6 MR 42) to Winston-Salem, N.C., U.S.A.

My conclusion is therefore that censorship on this occasion was carried out not in the Colony but in the U.S.A. and so the label and handstamp H1/L1 should not be assigned to British Honduras.

A brief resume of labels, examiner no's and dates.

L2a	EKD 29. JU 40 (Pmk)	LKD -
L2b	EKD .9 NO. 40 (Postmark)	LKD 27 FE 42 (Postmark)
L2	EKD 2 FE 41 (")	LKD 6 JU 42 (")
H2	EKD 10 FE 43 (Examiner)	LKD 18 FE 43 (Examiner)
L5	EKD 11 MR 43	LKD 12 JY 43
	8171	8172
	8171A	8173
	8171B	8174
		8174A

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L3 EKD ? JU 43 (Postmark) LKD 20 JY 44 (Examiner)

8171	8172	8174
8171A	8173	8174B

L4 EKD 12 JA 44 (Postmark) LKD 11 JA 45 (Examiner)

8171	8172	8174
8171A	8173	8175
8171B		

L6 EKD 12 OC 44 (Examiner) LKD 7 FE 45 (Examiner)

8173	8174
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Brown Paper Tape - Examiners number in manuscript.

EKD 10 MR 45	LKD 24 MR 45 (Postmark)
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8171	8172
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Other PC90 Labels -

Examiner number 622

EKD 8 DE 42 (Examiner)	LKD 4 FE 43 (Examiner)
------------------------	------------------------

Examiner number 4266

EKD 4 AP 45	LKD 21 MY 45 (Examiner)
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Since preparing this article an example of the L2a label has come to hand. It is possibly that recorded by Trevor Bates in Caribbeana No 9 as it bears a New York receipt mark of 3 JY 40.

**OPENED BY
CENSOR**

BRITISH HONDURAS

L2a

EKD 29 JU 40

LKD -

A VOYAGE TO JAMAICA IN 1722/3

R. V. GLEAVE

A few years ago I was lucky enough to buy a section of family correspondence at a local furniture auction. The correspondence related to the Frank family who lived at Campsall near Pontefract from at least 1580. The man to whom the letters were addressed, Richard Frank, became an M.P. and Recorder of Doncaster and Deputy Lieutenant of the West Riding. One group of letters refer to a sugar buying expedition carried out by a younger brother John. All the letters carry the same address:

For, /Richd Frank Esq/at Richards Coffee House, near Temple Bar London.

Letter I, two line PEN/ZANCE (earliest record -ed use), BM of 22/MR written at Madeira, Jany. 22, 1722, charged 5d.

"Dear Brother,

I reseved your letter dated Jan 1st but could not posabley answer it by reason we did at Deal but com now to Madera Island and are got upon the island called Funchall. Now Sir I shall according to your desire give you the best description of the town we ly at now is the cheefe town upon ye island the natives are very courteous and sivel but not to be trusted with anything for they take a great plesuer in picking and steling and they are a prodigious prest ridden clang and very superstitious in their religion which is a good cloak for knavery Fonshall is seated by the harbour ye streets are very ill paved with small thin stones with there sharp adges up; There is a great many church chappells and colledges and one cathedral and four monastreyrys of the order of St. Fransisans, Dominican s, Mount Carmells and Capuclens. All there places of devocion is very nice and fine. In one of the Franciscan churches on of ye chappells in ye church is waiscoted with sculles and thy bones....."

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Letter 2 - From Montserrat is sadly missing.

Letter 3 - Written in Jamaica, March 4th 1722,
charged 4d, faint Bishop mark on
reverse.

"Dear Brother.

I hope you have received my letters from Madera and Montserrat. We arrived at Jamaica ye 1st of March were we found ye island in a verre deplorabal condision god nows. But what is wourser there is littel or no sugar upon ye island and a vast fleet of ships in. I ham afraid that we shal not be able to get away before ye latter end of may or ye begining of June at ye verre sunist but if I can posoble get a ship to cum hom in sooner I will but ham afraid I can not. Now sir I will let you know what haserds we have been under but by providence of god have escaped them all In ye first place we had liken to be have bee taken by ye pirots of Monssorat but havin a ship mounted 26 gunes in cumpany they tuck her for a man of wars as we supposed by ressoon that there was on expectted of ye islands as we was afterwords informed at Monsorrat. For there is know 5 sailes of pirots daly seen of ye island The island of Janaica after ye hurrecan was verrey sickly for at Kingston in 70 days there was dyed 16 hundred whites and blackis but know god be thanked it is better know. I have had of Captain Bright one half pipe of wine for which I ham to give him £5 for and wine his now at Jamaica at £20 pounds starling s pipe so I shall get £5 clear by ye..."

Letter 4 Written at Jamaica, July 20, 1723,

Bishop mark of 30 Se.

"I am sorry I am abliged to write to you uppon this acct but necesaty obliges me to it for sines our arivel in Jamaica Captain Bright as used me after a most viel manner in so much that I was obliged to lev his ship and am now a cuming home in ye Bostock, capt Bostock commander. I was informed that Captain Bright as writ to you about me but as for aneything that he can elledg again-
-st me I do desir that you would take no notis of it untill we meet together. Pray brother pay the

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bill that I drew upon you for 20 pounds and I hope to be in a capacity to pay you again in a littel time and shall be obliged verre much to you....."

Letter 5 Also written at Jamaica July 20th 1723
- outer cover missing.

"Dear brother,

Sir since my last I have been most barber-
-resly used by Captain Bright but having had a
verre good frind at least he as shued himself so
to me and am now a cuming home in him, his name
his Captn Bostock in ye Bostock but has for my
beingused so is no whunder for it is what his
common to him to use everreybody so.

We sail as to day God willing. I have not met
with a great deal of gentelmen in this island yt
as used me verre handsunly & hop yt you will be
verre well pleased at my return not with standing
ye exspenses yt I have been at for I all ways
kept cumpanne with ye best; Sir I am ashured yt
I can give you a convinsing Argreement yt it will
be moor to my advantage to cum to West Inges yn
to East at my arrivl....."

COLLECT WHAT AND WHY ?

L.R. WARD

83 NO
WZ
proven

The curiosity of a friend was aroused on
discovering that his companion was a philatelist
and began to pester him with questions.
What do you see in those bits of paper?"These ones
are attractive and appealing being nice to look at
while others are uninteresting." Rubbish, why that
is only mass produced coloured wallpaper.

