

THE BRITISH WEST INDIAN PHILATELIST

EDITOR E. F. AGUILAR
P.O. BOX 406 - KINGSTON.

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BRITISH WEST INDIAN PHILATELIST

ISSUED QUARTERLY

10/6 YEARLY

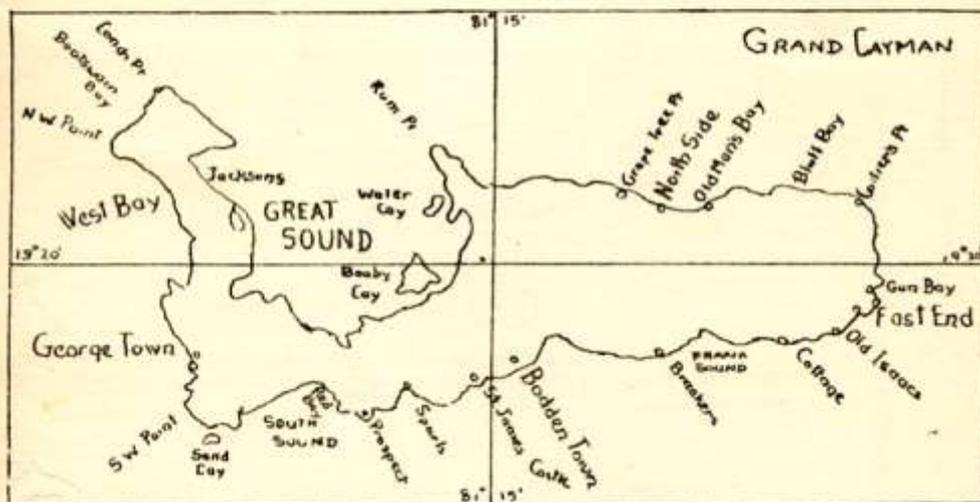
EDITOR E. F. AGUILAR

P.O. BOX 406 — KINGSTON

VOL. 7

JUNE, 1956

No. 4



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signs of satisfaction...

21.6.55.

I must also say, as a satisfied client, that I think *your terms are very attractive and reasonable* considering that you have the best markets and that there is so much work to do with the stamps.

Dr. M.C.L., Cleethorpes.

16.7.55.

I am pleased to declare you that I was always satisfied with my purchase of this year in your auctions and that I highly appreciated *the perfect descriptions of the lots* and the kindness of your staff in answering all my questions.

R.B., Genoa, Italy.

11.10.55.

. . . I deem it a privilege to be a customer of *such a satisfactory firm*.

G.E.B.W., Sheffield.

8.12.55.

I should like to express my appreciation of your fine service during the past year. . . . I find *the catalogue a philatelic education in themselves* and constantly recommend your auctions without reservation to my philatelic friends.

Dr. A.H., Ind., U.S.A.

9.12.55.

I was very pleased with my purchase and wish to thank you all for *your promptness and courtesy* during the past year and help in securing some nice material for an ever-growing clientele.

R.M.L., Ont., Canada.

19.12.55.

. . . a new bidder in your auctions, I am very satisfied with the item received . . . *your catalogues are much better than average*.

J.J.K., Wis., U.S.A.

13.1.56.

I am very well satisfied and wish to thank your whole organisation for *such a splendid result which much exceeded my expectations*.

J.A.R., London.

The above are extracts from letters penned to:

ROBSON LOWE LTD.,
50 PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.1.

Robson Lowe Limited

50 PALL MALL, — LONDON, S.W. 1

Cables: "Stamps, London."

Editorial

Jamaica – 1956 Olympics Commemorative Turned Down

About a year and a half ago, our editor wrote to the then present Post Master General, suggesting that a special set of two stamps should be brought out towards the end of 1956, to commemorate the Olympic events.

Looking back one sees where Jamaica has with its very small team done very well overseas.

At Wembley in 1948 Wint won the 800 metres while the main events were the relay which the Jamaica team broke the world's record at Helsinki in 1952, and McKenley featured in both the 100, 200 and 400 metres. Though not winning any but having split decisions.

The suggestion was to use one design of the finish of the 800 metres, which Wint won and the other design was the finish of the Relay at Helsinki. The value of the stamps suggested be 8d and 1/6d Both Air Mail rates. 8d to North & South America, and the 1/6d to England. However, the Ministry has turned down this suggestion, on the grounds that Jamaica has not got a top notch Olympic team to field in the coming year. Even so this Island will be sending a small representative team perhaps not of world standard, but with Rhoden in it, they will have a good chance of being placed, in the relay, which will be run in Australia, November of this year.

