THE BRITISH VICTORY STAMPS

Commonwealth Countries taking part
in special stamp issues.
commemorating the Victory of the

1939/1945 WAR

Compiled by

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Milton New South Wales

1992

A Tribute to

WILLIAM JAMES HILL

A man who gave approximately 70 years of his life in the service of the Post Office and the PMG Department.

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He was born in England on the 4th of June 1875. The family migrated to Australia, when he was about three or four years old, and settled in Port Augusta South Australia. His father Robert Hill had been a member of the Irish Constabulary and came to Port Augusta to be in charge of the Police station.

William joined the South Australian Post Office Department when he was about ten years old. One of his first jobs was delivering telegrams by horseback. He worked his way through various positions in the S.A. Post Office improving his knowledge especially in accounting. He later became the Officer-in-charge of the Telephone Accounts Department in the Adelaide Post Office.

About 1928 he was transferred to the PMG Melbourne as Officer in charge of the Telephone accounts, and remained in that position until he retired about 1951 having given approximately 70 years service to the Department. He was one of the few men who had joined the South Australian Post Office before it became the PMG and had no retiring age. He became one of the longest serving members in the PMG. Department. This became very useful to the PMG during the 1939/45 war as so many young men were needed in the services which made it necessary to heep their skilled men in office as long as possible.

During those years he had become a keen philatelist collecting the first pulls of stamps produced each issue, and corresponding around the world with other philatelists. His books were beautifully set out including his collection of world-wide first day envelopes. Unfortunately his stamp collections were sold when he retired except the book of British Victory stamps which was the only one we were able to save.

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WILLIAM JAMES HILL



BORN 1875 ******** DIED 1955

A Summary of why I have taken on this project.

These stamps were first compiled by my father-in-law, Mr William James Hill, in 1946 after the 1939/45 War. They are mint stamps, which were displayed in the **SAVOY VICTORY ALBUM**, specially published to commemorate this event by the British Empire at the time.

Most countries were given a special page, with either two of three stamps displayed, with a summary of the its position in the world, the salient points in regard to how it became a part of the Empire, and their trade and other special features. Usually, at the bottom of the page, a bearing was given so that the country could be found easily on a map.

New Zealand produced more than three stamps, eleven in all. So to keep the book uniform they were given four pages to display the eleven stamps, No.4 New Zealand page only contains two stamps.

It was with great concernment, when in 1992, fifty years later, I opened the book and discovered that the dreaded rust had started on some of the pages. To save the book and the stamps I have re-set them in separate sleeves, with the hope that they will last a little longer to hand down to my grandchildren.

To bring the stamps up to date I have added the its present status in the Commonwealth of Nations as the British Empire is now known. Most are Republics within the Commonwealth, some are Republics on their own, many are Independent Countries within the Commonwealth, a few Independent Republics within the Commonwealth, and not many are still connected directly to Britain. If the name of the country has been changed I have also included the new title as well.

All this shows the great change which has taken place in fifty years. Not only the political change but also the population has in most cases doubled or even tripled. Name changes - areas and borders and trade changed, for some, this has been good and others it has brought disaster.

I have found this a very interesting project and very informative. To make it more interesting I hope to find maps of each country on stamps to enter as well. If I am unable to do this to my satisfaction, the country will be represented on small hand drawn maps.

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ADEN

1 1/2a Red 2 1/2as Blue

(produced in sheets of 60)





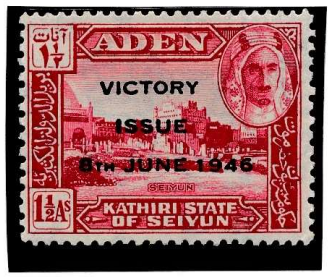


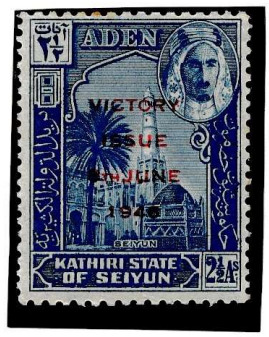
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The peninsular of Aden is situated on the coast of Africa and lying on the Red Sea trade route between Europe and the East, was first settled by the British in 1839. As the land was mostly sand it was decided that it would be a very good centre for a safe harbour and port on the importand route to the East Indies. It became an important centre. With the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more importance. The total area of the Colony at that time was 75 square miles Aden was a free port.

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ADEN (Kathiri State)
1 1/2a. Red, 1 1/2as. Blue.
(Produced in sheets of 60)
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Have not been able to place exactly the position of Kathiri State but it was within the Aden group, later known as the Gulf States of Aden. They contain Bahrain, Kuwait (Qu'aiti) and the United Arab Emirates. The British settled in 1756 and was a British protectorate from 1899 to 1961. In 1938 oil was discovered at Kuwait.

Qatar has been a British Protectorate since 1916 to 1971
4,247 square miles. Now an Independent Country of the Gulf

The British Government had a treaty engagement with countries in this area, and subsidises, the neighbouring Arab tribes, both inland and along the coast, from the Straits of Bab-al-Mandeb to Muscat territory at Ras Darbhat Ali.

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ADEN (QU'AITI STATE)

1 1/2A. Red, 2 1/2as Blue

(Produced in sheets of 60)

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A peninsula of Aden situated on the coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade-route between Europe and the East. After the Suez Canal was completed it became an important oil and coal port and an emporium for the trade of adjacent African and Arabian coasts. Total area 75 square miles.

In December 1990 Qu'aiti now known as **Kuwait**, an independant country was attacked by Iraq. They burnt the oil wells causing great havoc before the United nation forces defeated Iraq, January 1991. It was the first time atomic war heads were use to quell an uprising. It took almost 12 months to quench the oil flames.

Capital and chief port of South Yemen.

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ANTIGUA

1 1/2d BROWN, 3D. ORANGE

(Produced in sheets of 60)

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Antigua was discovered by Columbus in 1493, it became a British Colony in 1667 and was granted to Lord Willoughby by King Charles 11 of England. It remained a British associated state from 1967 till independence in 1981.

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor-in-chief of the Leeward Islands. It lies in 19 degrees 6' N. lat. and 61 degrees 45'W. long, and is nearly 108 square miles in area with a coastline of about 70 miles.

Population 80.000. Capital St.John's

It is much less wooded than the other Leeward Islands, and is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, for which two central sugar factories have been erected. Cotton is planted on small scale, and the island exports molasses, tomatoes, pineapples, and other fruits. It now mainly tourism.

