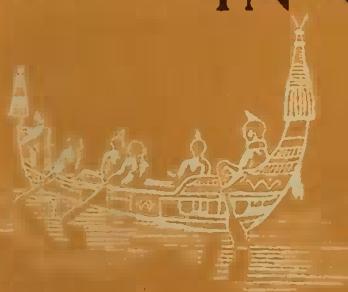




BRITISH COLONIAL STAMPS

IN CURRENT USE



PRICE 5/- NET

CORRIGENDA

Kenya

Page 77. Lines 30 and 31 relative to the number of post offices and agencies in that territory should read:—"At the end of 1954 there were 82 post offices in Kenya and 106 postal agencies."

Turks and Caicos Islands

Page 141. At the end of line 30 there should be added "In April 1955 this vessel was replaced by the M.V. 'Kirkland' which now carries the surface mails to and from Jamaica fortnightly."

A POISONOUS INSECTICIDAL
SOLUTION HAS BEEN USED
IN BINDING THIS BOOK.

MP 515/1929

COLONIAL SECRETARIAT
CENTRAL REGISTRY
- 8 DEC 1955
GIBRALTAR

HANDBOOK OF
British Colonial Stamps
IN CURRENT USE
*comprising historical, geographical and
general information obtained from
official and other reliable
sources and compiled*
by

R. COURTNEY CADE, M.B.E.
(COLONIAL OFFICE)

THE CROWN AGENTS FOR OVERSEA GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS
4 MILLBANK, LONDON, S.W.1

1955

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The Thanet Press, Margate*

Foreword

WHILE postage stamps must always remain first and foremost receipts for moneys paid, either in anticipation of services to be rendered or in respect of other fees due, there has been a marked inclination in recent years to design them so that they will also serve to draw attention to the products, industries, trades or amenities of the country whose name they bear. At the same time there has been a tendency towards simplicity, at least in the matter of wording. This has not only resulted in the omission of such unnecessary inscriptions as "Postage" or "Postage and Revenue", but has led to the use of very brief captions or even none at all. Consequently it is sometimes difficult for those receiving letters from abroad to know what a particular design represents or why it was selected for reproduction on a stamp.

The purpose of this booklet is therefore to describe very briefly the subjects depicted on the stamps of current regular issues of each of the Colonies, Protectorates, Protected States and Trusteeship Territories with which the Colonial Office is concerned, and those of the three South African High Commission Territories (Basutoland, Bechuanaland and Swaziland) which are the concern of the Commonwealth Relations Office. The stamps themselves may be seen at any time in frames affixed to the walls in the Reception Room of the Colonial Office in Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London, S.W.1.

The opportunity has been taken to add such particulars of each country as are usually of interest to collectors of postage stamps, e.g. the status, location and size of each territory, the number of its inhabitants, the currency in which the stamp values are expressed, and so on. And, for that increasing number of collectors who interest themselves in postal markings, there have been added, wherever space permits, the names of the post offices at which stamps are normally on sale.

On the other hand, no attempt has been made to cater for the "specialist" who will know where best to seek the particular information he requires; and so, in listing the current stamps, no account has been taken of differences in papers, variations in the gauge of perforations, shades of colour, etc. All these, if unintentional, are incidental to the manufacture of stamps and cannot always be avoided.

Similarly, while it has been thought of sufficient general interest to mention the date (approximate in a few cases) when each postal administration made its first official issue of stamps and the date of issue locally of each stamp in a country's current series, it is not within the scope of this work to present anything resembling a philatelic history of any particular postal service. That field is proper to the research student.

Consequently, nothing here presented is exhaustive, but it has the merit of being compiled largely from official sources and is, therefore, to that extent authoritative. It is also as up to date as possible.

Most of the oversea territories issue what is called a "Colonial Annual Report" which is published in this country by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, and readers wishing to know more about any one given territory are recommended to investigate that source.

It should perhaps be added that the stamps herein described cannot be purchased at the Colonial Office or from any other central official source. They are only obtainable from the appropriate postal authorities, whose names and addresses are given in the Appendix, or from dealers.



Preface

TO THE SECOND EDITION

WHEN "British Colonial Stamps in current use" was published, in October, 1950, it was hoped that, if it met with public approval, it might be the first of a series of editions to appear at regular intervals of two or three years.

The welcome given to it left no doubt about the approval, but before a second edition could be prepared a completely new situation had arisen. The Accession to the Throne of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Second had necessitated changing the Royal Portrait, the Crown, and the Royal Cypher in all cases where any of these formed part of a stamp's design, and as it was felt that a number of the Governments affected might wish to avail themselves of the opportunity to change also other features of their stamp designs, it was decided to wait until the majority of the new issues had been placed on sale before attempting to prepare another edition of this work.

Now that this position has been reached the Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations have agreed, with the willing consent of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, to take over the task of publishing this second edition and, if the demand for it is sufficient to warrant such steps being taken, they would hope to publish further editions at three yearly intervals.

Meanwhile, there have also been many other developments of varying importance which necessitated alterations in the text or in the general lay-out of this handbook to which readers may like to have attention drawn.

For instance, the formation of the new Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has resulted in the Colonial Office being no longer concerned with the stamp issues of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and those two sections of the handbook have accordingly been omitted from this edition. Against this a new section has been inserted for Tristan da Cunha, the latest recruit to the British Colonial Ensemble of stamp-issuing Administrations. New sections have also been inserted, in their alphabetical sequence, to treat of the three territories in southern Africa governed under the direction of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. These territories are in no way the concern of the Colonial Office but of the Commonwealth Relations Office, at whose request they are now being included because their stamps, like those of the Oversea Territories dealt with in the Colonial Office, are prepared under the supervision of the Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations, and normally form part of any collection of "British Colonial Stamps".

St. Kitts-Nevis has become St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla, and now precedes instead of following St. Helena; while, at the request of the Postal Union of Malaya, as well as many readers, the constituent parts of that Union (i.e. the Colony of Singapore, the British Settlements of Malacca and Penang, and the Malay States of Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Perlis, Selangor and Trengganu) have all been grouped together under the heading of "Malaya".

Currency changes in most of the Caribbean territories and in Aden, Somaliland and

Cyprus, together with increases in populations, etc., have also combined to render so much of the old text out of date that it has all been re-written.

So popular was the experiment of listing the names of post offices in the different countries that it had been hoped to extend this feature, but the expansion of the postal services in most places since 1949 has been so great that space restrictions do not permit of achieving that aim. On the other hand, it has been found possible to give effect to one important suggestion—there is inserted at the back of this edition a small map of the world, showing the location of all the territories dealt with herein, which may be pulled out to lie alongside the handbook while it is being read. It is hoped that this innovation will prove helpful to old and new readers alike.

R.C.C.

Aden

THE Colony of Aden lies on the southern coast of Arabia, about 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, the precise location being $12^{\circ} 47' N.$ latitude and $45^{\circ} 10' E.$ longitude. It includes the Isthmus known as Khormaksar, the island of Perim in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, and the (five) Kuria Muria islands off the Dhufar Coast of Oman.

The area of Aden Colony, exclusive of the islands, is 75 square miles (about half the size of Rutlandshire). The population numbered 80,516 at the time of the last census (October, 1946), but it was estimated to be roughly 130,000 at the end of 1952.

The unit of currency, which was formerly the India rupee, was changed on the 1st October, 1951, to the East African shilling (100 cents), at par with sterling.

There are four post offices in Aden Colony, namely:—Aden (G.P.O.), Aden Camp (Crater), Sheikh Othman, and Maala; and there is one in Kamaran. In addition there are 2 post offices and 21 postal agencies in the Eastern Aden Protectorate.

The first issue of stamps for Aden, as a Colony, was placed on sale on the 1st April, 1937, and was used also throughout the Protectorate. In 1939 a restricted postal union was formed with Aden Colony and the Qu'aiti and Kathiri States as its initial members. The agreement provides, *inter alia*, that each signatory shall have its own set of stamps, which shall all bear the title "ADEN" and be interchangeable with each other. Aden (Colony) was the first to issue such stamps, on the 19th January, 1939, and the two protected states followed suit in July, 1942.

The Colony's current series of stamps comprises 13 denominations, engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
5 cents	Deep green	Minaret	1.6.55
10 cents	Orange-red	Camel transport	1.2.55
15 cents	Turquoise-green	Crater	15.6.53
25 cents	Carmine-red	Mosque	15.6.53
35 cents	Ultramarine	Dhow	15.6.53
50 cents	Blue	Map	1.7.55
70 cents	Black	Saltworks	20.9.54
1 shilling	Black and violet	Dhow building	1.2.55
1s. 25c.	Blue and black	The Colony's Badge	In preparation
2 shillings	Sepia and carmine	Aden Protectorate Levy	15.6.53
5 shillings	Sepia and light blue	Crater Pass	15.6.35
10 shillings	Black and olive	Tribesman	20.9.54
20 shillings	Sepia and pale mauve	Aden in 1572	15.6.53

The inset portraits of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, are copied from photographs taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd.

5 cents. *Minaret.* This well-known tower is situated in the old Town of Aden (Crater) and demonstrates clearly the tapering form of construction necessitated by the use of mud bricks.

10 cents. *Camel transport* is still the order of the day throughout the Arabian peninsula,



especially for carrying goods between the ports and the interior where vast distances have to be covered across completely waterless desert.

15 cents. *Crater* is the name by which the main, original town of Aden is known. It lies in the extinct volcano at the east of the Aden peninsula at a distance of some five miles from the modern harbour.

25 cents. Mosque. This is the Sieyid Hashim Al Bahr Mosque at Sheikh Othman, one of the villages in the area enclosing the modern harbour of Aden and extending, north and west, to the little Aden peninsula.

35 cents. Dhow. The Adenese dhow is notable for its peculiar grace of line and movement. It is an especially sea-worthy vessel used extensively for trading along the coasts of Arabia and eastern Africa.

50 cents. Map. This shows the position of Aden in Arabia and in relation to north-east Africa. The Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb separate Aden from Djibouti as they do the Red Sea from the India Ocean.

70 cents. Saltworks. Extracting salt from the sea and exporting it, largely to Japan, is the Colony's principal native industry. The sea-water is pumped by windmills into the 3,682 acres of salt pans on the flat shores of the Bay for solar-evaporation and the amount so produced averages about 350,000 tons a year.

1 shilling. Dhow building. This is now only a secondary native industry owing to the increasing use of powered vessels, even for fishing, but it is still an occupation in which local craftsmen excel.

1 shilling 25 cents. The Colony's Badge. This is an Adenese Dhow in full sail, which is also the main feature of the Colony's Public Seal.

2 shillings. Aden Protectorate Levy. This is a local defence force recruited almost entirely from tribesmen of the Western Aden Protectorate. Although few in numbers it is an extremely useful body owing to the familiarity of its members with the restricted area in which they operate.

5 shillings. Crater Pass. This view affords a good impression of the narrow main pass which leads from Maalla into the town in the crater.

10 shillings. Tribesman. A typical tribesman from the interior wearing the local "every-day" clothes.

20 shillings. Aden in 1572. This is a reproduction of an old print, in the Aden Museum, purporting to represent Aden as it was in 1572 when it was in Turkish hands. The print is of unknown origin.

Note.—The colours of the 5 and 10 cents stamps have been deepened and that of the vignette on the 1 shilling value changed from sepia to black. The stamps in revised colours will be placed on sale as soon as stocks of the existing stamps have been exhausted.

Aden Protectorate

THIS territory, which encircles Aden Colony, is bounded on the east by the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, on the north and west by the Ruba' Al Khali (or Empty Quarter) and the Kingdom of the Yemen, and on the south by the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean. For all practical purposes it is in two parts: the Western Protectorate comprising a number of tribal districts whose chiefs are in protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government, and the Eastern Protectorate comprising the Hadhramaut, the Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra, the Wahidi Sultanates of Balhaf and Bir 'Ali, and the Sheikdoms of Irqa and Haura, all of which are similarly in protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. The island of Socotra in the Indian Ocean is part of the Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra.

The total area of the Protectorate is approximately 112,000 square miles (equal to Great Britain and all Ireland), and its population is estimated at 800,000, of whom 350,000, live in the Eastern part of the territory and are all Shafa'i Arabs.

There are two post offices, Mukalla and Sai'un (or Seiyun), and 21 postal agencies in the Eastern part of the Protectorate, but none in the Western part.

The currency is the same as in Aden Colony, except that in the Western Protectorate riyals (or Maria Theresa dollars) are still in use.

The stamps of Aden (Colony) are valid for use throughout the Protectorate but the Hadhramaut States, i.e. the Qu'aiti State of Shahr and Mukalla and the Kathiri State of Seiyun (or Sai'un), have also had their own separate issues since 1942. As members of the Aden Postal Union their stamps are interchangeable with each other and with those of Aden Colony. Their current issues are described below:—

THE QU'AITI STATE OF SHIHR AND MUKALLA

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
5 cents	Deep blue	Metal work	1.9.55
10 cents	Black	Mat making	1.9.55
15 cents	Deep green	Weaving	1.9.55
25 cents	Red	Pottery	1.9.55
35 cents	Blue	Building	1.9.55
50 cents	Orange-red	Date cultivation	1.9.55
90 cents	Sepia	Agriculture	1.9.55
1 shilling	Black and violet	Fisheries	1.9.55
1.25 shillings	Black and orange	Lime burning	1.9.55
2 shillings	Black and slate-blue	Dhow building	1.9.55
5 shillings	Black and blue	Agriculture	1.9.55
10 shillings	Black and carmine	Lime building	1.9.55

Designed by Mrs. M. P. de Sturler Raemaekers, these stamps were engraved and recess printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Ltd.

The portrait in the medallions is that of His Highness Sultan Sir Salih bin Ghalib al Qu'aiti, K.C.M.G., who rules over the Qu'aiti State: from a studio portrait by Messrs. "Vandyk" of London.

5 cents. *Metalwork* is one of the oldest industries of the Hadhramaut. It is in the hands of various families residing in most of the inland and coastal centres who supply a large part of the local needs in finished metal wares.

10 cents. *Mat making* is another important industry which engages about 2% of the population. Baskets for various domestic uses are made from palm tree leaves, and in the rural areas, this industry supplies farmers with their needs in sacks, ropes and hats, as well as packing material for the export of tobacco, etc. Certain families in the coastal towns specialize in the making of luxurious mats of coloured palm tree leaves.

15 cents. *Weaving* is one of the country's export trades. About 5% of the population is engaged in this work which is of vital importance to their prosperity.



25 cents. Pottery ranks among the most important of local industries, as it is one of the oldest. It supplies water jars and other kinds of utensils to all sections of the community throughout the Hadhramaut. It is peculiar to certain families in the interior and coastal areas of the Qu'aiti State.

35 cents. *Building* is an industry in which the Hadharim take great pride, many fine buildings in the Hadhramaut being the outcome of local architecture and masonry. It is noteworthy that, with exception of Mukalla town building, all buildings in the Qu'aiti State are constructed with mud bricks.

50 cents. *Date cultivation* gives perennial employment to a large number of people in the rural areas of the State and furnishes a large portion of the local dietary. The largest date producing area of the State is the Hajar Province.

90 cents and 5 shillings. *Agriculture* (well pulling). These stamps show one of the primitive irrigation systems still prevalent in the Hadhramaut. Pump schemes that have been and are being introduced in agricultural areas are increasingly replacing this uneconomic method of obtaining water.

1 shilling. *Fisheries* engage some 10% of the coastal population, large quantities of fish being caught along the coastal line of the State. The surplus catch is taken to Aden where it earns annually some $\frac{1}{2}$ million shillings.

1.25 and 10 shillings. *Lime burning* occupies about 1% of the coastal population whose product is exported to Aden, East Africa and the Arabian coast in large quantities. It is, of course, also used extensively for building purposes in all parts of the Qu'aiti State. Mukalla Town is reputed to produce the best quality lime.

2 shillings. *Dhow building* is another of the old industries. It is carried on traditionally by certain families in the coastal towns. The main building yards are, however, in Mukalla harbour.

THE KATHIRI STATE OF SEIYUN

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
5 cents	Sepia	Ruler's portrait	15.1.54
10 cents	Deep blue	Ruler's portrait	15.1.54
15 cents	Deep green	Seiyun	15.1.54
25 cents	Carmine	Tarim	15.1.54
35 cents	Deep blue	Mosque at Seiyun	15.1.54
50 cents	Sepia and carmine	Palace at Tarim	15.1.54
1/-	Orange	Mosque at Seiyun	15.1.54
2/-	Deep green	South Gate, Tarim	15.1.54
5/-	Blue and mauve	A Kathiri House	15.1.54
10/-	Brown and mauve	Door of a Mosque, Tarim	15.1.54

Designed from photographs and drawings supplied by the Aden Government, these stamps were engraved and recess printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Ltd.

5 and 10 cents. The portrait appearing on these stamps, and in medallion form on the other stamps of this series, is that of His Highness Sultan Hussein bin 'Ali bin Mansoor Al Kathiri, who succeeded to the Sultanate when his uncle died on the 24th April, 1949. He was duly recognized by His Majesty's Government as Treaty Sultan on the 22nd May, 1950.

15 cents. *Seiyun* (or *Sai'un*) is the capital of the Al 'Abdalla Sultans and the largest town in the Kathiri dominions. It has some 1,500 houses and 50 mosques and is extending rapidly. Its population is over 20,000. The large building in the centre of this scene is the Kathiri



Sultan's palace; one of the finest examples of the ancient style of Hadhramaut architecture with towers at its four corners.

25 cents. *Tarim* is another growing town of some 15,000 souls. Like Seiyun it has many palaces equipped in modern style, as well as over 2,000 houses and many mosques. The minaret shown here is the highest in the Hadhramaut and is notable for its unusual pattern and square shape.

35 cents and 1 shilling. *Mosque at Seiyun*. The gradual slope to a point of the minaret is common throughout the Hadhramaut and is in keeping with the batter of the walls. This latter is essential as all buildings are constructed solely of mud bricks which would otherwise crumble.

50 cents. *Palace at Tarim*. This stamp shows us the palace of a well-known Seiyid. It is a fine building in the Malayan style equipped with every modern convenience, electric light and fans, telephones, ice plant, bathrooms with running water and showers, etc.

2 shillings. *South Gate, Tarim*. The second largest town in the State, Tarim has over 5 miles of walls with 25 forts and 5 gates. The South Gate is a fine example of the ancient type of architecture.

5 shillings. *A Kathiri House*. To the west of Seiyun, this house is built entirely of mud brick.

The decorative effect is obtained by whitewashing. Its strong fortress walls are typical of the richer Hadhramaut tribesman's buildings.

10 shillings. *Door of a Mosque, Tarim.* The "stepped pyramid" motif visible here was common in ancient Babylonia and is the oldest kind of architectural decoration in the world. The "arrow-heads" by which it is surmounted are, however, peculiar to and typical of the Hadhramaut.

N.B.—The stamps of Aden Colony and those of the two States in the Eastern part of the Protectorate are interchangeable. The surcharged stamps which preceded this set were first placed on sale on the 1st October, 1951.

Antigua

THE island of Antigua, together with its dependencies, the islands of Barbuda and Redonda, is one of the four Presidencies comprising the Colony of the Leeward Islands (the others are St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla; Montserrat, and the (British) Virgin Islands).

Antigua lies in latitude 17° 16' N. and longitude 61° 45' W. It has an area of 108 square miles (about the size of the County of London), and its population was estimated to be 49,692 at the end of 1953. It was discovered by Columbus in 1493 and named by him after a church in Seville called "Santa Maria de la Antigua".

Barbuda lies about 25 miles north of Antigua. Its area is 62½ square miles and its population numbers about 900. It was for long owned by the Codrington family.

Redonda, some 25 miles south-west of Antigua, measures but 1 mile by one-third mile and is not populated.

The currency in use consists of United Kingdom coin and British Caribbean notes, which are legal tender throughout the Colony. The money of account is, however, the British West Indian dollar—£1 = \$4.80 (or \$1.=4s. 2d.). It is expected that towards the end of 1955 local subsidiary (decimal) coinage will replace the United Kingdom coin.

There are 13 post offices, located at: St. John's (G.P.O.), Barbuda, All Saints, Parham, Bolans, Liberta, Johnson's Point, Old Road, Seatons, Grays Farm, Bendals, Cedar Grove, and Freetown.

Antigua's first stamp, the 6d. blue-green, was issued in August, 1862. Barbuda has also had one issue of its own which appeared on the 13th July, 1922.

The current range of stamps for the Presidency comprises 14 values expressed in decimal currency. They are engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
1 cent	Grey	English Harbour	2.II.53
2 cents	Green	Nelson's Dockyard	2.II.53
3 cents	Black and yellow	Nelson's Dockyard	2.II.53
4 cents	Red	English Harbour	2.II.53
5 cents	Black and purple	Nelson's Dockyard	2.II.53
6 cents	Buff	Fort James	2.II.53
8 cents	Blue	Martello Tower	2.II.53
12 cents	Violet	St. John's Harbour	2.II.53
24 cents	Black and chocolate	St. John's Harbour	2.II.53

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
48 cents	Purple and blue	Martello Tower	2.II.53
60 cents	Claret	Fort James	2.II.53
\$1.20	Olive-green	St. John's Harbour	2.II.53
\$2.40	Magenta	Nelson's Dockyard	2.II.53
\$4.80	Blue-green	Fort James	2.II.53

The medallion portrait of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, is copied from a photograph taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd.



1 and 4 cents. *English Harbour*, on the south side of the Island of Antigua, is capable of accommodating large fleets. A magnificent natural harbour, it was much used by Lord Nelson who lived there from 1785 to 1787.

2, 3 and 5 cents and \$2.40. *Nelson's Dockyard* was built in 1725. It then met an urgent need for careening British men-of-war which would otherwise have had to sail to the North American colonies. Its setting is beautiful and the drive there from St. John's, by way of All Saints and Liberta Village, is deservedly popular with visitors.

6 and 60 cents and \$4.80. *Fort James* is one of a number of strong points created about 1704 or 1705 for defence purposes. It stands at the entrance to St. John's harbour and has been much used in recent years as a quarantine station.

8 and 48 cents. *Martello Tower*. This is an old Spanish fort believed to have been built by

the Spaniards in the 16th century. It is known locally as the "Martello Tower" presumably because of its resemblance to the anti-invasion towers built on the English coast at the time of the Napoleonic wars.

12 and 24 cents and \$1·20. *St. John's Harbour.* St. John's is the capital of Antigua and the seat of Government of the Leeward Islands Colony as well as of the Presidency of Antigua. It has been a Cathedral City since 1842. Its harbour is well dredged, and being on the leeward side of the island affords excellent accommodation for shipping.

N.B.—The general issue of "Leeward Islands" stamps is concurrently valid in all Presidencies.

Ascension

THE island of Ascension is one of the dependencies of St. Helena—the others being Tristan da Cunha, Nightingale, Inaccessible and Gough Islands, though the last three are uninhabitable. It lies in the South Atlantic Ocean at latitude $7^{\circ} 56' S.$ and longitude $14^{\circ} 25' W.$, 696 miles north-west of St. Helena. It owes its name to the Portuguese mariner who discovered it, early in the 16th century, on Ascension Day.

The area of the island is but 34 square miles, and its population was 168 at the end of 1953, including 120 St. Helenians.

The currency, in common with St. Helena, is British sterling.

The only post office is that in Georgetown, but Ascension Island stamps are also stocked at the G.P.O. in St. Helena for the convenience of travellers and purchasers by post as Ascension is difficult of access.

The first separate stamps for this island consisted of the then current St. Helena issue overprinted "Ascension". They were placed on sale locally on the 2nd November, 1922. The present range comprises 11 denominations, engraved and recess printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
½d.	Black and violet	Georgetown	12.5.38
1d.	Black and green	Three Sisters	1.6.49
1½d.	Black and claret	The Pier	1.6.49
2d.	Black and red	Green Mountain	1.6.49
3d.	Black and grey	Long Beach	8.7.40
4d.	Black and blue	Green Mountain	8.7.40
6d.	Black and light blue	Three Sisters	12.5.38
1/-	Black and sepia	Georgetown	12.5.38
2/6d.	Black and carmine	The Pier	12.5.38
5/-	Black and brown	Long Beach	12.5.38
10/-	Black and purple	Three Sisters	12.5.38

The medallion portrait of His late Majesty, King George VI, incorporated in these designs, is copied from a photograph taken by Messrs. Bertram Park.



½d. and 1/-. *Georgetown* is situated in Clarence Bay on the west side of the Island. It is the only town and port and the centre of the community.

1d., 6d. and 10/-. *Three Sisters* is the name given to the three mounts which dominate the island's range of low-lying volcanic hills.

1½d. and 2½d. *The Pier* is perhaps more properly a concrete jetty. It is constructed on a reef close to Georgetown and is invaluable for the off-loading of heavy stores.

2d. and 4d. *Green Mountain* is a peak in the south-eastern part of the island and owes its name to the fact that its top is the only spot on which any vegetation is to be found. It rises to a height of 2,870 feet and has at its summit a farm which supplies dairy and other produce to the islanders.

3d. and 5/-. *Long Beach* lies opposite Georgetown, on the north side of Clarence Bay. It is shallow, sandy and, as its name implies, comparatively long; distinct advantages on an island whose waters are not without fishes dangerous to bathers.

Note.—A new pictorial series to replace the above stamps is in preparation for issue some time in 1956.

The Bahama Islands

THE Colony of the Bahamas is an archipelago comprising some 700 islands (of which only 20 are inhabited) and over 2,000 cays and rocks. One of the islands, Watling's Island, also enjoys the Carib name of *Guanahani*, but is perhaps even better known as San Salvador, the name given to it by Columbus when he made his original landfall there in 1492.

The total area of the group is 4,403½ square miles (rather more than Devon and Somerset together), and its population at the last census (6.12.1953) was 84,841, including 10,709 Europeans.

The Colony's legal tender consists of Bahamas Government notes and United Kingdom

coinage (for amounts not exceeding 40 shillings). Canadian and United States currencies are also generally accepted at standard rates. British sterling is the money of account.

The General Post Office, at Nassau, New Providence Island, is the only one at which the full range of postage stamps is always in stock. There are branch offices in the Eastern and Southern districts of New Providence and 98 sub-post offices conveniently situated throughout the group.

The Colony issued its own first stamp, the Interinsular postage one penny stamp, on the 10th June, 1859. The current series consists of 16 denominations, adapted from the tercentenary set of 1948 and recess printed by Messrs. Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
½d.	Black and tangerine	Infant Welfare Clinic	I.I.54
1d.	Sage-green and brown	Modern Agriculture	I.I.54
1½d.	Blue and black	Out Island Settlement	I.I.54
2d.	Buff and dark green	Native straw work	I.I.54
3d.	Grey and carmine	Fishing fleet	I.I.54
4d.	Turquoise-green and magenta	Water sports—Skiing	I.I.54
5d.	Brown and deep blue	Modern dairying	I.I.54
6d.	Aquamarine and slate-grey	Modern transportation	I.I.54
8d.	Black and mauve	Paradise Beach	I.I.54
10d.	Black and cobalt-blue	Modern hotels	I.I.54
1/-	Ultramarine and sepia	Yacht racing	I.I.54
2/-	Orange and black	Native product—Sisal	I.I.54
2½d.	Grey and prussian-blue	Shipbuilding	I.I.54
5/-	Light green and orange	Tuna fishing	I.I.54
10/-	Black and grey	Modern salt production	I.I.54
£1	Grey and purple	Parliament Buildings	I.I.54

All values are engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd., from locally prepared designs.

The portrait of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, is copied from a photograph taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits), Ltd.

½d. *Infant Welfare Clinic* in Baillou Hill Road, Grants Town, a suburb of Nassau. Erected during the Governorship of His Royal Highness the Duke of Windsor it provides a clinic, with free services and supplies, for all infants and young children in the district.

1d. *Modern Agriculture*. This scene, at Hatchet Bay, Eleuthera, shows a crawler type caterpillar tractor pulling a discing machine in the course of preparing a field for the planting of crops for cattle feeding.

1½d. *Out Island Settlement*. This settlement at Hatchet Bay was founded in 1937 by an American resident to provide work for the local inhabitants whose output of poultry and dairy products is mostly utilized in the other islands of the Bahamas.

2d. *Native straw work* is made from the leaf of the coconut palm tree and straws known as "silver top" and "pond top" which are the young leaves of palm trees that grow wild on most of the islands. On this stamp we see the work displayed for sale near Prince George's Wharf, Nassau, where tourists land by tender from the passenger steamers.



3d. *Fishing fleet*. This scene depicts part of the fleet anchored alongside, or near, a wharf close to the Nassau Public Market. The fish are caught in nets or by hand line in the waters of neighbouring islands and are brought in alive in the wells of the vessels for sale in the market.

4d. *Water sports—Skiing*, as practised in the sea around the island of New Providence on which Nassau, the capital of the Bahamas, is situated. The sport is believed to have been invented at Monte Carlo, in 1931, by Lt.-Col. D'Arcy Rutherford, a Scotsman, who introduced it into the Bahamas in 1938. The participant, standing on skis, is towed at anything from 25 to 35 miles per hour by means of a rope, one end of which is held by a wooden grip while the other is affixed to the speed boat. It is exhilarating and very popular.

5d. *Modern dairying*. The herd of cows maintained at the modern Hatchet Bay dairy farm provides all the fresh milk used in the Bahamas. In the background we have a glimpse of two silos, and behind them the main building which houses an up-to-date creamery.

6d. *Modern transportation*. A composite scene depicting three passenger steamers anchored off the western entrance to the harbour at Nassau, which they are too large to occupy themselves; two tugs, used to convey passengers to and from the wharf, in the foreground; and a modern aeroplane flying overhead.

8d. *Paradise Beach*, on the northern side of the Island, which itself is the northern boundary of the harbour in which Nassau is situated, is noted for the whiteness and fineness of its sand and the pureness and clearness of the water which cannot be excelled at any other known beach in the world.

10d. *Modern hotels* are essential to holiday resorts such as Nassau, and the Fort Montagu Beach Hotel is one of the best on New Providence Island. It was built in 1926, within 100 feet of the sea and is surrounded by 50 acres of landscaped gardens in which there are two lakes. Open throughout the year it is a fireproof building of 200 rooms, about two miles from Nassau City.

1/—. *Yacht racing* in the Bahamas takes place all the year round. In this scene are Star Class yachts sailing off-shore from Fort Montagu, about two miles from Nassau. The Spring championship of the International Star Class Yacht Racing Association is held at Nassau every other year, the much prized trophy being awarded to the competitor obtaining the most points in a series of three runs.

2/—. *Native products—Sisal*. This scene is of sisal-hemp, or sisal-grass being thoroughly dried before baling for export. It is a product of "*agave rigida var sisalana*", a widespread cactus-like growth with long dark green leaves terminating in a sharp black spine. It was introduced from Yucatan in 1845.

2/6d. *Shipbuilding* is as much a tradition in the Bahamas as it is in other islands of the Commonwealth. Here we see the Symonette shipyards, established in 1938 within a mile of Nassau on the north shore of New Providence, which have four marine ways capable of handling ships up to 1,000 tons. Up-to-date machine shops and qualified mechanics ensure efficient service and repairs to wooden or steel ships.

5/—. *Tuna fishing* at Cat Cay near Bimini, 128 miles from Nassau. The catch shown is a blue-fin, but allison and albacore, though they may not run as large, also afford excellent sport in the waters surrounding New Providence. The season runs from April to September and the record catch for 1953 was 91 fish weighing from 10 to 50 lbs., boated within 6 hours (exclusive

of those snapped off by sharks or that shook the hook). Four lines were used, 2 hand and 2 rod and reel.

10/- *Salt production* is another industry shared by many island territories. In this instance we see the salt ponds at Matthew Town on Inagua Island whence more than 200,000 tons of salt are exported annually from the ponds operated by West Indian Chemicals Ltd.

£1. *Parliament Buildings* in central Bay Street, Nassau, were erected in 1812. The centre one contains, on the upper floor, the Legislative Council Chamber (also used occasionally for important public ceremonies) and, on the ground floor, the General Post Office. The Western building contains the House of Assembly—the Council Chamber being upstairs and the Committee Room below. In the Eastern building are the Colonial Secretary's Office, upstairs, and the offices of the Post Office Savings Bank and the Commissioners of Currency on the ground floor.