Had this set of Olympic stamps been brought out, the Government certainly would have made a very large sum. They also pointed out that with the delayed issue of Queen Elizabeth stamps, these would be over-lapping.

As readers know these stamps have only taken 5 years from the time, they were prepared until the issued time, and one point which Government always loses sight of is the fact a Commemorative issue sells as it is usually only on sale for 3 months, while a regular issue of the Queen's have little selling attraction.

Notes Here & There

Jamaica – Slogan "THE POLICE REQUEST - YOU TO - DIM YOUR LIGHTS."

On all mail coming in from overseas, and also local, there is a large oblong rubber stamp being used on the back of the envelopes size of oblong is 74x50 mm. With the following words in block letters:-"THE POLICE REQUEST - YOU TO - DIM YOUR LIGHTS." which is in purple ink. This has been in use from around the first of May.

Jamaica – 1956 QEII Issue

The new Queen Elizabeth stamps issued on the first of May have so far not been very popular, plate blocks of the ½d is 1B 1B and 1C 1C. While in the 1d value green1A. 1A. and1B. 1B.

Jamaica – QEII Booklet

New Booklet of Queen Elizabeth is due out shortly these will contain 6 stamps of the ½d, 1d, 2d and 2½d Face value of the booklets 3/- each. Orders can be accepted for these now.

Jamaica – Slogan "KEEP YOUR DOG INSIDE - AND AVOID SLEEPLESS - NIGHTS."

Latest Slogan on the back of envelopes 74 x 50 mm. reads "KEEP YOUR DOG INSIDE - AND AVOID SLEEPLESS - NIGHTS." in purple.

NY -- The Fifth International Philatelic Exhibition.

Opened in New York on April 28th to May 6th, in the new Coliseum Building. This building can house four Exhibitions at once, and the floor area of each Exhibition Hall is 2¼ acres. This fabulous building is something to behold, as the Philatelic section occupied two floors, while on the next floor was the International Photographic Exhibition, and lastly the Annual Motor show.

On the morning of April 28th, which was Saturday, the doors of the Exhibition opened, and in the first five hours, well over 50,000 people entered the stamp show. During the entire show 268,000 saw the Exhibition, which is the largest record up to the present time.

The standard of the Exhibition, was very high, and the lay out of the frames very neatly done, and in the Government exhibit the outstanding Exhibit was Switzerland, which was so well planned.

The Grand Trophy for the best Exhibit in the show went to Mr. Roberto Hoffman of Montevideo, Uruguay, for his collection of Uruguay 1856 - 1864-while in the specialized section we were all pleased to see Dr. Byam of Guernsey winning this section with his specialized collection of Egypt.

Going through the Exhibition, the West Indian section was very well represented, and we first saw Mr. J. B. Marriott's specialized collection of Trinidad, postmarks in two frames. The editor was very interested in many of these interesting and rare strikes.

Felix Nabarro – Dominica

The next group was Mr. Felix H. J. Nabarro, from London, his collection of Dominican proofs, and select items of die proofs, colour trials, which were a very interesting lot.

Brinkley Turner – Jamaica

It was also a welcome sight to see Mr. Brinkley Turner's collection of pre-stamps, as many years ago Mr. Brinkley Turner had one of the most outstanding collections of Jamaica which was sold at auction, and has now re-started this field once again.

Alex Watt – Jamaica

Next in line was the Jamaica collection by Mr. Alex Watt, the most outstanding material one wished to see. His collection of the pineapples, the CC's, and die proofs, were extremely fine and as you will see from: the prize list, this collection won the prize in the section.

The editor had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Watt's private collection, and having seen many Jamaican collections certainly rate this as one of the best. The only field that he does not go into completely, but only has representing numbers, are the obliterations, otherwise the remaining sections in his collection are just about perfect.

J Holmes – Leeward Is

Mr. J. M. Holmes, Hawaii, had a representative collection of the Leeward Islands, which showed worn and cracked plates, and also flaws in the printing in the modern material.

J Gill, O Bowley & E Creed – St Vincent

O. G. Bowley, St. Vincent collection of postal history, which was really interesting and very specialized. While Robt. J. Gill also had St. Vincent classics, and Mr. E. G. Creed of Australia also of St. Vincent. Mr. J. M. Safie of New York, had Jamaica war stamps, in all their errors, varieties, etc. The editor had his Jamaica collection.

J Law – Cayman Is

Mr. Jas Law had a magnificent collection of Cayman Islands which included a lot of Jamaica material used in that Colony. While Felix J. H. Nabarro had a selection of early cancellations from Dominica.

This made up very nearly the West Indian group. Strange to say we did not see anything from the early Turks Island material.