A site near Partain Harbour, Antigua was leased to U.S.A. in 1940 for use as a naval base.

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ASCENSION

2d. Orange, 4d. Blue
(produced in sheets of 60)
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Ascension Island in the South Atlantic Ocean, 1130 Kilometres (700 miles) northwest of St. Helena and it is a volcanic island.

It is said to have been discovered by a Portuguese named Joao de Nova Gallego, on Ascension Day 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name.

It remained uninhabited till the British took possession of it in 1815. Administered by the Board of Admirality until 1922, when by Royal letters it became a Dependency of St. Helena and was transferred to the Colonial Office.

Britain made it a dependency of St. Helena in 1922. Rocky and barren, it has a BBC relay station, an airstrip, and a U.S tracking station.

It is visited by the sea-turtle from January to may, which lay their eggs in the sand. The sotty tern also use the island as a nesting area.

Georgetown is the capital town.

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AUSTRALIA

2 1/2d Red, 3 1/2d, 5 1/2d Green

(Feb. 18)

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Australia was separated from the other great land surfaces at a remote period, and exhibits therefore some very archaic types of fauna and flora. It may be regarded the worlds largest island or the smallest continent, being surrounded by water:- North - the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres strait: South - Bass Strait and Southern Ocean: West - Indian Ocean: East - Pacific Ocean. Total of 2,974,581 square miles. Coastline is 12,210 miles and the geographical position is between 10 degrees 41'-39 degrees 8' south latitude and 113 degrees 9'-153 degrees 39' East longitude.

The Commonwealth of Australia was constituted by an act of the Imperial Parliment July 9, 1900 and was inaugurated January 1 1901. An independent member of the Commonwealth. Official name Commonwealth of Australia. It has six states the Northern Territory and Canberra the Capital Territory.

Population approx 17 Million.

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The BAHAMAS

1 1/2d Brown, 3d Blue
(produced in sheets of 60)

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The Commonwealth of the Bahamas Island state in the Atlantic Ocean comprising 700 islands. Columbus made his first landing there in 1492. The island became English colony 1717 self governing 1964 and independent within the Commonwealth in 1973.

Area 13,935 square kilometres. Small industries such as fishing, tourism and gambling provides more than 60 per cent of state revenues. Population about 200,000. An archipelago of the West Indies lying between 21 degrees 42' -27 degrees 34' N and 72degrees 40' - 79 degrees 5' W. long, and extending from the East Coast of Florida on the northwest to Haiti on the southeast.

A site on the island of Mayaguana was leased to USA in 1940 for use as a naval base.

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BARBADOS

1 1/2d. Orange, 3d. Brown

(produced in sheets of 60)

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Barbados, named after the bearded fig tree Los Barbados which was in plentiful supply on the islands. The capital is Bridgetown, is the most windward of the West India Islands, and is situated in 13 degrees 4'N., and longitude 59 degrees 37' W. It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 106,470 acres (about 166 square miles) about 66,000 acres being cultivated. The island has a healthy climate and is free from malaria.

The British first landed in 1605 and began colonising it in 1627. In 1885 it was constituted a distinct Government, with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council and an Executive Committee, a Legistrative Council of nine members apponted by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of 24 members elected every two years.

It became independent within the Commonwealth in 1966.

Economy is based on tourism and sugar. Densely polulated about 8o percent are black descendents of African slaves.

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BASUTALAND

(As for Union of South Africa)







Basutoland is an inland Native Territory of South Africa, bounded north and west by the Orange Free State, east by Natal, and south by the Cape Colony, with an area of 11,716 square miles. The Cencus figures (1936) showed 559,273 natives, 1434 whites, 1,263 coloured and 341 Asiatics.

Territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner. The chiefs adjudicate on the cases between natives, with a right of appeal to the courts of District Commissioners, where all cases between Europeans and natives are brought.

Became a British Protectorate in 1868 and an independent kingdom in 1966. Area 11,720 square miles population 1,550,000

Capital Maseru - now known as The **Kingdom of Lesotho.**

BERMUDA

1 1/2d Brown, 3d. Blue

(produced in sheets of 60)

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The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (13 0r 16 only of which are inhabited, the rest being mere rocks) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32 degrees 15'N. lat. and 64 degrees 51'W. long., comprising an area of about 19 miles.

It derives its name from a Spaniard, who sighted them in 1527, but were first colonised by Admiral Sir George Somers, who was shipped wrecked here in 1609, on his way to Virginia.

The Government is administerred by a Governor, who is also Commander-in-chief of the military forces. ahe is advised by an Executive Council of seven members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of nine members appointed by the Crown; and a Representative House of Assembly of 36 members.

The Capital, Hamilton, is on the largest of the islands, called Bermuda or Great Bermuda.

It has been a British colony since 1609, and relies on tourism.

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BRITISH GUIANA

3 cents Red, 6 cents Blue

(Produced in sheets of 60)

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British Guiana, which included Demerara, Essequibo, and Betrice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America. Area of 89,480 square miles, with a seaboard of 300 hundred miles.

It was a British Colony until 1966 when it gained its independence.

It became a republic within the Commonwealth in 1970.

It achieved fame as the "birth-place" of the rarest stamps in the worlds, the One Cent value of 1856.

Bounded by Venezulea, Brazil, and Surinam.

The Capital is Georgetown.

There about 8,601 aboriginal Indians living in remote places of the Colony in a primitive state.

Trades in sugar, rum, molasses, diamonds, gold, timber, balata, bauxite, rice, and coffee

Now known as Cooperative Republic of Guyana

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BRITISH HONDURAS

3 cents Brown, 3 cents Blue

(Produced in sheets of 60)

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Low lying country of the Central American mainland. It lies within 18 degrees 29' 5" to 15 degrees 53' 55"N latitude and 89 degrees 9'22" to 88 degrees 10'W longitude. Length 174 miles 68 breadth approximately; it is bounded on the north and north-west by Mexico (Quintana Roo Province, formerly Yucatan); on the west and south by Guatemala; and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The total area is 8,867 sq. miles.

Made a British Colony in 1884, became self governing 1964, changed its name to **Belise** 1973, gained independence with in the Commonwealth 1981.

Fish, forest products (timber), sugar and citrus fruits are the main products and exports.

The capital is Belmopan.

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BRITISH SOLOMN ISLANDS
1 1/2d. Red, 3d Blue
(Produced in sheets of 60)
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The British Solomon Islands, protected since 1893 consists of Guadalcanal, Malaita, San Cristoval, New Georgia, Choiseul, Ysabel, and other islands situated east of New Guinea, with a total of about 15,000 square miles.