Barbados

BARBADOS is an island in the Caribbean Sea about 300 miles north of the Venezuelan coast of South America. The most easterly of the Lesser Antilles, its precise location is between $13^{\circ} 2'$ and $13^{\circ} 20'$ N. latitude and between $59^{\circ} 25'$ and $59^{\circ} 39'$ W. longitude. It was first sighted early in the 16th century, by Portuguese mariners who named it "Los Barbados" on account of the many bearded-fig trees growing there.

The area of the island is 166 square miles (a little larger than the Isle of Wight), and its population was estimated at the 31st December, 1953, to be 222,942.

The currency consists of British Caribbean (dollar) notes and coins and United Kingdom coin, but the money of account is the British West Indian dollar (£1 = \$4.80 or \$ = 4s. 2d.).

There are 14 post offices on the island, namely:—The General Post Office at St. Michael, Bridgetown; Parish Post Offices at Christ Church, St. Andrew, St. George, St. James, St. John, St. Joseph, St. Lucy, St. Peter, St. Philip and St. Thomas, and sub-offices at Black Rock, St. Lawrence and Welches Road, all of which perform full postal service.

Barbados has had its own postage stamps since the 15th April, 1852, when the "Britannia" type stamps (for which the Duchess of Richmond is said to have been the model) were first placed on sale.

The current series comprise 13 denominations, designed and recess printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co. Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
1 cent	Grey	Dover Fort	13.4.53
2 cents	Orange and blue-green	Sugar-cane breeding	3.5.54
3 cents	Black and blue-green	Public buildings	3.5.54
4 cents	Black and orange	Statue of Nelson	3.5.54
5 cents	Blue and carmine	Harbour Police	4.1.54
6 cents	Chocolate	Casting-net fishing	3.5.54
8 cents	Black and blue	Intercolonial schooner	3.5.54
12 cents	Blue and sepia	Flying fish	3.5.54
24 cents	Red and black	Old Main Guard Garrison	1.5.50

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
48 cents	Violet	The Cathedral	1.5.50
60 cents	Green and claret	Careenage	1.5.50
\$1.20	Red and olive	Wireless masts	1.5.50
\$2.40	Black	The Colony's Seal	1.5.50

Except for the 12 cents, \$1.20 and \$2.40 values the designs were based on photographs furnished by the Barbados Government.

The medallion portraits were all copied from photographs taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd. Those of His late Majesty King George VI which are incorporated in the designs of 24 cents to \$2.40 denominations will be changed as and when it becomes necessary to order fresh supplies of those stamps.

1 cent. *Dover Fort* is on the edge of an escarpment 12 miles north of Bridgetown where it commands a magnificent view. It is one of the forts which formerly defended the Island. Later, until the telephone was introduced, it was a signal station communicating with Bridgetown through two intermediate stations.

2 cents. *Sugar-cane breeding*. This design shows sugar cane "in arrow", i.e. flowering, and the pollination cage or "lantern" used for crossing and breeding new varieties of cane. Barbados is the centre for the British West Indies and supplies seedlings to territories throughout the Caribbean area.

3 cents. *Public Buildings*. Erected in 1870 in the heart of Bridgetown, overlooking Trafalgar Square and the Careenage, these buildings contain the Chambers of the two Houses of the Legislature and the principal Government Offices. The General Post Office occupies the ground floor of the east wing but a new one is to be built on a site across the Square.

4 cents. *Statue of Nelson*. In June, 1805, just before the battle of Trafalgar, Barbados was threatened by the combined French and Spanish fleets. The timely arrival of Nelson in the "Victory" accompanied by the whole British fleet, restored tranquillity, and in 1813 this bronze statue was erected (in what came to be known as Trafalgar Square) as a mark of the inhabitants' gratitude for their deliverance. The iron railings shown round the plinth on the stamps issued in 1906 to commemorate the centenary of Nelson's death have meanwhile been removed.

5 cents. *Harbour Police*. Formed in 1867 as a separate unit under the control of the Harbour and Shipping Master this body was combined with the Land Police Force in 1882. It was in that year that their special distinguishing uniform, patterned on that of a British sailor of Lord Nelson's time, was introduced. It is still worn on ceremonial occasions, on shore duty and for patrol work in the careenage as depicted on this stamp.

6 cents. *Casting-net fishing* is a method employed in many tropical countries. It consists simply of casting a round net into the edge of the surf and can be most effective when practised by an accomplished fisherman.

8 cents. *Intercolonial schooner*. The "Francis W. Smith", shown here in full sail, is typical of many schooners engaged in the intercolonial trade of which Barbados is the centre for the



Eastern Caribbean. It is rare for there to be less than a dozen of such vessels in the Bridgetown careenage, loading or discharging cargoes or being cleaned and painted.

12 cents. *Flying Fish* (*Exocoetus*). Owing to shortage of protein foodstuffs on the island

fishering is an important local industry. Early each morning the fleet leaves for the fishing grounds returning each evening with its catch. In the winter months this usually includes many thousands of flying fish which find a ready sale.

24 cents. *Old Main Guard Garrison*. A century ago Barbados had a large garrison, totalling 1,733 officers and men in 1846. The garrison buildings lie around the Savannah which is now used as a race course and for polo, cricket and football. It is remarkable that on an island abounding in excellent, easily available building stone all the old military buildings should have been constructed of specially imported red brick!

48 cents. *The Cathedral* was built in 1789 as the Parish Church of St. Michael (now Bridgetown). It replaced an earlier building destroyed in the hurricane of 1780 and became a cathedral on the creation of the bishopric in 1824.

60 cents. *Careenage*. This stamp shows a schooner being "careened", that is, having its sides and bottom cleaned, caulked, painted, etc. This is a traditional and important local industry.

\$1.20. *Wireless masts*. The design of this stamp symbolizes the importance of Barbados in the field of communications. It has one of the largest wireless relay stations in the whole of the British Commonwealth.

\$2.40. *The Colony's Seal* was originally made by the Chief Engraver to the Royal Mint, in 1660, as the Seal of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, but the design was adopted by Command of His Majesty King Charles II, in 1663, as the Public Seal of Barbados. As the customary medallion portrait of the Sovereign does not form part of this stamp's design the Royal Cypher, surmounted by the St. Edward's Crown, has been incorporated instead.

Note.—The Board of Commissioners of Currency, British Caribbean Territories (Eastern Group), have in preparation new subsidiary (decimal) coinage which they hope to introduce towards the end of 1955. It will replace United Kingdom coinage throughout the Leeward Islands, the Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and British Guiana.

Basutoland

THE Colony of Basutoland is an enclave within the territory of the Union of South Africa. It is bordered on the east by Natal Province, on the south by Cape Province, and on the west and north by Orange Free State Province. It lies between latitudes 28° 35' and 30° 40' S. and longitudes 27° 10' and 29° 30' E.

The area of Basutoland is 11,716 square miles (the same size as Belgium) and its population at the time of the last census (1946) was 561,289, of whom 1,689 were Europeans.

The currency in circulation consists of the notes and coins of the Union of South Africa, the unit being the pound, at par with sterling.

There are 11 main post offices situated at Buthe, Leribe, Mefeteng, Maseru, Mohale's Hock, Mokhotlong, Morija, Quacha's Nek, Quthing, Roma Mission, and Teyateyaneng, as well as 51 postal agencies at points of lesser importance.

The first issue of stamps proper to Basutoland was placed on sale locally on the 1st December, 1933. The current series comprises 11 denominations, engraved and recess printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
½d.	Black and brown	Qiloane	18.10.54
1d.	Black and green	Orange River	18.10.54
2d.	Blue and orange	Mosuto horseman	18.10.54
3d.	Green and red	Basuto household	18.10.54
4½d.	Blue and ultramarine	Maletsunyane Falls	18.10.54
6d.	Brown and green	Herdboy with Lesiba	18.10.54
1/-	Green and mauve	Pastoral scene	18.10.54
1/3d.	Brown and blue-green	Lancers Gap	18.10.54
2/6d.	Blue and carmine	Old Fort Leribe	18.10.54
5/-	Black and red	Mission Cave House	18.10.54
10/-	Black and purple	Mohair	18.10.54

The medallion portrait of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, is copied from a photograph taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd.



½d. *Qiloane* is a conical-shaped hill beside Thaba Bosiu, the impregnable fortress of Moshesh who was a minor Chief of the Bakoma tribe in North Basutoland. In 1818 he gathered together the remnants of the clans scattered by earlier raids of the Zulu and Matabele and with them founded the Basuto Nation.

1d. *Orange River* is the longest in the Union of South Africa and has its source in the north-eastern corner of Basutoland where the Drakensberg Range rises to a height of over 10,000 feet. It runs through deep gorges in mountainous country until shortly before crossing the Basutoland Border.

2d. *Mosuto horseman*. The rider is wearing a typical Basuto blanket and straw hat, the traditional dress of the people. The Basuto pony, hardy, fast and sure-footed, is admirably suited to its mountainous home. The Basuto ride with a long stirrup, entirely by balance, galloping down mountain goat tracks on which others proceed at a cautious walk.

3d. *Basuto household*. This normally consists of man, wife and children, but often includes dependent relatives. Houses are circular or rectangular, solidly built of stone or turf smeared with mud, with a thatch roof laid on reeds. Where there are several houses, as is common, it is usual to build an enclosure of reeds in front of the huts.

4½d. *Maletsunyane Falls* are the second highest in Africa south of the equator. In the heart of Basutoland, at a height of 7,000 feet, the Maletsunyane River has this sheer drop of 630 feet on its way to join the Orange River further south.

6d. *Herdboy with Lesiba*. During the summer months the cattle are herded by boys, often very young, at high altitudes where there is more grazing. Mostly these boys play the lesiba, a musical instrument comprising a stick at each end of which two projections are inserted and linked with a string, made from ox-sinews. Attached to one end of the string is an open quill, which is sucked to produce musical notes.

1/- *Pastoral scene*. Basutoland's chief source of wealth is the wool of its sheep and the mohair of its goats. This scene is typical of their mountain grazing areas. At these heights, 8,000 feet or more, the herd boys wear skins as protection against the cold.

1/3d. *Lancers Gap* is a cleft in an escarpment of a steep plateau a few miles east of Maseru where, in 1852, a battle was fought between British forces under Sir George Cathcart and Basutos under Molapo, son of Moshesh. Maseru is the administrative headquarters of the Territory.

2/6d. *Old Fort Leribe* was erected during the Gun War of 1880 as a stronghold for the loyalist forces in North Basutoland. Although the rebels frequently outnumbered its defenders they were never able to take this fortress.

5/- *Mission Cave House* has now been declared an historical monument. Although it is only a walled up cave at Quthing, in the south of Basutoland, this was the original home of the three members of the Paris Evangelical Mission Society who, in 1883, were the first missionaries to visit this land.

10/- *Mohair* from Angora goats is one of the Colony's most valuable products, over a million pounds valued at some £350,000 being exported annually. It is said to have inherent qualities not possessed by any other hair which give it exceptional blending properties.

Bechuanaland



THE Bechuanaland Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Union of South Africa, on the north-east by Southern Rhodesia, and on the north and west by South West Africa. It lies between longitudes $19^{\circ} 50'$ and $29^{\circ} 30'$ E. and latitudes $17^{\circ} 30'$ and $26^{\circ} 50'$ S.

The area of the Protectorate is estimated at 275,000 square miles (only slightly less than the neighbouring Cape of Good Hope), and its population at the time of the last census (1946) was 296,310 of whom 2,379 were Europeans: there has been little change since the census.

The legal tender of Bechuanaland is the currency of the Union of South Africa, but Southern Rhodesia currency is used, and accepted at par, in the northern part of the Protectorate. The unit of currency is the pound, at par with sterling.

There were 8 main post offices in the Territory at the end of 1952, situated at Francistown, Gaberones, Kanye, Lobatsi, Mahalapye, Maun, Palapye and Serowe, with 27 postal agencies at smaller centres.

The first stamps specially prepared for use in Bechuanaland were certain values of the then current issue of the Cape of Good Hope, overprinted "British Bechuanaland" in two lines. They were placed on sale locally in February, 1886. The current issue, inscribed "Bechuanaland Protectorate", comprises 11 denominations engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
½d.	Green	Cattle drinking	3.1.55
1d.	Red	Cattle drinking	3.1.55
2d.	Brown	Cattle drinking	3.1.55
3d.	Ultramarine	Cattle drinking	3.1.55
4½d.	Blue	Cattle drinking	3.1.55
6d.	Purple	Cattle drinking	3.1.55
1/-	Olive and black	Cattle drinking	3.1.55
1/3d.	Lilac and black	Cattle drinking	3.1.55
2/6d.	Red and black	Cattle drinking	3.1.55
5/-	Blue and black	Cattle drinking	3.1.55
10/-	Brown and black	Cattle drinking	3.1.55

The medallion portrait of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, is copied from a photograph taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd., and the view from a photograph taken in 1932 by the Resident Commissioner, Ngamiland.

The cattle population of Bechuanaland is over a million head and the annual exports average 75,000 valued at nearly £1½ million. These, together with dairy produce, hides, etc., form about three-quarters of the external trade.

The tree at the left of the picture is a baobab.

Bermuda

THE "Bermudas" or "Somers' Islands" form a group of small islands in the Western Atlantic Ocean, about 690 miles south-east of New York. Their precise location is latitude $32^{\circ} 15'$ N. and longitude $64^{\circ} 51'$ W. Their total land area is 21 square miles (almost that of Guernsey), and the population numbered 38,988 at the end of 1952.

The legal tender of the group consists of Bermuda Government currency notes and United Kingdom coinage. United Kingdom notes are not legal tender.

The General Post Office is at Hamilton, the capital, and there are other post offices at Mangrove Bay and St. George's, and sub-post offices at Bailey's Bay, Crawl, Devonshire North, Devonshire South, Flatts, Harrington Sound, Paget, Somerset Bridge, Southampton, and Warwick.

Bermuda is noted philatelically for its so-called "Postmaster's Stamp" which was issued in 1848 by the Postmaster at Hamilton. The first stamps printed specially for use in the Colony appeared only in 1865.

The current series comprises 17 denominations, engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
½d.	Olive-green	Easter Lilies	9.II.53
1d.	Black and red	Perot Stamp and Arms of Bermuda	9.II.53
1½d.	Green	Easter Lilies	9.II.53
2d.	Blue and red	Bermuda racing dinghy	9.II.53
2½d.	Red	Sir George Somers and the "Sea Venture"	9.II.53
3d.	Violet	Map of the Bermudas	9.II.53
4d.	Black and ultramarine	Perot Stamp and Arms of Bermuda	9.II.53
4½d.	Sea-green	Composite design	9.II.53
6d.	Black and blue-grey	"Phaeton flavirostris"	9.II.53
8d.	Black and red	"Phaeton flavirostris"	16.5.55
1/-	Orange	Hog money	9.II.53
1/3d.	Blue	Map of the Bermudas	9.II.53
2/-	Brown	Arms of St. George's	9.II.53
2/6d.	Scarlet	Warwick Fort, 1614	9.II.53
5/-	Maroon	Hog coin	9.II.53
10/-	Royal blue	Hog money	9.II.53
£1	Proper colours in olive frame	Arms of Bermuda	9.II.53

The inset portrait of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, is copied from a photograph taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd. In the £1 stamp the framework is printed by the recess process and the "Arms" by lithography to ensure accurate registration of the colours.



$\frac{1}{2}d.$ and $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ Easter Lilies were introduced into Bermuda in 1853 by a missionary returning to England from Japan. They flourished exceedingly and were distributed throughout the

islands. To-day, both the bulbs and the buds form a substantial part of Bermuda's exports. The lilies bloom best at Easter (hence their name) and a full field is a spectacle of great beauty.

1d. and 4d. *Perot Stamp and Arms of Bermuda*. The Perot or Postmaster's stamps are among the rarest in the world: less than a dozen are known to exist. They were created in 1848 by the postmaster at Hamilton, Mr. W. B. Perot. Having no other means of making stamps he removed the central parts of his cancellation handstamp, except the figures of the year, and impressed the rest on either blue or white paper, adding "one penny" in manuscript above the date "1848" and his signature below that date. They were struck in either black or red ink.

2d. *Bermuda Racing Dinghy*. These boats have been evolved from the rowing dinghy or skiff which was once the sole means of inter-island travel, sails being used when weather permitted. About a century ago the sport of racing was organized and measurement rules adopted. Except for minor constructional regulations the rules have remained unaltered for 75 years, during which period these dinghies have been used only for racing. The maximum length was fixed at 14' 1" overall (that being the measurement of the longest boat then in use). No decking was allowed and the rating was based on the cubic content of the hull. There was no limit to sail-area or crew. The boat shown on this stamp is carrying her light weather sails measuring 510 sq. ft. in mainsail and jib, and about 250 sq. ft. in the spinnaker: a total of 760 sq. ft. on an open 14-foot boat.

2½d. *Sir George Somers and the "Sea Venture"* in which he was shipwrecked on the 28th July, 1609, on a sunken reef since designated the "Sea Venture Flat". After his death in 1610 his companions named the whole group "The Somers' Islands", but this was later changed to "The Bermudas" in recognition of their earlier discovery (c. 1510) by the Spanish mariner Juan de Bermudez.

3d. and 1/3d. *Map of Bermuda*. Although the total area of the Bermudas is but 20 square miles there are many small islets some of which almost disappear at high tide. The waters surrounding Bermuda are so translucent that on most days marine life on the sea bed of the shallow or shoal area is clearly visible to a depth of 60 feet.

4½d. *A composite design* including the "Sea Venture", an early Bermuda undocked craft for inter-island transport, the Easter Lily, a Hog coin, and a "Perot" or "Postmaster's" stamp, all of which are described in connection with the stamp(s) on which they are individually featured.

6d. and 8d. *"Phaeton flavirostris"* (or Catesby's *p. lepturus*) is the scientific name for the "Yellow-billed Tropic Bird", also known as the "Longtail" or "Boatswain Bird". This interesting little creature, rather like our "Tern", migrates annually to the Bermudas to breed. Its most distinctive features are the two long white tail-feathers and, of course, the yellow bill.

1/-, 5/-, and 10/-. *Hog money* was the earliest colonial coinage and was introduced into Bermuda about 1615. Made of brass or bronze it was issued in four denominations: 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1/-. On each there is a hog on one side and a ship on the other. The hog recalls the large numbers of pigs found on the islands when they were first settled, some having presumably been left there earlier by visiting Spaniards or Portuguese against the day when mariners might be stranded there.

2/-. *Arms of St. George's*. The Town of St. George, named after Admiral Sir George Somers whose heart is buried there, was formerly the capital and is now the Colony's second most important town. It is on the island of St. George and was incorporated as a municipality in 1797. For Arms it bears, appropriately enough, St. George and the dragon.

2/6d. *Warwick Fort* as it was when built in 1614 to the order of the Governor, Richard Moore. It is one of a series then constructed largely of wood, and situated near St. George's settlement for its defence.

£1. *The Arms of Bermuda* were granted by Royal Warrant dated the 4th October, 1910. The official description reads:—Argent, on a Mount Vert a Lion sejant affrontée, Gules, supporting between the fore-paws an Antique shield, Azure, thereon a representation of the wreck of the Ship "*The Sea Venture*" (A.D. 1609) all proper, together with this Motto, "*Quo Fata Ferunt*".

The design of the 2/- stamp is copied from an impression of the Arms of the town of St. George's, while the Arms of the Colony on the £1 stamp are copied from the illustration annexed to the original Grant of Arms.

The other designs are adapted from entries submitted in open competition as follows:—

½d., 3d., 1/3d., and 5/-; Mr. Cyril Deakins, A.E.R., F.R.S.A., London.

1d., 1½d., 2½d., 4d., and 1/-; Mr. James Berry, Wellington, N.Z.

2d., 6d., and 8d.; Photographs taken by Mr. Bernard B. Brown, Bermuda.

4½d.; Mr. Druskine Haig, Bangor, N. Ireland.

2/6d.; Miss Pamela Braley-Smith, A.R.C.A., London.

10/-; Mr. Elwin C. Leslie, Olmstead Falls, Ohio.

British Guiana

THE Colony of British Guiana lies on the north-east coast of South America between Venezuela on the west, Brazil on the south, Surinam (or Dutch Guiana) on the east and the Atlantic Ocean on its 270 miles of northern coast line. Its precise location is between latitudes 1° and 9° N., and longitudes 56° and 62° W. "*Guiana*" is an Amerindian word meaning Land of Rivers or Land of Waters and is applicable to the whole of this region, including Venezuela and Brazil.

The area of British Guiana is estimated at 83,000 square miles (of which 85% is forest)—rather more than that of Great Britain—and its estimated population at the end of 1953 was 465,420 including 18,140 Amerindians.

The currency in use consists of British Caribbean notes and United Kingdom coins, but the money of account is the British West Indian dollar worth 4s. 2d. sterling—£1=\$4.80. It is expected that towards the end of 1955 local subsidiary (decimal) coinage will replace the United Kingdom coins.

There are now 49 post offices, 65 postal agencies, 7 travelling post offices and 9 travelling postal agencies in operation. The following are the names of the post offices:—

In Georgetown: Albouystown, Bourda, Carmichael Street and Cornhill Street.

In East Coast, Demarara: Ann's Grove, Belfield, Beterverwagting, Buxton, Cane Grove, Enmore, Kitty, Mahaica, Mahaicony and Plaisance.

In East Bank, Demarara: Grove, Providence and Reliance.

In Essequibo: Anna Regina, Aurora, Bartica, Charity, Danielstown, Leguan, Queenstown, Suddie, Tumatumari and Wakenaam.

In West Bank, Demarara: Bagotville, Fellowship, Leonora, Metenmeerzorg, Parika, Vreeden Hoop and Wales.

In Corentyne: Benab, Eversham, Nigg, Sheldon and Whim.

In West Coast, Berbice: Fort Wellington, Rosignol and Weldand.

In West Bank, Berbice: Blairmount.

In Demarara River District: Itimi, Mackenzie and Wismar.

In West Coast, Demarara: Tuschen; and one at New Amsterdam.

The Colony's first stamps (the so-called "Cotton-reels") were locally type-set and consisted simply of the words "British Guiana" and the value inside a circle. They were initialled by a post office official before being issued. They first appeared on the 1st July, 1850, and are now among the world's rarities.

The current series comprises 15 denominations, engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
1 cent	Black	G.P.O., Georgetown	1.12.54
2 cents	Green	Botanical Gardens	1.12.54
3 cents	Olive-green and russet	Victoria Regia Lilies	1.12.54
4 cents	Violet	Amerindian shooting fish	1.12.54
5 cents	Black and red	Map	1.12.54
6 cents	Apple-green	Rice combine	1.12.54
8 cents	Blue	Sugar cane entering factory	1.12.54
12 cents	Black and russet	Felling greenheart	1.12.54
24 cents	Black and orange	Mining bauxite	1.12.54
36 cents	Carmine and black	Mount Roraima	1.12.54
48 cents	Red, black and ultra-marine	Kaieteur Falls	1.12.54
72 cents	Rose and emerald	The Arapaima	1.12.54
\$1	Red, yellow, green and black	Toucan	1.12.54
\$2	Magenta	Dredging gold	1.12.54
\$5	Blue and black	The Colony's Badge	1.12.54

The medallion portrait of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, incorporated in the designs of these stamps is copied from a photograph taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd.

1 cent. *G.P.O., Georgetown.* This fine modern building was specially built to contain all departments of the post office, previously housed in 7 different parts of Georgetown. It was opened in August, 1952, and accommodates also the Post Office Savings Bank and Customs.

2 cents. *Botanical Gardens* at Georgetown are acknowledged as the best laid out to be found in the British Caribbean area. These gardens consist of 185 acres of the backlands of a former sugar estate known as Vlissingen.

3 cents. *Victoria Regia Lilies.* This beautiful plant was discovered in 1840 on Gluck Island, Essequibo River. It is the largest-leaved aquatic plant in the world, its round leaves sometimes measuring five to six feet across. The birds seen on the leaves in this picture are "Spurwings".



4 cents. Amerindian shooting fish with a bow and arrow, a method which they employ with much grace and accuracy. Fish form a staple item of the Amerindian diet.

5 cents. Map. British Guiana being the only British territory on the main land of South America, this map is intended to show its location and to dispel the common error of confusing it with New Guinea.

6 cents. Rice combine. This design illustrates the modern methods of mechanical production which are rapidly replacing the old systems such as the cattle-drawn ploughs shown on the one cent stamp of the 1938 issue.

8 cents. Sugar cane entering factory. Demarara sugar is known the world over and sugar is still the Colony's most important crop. Annual production exceeds 200,000 tons, to which must be added its by-products, some 2 million gallons of rum and over 5½ million gallons of molasses.

12 cents. Felling greenheart. "Ocotea rodiae" is a hard, heavy and durable timber unexcelled for use in sea defences. Considerable quantities are exported annually, especially to the United Kingdom, for marine constructional work.

24 cents. Mining for bauxite. With an annual output of around 2 million tons this is the Colony's second most important industry. Bauxite is the raw material for the metal aluminium, but is also used in the making of emery, refractories, fused cements and for kerosene purification.

36 cents. Mount Roraima, 8,600 feet high, is a vast plateau with an area of some 22 square miles which forms the international boundary for British Guiana, Venezuela and Brazil. It is also the locale of the late Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's "Lost World".

48 cents. Kaieteur Falls, on the Potaro River in the very heart of the Colony, rank as one of the highest in the world. Five times as high as Niagara there is a sheer drop of 741 feet with a further fall of over 80 feet. This great height tends to dwarf the width which varies from 350 to 400 feet according to the seasons. There is one large stone at the foot of the main fall which is visible only in times of drought. Legend has it that this is an Amerindian Chief who sacrificed himself to Makonaima—the Great Spirit—by shooting the fall in his canoe.

72 cents. The Arapaima (*sudis gigas*) is an enormous scale-fish whose original home is the Amazon. In British Guiana it inhabits the Essequibo and Rupununi Rivers and shares with the cayman the many large ponds which branch off from the River Rawa in the region of Yupukarri. The largest fresh-water fish in the world (it may attain a length of 15 feet), it is known in Brazil as the *Piraracu* and is extensively used there in the form of salted fish.

\$1. The Toucan. These colourful birds of rather grotesque appearance abound in the forests of British Guiana. "Ramphastus toco", as it is known to science, has a beak 8 inches long and 3 inches high, usually orange with a black spot near the tip. The eye is surrounded by a bare orange space. Its plumage is black except for the white throat edged below with red, and its short tail is almost square.

\$2. Dredging gold. The importance of gold to any producing country needs no stressing. This design shows the modern methods of dredging in contrast to the "alluvial gold mining" depicted on the old 3 cents stamp.

\$5. The Colony's Badge is well known to all stamp collectors. It consists simply of a three-masted sailing vessel and the motto "Damus petimusque vicissim", which means "We give and seek in return".

British Honduras

THE Colony of British Honduras lies on the east coast of Central America and is bounded on the north by Mexico, on the west and south-west by Guatemala, and on the east by the Bay of Honduras (so named by Columbus in 1502). It lies between $15^{\circ} 54'$ and $18^{\circ} 29'$ N. latitude and $87^{\circ} 28'$ and $89^{\circ} 13\frac{1}{2}'$ W. longitude.

The total area, including its several islands and cays, is 8,866 square miles (about twice the size of Jamaica), and the population was estimated at the 31st December, 1953, to be 75,778.

The standard of currency is the British Honduras dollar, which is linked with sterling at the rate of \$4.00 to the £. Local notes and subsidiary coinage are the legal tender.

Apart from the General Post Office at Belize there are 32 post offices located as follows:—

Belize District: Bomba (Northern River), Boom, Caye Caulker, Double Head Cabbage, Gales Point, Gracie Rock, Maskalls (Northern River), Rockstone Pond, and Stanley Field Airport.

Cayo District: Benque Vieji, El Cayo, Roaring Creek, and Baking Pot.

Corozal District: Caledonia, Corozal, Louisville, Progresso, and Sarteneja.

Orange Walk District: Crooked Tree, Guinea Grass, Orange Walk, and San Estevan.

Stann Creek District: Hopkins, Mullins River, Placencia, Pomona, Sittee, Stann Creek, and Stann Creek Valley—22 miles.

Toledo District: Barranco, Monkey River, and Punta Gorda.

The first issue of British Honduras stamps (the "Crowned Queen" type) dates from January, 1866. The current series comprises 12 denominations, engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
1 cent	Green and black	The Arms of the Colony	1.9.53
2 cents	Brown and black	Mountain Cow	1.9.53
3 cents	Purple and magenta	Legislative Chamber and Mace	1.9.53
4 cents	Sepia and green	Pine industry	1.9.53
5 cents	Dark green and red	Spiny lobster	1.9.53
10 cents	Grey and blue	Stanley Field Airport	1.9.53
15 cents	Yellow-green and violet	Maya Frieze	1.9.53
25 cents	Blue and brown	Blue butterfly	1.9.53
50 cents	Brown and purple	Maya Indian	1.9.53
1 dollar	Slate-blue and brown	Amradillo	1.9.53
2 dollars	Red and grey	Hawkesworth Bridge	1.9.53
5 dollars	Violet and grey	Mountain Orchid	1.9.53

The medallion portraits of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, are copied from photographs taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd.

1 cent. *The Arms of the Colony* were granted by Royal Warrant dated the 28th January, 1907,



and symbolize the principal industry—mahogany. The supporters are wood-cutters bearing axe and paddle over their shoulders. The square-axe, beating-axe and saw are also indispensable in preparing the trees for market. The vessel indicates how the wood is carried to its destination, mostly England. The motto “*Sub umbra floreo*” also points to the importance of this industry.

2 cents. *The Mountain Cow*, or Central-American Tapir (*Tapirus terrestris*), is common throughout the wilder parts of the land and is believed to be the only tapir indigenous to any

British territory. Its meat is eaten by the Amerindians, who also use its hide for making moccassins.

3 cents. *Legislative Chamber and Mace*. A view inside the Legislative Council Chamber, with a representation of the Mace in the foreground. This emblem of Freedom, of which the people are extremely proud, was carved by local craftsmen from a solid block of mahogany. Its design was approved by His late Majesty, King George VI, and incorporates the Royal Cypher, the Arms of the Colony, the names of the six districts comprising the territory, and other details of local historical interest.

4 cents. *Pine industry*. Forests of "*pinus caribaea*" originally covered about one-third of the total area of British Honduras. Although much reduced by fires the pine lands are still of considerable extent and yield annually some 10 million board-feet of high quality building material.

5 cents. *The Spiny Lobster*. "*Palinurus vulgaris*" is a sea-crawfish which abounds in the local waters. It is an important article in the local dietary and is also exported in large quantities to North America.

10 cents. *Stanley Field Airport* is named after The Rt. Hon. Mr. Oliver F. G. Stanley, M.C., M.P., who, as Secretary of State for the Colonies, opened it for public use on the 11th January, 1945. The terminal building was "a gift from the people of the United Kingdom to the people of British Honduras", and the airfield itself is considered one of the best in Central America.

15 cents. *Maya Frieze*. This is a section of a stucco mask panel uncovered in 1950 on an ancient Maya temple at Xunantunich in the Western District. Believed to represent the Sun God, it is over a thousand years old and the most imposing relic of its kind so far discovered in the Maya Old Empire area.

25 cents. *The Large Blue Butterfly* "*Morpho peleides peleides*" has an expanse of some five inches and is of brilliant, iridescent blue colour. These butterflies are found only in Central and South America and are a constant attraction to visitors who see them flashing in the sun along the waterways and forest roads.

50 cents. *Maya Indian*. Settlements of these Indians still exist in the Northern, Western and Southern Districts. They are today a basically agricultural people who retain but few traces of the very high degree of civilization reached by their ancient ancestors.

1 dollar. *Armadillo*. Found throughout the forests the armadillo is esteemed by the chicleros and wood-workers as an article of food and furnishes a large proportion of their fresh meat. About 3 feet long, plus 20 inches of tail, it feeds on ants and rolls up for protection like a hedgehog. Its name derives from the Spanish "*Armado*", meaning armed or armoured.

2 dollars. *Hawkesworth Bridge*, over the Macal branch of the Belize River at El Cayo, is named after the late Sir Gerald Hawkesworth, K.C.M.G., M.C., who was Governor of British Honduras in 1947-48. One of the main features of the highway from Belize to the Guatemalan frontier, its centre stands 52 feet above normal river level to allow for the heavy floods to which the river is subject.