Winners of medals in the B.W.I. section went to:-

- Mr. Alex. Watt-Silver Gilt Medal for his Jamaica collection.
- Mr. R. J. Gill-Silver medal for his St. Vincent collection.
- Mr. J. A. Nabarro-Silver medal for his Dominica collection.
- Mr. E. F. Aguilar-Silver Medal for his Jamaica collection.
- Mr. J. M. Holmes-Bronze medal for his Leeward Islands collection.

- Mr. E. G. Creed-Bronze medal for his St. Vincent collection.
- Mr. Brinkley Turner-Bronze medal for his Jamaica collection.

The Exhibition closed on Sunday the 6th of May. First day cancellations from the Post Office in the Building reported 88,000 odd souvenir sheets and 370,000 FIRST DAY COVERS being despatched.

It will be a long time before another Exhibition of this size is staged. Certainly I must compliment all those who helped to put this wonderful show together.

"I am buying in quantity Used Large B.W.I. Stamps washed and sorted per 100 each kind."

PAUL LEDERMANN, 33-25 81st St. Jackson Heights, 72, New York, U.S.A.

Will send you up to 400 all different Germany for the same number B.W.I. stamps mixed (maybe only 5 different).

Same lots you may have for large size American mixtures.

Good quality please. Dealers may ask for special offer. ANTON LANGHEINRICH, MUNCHEN 23, STURYSTR. 4, WESTERN GERMANY.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS WANTED-30 Words For \$1 - 7/- Payment in advance-14c or 1/- for each word over.

Registry Labels Of Jamaica

Have you ever stopped to look at the little registry labels, with the big "R", the name of the town and the registration number, that appears on registered letters of Jamaica? In a batch of covers I bought recently, there was an unusually high proportion of registered letters, and I wondered idly, whether the labels on them were all the same. Segregating them from other covers, I found at once varieties, almost endless if one would take into account the various settings of type.

For classification, it is best to start with the Kingston labels, which fall roughly into four categories, and then apply the same classification to the towns. As I have only 200 or so covers with registry labels on them, this report, of course, is in no sense definitive, merely exploratory. But as I have seen no written description of these labels, I'm willing to rush in where experts disdain to tread, hoping that later they may deign to notice these trivial little labels which after all are a legitimate matter of philatelic inquiry.

The first question arises, when were the labels first used? As I can only ask questions, not answer them, I will note that the first date I have is April 19, 1909. The label itself is extraordinary. It is Ginger Hill, Type 1a, printed as all labels are, in blue, but with the word Kingston, in upper and lower case, printed diagonally in red across it. The Kingston lettering is 20 mm long and 3 mm high.

My next date is Feb. 11, 1910, from Saint Ann's Bay, with the "SAINT" spelled in full, type 1a. Then comes Kingston, type 1a, April 9, 1910. From these dates, and the fact that I have registered letters of 1908 without labels, I can only suggest that the labels seem to have come into use in 1909-1910.

The labels are generally 39 by 16mm but in the 1930s there is a 38 by 15½ mm. size and of course there are trifling variations, due to paper and printing. The colour is always blue, ranging from very light to very dark. In the early printings the big "R" to the left was separated from the rest of the label by a light vertical line; in later printings this line is as heavy as the frame lines enclosing the box. The "R" generally has serifs, ending in points, more or less. It varies from 10½ to 11 mm. in height.

Apparently the labels are run through the press without the town name, which is added later in another press run, evidenced by the striking dissimilarity in colour often seen between the town name, and the rest of the label.

The "No." appearing before the number of the registration is from 4 to 5 mm. in height. The period (stop) is usual in earlier printings but is not seen in current emissions. The periods seem to have disappeared about 1933 between Types IIa and IIb. The numbers vary a good bit in size as the printers used various fonts.

These labels are also sent out without town names. The postmaster then generally writes in the name of the Post Office or an abbreviation such as T I for Tower Isle or A P for Alligator Pond. Occasionally labels from other towns are used when the Postmaster's own supply runs out; he crosses out the printed name and inserts the name of his own post office. Among varieties and oddities, I note the following:-

Type 1 has the town name in caps, but Brown's Town and Ulster Spring I have in upper and lower case. Cross Roads, Type 1a, has a comma after Roads, unusual in Type 1 but usual in Type II.

Type II, town names, varies from Kingston in that the first letter of the town name is usually flush to the left with "Jamaica."

Whitfield Town, unique in the form of its Birmingham type postmark, is also unique in my collection as being the only Type IV town spelled in upper and lower case. My first Type IV Kingston label is 1944 but this type appears on many towns as early as 1935.