The Santa Cruz Group and several other islands were incorporated in the Protectorate in 1898 and 1899; and in 1900 Choiseul and Yasbel with other islands in the Bougainville Straits and lord Howe's group were transferred by Germany by treaty.

They became an independent state within the Commonwealth in 1978.

10,983 square miles.

Capital town Honiara.

Chief products timber, copra and cocoanuts.

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BURMA

9 pies, 1 1/2 annas, 2 annas, 3 1/2 annas.
(March)



Burma lies between 9 degrees 58'N. latitude, 92 degrees 11'E to 101 degrees 9'E. longitudes, the extreme length being 1.200 miles, and the extreme width 575 miles.

In the north the frontier with Tibet and China in undemarcated. The north-western frontier touches Assam, Manipur and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The Bay of Bengal forms the western frontier. On the north-east and the east Burma marches with Yunnan, French Indo-China and Thailand, Lower Burma falls into three natural divisions : Arakan, the Irrawaddy basin and the old province of Tenasserim.

Total area of 261,610 square miles and a population of 14,667,146.

Made a province of British India 1886 Gained Independence in 1947. Area 261,610 square miles, population 37,700,000.

Burma was invaded by the Japanese in December 1941 and eventually won back under the leadership of Lt.Gen Sir William Slim in October 1944.

Capital city Rangoon.

CAYMAN ISLANDS
1 1/2d Black 3d Yellow
(produced in sheets of 60)
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The Cayman Islands, low-lying coral islands in the Caribbean Sea forming a dependency of Jamaica, between 79 degrees 44' and 81 degrees 26'W. and 19 degrees 15' and 19 degrees 46'N consists of three islands, Grand Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, with a total area of 100 square miles. They are said to have been discovered by Christopher Columbus 1503 on his voyage from Porto Bello to Haiti, and called "Las Tortugas".

The Capital is Georgetown on the largest island, Grand Cayman

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CEYLON

6 cents Blue, 15 cents Brown

(produced in sheets of 60)

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Ceylon, an island in the Indian Ocean, to the south-east of the peninsilar of Hindustan, is situated between 5 degrees 55'-9 degrees 50'N. lat. and 79 degrees 42' - 81 degrees 53'E long. Its area 25,332 square miles, or more than three fourths of Ireland.

In 1505 the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and formed settlements along the coast; but about 150 years later they were deposed by the Dutch. In 1796 the British took possession of the Dutch settlements on the island, and annexed them to the Presidency of Madras; but six years later in 1802, Ceylon was formed into a separate Colony. In 1815 the King of Kandy was deposed and banished; and his dominions, which had up to that date maintained their independence of European rule, were annexed to the British Crown.

During the 1939/45 was the HQ of South East Asia Command was situated at Kandy.

Gained independence in 1972 and became the **Republic of Sri Lanka**

The Capital is Colombo

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COOK ISLANDS

1d, 2d, 6d, 8, values of New Zealand









The chief islands of the Cook Islands is Rarotonga, with a native population of some 5,000. They are situated in the Pacific Ocean north of New Zealand and East of Australia. Local administration is carried out by resident Commissioners at Raratonga, assisted by Councils of Chiefs.

An associated state of New Zealand in the southwest Pacific Ocean. Discovered by Captain Cook 1773, the group comprises 15 islands. The administration centre Avarua, is on Raratonga

CYPRUS

1 1/2pl Violet, 3 pl Blue
(produced in sheets of 60)

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Cyprus, a large island in the Mediterranean Sea. Dominated in turn by Egypt, Assyria, Greece, Persia, the Romans and Byzantum, it fell to the Ottoman Empire 1571, and passed to Britain in 1878 and formerly annexed to Britain in 1914. After the internal disturbance in 1931 between the Greek Cypriots and the Turkish cypriots. It became an independent Republic within the Commonwealth in 1960. The island was partitioned, the Northern part became known internally as the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus, declared itself an independent state (1983). The island became partitioned.

3,572 square miles

Capital Nicosia

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DOMINICA

1d Red, 3 1/2d Blue

(produced in sheets of 60)

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Dominica Commonwealth was discovered by Columbus who named it after the day of its discovery. It is the largest of the Windward Islands in 1493. After alternating between British and French rule it became British in 1783. In 1978, it became an independent Commonwealth republic.

Capital Roseau.

Trade development of tourism, light industry and export of bananas. cocoa, vanilla, limes, coco-nuts.

290 square miles

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FALKLAND ISLANDS

1d mauve 3d blue
(Produced in sheets of 60)

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The only large group of island in the South Atlantic, consisting of 202 small Islands, 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan - the twow largest Islands are East Falkland and West Falklands, between 51 degrees 15'-53 degrees S.lat and 57 degrees 40'-62 degrees W long.

They were discovered by Davis in 1592 and visited by Hawkins in 1594. A settlement was made by France in 1764 : this was subsequently handed over to Spain, they recognised Great Britain's title to a part at least in 1771. In 1820 the Argentine Republic established a settlement but this was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 the islands were again taken possession of by the British for the protection of the seal fisheries, and colonised. Being the most southerly organised colony in the British Empire.

In 192 Argentine attempted an invasion and were expelled by a British military expedition.

The islands are chiefly bog-land, and have proved useful for sheep, the output for wool is about 4 million lb. annually. Chief exports wood, tallow, hides and sheepskins.

The only important settlement is Stanley, the capital at the head of Port William on the coast of East Falkand.

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FIJI

2 1/2 Green, 3d Blue

(Produced in sheets of 60)

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This a group of 250 Islands (of which some are, however mere uninhabitated islets and rocks in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,000 miles north of New Zealand. The gross are of the group which extends 300 miles from east to west and 300 miles north to south, between 15 degrees 45'S.lat. and 176 degrees E-178 degrees W long. is 7,803 square miles. The islands are of volcanic origin with loft mountains and heavily wooded. The principal are Viti Levu (Great Fiji) Vanua Levu (Great Land and Rotuma. The climate is equable and remarkably healthy for Europeans.

Chief products bread-fruit, bananas, plantains, yaams and dalo or dalo, coconuts, sugar-cane, rice, maize and cotton.

The Capital is Suva.

They were discovered by Abel Tasman in 1643 aand explored by Captain Bligh after he was set adrift by the **Bounty** mmutineers in 1789 annexed to Great Britain in1874. Remained a crown colony until 1970 when it became an independent republic within the Commonwealth.