"While colours are important they can either
complement or mar the design of the stamp. Beauty
is to be found more often in sets of stamps of one
or two colours in contrast to modern multicolour."
Do you call the Victorian browns and blacks pretty?
What do you see in them?"With the early issues it
is the design that is so pleasing and interesting."

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"Designs can be found with mistakes in them, such as flaws, letters broken or omitted, an incorrect name or date, or broken frameline, etc., these help to encourage the study of designs. Thus a person can collect a set, a design, a reign, a period, a country or theme. There are many themes like animals, birds, fish, flowers, people, planes or architecture. This inspires toward aiming for completeness within the limits of the theme or period selected by you. Now that my collection is complete I shall concentrate on postal history." This was too much for the friend who by now was getting exasperated. But I thought that you were a filler-whats-it? - a philatelist!!!

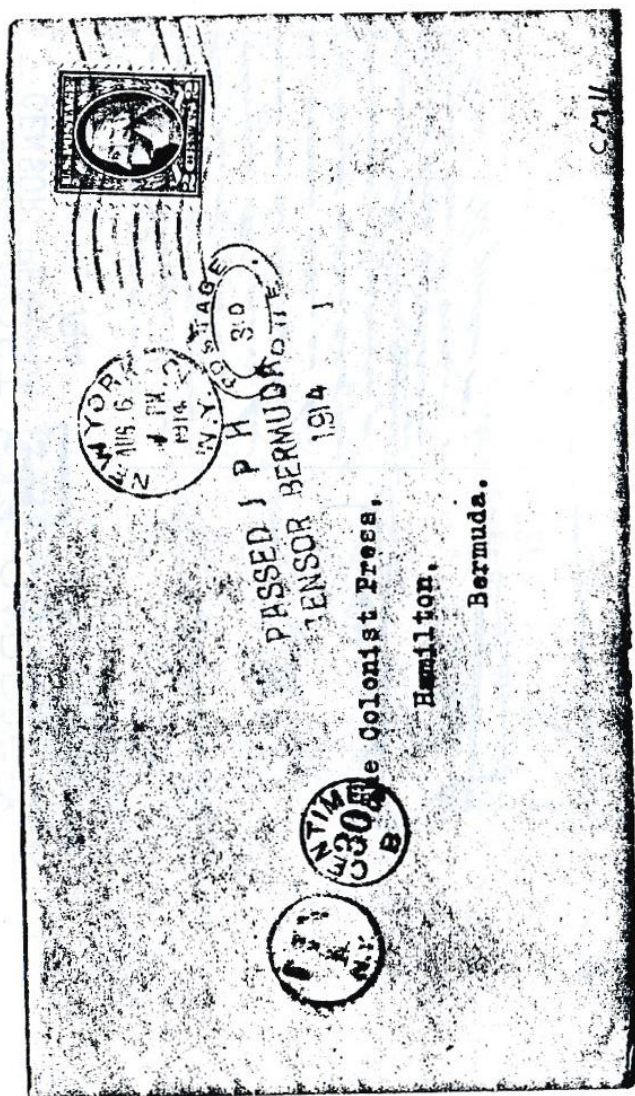
BERMUDA - A WORLD WAR I CENSOR VARIETY

Richard Heap

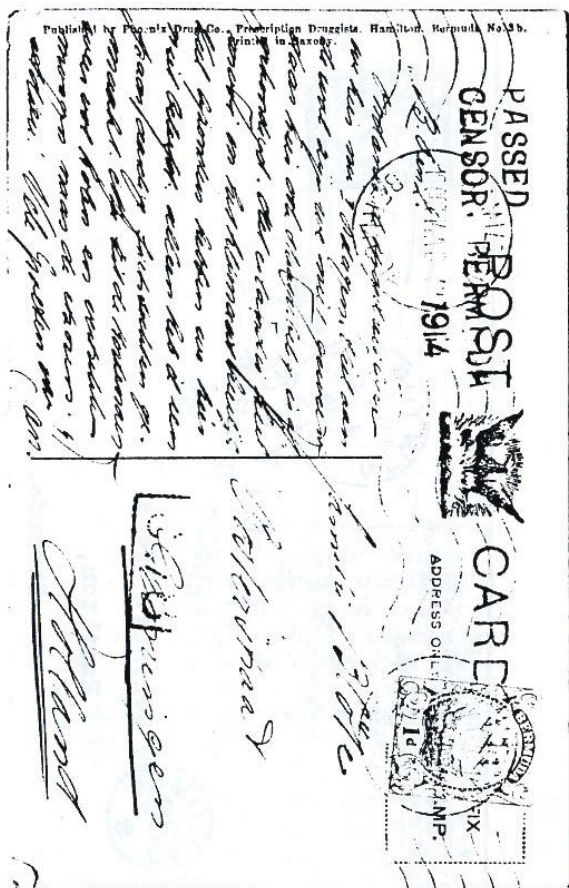
The early World War I censor marks of Bermuda are straight line, designated CMII, CMIIa and CM12 by Ludington. CM12 is a rather rare two-line mark, but CMII and 11a are broadly similar three line marks. The difference is that the censor's initials form an integral part of the top line in CMII, but are absent in CMIIa. I have recently acquired an example of CMIIa with initials inserted in manuscript. The initials are those of W.R. Winter, the chief censor, and are identical to ones I have on other marks. (The existence of added initials on the triangular marks CM13 and 14 has been known for some time). The cover arrived in Amsterdam in November 1914 - unfortunately some vandal has removed the stamp. I believe this is the first report of CMIIa with initials.

Incidentally, can any member confirm the existence of CMII with initials CSR as reported by Ludington? I do not believe this has ever existed.

CM II



CM 11a



13

13

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New Variety CM II a

1 PASSED
CENSOR. BERRY DA
1914
J. Smith
No. 1000
Present May 13.
W. H. H. H. H. H.
H. H. H. H. H.

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JAMAICA --- DERIVATION OF THE WORD

There are several theories as to how the name Jamaica originated. John Atkins(1737) associated it with the name of King James as a compound of "James" and "ca" an island. Long(1774) said it was derived from a word of Indian extraction used by the Brasilians. "Jamacara" meaning "prickly pear." James Knight(1743)maintained that it came from "Jamo" meaning a country, and "jaco" meaning "water". Bryan Edwards(1793) asserted that the conquering Spaniards wrote "Xaymaca" signifying a country abounding in rivers and springs.