5 dollars. *Mountain Orchid*. "*Cattleya Bowringia, Veitch*", is a very beautiful, sweetly scented flower which grows plentifully on the rocky walls above the falls of certain streams in the scenic Mountain Pine Ridge of the Western District. To ensure its preservation it is strictly protected by law.

British Solomon Islands

THE British Solomon Islands Protectorate is situated in the South West Pacific Ocean, between 5° and 12° 30' S. latitudes and 155° and 170° E. longitude. There are five separate groups of islands, namely: the main Solomons group, the Lord Howe or Ontong Java group, the Santa Cruz group, and the small Duff and Reef groups. The "Solomon" Islands were so named by Alvaro de Mendaña when he discovered them in 1568 because he was convinced that there was much gold there.

The total land area of the Protectorate is about 11,500 square miles (roughly equal to Belgium) set in some 249,000 square nautical miles of sea, and the population was estimated in 1952 to be 100,150, of whom some 500 were Europeans.

The Protectorate is under the direct administration of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, who resides at Honiara on Guadalcanal, the largest of the Solomon islands.

Australian currency is used throughout the Protectorate, £1A=16s. od. sterling, but United Kingdom coins are also legal tender.

There are five post offices in permanent operation: The General Post Office at Honiara; branch post offices at Auki (Malaita District) and Gizo (Western District), and sub-offices at Kira Kira (Eastern District) and Yandina (Russell Islands).

The first issue of stamps for this Protectorate was placed on sale locally on the 14th February, 1907. The current series consists of 12 denominations, engraved and recess printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Ltd. (2d., 3d., 2/- and 2/6d.) and Messrs. Waterlow and Sons Ltd., all other values), as follows—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
½d.	Blue and green	Spears and shield	1.2.39
1d.	Brown and violet	Native types	1.2.39
1½d.	Blue-green and carmine	Auki Island	1.2.39
2d.	Red-brown and grey	Canoe and house	1.2.39
2½d.	Magenta and sage-green	Roviana canoe	1.2.39
3d.	Black and blue	Lagoon scene	1.2.39
6d.	Deep violet and purple	Coconut plantation	1.2.39
1/-	Green and black	Bread fruit	1.2.39
2/-	Black and orange	Tinakula	1.2.39
2/6d.	Black and violet	Megapodes	1.2.39
5/-	Emerald and scarlet	Native canoe	1.2.39
10/-	Olive-green and magenta	Meeting house	27.4.42

The medallion portraits of His late Majesty, King George VI, were copied from a profile photograph taken by Messrs. Bertram Park.

½d. *Spears and shield.* This shows the type of spears used in the Solomon Islands in former



days of tribal warfare. Shields of the type shown were inlaid with an intricate pattern of mother-of-pearl, the patterns used being tribal and equivalent to the Coats of Arms of Western countries.

1d. Native types. In this design we have, on the right, a Malaita Chief of the old tribal-war days in contrast with, on the left, a member of the present day Constabulary recruited from the same district.

1½d. *Auki Island* is artificial, being one of many built in former days by coastal natives on coral patches to protect themselves from the assault of bush-dwelling tribes. A native village and some Roviana canoes have been incorporated to build up the picture.

2d. *Canoe and native house*. Throughout these islands canoes are prized possessions, because they mostly are true works of art, and the greatest care is taken to protect them from fierce sunshine or heavy rains. This stamp shows us a canoe and the kind of house in which they are kept when not in use.

2½d. *Roviana canoe*. These are large sea-going craft seating up to 20 men and capable of speeds up to seven knots. A typical coastal scene forms the background.

3d. *Lagoon scene*. This is no particular place, but an artist's appreciation of a typical piece of lagoon scenery with Roviana canoes in the centre.

6d. *Coconut plantation*. The economy of the Protectorate is largely dependant upon its copra which is at present its only export of any consequence. Upwards of 40,000 acres, producing some 13,000 tons of copra, are under cultivation and the area is being rapidly extended.

1½d. *Bread fruit*. "*Artocarpus altilis*", of the "*moraceae*" family, is an important product of the Western Pacific generally. The tree grows to about 50 feet, with large ovate glossy leaves, and both male and female flowers on the one tree. Its so-called "fruit" is really a pod containing a starchy pulp which, if cooked while still unripe, is similar to wheaten bread; it may also be cut up and fried like potatoes. The wood makes furniture and canoes, the inner bark furnishes cloth, while the trunk is tapped for its viscid milky juice which yields a kind of glue and a useful caulking material.

2½d. *Tinakulu* is an island in the Eastern Solomons. It is also an active volcano and one of the recognized "safety-valves" of this area where earth-tremors are of frequent occurrence.

2/6d. *Megapodes*. The megapode bird, or Brush Turkey (*Megapodius eremita*), shown on this stamp lives only in the coastal areas and is remarkable for its disproportionately large eggs which the hen bird buries in the sand where they are hatched by the heat of the sun. The chicks emerge fully fledged. As the natives consider the eggs a great delicacy the megapode is strictly preserved.

5d. *Native canoe*. Large canoes of this type are invariably constructed from six carefully prepared planks sewn together by a species of cane and caulked with a putty prepared from the nut of the "*Kita*" tree.

10d. *Native Meeting House*. Such a house as this will be found on most islands throughout the Protectorate. They are used almost exclusively today for meetings of the District and Sub-District Councils.

N.B.—The values in the duty tablets are all expressed in Australian currency (£1A=16s. od. sterling).

A new series of pictorial stamps to replace those described above is now in course of production.

Brunei



BRUNEI is a State on the north-west coast of the Island of Borneo. It lies between $4^{\circ} 2'$ and $5^{\circ} 3'$ N. latitude, and $114^{\circ} 4'$ and $115^{\circ} 22'$ E. longitude, being bounded on the west by the South China Sea, and on land by Sarawak. An intrusion of Sarawak formed by the basin of the Limbang River divides the State into two separate parts.

The total area of Brunei is 2,226 square miles (slightly more than that of the county of Norfolk). The population numbered 40,670 at the time of the 1947 census but is estimated to have risen to 54,109 by the end of 1953.

Malayan currency is the only legal tender, the standard coin being the Malayan silver dollar (100 cents) with a par value of 2s. 4d. sterling.

The General Post Office is at Brunei Town and there are five other post offices at:—Bangar (Tomburong District), Kuala Belait, Maura, Seria and Tutong.

The first issue of Brunei stamps consisted of some of the then (1906) current stamps of Labuan overprinted "BRUNEI" and, mostly, surcharged with new values. The current series comprises 14 denominations, engraved and recess printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
1 cent	Black	The Ruler's portrait	1.3.52
2 cents	Black and orange	The Ruler's portrait	1.3.52
3 cents	Black and red-brown	The Ruler's portrait	1.3.52
4 cents	Black and green	The Ruler's portrait	1.3.52
6 cents	Black and grey	The Ruler's portrait	1.3.52
8 cents	Black and carmine	The Ruler's portrait	1.3.52
10 cents	Black and sepia	The Ruler's portrait	1.3.52
12 cents	Black and violet	The Ruler's portrait	1.3.52
15 cents	Black and pale blue	The Ruler's portrait	1.3.52
25 cents	Black and mauve	The Ruler's portrait	1.3.52
50 cents	Black and ultramarine	The Ruler's portrait	1.3.52
1 dollar	Black and pale green	Brunei Town	1.3.52
2 dollars	Black and scarlet	Brunei Town	1.3.52
5 dollars	Black and purple	Brunei Town	1.3.52

1 to 50 cents. A framed portrait of the Sultan of Brunei, His Highness Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin, K.C.M.G., who succeeded to the throne following the death of his elder brother, His Highness Sir Ahmed Tajudin, K.B.E., C.M.G., on the 6th June, 1950.

\$1 to \$5. *Brunei Town*—or, to give it its honorific Arabic title, *Daru'l Salam* (the Abode of Peace)—is the capital of the State. In the extreme north of the territory it stands on the Brunei River about 9 miles from its mouth. It is seen in the background of this view which is taken from Subok Hills. In the foreground are the houses of some of the Malay part of the population who are mostly fisher folk.

The device in the medallion is the Brunei Crest (*Panji-Panji*) which is emblematic of royalty and sovereignty as well as of equity and justice. It consists of: (1) the Flag (*Tunggul 'Alam Bernaga*) denoting a Sovereign State; (2) the Umbrella (*Payong 'Alam Bernaga*) symbolizing protection; (3) Wings, or wing-shaped banner (*Panji-panji*) denoting swift action within the Realm—which originates from the tradition of the Prophet Mohammed flying on a sphinx to and from the Throne of God in imperceptible time; and (4) the Crescent (*Bulan*), which signifies that the Sultanate will endure while the Moon sends forth light to the Universe.

Cayman Islands

THE Cayman Islands—Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac—are a dependency of Jamaica. Columbus discovered them on the 10th May, 1503, and called them "*La Tortugas*" because of the many turtles on the beaches; but Captain William Jackson, R.N. (1643) and later visitors remarked also on the "alligators" (or caimans) and it is thought that this may be the origin of the English name. The islands lie in the Caribbean Sea between 79° 83' and 81° 30' W. longitude and 19° and 20° N. latitude, some 150 miles south of Cuba and about 178 miles west-north-west of Jamaica.

The total area is about 104 square miles (rather less than the County of London) and the population was estimated to be 6,762 at the 31st December, 1952.

The currency in use consists of Jamaica Government notes and coins and British sterling.

The Dependency first issued stamps of its own on the 19th February, 1901. The current series comprises 14 denominations engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
½d.	Blue and yellow	Cat boat	21.2.55
½d.	Green and blue	Coconut Grove, Cayman Brac	7.7.54
1d.	Olive and green	Green turtle	7.7.54
1½d.	Green and brown	Thatch palm	7.7.54
2d.	Purple and red	Caymanian seamen	2.6.54
2½d.	Blue and black	Cayman Islands map	2.6.54
3d.	Dark blue and red	Parrot fish	21.2.55
4d.	Black and blue	Lighthouse, South Sound, Grand Cayman	2.3.53
6d.	Brown and blue	The Bluff, Cayman Brac	7.7.54
9d.	Red and green	Georgetown Harbour	2.6.54

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
1/-	Brown and orange	Crawl (or Kraal)	21.2.55
2/-	Violet and purple	Cayman schooner	21.2.55
5/-	Olive and violet	Boat-building	21.2.55
10/-	Black and red	Government offices	21.2.55

The medallion portraits of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, are copied from photographs taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd.

$\frac{1}{4}$ d. *Cat boat*. Built of Douglas Fir and White Pine lumber, usually from 12 to 20 feet in length, of carvel build and painted light blue, these boats are extensively used by Caymanian fishermen in local waters and for turtle fishing.

$\frac{1}{2}$ d. *Coconut Grove, Cayman Brac*. The Coconut Palm grows profusely on this island and its fruit is largely used for culinary purposes. The fibre is utilized in the making of mats, brushes, etc.

1d. *Green Turtle (Chelonia mydas)*. One of the principal occupations of the Caymanian fishermen is the catching of sea turtles. They used all to be exported alive to the United States, but recently a large proportion of the catch has been processed locally and exported as turtle soup.

$1\frac{1}{2}$ d. *Thatch palm*. "*Thrinex argentea Sari*" grows in profusion on all the islands. Its leaves are used in the thatching of roofs, while the unopened leaf is cut, dried, peeled and used for making mats, baskets, fans, or is twisted into rope. Straw line is used in making seats for chairs and stools, while straw rope, made almost solely by women, is used by the fishermen for securing fish pots, etc.

2d. *Caymanian seamen* are a hardy type, well known in many parts of the world, who work usually in vessels flying the flags of the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States. The posts held by these men range from Masters to Ordinary Seamen, and from Chief engineers to Firemen.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. *Cayman Islands map*. The islands lie N.N.W. of Jamaica and west to south of Cuba, in the Caribbean Sea. They are projecting peaks of the Cayman Ridge, a range of submarine mountains continuing westwards from the Sierra Maestra Range in the south of Cuba.

3d. *Parrot fish (Scarus)*. Dark blue in colour, these fish abound in the coastal waters particularly during the months of July to September. They belong to the wrasse family but have their teeth arranged in the form of a sharp biting beak—which accounts for their name.

4d. *Lighthouse, South Sound, Grand Cayman*. This light stands at the south-western extremity of the island, about a quarter of a mile eastward of South West Point. It is mounted, at an elevation of 20 feet, on a white steel tower with a black base.

6d. *The Bluff, Cayman Brac*. The median plateau of Cayman Brac rises to about 140 feet in the east where a sheer cliff drops into the sea. On the west it slopes gently down to sea level.

9d. *Georgetown Harbour*. The principal port of the Cayman Islands, Georgetown, on Grand Cayman, is an anchorage area with ample depth of water, but only vessels of shallow draft can use the small natural wharf.

1/-, "Crawl" (or Kraal). The kraal, known locally as a "crawl", is the pen built of thatch-palm logs and mangrove in which the turtles are kept prior to being exported.

2/-, *Cayman schooner*. These are sturdy, well-built vessels, noted for their sailing qualities.



Local mahogany is much used in their construction and they are almost invariably painted white, their masts being varnished.

5/- *Boat-building.* The types built, almost entirely by local labour, are chiefly sloops, yawls, ketches and schooners from 20 to 100 tons. Local hardwoods are used for "framing" them but the planking is of imported yellow pine.

10/- *Government Offices.* A concrete building at Georgetown, Grand Cayman, which was erected in 1939 by local labour to house the Treasury, Customs and Post Office.

Cyprus

THE Colony of Cyprus is an island in the eastern basin of the Mediterranean Sea, about 40 miles south of Turkey and 60 miles West of Syria. It lies between $34^{\circ} 33'$ and $35^{\circ} 41'$ N. latitude and $32^{\circ} 20'$ and $34^{\circ} 31'$ E. longitude. The total area is 3,572 square miles (equal to Kent, Surrey and Sussex combined) and the population was estimated at the end of 1953 to be roughly 510,000.

The unit of currency is the Cyprus pound (1,000 mils), equal to the pound sterling (50 mils = 1 shilling).

The General Post Office is at Nicosia and has two branch offices, Nicosia (South B.O.) and Nicosia (North B.O.). There are 13 other post offices at Famagusta, Kyrenia, Lapithos, Larnaca, Lefka, Lefkara, Lefkoniko, Limassol, Morphu, Paphos, Polis, Rizokarpaso and Yialousa, which are open all the year round, and five more at Kakopetria, Pedhoulas, Platres, Prodromos and Troodos open only during the summer months. In addition there are no less than 695 postal agencies in constant operation.

Cyprus had its own first issue of stamps in 1880, when some current Great Britain stamps were overprinted "CYPRUS" for local use. The current series comprises 15 denominations, engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
2 mils	Chocolate	Carobs	1.8.55
3 mils	Violet	Grapes	1.8.55
5 mils	Orange	Oranges	1.8.55
10 mils	Brown and bronze-green	Copper pyrites mines	1.8.55
15 mils	Yellow-green and indigo	Troodos forest	1.8.55
20 mils	Brown and ultramarine	The Beach of Aphrodite	1.8.55
25 mils	Silver-grey	Ancient coin of Paphos	1.8.55
30 mils	Black and scarlet	Kyrenia Harbour	1.8.55
35 mils	Orange and prussian blue	Harvest in Mesaoria	1.8.55
40 mils	Bronze-green and brown	Famagusta Harbour	1.8.55
50 mils	Blue-green and purple	St. Hilarion Castle	1.8.55
100 mils	Lake and blue-green	Hala Sultan Tekke	1.8.55
250 mils	Indigo and plum	Kanakaria Church	1.8.55
500 mils	Slate and purple	Devices from ancient coins	1.8.55
£1	Lake and indigo	Heraldic devices of Medieval Rulers	1.8.55

The medallion portraits of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, incorporated in these designs are copied from a photograph taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd.

2 mils. *Carobs*, or locust beans, of which Cyprus is the world's largest producer, are one of the island's principal agricultural exports. The dark brown pods are used in cattle fodders and the beans in many manufactured goods ranging from gum to cinematograph film.



3 mils. *Grapes* flourish in the hill-country, particularly in the hinterland of Limassol and Paphos where the wine and spirit industries are established. Table grapes are shipped in quantity to the United Kingdom and Cyprus wines, such as the sweet commandaria, have been esteemed in Europe since Crusader times.

5 mils. *Oranges* of the Jaffa type and other citrus fruits are grown in one of the largest plantations in the Middle East. Over 115 million oranges are exported annually to the United Kingdom and northern Europe.

10 mils. *Copper Pyrites Mine*. Cyprus owed its wealth and importance in ancient times to its rich deposits of copper which remains today by far the most valuable of its exports. The scene here depicted is of a gallery in the Mavrovouni mine.

15 mils. *Troodos Forest*. Pine forests such as this cover the mountains in the south-west of the Island and are an important attraction of the hill-resorts.

20 mils. *The Beach of Aphrodite* near Paphos, connected in legend with the birth of the goddess from the foam of the sea. Nearby Kouklia was in antiquity the principal centre of her cult.

25 mils. *Ancient Coin of Paphos*. This is a silver coin of the fifth century B.C., when the Kings of Paphos, and the other cities of Cyprus, were allowed by their Persian overlords to strike and issue their own coinage. It shows an eagle in flight and is therefore appropriate to a stamp pre-paying air-mail postage. The same design will be reproduced on air-letter forms.

30 mils. *Kyrenia Harbour*. The small town of Kyrenia on the north coast is a popular holiday resort with swimming, yachting, mountain scenery and a crusader fortress among its attractions.

35 mils. *Harvest in Mesaoria*. This central plain is the Island's granary producing wheat and barley, the latter for export. Although mechanized farming is on the increase the picturesque methods of traditional farming may still be observed.

40 mils. *Famagusta Harbour* is the principal port. It is here seen from the Venetian ramparts of the citadel, the setting of Shakespeare's "Othello".

50 mils. *St. Hilarion Castle* is perched on an eagle's eyrie in the northern mountains, but is accessible today by road. It replaced a byzantine monastery to become a summer resort for the ladies of the court of the Frankish Kings.

100 mils. *Hala Sultan Tekke*. This most revered of the Moslem Shrines of Cyprus shelters the tomb of the Lady Umra Haram, a contemporary of the prophet who died there in A.D. 647 when accompanying her husband on the first Arab expedition to the Island. It is seen across the Larnaca Salt Lake.

250 mils. *Kanakaria Church* is a characteristic example of the Byzantine architecture of Cyprus, and contains mosaics dating from the 6th century B.C. It is the church of an abandoned Greek monastery of the Virgin, in the Carpaso peninsula.

500 mils. *Devices from ancient coins* of the old Cypriot kingdoms.

Salamis. The head of Herakles wearing the lion's skin, from a silver stater of Evagoras I (411-374/3 B.C.).

Paphos. Head of Aphrodite, from a silver stater of Nikokles (4th century B.C.).

Idalium. Sphinx, from a silver stater of c. 460 B.C.

Citium. Lion, from a silver stater of Baalmelek I (c. 479-449 B.C.).

£1. Heraldic devices of Medieval Rulers. These pertain to the four principal dynasties which ruled Cyprus between the division of the Roman Empire and the British occupation.

Byzantine. The double-headed eagle, which is still used as a badge by the Greek-Orthodox church.

Lusignan. The lion rampant, badge of the medieval kingdom, taken from a silver gros of Henry II (A.D. 1285-1324).

Venetian. The Lion of St. Mark, taken from a copper basant struck in Famagusta during the siege of A.D. 1570-71.

Ottoman. The star and crescent, which are retained in the flag of the Turkish Republic.

Dominica

THE Colony of Dominica (pronounced "dom-in-eek-a") is the most northerly of the four Windward Islands; the others being Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. It was the first island Columbus discovered on his second visit to the New World and owes its name to having been sighted by him on Sunday, the 3rd November, 1493.

Dominica lies in the Caribbean Sea, between the French islands of Guadeloupe and Martinique, its precise location being between $15^{\circ} 10'$ and $15^{\circ} 40'$ N. latitude and $61^{\circ} 14'$ and $61^{\circ} 30'$ W. longitude.

The area of the island is approximately 305 square miles (say, twice the size of Rutlandshire) and its population was estimated to be 57,022 at the end of 1952.

The currency in use consists of British Caribbean notes and United Kingdom coins, but the money of account is the British West Indian dollar—£1 = \$4·80, or \$1 = 4s. 2d. It is expected that towards the end of 1955 local subsidiary (decimal) coinage will replace the United Kingdom coins.

The General Post Office is at Roseau, the capital, and there is another main post office at Portsmouth. District post offices are also established at twenty convenient points.

Dominica's first stamps (typographed Queen's head) were placed on sale locally on the 4th May, 1874. The current range comprises 15 denominations, as under:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
½ cent	Chocolate	Queen Elizabeth II	1.IO.54
1 cent	Black and orange	Drying cocoa	1.IO.54
2 cents	Brown and green	Carib baskets	1.IO.54
3 cents	Green and purple	Lime plantation	1.IO.54
4 cents	Orange-red and sepia	Picking oranges	1.IO.54
5 cents	Black and red	Bananas	1.IO.54
6 cents	Olive and light brown	Botanic Garden	1.IO.54
8 cents	Green and blue	Drying vanilla beans	1.IO.54
12 cents	Black and light green	Fresh Water Lake	1.IO.54
14 cents	Blue and purple	Layou River	1.IO.54
24 cents	Purple and red	Boiling Lake	1.IO.54
48 cents	Green and orange	Lime plantation	1.IO.54
60 cents	Red and black	Carib baskets	1.IO.54
\$1·20	Light green and black	Fresh Water Lake	1.IO.54
\$2·40	Orange and black	Picking oranges	1.IO.54

The $\frac{1}{2}$ cent stamp is printed by Messrs. Harrison & Sons Ltd., by photogravure. All other values are engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd.

The medallion portraits of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, are copied from photographs taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd.



$\frac{1}{2}$ cent. A medallion portrait of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II.

1 cent. Drying cocoa. The cocoa, or more strictly cacao, plant, called by Linnaeus "Theobroma" the food of the Gods, is an evergreen in tree form whose main peculiarity is that its flowers—and, of course, its fruits—grow only on its trunk and the thickest part of its

branches. The fruit is bright yellow to red or purple in colour and the pods each contain about 1½ ozs. of beans (dry weight). Drying takes from 4 to 7 days.

2 cents and 60 cents. Carib baskets. It is becoming a common belief that there are no Caribs in the Caribbean area, but Dominica is one of the places where they live and still practise their traditional art of basket-making in which they are very skilled.

3 cents and 48 cents. Lime plantation. The West India Lime (*citrus medica*), in the forms of fresh fruit, distilled oil, juice and citrus peel, is the main export crop of the island. The fresh fruit is picked from the trees while green and ripens in transit. For other purposes the limes are allowed to ripen and fall and are gathered from the ground.

4 cents and \$2.40. Picking oranges. Like most places with a similar climate Dominica has no difficulty in growing all kinds of citrus fruits of which many thousands of crates are sent annually to Canada and Bermuda. A recent development is the export of candied citrus peels to the United Kingdom.

5 cents. Bananas. Once the most important crop the banana suffered eclipse with the loss of so many refrigeration ships during the war. With improved marketing facilities and the recent introduction of new disease resisting types the industry is rapidly recovering its lost ground.

6 cents. Botanic Garden. This Botanic Garden is considered by many to be the most luxuriant and beautiful of its kind in the whole of the West Indies. Almost every known kind of tropical plant is to be found within its 40 acres. It is picturesquely situated near Roseau at the foot of Morne Bruce.

8 cents. Drying vanilla beans. "*Vanilla planifolia*" is a native of Mexico, but nowhere does it yield better beans than in this lovely island of the Caribbean Sea. The pods are dark chocolate brown, almost black. Its fragrance is due to its vanillin ($C_8H_8O_3$) content.

12 cents and \$1.20. Fresh Water Lake. This is the crater of an extinct volcano and the source of the Roseau River. It is much feared by the superstitious owing to the many legends told about it. Like many craters it is reported to be bottomless; but there is also a story of a Carib Chief who dived in to escape from his enemies and came out at l'Abême to get safely away.

14 cents. Layou River. The fertile valleys through which this river flows produce some of the Island's best cocoa and citrus fruits. The bridge seen in the foreground carries the main road from Roseau to St. Joseph.

24 cents. Boiling Lake, in the the Grand Soufrière hills, at a height of 2,300 feet, is really an active volcano which emits only boiling sulphur. Normally full of liquid mud which seethes alarmingly, it is periodically emptied through some subterranean channel. It is reached through the Valley of Desolation, an area which is in striking contrast to the beautiful green forest-covered mountains of the rest of the island.

Falkland Islands

THE Colony of the Falkland Islands lies in the South Atlantic Ocean between 51° and $52\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S. latitude and between 57° and 62° W. longitude. It comprises the East and West Falkland islands with their adjacent smaller islands, the estimated areas being 2,580 and 2,039 squares miles (i.e. about the sizes of Devonshire and Northumberland) respectively. They are roughly 480 miles north-east of Cape Horn and some 1,000 miles south of Montevideo. The islands were first sighted by Captain John Davies from his ship "*Desire*" in 1592.

The population numbered 2,220 at the 31st December, 1953. They are all Europeans and mostly from the United Kingdom, though there are some Scandinavians.

The currency of the Colony is British sterling; the legal tender comprising Falkland Islands Government notes and United Kingdom coinage.

The General Post Office is at Stanley, East Falkland, and there is a sub-post office at Fox Bay, West Falkland.

From the 11th March, 1868, the Colony used Franks, consisting of the words "Falkland Islands, Paid" inside a small oblong, or from 1877 inside a largish circle, on all correspondence. These were followed on the 19th June, 1870, by the first postage stamps proper.

The current series of stamps comprises 14 denominations engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons Ltd., from sketches prepared by Mr. V. H. Spencer, the Government Pilot, as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
½d.	Green	Sheep	2.1.52
1d.	Red	R.M.S. "Fitzroy"	2.1.52
2d.	Violet	Upland Goose	2.1.52
2½d.	Black and light blue	Map of the Colony	2.1.52
3d.	Blue	The Colony's Arms	2.1.52
4d.	Magenta	Internal Air Service	2.1.52
6d.	Brown	M.S.S. "John Biscoe"	1.6.55
9d.	Yellow	Two Sisters	2.1.52
1/-	Black	Gentoo penguins	15.7.55
1½d.	Vermilion	Kelp goose and gander	2.1.52
2/6d.	Olive-green	Sheep shearing	2.1.52
5/-	Purple	Battle Memorial	2.1.52
10/-	Grey	Sea-lion and clapmatch	2.1.52
£1	Black	The "Great Britain"	2.1.52

The Royal portraits incorporated in the framework of these designs are copied from photographs taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd.

½d. *Sheep*. The farming of sheep is virtually the Colony's sole industry at the present time. All but some 40,000 acres of land is divided into sheep farms or ranches carrying anything from 1,700 to 50,000 sheep each.

1d. *R.M.S. "Fitzroy"*. This vessel, of 855 tons, is owned by the Falkland Islands Company Ltd. Apart from maintaining the inter-islands service for mails and passengers she carries the external mails, under contract, between Port Stanley and Montevideo. This run of over 1,000 miles takes from 4 to 6 days and is made every 4 to 5 weeks.

2d. *Upland Goose (Chloephaga magellanica)*. This bird is plentiful throughout the Colony where it is regarded as vermin because it feeds on the best sheep pastures. It is a good table bird, and its eggs are palatable. Its feathers make good filling for pillows, and it is the local practice to use the wings as hearth-brushes.

2½d. *Map of the Colony*. A map showing the precise location and size of the islands comprising the Colony of the Falkland Islands, so named by Captain Strong, R.N., after Viscount Falkland, Treasurer of the Navy, in 1690.

3d. *The Colony's Arms*. By Royal Warrant, dated the 29th September, 1948, the Colony of the Falkland Islands was granted these Armorial Ensigns:—"Per fesse Azure and Argent in Chief a hornless Ram statant upon Tussac grass issuant proper and in base two Bars wavy of the first surmounted by a representation of the ship 'Desire'. Or the flag and pennons charged with a Cross and the Mainsail with five Estoiles Gules, with the Motto 'Desire the Right'."

The "Desire" is the ship in which Captain John Davies, R.N., discovered the Falkland Islands on the 14th August, 1592.

4d. *Internal Air Service*. A recent development in the Colony is the acquisition of two of these Auster aircraft for the speeding up of the local mail services. They are also of great use in rescue work and as emergency ambulances.

6d. *M.S.S. "John Biscoe"*. This is a survey ship belonging to the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey. She provides periodic communication with South Georgia and the other Dependencies, but is used mainly to supply and relieve all the bases in the Antarctic. In 1953 she was designated a Royal Research Ship.

9d. *Two Sisters*. Close to Port Stanley, at the eastern extremity of the Colony, these twin peaks are part of the Wickham Heights which are a dominant feature of the landscape.

1/- *Gentoo penguins (Pygoscelis papua)*. One of the four species of penguin always to be found in the Falkland Islands—the others being the Emperor, Rock-hopper and Jackass penguins. The gentoo breed in "rookeries" which vary in size from hundreds to thousands of birds. The eggs are a popular delicacy.

1/3d. *Kelp goose and gander (Chloephaga hybridia)*. This white goose is a native of Patagonia but frequents the Falklands in large numbers. It feeds almost exclusively on the coarse seaweed known as "kelp" (*Macrocystis*), from which its name is derived. It is not a good table bird.

2/6d. *Sheep-shearing*. The wool clip is of excellent quality and averages over 4 million pounds a year. It is exported to the United Kingdom, as are the skins and tallow. The meat is used for local consumption.

5/- *Battle Memorial*. This memorial, at Stanley, was unveiled on the 26th February, 1927. It commemorates the naval battle of the 8th December, 1914, at which the ships under the command of Admiral Sir F. C. Doveton Sturdee, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., defeated and destroyed the German Squadron commanded by Admiral Graf von Spee.

10/- *Sea-lion and clapmatch*. This seal (*Otaria jubata*) is found in large numbers in the local waters. The name "Sea-lion" derives from the deep voice and shaggy mane of the old males. These are large animals which often attain a length of eight feet, though the female (clapmatch) is much smaller.

£1. *The "Great Britain"*. In 1843 the "Great Britain" was the largest ship in the world. She was superseded by the "Great Eastern" in 1854, both having been constructed by Isambard Kingdom Brunel. Built of iron the "Great Britain" was the first ship propelled by screw. Her engines developed 1,500 horse-power. In 1860 she caught fire off the River Plate, but having overcome that was worsted by storm off Cape Horn and put into Port William where she has remained. Today, the hull serves as a floating warehouse and the Colony feels privileged at affording her anchorage.

N.B.—As and when further quantities of these stamps are required they will be supplied with a medallion portrait of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, also copied from a photograph taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd.

The Falkland Islands Dependencies

THE Dependencies of the Falkland Islands comprise two natural groups: (1) South Georgia, South Orkney, South Sandwich and their adjacent islands within the boundaries of 50° S. latitude and 20° and 50° W. longitude; and (2) South Shetlands, Graham's Land and their adjacent islands within the boundaries of 58° S. latitude and 50° and 80° W. longitude.

South Georgia lies some 800 miles east of the Falklands. It has an area of about 1,450 square miles (equal to that of Sussex) and a population varying between 600 and 1,500 according to the seasons.

The other Dependencies are antarctic in character and maintain no "settled" populations. South Orkney and South Sandwich are respectively some 450 miles south-west and south-east of South Georgia, while South Shetland is about 500 miles south of the Colony.

The legal tender consists of Falkland Islands Government currency notes and United Kingdom coinage.

Post Offices are maintained at South Georgia and at each of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Supply Bases in the South Shetlands, South Orkneys and Graham's Land.

The first stamp issues proper to the Dependencies were placed on sale in 1944. The current series comprises 15 denominations, engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
½d.	Black and green	"John Biscoe" (1947-52)	1.2.54
1d.	Black and brown	"Trepassey" (1945-47)	1.2.54
1½d.	Black and olive-green	"Wyatt Earp" (1934-36)	1.2.54
2d.	Black and red	"Eagle" (1944-45)	1.2.54
2½d.	Black and buff	"Penola" (1934-37)	1.2.54
3d.	Black and blue	"Discovery II" (1929-37)	1.2.54
4d.	Black and magenta	"William Scoresby" (1926-46)	1.2.54
6d.	Black and violet	"Discovery" (1925-27)	1.2.54
9d.	Black	"Endurance" (1914-15)	1.2.54
1/-	Black and red-brown	"Deutschland" (1910-12)	1.2.54
2/-	Black and cerise	"Pourquoi-pas?" (1908-10)	1.2.54
2/6d.	Black and grey	"Français" (1903-05)	1.2.54
5/-	Black and purple	"Scotia" (1902-04)	1.2.54
10/-	Black and pale blue	"Antarctic" (1901-03)	1.2.54
£1	Black	"Belgica" (1897-99)	1.2.54

The portraits of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, incorporated in the designs of these stamps are copied from photographs taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd.