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FALKLAND ISLANDS DEPENDENCIES

1d Violet 3d Blue

(Produced in sheets of 60)

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South Georgia, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,094 square miles with permanent population - industry whaling at Grytviken Harbour.

In the **South Shetlands**, **Deception Island** contains a harbour at Port Foster, ice free about five months, with a land station which arrives and departs with the waling fleet.

The **South Orkneys** also have a seasonal land station, and the Argentine Government with the permission of the H.M.Government estaablished a meteorological station.

The other dependencies are the **South Sandwich Islands**, part of the Antarctic known as **Graham's Land**.

Most of these island are uninhabited except for research stations.

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GAMBIA

1 1/2 Grey. 3d Blue

(produced in sheets of 60)

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The West African river Gambia, which is navigable for some 300 miles from its mouth, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1588 the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognised, by the **Treaty of Versailles,** as British. The colony had no regular politial institution until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. It now consists of the islands of St. Mary, British Kombo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, McCarthy Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The total area is estimated at 4,132 square miles.

The area became a British Protectorate in 1894 and an independent within the commonwealth in 1970.

In 1981 Gambia joined Sengal in the Confederation of **Sengambia,** bring the square miles to 4,360.

Now 1992 known as the Republic of Gambia

The Capital is Banjul.

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GIBRALTAR

1 1/2d. Green, 3d. Ultramarine.

(produced in sheets of 60)

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Gibraltar is linked by an isthmus 1 1/2 miles long and 1/2 miles wide to the Rock of Gibraltar, and between the British and Spanish there is a tract of neutral ground.

In ancient times it was called Calpe of the Greeks and the Romans, forming with the Abyla and the African coast, the Pillars of Hercules, long thought to be the western edge of the world.

Successfully ruled by the Moors and Castile, it was taken by Admiral Sir George Rooke and the Dutch in 1704 24the July.

In 1967 it gained a measure of self government but voted against deconlonisation.

Gibraltar relies on its position as a port, and tourism.

Its name derived from 'Jabel-al-Tarik' its Moorish conqueror in 711.

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GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

1d. Purple, 3d. Blue
(produced in sheets of 60)

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The Gilber and the Ellice Islands, which includes Ocean, Christmas, Fanning and Washington Islands besides the Gilbert, Ellice and Phoenix Groups, was formally a protectorate and was formally annexed to the Empire in November 1915. The Gilbert group, situated between 4 degrees N. and 3 degrees S. lat. and 172 degrees and 177 degrees E. long. consists of 16 islands, Kakin, Butaranuka (Central) and Nonouti, Tabiteuca, Beru, Nikunau, Onotoa, Tamana and Aronae (Southern Gilberts), with small islands depending on them; and the Ellise Group of 9 islands Group, (Nanumea, Nanumaga, Niutras, Nui, Vaitupu, Nukufetau, Funafuti, Nukulaelae, and Nurakita) between 5 degrees S. and 10 1/2 Degrees S. lat. and 176 degrees E. and 179.58E degrees long. Ocean island (or Banaba) in lat 0 degrees 52'S. and long. 169 degrees 35'E. which is the seat of Government, was proclaimed British in 1900. 180 square miles.

Part of the Gilbert and Ellice island became independent from Britain in 1979 and became a Republic called **Kiribati**.

Copra exports, fishing, tourism and some British aid after the phosphate deposits became exhausted was necessary.

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GOLD COAST

2d. Slate, 4d Magenta

(produced in sheets of 60)

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The gold Coast Colony, with Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Togoland under British Mandate, is situated on the Gulf of Guinea, between 3 degrees 7'W long. and 1 degree 14'E. long., and is bounded on W. by the French Ivory Coast, on the E. by Togoland under French mandate, on N. by the French Sudan, on S. by the sea. It extrends about 334 miles along the Coast line and inland to an average distance of 440 miles or to 11 degrees N. lat. The area of the Colony is 23,937 square miles, of Ashanti 24,379 square miles, of the Northern Territories 30,486 square miles, and of Togoland under British Mandate 13,041 a total of 91,843 square miles. The seat of government is Accra.

The Country became independent in 1957 and became known as **Ghana**.

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GRENADA

1 1/2d. Red, 3 1/2d Blue.
(Produced in sheets of 60)

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Grenada is situated between the Parallels of 12 degrees 30'-11 degrees 58'N. lat. and 61 degrees 20'-61 degrees 35'W. long. and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; It is about 96 miles north of Trinadad, 68 miles S.S.W. of Barbados. Area about 85,120 acres. The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy.

Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498 and named it Conception. It was originally colonised by the French and was definately ceded to the British by the Treat of Versailles in 1783.

It became an independent Republic 1974. In 1983 United States and the Carribean states invaded Grenada to repel a marxists uprising to restore order.

The Capital is St. George's.

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HONG KONG

30 cents Blue and $1 Brown and Red

(Produced in sheets of 60)

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The crown Colony of Hong Kong consists of a number of islands and a portion of the mainland, situated on the south coast of China, at the mouth of the Canton River. Between 22 degrees 9' and 22 degrees 37'N Lat. and 113 degrees 52'-114 degrees 30'E long. and bounded on the N by the Shun Chun river.

Hong kong was invested by Japanese air, sea and land forces, after the attack on Hawaii, and capitulated Dec, 1941. It was re-entered by Allied Forces following the Japanese surrender in August, 1945.

The Island is about 11 miles long and from 2 to ½ miles broad, with a total area of 32 square miles; It lies close to the mainland, being separated at one point by a narrow strait (Lyeemoon) not more than a Quarter-mile wide, and was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and was formally ceded by Treaty of Nanking in 1842: British Kowloon was subsequently acquired by the Pekin Convention of 1860; and the New Territories, being a pensinsula in the southern part of the Kwangtung province, by a lease signed June 9, 1898, for 99 years. The whole colony comprises an area of about 391 square miles, with a population of 1,071,893 in 1946 (excluding refugees from China, estimated at 750,000).

The Capital of the colony is Victoria.

It is a free trading port.

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INDIA

9 pies, 1 1/2 annas, 3 1/2 annas, 12 annas.





The total area of India before partisian was 1,809,000 square miles with a population of 400,000,000 approx. 300,000,000 Hindus, 92,000,000 Moslems, 6,000,000 Christians. Other religious bodies Sikhs, Jains, Buddhists, Parsees and Jews.

There are eight linguistic groups comprising over 250 languages.

After partition, land area 1,269,496 square miles, population (1988) 778,500,000. land smaller population greater

Rice, wheat, and rich in mineral reserves. Iron Ore, mica, coal manganese and aluminium.