Bridges (1828) pointed out that, in the speech of Florida, the word "Chaubaan" signifies water, and "makia" signifies wood. The compound being similar in sound to "Chab-makia" Harmonised to the Spanish ear it becomes "Chamakia," and thus suggests a wooded country watered by shaded springs.

From all this it appears that nobody knows, so one might as well add the music-hall comedians' old gag as equally authentic. "Jamaica ? No, she came of her own accord."

(Ext. Philatelic Magazine I January 1943)

THE 3-YEAR VOYAGE OF OUR NOTE IN A BOTTLE

My husband, Francis Chichester, and I were particularly interested to read Gordon Holman's story on bottle messages(Evening Standard 3.9.63) because a bottle thrown overboard by my husband on July 17,1960,during the first singlehanded trans-Atlantic yacht race was washed ashore on Grand Turk Island in the British West Indies on August 20,1963, and the message contained in it returned to us a few days ago.

My husband threw the bottle over the side of Gipsy Moth III near George's Island off Cape Cod and we calculate that it must have travelled at least 6000 miles during the three years.

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The Military Mail of Jamaica, by A. P. D. Sutcliffe.

Since the publication of Handbook No 5 much new information has come to light and I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the many collectors, dealers, military historians and others who have so freely supplied information. Needless to say, any further information will be most welcome.

Set out below are the additions and amendments to Chapter I of Handbook No. 5 the Postal Censorship Labels of Jamaica. The reference first appearing is that of the page number, the second number being the paragraph reference.

7/6 Delete the word "Finally" at the commencement of this paragraph and add the following paragraph prior to Section I.

"Finally, the position regarding Examiner's Numbers should be outlined. It is now fairly well established that each Examiner had his or her own 'personal' number for identification purposes, and it would appear that the Examiner retained the same number during the whole tour of duty. It is also believed that this number would be that Examiner's identification even when the Examiner was transferred to another area, e.g., from the United Kingdom to Jamaica. Further reference to the position will be made in Section V of this Chapter, and the writer would welcome further information on this point, as certain assumptions have been made regarding 'Jamaican' mail in Section II of this Chapter."

7/7 Prior to "Type M-PCL I (Figure 1)", insert the following paragraph;

"When considering the labels in this Section reference has been made to several states of usage, thereby giving rise to the eight various sub-types. In the case of some of the labels not all the sub-types exist, but to preserve the

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same format of presentation the sub-type numbers are retained, even though this leads to no consecutive numbering within a particular group."

It should also be added that for the purposes of this article I have retained the Figure Numbers as set out in Handbook No. 5, any new figures having "A" or "B" numbers as appropriate.

Again, the first type of Postal Censorship Label, M-PCL 1, has been further considered in the light of a new label recently discovered by Mr. R.V.Swarbrick and will be the subject of a joint article by him and myself. The new label has been designated M-PCL 1X, the remainder of the designations for Type I remaining, i.e. M-PCL 1A is retained but is now the third type of label.

8/3 Type M-PCL 1A, amend the first line to read "The third type of label."

8/4 Delete the whole of this paragraph, the line below prior to sub-type (ii) remains.

8/6 After the heading under state (ii), delete the remainder of the paragraph and substitute:-

"This state is the label used with handstamp M-PC 2, the first type of handstamp issued to the Examiners. It consists of a three line handstamp with the Examiner's number in brackets on the fourth line and is worded;

"Postal Censor / Jamaica / Passed / (Number)" all in sans serif type; the wording on the first line being 2mm high and on the other lines 3mm high. This handstamp which was intended to be used by itself rather than with the labels, is recorded struck in a variety of colours from blue to purple.

As mentioned in Chapter II, Page 33, it is believed that handstamps of this type numbered I to 7 were issued, but as used with M-PCL 1A only handstamps Nos. 5 and 7 have been recorded to date, and both are struck in purple. The usage of these two handstamps may have been due to an error, as by the time of the dates of

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usage handstamp M-PC 3 was issued to Examiners.

No.5 EKD: 29 May 1940 LKD:

No.7 EKD: 4 Feb 1941 LKD: 6 March 1941"

8/7 After the heading under state (iii)
delete the remainder of the paragraph and
substitute:

"This state of usage would appear to illustrate
the efforts of the Examiner to comply with the
requirements of showing his or her 'personal'
identifying number by adding the number in man-
uscript.

A cover has now been recorded with the
Number 1803 added to the label in red ink or
crayon, the cover being from San Miguel, Chile,
to the U.S.A.. The cover bears San Miguel dater
of the 3rd December, 1941 and a Jamaican dater
of the 10th January, 1942. By this latter date
the Examiner should have held handstamp M-PC 3,
so perhaps he or she had temporarily mislaid it
and added the number instead.

No.20 EKD: 2 Dec 1939 LKD:

1803 EKD: 10 Jan 1942 LKD: "

9/3 Add Number 30 to the list of state (iv)

9/10 Terminate the paragraph after the word
"recorded" on the second line.

10/1 EKD for state (i) is now 13 ept 1939

10/2 Add Number 6 to state (iv)

10/7 After the word "envelope" on the third
line substitute:-

"Figure 8A shows a cover with this state, and it
should be mentioned that as the "D" was an add-
-itional handstamp there are various slight dif-
-ferences to what was obviously a rubber hand-
-stamp. No attempt has been made in this work to
differentiate between these types and reference
to the "D" handstamp will occur later.

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The examples seen of this state are recorded by reference to the numbers of the M-PC 3 handstamp, namely: 6 8 9 10 11 13 14 15 17
EKD: 3 March 1942 LKD: 9 Sept 1942

11/4 Delete the whole of the Section from (b) and substitute:

"b) Where, because of the dates of posting and receipt, or because of the obvious route of transit, it can safely be assumed that a letter did not pass through the United Kingdom in transit. This test can be applied to two main types of letter, firstly, those from Jamaica to the New World and secondly, letters between various territories in the New World.

Under the first class falls the vast correspondence between Jamaica and the U.S.A. or Canada, none of which had any need to go either to the United Kingdom or other British Caribbean territories, with the possible exception of a small quantity of mail via the Bahamas.