Half-Way-Tree is all one word in Type IV; Harry Watch and Harrywatch appears in Type IV; Jacks River appears in Type IV for Jacks River; Jones Town labels are used with Jones Pen postmarks; Mid Quarters label with Middle Quarters postmark; St. Margaret's Bay appears in two lines, the only one I have seen thus in Type IV; Savannah-La-Mar which has all kinds of spellings in postmarks, appears also as Savannah-La-Mar in Type IV. Both Port Antonio and Pt. Antonio are seen; Borobridge instead of Boroughbridge; Saint Ann's Bay and St. Ann's Bay.

And so long as I am asking questions, I might as well bring up the query, when did the practice cease of using two crossed blue lines on registered letters? It arose from the use of twine around registered letters, and packages, with sealing wax. These lines are still printed on the printed registered envelopes and used to be placed with blue pencil on ordinary envelopes that were registered. The practice seems to have died out in the 1930s-was a postal regulation issued on this, and if so, when?

In the accompanying chart I have indicated four Kingston types; the towns also appear in these types except that I have never seen a town in Type III. For those interested, I can supply a check list of about 160 towns classified according to this system.

HARVEY O'CONNOR, 455 Birch St., Winnetka, Ill., U.S.A.

Jamaica Registry Labels

Type 1

Kingston or town in caps; Jamaica in upper and lower case; 2mm. high.

- 1a. KINGSTON 13 mm; Jamaica 11½ mm; J under KI, a under ON; "No." 4 mm high with period; 1910-1913.
- 1b. As above, but J under I and a under N; 1911-1912.
- 1c. As above, but J under K, a under O; 1914-1920.
- 1d. As above, but KINGSTON 15 mm, Jamaica 10½ mm; J under K, a under T; "NO." 5 mm high and type thick. 1926.
- 1e. KINGSTON 14½, mm; Jamaica 11½ mm; J under N; "NO." 5 mm. high. 1928.

Type II

Kingston or town and Jamaica both in caps; comma after Kingston or town.

- IIa. KINGSTON, 14½ mm; JAMAICA 13½ mm; both 2mm high; "NO." 5 mm high with period. 1932.
- IIb. KINGSTON 12 mm; Jamaica 11½ mm; both 2½ mm high; "No" 4 mm. high; no period. 1934.
- IIc. KINGSTON 13 mm; JAMAICA 11½, mm; both 2 mm high; "No" 4-4½ mm high; no period. 1934-36.

Type III

KINGSTON, JAMAICA on one line, 25mm long, 2½ mm high; "No" 4½ mm high, no period. 1939.

Type IV

KINGSTON or town alone without Jamaica.

- IVa. 15½ - 16 mm long (for Kingston) 2½ mm high. "No" 4½ mm high, no period. 1944-1953.
- IVb. As above, but KINGSTON 3 mm high; "No" 5 mm high, no period. 1954.
- IVc. As above, but KINGSTON 15 mm long, 2 mm high; "No" 4 mm high, no period. Current from 1955.

BWI – The High Air Mail Postage Rates

Recently announced through our Daily Publication were the reduced air rates on post cards, and a new service namely air mail parcels, which became effective on the first of June and July. These are as follows:

	Letter rate per ½ oz.	Letter rate per ½ lb	Post Card via Air Mail	Air Letter	2nd Class Air Mail per ½ oz	Parcel rate per ½ lb
B.W.I.	6d	8/-	4d	6d	6d	2/6
Cayman	2½d	3/4	2½ d	2½ d	-	-
B.H.	6d	8/-	4d	6d	6d	2/-
Bahamas	8d	10/8d	4d	6d	8d	2/-
Bermuda	8d	10/8d	5d	6d	8d	2/6.
U. K	1/6d	24/-	9d	6d	9d	8/-
U.S.A.	8d	10/8d	- •	6d	8d	3/-
Canada	8d	10/8d	-	6d	8d	3/6

Incidentally Cayman island postage rates have always been 2½d at the present air mail letter rates to Canada and the U.S.A., Central and South America, are 8d per half oz.

Readers will appreciate the fact that from Jamaica to Alaska is 5,000 odd miles. On the other hand BOAC lifts all the mail from Jamaica to U.K. and the average distance is 4,200 to 5,000 miles, but certainly at a much higher rate per kilo, is being paid to this Company than to the American companies. Although similar mileage in distance is being flown. The air mail rates from Jamaica to England, the Azores, throughout Europe, Gibraltar, Ireland is 1/6d per half oz. It is interesting to see that the air mail rates from England to Jamaica is only 1/3d per half oz., which clearly indicates a difference in charges in letters going and letters coming to this Island.