Capital New Delhi

INDIA

9 pies, 1 1/2 annas, 3 1/2 annas, 12 annas







The British provinces comprise about 60 per cent of the area of India, and about 76 per cent of the population. The Indian Empire thus extends over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia. It came under British domination in the mid-18th century. Its government mostly in the hands of the East India Company, was transferred to the crown in 1858. India became independent in 1947, when the country was partitioned and the Muslim areas of the northwest and the east were made into Pakistan. India, *Sanskrit* **Bharat** is now a independent Republic within the Commonwealth.

There are three natural divisions: the triangular Deccan plateau of the south, the great northern plains and the Himalayan mountains. The whole peninsula south of the Himalayas is often referred to as the "Indian subcontinent".

INDIAN STATES

BAHAWALPUR - 1 1/2 annas



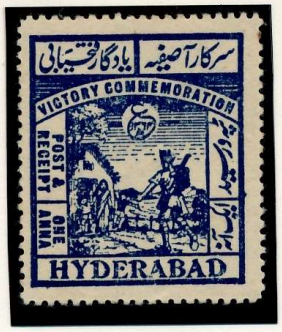
BAHAWALPHUR -Is a state comprising nearly a million Moslems and about half that number of Hindus. It is ruled by a Nawab, a prince entitled to a salute of 17 guns. Comprises three districts of west Pakistan. Area 17,471 square miles. population (1951) 1,823,105. It stretches for more than 300 miles along left bank of the Sutlej, Panjnad and Indus rivers, and is dividaed longitudinally into three strips, the western called Sind, the central call Pat, and eastern called Cholistan.

The amir claims descent from the caliphs of Egypt. Established its indenpendence at end of 18th century. 1836 Bahawala Khan III's independence under British suzerainty was recognized by treaty. The state acceded to Parkistan Oct 7 1947.

Capital Bahawalpur

INDIAN STATES

HYDERABAD - I anna
(Welcoming the return of an Indian soldier)



HYDERABAD - Ruled over by the Nizam, possibly the richest man in the world (certainly the richest Prince), Hyderabad covers as area of 82,313 sq. miles, and has a population exceeding 16,388,534. It lies south of the Vindhya mountains, in the tablelands known as Deccan. It should not be confused with the city of Hyderabad, in the British Province of Sind, in the north-west of India. Since 1956 partitioned among the states of Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Andhra Pradesh.

It is almost entirely agricultural region, lying with in the Deccan plateau. The capital city formerly of the state of the same name, is now the capital of Andhra Pradesh.

JAMAICA

1 1/2D. Chocolate, 3D Blue

(Produced in sheets of 60)

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Jamacia, aboriginally **Xaymaca,** or land of wood and water - an island situated in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17 degrees 42' -18 degrees 32'N lat and 76 degrees 11'-78 degrees 23'W long. It is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indies Islands, being 144 miles in length and 49 in extreme breadth comtaining an area of 4,450 square miles. The island is divided into three counties (Surrey, Middlesex and Cornwell) and 14 parishes.

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1944, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; But in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the treaty of Madrid.

In 1962 it became an Independent State in the Commonwealth.

The Capital is Kingstown.

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KENYA, UGANDA AND TANGANYIKA

20 Cents Orange, 30 cents Blue

(Produced in sheets of 60)

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Kenya was proclaimed a British Colony, lies across the equator bounded by Eastern Equatorial Africa, north by Anglo-Egyptian and Abyssinia, on the south by Tanganyika, on the east by the Indian Ocean and Italian Somaliland. Trade in Coffee, tea main exports along with pyrethrum and sisal. in 1920 gained independent Republic in 1963 224,901 square miles - Capital Nairobi.

Uganda Protectorate came under the British influence in 1890. The area on the east Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, on west Kenya Colony, north Tanganyika Terrory and Belgian Ruanda-Urandi, west eastern boundry of Belgian Congo. Total area 93,981 square miles. exports 75% coffee. It became an Independent within the Commonwealth in 1962. When Milton Oboto was in power in 1966, He was overthrown by Idi Amin 1971-78 the state became a republic. Oboto was restored but ousted by a military coup in 1985. 19,134 square miles present size.

Tanganyika formerly German East Africa, occupies East central portion of the African continent between 1 degree - 11 degrees 45'S lat. and 28 degrees 50'- 40 degrees 38'E long. bounded on the N by Kenya and Uganda, SW by Lake Nyasa, Nyasaland and N Rhodesia, on S. by Portuguese E. Africa, W. by Ruanda- Urundi and centre line of lake Tanganyika. coast line 500 miles. United with Tanzania in 1964 gained independence. Coffee, cloves, sisal and diamonds dominate its exports. Capital Dodoma.

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LEEWARD ISLANDS
1 1/2 Light Blue, 3d Orange
(Produced in sheets of 60)
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The Leeward Islands of the West Indies under British authority of the 4 presidences of (1) **Antigua**, with **Barbuda** and **Redonga**; (2) **St. Christopher** and **Nevis**, with **Anguilla**; (3) **Montserrat**; and (4) the **Virgin Islands**, with **Sombrero**; all except the, having their own local Legislative. These four presidencies are administered by a Governor, to whom the Administrators and Commissioners are subordinate. There is a General Legislative Council of 10 officials and 10 elective members, with the Governor as President, possessing concurrent legislative powers with the localLegislative on certain subjects.

They are the northern group of the **Lesser Antilles** in the West Indies, extending from Puerto Rico to the Windward Islands.

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MALTA

1d Green, 4d Ultramarine

(Produced in sheets of 60)

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Malta is an Island in the Mediterranean Sea, 38 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 miles in breadth, and haveing an area of 9 1/2 square miles. The colony includes the adjoining island of **Gozo** with an area of 24 1/2 square miles; **Comino** the site of the Sultan's disaster in 1889 and several islets. There is a Maltese order of nobility, recognised by the Crown, consisting of 29 families.

The island was awarded the George Cross by H.M King George V1 in 1942 in recognition of the heroism of the inhabintants under siege, and prolonged bombardment, during the Second World War.

It became a British Colony in 1814, it became an independent republic in 1979 the naval base was closed.

The economy depends on tourism, shiping and light industries.

The capital is Valetta.

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MAURITIUS

5 Cents Violet, 20 cents Blue

(Produced in sheets of 60)

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Mauritius is an island lying in the Pacific Ocean, 550 miles east of Madagascar, between 57 degrees 17`-57 degrees 46' long. and 19 degrees 58'-20 degrees 33'S lat. and comprising an area of 720 square miles.