The second category of letter is not so easily determined, for if the mail were from, say, South America to the U.S.A. it might have been intercepted at Jamaica or one of the other British Caribbean territories. As mentioned on Page 7 (as amended earlier), Trinidad was also a major point where intercepted mail was censored, and as this territory also made use of the British type labels some care is needed in some cases. A knowledge of the forms of label used in, say, Trinidad, Antigua and elsewhere is helpful (as to which see the earlier Handbooks), and to assist the reader Appendix A gives a list of the Censorship Code Letters for the British West Indies.

(This is a new Appendix giving rise to a consequent "re-lettering" of the Appendices, a copy of which appears at the end of this Article)

In addition to the two ways referred to above, there is also a third test which may assist in determining the source of origin of a label, namely:

c) By a study of the actual Examiner's numbers appearing on the British type labels. On earlier pages reference is made to the belief that an Examiner retained the same number throughout his or her term of service. If this theory be correct, then where it can be established that an Examiner with a specific number was in Jamaica between two dates, e.g., because that number appears on mail which has already been established as being Jamaican, then it is not illogical to assume that any other labels bearing that number between those dates are also of Jamaican origin.

A point may be made here, regarding the dates appearing on Jamaican covers, as dating these covers often proves difficult due to the absence of a year plug in the dater. The reason for the absence of these year plugs is not known with certainty, but two different schools of thought have proposed solutions to the problem.

The first suggestion is that as the year plugs appear to be missing only during the war years, these plugs were lost and could not be replaced because of wartime conditions.

The other school of thought suggests that the year plugs were deliberately abstracted from the daters as a wartime security measure.

There seems to be counterpoints against both theories. As to the first suggestion it would certainly appear strange that only year plugs were lost; surely the day and month plugs were just as capable of being lost, indeed, because they would have to be changed more often, either were more susceptible to loss. If any were so lost, then they were replaced whilst the "year" plugs were not so replaced.

The second theory would appear to fall down from the fact that not all Jamaican daters at any one particular time during the war were without year plugs. If it were a deliberate directive to remove the year plugs, then the

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fact that this was not carried out in every case might be due to an oversight, but if so, then such oversight was very widespread. Again, if it were a security measure, then security would surely have been better served if the "month" plug or even the "day" plug were removed?

Thus it will be seen from the various points discussed in this Section that the British type labels still give rise to many queries, and, indeed, their usage is one of the "grey areas" open to further research. For the present work, however, the format of presentation used in the previous Handbooks has been retained as far as possible, new information being added as sub-types etc. Appendix B contains a check list of the British type labels, such listing allocating a probability factor to a particularly numbered label in accordance with the tests mentioned above. (This was the Appendix formerly lettered "A" in Handbook No. 5.)

Before considering the labels themselves it should be pointed out that they often vary in size, even when of the same type, a situation no doubt caused by the wartime conditions under which they were produced. Hence in most cases only the size of the printing on the label is given, but it has been possible to illustrate most of the types of label discussed.

Thus in the case of the British type labels these have been recorded under six states, these states being retained within the various sub-types in the same manner as the various states of the earlier labels already discussed. These states are as follows:

(1) Probably used in the U.K.-this state comprises the grey area where there is no defi-

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-nite evidence under the tests mentioned above as to where the label was applied. It should be mentioned that since the publication of Handbook No. 5 additional information has enabled some of the items mentioned there to be re-allocated within these states.

(ii) Definitely used in the U.K.- this state comprises such covers as have both Jamaican and British type labels attached.

(iii) Definitely used in Jamaica - those covers where a Jamaican usage has been established under the tests referred to above.

(iv),(v)&(vi) These three states are all of Jamaican usage, the headings being self explanatory.

12/14 To state(iii) add the further Numbers 1894, 2870 and 7549.

12/11 Amend state(i) by deleting Nos. 6254 and 6383. Amend the LKD to 24 October '43.

13/5 To state(iii) add Number 6129.

13/11 To state(ii) add Number 6252 and amend dates as follows, EKD 21 AP 43, LKD 2 SE 43.

14/2 Add No 7303 to state (i) and amend LKD: to 27 Oct 1943.

14/6 To state (i) add the Nos 5667 and 5689.

15/10 Amend dates as follows,
EKD: 20 JAN 1943 LKD: 12 FEB 1943.

16/6 In state (v) add after " 5446"
"(also recorded in blue ink)"

16 At the bottom of this page add the paragraphs below for two new sub-types:
"Type M-PCL 5Q."

The words, "Opened by" are 74 x 9mm, with a round "O"; "Examiner" is 41 x 9mm, with an unsplayed "M"; the numbers are 9mm high and the "P.C.90" is 12 x 2½mm, all the printing being in sans serif type.

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(i) Probably used in the United Kingdom.

5211 EKD 4 March 1941 LKD:
Type M-PGL 5R.

The words, "Opened by" are 79 x 9mm, with a round "O" in thick type; "Examiner" is 52 x 8½mm, with an unsplayed "M" in thinner type, and the numbers are 8½mm high, all being in sans serif type. The "P.C. 90" notation is in serif type, 7 x 2½mm, and a printing code at the bottom right hand corner of the label is also in serif type, 15 x 1½mm, which reads, "51-2191. D.P."

(ii) Definitely used in the United Kingdom.

5255 EKD: 1 July 1943 LKD: "

17/2 Substitute the following paragraph for state (i), namely;

"(ii) Definitely used in the United Kingdom.

720 3498 5060 5149 5460 5681 5940 5984 9558

EKD: 12 NOV 1942 LKD: 1 NOV 1943

17/4 Substitute the following paragraph for the previous reference to the check lists;

"Where under states (iv), (v) and (vi) referred to above British type labels have been converted into Jamaican provisional labels, the numbers of these labels, have been included in Appendix "B" under the heading, "Definitely used in Jamaica".

Attention is also drawn to Appendix "C" at the end of this Chapter.

18/8 To state (i) add Number 15.

18/9 In state (iii) add after "28" "(also known in black pencil)"

19/1 After the first paragraph add the following new sub-type, "(viii) Label or Envelope without ANY FURTHER Handstamp or Marking.

This is a case where it appears the Examiner omitted to use a numbering device.