½d. "John Biscoe" (1947-52). American-built wooden boom-defence vessel (ex-H.M.S. "Protext"), 1,015 tons displacement, employed by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Administration. Made her first voyage to the Dependencies in 1947-48 and has continued to relieve the Falkland Islands Dependencies survey stations each summer since that time. Named after the greatest of the Enderby Brothers' sailing skippers, a retired master, R.N., who discovered and



roughly charted a large stretch of the west coast of Graham Land in 1832. She was designated a Royal Research Ship in 1953.

1d. "*Trepassey*" (1945-47). Wooden freight vessel built for the Newfoundland Natural Resources Commission in 1944, 325 gross tons. Employed by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Administration to relieve Survey stations in 1945-46 and 1946-47. Established the station at Stonington Island in Marguerite Bay early in 1945 and relieved it in the following season.

1½d. "*Wyatt Earp*" (1935-36). Motor fishing-vessel built in Norway in 1910 as the "*Fane-fjord*", 400 tons displacement. Made two voyages to the Dependencies in 1935-36 and 1938-39 with the American explorer Lincoln Ellsworth, who made the first trans-antarctic flight from Graham Land to the Bay of Wales in November, 1945. Ellsworth named her after the notorious Texan frontier marshal. After her fifth voyage to the Antarctic in 1938-39 she was acquired by the Commonwealth Government for antarctic expedition, but was considered to be unsuitable. She is now serving in Australian waters under the name of "*Wongala*".

2d. "*Eagle*" (1944-45). Wooden screw whaler built in Norway in 1902 as the "*Sophie*", she was purchased by Bowring Brothers of St. Johns, Newfoundland, and renamed by them for use as a sealer. She was chartered by the Falkland Island Dependencies Administration to relieve the Survey station at Hope Bay in 1944-45. She was scuttled in 1950 off St. Johns.

2½d. "*Penola*" (1934-37). Three-masted auxiliary topsail schooner (ex-"*Navaho*", ex-"*Aleyon*"), 166 tons gross, built at Paimpol, France, in 1908. Employed fishing on Newfoundland banks and then as a training ship for French fishermen's wives. Subsequently converted into a private yacht she was purchased in 1934 by the British Graham Land Expedition, 1934-37. Sunk in collision on the Clyde in 1940.

3d. "*Discovery II*" (1929-37). Steel single-screw steamship of 1,061 tons displacement, built in 1929 for the Discovery Committee acting for the Government of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies. Designated a Royal Research Ship and employed in whaling and other scientific investigations in the Dependencies, 1929-37. Now owned by the National Institute of Oceanography.

4d. "*William Scoresby*" (1926-46). British-built steamship of 324 gross tons, constructed for the Discovery Committee to do research in the Southern Ocean, including survey work in the Dependencies. Designated a Royal Research Ship and named after a celebrated whaling captain of the early 19th century. Established survey bases in the Dependencies in 1943-44 and 1944-45 and was used to relieve bases in 1945-46. She is at present employed by the National Institute of Oceanography.

6d. "*Discovery*" (1925-27). Barque-rigged vessel of 1,620 tons displacement, built at Dundee for Captain R. F. Scott's British National Antarctic Expedition of 1901-04. (There had been five arctic vessels previously of the same name.) Purchased by the Discovery Committee from the Hudson's Bay Company in 1925, she was designated a Royal Research Ship and used for whaling investigations in the Dependencies until 1927. Later she was employed for Sir Douglas Mawson's British—Australian—New Zealand Antarctic Research Expedition of 1929-31, and from 1937 until 1953 she belonged to the Boy Scouts Association and was moored in London as Headquarters Training Ship for Sea Scouts.

9d. "*Endurance*" (1914-15). Barquentine-rigged vessel (ex-"*Polaris*") constructed for arctic navigation at Sandefjord, Norway, in 1913. Purchased by Sir Ernest Shackleton for his intended Trans-antarctic Expedition of 1914-17. Beset in the pack-ice of the Weddell Sea she was sunk in October, 1915.

1/-. "Deutschland" (1910-12). Norwegian sailing ship (ex-"*Bjørn*") of 598 gross tons, built in 1905 for polar navigation and purchased by Wilhelm Filchner for the German Antarctic Expedition of 1910-12. Discovered Prince Regent Luitpold Land and the Filchner Ice Shelf. Was beset and drifted for nine months in the Weddell Sea.

2/-. "Pourquoi-pas?" (1908-10). Barque-rigged vessel with auxiliary steam engines constructed at Saint-Malo for the French Antarctic Expedition of 1908-10 led by J.-B. Charcot. Wintered at Petermann Island, west Graham Land, in 1909-10. Lost off Iceland in 1936.

2/6d. "Français" (1903-05). Built at Saint-Malo for the French Antarctic Expedition of 1903-05, also led by J.-B. Charcot, she wintered at Booth Island, west Graham Land, in 1904-05. Next sold to the Argentine Government, who renamed her the "*Austral*", she was lost soon afterwards in the Rio de la Plata.

5/-. "Scotia" (1902-04). Barque-rigged Norwegian-built auxiliary steam whaler (ex-"*Hekla*") of about 400 gross tons, employed by W. S. Bruce for the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition of 1902-04. Worked in the South Orkney Islands, and in the Weddell Sea when Coats Land was discovered. Later she served as an ice-patrol vessel in the North Atlantic. Early in the 1914-18 war, while acting as a cargo vessel, she caught fire and ran ashore in the Scilly Isles.

10/-. "Antarctic" (1901-03). Wooden sealer built in Norway in 1871 as the "*Cap Nor*" and used for several polar expeditions. Employed by the Swedish Antarctic Expedition of 1901-03, led by O. Nordenskjöld, she was crushed in the pack ice of the Weddell Sea off Erebus and Terror Gulf in February, 1903.

£1. "Belgica" (1897-99). Norwegian built barque-rigged sealer (ex-"*Patria*") of 244 gross tons, employed by A. de Gerlache de Gomery for the Belgian Antarctic Expedition of 1897-98. Made explorations in the Gerlache Strait area and wintered in the Beltenghausen Sea, beset and drifting in the pack ice, 1898-99.

Note.—The main idea behind this series of designs is to pay tribute to the valiant, as well as valuable research work performed in this region during the first half of this century by depicting the vessels, or leading vessels, of the more important expeditions, irrespective of nationality.

For this purpose the designs are all based on photographs or other contemporary pictures of the chosen vessels, while the dates quoted relate to the periods occupied by the expeditions in which they took part and do not necessarily cover the active Antarctic life period of any one ship.

Fiji

THE Colony of Fiji comprises all the islands, rocks and reefs, in the South Pacific Ocean lying between latitudes 15° and 21° S. and longitudes 178° W. and 176° E. (athwart the international date-line, 180°). The archipelago includes over 300 islands of which about 100 are permanently inhabited and most of the others used by Fijians for the planting of crops or for turtle fishing. The dependency of Rotuma, about 400 miles to the north, comprises all the islands, etc., between 12° and 15° S. and 175° and 180° E.

Fiji's capital, Suva, is about 1,980 miles from Sydney; 1,325 from Auckland, New Zealand, and 420 miles from Tonga (Friendly Isles). The Colony was once called "Bligh's Islands" because Lt. Wm. Bligh, R.N., discovered most of them when, in 1789, he sailed through the group after the mutiny on the "*Bounty*"; but Tasman, in 1643, was the first navigator to

discover any part of the archipelago. Rotuma was discovered by Captain Edwards, R.N., in H.M.S. "Pandora" in 1791 while searching for the "Bounty" mutineers.

The aggregate land area of the archipelago (including Rotuma, 18 square miles) is roughly 7,040 square miles (nearly equal to Wales), and its population was estimated at the end of 1953 to be 320,801 of whom 139,373 were Fijians; 154,803 Indians; 6,500 Europeans, and some 3,800 Rotumans.

The Colony has its own currency, notes and coins, the Fiji £ being linked to sterling at the fixed rate of £F.111=£100 sterling.

There are 54 post offices and 40 postal agencies in the group.

The first Fiji stamps were type-set and bore the words "Fiji Times Express" and the value within a square of single lines. They appeared on the 1st November, 1870, and were replaced by proper stamps in December, 1871.

The current series comprises 16 denominations, as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
½d.	Green	Fijians in canoe	1.7.54
1d.	Brown and blue	Fijian village	5.4.38
1½d.	Carmine	Canoe in full sail	5.4.38
2d.	Green and magenta	Government buildings, Suva	1.2.54
2½d.	Brown and dark grey	Map of Fiji Islands	6.1.42
3d.	Blue	Canoe and Fiji Arms	5.4.38
5d.	Yellow-green and scarlet	Sugar cane	1.10.40
6d.	Black	Map of Fiji Islands	1.7.54
8d.	Rose-carmine	Arms of Fiji	1.7.54
1/-	Yellow and black	Spearing fish by torch-light	1.2.54
1/6d.	Air-mail blue	Arms of Fiji	1.8.50
2/-	Orange and violet	Suva Harbour	5.4.38
2/6d.	Green and brown	Navua river scene	1.2.54
5/-	Green and purple	Fijian chief's house	5.4.38
10/-	Yellow and green	Paw-paw tree	1.7.54
£1	Dark blue and red	Fijian policeman	1.7.54

For this series of locally designed stamps engraving and recess printing were carried out by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Ltd., for the ½d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 8d. and 1/6d. denominations, and for all other values by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons Ltd.

The medallion portraits of His late Majesty, King George VI, were copied from a photograph taken by Messrs. Bertram Park, and those of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, from one taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd.

½d. and 1½d. *Fijians in canoes*. This type of sailing outrigger, known as a "thamakan", is commonly used among the smaller islands. It is a single log hollowed out and pointed at both ends so that it will sail in either direction. The triangular sail is made of strips of coarse matting stitched together with coconut fibre. The outrigger must always be kept to windward where



it acts as a counter-weight, skimming the waves. A canoe in full sail is the "Crest" of the Colony.

1d. *Fijian Village*. This little view in a native village is typical of the homes of more than half of the Fijian population. The trees shown in the background and distance are coconut palms.

2d. *Government buildings, Suva*. These new Government Offices at Suva, the capital of the Colony, stand facing the Albert Park sports ground, a portion of which is seen in the foreground.

2½d. and 6d. *Map*. This shows the principal islands and ports of the Fiji group of islands which extends over 7,040 square miles and lies across the 180th meridian of longitude—the International date-line.

3d. *Canoe and Arms*. A head-on view of an outrigger sailing canoe with the Colony's Arms inset—see notes to the ½d. and 8d. stamps.

5d. *Sugar cane*. The manufacture of sugar is the Colony's principal industry. Indians are the main producers but all processing is in the hands of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company. About 100,000 acres of land are under cane.

8d. and 1/6d. *The Colony's Arms* were granted by Royal Warrant dated 4.7.1908. The Lion at the top of the shield denotes that Fiji is a British Colony. Three of the four quarters depict sugar-cane, coconuts and bananas, the growing of which were formerly the main industries. The dove with an olive branch in the fourth quarter was formerly the central feature of the Ensigns of the Thakombau Government. The canoe crest symbolizes the principal means of communication within the group at the time of cession. The supporters are Fijian warriors. One is armed with a spear and wears a necklace of boars' teeth; the other has a "pineapple" club, so named because its shape resembles that fruit. The motto "Rerevaka na Kalou ka Doka na Tui" (Fear God and Honour the King) was also used by the Thakombau Government (V. 1st Epistle of St. Peter, Cap. II. v. 17).

1/- *Spearing fish by torchlight* is an ancient practice which still has many adherents in Fiji, as in other tropical lands. It furnishes quite good catches and has the advantage of enabling the fisherman to select his fish and take only what he wants.

2/- *Suva Harbour* is today both spacious and safe, being protected by a barrier reef. It is also the Colony's principal port. This is, however, an early view though it shows the same delightful setting.

2/6d. *Navua River* at a point some twenty miles from the capital. This view is typical of the lovely scenery along the wide rivers of the main island, Viti Levu.

5/- *Fijian Chief's House* with a coconut palm in the foreground and palm leaves in the top left-hand corner. This is typical of the better kind of home erected by Fijians who are regarded as the best native builders in the Pacific.

10/- *Paw-paw tree (Carica papaya)*, otherwise known as the Papaya or Mummy apple. The fruit of this tree forms an important item in the dietary of the average Fijian.

£1. *Fijian policeman*. On important occasions, and at dusk when the flag is taken down at the Governor's residence, it is customary for one or more of the Police buglers to sound a call. The picturesque uniform worn for this duty is well depicted on this stamp.

Gambia

THE territory known as the Gambia forms an enclave in the French Colony of Senegal. It is part Colony and part Protectorate. Its capital is Bathurst, on St. Mary's Island at latitude 13° 27' N. and longitude 16° 34' W. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1455 but they did not settle there.

The Colony consists of the island of St. Mary and British Kombo. It has an area of about 30 square miles.

The Protectorate is a strip of land about 10 to 12 miles wide, extending for nearly 300 miles along either side of the great river Gambia. It has an area of 3,948 square miles (making the whole territory about twice the size of Norfolk).

The population of the Gambia numbers about 288,861, comprising 27,297 in the Colony (1951 census) and 261,564 in the Protectorate (1953 estimate). There is also in the Protectorate a floating population of farmers, averaging about 15,000, who come in annually from neighbouring lands to sow and harvest groundnuts.

Until 1946, Albrada, The Ceded Mile, the territories of Brefet and Bajana, and MacCarthy Island were all part of the Colony but they were vested in the Native Authorities in 1945 and became part of the Protectorate.

The currency of the Gambia consists of British West African notes and coin, at par with sterling. The standard coin is the shilling (12 pence). United Kingdom coins are also legal tender.

The General Post Office is at Bathurst. There are 5 other post offices at Basse, Brikama, Georgetown, Kuntaur and Mansakonko, and postal agencies at Bansang, Bwiam, Cape St. Mary, Fatoto, Gunjur, Jawara, Ka-ur and Serekundo. Travelling post offices are provided on board Government steamers—the "Lady Wright" and "Fulladu"—which transact full postal business at all ports of call.

The first (embossed) stamps of the Gambia were issued there in January, 1896. The current series comprises 15 denominations, engraved and recess printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
½d.	Red and deep green	Palm-wine tapping	2.II.53
1d.	Ultramarine and brown	Cutter	2.II.53
1½d.	Deep brown and grey	Wollof Woman	2.II.53
2½d.	Black and red	Barra canoe	2.II.53
3d.	Blue and mauve	The "Lady Wright"	2.II.53
4d.	Black and blue	James Island	2.II.53
6d.	Brown and purple	Palm-wine tapping	2.II.53
1/-	Brown and green	Woman farming	2.II.53
1/3d.	Deep blue and azure	Cutter	2.II.53
2/-	Slate-blue and carmine	Barra canoe	2.II.53
2/6d.	Green and sepia	Woman farming	2.II.53
4/-	Blue and red-orange	James Island	2.II.53
5/-	Deep brown and blue	Wollof Woman	2.II.53
10/-	Blue and green	The "Lady Wright"	2.II.53
£1	Green and black	Badge of the Gambia	2.II.53

The portrait of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, incorporated in these designs is copied from a photograph taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd.



½d. and 6d. Palm-wine tapping. By the aid of his belt, made out of a palm tree branch, the "tapper" climbs the tree and makes a hole near the top into which he inserts a funnel made of palm leaves. A bottle or "bully" is attached to the funnel to receive the sap which flows into it for a day or so, after which it is removed. Palm wine when fresh is sweet to the taste; if left, it ferments and becomes alcoholic.

1d. and 1 1/3d. Cutter. A locally built sailing vessel used chiefly to carry passengers, groundnuts and general freight up and down the river. Owing to their light draught they are able to negotiate the upper reaches which would otherwise be inaccessible.

1 1/2d. and 5/- Wollof Woman. The Wollof people are mainly Muslims and live mostly in Bathurst. A particular feature of the women is their hair decoration. Skillfully plaited lamb's wool and colourful head-ties are used to cover the hair, the exposed parts of which, together with the forehead, are decorated with golden ornaments.

2 1/2d. and 2/- Barra canoe. Locally built, and propelled by sails and oars, these long boats are used to ferry passengers between Bathurst and Barra, a port on the opposite bank of the river, and from which the name is derived.

3d. and 10/-. The "Lady Wright" is a Government River Steamer which operates along the river as far as Basse as an express passenger boat: full postal and wireless telegraph services are provided on board. Named after the wife of Sir Andrew Barkworth Wright, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., who was Governor of the Gambia from 1947 to 1949, she is a twin screw motor vessel of 532 tons with aluminium upper works to reduce draught. The round trip Bathurst-Basse-Bathurst takes less than 5 days.

4d. and 4/-. *James Island* lies about 40 miles from the mouth of the river. Formerly called St. Andrew, it was taken from the Courlanders on the 18th March, 1661, and re-named "James

Fort" after the Duke of York. Later it came to be known as James Island. It is now uninhabited but the ruins, etc., are of much historical interest.

1/- and 2/6d. *Woman farming*. After digging, the groundnuts are piled into heaps and left to dry. Separating the nuts from the dried leaves by threshing is a typical Gambian scene at harvest time.

£1. *The Badge of the Gambia* consists simply of a West African elephant standing in front of a palm tree. Although the territory is now void of elephants, the palm tree remains the most typical of all Gambian trees. The badge is derived from the central portion of the Public Seal.

Gibraltar

THE Colony of Gibraltar is a bold mountainous promontory jutting out from the south-west coast of Spain at 30° 7' N. latitude and 5° 21' W. longitude. Only 14 miles from the African coast it is nearly 3 miles long and $\frac{3}{4}$ mile across, its total area being about 2 square miles. Known to the ancients as "Mons Calpe", it is one of the "Pillars of Hercules" (the other being Mount Abila, or Apes Hill, on the opposite coast of Africa).

The total resident population (civilian) at the time of the 1951 census was 22,848. At the end of 1953 it was estimated to be 24,736.

The legal tender of the Colony consists of Gibraltar Government currency notes and United Kingdom coinage.

There are two post offices: the General Post Office in Main Street and a branch office at Scud Hill.

The Colony used Bermuda stamps, overprinted "GIBRALTAR", from the 1st January, 1866, until December of that year when her own first issue was placed on sale.

The current series comprises 14 denominations, engraved and recess printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Ltd., from designs by Mr. Norman Cumming, Gibraltar Government Draughtsman, as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
½d.	Indigo and green	Cargo and passenger wharves	19.10.53
1d.	Bright green	South view from the Straits	19.10.53
1½d.	Slate-grey	Tunny fishing industry	19.10.53
2d.	Sepia	Southport Gates	19.10.53
2½d.	Red	Sailing in the Bay	19.10.53
3d.	Electric blue	Ocean-going liner	19.10.53
4d.	Ultramarine	Coaling wharf	19.10.53
5d.	Purple	Airport	19.10.53
6d.	Grey and light blue	Europa Point	19.10.53
1/-	Blue and brown	Straits, from Buena Vista	19.10.53
2/-	Orange and violet	Rosia Bay and the Straits	19.10.53
5/-	Brown	Main Entrance, Government House	19.10.53
10/-	Brown and blue	Tower of Homage, Moorish Castle	19.10.53
£1	Golden-yellow and red	Arms of Gibraltar	19.10.53

The portraits of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, incorporated in these designs are copied from photographs taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd.

½d. *Cargo and passenger wharves.* The wharves pictured on this stamp are at the northern end of the harbour. The view in the distance is, therefore, part of the mainland of Spain.

1d. *South view from the Straits.* Here we see the south end of "The Rock" with part of the Straits of Gibraltar. The highest point is 1,396 feet above sea level.

1½d. *Tunny fishing industry.* During the season, July to November, large quantities of Tunny fish (*Thunnus mediterraneus*) are caught in stake nets laid about half a mile off the east side of the Rock. The fish are taken by sea to the Gibraltar Canneries, Bayside, North Front, where we see them being landed from a trawler. The canneries, established in 1950, also pack bonito (*Thunnus pelamys*) and sardines (*Clupea pilchardus*).

2d. *Southport Gates* form one of the old entrances to the Fortress. The gate on the right, over which the Royal Arms of Charles V of Spain can be seen, was constructed in 1503. The Gate on the left was added in 1883 and has over it the Royal Arms, the Arms of Gibraltar, and those of Lt.-Genl. Sir John Adye (Governor of Gibraltar 1883-1886) to whose order it was built.

2½d. *Sailing in the Bay* under the auspices of the Royal Gibraltar Yacht Club is a favourite local sport. The north-western end of the Rock and the town are depicted on this stamp.

3d. *Ocean-going Liner.* This is merely indicative of the very many passenger-carrying liners of different nationalities, e.g. British, Italian, American, Polish, etc., which enter the bay on their regular calls at the port.

4d. *Coaling wharf.* Due to its geographical position Gibraltar is an important refuelling station and is visited annually by more than 10,000 vessels, the majority of which call for oil or coal bunkers or repairs. In the background to this scene are part of the Rock and town.

5d. *Airport.* Although there is no civil airfield in the Colony it has been found possible to permit restricted use of this Service aerodrome at North Front. The view in the background is of the north end of the Rock, where a perpendicular cliff rises to a height of 1,337 feet.

6d. *Europa Point* is at the south-eastern land extremity. Its well-known lighthouse has been a guide to mariners since 1841. The view on this stamp is that of the southern part of the Rock as seen from vessels passing through the Straits.

1/- *. The Straits, from Buena Vista, or Queen's Road, with part of the North African coastline in the distance, which is not greater than about 14 miles.*

2/- *. Rosia Bay* is a picturesque little bay facing the Straits on the west side of the Rock, just south of the docks. The origin of the word "Rosia" and its relation to the bay cannot now be traced, but the name "Bahia Rosia" appears on a Spanish map dated 1627.

5/- *. Main entrance, Government House* and part of the east façade of the building which is now officially named "The Convent". It has been the official residence of the Governor since 1728, but was formerly a convent of the Franciscan Friars who first occupied the building in 1531. Naturally many additions and improvements have been carried out since that distant date.

10/- *. Tower of Homage, Moorish Castle* is the most interesting relic of antiquity in Gibraltar. It was built by the Moors between A.D. 711 and 742. The castle grounds, since devoted largely



to military barracks, once covered a large portion of the northern end of the city, from the water front to a height of 400 feet. The castle—apart from the Tower of Homage prominent in the centre of this picture—is now used as a civil prison.

£1. *The Arms of Gibraltar* are older than those of any other British Colonial territory, having been granted to the City by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, of Spain, by Charter dated 10th July, 1502. Their heraldic description reads:—Party fesswise through the nombril point Argent and Gules, in chief a castle triple towered of the last, pendant therefrom by a chain a key wards downwards in base Or. Beneath the shield upon a scroll the motto “*Montis Insignia Calpe*”.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony

THE Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony consists of the Gilbert, Ellice and Phoenix groups, the Line Islands (Christmas, Fanning and Washington) and Ocean Island. In all, about 37 small islands lying between 4° N. and 11° S. of the Equator in the Central Pacific Ocean, roughly mid-way between Honolulu and Brisbane, Australia. The total land area is approximately 375 square miles (equal to that of the Orkney Islands) and the population numbered 37,214 at the end of 1952: of these only 304 were Europeans. The sea area is over 2 million square miles.

Australian currency notes and Australian and United Kingdom coins are legal tender. £A1=16s. od. sterling. United States currency is, however, also recognized on Canton Island.

The Central Post Office is at Tarawa, Gilbert Islands, and there are District Post Offices at Ocean Island, Canton Island (Phoenix Islands), Fanning Island (Line Islands) and Funafuti (Ellice Islands).

In addition there are 27 sub-post offices located at:—

Gilbert Islands: Abaiang, Abemama, Aranuka, Arorae, Beru, Butaritari, Kuria, Little Makin, Maiana, Marakei, Nikunau, Nonouti, Onotoa, Tabiteusa, and Tamana.

Phoenix Islands: Gardner, Hull, Sydney.

Line Islands: Christmas.

Ellice Islands: Nanumanga, Nanumea, Niutao, Nui, Nukufetau, and Nukulaelae.

The first stamps used in the territory were those of Fiji overprinted “Gilbert and Ellice, Protectorate”, but in the same year, 1911, the islands obtained and issued their own stamps. In 1912 they had a further new issue from which the inscription “Protectorate” was omitted though the group did not become a Colony until the 12th January, 1916.

The current range consists of 12 denominations engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd. (½d., 2d. and 2/6d. values); Messrs. Waterlow & Sons Ltd. (1½d., 5d., 6d., 2/- and 5/- values); and Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Ltd. (1½d., 2½d., 3d. and 1/- values). The values are, of course, expressed in Australian currency.

The medallion portraits of His late Majesty, King George VI, were engraved from a photograph taken by Messrs. Bertram Park.

The range is as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
½d.	Slate-blue and blue-green	Frigate bird	14.1.39
1d.	Emerald and purple	Pandanus Pine	14.1.39
1½d.	Black and carmine	Canoe crossing reef	14.1.39
2d.	Red-brown and light black	Canoe and boat-house	14.1.39
2½d.	Black and olive	Native house	14.1.39
3d.	Black and ultramarine	Cape Horn	14.1.39
5d.	Blue and sepia	Ellice Islands canoe	14.1.39
6d.	Olive and violet	Coconut palms	14.1.39
1/-	Black and turquoise	Cantilever at Ocean Island	14.1.39
2/-	Black and red-orange	R.C.S. "Nimanoa"	14.1.39
2/6d.	Blue and emerald	Gilbert Islands canoe	14.1.39
5/-	Scarlet and blue	The Colony's Arms	14.1.39

The designs for this issue were all prepared from monochrome sketches by G. E. Hand, Esq., who was at the time Headmaster at Ocean Island.

½d. *Frigate bird*. "Fregatus aquila", also known as the "Man o' War" or "Son of the Sun", is a common sight throughout these islands. Tamed by the natives it lives thereafter on a perch beside its master's hut. During the day they forage for fish, or may accompany the fishing canoes, but they always return at night to roost on their own perches.

1d. *Pandanus Pine*. The outstanding features of this tree are its multi-root system, branches with thorns, bark covered with sharp outgrowths, and the delightful scent of its flowers. But it is also of great utility. The fruit is eaten raw, or can be sun-dried and powdered to be mixed with water as a nourishing drink. The buds are placed in clothes as a substitute for lavender. The leaves are used for thatching and for the walls of huts, the making of baskets or hats, and after special treatment as a substitute for cigarette paper. Medicine is also made from the tender young shoots.

1½d. *Canoe crossing reef*. The particular characteristics of this Banaban (Ocean Island) canoe are its pointed ends, carried well above the hull, and its outrigger which provides stability even in rough seas.

2d. *Canoe and boat-house*. Here is a fishing canoe outside its shelter; the prow of another similar canoe can be seen through the doorway. They are of similar construction to that shown on the 2/6d. stamp. Being highly prized works of art great care is taken by their owners to protect the craft from the fierce heat of the sun or from heavy rains.

2½d. *Native house*. A typical scene in the Colony, this house is constructed without nails, all parts being secured with cord made from coconut fibre. The wood is either pandanus or coconut, the thatching either pandanus leaves or woven coconut fronds, the walls and floors are of split fronds (known as "te-ba"), while matting woven from pandanus leaves covers the floors.

3d. *Cape Horn*. Bairiki Islet, Tarawa Atoll, featuring a native house overshadowed by coconut palms. Behind the second palm on the right is a pandanus tree and to the left of these is a low coral tree. In the background, breaking over the reef, is the Pacific Ocean.

5d. *Ellice Islands canoe*. A lagoon scene from the Ellice Islands. The canoe is typical of the



local craft and differs from those on the other stamps. At the right is a low-flying atoll with coconut palms growing to the water's edge, as they frequently do.

6d. *Coconut palms* are to be found on every island in the group and the groves are all well tended as this tree is quite indispensable, every part of it being put to some special and good use.

1/-, *Cantilever at Ocean Island*. The cantilever illustrated is the pre-World War II cantilever for loading phosphates at Ocean Island. In order to deny the phosphates to the enemy it was blown up by the British Phosphate Commissioners' staff during the night prior to the arrival of the Japanese forces on 27th August, 1942.

2/-, *R.C.S. "Nimaoa"*. The vessel illustrated was owned by the Colony Government and was at Tarawa when the Japanese forces arrived on 10th December, 1941. The Master sent the crew ashore after they had partly severed the anchor cable. Later, unbeknown to the Japanese, the Master completed the cutting of the cable and allowed the ship to drift on to the reef. After

an unsuccessful attempt to refloat the vessel the Japanese blew her up with demolition charges to prevent her being used for escape purposes.

2/6d. *Gilbert Islands canoe*. These Gilbertese (but not Gilbertian) sailing canoes are capable of long-distance ocean travel. On the lagoons they attain a speed of 18 to 20 knots. The keel is hewn from one piece of wood to which stem and stern posts are attached. The hull is of planking lashed with coconut thongs. Instead of both sides of the hull having identical curves one side is so shaped as to reduce wind resistance and take full advantage of wind and water pressure. The rigging is usually coconut cord and the sail made of woven matting, but modern builders tend to use European rope and canvas instead.

5/- *The Colony's Arms*, of which the people are intensely proud, were granted by Royal Warrant dated the 1st May, 1937. The blazon reads:—"For Arms, Gules, issuant from water barry wavy in base proper a Sun in splendour Or in chief a Frigate bird volant of the last, with the motto 'Fear God, Honour the King' in Gilbertese and Ellice equivalents."

Gold Coast

THE territory known as the Gold Coast consists of the Colony in the south; Ashanti in the centre; the Northern Territories, and that part of Togoland which is under United Kingdom trusteeship. It lies between 1° 12' E. and 3° 15' W. longitude, and between latitudes 4° 45' and 11° 10' N. Its boundaries are the French colonies of the Ivory Coast and Haute Volta on the west; the French Sudan on the north; Togoland under French mandate on the east, and that part of the Atlantic Ocean called the Gulf of Guinea on the south.

The total area is 91,842 square miles (almost twice the size of England). The population was estimated to be roughly 4,478,000 at mid-June, 1953, and of these not more than 11,000 were non-Africans, including 7,100 British.

The currency of the Gold Coast consists of notes and coins issued by the West African Currency Board in London. The unit is the shilling, at par with sterling.

Post Offices numbered 111 and postal agencies 364 at the end of 1954.

The first issue of Gold Coast stamps was brought into use in July, 1875. The current series comprises 12 denominations, engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
½d.	Red and gold	Map of West Africa	1.4.53
1d.	Deep blue	Christiansborg Castle	1.3.54
1½d.	Bright green	Provincial Council Emblem	1.4.53
2d.	Brown	Talking drums	1.3.54
2½d.	Red	N.T. Mounted Constabulary	19.12.52
3d.	Light blue	Manganese Mine	1.4.53
4d.	Magenta	Lake Bosumtwi	1.4.53
6d.	Black and orange	Cocoa farmer	1.3.54
1/-	Black and red-orange	Breaking cocoa pods	1.3.54
2/-	Olive and carmine	Trooping the Colour	1.3.54
5/-	Purple and grey	Surf boats	1.3.54
10/-	Black and dull green	Forest scene	1.3.54

The medallion portraits of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, incorporated in the designs of these stamps are copied from photographs taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd.



½d. Map of West Africa showing the whole of the West Coast from the Gambia to Nigeria (including the Gulf of Guinea), the Gold Coast itself being appropriately coloured.

1d. Christiansborg Castle is the residence of the Governor. It is an old Danish building completed in 1790, during the reign of King Christian VII of Denmark (a brother-in-law of our

King George III) after whom it was named. The view on this stamp is taken, however, from the town side and shows the Governor's office, the most modern part of the castle, which was added in 1921.

1½d. *The Emblem of the Joint Provincial Council of Paramount Chiefs* is here shown on a small carpet. The Stool itself is the symbol of chiefly office. The three State Swords laid unsheathed upon the Stool represent the three Provinces (Eastern, Western and Central) which existed at the time of the inauguration of the Joint Provincial Council. Lying in front of the Stool is a chain of three links symbolic of the binding force that now links the three Provinces together.