Mauritius was discovered between the years 1507 and 1528 by the Portuguese, but they never formed a settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it **Mauritius** in honour of the Stradtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1644 they established a colony on the shore, but in 1710 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession and changed the name to **Ile de France.** Under the French Government it became a centre for trade, black slaves were imported from Africa to work the sugar fields. The British took possession of it in 1810, they abolished the slaves but kept the French language and law but restored the name to **Mauritius.**

It became independent within the Commonwealth in 1968.

The Capital is St Louis.

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MONTSERRAT

1 1/2D Purple, 3d Chocolate

(Produced in sheets of 60)

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Montserrat is situated in 16 degrees 41'N lat. and 62 degrees W. long. 26 miles S.W. of Antigua. It is about 11 miles in length and 7 breadth, comprising an area of 32 1/2 square miles.

Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Irishmen, conquered and held by the French for some time, and finally assigned to great Britain in 1784.

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NIUE

1d. 2d. 6d. and 8d. values of New Zealand

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Niue or Savage Island, is one of the several Islands off New Zealand. Its trade is largely with New Zealand, the chief exports being citrus fruits, bananas, tomatoes and crops.

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NEW ZEALAND

PAGE 1

1/2 Lake Marathon - dark green and mauve
1d. Parliament Buildings and portrait of H.M. **George VI**. - green
1 1/2 Dome of St. Paul - red

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New Zealand consists of a group of Islands in the South Pacific. 33 degrees to 35 degrees S Latitude from 162 degrees 173 degrees E. Long. Comprises **1**. North and South Islands, (44,281 and 58,003 square miles respectively) devided by the Cook strait; **2**. Stuart Island (670 square miles) at the southern end of the South Island, separated by Foveaux strait; **3**. the Chatham Islands (372 square miles) about 420 miles E.S.E. of Cook strait; **4**. a number of minor islands (307 square miles) within political boundaries of 1842; **5**. N.N.E the Kermadecs (13 square miles) annexed in 1887. In Polynesia a number of Islands were taken under New Zealand control in 1901; Rarotonga, Mangaia in the Cook group (89 square miles) and Niue or Savage Islands (100 square miles) ouside the Cook Islands. Penrhyn and Suvarov outside Cook Islands. Tokelau Island (4 square miles) were detached from the Gilbert and Ellice Islands in 1925 and placed under New Zealand administration in 1925. In 1948 were made part of NZ island Territories. All included 103,939 square miles.

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NEW ZEALAND

(Continued from page 1)

PAGE 2

2d the Royal family - purple
3d R.N.Z.A.F Crest and aeroplanes - blue and dark green
4d Army Crest - red and black

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It has many extinct volcanos and some still smouldering, bubbling pools of boiling mud, and many high mountain ranges. Mount Cook in the South Island is the highest peak 12,349 ft. To the west of Mount Cook are some of the famous glaciers, The Tasman and the Franz Josef glaciers. Apart from the fjords and lakes as well as the glaciers anre the waterfalls, the Sutherland is 1,900 ft. high.

The islands have some of the most beautiful lakes in the world. A high rainfall making the the lowlands very fertile. A cattle and sheep grazing country. Many of the the rivers are snow fed causing the rate flow to vary in many cases.

It also has some beautiful harbours especially Auckland and Wellington. (continued on page 3)

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NEW ZEALAND

(continued from page 2)

PAGE 3

5d (Navy Crest) - dark blue and green
6d N.Z. (Coat of arms, and scenery) - red and brown
8d (Stained glass windows of Wellington College Memorial Hall) maroon and black

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New Zealand was constituted a dominion in 1907, but statute of Westminister was not formally adopted till 1947. rescognised its automomy in 1933. Queen Elizabeth was proclaimed in 1953 "by the Grace of God" head of the Commonwealth and defender of the Faith. Represented by a governor general. A biogeographial realm centered on New Zealand.

The islands are poor in natural resources and the main stay of the countries economy is the export of agricultural products, especially meat and dairy produce.

(continued on page 4)

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NEW ZEALAND

(continued from page 3)

PAGE 4

9d (Southern Alps, and Franz Josef Glacier) - Navy and pale blue
1/- (National Memorial Companile, Wellington) - Navy

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1 1/2d and 1/- stamps by Harrison's and the remainder by Waterlows.

New Zealand produced the greatest quantity of victory stamps in the Empire after the 1945 war.

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The Capital is Wellington on the North Island.

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NIGERIA

1 1/2 chocolate brown, 4d blue

(produced in sheets of 60)

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In 1945 it was a colony and protectorate in the British Empire which includes the territories situated on the bight of Benin, between Dalmoney on the west and the Cameroons on the east. The Colony is a small strip of land running along the coast on either side of and including Lagos. The Protectorate (Headquarters, Lagos) is in three main divisions, the Northern Provinces, coinciding with the former Protectorate of Northern Nigeria and the Eastern and Western Provinces coinciding with the former Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The area of the whole territory (including the portion of the **Cameroons** under British Mandate) is about 372,674 square miles.

Became an independent Republic in 1960 but a member of the Commonwealth, population 93,600,000.

Capital is Lagos.

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NORTHERN RHODESIA

1 1/2d Orange, 2d Red

(Produced in sheets of 60)

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In 1956 after the war Northern Rhodesia lay to the north of the ZAMBESI, its neighbours being Tanganyika Territory and the Belgian Congo on the north, Nyasaland and Portuguese East Africa on the east, Southern Rhodesia and West Africa on the south and Portuguese West Africa on the West. The country comprises an area of 190,323 square miles, and with the exception of the Luangwa, Zambesi and Kufue valleys, consists of a tableland varying from 3,000 t0 4,500 feet, with greater altitudes in N.E., especially in the vicinity of Lake Tanganyika, completely landlocked.

A republic was formed in 1970 under Mr. Ian Smith, but under Britsh supervision elections were held and Mr. Mugabe was elected in 1980, and changed it name to **Zimbabwe.**

It became an independent country within the Commonwealth in 1980, and having a black majority had their first black prime minister Mr. Robert Mugabe. Area 150,764 square miles, population 8,900,000.

The Capital is Harare (formerly Salisbury)

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NYASALAND

1d Green, 2 Vermillion

(Produced in sheets of 60)

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This country, which was proclaimed a British Protectorate on May 14, 1891, comprises the western shores of Lake Nyasa and the country southwards nearly to the Zambesi, covering a total land area of 37,374 square miles.