Jamaica – New PostMaster General & Instructions

One of our latest importations into Jamaica has been the new Post Master General and he has plainly stated that he has little use for Philatelists, and collectors, to the effect that he has issued to Post Offices throughout Jamaica strict instructions that no supplies of plate blocks or imprint blocks are to be torn for anyone. Neither any postmarking, CTO or F.D.C's with pencilled addressed to be accepted or done. Issuing material from the window it is in order if stamps are damaged or torn. Yet the Philatelic Department at the GPO, certainly would not dare to sell Philatelic material that was damaged, so why should the public receive this material.

With regards F.D.C's these have always been done in heavy quantities. In the past it was customary for the GPO to accommodate the different firms who were preparing these covers. For the Tercentenary set there were nearly 50,000 covers prepared between BOAC, Tercentenary office, Tourist Bureau, and ourselves.

Work was carried out in a special room at the GPO four days before the issue was released, so as to get through this work by the given date. We are now informed that no stamps will be given to us before 8.00 a.m. on the day of issue. This definitely does not permit many F.D.C's with the result that there will be no underwriting or any overseas orders. Only bookings already received can be undertaken.

Bahamas Air Mail Services

(Reproduced From the Aero Field magazine dated July 1954)

The Bahamas are an archipelago near the British West Indies consisting of more than three thousand islands and rocks of which only twenty-two are inhabited. The area of the whole group is nearly 4,500 square miles and the population in 1952 was estimated at about 85,000. World War No. 1 had not long been over when the first air mails were flown from the Islands, for in January, 1919 two seaplanes of the United States Naval Air Station at Miami made a demonstration flight to Nassau and on their return to depot on Jan. 30th carried two bags of mail consisting of about 600 letters and cards. The normal postage rates, i.e. 2d for letters and 1d for cards, were charged and no special marking was employed although some of the mails flown bear unofficial cachets and some covers were backstamped on arrival at Miami. A regular service was anticipated by the public but nearly ten years elapsed before the next flight was made-an experimental one by Pan-American Airways. This was a survey flight in a Sikorsky Amphibian and carried three passengers interested in commencing a regular service, one of whom was Vice-President of Pan-American Airways. On the return flight a small mail was carried without additional charge and no special marking was applied.

The regular service was inaugurated by P.A.A. on Jan. 2nd, 1929 between Miami and Nassau the route being known as F.A.M. 7, (but was later recorded F.A.M. 5D) and the pilot was Harry Rogers. An attractive cachet was applied on the Miami-Nassau despatch, but the first Nassau despatch bore merely a two-line cachet in red reading: "MY FIRST AIR MAIL/TO MIAMI, FLA." On the inaugural flight all first class mail was carried but later a special air mail fee was levied. During the first twelve months the service operated daily during the winter season and twice weekly during the remainder of the year, but on Jan. 2nd, 1930 a regular daily service was inaugurated with connections to many points on F.A.M. 5, 6, and 9; some covers are known bearing a three-line cachet in red, reading: "FIRST DAILY FLIGHT/NASSAU-MIAMI/1930." This also enables Bahamas despatches to connect with subsequent first flights, the first of which appears to have been the direct flights from Miami to Cristobal (Canal Zone) via Cienfuegos (Cuba) and Kingston (Jamaica) on Dec. 2nd, 1930.

No further developments occurred until the war years when Nassau was an operational training centre for the R.A.F. and during the last three years of the war more than 5,000 airmen were trained. Nassau was on the winter and summer routes of Transport Command so mails would be flown both via U.S.A. AND via Bermuda and the Azores, but not sufficient information is available to record any precise events. In 1944 B.O.A.C. included Nassau as a regular call for their aircraft on their alternative winter Atlantic route, the new call being added between the Trinidad and Bermuda calls, but this was not reported until some time afterwards and it is unlikely their first flight covers have been preserved.

Bahamas Airways Ltd. had been operating inter-island services intermittently since 1933, and when the war in Europe ended in 1945, immediately reorganised their schedules. In June they commenced regular services from Nassau to Abaco, and Grand Bahamas, and from Nassau to Eleuthera followed by a service to Exuma and Long Island in August, but mails were not flown on any of the services until January, 1946.

In June, 1947, British South American Airways (B.S.A.A.) commenced a service from London to Jamaica via Azores, Bermuda and Bahamas, and on Oct. 31st, Nassau was a point of call on another BSAA service from London to Mexico City. In January 1948, BSAA commenced a Nassau-Miami service, but the first mail was not carried until April 19th. No cachet was applied but some of the mail seen was backstamped at Miami on April 20th. In 1949 although they have preserved their separate entity, Bahamas Airways were merged with BSAA who later in the year were themselves absorbed by BOAC.

-N.C.B.

