

INDUSTRIES AND OCCUPATIONS:

For those who want to earn a living here the following opportunities exist:

- Salt Raking in the Salinas,
- Fishing on the Caicos Bank for Lobster,
- Farming for Sisal,
- Collecting Conch Shells,
- Drying Conch Meat for Haiti,
- Moon chasing with NASA.

For those who do not want to earn a living:

- Skin-Diving in crystal clear water,
- Beachcombing along miles of deserted beaches,
- Bone Fishing on the untouched Caicos Bank,
- Game Fishing in the Turks Island Passage (7000 feet deep)
- Exploring the cays and creeks,
- Watching those who are trying to make a living (apply to U.S. Coast Guard and U.S. Navy for special 'package deal').

SOUTH CAICOS:

AIRSTrip: 6,200 feet long, 200 feet wide, crushed rock surface in good condition.
Radio Beacon (CM 260 Kcs) located one mile south of strip (see map).
Close Flight Plans with Grand Turk AAFB before landing on either of following frequencies 126.2 and 121.5 Kcs. If cannot contact Grand Turk advise FBO who will close by other means.
Buzz Cockburn Harbour to alert Customs and Immigration Officers especially out of office hours.
Call on Unicom 122.8 Kcs to alert refuelling crew and to give food and liquor requirements. The Unicom is at the Hotel.
Six emergency flares are lit every night at strip.
If landing at night check field for stray animals.
Cold drinks, snacks and Rest Room at Airstrip, meals and accommodation at The Admiral's Arms Hotel.
ESSO Aviation gasoline and oils always available (24 hour service).
ESSO and SHELL International Aviation Carnets honoured.
Bahamas Airways Scheduled DC3 Flight every Monday and Friday.

COCKBURN HARBOUR: Most sheltered harbour in the Turks and Caicos Islands.
ESSO Diesel and Gasoline available at Bulk Depot.
U. S. Coast Guard Loran Station, South Caicos, and Cable and Wireless Ltd.
Grand Turk (VSI) both guard 2182 Kcs Marine HF.
Daily contact with Cable and Wireless Ltd. for international cables.
Resident British Doctor and small clinic. Hospital at Grand Turk.

THE ADMIRAL'S ARMS: A traveller's inn overlooking Cockburn Harbour and adjacent to ESSO Bulk Depot. Accommodations, restaurant and bar facilities. Boats and some fishing tackle for hire. Only sixteen beds. Special rates for customers who catch their own food.

For further information please write:

LIAM MAGUIRE,
CAICOS HOLDINGS LTD.
SOUTH CAICOS,
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

Cables: CAHOLDS, TURKS ISLANDS.

Hi!
This will be my home
for the next year. I ought
to answer a few of your
questions. No big palm
tree or girls in grass shorts!
B Charlie

Greetings from Caicos

Mr. S. F. Kavan
965 Arlington Road
Erie, Penna. 16509
U.S.A.



THE
TURKS AND
CAICOS
ISLANDS

THE WHERE are they?
WHEN were they discovered?
WHY are they distinct from the Bahamas?
WHAT is there to do?
HOW do you get there?
OF
THE 'OUTEST' OF ALL THE OUT-ISLANDS

(so far out they are not even in the Bahamas)

DISTANCES from SOUTH CAICOS
in nautical miles . . .