The main towns Limbe, Zomba the headquarters of the Government. It joined Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia (now Zambia and Zimbabwe) in a Federation (1953-1963) It became an independent as **MALAUI** in 1964 and a Republic in 1966.

Area 45,747 square miles, population 7,300,000.

Capital Lilongwe.

It depends on agriculture, exporting sugar, tobacco tea and ground nuts.

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PITCAIRN

2d Brown, 3d Blue.

(Produced in sheets of 60)

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The remote island of Pitcairn, of which the population wich rarely exceeds 200, forms part of what is known as Western Pacific High Commission a small group of volcanic Islands. It was thought to be too rough and steep to settle.

The inhabitants are descendants of the mutineers of the **HMS Bounty** who, in 1790, landed, bringing with them some Tahitian women, and developed the small rocky island. It is a British dependency. The chief magistrate in 1945 was Mr Parkin Christian.

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ST. HELENA

2d. Orange, 4d. Blue
(Produced in sheets of 60)
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One of the most solitary islands in the world, situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the equator, 760 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest points of the African Continent, 1800 from the coast of S. America and 4,477 from Southampton, in 15 degrees 55'S. lat. and 5 degrees 42'W. long. It is 10 1/2 miles long and 6 1/2 broad, an area of 47 square miles.

It is of volcanic origin and has numerous rugged mountains, the tallest peak is 2,700 feet. The trade winds keep the temperature mild and equable.

It was discovered by the Portuguese navigator Joao de Novo Castella in 1502 it was a port of call for all the trading nations until the Dutch annexed it in 1633 but never occupied it. The English East India Company seized it in 1659, then retaken by the Dutch 1st Jan 1673, retaken by the E.I Company May 5th 1673 who obtained a charter from Charles 11 until 1834. Except the period 1815 to 1821 when it was lent to the British Governmentas a place of exile for the Emperor Napolean until his death in 1821. Then ceded to the Crown. Once the Suez Canal was opened it veased to be an important place for the E.I Company.

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ST. KITTS

1 1/2d Orange, 3d. Red

(Produced in sheets of 60)

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Islands of St. Kitts, Nevis and Anguilla were united in 1882 to form a pressidency, and a total area of about 150 square miles.

The climate is extremely healthy being between 66 Degrees to 88 degrees.

St Kitts is the oldest colony in the West Indies.

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ST LUCIA

1d. Violet, 3 1/2 Blue

(Produced in sheets of 60)

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The largest and the most picturesque of the Windward Group, situated 13 degrees 54'N. lat. and 60 degrees 59'W. long. at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 24 miles S. of Martinque, 27 Miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 14 miles. It comprises an area of 238 square miles.

Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands as between English and French. It is mountainous, highest peak 3,145 feet above sea level.

Chief exports to 1945 were sugar, lime-oil, limes, coco-nuts copra cocoa, charcoal, bay rum, molasses, syrup, bananas, and fruit.

Under the Anglo-American Agreement (1940) sites for a seaplane base at Gros Islet Bay in North and for a land aircraft base at Vieux Fort in South of the island have been leased to the USA.

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ST. VINCENT

1 1/2d. Red, 3 1/2d Blue
(produced in sheets of 60)

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St. Vincent is an island 95 miles west of Barbados, situated in 13 degrees 10' N. lat. and 60 degrees 57'W. long. is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth comprising an area with that of its dependencies of 150 square miles. In 1846 a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400 entered the island and proved a valuable acquisition.

St. Vincent is more thoroughly British than the two other islands of the group, though it has been the scene of warefare.

In 1783 it was secured to Britain.

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SEYCHELLES

9 cents light blue, 30 cents dark blue.

(Produced in sheets of 60)

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The Sechelles Islands in the Indian Ocean, which number 92, were occuoied by the French 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and finally assigned to Great Britain in 1810. By letters patent Sept. 1903 they were erected into a separate colony. The principal islands of the group are Mahe' (56 square miles), Praslin (9,700 acres), Silhouette (4,900 acres), La Digue (2,500 acres), Curieuse (900 acres), Felicite' (689), North Island (522), St.Anne (500), Providence (500 acres), Frigate (700 acres), Denis (340 acres), Cerf (290 acres), and Bird or Sea Cow (160 acres), and the total area of the Colony with the dependencies is estimated at 106 1/4 square miles.

The dependencies are Amirantes,Alpdonse, Bijoutier, St. Francois. St. Pierre, the Commoledo Group, Astove, Assumption, Coetlvy, Aldabra, and Farquhar Island.

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SIERRA LEONE
1 1/2 Lilac, 3d Ultramarine
(Produced in sheets of 60)
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The peninsular of Sierra Leone situated on the West Coast of Africa, was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs for the purpose of being used as an asylum for the many negroes then in England. At a somewhat later date the colony was used as a settlement for Africans frm North America and the West Indies, and a great number of slaves rescued from slave ships have from time to time been liberated there.

The Colony has a coastline of 210 miles, with an estimated area of 2,500 square miles. A babel of tongues is to be heard in the streets of Freetown. The total area of the Colony an dependencies is 28,000 square miles.

In 1896 a Protectorate was declared over the territory the colony to the north and eastward. The extreme depth from north to south is about 210 miles, lying between 6 degrees 55' and 10 degrees N. lat. and the extreme breadth from east to west 208 miles, 10 degrees 15' and 13 degrees 16'W long. It is estimated area is 25,500 square miles.

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TURKS ISLAND

2d. Red, 3d Blue

(Produced in sheets of 60)

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These West India Islands geographically for a sort of annexe of the Bahamas group, from which government they were separated in 1848. In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica, from the north east they are distant about 4560 Miles. They have an area of about 170 square miles. The princilal island is Grand Turk where there is an important cable station. They were known to produce the finist salt in the world.

Turks and Caicos two groups of islands are a self governing British colony in the Bahamas in the Atlantic Ocean.

Grand Turk is the seat of Government.

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SOMALILAND

1a Red, 3 as Blue

(Produced in sheets of 60)

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Somaliland occupies the north-eastern horn of the African continent, jutting into the Indian Ocean along the south of the Gulf of Aden.

The British Protectorate, declared in 1884, contains about 68,000 square miles its bounderies being defined by treaties with Ethiopia, France and Italy; the northern coast as far as 49 degrees E. and the 8th Paraellel of N. lat. are the limits on the north and south. The population consisting completely of the Somali tribes.

The chief products are cattle, goats, hides, skins, and gum.