2d. *Talking drums*. The talking drums of Africa are as well known as they are unique. Here the drummer stands behind two enormous drums, each of which is supported by two legs. The left-hand border depicts a beautiful example of native design.

2½d. *N.T. Mounted Constabulary*. This stamp shows a trooper of the Northern Territories Mounted Constabulary, who forms one of the Governor's escort on ceremonial occasions, posed within the archway of Christiansborg Castle. The left-hand border is another particularly fine example of Gold Coast native design.

3d. *Manganese Mine*. This shows a train loaded with manganese leaving the mine workings at Nsuta for Takoradi where it will be loaded into ships. Over 700,000 tons of this mineral are exported every year.

4d. *Lake Bosumtwi* is the sacred or "Fetish" lake of Ashanti on which no man may move in a man-made boat: fisherman must use unworked logs in order to fish in it. Its greatest measured depth is 233 feet and its level remains constant although no streams run into it. It has a diameter of about 5 miles and lies in an almost circular depression some 21 miles south of Kumasi. There seems little doubt that this depression is an explosion caldera of volcanic origin.

6d. *Cocoa farmer*. A typical Gold Coast farmer is cutting cocoa pods from a tree with a knife, and the curious growth and formation of the pods are clearly visible. There is also a panel of cocoa pods and leaves at the right-hand side of the vignette. Many of the pods are of the same yellowish colour as this stamp, but others may range up to deep red or mauve. The Gold Coast produces more than one-third of the world's supply of cocoa.

1/- *Breaking cocoa pods*. Here we have another farmer busy at the next stage of cocoa production; he is splitting the pods open with a machet in order to extract the beans which will be sun-dried. He is being watched by a woman carrying on her head another market basket full of unopened pods.

2/- *Trooping the Colour*. This historic ceremonial is performed annually in all British oversea territories, as it is here, on the day set aside for the official celebration of the Sovereign's birthday. It is always accounted a great honour by the troops to be selected to take part in it.

5/- *Surf boats* are a special feature of life in West Africa where harbours are few and (literally) far between. This view gives a good idea of the difficulties attaching to the delivery and landing of cargoes before any boat can approach a ship in the open roads. There is always the possibility of being drenched by a wave and sometimes the boats are actually capsized. Between Her Majesty's portrait and the duty panel there is another of the traditional designs woven into local cloths.

10/- *Forest scene*. A typical forest view with a magnificent old tree in the foreground. In the distance is glimpsed the outline of some hills. The corrugations in the laterite road show that it is the dry season.

Grenada

THE Colony of Grenada includes the island of Corriacou, about 20 miles to the north, and all the islets (known as the Grenadines) lying between. Grenada itself is the most southerly of the four Windward Islands, the others being Dominica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. It lies in the Caribbean Sea between $12^{\circ} 15'$ and $11^{\circ} 59'$ N. latitude, and $61^{\circ} 48'$ and $61^{\circ} 35'$ W. longitude. It is about 90 miles north of Trinidad and 68 miles south-south-west of St. Vincent.

The area of Grenada is 120 square miles (about half the size of Middlesex). Carriacou measures roughly 13 square miles. The total population was estimated at the end of 1953 to be 84,007, of whom some 7,200 live on Carriacou.

The currency in use consists of British Caribbean notes and United Kingdom coins, but the money of account is the British West Indian dollar (100 cents)—£1 = \$4.80, or \$1 = 4s. 2d. It is expected that towards the end of 1955 local subsidiary (decimal) coinage will replace the United Kingdom coins.

The General Post Office is at St. George's, and there are 6 district post offices at Grenville, Gouyave, St. David's, Sauteurs, Victoria, and one on Carriacou. There are also 22 local post offices at Belmont, Belvidere, Birch Grove, Concord, Corinth, Crochu, Grand Anse, Grand Roy, Happy Hill, Hermitage, Hillsborough, Hope, La Digue, La Taste, Morne Jaloux, Mt. Pleasant, Perdmontemps, Petit Martinique, St. Paul's, Snug Corner, Union, and Woburn.

The first stamps ("Chalon" heads) proper to Grenada were placed on sale in June, 1861. The current issue consists of 13 denominations, as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
½ cent	Black and brown	Queen Elizabeth II	12.1.54
1 cent	Black and green	Queen Elizabeth II	15.6.53
2 cents	Black and sepia	Queen Elizabeth II	15.9.53
3 cents	Black and scarlet	Queen Elizabeth II	22.2.54
4 cents	Black and orange	Queen Elizabeth II	22.2.54
5 cents	Black and violet	Queen Elizabeth II	22.2.54
6 cents	Black and olive-green	Queen Elizabeth II	28.12.53
7 cents	Black and light blue	Queen Elizabeth II	6.6.55
12 cents	Black and purple	Queen Elizabeth II	15.6.53
25 cents	Black and brown	The Colony's Badge	10.1.55
50 cents	Black and light blue	The Colony's Badge	8.1.51
\$1.50	Black and yellow	The Colony's Badge	8.1.51
\$2.50	Slate-blue and claret	The Colony's Badge	8.1.51

The ½ cent to 12 cents denominations (inclusive) are recess printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd., the portrait of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, being copied from a photograph taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd. The stamps in the Colony's Badge design are recess printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Ltd.

½ cent to 12 cents. A portrait of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, set in a framework similar to that engraved by William Humphrys for the original "Chalon Head" stamps of 1861.



25 cents to \$1.50. The Colony's Badge showing the motto "Clarior E. Tenebris" and flanked on either side by the Royal Cypher with Crown.

\$2.50. The Colony's Badge design in larger format. It depicts "La Concepcion" which was the flagship of Columbus when he discovered Grenada, on the 15th August, 1498, and named it after that ship.

Note.—The two highest values will be added to the series as soon as stocks of the old 5/- and 10/- stamps are sufficiently low.

Hong Kong



THE Colony of Hong Kong (the "Fragrant Harbour"), embraces, in addition to Hong Kong Island, the southern tip of the mainland peninsula of Kowloon (with Stonecutters Island), and the New Territories which comprise an area of hinterland and many small islands. It is situated off the south-east coast of China at the mouth of the Canton River, about 40 miles east of Macao and 91 miles south of Canton, the precise location being between latitudes 22° 11' and 22° 18' N. and longitudes 114° 7' and 114° 16' E.

The total area is about 390 square miles (say, half the size of Westmorland) and the population was estimated to be roughly 2,250,000 at the end of 1953, of whom the vast majority are of

Chinese races. The total white population then resident in the Colony was approximately 17,200, including some 2,000 Americans and about 9,500 British subjects from the United Kingdom and Commonwealth (exclusive of service personnel and their dependants).

The unit of currency is the Hong Kong dollar (100 cents), having a sterling value of approximately 1s. 3d.

The General Post Office is in Victoria (the capital), and there is a Central Post Office at Kowloon with seven branches at: Sheung Wan, Sai Ying Pun, Wanchai, Yaumati, Shamshuiipo, Taipo and Un Long.

The first stamps proper to Hong Kong were placed on sale on the 8th December, 1862, and

the main features of their design have suffered but little change. The current range comprises 12 denominations, typographed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
5 cents	Orange	Queen Elizabeth II	5.1.54
10 cents	Grey-purple	Queen Elizabeth II	5.1.54
15 cents	Green	Queen Elizabeth II	5.1.54
20 cents	Brown	Queen Elizabeth II	5.1.54
25 cents	Red	Queen Elizabeth II	5.1.54
30 cents	Grey	Queen Elizabeth II	5.1.54
40 cents	Blue	Queen Elizabeth II	5.1.54
50 cents	Violet	Queen Elizabeth II	5.1.54
1 dollar	Orange and emerald	Queen Elizabeth II	5.1.54
2 dollars	Purple and scarlet	Queen Elizabeth II	5.1.54
5 dollars	Emerald and violet	Queen Elizabeth II	5.1.54
10 dollars	Purple and ultramarine	Queen Elizabeth II	5.1.54

The profile portrait of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, is copied from a photograph taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd.

The St. Edward's Crown is shown in the top corners, while the Swastika in the bottom corners is a very ancient device which, to the Chinese at least, symbolizes "Good Luck".

Jamaica

JAMAICA (whose Carib name is "Xaymaca", meaning well-watered) was discovered by Columbus on the 3rd May, 1494. It is an island in the Caribbean Sea and the most southerly of the Greater Antilles. Its precise location is between latitudes $17^{\circ} 43'$ and $18^{\circ} 32'$ N. and longitudes $76^{\circ} 11'$ and $78^{\circ} 20' 50''$ W., some 90 miles to the south of Cuba.

The area of Jamaica is 4,411 square miles (equal to Staffordshire, Leicestershire and Lincolnshire combined). At the end of 1952 the population was estimated to number 1,471,602.

Jamaica has as Dependencies the Cayman Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands. These have their own stamp issues and are therefore described separately.

The legal tender of Jamaica consists of United Kingdom coinage and Jamaica bronze-alloy coins; Jamaica Government currency notes and currency notes of the Local Commercial Banks, i.e. of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas), The Royal Bank of Canada, and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, all of which have their Head Office in Kingston. All accounts are kept in sterling.

At the end of 1952 there were 311 post offices and 106 postal agencies in operation. The new post offices opened since September, 1949, are:—

Duff House (St. Elizabeth) and Mona and Palisandoes (in St. Andrew's Parish).

The first issue of Jamaica stamps was placed on sale on the 23rd November, 1860. The current range comprises 13 denominations, engraved and recess printed by Messrs. De La Rue

& Co. Ltd. (½d., 1d., 1½d., 5/- and 10/- values) and Messrs. Waterlow & Sons Ltd. (other values) as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
½d.	Yellow	King George VI	25.10.51
1d.	Green	King George VI	25.10.51
1½d.	Brown	King George VI	10.10.38
2d.	Grey and green	Cocoa palms at Columbus Cove	10.12.38
3d.	Green and scarlet	Bananas	1. 7.52
4d.	Brown and green	Citrus Grove	10.12.38
6d.	Grey and purple	Priestman's River	10.12.38
9d.	Claret	Kingston Harbour	10.12.38
1/-	Emerald and deep brown	Sugar industry	10.12.38
2/-	Blue and brown	Bamboo Walk	10.12.38
5/-	Indigo and orange	Woodland scene	10.12.38
10/-	Myrtle-green	King George VI	10.12.38
£1	Dark brown and mauve	Cigar making	15. 8.49

The portraits of His late Majesty, King George VI, appearing on the above stamps are all copied from a photograph taken by Messrs. Bertram Park.

½d., 1d. and 1½d. The design of these three stamps consists of a framed portrait of His late Majesty, King George VI, surmounted by a crown.

2d. *Cocoa palms at Columbus Cove*. A view typical of the Island's scenic beauty. The cove is on the north coast of the Island and is the spot at which Christopher Columbus beached his fleet of storm-beaten ships when he discovered the Island on the 3rd May, 1494. He called it St. Jago after the Patron Saint of Spain, but that name was soon dropped in favour of the original Carib one "Xaymaca" which has become anglicized as Jamaica.

3d. *Bananas*. This seascape has in the right foreground a clump of fruit-bearing banana trees, and a labourer bearing two "stems" of the fruit on his head. In the bay a steamer is depicted waiting its turn to be laden.

4d. *Citrus Grove*. In this scene a native woman is shown gathering citrus fruit from a tree in full bearing condition.

6d. *Priestman's River*, in the Parish of Portland, empties into the Caribbean Sea on the north-east coast of the Island some 15 miles east of Port Antonio. Cocoa palms are seen fringing its eastern bank while opposite is a motor road on which are a donkey and an automobile. On the river itself is a dug-out canoe. A west-bound steamer is on the horizon, and a bunch of oranges fills the top right-hand corner.

9d. *Kingston Harbour*. Most of this aerial view consists of the waterfront from the Government Pier in the west to the General Penitentiary in the east. Kingston is the chief port of registry, whence regular cargo and passenger services are maintained with the United Kingdom, Canada, the United States, etc.



1/- *Sugar Industry.* Here are seen labourers reaping sugar cane which they are loading on to mule-drawn wagons for transport to the sugar factory in the background. In the middle distance are railway wagons bringing in cane from more distant plantations.

2/- *Bamboo Walk* is in the Parish of St. Elizabeth and is familiar to all who journey from Kingston to Montego Bay by way of the hill-resort of Mandeville. For a considerable distance

this road is bordered by bamboo plants of such height that their tops, leaning over towards each other, meet across the road giving the impression of a vast Gothic nave in some great Cathedral.

5/- *Woodland scene*. This stamp is designed to show Jamaica as the "Isle of Wood and Water". The spirit of woodland country is symbolized by the God "Pan" playing on his pipes in the right foreground, while water is symbolized by the constellation "Aquarius" in the heavens.

10/- A profile portrait of His late Majesty, King George VI, set in an oval frame surmounted by a Crown and supported by two winged figures. At the base is the inscription "Of Jamaica Supreme Lord", a Royal Title peculiar to this Island.

£1. *Cigar making*. A scene inside a cigar factory showing cigars being rolled. Through the factory windows is a vista of a tobacco plantation. On the right of the stamp is a tobacco plant in full bloom.

N.B.—A new series of pictorial stamps to replace those described above is in course of preparation.

Kenya

KENYA is part Colony and part Protectorate. Lying between latitudes 4° N. and 4° S. (i.e. across the Equator) and longitudes 34° and 41° E., it is bounded on the north by Ethiopia and the Sudan, on the west by the Uganda Protectorate, on the south by Tanganyika, and on the east by the Indian Ocean and Somalia.

The Kenya Protectorate—which is the mainland domain of the Sultan of Zanzibar, to whom an annual rental is paid—consists of a strip of land about 10 miles wide along the coast, from Tanganyika to Somalia, together with the Lamu Archipelago. The rest of Kenya is the Colony, including the whole of Lake Rudolf and the eastern waters of the great Lake Victoria.

The total area of Kenya comprises 219,730 square miles of land (equal to the whole of continental France, Belgium and Luxembourg) and 5,230 square miles of inland waters (just twice the area of Lincolnshire). The population, at the end of June, 1953, was roughly 5·4 million Africans and 400,000 non-Africans. Of the latter some 42,000 were Europeans.

The standard coin is the East African shilling (100 cents), at par with sterling.

At the end of 1954 there were 196 post offices in Kenya and 232 postal agencies; no less than 69 new post offices having been opened and 28 closed since September, 1949.

Kenya's first stamps were those of the British East Africa Company (1890-1903), followed by those of the "East Africa and Uganda Protectorates" (1903-1922). The title was then changed to "Kenya and Uganda". On the 1st May, 1935, Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika formed a joint postal administration (now styled "The East African Posts and Telegraphs Administration"), since when the names of all three of those territories have been inscribed on their stamps, though not always in that sequence.

The current stamps common to the three territories comprise 12 denominations, engraved and recess printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Ltd., as under:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
5 cents	Black and sepia	Owen Falls Dam	1.6.54
10 cents	Red	Giraffe	1.6.45
20 cents	Black and orange	Lion	1.6.54
30 cents	Black and light blue	Owen Falls Dam	1.6.54
50 cents	Purple	Giraffe	1.6.54
65 cents	Brown and green	Mount Kilimanjaro	In preparation
1 shilling	Black and maroon	Lion	1.6.54
1·30 shillings	Mauve and orange	Elephants	In preparation
2 shillings	Black and green	Mount Kilimanjaro	1.6.54
5 shillings	Buff and steel-grey	Elephants	1.6.54
10 shillings	Black and blue	Royal Lodge, Sagana	1.6.54
£1	Sepia and black	Queen Elizabeth II	1.6.54

The portraits of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, incorporated in these designs are copied from photographs taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd.

The design of the 65 cents and 2 shillings stamps was prepared by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Ltd., from an official photograph furnished by the Postmaster-General, East Africa, and the £1 design was similarly prepared from a photograph supplied by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd. The other designs were based on drawings entered in open competition by the following artists:—O. C. Meronti, Esq., of Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Ltd., the “Lion” and “Owen Falls Dam” designs. H. Grieme, Esq., Entebbe—“Elephants”. G. Gill Holmes, Esq., Nairobi—“Giraffe”. R. McLellan Sim, Esq., Nairobi—“Royal Lodge, Sagana”.

5 and 30 cents. *Owen Falls Dam* as it will appear when completed. It is built across the source of the Nile, near the town of Jinja in Uganda, and was opened by Her Majesty the Queen in April, 1954. It is 85 feet high and 2,725 feet long, and cost just over £22 millions. Its associated power station is designed for an output of 150,000 kilowatts.

10 and 50 cents. *Giraffe*. “*Giraffa Camelopardalis*” is at home in all parts of Eastern Africa and is easily distinguishable from his northerly neighbour—“*Giraffa reticulata*”, who lives only in Ethiopia and the Sudan—by his paler background colouring and less well-defined network. He feeds mostly on acacia and other thorn trees. A giraffe’s head is the emblem of Tanganyika.

20 cents and 1 shilling. *Lion*. “*Felis leo massaica*” is the scientific name of the Masai Lion which is found throughout East Africa from Southern Rhodesia to the Belgian Congo. Rather larger than other lions he is further distinguishable by his heavy yellow mane. He is, moreover, the emblem of Kenya.

65 cents and 2 shillings. *Mount Kilimanjaro* as seen from the Tanganyika side. Rising to 19,565 feet this mountain owes its original name “*Kilimana Ngano*” (the shining mountain) to the fact that it is perpetually snow-covered.

1·30 and 5 shillings. *Elephants*. “*Elephas africanus*” is the largest living land-animal. Found in most parts of the African continent he may measure as much as 12 feet in height, with tusks



8 feet or more in length. His large pointed ears render him easily distinguishable from his equally well-known round-eared cousins from West Africa.

10 shillings. *Royal Lodge* at Sagana, with Mount Kenya in the background. This residence was the wedding gift to Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh from the people of Kenya. The title deeds were presented to Her Majesty on the 1st February, 1952, by the Speaker of the Legislative Council of Kenya. Mount Kenya is over 17,000 feet high and, like Mount Kilimanjaro, is never without its snow mantle.

£1. *Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II*. A portrait copied from a photograph taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd., and set in a simple frame of local character. Above Her Majesty's portrait is a representation of the Saint Edward's Crown.

The Leeward Islands



THE Colony of the Leeward Islands has a total area of 422 square miles (half that of Herefordshire) with a population estimated to be roughly 122,884 at the end of 1953. It forms part of the volcanic chain of the Lesser Antilles, except for the Virgin Islands at the eastern end of the Greater Antilles.

The Colony is divided into four Presidencies:—Antigua (with Barbuda); St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla; Montserrat, and the (British) Virgin Islands.

The currency consists of British Caribbean notes and United Kingdom coin, but the money of account is the British West Indian dollar (100 cents). £1=\$4.80 or \$1=4s. 2d. It is expected that towards the end of 1955 local subsidiary (decimal) coinage will replace the United Kingdom coin.

Each Presidency has its own separate stamp issue, though there is also a "federal" issue which is valid for use concurrently throughout the Colony; a convenience much prized by those whose business carries them frequently from one island to another.

"Leeward Islands" stamps were first issued in 1890. The current issue comprises 15 denominations, typographed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
½ cent	Brown	Queen Elizabeth II	22.2.54
1 cent	Grey	Queen Elizabeth II	22.2.54
2 cents	Green	Queen Elizabeth II	22.2.54
3 cents	Yellow and black	Queen Elizabeth II	22.2.54
4 cents	Red	Queen Elizabeth II	22.2.54
5 cents	Black and purple	Queen Elizabeth II	22.2.54
6 cents	Yellow	Queen Elizabeth II	22.2.54
8 cents	Blue	Queen Elizabeth II	22.2.54
12 cents	Dull and bright purple	Queen Elizabeth II	22.2.54
24 cents	Black and emerald	Queen Elizabeth II	22.2.54
48 cents	Purple and blue	Queen Elizabeth II	22.2.54
60 cents	Green and brown	Queen Elizabeth II	22.2.54
\$1.20	Yellow-green and red	Queen Elizabeth II	22.2.54
\$2.40	Green and red	Queen Elizabeth II	22.2.54
\$4.80	Purple and black	Queen Elizabeth II	22.2.54

These stamps are all in the old "key-types" of framed portraits, the two highest values only being in the large "Nyasaland" format and type. The portraits are copied from a photograph

taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd. All values are printed on Crown Agents' WHITE paper with script watermark.

The stamps of the several Presidencies are described separately under their respective names.

Malaya

“MALAYA” is the name of a local Postal Union, the parties to which are the Colony of Singapore and the States and Settlements comprising the Federation of Malaya. These are: The Malay States of Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Negeri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Perlis, Selangor and Trengganu, and the British Settlements of Malacca and Penang (with Province Wellesley) which were formerly part of the Straits Settlements. These territories are situated in the southern part of the Kra Peninsula at the south-eastern corner of Asia, between latitudes 1° and 7° N. and longitudes 100° and 105° E.

The total area of the Federation of Malaya is 50,858 square miles (roughly the same as that of England), about four-fifths of which is covered by dense tropical jungle. Its population was estimated to be 5,705,952 at the end of June, 1953.

The unit of currency is the Malayan dollar (100 cents) with a fixed value of 2s. 4d. sterling, and the notes and coins issued by the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya, are exclusively legal tender throughout Malaya (including Singapore), as they also are in Brunei, North Borneo and Sarawak.

At the end of 1953 there were 186 post offices and 142 postal agencies in the Federation, as well as 22 post offices and 7 postal agencies in Singapore and one post office on Christmas Island.

Each member of the postal union has its own separate stamp issue, though they are all valid for use in any part of the Union. The current stamps of Singapore have pictorial designs and are described separately. Those of the other territories are of standard design consisting of a palm tree on either side of an oval medallion, the title “MALAYA” at the top, and duty tablets in the lower corners. The central medallions contain distinctive vignettes for each territory whose name is also inscribed on its stamps either in Jawi script, English or both.

Each issue of the Federation of Malaya comprises 15 denominations, typographed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	DENOMINATION	COLOURS
1 cent	Black	20 cents	Blue
2 cents	Orange	25 cents	Dull purple and orange
4 cents	Brown	30 cents	Red and purple
5 cents	Magenta	50 cents	Black and blue
6 cents	Grey	1 dollar	Light blue and dull purple
8 cents	Green	2 dollars	Emerald and scarlet
10 cents	Purple	5 dollars	Emerald and brown
12 cents	Red		

Further particulars will be found under the separate headings for each territory.

I. Singapore

THE Colony of Singapore (formerly part of the Straits Settlements) consists of Singapore Island; a number of small adjacent islands, the most important of which are Balang Mati, St. John's Island, Paulu Brani and Paulu Bukum; and Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean.

Singapore—"Singa pura", The Lion City—Island lies between latitudes $1^{\circ} 14'$ and $1^{\circ} 29'$ N. and longitudes $130^{\circ} 35'$ and $140^{\circ} 10'$ E., at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula to which it is joined by a causeway carrying both road and railway. The total land area, including the islets, is about $224\frac{1}{2}$ square miles (approximately the size of the Isle of Man). The population was estimated in June, 1953, to be 1,123,172, of whom 16,075 were Europeans.

Christmas Island, in the Indian Ocean, lies between latitudes $10^{\circ} 25'$ and $10^{\circ} 34'$ S. and longitudes $105^{\circ} 34'$ and $105^{\circ} 46'$ E., some 190 miles south of the western extremity of Java. Captain William Mynore, R.N., discovered it on Christmas day, 1643. It has an area of about 64 square miles (equal to Jersey plus Guernsey) and the population was estimated in June, 1952, to be 1,790 including 105 Europeans.

Apart from the General Post Office in Fullerton Buildings, Singapore, the Colony has 27 post offices providing full facilities.

From 1867 to 1942 Singapore used the stamps of the Straits Settlements. From 1945 until September/October, 1948, the stamps of the British Military Administration were used, i.e. the pre-war issue of the Straits Settlements overprinted "B.M.A."

The Colony's current issue consists of 15 denominations, of which the first twelve are photogravure printed by Messrs. Harrison & Sons Ltd., and the others engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd., except that the "Arms" on the \$5 stamp are reproduced in three colours by three letter-press printings. The series runs as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
1 cent	Black	Chinese Sampan	4.9.55
2 cents	Orange	Malay Kolek	4.9.55
4 cents	Brown	Twa-Kow	4.9.55
5 cents	Magenta	Lombok Sloop	4.9.55
6 cents	Grey	Trengganu Pinas	4.9.55
8 cents	Green	Palari	4.9.55
10 cents	Purple	Singapore Timber Tongkang	4.9.55
12 cents	Cutch red	Hylam Trader (Junk)	4.9.55
20 cents	Blue	Cocos-Keeling Schooner	4.9.55
25 cents	Purple and orange	B.O.A.C. "Argonaut" Aircraft	4.9.55
30 cents	Red and purple	Oil-tanker	4.9.55
50 cents	Black and blue	Liner (M.S. "Chusan")	4.9.55
\$1	Blue and purple	Raffles Statue	4.9.55
\$2	Blue-green and dark red	Singapore River Scene	4.9.55
\$5	Proper colours in grey setting	Arms of the Colony	4.9.55

The medallion portraits of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, incorporated in these designs are copied from a photograph taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd.



1 cent. *Chinese Sampan*. A small boat made and used locally by the Chinese for passenger-carrying and small-scale fishing. The design, with the extension of the sides forming two wings at the stern, is very like that of Foochow (Foochou) fishing boats but, although typically Chinese, these boats are only to be found in Singapore and a few ports north to Rangoon.

2 cents. *Malay Kolek*. A local representative of the smallest class of Malay boats used for passenger-carrying and small-scale fishing. Evolved from a dugout base by building up strakes on either side to increase freeboard, they are narrow in beam and moderately fast. Their Malay name "Kolek" means "crank" (of a boat).

4 cents. *Twa-Kow*. A moderately sized unwieldy boat built locally for use as a lighter or for bringing firewood from outlying islands. Although constructed and used only by the Chinese they have no direct counterpart in China.

5 cents. *Lombok Sloop*. This medium sized trading vessel of European design is representative of many similar boats emanating from Indonesia. Together with the Palari they formerly visited Singapore in large numbers to carry merchandise to and from the more isolated parts of the East Indies.

6 cents. *Trengganu Pinas*. These boats have a European hull and are set with a large Chinese lug-sail and one or more European head-sails. They were formerly used in some numbers in coastal trade from Trengganu, south to Singapore and north to Bangkok.

8 cents. *Palari*. These highly distinctive vessels from ports of southern Celebes were evolved by the Bugis—the well-known seamen of the East Indian Archipelago. The base of the hull is a local boat of some antiquity on which has been added a top-hamper with a large stern cabin and a long heavy bowsprit of 16th and 17th century European design. They carried formerly much of the inter-island trade over all the seas between Singapore and New Guinea.

10 cents. *Singapore Timber Tongkang*. This most interesting boat evolved locally and is built only in Singapore and parts of Johore. Originally without the large bowsprit and schooner rig it was used by the Southern Indian lightermen at Singapore and Penang. Later the Malays adopted it for coastal trade. Finally, the local Chinese developed it for use solely in bringing baulks of timber from Johore and the Rhio Archipelago.

12 cents. *Hainan Trader*. One of a group of trading vessels with European hulls and Chinese rig developed in Southern China in the last century. These boats were also built by Hainanese settled in Singapore and Penang but the local craft differ slightly from those found in Hainan and Hong Kong.

20 cents. *Cocos-Keeling Schooner*. This is the three-masted schooner "Albatross". One of several built in the Cocos-Keeling Islands during the period 1830-1910. It is included here to represent the European-styled vessels formerly used in local waters, and to commemorate the inclusion of the Cocos-Keeling Islands as a dependency of Singapore from 1882 to 1955.

25 cents. *B.O.A.C. Aircraft*. This Argonaut class aircraft is typical of the fleet of fast air liners now carrying mails to London and Brisbane.

35 cents. *Oil-tanker*. Representing the extensive entrepot trade in fuel oils that has grown up during this century.

50 cents. *Liner*. The "Chusan" is the most recent addition to the P. & O. fleet of liners on the eastern run, a service which was inaugurated by that company's paddle-steamer "Lady Mary Wood" when she arrived at Singapore on the 4th August, 1845, bringing mails 41 days out from London.

\$1. Raffles Statue. This statue by Thomas Woolmer, R.A. of Sir Stamford Raffles, the founder of the modern Settlement of Singapore, was unveiled on the 27th June, 1887, as part of the Jubilee celebrations. It stood then in the centre of the Padang but may now be seen at Empress Place.

\$2. Singapore River Scene, from the roof of Fullerton Buildings, with Fort Canning in the background.

\$5. The Arms of the Colony were granted by Royal Warrant dated the 13th September, 1948, and derive from the first quarter of the Arms of the former Colony of the Straits Settlements which symbolized the Settlement of Singapore. The lion and the tower allude to the derivation of Singapore from the two words "Singa", lion, and "pura", city; and although this interpretation has occasionally been challenged there is no doubt of the antiquity of Singapore's designation as "The Lion City".

The present crest is that formerly used in the Straits Settlements, except that the banner has been changed from blue with three imperial crowns, to silver with a red cross pall reversed, bearing one imperial crown. This reversed cross pall is unique in British heraldry.

II. Federation of Malaya

JOHORE



THE State of Johore lies at the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula and is bounded by Pahang on the north, Negri Sembilan and Malacca on the north-west, the Straits of Malacca on the west, the Straits of Tebrau on the south, and the China Sea on the east. Its precise location is between longitudes $102^{\circ} 28'$ and $104^{\circ} 35'$ E, and latitudes $1^{\circ} 17'$ and $2^{\circ} 50'$ N.

The area of the State is approximately 7,500 square miles, slightly more than the size of Wales. The population at the end of June, 1953, was 874,766. Its capital is Johore Bahru.

There are 27 post offices, 15 postal agencies and 4 railway agencies, their names being:—

Post Offices: Batu Anam, Batu Pahat, Bekok, Benut, Bukit Pasir, Endau, Johore Bahru, Kluang, Kota Tinggi, Kulai, Labis, Layang Layang, Masai, Mersing, Muar, Paloh, Panchor, Parit Jawa, Pontian Johore, Rengam, Scudai, Segamat, Senai, Senggarang, Sungai Mali, Tangkak, Yong Peng.

Postal Agencies: Ayer Hitam (Kluang), Cha'ah, Jementah, Kahang, Kupuk, Lenga, Parit Raja, Parit Sulah, Pengerang, Rengit, Sagil, Semerah, Simpang Rengam, Ulu Choh, Ulu Tiram.

Railway Agencies: Buloh Kasup, Mengkibol, Pagoh, Sedenak.

Johore's first distinctive stamp issue appeared in 1891. The current stamps bear in the centre a portrait of the State's Ruler, Major-General His Highness Sultan Sir Ibrahim ibni Al-marhum Sultan Abu Bakar, D.K., S.P.M.J., G.C.M.G., K.B.E. (Mil.), G.B.E., G.C.O.C. (I.), and have the title "JOHORE" inscribed at the base in English. The denominations, 5, 8, 12 and 20 cents date from the 1st September, 1952; the other values were first issued on the

2nd May, 1949, except the 30 cents denomination which is to be placed on sale on the same day as the new Singapore stamps.

KEDAH



THE State of Kedah is on the west coast of the Malay Peninsula. It lies between the parallels of 5° and $6^{\circ} 40'$ N. latitude and the meridians of $99^{\circ} 40'$ and $101^{\circ} 10'$ E. longitude, and includes the Langkawi Islands and a number of smaller islands to the south. It is bounded on the east and north by Siam, on the north-east by Perlis, on the west by the Straits of Malacca and Province Wellesley, and on the south-east by Perak.

The total area of the State is about 3,660 square miles (almost half that of Wales), and the population at the end of June, 1953, was 645,817. The capital is Alor Star.

There are 14 post offices and 4 postal agencies, at:—

Post Offices: Alor Star, Baling, Bandar Bharu, Bedong, Gurun, Jitra, Karangan, Kuala Ketil, Kulim, Langkawi, Lunas, Pahang Serai, Serdang (Kedah), Sungai Patani.

Postal Agencies: Kuala Muda, Kuala Merang, Sik, Yen.