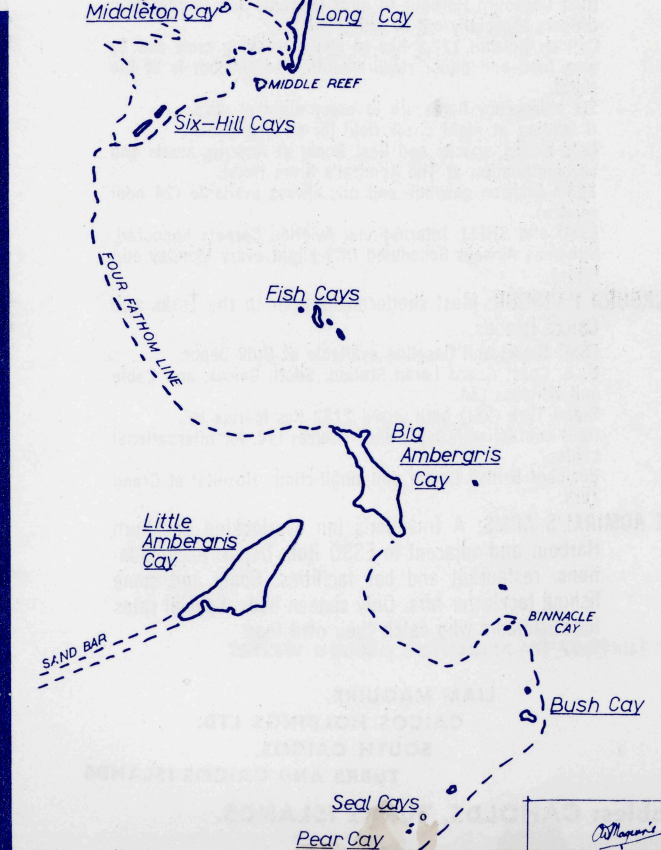
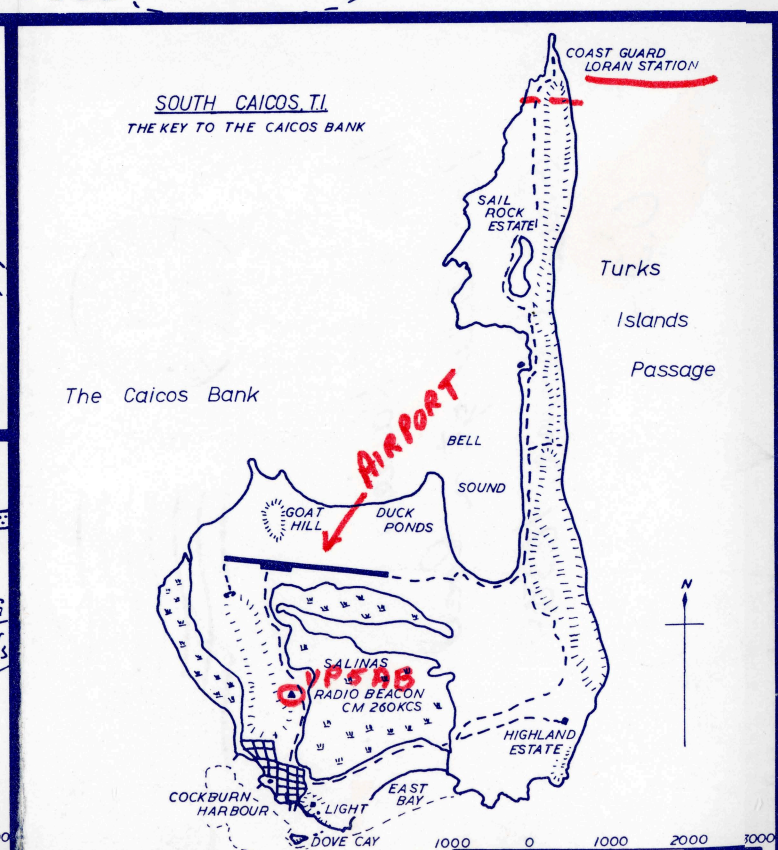
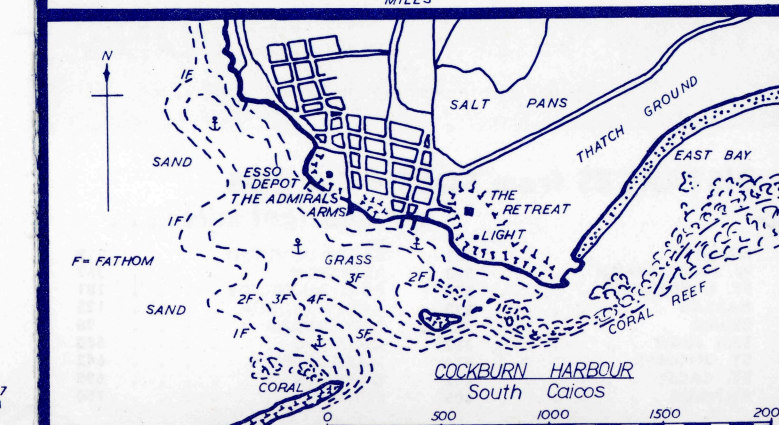
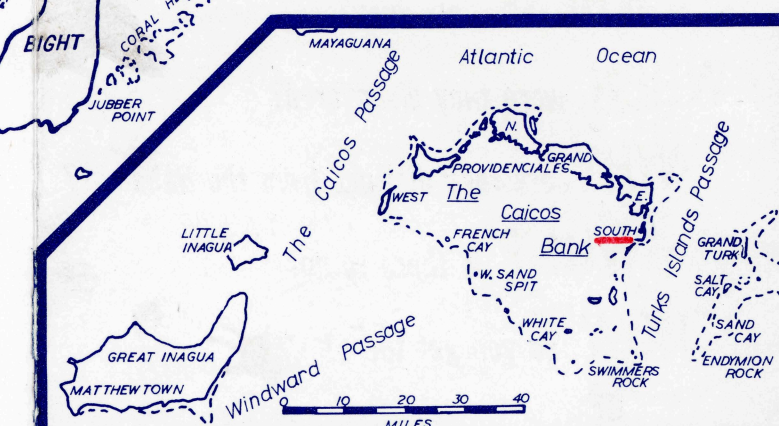
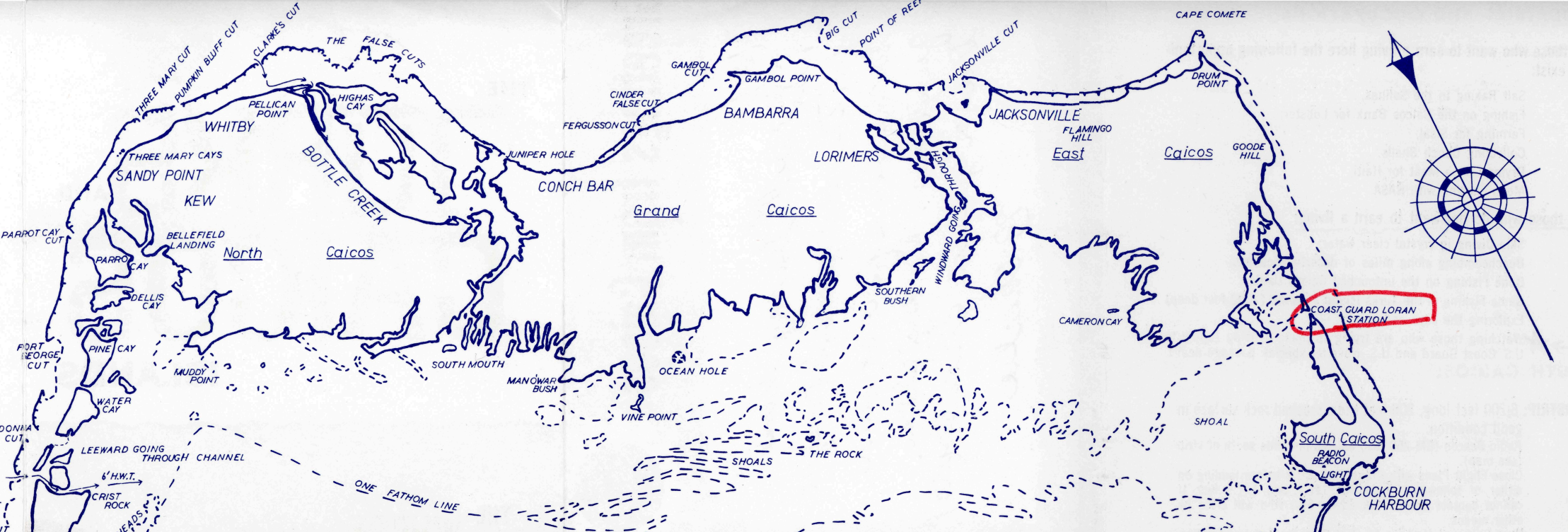
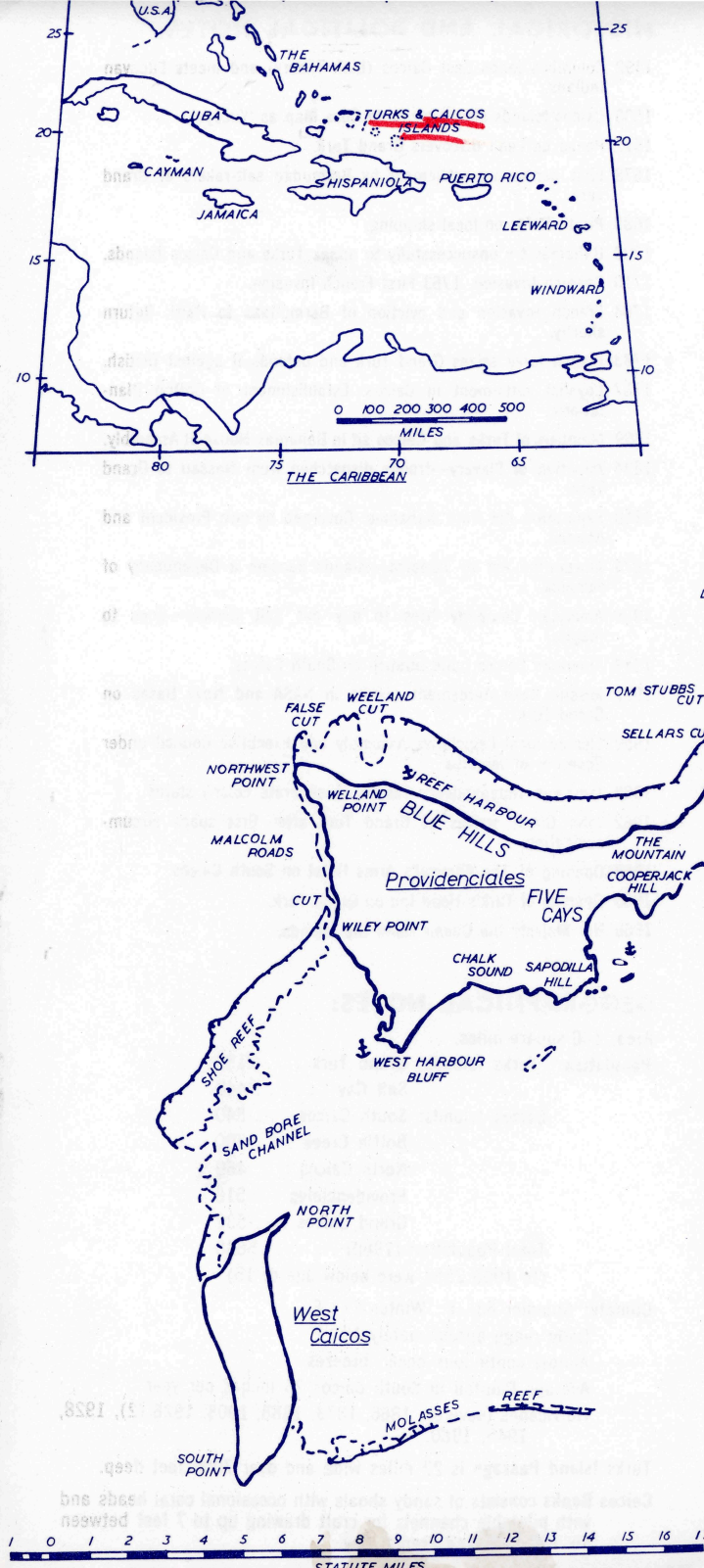
MIAMI	561	SANTO DOMINGO	212
W. PALM BEACH	573	KINGSTON	367
FT. LAUDERDALE	554	PORT AU PRINCE	181
NASSAU	398	GREAT INAGUA	125
EXUMA	267	MAYAGUANA	98
SAN JUAN	362	CURACAO	580
ST. THOMAS	414	MARACAIBO	642
ST. CROIX	442	CARACAS	695
ANTIGUA	605	BERMUDA	750

HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL NOTES:

- 1492 Columbus lands East Caicos (Link Theory) and meets Lucayan Indians.
- 1500 Caicos Islands shown on de la Cosa Map as 'Yucayo'.
- 1512 Ponce de Leon discovers Grand Turk.
- 1678 First permanent settlement by Bermudan salt-rakers at Grand Turk.
- 1685 Pirate Raids on local shipping.
- 1700 Bahamas try unsuccessfully to annex Turks and Caicos Islands.
- 1710 Spanish Invasion. 1753 First French Invasion.
- 1764 French Invasion and eviction of Bermudans to Haiti. Return shortly.
- 1783 French force seizes Grand Turk and defends it against British.
- 1787 Loyalist settlement in Caicos. Establishment of Cotton Plantations.
- 1799 Members of Turks and Caicos sit in Bahamas House of Assembly.
- 1834 Abolition of Slavery—troops dispatched from Nassau to Grand Turk.
- 1848 Separation Act from Bahamas. Governed by own President and Council.
- 1874 Annexation Act to Jamaica—Islands become a Dependency of Jamaica.
- 1929 American Company tries to buy out Salt Owners—goes to Inagua.
- 1944 American Forces build airstrip on South Caicos.
- 1951 Missile Base Agreement results in NASA and Navy Bases on Grand Turk.
- 1959 Elected local Legislative Assembly and Executive Council under Governor of Jamaica.
- 1962 Jamaican Independence results in separate colony status.
- 1962 John Glenn arrives at Grand Turk after first space circumnavigation.
- 1963 Opening of The Admiral's Arms Hotel on South Caicos.
- 1965 Opening of Turk's Head Inn on Grand Turk.
- 1966 Her Majesty the Queen visits the Islands.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES:

- Area: 166 square miles.
- Population: Turks Islands: Grand Turk . . . 2180
Salt Cay 448
Caicos Islands: South Caicos . . . 840
Bottle Creek . . . 700
North Caicos . . . 450
Providenciales . . 518
Grand Caicos . . . 532
Total Population (1960) 5668
(In 1960 2557 were below age of 15)
- Climate: Summer 83° F.; Winter 77° F.
Daily range approximately 10° F.
Almost continuous ocean breezes.
Average Rainfall in South Caicos 25 inches per year.
Hurricanes (severe): 1866, 1873, 1888, 1908, 1926 (2), 1928, 1945, 1960.
- Turks Island Passage is 22 miles wide and over 7000 feet deep.
- Caicos Banks consists of sandy shoals with occasional coral heads and with pilotable channels for craft drawing up to 7 feet between Six Hill Cays and French Cay.



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