EKD: 5 Sept 1942 LKD: 14 Sept 1942 "

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- 19/8 Omit Number 4140 from this listing.
19/9 To state (v) add Number 8824.
19/10 After this paragraph add new sub-type
for M-PCL 7B, namely; "(ix) Label or Enve-
lope Handstamped with Blue Examiner's Number
5mm high
4140 EKD: 18 APR 1944 LKD: "
- 19/12 To state (iv) add Number 8804.
20/3 To M-PCL 8 add Number 8811.
21/4 Delete from state (i) No. 8806
21/5 and add it to state (ii).
21/7 To state (iv) add No. 8801; this number
appears in both states (iii) & (iv).
21/9 Amend dates for state (i) as follows, EKD:
21 JAN 1943 LKD: 15 MAY 1943.
21/10 From state (ii) omit No. 5662.
- 22/2 To state (i) add Nos. 8810, 8813 & 8824
22/3 In state (ii) amend No 5546 to 5446
Amend EKD to 1 FEB 1943.
22/7 To M-PCL IOD add No. 8806.
22/10 To the heading of Section VII add the
words, "and Handstamps". On the last
line of the page, after the words, "those men-
-tioned here", insert, "and two examples of
American Censorship Handstamps are also inclu-
-ded in the Section". A Checklist of the num-
-bers of "American" type labels and handstamps
so far recorded is given in Appendix "C".
Start a new paragraph from the words,
"There is excluded" on the last line of this
page. (Appendix "C" was previously Appendix "B"
and an amended listing appears at the end of
this article.
- 23/3 To M-PCL 11A add No. 4560 and amend LKD
6 FEB 1942.
23/4 To M-PCL 11B add Nos. 3893 and 4429.
23/5 To M-PCL 11C add Nos. 3346, 4396, 4427, 5626
. 6671, 7894, and 30577.

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23/6 To M-PCL 11D add Number 9804 and amend
EKD to read 10 NOV 1942.

23/7 To M-PCL 11E add Number 264.

23 At the bottom of the page after M PCL 11E
add the following reference to the "American"
handstamps not previously recorded,
"Type M-PCH 1"

This American Censorship handstamp which app-
ears on Jamaican mail comprises a single line
circle, 5mm in diameter, worded, "Passed" at
the top and "Censor" at the bottom, in 3mm sans
serif type. The centre of the circle bears the
notation, "U.S." with three stars below, the
wording being in sans serif type, 4mm high. The
handstamp is recorded struck in purple.

EKD: 17 APRIL 1942

LKD:

Type M-PCH 2

The second of the American type handstamps rec-
orded on Jamaican mail is in three lines, wor-
ded, "Passed By", 3 x 15mm; the U.S. Examiner's
number, 2mm high and "U.S. Censor", 4 x 15mm.
All the wording is in sans serif type, enclosed
by a single lined denticulated frame, 20 x 15mm
the handstamp being recorded in black.

The following numbers have been recorded:

3270 3458 EKD: FEB 1945 LKD: OCT 1945

24/3 Amend the dates of M-PCL 12 as follows,

EKD: 1 FEB 1943 LKD: 9 March 1944.

APPENDIX A List of Censorship Code Letters for the B.W.I.

AA - Montserrat
B - Antigua
BB - St. Kitts
C - Bermuda
CWI- St. Lucia
D - Jamaica
D41- Cayman Is.

D42- Cayman Islands
D43- Turks & Caicos
G - Bahamas
H - Barbados
HH - Barbados
I - Br. Guiana
IAA- Montserrat

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APPENDIX "C" Jamaican and American Censorship Services Check List.

(i) Numbers used by the Jamaican Censorship Service:-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	32	34	35	36	38	39
40	367	527	548	583	622	662	754	823
838	846	848	960	965	978	1044	1238	1247
1260	1645	1803	1894	2005	2148	2219	2339	2548
2870	3594	3710	3945	4094	4140	4381	4419	4526
4598	4599	4691	4817	5403	5446	5448	5577	5610
5662	5712	5717	5771	5992	6010	6084	6106	6129
6254	6383	6386	6416	6418	6720	7234	7262	7302
7353	7415	7549	8801	8802	8803	8804	8805	8806
8807	8808	8809	8810	8811	8812	8813	8814	8815
8817	8818	8819	8820	8821	8822	8823	8824	8825
8826	8827	8828	8829	8830	8831	8832	8833	8834
8835	8836	8838	8839	8840	8841	8842	8843	8844
8845	8847	8848	8849	8850				

(ii) Numbers used by the American Censorship Service:-

264	1782	1808	1833	1936	2019	2242	3270	3346
3458	3493	3814	3820	3879	3893	4027	4158	4322
4396	4427	4429	4439	4440	4448	4477	4482	4505
4519	4560	4624	4629	4637	5078	5160	5172	5321
5486	5615	5626	5644	5690	5765	5886	5916	5961
6093	6123	6132	6140	6169	6393	6466	6671	6967
7220	7259	7434	7638	7792	7894	8126	8249	8438
8555	9404	9807	9829	9823	13535		14616	
14691	20017		20019		20022		30010	
30030	30092		30394		30577		30612	
30895	30940		66196					

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IB - Antigua	IUU- St. Vincent
IC - Bermuda	J - Br. Honduras
IC TRI- Trinidad	RR - Dominica
ID - Jamaica	SS - Grenada
IE - Trinidad	TI - Turks & Caicos Is.
IG - Bahamas	TR - Trinidad
II - Br. Guiana	TT - St. Lucia
ISS- Grenada	UU - St. Vincent
ITT- St. Lucia	VI - Virgin Is. (Initials not code letters)

APPENDIX "B" "British" type Labels Check List.

(i) Probably used in the United Kingdom.

413	472	522	978	1247	1594	1742	1840
2148	2219	2557	4008	4094	4214	4410	4424
4524	4552	4884	5013	5211	5296	5337	5460
5554	5654	5667	5681	5689	5992	6010	6720
7123	7234	7261	7302	7303	7353	7415	7452

(ii) Definitely used in the United Kingdom.

405	527	720	754	3948	4419	4637	5060
5255	5149	5460	5681	5940	5984	6225	6242
6245	6252	6418	6498	9558			

(iii) Definitely used in Jamaica.

367	583	622	662	823	838	846	965
1044	1238	1645	1894	2005	2548	2870	4381
4526	4599	4691	4817	5446	5448	5577	5610
5662	6084	6106	6129	6254	6383	6386	6416
7262	7549						

----- "RECEIVED IN A DAMAGED CONDITION"

MARKS ON TRINIDAD MAIL by Dr. R.A. Ramkissoo

Over the years an occasional cover to/from Tri-
nidad damaged in the mailstream has received
the "Received in a damaged condition" hand-
stamp. The author has 3 such examples, two of

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FRONT & BACK OF COVER TORN



BACK
OF
COVER

2-A.