Kedah issued its first stamps in July, 1912. The current series of 15 denominations is similar to those of the other States in the Federation except that the values below 25 cents have, in the centre, a padi (rice) sheaf, while those of 25 cents and above have a portrait of the State's Ruler, His Highness Tunku Sir Badlishah ibni Al-marhum Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. All values bear the title "KEDAH" at the base in both Jawi script and English. The denominations 5, 8, 12 and 20 cents date from the 1st September, 1952, while the other values have been current since the 1st June, 1950, except the 30 cents value which will be placed on sale on the same date as the new Singapore stamps.

KELANTAN



THE State of Kelantan lies on the eastern side of the Malay Peninsula, between the latitudes $4^{\circ} 32'$ and $6^{\circ} 15'$ N., and between longitudes $101^{\circ} 19'$ and $102^{\circ} 37'$ E. Its boundaries are the China Sea on the north, Trengganu and the China Sea on the east, Pahang on the south, and Perak and Siam on the west.

The area of the State is estimated at 5,870 square miles (which is half the size of Belgium), and its population numbered 493,501 at the end of June, 1953. The capital is Kota Bharu.

There are 7 post offices, 5 postal agencies and 4 railway agencies, at:—

Post Offices: Bachok, Kota Bharu (G.P.O.), Kuala Krai, Pasir Mas, Pasir Putch, Temangan, Tumpat.

Postal Agencies: Dabong, Gua Musang, Kampong Machang, Ketereh, Melor.

Railway Agencies: Mal, Rantau Panjang, Sungai Kusial, Tana Mehru.

Kelantan issued its own first stamps in 1911. The current series comprises 15 denominations

similar to the stamps of the other states in the Federation, except that the portrait in the centre is that of the State's Ruler, His Highness Tengku Sir Ibrahim ibni Al-marhum Sultan Mohamed IV, D.K., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., K.C.M.G., and the little "KELANTAN" is inscribed at the foot in Jawi script. The denominations of 5, 8, 12 and 20 cents date from the 1st September, 1952. The other values were first issued on the 11th July, 1951, except the 30 cents denomination which is to be placed on sale on the same date as the new Singapore stamps.

MALACCA



MALACCA is a British Settlement. Formerly part of the Straits Settlements it is now a member of the Federation of Malaya. It is on the south-west side of the Malay Peninsula (opposite Sumatra) between 102° and $120^{\circ} 30'$ W. longitude and between 2° and $2^{\circ} 30'$ N. latitude, and is bounded on the south-west by the Straits of Malacca, on the north by Negri Sembilan, and on the east by Johore.

The total area of the settlement is 640 square miles (roughly the same as Hertfordshire), and its population at the end of June, 1953, was 283,140. Malacca is the capital.

There are 5 post offices, 5 postal agencies and 1 railway agency:—

Post Offices: Alor Gajar, Jasin, Malacca (G.P.O.), Masjid Tunah, and Merlimau.

Postal Agencies: Asahan, Bemban, Durian Tunggal, Kuala Sungai Bahru and Selandar.

Railway Agency: Tebong.

Malacca issued its first separate set of stamps on the 1st March, 1949. The current series consists of 15 denominations as for the other members of the Federation of Malaya, except that the title at the bottom reads "MALACCA", and the centre portrait is one of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, copied from a photograph taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd.

These stamps were placed on sale on the following dates:—4 and 6 cents, 9th June, 1954; 5 cents, 12th July, 1954; 8, 12, 20 and 50 cents, 5th January, 1955; 10 cents, 1st July, 1954; 1, 2 and 25 cents and 5 dollars, 27th April, 1955; \$1, 8th September, 1954.

The 30 cents denomination is to be placed on sale on the same date as the new stamps for Singapore.

NEGRI SEMBILAN



AS its name implies, Negri Sembilan is a confederation of nine States, namely Gimong Pasir, Inas, Jelebu, Jempul, Johol, Rembau, Sungai Ujong, Terachi and Ulu Muar. It lies between longitudes $101^{\circ} 42'$ and $102^{\circ} 43'$ E., and between latitudes $2^{\circ} 25'$ and $3^{\circ} 18'$ N., on the western side of the Malay Peninsula. Its boundaries are: the Straits of Malacca on the south-west; Malacca on the south; Johore on the East; Pahang on the north-east, and Selangor on the north-west.

The total area of the State is 2,580 square miles (almost the size of Devonshire) and its population numbered 321,386 at the 30th June, 1953. Its capital is Seremban.

Apart from the General Post Office at Seremban there are 14 other post offices, 8 postal agencies and 3 railway agencies, their names being:—

Post Offices: Bahau, Butang Malaka, Gomas, Kuala Klawang, Kuala Pilah, Mantin, Milai, Paul Street B.O., Port Dickson, Rantau, Rembau, Seremban, Siliau, Sungei Gadut, Tampin.

Postal Agencies: Broga, Gemencheh, Johol, Kota, Labu, Pengkalan, Kempas, Rompin, Tanjong Ipoh, Titi.

Railway Agencies: Ayer Hitam (N.S.), Ayer Kuning South, and Labu.

The first stamps to be specially printed for Negri Sembilan appeared in 1892, but Sungei Ujong had provisional stamps from 1878 to 1891, and then its own "Tiger" stamps until 1895 when it was merged in Negri Sembilan. The present issue is similar to those of the other States of the Federation, except that the title "Negri Sembilan" is inscribed at the base in Jawi script and the centre medallion contains the State's Crest, which is called "Chogan" meaning Ensign. The nine padi (rice) stalks on the shield represent the nine States comprising Negri Sembilan, while the crest above the shield consists of a "Chenggai", a spear-like weapon, flanked by a crossed sword and scabbard. Both Shield and crest are Royal Arms.

The 1, 2, 6, 25 and 50 cents and the 1, 2 and 5 dollar values were first issued on the 1st April, 1949; the others date from the 1st September, 1952, except the 30 cents value which is to be placed on sale at the same time as the new Singapore issue.

PAHANG



THE State of Pahang is on the eastern side of the Malay Peninsula. It is bounded on the east by the China Sea, on the north by the States of Trengganu and Kelantan, on the west and south-west by Perak, Selangor and Negri Sembilan, and on the south by Johore. It includes the island of Tioman, 25 miles off the coast in the China Sea, and is the largest State in the Federation. Its precise location is between longitudes $101^{\circ} 20'$ and $103^{\circ} 38'$ E., and between latitudes $2^{\circ} 27'$ and $4^{\circ} 45'$ N.

The total area of Pahang is 13,820 square miles (which is a little larger than Holland), and the population was 280,997 at the end of June, 1953. The Capital is Kuala Lipis.

There are 14 post offices and 16 postal agencies, namely:—

Post Offices: Bentong, Fraser's Hill, Jerantut, Kuala Lipis (G.P.O.), Kuantan, Mengkarak, Mentakab, Pekan, Raub, Ringlet, Sungei Lembing, Tanah Rata, Temerloh, Triang.

Postal Agencies: Bebar (Nenasi), Benta, Bukit Betong, Gambang, Kampong Chenor, Kampang Guai, Karak, Kemayan, Kerdau, Kuala Krau, Kuala Rompin, Lanchang, Maran, Mela, Mengkuang, Padong Tungku, Pahang Hitir, Pelangai, Pontian.

Pahang's first separate stamp issue appeared in 1891. The current series comprises 15 denominations similar to those of the other States in the Federation, except that the title "PAHANG" is inscribed at the base in Jawi script and the portrait in the medallion is that of the Ruler, His Highness Sultan Sir Abu Bakar Ri-ayatu'd-Din Al-muadzam Shah ibni Al-marhum Al-mu'tasim Bi'llah Sultan Abdullah, G.C.M.G.

The denominations 5, 8, 12 and 20 cents date from the 1st September, 1952, and the other values from the 1st June, 1950, except the 30 cents stamp which is to be placed on sale on the same day as the new range for Singapore.

PENANG



PENANG is a British Settlement. Formerly part of the Federated Malay States, it is now a member of the Federation of Malaya. It comprises the island of Penang and Province Wellesley on the mainland of the Malay Peninsular.

Penang island has an area of 110 square miles (about equal to the County of London) and is situated off the west coast of Malaya in 5° N. latitude and 100° 15' longitude, at the northern entrance to the Straits of Malacca.

Province Wellesley is a strip of territory on the mainland, separated from Penang island by a strait from 2 to 10 miles wide. It is about 11 miles wide, extends for some 31 miles along the coast, and includes 10 miles of land south of the Krian River. Its total area is 290 square miles (slightly larger than Anglesey).

The total population of the Settlement was 512,432 at the end of June, 1953.

The unit of currency is the Malay dollar (100 cents), with a value of 2s. 4d. sterling.

There are 17 post offices situated as follows:—

In Province Wellesley: Bukit Mertajam, Butterworth, Kepala Batas, Nibong Tebal, Prai, Simpang Ampat, Sungi Bakap.

One Penang Island: Penang, Ayer Itam, Balik Pulau, Bayan Lepas, Dato Kramat, E. & O. Hotel, McNair Street, Pitt Street, Pulau Tikus, Penang Hill.

There are also 3 postal agencies at Penang Tunggal, Paulau Aman and Tassek Glugor.

Penang issued its first stamps on the 21st February, 1949. The current set consists of 15 denominations in the same values, colours and design as for other parts of the Federation of Malaya, except that the title at the foot reads "PENANG" and the portrait in the centre is one of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, copied from a photograph taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd.

These stamps were first placed on sale on the following dates:—6 cents, 9th June, 1954; 4, 10 and 20 cents, 1st September, 1954; 2 cents, 8th September, 1954; 5 cents, \$1 and \$2, 8th September, 1954; 25 and 50 cents, 1st December, 1954; 1, 8 and 12 cents and \$5, 5th January, 1955. The new 30 cents denomination will be released on the same day as the Singapore pictorial issue.

PERAK



THE State of Perak is on the western side of the Malay Peninsular. It is bounded on the west by the Straits of Malacca and the State of Kedah, on the north by Siam, on the east by Kelantan and Pahang, and on the south by Selangor. It lies between longitudes 101° 23' and 101° 45' E., and between latitudes 3° 40' and 5° 57' N.

The area of the State is 7,980 square miles (equal to Yorkshire and Lancashire together) and its population was 1,116,532 at the end of June, 1953. The capital is Ipoh.

There are 47 post offices and 30 postal agencies, the names of the post offices being:—Awer Tawar, Bagam Datoh, Bagan Serai, Batu Gajah,

Bidor, Bruas, Chemor, Chenderiang, Enggor, Gopeng, Gruk, Hutan Melintang, Intan, Ipoh (G.P.O.), Ipoh East, Kampor, Kampang Kapayong, Kroh, Kuala Kangsar, Kuala Kurau (Perak), Lahat, Lengong, Lumut, Malim Nawar Matang, Menglembu, Padang Rengas, Parit, Parit Buntar, Pusing, Selama, Sitiawan, Slim River, Sg. Siput, Sungkai, Taiping, Tg. Malim, Tg. Rambutan, Tg. Tualang, Tapah, Tapah Road, Teluk Anson, Temoh, Trolak Trong, Tronoh, and Ulu Bernam.

The first issue of Perak stamps was made in 1891. The current issue comprises 15 denominations in the same colours, values and general design as for the rest of the Federation, except that the title inscribed at the foot is "PERAK", in Jawi script, and the portrait in the medallion is that of the Ruler, His Highness Paduka Sri Sultan Sir Yussuf Izzuddin Shah ibni Al-marhum Sultan Abdul Jalil Radziah Hu-an-hu, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

The denominations 1, 2, 6, 25 and 50 cents, and 1, 2 and 5 dollars were first issued on the 17th August, 1950. The other values date from the 1st September, 1952, except the new 30 cents denomination which will be placed on sale at the same time as the Singapore pictorial series.

PERLIS



THE smallest State in the Federation, Perlis lies on the western side of the Malay Peninsula between longitudes $100^{\circ} 7'$ and $100^{\circ} 22'$ E., and between latitudes $6^{\circ} 15'$ and $6^{\circ} 44'$ N. It is bounded on the west by the Straits of Malacca, on the south-east by Kedah, and on the north-east, north and north-west by Siam.

The area of Perlis is 316 square miles (about half the size of Hertfordshire) and its population at the end of June, 1953, was 80,815. The capital is Kangar.

The State post office is, of course, at Kangar itself, and there is a postal agency, operated by the Railway Administration, at Padang Besar.

Perlis used the stamps of its neighbour state, Kedah, until 1942, and it was not until the 26th March, 1951, that its own first regular issue was placed on sale. The current set consists of 15 denominations similar to those in use in the other Malay States, but with "PERLIS" in English at the top, between the word "Malaya" and the medallion, and in Jawi script at the foot of each stamp. The portrait in the medallion is that of the Raja of Perlis, His Highness Syed Putra ibni Al-marhum Syed Hassan Jamalullail, C.M.G.

The 1, 2, 6, 25 and 50 cents and 1, 2 and 5 dollar values date from the 27th March, 1951, and the other denominations from the 1st September, 1952, except the 30 cents stamp which is to be placed on sale at the same time as the new issue for Singapore.

SELANGOR



THIS State is located on the western side of the Malay Peninsula, between longitudes $100^{\circ} 48'$ and $101^{\circ} 58'$ E., and latitudes $2^{\circ} 36'$ and $3^{\circ} 53'$ N. It is bounded on the west by the Straits of Malacca, on the north by Perak, and on the east and south-east by Pahang and Negri Sembilan.

The area of the state is 3,160 square miles (equal to Hampshire and Sussex) and its population numbered 847,098 at the end of June, 1953. Its capital is Kuala Lumpur, which is also the seat of Government of the Federation of Malaya and the headquarters of the Postal Services Department.

Selangor itself has 32 post offices and 19 postal agencies, as follows:—

Post Offices: Ampang, Banting, Batang Berjuntai, Batang Kali, Batu Arang, Batu Caves, Batu Laut, Batu Road, Batu Tiga, Brickfields Road, Bukit Rotan, Jeram, Kajang, Kapar, Kepong, Klang, Kuala Kubu Bharu, Kuala Lumpur (G.P.O.), Kuala Selangor, Petaling, Port Swettenham, Puchong, Pudu, Rawang, Sabak Bernam, Semenyih, Sentul, Sepang, Serendah, Station Street B.O., Sungai Besi, and Sungai Buloh.

Postal Agencies: Batu Sembilan, Bangi, Beranang, Dengkil, Kalumpang, Kerling, Kuang, Pengkalan Kundang, Pulau Ketam, Rasa, Sekinchan, Sungai Ayer Tawar, Sungai Choh, Sungai Pelek, Sungai Way, Tanjung Karang, Telok, Ulu Langat, and Ulu Yam Bharu.

The first stamps specially designed for Selangor were issued in 1891. Its current series comprises 15 denominations, as for the rest of the Federation except that the title Selangor is inscribed at the foot of each stamp in Jawi script and the portrait in the medallions is that of the State's Ruler, His Highness Sultan Sir Hisamuddin Alam Shah ibni Al-marhum Sultan Alaiiddin Sulaiman Shah, K.C.M.G.

The 5, 8, 12 and 20 cents values date from the 1st September, 1952, and the others from the 12th September, 1949, except the 30 cents stamp which will be issued simultaneously with the new Singapore series.

TRENGGANU



THE State of Trengganu lies on the eastern side of the Malay Peninsula, between longitudes $102^{\circ} 23'$ and $130^{\circ} 30'$ E., and between latitudes $3^{\circ} 53'$ and $5^{\circ} 51'$ N. It is bounded on the east and north-east by the China Sea, on the west by Kelantan, and on the south-west by Pahang.

The area of the state is 5,050 square miles (which is twice that of Cumberland and Durham together) and its population was 249,468 at the end of June, 1953. Its capital is Kuala Trengganu.

There are 5 post offices, situated at:—Besut, Dungun Kemamam, Kemasek and Kuala Trengganu, and 7 postal agencies at:—Bukit Besi, Jerteh, Kerteh, Kijal, Kuala Brang, Marang, and Peka.

Trengganu first issued its own stamps in 1910. The current issue is similar to those for the

rest of the Federation, except that the portrait in the centre is that of the State's Ruler, His Highness Sultan Sir Ismail Nasiruddin Shah ibni Al-marhum Sultan Zainal Abidin, K.C.M.G., and the title inscribed at the base is "TRENGGANU", in Jawi script.

The 5, 8, 12 and 20 denominations date from the 1st September, 1952, but the other values were first issued on the 27th December, 1949, except the new 30 cents denomination which is to be placed on sale on the same date as the Singapore pictorial stamps.

Malta

THE Maltese islands are a group in the Mediterranean Sea, consisting of Malta, Gozo, Comino and the islets of Filfla and Cominotto. They lie about 58 miles south of Sicily and 180 miles from the nearest point of Northern Africa.

The area of Malta is 95 square miles (twice the size of St. Helena); that of Gozo is 26 square miles and Comino about 1 square mile. The whole group is about half the size of the Isle of Man and its civilian population was estimated to be 314,907 at the end of June, 1952: of these 286,566 resided in Malta.

The currency in use is British sterling, only notes issued by the Malta Commissioners of Currency and United Kingdom coins being legal tender.

The General Post Office is at Piazza Parisio, Valetta. There are branch offices at Cospicua, Sliena, Notabile, and at Victoria on Gozo. In addition there are over 30 subsidiary post offices.

Malta's first stamp ($\frac{1}{2}$ d. buff on blued paper) was issued on the 1st December, 1860. The current series consists of 15 denominations, recess printed and diagonally over-printed "Self-Government/1947" by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Brown	Grand Harbour, Valetta	15.2.38
$\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Brown	H.M.S. "St. Angelo"	15.2.38
1d.	Grey	Verdala Palace	8.1.53
$1\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Green	Neolithic Hypogeum	8.1.53
2d.	Ochre	Victoria, Gozo	8.1.53
$2\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Red	De l'Isle Adam entering Medina	8.1.53
3d.	Violet	St. John's Co-Cathedral	8.1.53
$4\frac{1}{2}$ d.	Olive and blue	Mnajdra Temple	8.1.53
6d.	Olive and scarlet	Mandel de Vilhena	15.2.38
1/-	Black	Maltese Girl	15.2.38
1/6d.	Black and olive	St. Publius	15.2.38
2/-	Light green and dark blue	Medina	15.2.38
2/6d.	Black and scarlet	Neptune	15.2.38
5/-	Black and deep green	Palace Square	15.2.38
10/-	Black and carmine	St. Paul	15.2.38

The overprints are red on the $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 2/- and 5/- values, and black on the others.



Inscriptions read downwards on all except the $\frac{1}{2}d$. and 5/- denominations, and the size is, naturally, reduced for the $\frac{1}{4}d$. stamp. The medallion portrait of His late Majesty, King George VI, is copied from a photograph taken by Messrs. Bertram Park.

$\frac{1}{2}d$. *Grand Harbour, Valetta* is one of the finest in the world. It is an important naval base as well as a regular port of call for ocean-going vessels of all classes. The City is named after Jean de la Valette, Grand Master of the Order of St. John, in commemoration of his leadership during the great siege of 1565.

$\frac{1}{2}d$. *H.M.S. "St. Angelo"* is a fort built during the Arab domination, A.D. 870 to 1090. It was an impregnable bulwark during the great siege of 1565 when it defied all the efforts of the Turkish invasion to capture it. This fort now ranks as a naval unit.

$1d$. *Verdala Palace* was built by Grand Master His Eminence Cardinal Fra Hughes de Loubeaux Verdalle, known as Verdala (1582-1595), at his own expense. It overlooks a fertile valley which Verdala caused to be thickly planted with trees: hence its name "Buskett" meaning a small wood.

$1\frac{1}{2}d$. *Hal Saflieni Hypogeum*. Discovered in 1902, this hypogeum dates back to the Neolithic Age (ca. 3,000 B.C.) and is peculiar in that it is cut in the solid rock. Several stone implements, flint tools, alabaster, clay and stone statuettes were found in this hypogeum and are now preserved in the Valetta Museum.

$2d$. *Gran Castello, Victoria*. Victoria is the capital of Gozo, Malta's sister Island. It is reputed to be as old as Rome and is referred to by Cicero as "oppidum". This citadel was destroyed by the Corsair Sinan Pasha in 1551 and rebuilt in 1572.

$2\frac{1}{2}d$. *De L'Isle Adam entering Notabile (Imdina)*. On the 13th November, 1550, the first Grandmaster of the Knights of St. John to reign in Malta, went in procession to the then capital of the Island, Notabile, where he solemnly swore to uphold all the rights and privileges of the Maltese.

$3d$. *St. John's Co-Cathedral* is the Conventual Church of the Order of St. John. It was built by the Grand Master La Cassière at his own expense, being commenced in 1573 and completed in 1577 under the direction of the Maltese architect Girolamo Cussar.

$4\frac{1}{2}d$. *Immajdra Temple*. These are Neolithic remains and date back to about 3000 B.C., though they were not discovered until A.D. 1840.

$6d$. *Manoel de Vilhena*. This fine bronze statue of Grand Master Manoel de Vilhena was constructed in 1726 and erected originally in the main square of Fort Manoel. It now stands at the head of the Maglis Gardens on the way to Floriana, which was officially known as "Città Vilhena".

$1\frac{1}{2}d$. *Maltese Girl*. Here is depicted a Maltese country girl wearing the "Ghonnella" or "Fal detta", a national costume made of heavy black silk. Its use, very common until comparatively recent times, is now fast dying out.

$1\frac{1}{2}d$. *St. Publius*. According to tradition St. Publius was consecrated first Bishop of Malta by St. Paul in A.D. 58. After holding the bishopric of Malta for many years he was transferred to the See of Athens, where he suffered martyrdom at the beginning of the second century.

$2\frac{1}{2}d$. *Notabile (Imdina)* is the old capital of Malta. The Cathedral Church, prominently shown on this stamp, was destroyed by earthquake in 1693. It was rebuilt between then and 1700 by the Maltese architect Gafá. According to tradition the site on which this Cathedral stands was

formerly occupied by the palace of St. Publius. It was in this city that the Maltese first rose against the French for attempting to loot Church property.

2/6d. *Neptune*. This old bronze statue, which once stood on a fountain in the middle of the fish market, is reputed to be the work of the celebrated Gian Bologna. It now stands in the Prince of Wales' Courtyard of the Governor's Palace, Valetta.

5/- *The Palace Square*. To the right of this view is the Grandmasters' Palace, now the Governor's official residence. To the left is the Main Guard building with a memorial inscription reading: "*Magnae et Invictae Britanniae Melitensem Amor et Europae Vox has Insulas Confirmat A.D. 1814*".

10/- *St. Paul*. This statue of the Apostle was carved, in wood, by Gafá, a Maltese sculptor of repute. It represents St. Paul at the moment, when on landing in A.D. 58, he was attacked by a viper which he flung into the fire without suffering any harm (Acts XXVIII 3-6).

Note.—A new pictorial series to replace the above stamps is now being prepared.

Mauritius

MAURITIUS is an island in the Indian Ocean which, in 1598, was visited by Dutch seamen who so named it after their ruler, Prince Maurice of Nassau. It has as dependencies a large number of islands scattered about the Indian Ocean, of which Rodrigues and Diego Garcia are of importance.

Mauritius itself lies between $57^{\circ} 17'$ and $57^{\circ} 46'$ E. longitude, and $19^{\circ} 58'$ and $20^{\circ} 32'$ S. latitude, at a distance of 550 miles east from Madagascar. Its area is roughly 720 square miles (almost the size of Surrey), and its population numbered some 525,000 at the end of 1953.

Rodrigues, the principal dependency, is situated in longitude $63^{\circ} 34'$ E. and latitude $19^{\circ} 44'$ S. about 344 nautical miles east of Mauritius. Its area is 42 square miles (a little smaller than Jersey) and its population numbers just over 15,000.

Diego Garcia, at longitude $72^{\circ} 26'$ E. and latitude $7^{\circ} 20'$ S., roughly halfway between Mauritius and Ceylon, is the most important of the Oil Islands group. Its area is $97\frac{1}{2}$ square miles (almost as large as Malta), but its population is only just over 500.

The currency of the group is the rupee, divided into 100 cents. R1=1s. 6d. sterling. Mauritius Government currency notes and local coins are the legal tender.

In Mauritius there are 36 post offices and 45 postal agencies. The names of the post offices are:—Argy, Bambous, Beau Bassin, Bel Air, Central Flacq, Curepipe, Curepipe Road, Flacq, Forest Side, Grand River South East, Mahébourg, Mapou, Moka, Montagne Blanche, Montagne Longue, New Grove, Pamplemousses, Phoenix, Port Louis (G.P.O.), Port Louis Centre, Port Louis Station, Poudre d'Or, Quartier Militaire, Quatre Bornes, Réduit, Rivière des Anguilles, Rivière Dragon, Rivière du Rempart, Rodrigues, Rose Belle, Rose Hill, Saint Pierre, Souillac, Terre Rouge, Union Vale, and Vacoas.

The first Mauritius stamps appeared on the 21st September, 1947. They are known to philatelists the world over as the "Post Office, Mauritius" stamps because they are inscribed "Post Office" instead of "Post Paid". They are two of the world's great rarities. The current issue comprises 15 denominations, photogravure printed by Messrs. Harrison & Sons Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
2 cents	Rose-carmine	Grand Port	1. 6.54
3 cents	Yellow-green	Aloe plants	1. 6.54
4 cents	Purple	Sugar factory	3.11.53
5 cents	Azure	Rempart Mountain	1. 6.54
10 cents	Deep green	Tamarind Falls	3.11.53
15 cents	Scarlet	Historical Museum, Mahébourg	3.11.53
20 cents	Purple-brown	Labourdonnais' Statue	3.11.53
25 cents	Ultramarine	Paul and Virginia	3.11.53
35 cents	Violet	Government House, Le Reduit	1. 6.54
50 cents	Emerald	Pieter Both Mountain	3.11.53
60 cents	Olive	Dodo on map of Mauritius	2. 8.54
1 rupee	Sepia	Mauritius Deer	3.11.53
2.50 rupees	Orange	Port Louis	1. 6.54
5 rupees	Red-brown	Beach scene	1. 6.54
10 rupees	Dull blue	Arms of Mauritius	1. 6.54

The medallion portraits of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, incorporated in the designs of these stamps are reproduced from photographs taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd.

2 cents. *Grand Port* is a district, on the south-east side of the island, in which is Mahébourg Bay depicted on this stamp. The barge in the foreground is one used daily for the conveyance of peasants and vegetables across the bay.

3 cents. *Aloe plants*. The production of fibre from Mauritius hemp (*Furcraea gigantea*) is an industry of growing importance in more ways than one. The Government sack factory alone uses annually some 1,200 tons, from which are made over a million eighty-kilogramme sugar bags as well as much filter press cloth and yarn for rope making.

4 cents. *Sugar factory*. One of the thirty factories handling the sugar which averages more than 95% of the Colony's exports. Over 150,000 acres of cane are planted and harvested annually and produce more than 500,000 metric tons of sugar. Important by-products are molasses and alcohol. Of the latter nearly 9 million litres were exported to the United Kingdom in 1951.

5 cents. *Rempart Mountain*, or Mt. Du Rempart as it appears on the map, is a little to the north of Tamarind and rises some 2,500 feet. This view is taken from Tamarind Bay, one of the most beautiful parts of the Island.

10 cents. *Tamarind Falls* are quite near to Tamarind itself and play an important part in the supply of electricity to the most densely populated region of the island. They are also a lovely sight and a constant source of enjoyment to visitors.

15 cents. *Historical Museum*. This two-storied French house built towards the end of the 18th century is on the outskirts of the seaside town of Mahébourg. In August, 1810, there was an engagement between British and French naval forces during which both of the Commanders were wounded and taken to this house for medical care. It now houses relics of the engagement, furniture of that period, and maps, prints, paintings, etc., illustrating the Island's story.

20 cents. *Labourdonnais' Statue* is at the entrance to an avenue leading from the Harbour to Government House. Admiral Mahé de Labourdonnais was Governor, from 1735 to 1745.



in the Administration of the French East India Company. He will not be unknown to stamp collectors as a special stamp issue was made in December, 1899, to commemorate the bi-centenary of his birth. It was his vigorous administration and wise planning that paved the way for the Colony's future well-being.

25 cents. *Legend of Paul and Virginia*. This is a scene from the famous novel "Paul et Virginie" by the French author Bernadin de St. Pierre, whose work is supposed to have been inspired by the wrecking, in 1744, of the "Saint Géran" on the reefs off the north-east coast of Mauritius, near Poudre d'Or where a monument was erected in August, 1944.

35 cents. *Government House, Le Reduit*, is the official residence of the Officer Administering the Government of the Colony. It was planned and laid out by Governor Barthélemy David in the year 1749.

50 cents. *Pieter Both Mountain* is named after the first Netherlands Governor of the East Indies who was shipwrecked off the western coast of Mauritius in 1615. The well-known balancing ("logan") rock on the summit is distinguishable in this view.

60 cents. *Dodo and map*. "Didus ineptus" has been extinct since about 1680. It was as large as a small swan, but its wings were so under-developed that it could not fly. It lived habitually in the inland forests and its flesh was said to be so hard that no amount of cooking could render it palatable. The map is simply intended to indicate the Colony's whereabouts.

1 rupee. *Mauritius Deer*. This is really the Sambar (*Rusa unicolor*) which is the best known of its species and widely distributed throughout the Orient. The Dutch imported it from Batavia, in 1639, to provide some sport. It is a massive creature which may stand as high as 4 feet 6 inches, at the shoulder and carry antlers up to 4 feet long. Some 20,000 live in the wooded and mountainous parts of the country and some 2,000 are killed each season to keep this figure constant.

2 50 rupees. *Port Louis* is the capital of the Colony and the seat of Government. It has a good harbour which can take a number of large size vessels and handles all the Colony's trade. It was from here that Tasman sailed, in 1642, on his most important voyage of Australasian discovery.

5 rupees. *Beach scene*. This picturesque view typifies the lovely beaches which abound all round the coast of Mauritius.

10 rupees. *Arms of Mauritius*. These armorial bearings were granted by Royal Warrant dated the 25th August, 1906, which contains the following description:—

For Arms, "Quarterly Azure and Or, in the first quarter a Lymphad of the last, in the second three Palm Trees eradicated Vert, in the third a Key in pale the Wards downwards Gules, and in the last issuant from the base of a Pile and in chief a Mullet Argent". And for the supporters. "On the dexter side a Dodo per bend sinister embattled Gules and Argent. And on the sinister side a Sambar Deer, per bend embattled Argent and Gules each supporting a Sugar Cane erect proper", together with this motto "Stella Clavisque Meris Indici".

Montserrat

THE Island of Montserrat is one of the four Presidencies of the Leeward Islands Colony (the others being Antigua; St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla, and the (British) Virgin Islands) Discovered by Columbus in 1493 it was named by him after the mountain in Spain whereon in the monastery in which Ignatius Loyola conceived the founding of the Society of Jesus. Th

island forms part of the volcanic chain of the Lesser Antilles and is situated in latitude $16^{\circ} 45' N.$ and longitude $62^{\circ} 10' W.$, 27 miles south-west of Antigua.

The area of the Presidency is $32\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, and its population was estimated to be 13,685 at the end of December, 1953.

The currency in use consists of British Caribbean notes and United Kingdom coin, but the money of account is the British West Indian dollar—£1 = \$4.80. It is expected that towards the end of 1955 local subsidiary (decimal) coinage will replace the United Kingdom coin.

There are six post offices, situated at: Plymouth (G.P.O.), Cudjoe Head, Harris, St. John's, St. Peter's and Salem.

The first stamps proper to Montserrat were the then current 1d. and 6d. stamps of Antigua overprinted "Montserrat". They were issued in September, 1876. The present series comprises 13 denominations, engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
1 cent	Black	Government House	15.10.53
2 cents	Green	Cotton cultivation	15.10.53
3 cents	Brown	Map	15.10.53
4 cents	Red	Picking tomatoes	1.6.55
5 cents	Lilac	St. Anthony's Church	1.6.55
6 cents	Sepia	The Presidency's Badge	1.6.55
8 cents	Blue	Cotton ginning	1.6.55
12 cents	Blue and brown	St. Anthony's Church	1.6.55
24 cents	Red and green	Picking tomatoes	1.6.55
60 cents	Black and red	Cotton ginning	1.6.55
\$1.20	Green and blue	Cotton cultivation	1.6.55
\$2.40	Black and green	Government House	1.6.55
\$4.80	Black and purple	The Presidency's Badge	1.6.55

The medallion portrait of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, is copied from a photograph by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd.