Check List

1919

1. Jan. 30. Nassau-Miami by two US Navy Seaplanes; 600 carried. - £10

1928

2. Oct. 16. Nassau-Miami by P.A.A. seaplanes making experimental flight; no extra franking was charged -

1929

3. Jan. 2. Nassau-Miami by P.A.A.; first regular service, with cachet in red - 10/-

1930

4. 4. Jan. 2. Nassau-Miami, first daily flight, with connections to points on F.A.M. 5, 6, & 9, with cachet in red - 15/-

1946

5. 5. Jan. 6. Nassau-Exuma-Long Island and return; first mail carried by Bahamas Airways; service commenced Aug. 5th, 1945 --
6. 6. Jan. 11. Nassau-Eleuthera and return; first mail carried by Bahamas Airways; service commenced June 15th, 1945 --
7. Jan. 16. Nassau-Abaco-Grand Bahamas and return; first mail carried by Bahamas Airways; service commenced June 20th., 1945 --

1947

8. June 5. Nassau-Kingston (Jamaica) by B.S.A.A.; stage of London-Jamaica service via the Azores, Bermuda and Bahamas ---
9. Oct. 31 Nassau-Mexico City by B.S.A.A.; stage of London. Mexico service via the Azores, Bermuda and Bahamas. --

1948

10. 10. April 19. Nassau-Miami, first mail carried by B.S.A.A. Service opened Jan. 10th, 1948. - 20/-

1950

11. April 2. Nassau-Kingston (Jamaica) by B.W.I.A. -
12. Nov. Nassau-New York by B.O.A.C.

1951

13. Aug. 4. Nassau-Santiago de Cuba-Kingston (Jamaica) by Bahamas Airways -

Cayman Islands

Chapter 3 Queen Victoria

There was only one issue of Queen Victoria stamps for this Colony. In Stanley Gibbons Catalogue these are listed as being issued on February 19th, 1901. While Scotts merely lists the year 1900.

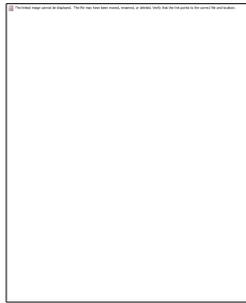
Looking back on our records, there seems to be quite a bit of doubt as to the actual date when these stamps appeared. One thing that is extremely certain with the question of dates, is that on the 19th February, 1901, H.M.S. "PALLAS" arrived at Georgetown, Grand Cayman, and handed over a consignment of the stamps to the Colonial Postmaster. The Commander later signed a statement stating that this was the first consignment of Queen Victoria stamps for the Cayman Islands. Reports say that quite a fair amount of the mail and envelopes were used by the Officers and men from this Warship.

On the other hand, there is a pair Queen Victoria ½d known dated January 9th, 1901, which Mr. Ainger has in his collection., also a copy in Jamaica which is known dated Jan. 1901, but does not show the date.

We find that the last recorded date for the Jamaica stamps used in Cayman was Jan. 12th, 1901. It could have been possible that the Colonial Postmaster having received a very limited shipment of these new Queen Victoria stamps from Jamaica, put these in use knowing full well that the main stock would be arriving well within a month.

The main records in the Island have long been destroyed while friends and relatives of Sir G. Hirst, and later Mr. Hutchings cannot record any dates, etc.

We know of only two items dated before Feb. 19th, only the specialist will be on the lookout for the dates on these stamps-any collector finding he has a Queen Victoria dated before Feb. 19th, 1901, the Editor would appreciate hearing from him and receiving data on the stamp.



Crest Type 1

Issue 1901 Queen Victoria

printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co., Watermark Crown CA. Perforation 14-Both value in type 1

Type 1	½d deep green (S) about January 12th, 1901
Type 1	1d rose carmine (S) about January 12th, 1901.
COLOUR TRIAL	1d Imperf. in green and scarlet.
DIE PROOF (a)	of the Key Plate without the duty plate in black on card.
DIE PROOF(b)	of the Head Plate in black
ESSAYS	½d sketch in issued colour, Imperf. 1d sketch in issued colour. Imperf.
VARIETIES	Spacing between the letters "S" and "L" of "ISLAND" varies - Sometimes widely spaced "IS L" or tightly together "ISL."
GUM	Usually always white but occasionally can be found slightly brownish.
SPECIMENS	Are known for both values.
PRINTING	Of the ½d value 96,920 which includes "SPECIMENS". The 1d value 97,920 including "SPECIMENS."
PLATE NUMBERS	These can be found with No. 3 for both values.

Chapter 4 King Edward VII

Queen Victoria died on Jan. 22, 1901, and it was late that year that three new values of King Edward VII stamps appeared. They were the 2½d, 6d, and 1/-. One very interesting point to be noted, is the fact that the head is displayed against a solid background instead of the line background, and also the whole of the design shows evidence of having been re-drawn. These three values for Cayman Islands were actually the first to be printed from the new Key Plate.