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which received Trinidad marks, and one was applied in the United States.

(i) Letter addressed to Philadelphia from Port-of-Spain on 7 July, 1960, has brown adhesive tape applied to the back of the envelope over a portion of the flap, showing the application of two strikes in violet ink in 2 lines "Received in a Damaged/Condition" 53 and 23 x 2.5mm respectively, applied by the USPS.

(ii) Letter from North Carolina to Port-of-Spain, 26 January, 1983, was torn in the upper right hand corner. It was resealed by two applications of brown tape. on the front (2A) a "Received in a /Damaged Condition" strike is applied on the tape, which is repeated on the tape on the back, over the flap, along with a manuscript date and initials in red, the date reading 2/2/83. Size 36 and 49 x 2.5mm .

(iii) This cover postmarked at Newhaven, CT, and addressed to Tunapuna, Trinidad, dated 3rd March, 1980, was torn over the left upper corner of the envelope. It was not resealed or repaired over this area, but received a "Received in a / Damaged Condition" handstamp, applied in black, and is accompanied by an undated initial in blue ink. This handstamp is rather worn, but readable, and is 37 and 53 x 2.5mm in size.

The author would be pleased to learn of any other similar handstamps used on Trinidad mail.

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K A I E T E U R

By RONALD WARD

By the time this appears in print I shall have been making a subject collection on "WATERFALLS" for no less than 36 years, and like the 'end of the rainbow' can never find the pot of gold alleged to be waiting there. It took 15 years to complete the first tentative listing made, and since then the number has grown and the end objective of "completion" has not been reached. Nor do I consider this can ever be attained.

This preamble leads to the subject - an early name on the list, and as with so many others, I desired to know more about the background to the choice for this in the first appearance on postage stamps for the Diamond Jubilee of Q.V. in 1897. One reason was that the Kaieteur Falls were in the hinterland and had been seen by very few people, and although it is now known that Guyana, at that time British Guiana, had many great falls in the territory, these were the first to be discovered.

The actual stamps did not appear until 1898, three of the six values in the issue showing the view from the foot: two x 2c, one in brown and indigo, the other in brown and blue, and a 10c value in blue-black and orange-red.

The first essay on them appeared in "The Philatelic Magazine" of 9th December, 1949, with the title "THE GRIM LEGEND OF KAIETEUR", and again referred to in "Fascinating Falls" in "Stamp Collecting" of 15th March, 1963, both over my name. As many of the present members may not have seen them, the legend is repeated. This has, in fact, similarities with the Niagara Falls, although at Niagara

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it was a maiden at the yearly festival, whilst at Kaieteur it devolves round an old Amerindian chieftain who saw the famous flight of swifts (some quote swallows) which numbers thousands, and who make their home in the under-shelves of rock behind the curtain of water. The chief took this as a sign that he should sacrifice himself for the good of his tribe, as a tribute to the Great Spirit, Makonaima. This he did by canoeing himself over the fall, and to the present day his craft, turned to stone, may be seen at the foot of Kaieteur whenever a drought has reduced the fall to a mere trickle.

The falls are on the Potaro river, eventually joining the Essequibo.

Exactly what is meant by "a mere trickle" can be judged from the width, 300 feet, and the height given as 822 feet with a sheer drop of 741 feet. The width is nothing compared with the Guayra or Sete Quedas on the Parana river in Brazil which is just about 3 miles, whilst the height against the Angel Falls in Venezuela 3,297 feet, is about one-quarter. Conversely the Kaieteur Falls are approximately five times the height of Niagara.

Kaieteur in flood is said to be the crowning spectacle of a tour through the Caribbean, and many years ago a visitor speaking to the then British Guiana's Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society said "that it was awe-inspiring, sublime, terrifying in its grandeur.... One is filled with quaking unreasonable dread, and yet is fascinated, as by some gigantic savage beast of magnificent form and perfect grace..." This from a guide book to the country.

The stamps were issued on 18th July 1898, recess by De La Rue & Co. Ltd., with water-

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-mark Crown CC, perforated 14. On 22nd February 1899 three values of the set were surcharged "TWO CENTS", including the 10c, the work being carried out locally at the Printing Office of the Daily Chronicle in Georgetown. There are several shades in the original 2 cents value and the 10cents, whilst in the surcharges on the latter varieties long known are :-

- (a) No stop after "Cents" -No 53 on the sheet.
- (b) "Gents" for Cents -No 55 on the sheet.
- (c) Surcharge inverted.

No doubt other minor varieties could be found if sufficient quantity of stamps were available for intense study.

The Falls did not appear again philatelically until 21st July 1931 when five values were issued to commemorate the Centenary of County Union, i.e., Demerara, Essequibo and Berbice. Two stamps, 4c carmine and 1 dollar violet, showed a view from a higher position. At the top of the stamp within the frame 1831 - 1931 and a medalion type three-quarter face portrait of King George V: the name British Guiana in scrolls at either side of this, value and postage and Revenue at the foot. This set was recess by Waterloo & Sons Ltd., London, watermark MSCA perforated 12½.

At least during 1933 an official cachet was applied to mail, usually in violet or purple ink reading within a double circle "VISIT KAIETEUR FALLS, BR. GUIANA Height 800ft" and in the centre "G.P.O. Ship design as on the definitive stamps and B.G."

In 1934 a further series of pictorial stamps was issued, this time the 2c and 50c values depicted the Falls using the 1931 design with the dates removed. Printing as before by Waterlow.

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Registered letter envelopes were prepared using the 4c design to pay the current fee only, postage at the appropriate rate to be paid additionally. For an additional Four cents an acknowledgement of the due receipt by the addressee may be obtained. These envelopes exist with "SPECIMEN" in heavy serif type applied diagonally from bottom left to top right.

The design with the Falls continued into the reign of King George VI, and on 1st February a 2 cents stamp issued, and a 36 cents on 7th March, both 1938. A 2 cents postal envelope also available and this can be found with "SPECIMEN" in a thinner diagonal overprint, still with serifs.

Waterlow also printed these first stamps. Incidentally it was about this time that coloured view cards could be purchased very much from the same position as the view on the stamps. They inscribed them as "Kaieteur Fall, Georgetown, British Guiana ? ". I have a copy with Georgetown and the final word obliterated by the sender. As in the early days it took seven or more days to reach them by river and jungle paths, in the 1930's, perhaps earlier, small seaplanes which carried four passengers in addition to the pilot flew to a suitable stretch of the Potaro above the Falls, and then the passengers walked back to suitable vantage points. On the return the take-off was over the edge of the Falls and so back to Georgetown. In the 1950's a Gruman Goose Amphibian did the same trip carrying ten persons.