The protectorate was invaded on August the 4, 1940, and after resistance against greatly superior number the British forces were evacuated on August 18, leaving the protectorate temporaily in Italian occupation. The East African compaign recovered the Protectorate in 1941 and British Sovereignty was restored.

British Somaliland and and Somalia combined as the independent state of Somalia 1960.

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SOUTH WEST AFRICA

(As for Union of South Africa overprinted)







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A German protectorate from 1884, it was occupied by South Africa in 1915 which governed it under a league of Nation mandate 1920-46 as an integral part of the union of South Africa, but refused U.N. trusteeship that replaced it.

In 1971 the international Court of Justice ruled South Africa presence in South West Africa to be illegal.

Now known as **Namibia.**

The Capital Windhoek. Population 1988 1.100,000

The native races are :- In the south Hottentots ; in the centre, Hereros, and Bergdamaras, with the exception of the Rehoboth district, which is occupied by a mixed race known as the Bastards, and in the north Ovambos. To the north and east there are many small bushmen tribes, some pure bushmen, but the remainder a mixture of aboriginal native tribes and bushmen.

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SOUTHERN RHODESIA

1d, 2d, 3d, 6d.
(Produced in sheets of 60)





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Southern Rhodesia, comprising Matabeleland and Masonaland, that part of the territory is named after Cecil Rhodes lying south of the Zambesi River, its political neighbours being Northern Rdodesia and Portuguese East Africa on the N.; the Transvaal and Bechuanaland on the S. and W.; and the Portugese East Africa on the E. The total area is 150,333 square miles, and the population, as estimated at June 30, 1942, numbered 78,560 Europeans, 6,750 Asiatics and coloured persons, 1,1446,000 natives; a total of 1,531,310.

The British South Africa Company obtained mineral rights and claimed what is now Matabeleland and Mashonaland in the 1880s. From 1898 the British colony of Rhodesia was formed and became self governing in 1923.

The area was part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland (1953-63), which broke up due to the Southern Rhodesia's dominance by white minority. An illegal unilateral declaration of independence by Ian Smith in 1965 when United Nations imposed sanctions. A Republic was declared in 1970 but Rhodesia was increasingly isolated. In 1980 an election black and white was held, Mugabe became first Prime minister. It now became known as Zimbabwe. Total area 150,764 square miles. Population 8,900,000, Capital Harare (Formerly Salisbury)

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SWAZILAND

(As for the Union of South Africa, overprinted)





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Kingdom of Swaziland Protectorate (called by the natives Kwa Ngwane) lies between Drakensberg and Lebombo Mountains in British South Africa.

The transvaal Province forms a boundary on the south, west and north, the eastern boundary being Zululand and Portuguese East Africa. The total area is 6,705 square miles, and the population being 156,715, of whom 153,270 are native Ama-Swazi Bantus, 2,740 Europeans and 705 miscellaneous. The headquarters of the Administration is at Mbabane.

A British protectorate form 1903, Swaziland became independent within the Commonwealth in 1968. In 1973 Sobhuza III (reigned 1921-1982) assumed supreme power and abolished the constitution. Area 6,704 square miles. Population (1988) 700,000.

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TRINADAD

3 cents Chocolate, 6 cents Blue

(Produced in sheets of 60)

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Trinadad the most southerly of the West Indes islands. Lies close to the north coast of the continent of S.America, the nearest point, Venezuela being 7 miles distant. The island is situated between 0 degrees 3' -10 degrees 50'N. lat. and 60 degrees 55'-61 degrees 56'W. long. and is about 50 miles in length by 37 in breadth, with an area of 1,862 square miles. The island was dicovered by Columbus in 1498 was colonised in 1588 by the spaniards, and capitulated to the British ubder Abercromby in 1797.

Now and independent Republic within the Commonwealth called the **Trinadad and Tobago Republic.**

The Capital is Port of Spain.

Oil and asphalt have replaced sugar as the chief export.

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UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

1d, Brown and red, 2d, blue-black and Violet, 3d Dark Blue and Blue.









The Portuguese were first Europeans to reach South Africa in 1488. The Dutch settled in the 17th century and Britain formally gained possession of the Cape in 1814. After the Boer wars of 1899-1902 the Boer territories combined with the British to become the Union of South Africa. In 1909 an act of Parliament was passed in Britain to recognise the Union. In 1961 it became an independent Republic within the Commonwealth. Four black "homelands" were granted their independence Transkei (1976), Bophuthataswana (1977), Venda (1979), and Ciskei (1980). In 1983 a referendum gave limited rights to Asians and coloureds, it became known as `apartied' (racial segregation) Sanctions were imposed by most countries of the world. Trade with other countries ceased. 1992 a referendum was held to give equal rights to all races.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

1 1/2 Red-brown, 3d Yellow.

(Produced in sheets of 60)

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The Virgin Islands are a group of Island belonging chiefly to Great Britain and U.S.A., and form a connecting link between the Greater and the Lesser Antillies.

Such of the islands as are British became so in 1666 ; the principal are - Tortola (the largest) situate in 18 degrees 27'N. lat. and 64 degrees 40'W long. Virgin, Gorda, an Anegada.

The area of the British possessions is 59 square miles.

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WESTERN SAMOA

1d. 2d. 6d. and 8d. values of New Zealand

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It was controlled by Germany till 1900-19 and then by New Zealand until 1962, when it became the first independent Polynesian state, it joined the Commonwealth 1970, and became a member of the United Nations in 1976

Western Samoa comprises the islands of Saval'l, Upolu, Apolima, Manono, Fanuatapu, Nuutele, and Nuula, the remaining islands of the Samoan Group belonging to the United States.

All the islands are mountainous, the highest peak rising to 6,094 feet.

The chief products are coconuts, cocoa, bananas, timber, tourism, copra, taro and rubber.

The Capital is Apia.

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ZANZIBAR

10 cents, 30 cents.

(Produced in sheets of 120 stamps)

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The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formaly extended alomg the mainland as far south as Tunghi Bay and north as Warsheikh; but simce the cession of the coast line from Ruvuma to Vanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890, and of the Benadir and Kismayu coasts to Italy in 1904 and 1924 respectively (Territories now included Kenya Protectorate), they are confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a coastal strip from Vanga to Kiamboni (Dick's Head), the island of Lamu, Manda, Oatta, and Slu.

The Zanzibar dominions on the mainland are under the administration of H.M. Government through the Governor and commander in chief in the Kenya colony.

It achieved its independence in 1964 and united with Tanganyika.

The Capital is Zanzibar.

Exports are Copra, rice, cloves, cocoa.

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