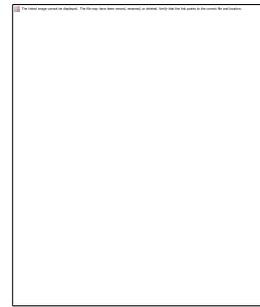
The second issue of King Edward which was in 1905 on Multiple Crown CA paper-it might be worth mentioning that in the single watermark there appears 60 stamps each with one watermark, on this Multiple paper there were 237½ watermarks.

The bi-colour issue of 1907 which is well known for the Provisionals, this set was issued due to the new stamp duty law-fresh duty plates had to be made for the 4d and 5/- while the words POSTAGE - POSTAGE still appeared on the Key Plate and not POSTAGE - REVENUE. There was only one printing of these stamps, which must have been on sale for about a year. It was in 1908 that the 1/- and 10/- values appeared with a watermark of Crown CA perforation 14.

Collectors will find that many of these items are not easy to obtain in used condition.



Type 2



Type 3

Issue 1901-2 Edward VII.

Printed by Messrs de la Rue and Co. Watermark Crown CA. Perforation 14.

Type 2	½d green (S) Sept. 15th, 1902.
Type 2	1d carmine (S) March 6th, 1903.
Type 2	2½d bright blue (S) Dec. 20th, 1901.
Type 2	6d brown (S) Dec. 20th, 1901
Type 3	1/- orange Dec. 20th, 1901.
COLOUR TRIALS	In the ½d value the following were done for experiment. All imperf: (a) Brown, brown and mauve, ultramarine, dull mauve, ultramarine and purple, French grey and carmine, and olive and rose, on watermarked paper. (b) Head only in circle in black. In the 1/- value French grey, brown and green, orange, orange and slate blue, all Imperf. While Salmon and green and brown and blue are on water-marked paper.
DIE PROOFS	Original drawings of the postage Key Plate with the Crown inserted and signed "Approved" dated May 20th, 1901.
VARIETIES	In the 2½d in the word CAYMAN, the letter "M" can be found with a short stroke.
GUM	Usually white or cream.
SPECIMENS	Are known for all values.
PRINTING	½d value no record 1d value no record. 2½d value 13,560. 6d value 5,400. 1/- value 3,240.
PLATE NUMBER	Plate No. 1 can be found on all values.

Issue 1905-7 King Edward VII.

Printed by Messrs. de la Rue & Co. Watermark multiple Crown CA. Perforation 14. All values as Type 2 to 3.

Type 2	½d green (S)
Type 2	1d carmine Oct. 18th, 1905.
Type 2	2½d bright blue.
Type 2	6d brown (S) March 1905.
Type 3	1/- orange (S) March 1905.
PROOFS	
SPECIMENS	Are known for all values.
GUM	White.
VARIETIES	2½d value in the word CAYMAN the letter "M" can be found with a short stroke.
PRINTING	There were four printings of these stamps, all the printing do not seem to be recorded. ½d value 12,000 1d value 12,000 2½d value 10,500 6d value 1,154 1/- value 995.
PLATE NUMBERS	Can be found with Plate no. 1 for all values.

Issue 1907 King Edward VII.

Printed by Messrs. de la Rue & Co. Watermark Multiple Crown CA. Perforation 14.

Type 3	4d brown and blue.
Type 2	6d olive and rose.
Type 3	1/- violet and green.
Type 3	5/- salmon and green.
NOTE.	With the new stamp duty law (Law 9 of 1906) coming in force, it was advisable to have higher values for fiscal use. A large amount of the 5/- were ordered. This set being issued primarily for fiscals, and it does seem strange that the key plate read POSTAGE & POSTAGE instead of POSTAGE & REVENUE. These stamps had a very short life, and are all scarce, the used being very difficult. When this set came on sale, the issue of 1905-6 single colour the 6d and 1/- values were taken off sale.
DIE PROOFS	A drawing of the Key Plate with Postage and Revenue on card signed "Approved" and dated May 20th, 1901 Proofs of the head only in a circle in black on glazed card.
SPECIMENS	Are known in all values.
PRINTING	There is no trace of amounts except for the 5/- value which was 6,000.
PLATE NUMBERS	Plate no. 1 can be found on all values.
VARIETIES	The 1/- can be found with a serif instead of the usual 1/-. Collectors are warned to watch out in the 5/- value, as forgeries are known, with fake cancellation, which are larger than their usual types.