At Georgetown a three line slogan was used which can be found on both George V and VI issues reading:-

"VISIT KAIETEUR WATERFALL/ BRITISH GUIANA /
A WORLD'S WONDER"

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It was reported at one time that Britain was planning to harness some of Guiana's waterfalls for electricity, whether Kaieteur came under this, its difficult access may have prohibited it being so used.

The two George VI stamps above were given in the current B.G.P.O. Guide respectively as 2 c Heliotrope-grey; 36cents Violet: Gibbons had the colours as Slate-Violet and Bright Violet.

There were several perforation changes and shades in the range of stamps, and these are not given here.

The George VI 2c value was also incorporated in a 24 cents booklet issued in 1943 - there was a block of 4 - and the facing advertisement was from a Company then operating in Sheffield, making Paint and Ink Powders.

On 1st December 1954 the first pictorial definitives of Queen Elizabeth II appeared. A new value 48cents was included, and the Falls were chosen for this, with again a different ground-level angle. The stamp was printed by Waterlows, same watermark but perforated 13. In the same series a multi-coloured One Dollar value was included, simply described as "Toucan". Until I commented on this stamp in "Fascinating Falls" no other philatelic writer appeared to have noticed that at each side of the design above the value the artist/designer had included a view of Kaieteur Falls. Small, but there!

This pictorial issue with paper, watermark and perforation changes carried on until the former Colony of British Guiana became simply GUYANA.

On 26th May 1966 the 48c value with watermark

Multiple St. Edward's Crown sideways, was one of the values overprinted in three lines by De La Rue & Co. Ltd., "GUYANA/INDEPENDENCE/1966". On 14th March 1967 the one dollar value was issued with the same overprint. The overprints vary in positioning and a study could bring many slight varieties.

A continuous stream of issues came from the now independent country but the Kaieteur Falls did not feature until a set was issued on 23rd February 1980 for "10 years of the Co-Operative Republic" when the 60c value in full colour was included. The following year a large number of stamps still valid for postage were overprinted with 1981 in heavy type. In this instance over the Falls.

This would not be complete without mention of the Air Letter Forms, which from 1952 had a "reversed" view of the Falls and an invitation to visit them. In the British Caribbean Philatelic Journal Vol. 16, No.3, pages 74 to 79 I dealt with "British Guiana Air Letter Sheets" in depth. The early air letters had also been included in my "British Guiana - Land of the Waters in Stamp collecting" of 30th Oct. 1953.

A simplified check list of these issues with the Kaieteur Falls on the reverse panel is :-

1952 - 6c & 12c ; 1953 - 6c & 12c Both reversed

1956 - 6c View corrected

1958 - 12c corrected, & succeeding issues.

1960 12c two printings.

1961 6c two printings.

Errors and printing varieties, none were given up to the article being published, in Higgins & Gage, and only a few in Townsend & Howe:-

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TH 1952 - 12c Kaieteur Fall. omitted.
TH 1960 - 12c Vignette and Fall misplaced to
the left.

TH 12c ditto. misplaced downwards.

TH 12c ditto. misplaced upwards.

TH 12c ditto. misplaced to right.

12c ditto. omitted

12c Frame & all overlay omitted

6c all printing & view omitted

6c. All text printed, also view, but the stamp
and a portion of the green overlay missing.

Neither of the above include the "blank value"
Air Letter Forms which probably saw more usage
than those with the printed values, and were on
sale from 1953 at One Cent each. The incorrect
or reverse view shown.

My next example of an unused form is not until
1961 with the correct view, so that it could
have been much earlier when placed on sale:
stocks presumably not withdrawn when the "error"
pointed out.

The BOAC brochure for Guyana available in 1972
depicted the Falls on its outer cover, and the
-ir position is named on the map.

To finalise the One Dollar Bank of Guyana note
current has the Falls as part of the design.
These are printed by Thos. De La Rue & Company
London. The reverse has "One Dollar" and value
in figures with sign no less than five times,
also Black Bush Polder and Rice Harvesting.
Can it be forecast that more Guyanese Falls
will one day appear on their stamps?

References not given in the text:-

"Waterfalls on Stamps" by Jean Alexander, in
4 issues of Stamp Collecting 15/5/80 et seq.

The Meccano Magazine, September 1948. "Waterfalls" subject of stamp collecting monthly feature by F. Riley, B.Sc.

"Waterfalls of the World" - Rita M. Barton, published by D. Bradford Barton Ltd., Truro. 1974.

THE FIRST POSTAL CENSORSHIP LABELS
OF JAMAICA by A.D.P. Sutcliffe
and R.V. Swarbrick

86 In Roses Handbook No 5 reference was made to the first type of Jamaican Postal Censorship Label, under the designation M-PCL I, which was subsequently used by the Postal Censorship Service in the Cayman Islands.

86 This label was also discussed in Handbooks Nos. 1 and 2, the label being recorded in Handbook No 1 as being printed on both light blue paper and apple green paper. In Handbook No. 2 Tom Foster was able to extend the dates of usage for this label as used in the Cayman Islands under the designation M-PCL Cl, and also recorded its use as printed on orange paper. He further recorded a subtype of the label, M-PCL ClA, which did not have a period after the word "Censor", and that at least one label on the sheet exists with the word "Censor" spelt in error "Censer", owing to a small type flaw in the letter "o".

Bob Swarbrick has recently discovered a Jamaican cover which bears a M-PCL 1 type of label, but which is in a much smaller type setting. See illustration.

This discovery in particular has led the writers to consider further the status of

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would any collectors of the Cayman Islands please let the writers have the EKD's of usage of these labels in those islands

Opened by Censor.

M-PCL 1.

A.P.E. Sutcliffe
R.V. Swarbrick

Opened by Censor.

Opened by Censor.

Opened by Censor.

M-PCL 1X.

these labels, especially as other examples of M-PCL 1 (Cayman Is. - M-PCL C1) have been recorded since the previous Handbooks.

It was stated in Handbook No.5 that these labels used by the Jamaican Censorship Service were intended for use in the Cayman Islands. It now appears to the writers that the labels were in fact prepared for use by the Jamaican Censorship Service, and were only subsequently passed to the Sub Censorship Service after the receipt of M-PCL 1A by the former Service.