1 cent and \$2.40. *Government House* is the official residence of the Commissioner of Montserrat. It is a modern three-storied stone building, about five minutes walk from Plymouth, standing in very beautiful grounds on the site of a former Government House built in 1750.

2 cents and \$1.20. *Cotton cultivation.* The growing of sea island cotton is by far the most important industry of the island. It is produced principally by peasants, and their method of terracing to conserve soil on the steep hill sides is well shown in this design.

3 cents. Map. A map of the island showing its precise location. Smaller than the other Presidencies of the Leeward Islands, Montserrat is about 11 miles long and 7 miles wide. It is of volcanic formation, very rugged and mountainous.

4 and 24 cents. Picking tomatoes. The growing of tomatoes is another important local industry.



The picking is done by women after which preparation and shipment, mainly to Canada, Bermuda and Barbados, is undertaken by the Government Marketing and Cold Storage Depot.

5 and 12 cents. *St. Anthony's Church* is just outside Plymouth. Originally built in 1730 it was enlarged in 1893 and restored in 1900 following the disastrous hurricane of the previous year. It is a cruciform building with arms pointing directly to the four cardinal points of the compass. It contains notable tablets of the Laffoon family, 1772, and its silver chalices are inscribed "This Chalice was presented by the Free Labourers of this Island as a Thank-offering to God for the Blessing of Freedom vouchsafed to them on the 1st August, 1838".

6 cents and \$4.80. *The Presidency's Badge*. Known as the "Emerald Isle of the West" Montserrat was first colonized, from St. Christopher, by the Irish, in 1632. It is not, therefore, surprising that its Badge should depict a female figure, representing Ireland, clinging to the Cross and holding in her left hand the harp which once hung on Tara's walls.

8 and 60 cents. *Cotton ginning*. Practically the whole of the island's crop of sea island cotton is exported to Manchester in the form of clean lint. The seed cotton is all ginned and baled locally. The seven ginneries are operated by their individual owners. The seed is converted into edible oil, while the residue is made into cotton seed cake for feeding to animals.

N.B.—The general issue of "Leeward Islands" stamps is concurrently valid in all the four Presidencies.

The New Hebrides

THE New Hebrides are an Anglo-French Condominium consisting of the New Hebrides Islands and the Bank and Torres Islands. They lie in the Western Pacific Ocean between 13° and 21° S. latitude and between 166° and 170° E. longitude. The New Hebrides were discovered by the Spanish explorer de Quiros in 1606, and the Banks islands were sighted by Lieut. Wm. Bligh during his open boat voyage to Timor following the mutiny on the "Bounty" in 1793.

The total area of the group is about 5,700 square miles (roughly that of Northern Ireland) and the population was estimated in December, 1952, to number 52,589 of whom 48,500 are New Hebridean natives.

The currency of the islands is British sterling and French currency, which are both legal tender. Australian money is also officially recognized in substitution for sterling at current exchange rates. The values of the postage and revenue stamps and of the postage due labels in current use are, however, expressed in gold francs and centimes, the present exchange rate of which is G.F. 8·475 to £1 sterling (G.F.1=2s. 4·32d.).

The main Condominium Post and Telegraph Office is situated at Vila, with a sub-post and telegraph office at Santo. Each District Agent outside Vila (four British and four French) acts to some extent as a postal agent and holds stocks of Condominium stamps, and most of the inter-island vessels also act as official or non-official postal agents.

The first New Hebrides stamps were certain values of the then current Fiji and New Caledonia issues overprinted in two lines "New Hebrides/Condominium". They were placed on sale in 1908 and were replaced by specially prepared British and French series in 1911. The values on the stamps then corresponded at the fixed rate of 25 francs to £1 sterling.

The current stamps also comprise two series, British and French, inscribed respectively "New Hebrides" and "Nouvelles Hebrides", though each has also the word "Condominium" at the top of the stamps. The denominations are expressed, for both issues, in international gold centimes and francs (the value in local French currency is ascertained by multiplying the face value by a coefficient decided periodically between the British and French Resident Commissioners jointly). The range is as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
5 centimes (gold)	Green	Outrigger canoes	30.4.53
10 centimes (gold)	Red	Outrigger canoes	30.4.53
15 centimes (gold)	Yellow	Outrigger canoes	30.4.53
20 centimes (gold)	Blue	Outrigger canoes	30.4.53
25 centimes (gold)	Olive	Native carver	30.4.53
30 centimes (gold)	Brown	Native carver	30.4.53
40 centimes (gold)	Sepia	Native carver	30.4.53
50 centimes (gold)	Violet	Native carver	30.4.53
1 franc (gold)	Orange	Native types	30.4.53
2 francs (gold)	Purple	Native types	30.4.53
5 francs (gold)	Scarlet	Native types	30.4.53

The designs are based on drawings furnished by the Ministère de la France d' Outre-Mer. The dies were engraved and the stamps recess printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons Ltd.



5 to 20 centimes. *Outrigger canoes.* This design affords a very fair impression of the kind of outrigger canoe made by the local inhabitants, as well as the unusual shape of the sails. The outrigger must, of course, be kept to windward so as to act as a counter-weight.

25 to 50 centimes. *Native carver.* Here we see a memorial effigy being carved from a single log. When completed it will be hollowed out and erected for use as a drum on the occasion of any tribal funeral. These effigies are sacred and may be approached only by those specially appointed to conduct the funeral service.

1 to 5 francs. *Native types.* These two Kanakas typify the local tribesmen who still have a certain reputation for unfriendliness, or more, to which their horrific clubs seem to lend colour. The background consists of part of a native hut similar to those depicted on the 1938 set of stamps.

The border designs throughout contain native patterns and the symbols of the British and French co-signatory Powers. The British emblem is on the right in the British range and on the left in the French issue. The inscription on the franc values alluding to the Franco-British Alliance of 1947 appears at the request of the joint Condominium Authorities. The stamps of the British series are printed on paper having the normal script watermark of the Crown Agents for Oversea Governments and Administrations, while those of the French series are on paper having the "RF" watermark of the French Republic.

Nigeria

THE territory called Nigeria consists of Lagos Colony at the south-western extremity, the Protectorate, and, on its eastern side, that part of the Cameroons which is under United Kingdom Trusteeship.

It lies between 4° and 14° N. latitude, and between 3° and 14° E. longitude. It is bounded on the south by the Gulf of Guinea, on the west by Dahomey, on the north-west and north by the French Sudan, and on the east and north-east by the Cameroons under French Trusteeship.

The total area of Nigeria is 373,250 square miles—rather less than that of France and Sweden together—of which the Colony comprises 1,381 and the Protectorate 371,869 (including 34,081 in the Cameroon Trust Territory). The country (now a Federation) is divided into three Regions whose areas are:—Northern 281,782, Eastern 46,065, Western 45,403 square miles.

The population was estimated in 1953 to number over 31 millions, including about 1,489,800 in the Cameroons. The non-African portion of the population is nearly 16,000

The currency in use consists of British West African currency notes and coinage, at par with sterling.

There are 152 post offices and 839 postal agencies in the territory, including 6 post offices and a number of agencies in the Cameroons.

The first stamps to be printed specially for any part of Nigeria were those issued in June, 1874, in Lagos Colony. The Niger Coast followed suit in July, 1892. Those territories combined, in 1899, to form Northern Nigeria for which separate stamps were issued in March, 1900. Southern Nigeria issued its own first stamps in March, 1901, but merged with Northern Nigeria on the 1st January, 1914, since which year all the stamps used have been inscribed "Nigeria".

The current series comprises 12 denominations, designed by M. Fievet, a French artist, and engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
½d.	Black and tangerine-orange	Old Manilla Currency	1.9.53
1d.	Black and silver-sage	Bornu Horsemen	1.9.53
1½d.	Emerald	Groundnuts	1.9.53
2d.	Black and yellow	Tin	1.9.53
3d.	Black and violet	Jebba Bridge and River Niger	1.9.53
4d.	Black and blue	Cocoa	1.9.53
6d.	Brown and black	Ife head	1.9.53
1/-	Black and lilac	Timber	1.9.53
2/6d.	Black and mistletoe-green	Victoria Harbour, Cameroons	1.9.53
5/-	Black and red	Palm Oil	1.9.53
10/-	Black and brown	Hides and skins	1.9.53
£1	Black and violet	Lagos, New and Old	1.9.53

The portrait of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, which appears on certain of these stamps is copied from a photograph taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd.

½d. *Old Manilla Currency.* Some 400 years ago the Portuguese brought in for barter quantities of metal bracelets (known as "manilla") and these became established as local currency in the palm oil districts of Nigeria. In 1919 the Nigerian Government prohibited their use by persons other than natives, and in 1949, when it was decided to abolish them altogether, over thirty millions were collected and bought up.

The "King" manilla shown in the centre has not been currency for a long time but is still used in various ceremonies by people of the districts and is much prized. The background is intended to suggest the creek and river country in the south-east of Nigeria where the manillas circulated.

1d. *Bornu Horsemen.* The Emirs of the areas comprising Northern Nigeria, of which Bornu is one, used to maintain large numbers of horsemen who were their principal fighting troops. Small companies are still kept and turn out, in their original trappings, on ceremonial occasions.

1½d. *Groundnuts* are one of Nigeria's chief exports and are planted by farmers extensively in the north. This design shows a scene in Kano City, the centre of the trade, with Kano mosque and houses in the background.



2d. *Tin* is the territory's first mineral export and is found only in the district of the Jos Plateau. This design shows the two methods of mining alluvial tin. The figure in the foreground represents the manual labour employed in the small workings, and in the centre we see mechanical equipment against a background of the highlands where the cassiterite is extracted.

3d. *Jebba Bridge and the River Niger*. Completed in 1916, this bridge was built by the Nigerian Railway Department to carry their north-western main line (Lagos to N'guru) over the river.

It is in two parts, the longer of which spans the main, south channel (on the left of the design). On the small rocky island between the two parts stands the memorial to the great explorers of this region; Mungo Park, who in 1805 was drowned but a few miles up-stream, and Richard Lander, who passed this site in 1830 on his voyage of discovery of the termination of the Niger in the Bight of Benin.

4d. *Cocoa (Theobroma cacao)*. This design shows the pods growing on the trees, while workers are extracting beans from the gathered pods and piling them in mounds; then we see them being winnowed and finally packed into bags for export.

6d. *Ife head*. The bronze heads of Ife in Oyo Province are Nigeria's greatest art treasures. They were discovered only this century and little is yet known of their age or origin. The head depicted on this stamp is one of the most famous of all. It is known as "Olokun", but it has not yet been ascertained what significance lies in the headdress and crest.

1/- *Timber*. Lagos figured mahogany is a rare and much prized wood and plywood made locally in a large up-to-date factory is in great demand in the United Kingdom. Here we see the three stages of felling, movement through the Southern Nigerian creeks to the ports, and loading on board ship.

2/6d. *Victoria Harbour, Cameroons*. Victoria, with its famous harbour, is the business centre of the Cameroons, whose name is a slight corruption of the Portuguese word for "prawn" and was adopted by them for this part of the country when, as explorers, they found that its shores abounded with this delicacy. Bananas are also featured as they are the principal export from this district.

5/- *Palm Oil*. This is a typical scene of palm oil in drums being loaded on board ship at one of the smaller ports, with the tree and its fruit in the surround. Palm oil is the principal export from the south-eastern districts which at one time even bore its name (i.e. the "Oil Rivers Protectorate" which existed from 1885 to 1893).

10/- *Hides and Skins*. The skins of the Sokoto red goats—known as "morocco leather" because they used to be exported by camel across the Sahara—are among the world's finest. The design of this stamp shows goats and cattle in the centre, while in the surround are frames with drying skins and a Fulani cattle herd.

£1. *Lagos, new and old*. The lower scene is of Lagos soon after the foundation of the Colony in the middle of the 19th century, with craft of the period. Above is part of the water-front of modern Lagos.

North Borneo

THE Colony of North Borneo comprises the territory of that name and the island of Labuan.

North Borneo itself is the northern part of the island of Borneo and is bounded by Sarawak on the south-west and by Indonesian Borneo on the south-east. It has an area of 29,387 square miles (roughly the size of Iceland).

Labuan is a small island lying 3 miles off the coast in the Bay of Brunei. It was a separate Colony from 1846 to 1906 when it became one of the Straits Settlements. On the 15th July,

1946, it was incorporated in the newly constituted Colony of North Borneo. The area of the island is some 33 square miles.

The precise location of the Colony is between 4° and 7° N. latitude and 115° and 120° E. longitude. The total population at the end of 1953 was estimated to be 306,612, of whom 82,591 were of Chinese race and 1,651 Europeans.

The unit of currency is the Malayan dollar (100 cents) with a fixed value of 2s. 4d. sterling, and only the notes and coins issued by the Board of Commissioners, Malaya, are legal tender.

There are 10 post offices situated at Jesselton (G.P.O.), Beaufort, Kudat, Labuan, Lahad Datu, Papar, Sandakan, Tawau, Tenom, and Tuaran, plus 3 postal agencies at Keningau, Ranau, and Simporna.

The first stamps proper to North Borneo were those issued by the British North Borneo (Chartered) Company in 1883. Labuan also had its own stamps from May, 1879, to the 30th October, 1906, from which date she used the stamps of the Straits Settlements. From the 17th December, 1945, until late in 1947, the stamps of North Borneo and Sarawak bearing the "B.M.A." overprint of the Military Administration were in common use throughout the whole of northern Borneo, and from then until the 1st July, 1950, North Borneo (including Labuan) used her own series of 1939, overprinted with the Royal Cypher to denote the new joint status of those two territories as a British Colony.

The current issue of stamps comprises 15 denominations printed by the photogravure process by Messrs. Harrison & Sons Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
1 cent	Red-brown	Mount Kinabalu	1.10.54
2 cents	Turquoise	Native musical instrument	1. 7.50
3 cents	Green	Coconut grove	1. 7.50
4 cents	Purple	Hemp drying	16. 5.55
5 cents	Violet	Cattle at Kota Belud	1. 7.54
8 cents	Scarlet	Map of the Colony	1.10.54
10 cents	Plum	Logging	1. 3.54
15 cents	Ultramarine	Native prahu at Sandakan	16. 5.55
20 cents	Brown	Bajau Chief	3. 8.54
30 cents	Bistre	Suluk craft, Lahad Datu	3. 8.54
50 cents	Carmine	Clock Tower, Jesselton	1. 5.52
\$1	Orange	Bajau horsemen	1. 4.55
\$2	Olive	Murut with blow-pipe	1.10.55
\$5	Emerald	Net fishing	1. 7.50
\$10	Steel-blue	Arms of the Colony	1. 7.50

The medallion portraits of His late Majesty, King George VI and of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, incorporated in the designs of these stamps are reproductions of photographs taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd.

1 cent. *Mount Kinabalu* is the highest mountain in South East Asia. It rises to 13,455 feet and is venerated by the natives as the resting-place of the souls of the departed.

2 cents. *Native musical instrument*. This design shows a Dusun woman playing a native musical instrument. The Dusuns are the most important community among the native population. A



prosperous agricultural people they are much in advance of other communities in culture, education and agricultural methods. They are the chief rice producers of the Colony.

3 cents. *Coconut grove*. The production of copra is second only to the rubber industry. There are roughly 45,600 acres of land under coconuts, and upwards of 12,000 tons of copra are exported annually, as well as a million or so of coconuts and some coconut oil.

4 cents. *Hemp drying*. This scene is of "abaca", or Manila hemp (*Musa textilis*), fibre being sun-dried on racks. Cultivated only on the area of rich volcanic soil on the east coast of the Colony the crop is of exceptionally high quality. Exports exceed 1,000 tons per annum.

5 cents. *Cattle at Kota Belud*. The animal in the foreground is a zebu bull (*bos indicus*). It is shown against a view of the Kota Belud hills where the raising of livestock is the chief occupation.

8 cents. *Map of the Colony*. This map is designed to show the position of the Colony in relation to the neighbouring territories, Sarawak and Brunei.

10 cents. *Logging*. Here we see a log storage pond at Sandakan. Exports of timber, mostly in log form, exceed 5½ million cubic feet a year and are rapidly increasing. The chief markets at present are the United Kingdom, Australia, Hong Kong, South Africa and Japan.

15 cents. *Native prahu at Sandakan*. A view in Sandakan Bay featuring one of the graceful native sailing boats called a "prahu". Sandakan itself is the old capital of the State of North Borneo. It is situated on the northern shore of the bay, which is about half way down the eastern coast. It is well known to mariners for its magnificent harbour.

20 cents. *Bajau Chief*. This portrait was specially chosen as illustrating the type of costume worn by Bajau native chiefs. The smallest of the three principal tribes of North Borneo, the Bajaus are descendants of the notorious pirates who terrorized the local waters until well into the 19th century. They are found mostly on the east coast.

30 cents. *Suluk craft at Lahad Datu*. Situated in Darvel Bay on the east coast, Lahad Datu is another locality boasting of a good natural harbour.

50 cents. *The Clock Tower, Jesselton*. The new capital of the Colony, Jesselton, also has a good, well-sheltered harbour suitable for moderate size ships. It is there that the bulk of the Colony's rubber output is loaded for export.

\$1. *Bajau horsemen*. In spite of their ancestry, and of still being a sea-faring people, the Bajaus are fine herdsmen and horsemen. They are also the Colony's most industrious fishermen. They are Malay-speaking Mohammedans.

\$2. *Murut with blow-pipe*. The second tribe in importance, the Muruts are a pagan race using their own dialect. They inhabit the almost inaccessible mountainous country towards the Dutch border and were the last to abandon head hunting. Their staple food is tapioca and hill padi. Great hunters, they use spears, blow-pipes with poisoned darts, and dogs. The chief form of game hunted today is the wild pig.

\$5. *Net fishing*. A coastal native with a casting-net such as is common to many tropical and sub-tropical countries with shelving strands. In the hands of experts it is productive of good hauls.

\$10. *The Arms of the Colony*. The lower part of the shield represents Labuan. It depicts Mount Kinabalu and a Labuan schooner. The "T" on the sail commemorates the liberation of both Labuan and North Borneo by the Australian 9th Division; it was their shoulder flash and stands for Tobruk. The lion derives from the Arms of the British North Borneo (Chartered)

Company, as does the Crest which symbolizes the joint efforts of the people of North Borneo and Britain to secure progress. The Latin motto means "I preserve and I achieve".

N.B.—The portraits on these stamps are being changed as and when it becomes necessary to procure fresh supplies of each value.

Pitcairn Islands

ALTHOUGH Pitcairn itself is a British Colony by settlement and has annexed to it the islands of Henderson, Ducie and Oeno, this group is being administered as a dependency of Fiji.

Pitcairn lies in the Pacific Ocean at latitude $25^{\circ} 3'$ S. and longitude $130^{\circ} 8'$ W. about 3,500 miles from Auckland, New Zealand, and 3,000 miles from Panama.

The area of the island is but 2 square miles and its population numbered 127 at the 31st May, 1951. It was first discovered by Captain Carteret, R.N., in 1767, and first inhabited by the "Bounty" mutineers in 1790.

The currency denoted on the stamps of the Pitcairn Islands is British sterling. There are, however, no banking facilities and all remittances should, therefore, be drawn on Suva, Fiji. Drafts may be drawn on the Bank of New South Wales, Suva; the Bank of New Zealand, Suva, or the Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd., Suva.

The price of a set of stamps is 5s. 9d. sterling or 6s. 3d. in Fiji currency.

Prior to 1940 the posts on Pitcairn were operated as an agency of the New Zealand Administration, but since the 15th October, 1940, Pitcairn has had its own postal service and its own stamps.

The current series comprises 10 denominations, as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
½d.	Orange and Green	Oranges	15.10.40
1d.	Mauve and magenta	Fletcher Christian and Pitcairn Island	15.10.40
1½d.	Grey and carmine	John Adams and his house	15.10.40
2d.	Green and brown	Lt. Wm. Bligh, R.N., and the "Bounty"	15.10.40
3d.	Yellow-green and blue	Map of the Pacific	15.10.40
4d.	Black and green	The "Bounty" Bible	1. 9.51
6d.	Brown and grey-blue	H.M.A.V. "Bounty"	15.10.40
8d.	Green and purple	The School, 1949	1. 9.51
1/-	Violet and grey	Pitcairn Island and Fletcher Christian	15.10.40
2/6d.	Green and brown	Fletcher Christian and Pitcairn Coast	15.10.40

All stamps recess printed: the 1d., 3d., 4d., 8d., and 2/6d. values by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd., and the others by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons Ltd.

The medallion portraits of His late Majesty, King George VI, are copied from a photograph taken by Messrs. Bertram Park.



$\frac{1}{2}d.$ *Oranges.* The cultivation of oranges and their export to New Zealand is the principal occupation and industry of the island's people.

$1d.$ *Fletcher Christian and Pitcairn Island.* The figure standing in the stern of the "Bounty" is believed to represent Acting Lieutenant Fletcher Christian, R.N., but it is not possible to say whether it is an authentic likeness. The group is copied from an engraving by Robert Dodd, 1790, which is in the Department of Prints and Drawings at the British Museum. It purports to show Lieutenant William Bligh, R.N., and some of his officers and crew being turned adrift from the "Bounty".

$1\frac{1}{2}d.$ *John Adams and his house.* Adams (alias Alexander Smith) was one of the mutineers who

later turned to religion and assumed personal responsibility for all the people on the Island, by whom he was much loved. Both his portrait and the view of his island home are copied from plates in the Reverend Thomas Boyle Murray's book about Pitcairn.

2d. *Lieutenant Wm. Blight and the "Bounty"*. Lieut. Wm. Bligh, R.N., commanded H.M. Armed Vessel "Bounty" when, in 1789, she was ordered to Otaheita to take aboard a quantity of bread-fruit plants which it was intended to transport to and naturalize in the British West Indies. The portrait is copied from a plate in the book "Pitcairn, the Island, the People and the Pastor" by the Rev. Thos. Boyle Murray. The representation of the "Bounty" is copied from the frontispiece to Mr. A. Macfarland's book "Mutiny in the Bounty".

3d. *Map of the Pacific*. This serves to indicate the location of the Pitcairn islands on the trade route between New Zealand and America, and in relation to Tahiti whence came the original female part of the population.

4d. *The "Bounty" Bible* is unquestionably the most important single relic of the original settlers. Printed at some date between 1760 and 1787 it is bound in heavy calf and measures $6\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The title page is missing and it shows signs of much use. It was with the aid of this Bible and a Book of Common Prayer that John Adams, though he could barely read and write himself, attempted for thirteen years to educate the island's children. With its aid he also drew up a Code of Laws for the good government of the community. For these most valuable services he was granted a free pardon. In 1949 the Bible, which had been given to a visiting seaman, was returned to Pitcairn through the generosity of the Connecticut Historical Society of Hartford, U.S.A., in whose possession it had rested since 1896.

5d. *H.M.A.V. "Bounty"*. In default of a contemporary picture of the "Bounty" this design was prepared from a conjectural reconstruction of the vessel contributed by Mr. C. Knight of the Department of Naval Construction, Admiralty, to the "Mariners Mirror" for April, 1936. The "Bounty" is described as an "Armed Vessel" because she was a merchant ship, armed and fitted out for service in the Royal Navy, and was not built as a "King's" ship.

8d. *The School, 1949*. A view of Pitcairn's first proper school. A pre-fabricated building, erected in 1949, it is fully furnished and equipped with books, etc., to permit of the children receiving the same education as would be possible in any other Government school. At present some two dozen children between the ages of six and sixteen are benefiting from this new stage in local education.

1/-d. *Fletcher Christian and Pitcairn Island*. The medallion portrait is but an enlargement of the head on the central figure on the 1d. stamp. As no portrait of Fletcher Christian is known to exist this representation should not be regarded as an authentic likeness.

2/6d. *Fletcher Christian and the Pitcairn Coast*. This shows the only part of the Island's coast at which it is ordinarily possible to effect a landing. On this, as on the one penny stamp, the two scenes are separated by a bread-fruit plant growing in a tub, which reminds us that the purpose of the voyage had been to bring breadfruit plants from the Western Pacific to the West Indies for cultivation as an alternative food crop. It is also of interest to recall that when the breadfruit was introduced into the West Indies the people would have none of it; they preferred the plantains, bananas, pineapples and the staple cassava which they had used for so long.

St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla

THIS group of islands is one of the Presidences of the Leeward Islands Colony (the others being Antigua, Montserrat and the (British) Virgin Islands). Formerly known as St. Christopher-Nevis—which was most often written colloquially as St. Kitts-Nevis—its name was changed in 1949 by an Act of the Leeward Islands Legislature.

St. Christopher (*alias* "Merwar's Hope") lies in longitude $62^{\circ} 48'$ W. and latitude $17^{\circ} 18'$ N. and has an area of 69 square miles (equal to Jersey and Guernsey). Nevis, in longitude $62^{\circ} 35'$ W. and latitude $17^{\circ} 40'$ N., has roughly 50 square miles (which is slightly more than Jersey). Anguilla lies at longitude $63^{\circ} 5'$ W. and latitude $18^{\circ} 12'$ N. and has only 35 square miles, but the "Dogs" and other neighbouring islands are dependencies of Anguilla.

The total population of the Presidency was estimated to be about 52,057 at the end of 1953.

The currency in use consists of British Caribbean notes and United Kingdom coin. The money of account is the British West Indian dollar—£1 = \$4.80, or \$1 = 4s. 2d.—though the United States dollar is the medium of exchange in the Virgin Islands. It is expected that towards the end of 1955 the United Kingdom coin will be replaced by local subsidiary (decimal) coinage.

There are 11 post offices in the Presidency, situated as follows:—

On St. Christopher: Basseterre (G.P.O.), Cayon, Dieppe Road, Old Road, and Sandy Point.

On Nevis: Charlestown.

On Anguilla: Blowing Point, East End, Forest, The Road, and The Valley.

Nevis had its own stamps already in 1861, and Saint Christopher in 1870. Both issues gave place, in 1890, to the general issue of the Leeward Islands until 1903 when new stamps inscribed St. Kitts-Nevis were introduced.

The current issue, headed "St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla", consists of 12 denominations, engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
1 cent	Olive-green and orange	Bath House and Spa, Nevis	I. 3.54
2 cents	Green	Warner Park, St. Kitts	I. 3.54
3 cents	Red and purple	Map of the Presidency	I. 3.54
4 cents	Red	On Brimstone Hill, St. Kitts	I. 3.54
5 cents	Blue and grey	Nevis from the sea, North	I. 3.54
6 cents	Blue	Pinney's Beach, Nevis	I. 3.54
12 cents	Blue and brown	Sir T. Warner's Tomb, St. Kitts	I. 3.54
24 cents	Black and red	Old Road Bay, St. Kitts	I. 12.54
48 cents	Olive-green and deep brown	Sea-island cotton, Nevis	I. 12.54
60 cents	Orange and olive-green	The Treasury, St. Kitts	I. 12.54
\$1.20	Green and blue	Salt Pond, Anguilla	I. 12.54
\$4.80	Yellow-green and red	Sugar factory, St. Kitts	I. 12.54

The medallion portrait of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, incorporated in these designs is copied from a photograph taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd.



1 cent. Bath House and Spa, Nevis. The island of Nevis was a fashionable health resort already in the 18th century, thanks to the valuable medicinal properties of the hot mineral springs near Charlestown. Even today these may still be enjoyed at the Old Bath House Hotel, which is the largest hotel in the island.

2 cents. *Warner Park, St. Kitts.* St. Christopher (St. Kitts) claims the title of the mother colony of the British West Indies. Its Carib name is "Liamuiga", meaning The Fertile Isle. Its capital is Basseterre, not the least of whose amenities in this lovely 20 acres park named after Sir Thomas Warner who was the first British Governor of the Island, and is acclaimed as its colonizer.

3 cents. *Map of the Presidency.* This shows the three main islands, St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla in relation to their near neighbours of the French and Netherlands West Indies, from which they are distinguished by being shown in solid red.

4 cents. *On Brimstone Hill, St. Kitts.* Ten miles from Basseterre, on the south-west side of the island, this hill rises to 750 feet. It was once the home of the garrison. The fortress has been completely restored and now looks almost as it did in the 17th century when it was the scene of bitter fighting between the English and the French. It is sometimes called the "Gibraltar of the West Indies".

5 cents. *Nevis from the sea—North.* Nevis, which lies about 1½ miles south-east of St. Kitts, is the second largest island in the Presidency. It was in Charlestown that Sir Alexander Hamilton who drafted the United States Constitution, was born on the 11th January, 1757; and in Fig Tree Church, 2 miles from the Charlestown Pier, may be seen the Register which contains an entry certifying Nelson's marriage to Francis Herbert Nisbet, widow of Josiah Nisbet, M.D., both of whom were Nevis residents.

6 cents. *Pimney's Beach, Nevis.* This delightful palm-fringed beach lies on the western coast, close to Charlestown. It was near this spot that Nelson found water for his ships at a spring which was later named after him.

12 cents. *Sir T. Warner's Tomb, St. Kitts.* Here, in St. Thomas' Churchyard, Middle Island, lie the mortal remains of the first British Governor, who landed in St. Kitts on the 28th January, 1623; and it was from this island that he set forth, in 1632, with his son, to colonize first Antigua and later Montserrat.

24 cents. *Old Road Bay, St. Kitts.* is the site of Sir Thomas Warner's landing. It is on the south-west coast of St. Kitts, roughly 1½ miles from Middle Island.

48 cents. *Sea-island cotton, Nevis.* Over 3,000 acres of land are devoted to cotton on this one island, the lint forming one of its principal products for export. The by-products, cotton seed oil and cotton seed cake and meal, are, however, all consumed within the Colony.

60 cents. *The Treasury, St. Kitts.* is at the head of the Western Pier in Basseterre, the capital of the island. It is an unpretentious building dating from 1894.

\$1.20. *Salt Pond, Anguilla.* So called because its shape is like that of a snake, and not on account of the absence of snakes, Anguilla claims to be the healthiest of the Leeward Islands. Salt is its chief product, many thousands of barrels being exported annually. The view on this stamp is of the salt ponds as seen from North Hill.

\$4.80. *Sugar Factory, St. Kitts.* Sugar cultivation and production is the staple industry of this island and the Basseterre central factory is one of the most efficient and up to date in the whole of the West Indies. It is about a mile from the capital and produces some 30 to 40 thousand tons a year. It is interesting to recall that it was in 1640 that sugar was first manufactured in Barbados, whence the industry spread into the whole of the Leeward Islands.

N.B.—The general issue of "Leeward Islands" stamps is valid concurrently in all the four Presidencies.

St. Helena

THE Island of St. Helena is a British Colony situated in the Atlantic Ocean at longitude $5^{\circ} 42'$ W. and latitude $15^{\circ} 55'$ S. It is distant 1,140 miles from the nearest point in West Africa, 1,800 miles from South America and 1,695 miles from Cape Town, South Africa. It was discovered by the Portuguese navigator Juan de Nova Castella on the 21st May, 1502, the anniversary of Saint Helena (mother of the Emperor Constantine). It has two dependencies, Ascension Island and the Tristan da Cunha group of islands, but as these places issue their own stamps they are dealt with separately.

The area of St. Helena is 47 square miles (slightly larger than Jersey) and its population numbered 4,895 at the end of 1953.

The currency in use is British sterling.

There is but one post office, in Jamestown.

St. Helena's first postage stamp, the 6d. blue, was issued in January, 1856. The current series comprises 13 denominations, engraved and recess printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
½d.	Black and emerald	The Colony's Badge	4.8.53
1d.	Black and green	Flax Plantation	4.8.53
1½d.	Black and violet	Heart-shaped waterfall	4.8.53
2d.	Black and maroon	Lace making	4.8.53
2½d.	Black and red	Drying flax	4.8.53
3d.	Black and chocolate	Wire Bird	4.8.53
4d.	Black and blue	Flagstaff and The Barn	4.8.53
6d.	Black and purple	Donkeys carrying flax	4.8.53
7d.	Black and grey	Map of St. Helena	4.8.53
1/-	Black and claret	The Castle	4.8.53
2/6d.	Black and lilac	Cutting flax	4.8.53
5/-	Black and sepia	Jamestown	4.8.53
10/-	Black and orange	Longwood House	4.8.53

The portrait of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, incorporated in the designs of these stamps is copied from a photograph taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd.