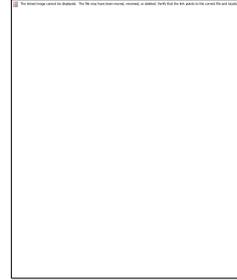
FAKES are known and collectors. should be on the lookout when purchasing used copies.

Issue 1907-9 King Edward VII.

Printed by Messrs. de la Rue & Co. Watermark Multiple Crown CA. Perforation 14.



Type 4



Type 5

Type 4	½d green (S) Dec. 27th, 1907.
Type 4	1d carmine (S) Dec. 27th, 1907.
Type 4	2½d ultramarine March 30th. 1908.
Type 5	3d purple/yellow C (S) March 30th, 1908.
Type 5	3d purple/lemon March 30th, 1908 (a) purple/yellow (S) purple/buff.
Type 5	4d black and red/yellow C (S) March 30th, 1908.
Type 4	6d dull & bright purple (S) Oct. 2nd, 1908.
Type 5	1/- black/green April 5th, 1909.
Type 5	5/- green and red/yellow C (S) 30th March, 1908.
COLOUR TRIALS	½d imperf. dull purple on lemon on wmk. paper.
	½d imperf. dull purple & Carmine on wmk paper.
	½d imperf. dull purple & mauve on wmk paper.
	½d imperf. dull purple & mauve on wmk paper.
	½ d imperf mauve on white on wmk. paper.
	½d imperf. mauve on blue on wmk paper.
	½ d imperf. mauve & rose on blue on wmk. paper.
	½d imperf. mauve & rose on white on wmk. paper.
	½d imperf purple on red on wmk. paper.
	3d imperf. red & purple/yellow on wmk. paper.
	4d imperf. dull purple and blue on wmk. paper.
	4d imperf. purple & black on red on wmk. paper.
	4d imperf. grey & blue green on white on wmk. paper.
	4d imperf. black on green on wmk. paper. 4d imperf. black on green on wmk. paper.
	4d imperf. Mauve and blue on white on wmk. paper.
SPECIMENS	Are known for all values.
VARIETIES	A slight break on the Key Plate in the upper right hand corner of the frame, for all values, which can be due to wear.
	In the 2½d value the word Cayman can be found with the "M" with short strokes.
PLATE NUMBER	All values known with plate No. 1.
	The 6d value is known with plate 2.
NOTES	It will be seen that the inscription read "POSTAGE & REVENUE" in the earliest issues one can find spacing between the word "ISLAND" this does not occur on these new printings.
DIE PROOF	1. Name well centered-value badly centered. 2. Name badly centered-value well centered.

Issue 1908 King Edward

Printed by Messrs. de la Rue & Co. Watermark Crown CA. Perforation 14.

Type 5 1/- black/green C March 30th, 1908.

Type 4 10/- green and red/green C March 30th, 1908.

SPECIMENS are known for both stamps with a plate No. 1.

PRINTING Supply total 1/- value 6,000

Supply total 10/- value 3,000.

VARIETIES 1/-can be found with the broken frame.

PLATE NUMBER



FIRST FLIGHTS

PAN AMERICAN AIRWAYS	JAMAICA-MIAMI ..	3/6	50¢
	MIAMI-JAMAICA ..	3/-	42¢
	JAMAICA-C.Z. ..	30/-	\$4.28
	C.Z.-JAMAICA ..	2/6	35¢
K.L.M.	JAMAICA-MIAMI	45/-	\$6.42
	CURACAO-MIAMI via ARUBA-JAMAICA-CUBA. Special flight 22.2.41 K.L.M. envelope		
	21/-	\$3
	BARBADOS-TRINIDAD-CURACAO ..	12/-	\$1.70
B.W.I.A	TRINIDAD-JAMAICA	21/-	\$3
	JAMAICA-MIAMI	10/6	\$1.50
	JAMAICA-NASSAU	12/6	\$1.78
	TRINIDAD-MIAMI	14/-	\$2
VISCOUNT	JAMAICA-MIAMI	4/-	57¢
	TRINIDAD-BERMUDA 1.1.56	5/-	70¢
	TRINIDAD-BARBADOS	4/6	64¢
	BERMUDA-BARBADOS	5/-	70¢
	BERMUDA-TRINIDAD	5/6	77¢
BAHAMAS AIRWAYS	TURKS ISLAND-NASSAU ..	7/-	\$1
B.C.A.	JAMAICA-MIAMI	21/-	\$3
STRATOCRUISER	MONTEGO BAY-LONDON		
	on white env.	15/-	\$2.14
AVIANCA	NEW-YORK-MONTEGO BAY ..	21/-	\$3
B.O.A.C.	KINGSTON-LONDON	7/6	\$1.07

AND MANY OTHERS

P.O. Box 406

E. F. AGUILAR

Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.