We now believe that just prior to the outbreak of war, the Chief Censor for Jamaica ordered a supply of re-sealing labels from a local firm in Kingston - it is known that a Chief Censorship Officer was in the West Indies as early as July, 1939 - giving details of the wording required, "Opened by Censor".

The labels were no doubt 'a rushed job', as evidenced by the spelling, the general format, the variation in the size of type and the fact that the labels were printed on at least three different coloured papers.

As will be seen from the illustrations, the wording is rather small, and although printed in black, it is thought that these labels did not satisfy the requirements of the Chief Censor - probably because they were not "bold" enough or large enough. Indeed, in the examples so far seen, more than one label has been required in every case to reveal the envelope and usually three were needed.

The Chief Censor therefore appears to have reordered a new supply of labels - M-PCL 1A etc., or, perhaps, as the local officers of the Censorship Service had to make their own arrangements at this time, the new labels were already on order and the labels under discussion were merely used as a stop gap.

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In either event, the new labels were of a larger size and the printing was in a "bolder" type, being printed in vermillion or carmine on either white or azure paper. Whether or not the M-PCL 1A's were also 'a rush job' is not known to us, but the fact remains that the first type of labels had only a very limited period of usage, from 2/9 to 6/9, 1939.

When one allows for intervening weekends the period of usage becomes even shorter, which no doubt accounts for the scarcity of these first type of label.

As mentioned above, there are two major types M-PCL 1, as described in Handbook No. 5 and the newly discovered label which is now designated M-PCL 1X for the purposes of the Military Mail of Jamaica. This latter label is slightly different from M-PCL 1, which is rouletted on all four sides, in that M-PCL 1X is only rouletted on three sides. The words, "Opened by Censor" are printed in black in smaller sans serif type than on M-PCL 1, 22 x 2mm as against 27 x 2½mm, and the label is coloured light blue. Only the one date is recorded, the 6th September, 1939, and like all the covers seen for M-PCL 1, the new cover does not appear to have gone near the Cayman Islands.

For Jamaica, the evidence to date therefore shows M-PCL 1 on apple-green paper only and M-PCL 1X on light blue paper; the former may exist on the light blue paper and orange paper, and the latter on the apple-green paper and the orange paper. The error of spelling has not been seen on Jamaican mail nor has the sub-type, M-PCL CIA, without the period. Should these come to light, then the Jamaican version of M-PCL CIA will have the designation M-PCL IY and the spelling error M-PCL IZ.

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The writers would be interested to learn whether or not any of these varieties or different coloured labels have been seen, and whether any collectors of the Cayman Islands have yet recorded the Cayman Islands version of M-PCL IX.

Turning to the Cayman Islands, we believe that perhaps the Censorship Service on these islands did not have the printing facilities open to the Chief Censor at Jamaica, so that once the new labels were available, he forwarded the first type to the Subcensorship Service.

In view of the fact that neither of the writers are aware of any of the first type of label being used in the Cayman Islands prior to the suggested date of the termination of their use in Jamaica, this would seem to be a logical solution to the problem, especially as the Cayman Islands would have to have some format of label as soon as possible.

'THE TURKS ISLANDS AND CAICOS ISLANDS TO 1950'

This excellent handbook by our member John J. Challis was awarded the Albert H. Harris Literature Award and a small Silver-Gilt Medal at Super Stampex 1984. All serious Turks & Caicos Collectors or those who collect good literature should have this book on their shelves. Of the 250 copies printed only 30 remain. Please order now before it is too late. Special Members Price Postage Paid = £14.65. This price applies to U.K. and Overseas Members. Please note stocks of the British Guiana Book are also very low. A good supply of the Jamaican Military Mail Book is still available.

Members Prices Post Paid are:-

'Postal Registration in British Guiana' By M.R. Rego.
U.K. £3.25 and Overseas £3.50.

'The Military Mail of Jamaica' By A.P.D. Sutcliffe.
U.K. £6 and Overseas £7.00

OR THE PAIR FOR:- U.K. £8.50 & OVERSEAS £10.00

Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

Corrections & Additions to 'The Turks Islands & Caicos Islands' By John J.Challis.

Page

- 26 substitute thin for thick after last variety.
39 S.G. 54 add 8.7.93 30,000
46 S.G. 70 amend date 8.7.93 to 22.2.94
48 S.G. 103 add watermark reversed.
49 After proofs add 12 colour trials of the halfpenny stamp in issued colours and purple,olive-bistre, greenish-blue,blue-green and grey-green.
53 should be Perforation Comb 13.7 x 14.
60 After 24 Nov 1925 delete they and add the 2/- stamp.
Last line should be Perforation Comb 13.7 x 14 except 1/-.
61 After last line add 2/- red-green perf line 13.7 x 13.7
63 Add Essay by Harrison in bright blue. Produced in photogravure,printed on large mounts.



- 71 Second line should read 'until 1900'

-O-

NEW FINDS

Malcolm Watts reports the following:-

JAMAICA

- 1.) FLINT RIVER - Foster Type T4 dated 6th March, 1835.(No previous recorded use).
- 2.) HIGHGATE/JA - Foster Type T3 dated 10th January,1810. (same as above).
- 3.) Censored Cover from Jamaica to U.S.A. bearing Provisional Jamaican Censor Label Type M-PCL 1. Dated 3rd September,1939. (1 day before WWII commenced).

CARIBBEAN COLLECTORS CONVENTION.

Please make a note in your diary. This event will be held in the Hotel Metropole, Leeds (2 minutes from Leeds City Railway Station) on Friday, 26th October to Sunday, 28th October. Special Rates for Overnight Stay in the Hotel will be announced later. Special Features include:-

Dealers Bourse - 8 B.W.I./Caribbean Dealers.

Special Invited Displays by:-

Jamaican Postal History - Malcolm D. Watts & Derek Sutcliffe.

Guadeloupe Postal History - Tony Shepherd.

Barbados, Proofs, Specimens & Early Stamps - Frank Deakin

Buffet Lunch

Informal Get-together etc.

Will you be there. Full details will follow later in the form of an Invitation Letter.

We apologise for 'Caribbeana' appearing so late but this has been due to some difficulty in finding a successor to Dr. G.G. Ritchie who did such a good job in this position over many years.

Please assist your new Editor by sending in your articles now for the next issue which will be published in March, 1985.

Roses Philatelic Society Caribbeana