½d. *The Colony's Badge* is derived from the central part of the Public Seal and depicts a three-masted vessel anchored off the rocky headland called, locally, the King and Queen rocks. The origin of this device is not recorded, but it is interesting to note that in the early days of Queen Victoria's reign the vessel had at the stern a White Ensign instead of the St. George's Cross which has appeared on the Seals of later reigns.

1d., 2½d., 6d. and 2/6d. *Flax industry.* "Phormium tenax", otherwise known as New Zealand flax, provides the main agricultural industry of the island. There are eight mills in operation with a total yearly output of some 1,200 tons of hemp, 600 tons of tow and 50 tons of rope and wine. On these four stamps we have glimpses of four stages in the production of flax; growing, cutting, drying and carrying. This last is performed by the humble, but irreplaceable, donkey.



whose sure-footedness renders him peculiarly suitable for such work under local conditions.

1½d. *Heart-shaped waterfall.* This is the island's only waterfall. It is a never-failing source of interest to visitors owing to the remarkable formation of its natural setting. It has a drop

of over 300 feet and is the overflow from one of the island's many fresh-water springs.

2d. *Lace making* was introduced in the Island in the year 1897. It is a favourite pastime of the women who make much lace of excellent quality and workmanship.

3d. *Wire Bird*. "Aegialitis Sanctae—Heleneae" is a kind of plover which derives its popularity from its alternative pseudonym "the only indigenous bird in St. Helena". In an island so far from the mainlands it is difficult indeed to imagine indigenous fauna of any kind, but there is no clue whatsoever to the origin of this little land bird which is not known elsewhere.

4d. *Flagstaff and the Barn* are two hills forming prominent landmarks at the north-east extremity of the island. The Barn rises to 2,019 feet, while Flagstaff Hill can boast of 2,275 feet.

7d. *Map*. This shows the exact position of St. Helena in the South Atlantic Ocean and locates its most important features.

1/-, *The Castle* is situated in the lower part of Jamestown. It was built in 1708 (on the site of a fort dating from 1659) as the Governor's residence, but is now used as Government offices.

5/-, *Jamestown* on the north-west coast of the Island is its only town and possesses the sole anchorage for large vessels. In the middle foreground of this view is the Castle. The white mark up the hill-side is "Jacob's Ladder", a flight of 699 steps leading to the old barracks.

10/-, *Longwood House* is the property of the French Government having been presented to them by Queen Victoria in the year 1858. It was in this house that Napoleon lived during his exile from 1815 until his death on the 5th May, 1821. His original grave is maintained there but his remains were taken to France in 1840 aboard the French Frigate "*La Belle Poule*".

St. Lucia

THE Colony of St. Lucia is one of the four Windward Islands, the others being Dominica, Grenada and St. Vincent. Columbus discovered it on the 15th June, 1502 (the anniversary of Saint Lucia), lying in the Caribbean Sea at latitude 13° 54' N. and longitude 60° 59' W. It is about 24 miles to the south of Martinique and some 21 miles north-east of St. Vincent.

The area of the Colony is 233 square miles (about the size of Middlesex) and its population was estimated to be 81,761 at the end of 1952.

The currency of the Colony consists of British Caribbean notes and United Kingdom coins, but the money of account is the British West Indian dollar, £1 = \$4.80 (or \$1 = 4s. 2d.). It is expected that towards the end of 1955 local subsidiary (decimal) coinage will replace United Kingdom coins.

The General Post Office is at Castries, and there are District Post Offices at Dennery, Micoud, Soufrière and Vieux Fort, and sub-post offices at Anse-la-Rayé, Canaries, Choiseul, Gros Islet, Mabouya, Patience and Saltibus.

The first stamps of St. Lucia were issued on the 18th December, 1860. The current series comprises 13 denominations as follows:—



DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
1 cent	Deep green	Queen Elizabeth II	1.4.54
2 cents	Magenta	Queen Elizabeth II	28.10.53
3 cents	Red	Queen Elizabeth II	2.9.54
4 cents	Grey	Queen Elizabeth II	7.1.54
5 cents	Violet	Queen Elizabeth II	1.4.54
6 cents	Orange	Queen Elizabeth II	2.9.54
8 cents	Purple	Queen Elizabeth II	2.9.54
10 cents	Blue	Queen Elizabeth II	2.9.54
15 cents	Chestnut	Queen Elizabeth II	2.9.54
25 cents	Azure	The Colony's Arms	2.9.54
50 cents	Olive	The Colony's Arms	2.9.54
\$1	Green	The Colony's Arms	2.9.54
\$2.50	Red	The Colony's Arms	2.9.54

All the above stamps are recess printed: the 1 to 15 cents by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons Ltd.; the 25 and 50 cents and \$1 and \$2.50 values by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd.

The portraits of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, incorporated in the designs of these stamps are copied from photographs taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd.

1 to 15 cents. A left-profile portrait of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, encircled by a collar set with Fleurs-de-Lys and Roses, the floral emblems of the Colony.

25 cents to \$2.50. The Colony's Arms. This is an accurate representation of the Armorial Ensigns granted by Royal Warrant dated the 16th August, 1939. The official description reads: "Sable a Cross of Bamboo couped between in the first and fourth quarters a Rose and in the second and third a Fleurs-de-Lys all Or, together with the motto '*Statis Haud Malefida Carinis*'." The Royal Cypher with Crown appearing above the Shield is not part of the Arms. The motto has relation to the exceptional facilities offered by the good harbours and sheltered bays on the west coast for the refitting, repairing, and revictualling of ships in the 17th and 18th centuries.

St. Vincent



THE Colony of St. Vincent, whose Carib name *Hairoun* means "Home of the Blessed", is one of the four Windward Islands (the others being Dominica, Grenada and St. Lucia). It lies in the Caribbean Sea at 61° 14' W. longitude and 13° 9' N. latitude, about 100 miles west of Barbados and 68 miles N.N.E. of Grenada. It was discovered by Columbus on the 22nd January, 1498, the anniversary of the martyrdom of Saint Vincent.

Between St. Vincent and Grenada are some small islands, known as the Grenadines, which are attached to these two Colonies. Most of them are governed from St. Vincent, the principal one being Bequia which is only 9 miles from Kingstown.

The area of St. Vincent itself is 133 square miles; including its Grenadine dependencies the figure is 150 square miles (a little less than Rutlandshire), and the population was estimated to be 70,130 at the end of 1951.

The currency of the Colony consists of British Caribbean notes and United Kingdom coin, but the money of account is the British West Indian dollar (4s. 2d., or £1 = \$4.30). It is expected that towards the end of 1955 local subsidiary (decimal) coinage will replace the United Kingdom coin.

The General Post Office is at Kingstown, the capital. There are also 26 district post offices at Arnos Vale, Barrouallie, Bequia, Bridgetown, Buccament, Calliaqua, Cannouan, Chateaubelair, Colonarie, Cumberland, Edinboro, Evesham, Georgetown, Layou, Lowmans (Windward), Lowmans Hill, Mayreau, Mesopotamia, New Ground, Orange Hill, Paget Town, Questelles, Sion Hill, Stubbs, Troumaca, and Union Island.

St. Vincent has had its own postage stamps since May, 1861. The current issue comprises 12 denominations, engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
1 cent	Orange	Queen Elizabeth II	16.9.55
2 cents	Ultramarine	Queen Elizabeth II	"
3 cents	Grey	Queen Elizabeth II	"
4 cents	Brown	Queen Elizabeth II	"
5 cents	Red	Queen Elizabeth II	"
10 cents	Mauve	Queen Elizabeth II	"
15 cents	Blue	Queen Elizabeth II	"
20 cents	Dark green	Queen Elizabeth II	"
25 cents	Sepia	Queen Elizabeth II	"
50 cents	Dark brown	The Colony's Badge	"
\$1	Blue-green	The Colony's Badge	"
\$2.50	Dark blue	The Colony's Badge	"

The medallion portrait of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, on the lower value stamps is copied from a photograph taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd.

1 cent to 25 cents. A portrait of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, wearing a diadem, set in a framework similar to that designed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co. for the first issue of St. Vincent stamps.

5 cents, 1 dollar and \$2.50. The Badge of the Colony of St. Vincent, based generally on Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co.'s design for the high value stamps of 1880, but with the St. Edward's Crown re-drawn and the Badge itself re-drawn to show the figure at the Altar with clasped hands, as in the Colony's Public Seal.

Sarawak

SARAWAK is a Colony on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo. It is a strip of land about 450 miles long with a depth of from 40 to 120 miles, bounded on the north-west by the China Sea, on the north-east by the Colony of North Borneo and on the east and south by Indonesian Borneo. It lies between $109^{\circ} 35'$ and $115^{\circ} 30'$ W. longitude and between 1° and 5° N. latitude.

The area of the Colony is estimated at 47,070 square miles, which is nearly equal to that of England. The population numbered 596,790 at the end of 1953. Of this number nearly 75% were indigenous.

The currency of Sarawak consists solely of notes and coins issued by the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo. The unit is the Malay dollar (\$1=2s. 4d.).

There are 35 post offices situated at: Kuching (G.P.O.), Balingian, Baram, Bau, Belaga, Betong, Binatang, Bintulu, Dalal, Daro, Debak, Engkilili, Kabong, Kanowit, Kapit, Lowas, Limbang, Lingga, Lubok Antu, Lundu, Marudi, Miri, Mukah, Oya, Pusa, Rajang, Saratok, Sarikei, Serian, Sibu, Simanggang, Song, Spaoh, Tatau and Trusan.

Sarawak has had its own stamps since the 1st March, 1869, at which time it was a separate State. The current set consists of 15 denominations as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
1 cent	Black	" <i>Troides Brookeiana</i> "	3.1.50
2 cents	Orange	" <i>Tarsius</i> "	3.1.50
4 cents	Sepia	Kayan girl and boy	3.1.50
6 cents	Turquoise-blue	Bead work	3.1.50
8 cents	Red	Dayak dancer	3.1.50
10 cents	Yellow-orange	Map of Sarawak	1.2.52
12 cents	Violet	Kenyah boys	3.1.50
15 cents	Blue	Fire making	3.1.50
20 cents	Brown and orange	Kelemantan rice barn	3.1.50
25 cents	Green and red	Pepper vines	3.1.50
30 cents	Red-brown and violet	Queen Elizabeth II	1.6.55
50 cents	Brown and violet	Iban woman	3.1.50
\$1	Green and sepia	Kelabit smithy	3.1.50
\$2	Carmine and blue	Map of Sarawak	3.1.50
\$5	Black, yellow and red, and deep purple	Arms of Sarawak	3.1.50

The framework of the \$5 stamp is recess printed, the "Arms" being lithographed in their proper colours. The other values are all recess printed. Printers: Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd., who also prepared the designs from material provided by the Sarawak Government.

The Royal portraits incorporated in the designs are copied from photographs taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd.

1 cent (*Troides Brookeiana*), also known as Rajah Brooke's Bird-wing, is one of the loveliest butterflies in the world. Its colouring is black and vivid metallic green. The wing span is six



inches or more and its flight is graceful. It was first discovered in Sarawak by Alfred Russell Wallace, who was Darwin's associate.

2 cents. *The Tarsius*. "Tarsius spectrum borneensis" is one of the "missing link" animals. About 15 inches long, it has weird long toes with sucker tips, and enormous brown eyes. A nocturnal animal, it moves by jumps and it emits a frog-like sound about dusk. Very delicate, it is difficult to keep alive in captivity.

4 cents. *Kayan Girl and Boy*. The Kayans are a primitive but artistic tribe inhabiting the headwaters of the Baram and Rejang Rivers. They are noted for wood carving, bead and metal work. The women tattoo from elbow to knuckle with an attractive lace-like pattern suggesting long mittens, while their ear lobes are stretched by large heavy brass ornaments often extending to the breasts. The hair is worn long and kept in place by an ornamented head band.

6 cents. *Bead work*. This picture shows a Kayan woman sewing a bead pattern on a large palm leaf hat. These hats are as much as 30 inches in diameter with an inside head-piece like a scholar's cap. They afford ample cover for the upper parts of the body both from sun and rain.

8 cents. *Dyak dancer*. Here we see an Iban, or Sea Dyak, in one of the poses of a ceremonial dance and dressed in ceremonial attire. The dance depicts various phases of an imaginary raid, culminating in the imaginary severing of the victim's head. It is of interest that the Ibans adopted battle attire and weapons as well as many customs from their erstwhile enemies, the Kayans and Kenyahs. The kit worn by the Iban here depicted is all of the Kayan pattern.

10 cents and \$2. *Map of Sarawak*. This map is designed to show the location and area of the present Colony of Sarawak, the whole of which was, prior to 1841, ruled over by the Sultan of Brunei.

12 cents. *Kenyah boys*. This tribe is closely allied to the Kayans and inhabits the same area. The prow of the canoe is realistically carved to represent the head of a crocodile. Formerly the war canoes were so carved. Today the custom is relegated to the racing canoes used in river regattas.

15 cents. *Fire making*. Although matches may now be found in most parts of Sarawak and the combination of flint, steel and tinder is still used in remote districts, there are yet a great many who produce fire by friction. Boy Scouts will need no telling that a rod of hard wood will produce a spark if, placed with its point in a cavity in a soft wood block, together with some dry fibre, it is rotated rapidly between the palms of the hands.

20 cents. *Kelemantan rice barn*. Strictly the word "Kelemantan" refers only to tribes living on wild sago, but numerous tribes of the interior have gradually adopted rice cultivation. The Ibans store their rice in the main building while other tribes build separate granaries away from the main building as a precaution against fire.

25 cents. *Pepper vines (piper nigrum)*. Commercial pepper comes from cultivated vines trained up hardwood posts. The vines bear after three years and are in full bearing at seven years. The berry is known commercially as "Black" or "White" pepper according to the treatment it receives. Experts declare Sarawak pepper to be the best in the world.

30 cents. A framed portrait of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II.

50 cents. *An Iban woman* in holiday attire consisting of a knee-length woven skirt fringed with silver ornaments—dollar pieces are very popular—topped by a short corset of rattan bound with either silver or brass wire. Usually the upper part of the body is left bare. Flowers or silver ornaments are used in the hair. Other jewellery consists mostly

of a necklace of gaily coloured beads and a large number of silver bracelets on each arm.

\$1. Kelabit smithy. The most remote tribe in Sarawak, the Kelabits are expert farmers and craftsmen. To make their fine steel bush knives and swords (*parangs*) they use stone hammers bound in rattan and lashed securely to wooden hafts.

\$5. The Arms of Sarawak. These Armorial Ensigns are based on those of the Brooke family which ruled the country from 1841 to 1946. They were granted by Royal Warrant dated the 10th March, 1947, the material part of which reads:—"Or on a cross per pale Sable and Gules an antique Crown of the field."

Seychelles

THE Colony of the Seychelles lies in the Indian Ocean between latitudes 4° and 5° S., and between longitudes 50° and 60° E. It is an archipelago comprising 92 islands only 33 of which are inhabited. Mahé is the largest, the only others of importance being Praslin and La Digue. The group is named after Viscomte Morau des Séchelles, who was Controller-General of Finance under Louis XV of France (1756).

The total area of the group is 156 square miles (slightly more than Rutlandshire), of which Mahé claims 55. The population at the time of the last census (1947) was 34,632, of whom 80% resided on Mahé, but by the middle of 1952 it was estimated to have risen to 37,129—exclusive of the Military Pioneers serving in the Middle East.

The Colony's currency consists of local Government notes and coins, the unit being the rupee, divided into 100 cents (R1=1s. 6d. sterling).

There are five post offices. The Central Post Office is at Port Victoria on Mahé, and there are district post offices at Anse Royale (Mahé), and Grand' Anse (Praslin). Sub-post offices exist at Baie Sainte Anne (Praslin), and at La Digue Island.

Seychelles stamps were first issued on the 5th April, 1890. The current series comprises 15 denominations, designed and photogravure printed by Messrs. Harrison & Sons Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
2 cents	Purple	Sail-fish	1.2.54
3 cents	Orange	Giant Tortoise	1.2.54
9 cents	Grey-blue	<i>Coco-de-mer</i> Palm	1.2.54
15 cents	Green	Fishing Pirogue	1.2.54
18 cents	Maroon	Map	1.2.54
20 cents	Yellow-bistre	Fishing Pirogue	1.2.54
25 cents	Carmine	Giant Tortoise	1.2.54
40 cents	Blue	Sail-fish	1.2.54
45 cents	Purple-brown	Fishing Pirogue	1.2.54
50 cents	Mauve	<i>Coco-de-mer</i> Palm	1.2.54
1 Rupee	Black	Map	1.2.54
Rs. 1.50	Ultramarine	<i>Coco-de-mer</i> Palm	1.2.54
Rs. 2.25	Olive	Giant Tortoise	1.2.54
Rs. 5	Brown-red	Map	1.2.54
Rs. 10	Sea-green	Sail-fish	1.2.54

The medallion portraits of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, are reproduced from photographs taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd.



2 cents, 40 cents and 10 rupees. *Sail-fish*. This is a game fish of the family "Istiophorus", to which the swordfish also belongs, and is found in most tropical waters. The extraordinary growth of its dorsal fin, from which its name is derived, is well shown on this stamp. It is caught with rod and line, a fair average specimen weighing about 100 lbs. though much heavier examples are on record.

3 cents, 25 cents and Rs. 2.25. *Giant Tortoise*. "Testudo elephantina" is found only in the Galapagos and Seychelles Islands. In its wild state it is now confined to the coral island of Aldabra, some 620 miles from Mahé where it is well protected. Elsewhere it is kept in captivity and a "herd" of about twenty may be seen in the Botanical Gardens, Mahé. They eat leaves and grass and can go without water for long periods. Their flesh is considered a delicacy which it is customary to serve at weddings of importance in the Colony. They are among the longest-living creatures in the world, several examples more than 200 years old being known in various zoological gardens.

9 cents, 50 cents and Rs. 1.50. *Coco-de-mer Palm*. This magnificent and unique tree (*Lodoicea maldivica*, Pers.) is peculiar to the islands of Praslin and Curieuse—some 24 miles N.N.E. of Mahé—where it is strictly preserved. It does not commence to flower until it is about 25 years old and the fruit takes six to seven years to mature. Male and female flowers are borne on separate palms. The young fruit is considered a delicacy. The endosperm is valued in the East as a tonic and a poison antidote. The dried shells are used as receptacles for many purposes. The huge fully-grown leaves are used for thatching, while the young leaf is used for making the attractive "straw" hats commonly worn throughout the Seychelles.

15, 20 and 45 cents. *Fishing Pirogue*. These are light craft with flat bottoms and pointed bows. Made of local hardwood timber they are extraordinarily seaworthy, very adaptable and easily handled, whether poling, rowing or sailing. They are mainly used for fishing and may be taken far out to sea, but the fishermen always keep sight of Morne Seychellois, the 3,000 feet mountain which overshadows the harbour of Victoria, as the Indian Ocean is not a safe place to get lost in without navigational aids.

18 cents, 1 rupee and 5 rupees. *Map*. This design is intended simply to give the precise location of the Seychelles, sometimes called the "Star of the Indian Ocean".

Sierra Leone

THE territory known as Sierra Leone, which is part Colony and part Protectorate, was so named by the Portuguese navigator Pedro da Cinta about the year A.D. 1460. Lying between 6° 55' and 10° N. latitude, and 10° 16' and 13° 18' W. longitude, it is bounded on the south and west by the Atlantic Ocean, on the south-east by Liberia, and on its semi-circular eastern, northern and north-western frontier by French Guinea.

The Colony comprises the Sierra Leone Peninsula, Sherbro Island, several small islets, a few narrow strips of territory in the hinterland, and a strip of land along the coast varying in depth from $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to 1 mile. The rest of the territory is Protectorate.

The total area is 27,925 square miles (about the size of Belgium and Denmark together) of which no less than 27,669 square miles comprise the Protectorate. The total population was estimated to be roughly 2,005,000 at the end of June, 1952 (Colony 130,000; Protectorate 1,875,000).

The currency in use is British West African notes and coins, at par with sterling.

There are 31 post offices and 66 postal agencies in the territory, the names of the post offices being:—Freetown (G.P.O.), Banya, Blama, Bo, Bonthe, Clive Town, Daru, Hangha, Kabala, Kailahun, Kenema, Lunsar, Magburaka, Makeni, Mano, Mattru, Moyamba, New England, N'jale, Pendembu, Port Loko, Pujehun, Rokpur, Rotifunk, Sefadu, Segbwema, Sembehun, Sumbuya, Waterloo, Yengema, and Yonibana.

Sierra Leone issued her first (6d.) stamp in 1859. The current range consists of 13 denominations, engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
½d.	Black and blue-green	Freetown	1.5.38
1d.	Black and lake	Freetown	1.5.38
1½d.	Mauve	Rice harvesting	1.2.41
2d.	Scarlet	Rice harvesting	1.2.41
3d.	Black and blue	Freetown	1.5.38
4d.	Black and brown	Freetown	20.6.38
6d.	Grey	Rice harvesting	20.6.38
1/-	Black and olive	Freetown	20.6.38
1/3d.	Orange-yellow	Rice harvesting	1.7.44
2/-	Black and sepia	Freetown	20.6.38
5/-	Brown	Rice harvesting	20.6.38
10/-	Emerald	Rice harvesting	20.6.38
£1	Dark blue	Freetown	20.6.38

The medallion portrait of His late Majesty, King George VI, is copied from a photograph taken by Messrs. Bertram Park.



Freetown is the Capital of Sierra Leone and is surrounded by high hills on its land side, as may be seen from this view taken from the Harbour. The border design consists of palm leaves, pineapples, bananas and other local tropical fruits.

Rice harvesting. A typical local scene in which men are seen cutting rice while in the foreground a woman is carrying sheaves on her head. On the right are kernel-bearing palm trees and on the left stumps of felled palms show that the field is being extended.

Note.—This issue is due to be replaced shortly by a new set of pictorial stamps, in the same 13 denominations, with inset portraits of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II.

Somaliland Protectorate

THIS British Protectorate is situated between 8° and 12° N. latitude and between $42^{\circ} 45'$ and 49° E. longitude. It is bounded on the north by the Gulf of Aden, on the east and south-east by Somalia (Italian Somaliland), on the south and south-west by Ethiopia, and on the north-west by Ethiopia and Djibouti (French Somaliland).

The Protectorate has an area of some 68,000 square miles (over twice that of the whole of Ireland), and a population estimated at about 640,000. Largely nomadic the people are nearly all Somalis and Mohammedan.

The unit of currency, which was formerly the Indian rupee, was changed on the 2nd April, 1951, to the East African shilling (100 cents), at par with sterling.

The Posts and Telegraphs Department's headquarters and the General Post Office are at Hargeisa, and there are seven other post offices at Berbera, Burao, Borama, Erigavo, Las Anod, Sheik and Zeila. There are also two postal agencies.

The first stamps used in the Protectorate were the then (1903) current stamps of India overprinted "British Somaliland" (to distinguish it from the other Somalilands). Stamps proper to the territory followed in 1904. The current issue comprises 11 denominations engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
5 cents	Grey	Camel and Gurgi	15.9.53
10 cents	Orange	Askari	15.9.53
15 cents	Green	Camel and Gurgi	15.9.53
20 cents	Red	Camel and Gurgi	15.9.53
30 cents	Brown	Askari	15.9.53
35 cents	Blue	Rock pigeon	15.9.53
50 cents	Sepia and carmine	Martial eagle	15.9.53
1/-	Light blue	Black-headed sheep	15.9.53
2/-	Sepia and violet	Rock pigeon	15.9.53
5/-	Sepia and green	Martial eagle	15.9.53
10/-	Sepia and mauve	Taleh Fort	15.9.53

The medallion portrait of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, incorporated in these designs is copied from a photograph taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd.



5, 15 and 20 cents. *Camel and Gurgi*. The Somali is a nomad who does not take kindly to towns and houses, but the beehive shaped hut (*aqal* or *gurgi*) which he affects is eminently suited for nomadic life. It consists of a number of semi-circular wooden struts which he covers with mats made of grass and bark fibre, and can be easily and quickly dismantled for transport by camel as shown on these stamps.

10 and 30 cents. *Askari*. This design depicts a member of the Somaliland Scouts; a military body used primarily for internal security purposes. Naturally good marksmen, and recruited

individually for their knowledge of the districts in which they will have to work, the value of this force is quite disproportionate to its small size.

35 cents and 2 shillings. Rock pigeon (Columba livia). Possibly the most common of all local birds, the rock pigeon is at home in every part of the Protectorate. It is recognized as the undoubtedly origin of all the innumerable breeds of domestic pigeons.

50 cents and 5 shillings. Martial eagle (Spizaetus bellicosus). So named because of its proud and fierce demeanour this is one of the largest and most striking of the many species of birds inhabiting the territory.

1 shilling. Blackheaded sheep. Remarkable for its colouration and its very fat tail the Berbera sheep, as it is also called, has a thin coat and produces no wool. Its skin is, however, one of the world's most valuable sheepskins and is used for making gloves of the finest quality. Its milk, butter (*ghee*) and meat are important items in the local diet, and large numbers are exported on the hoof to provide mutton throughout the Red Sea area.

10 shillings. Taleh Fort was the headquarters of Mohamed Bin Abdullah Hassan ("The Mad Mullah") who ravaged Somaliland from 1901 to 1921. Situated in the south-eastern corner of the Protectorate this formidable stone fort was the largest of the many he caused to be constructed as raiding bases. Although it was bombed and subsequently blown up by military engineers in 1921, its ruins still proclaim the genius of its builder. It was declared a National Monument in 1947.

Swaziland

THE Protectorate known as Swaziland is one of the three territories administered under the control of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. It is bordered on the north, west and south by the Transvaal Province of the Union of South Africa and on the east by Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique) and that part of Natal Province which is named Anatongaland (or Tongaland). In other words, it is located at the eastern side of southern Africa between latitudes $25^{\circ} 45'$ and $27^{\circ} 15'$ S., and between longitudes $30^{\circ} 46'$ and $32^{\circ} 14'$ E.

The area of Swaziland is 6,704.6 square miles (about as large as Yorkshire and Westmorland together) and its population is estimated at about 215,000, of whom some 3,200 are Europeans.

The currency in circulation consists of the notes and coins of the Union of South Africa, the unit being the pound, at par with silver.

There are eight post offices, situated at Bremersdorp, Enlembe, Goedgegun, Hlatikulu, Mankiana, Mbabane (G.P.O.), Pigg's Peak and Stegi, and 19 postal agencies at smaller centres.

The first stamps proper to the Protectorate were some values of the then current issue of the South African Republic overprinted "Swaziland". They were placed on sale locally on the 18th October, 1889, and continued to be used until the 7th November, 1895. Since 1933 the Protectorate has had its own definitive stamps of which the current range comprises 11 denominations, engraved and recess printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
½d.	Green	King George VI	1.4.38
1d.	Carmine	King George VI	1.4.38
1½d.	Light blue	King George VI	1.4.38
2d.	Brown	King George VI	1.4.38
3d.	Ultramarine	King George VI	1.4.38
4d.	Orange	King George VI	1.4.38
6d.	Bright purple	King George VI	1.4.38
1/-	Olive	King George VI	1.4.38
2/6d.	Bright violet	King George VI	1.4.38
5/-	Grey	King George VI	1.4.38
10/-	Sepia	King George VI	1.4.38

The vignette portrait of His late Majesty, King George VI, is copied from a photograph taken by Messrs. Bertram Park.

The lattice work at the top of the design represent the strips of hide commonly called "riempies". Native shields are shown at either side of the portrait, while the figures of value are inscribed on a skin, stretched out to dry on two uprights, which is shaped like a map of the Territory.

The landscape below the vignette features the local peaks, known as Sheba's Breasts, which are mentioned in the late Rider Haggard's well-known work "*King Solomon's Mines*". Two native huts of the familiar "beehive" type may also be seen in the foreground below the words "postage" and "revenue".

Tanganyika

TANGANYIKA is a territory under United Kingdom trusteeship. It is part of the one-time German East Africa and lies between 30° and 40° E. longitude and 1° and 12° S. latitude. It is bounded on the north by the Uganda Protectorate and Lake Victoria, on the north-east by Kenya Colony, on the east by the Indian Ocean, on the south by Mozambique, on the south-west by Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, and on the west by Lake Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi. It includes a number of islands lying off the coast, the only one of importance being Mafia which was transferred by Zanzibar in 1922.

The total area of Tanganyika is 362,688 square miles (which is nearly as great as that of South Australia), of which the great lakes account for 19,982. At the end of June, 1953, the non-African population numbered roughly 104,300, comprising 20,300 Europeans and 84,000 others, mainly Indians. The African population was estimated to be roughly 7,965,000.

The standard coin of the territory is the East African shilling (100 cents) at par with sterling.

At the end of 1954 there were 91 post offices and 70 postal agencies in Tanganyika, as well as four travelling post offices which transact business at all small stations on the main railway routes.

The first stamps to be specially designed for use in Tanganyika (as distinct from German East Africa) were the "Giraffe" key types of 1922. Since 1933 Tanganyika has shared with Kenya and Uganda, in a joint postal administration whose current stamps are described under the heading of Kenya.

Tonga

THE Kingdom of Tonga is an independent State enjoying the protection of the United Kingdom. Known as the Tongan, or "Friendly" Islands, it comprises three main groups running roughly north and south. They lie in the South Pacific Ocean between 18° and 22° S. latitude and between 173° and 176° W. longitude. The northern group is called Vava'u, the centre group is Ha'apai, and the Southern is Tongatapu.

The total area is some 269 square miles (equal roughly to Anglesey), with a population estimated at the end of 1953 to be 52,577, of whom 51,402 were Tongans.

Tonga has its own currency note issue, based on Australian currency, i.e. £1 sterling = £1 5s. od. Tongan. United Kingdom and Australian coins are legal tender and New Zealand and Fiji coinage is accepted at face value.

The General Post Office is at Nuku'alofa (Tongatapu), and there are branch offices at Neiafu (Vava'u), Pangai (Ha'apai) and Niuatorputapu.

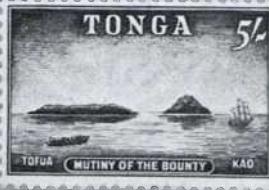
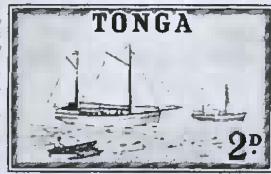
Tonga issued its first stamps in 1886. The current series consists of 14 denominations engraved and printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd., from designs by Mr. J. Berry of Wellington, New Zealand, as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
1d.	Black and brown	Royal Palace, Nuku'alofa	1.7.53
1½d.	Blue and green	Throw-net fishing	1.7.53
2d.	Blue-green and black	<i>A.V. Aoniu</i> and <i>D.V. Hifofua</i>	1.7.53
3d.	Blue and dark green	Swallows' Cave, Vava'u	1.7.53
3½d.	Yellow and red	Map of Tongatapu	1.7.53
4d.	Yellow and plum	Vava'u Harbour	1.7.53
5d.	Blue and brown	Post Office, Nuku'alofa	1.7.53
6d.	Black and blue	The Aerodrome, Fua'amotu	1.7.53
8d.	Green and purple	Wharf at Nuku'alofa	1.7.53
1/-	Light blue and black	Map of Tonga Islands	1.7.53
2/-	Sea-green and brown	Beach scene, Lifuka	1.7.53
5/-	Orange and deep purple	Mutiny on the "Bounty" at Tofua	1.7.53
10/-	Yellow and black	H.M. Queen Salote Tupou	1.7.53
£1	Red, yellow and blue with blue border	Arms of Tonga	1.7.53

All the above stamps are printed on white paper having the customary "Turtles" watermark.

In the case of the £1 stamp the background is printed by the recess process and the Arms by lithography for better registration of the colours.

1d. *Royal Palace, Nuku'alofa*. This is the residence of Her Majesty, Queen Salote Tupou,



G.C.V.O., G.B.E., whose portrait appears in the oval with the six-pointed star of Tonga in the background. In the upper left-hand corner is the symbolic Royal Crown of Tonga.

1½d. *Throw-net fishing* is a widespread practice in tropical and semi-tropical lands which yields good catches if expertly handled, and in Tonga there is no lack of skilled fishermen.

2d. *A.V. Aoniu and D.V. Hifofua*. The "Aoniu" was constructed for the Tonga Copra Board in 1950 by a firm of shipbuilders in Suva, Fiji, and is used primarily for the transport of copra within the Tonga group of islands. The "Hifofua" is an auxiliary ketch maintained by Government for local communication purposes. In the foreground of the scene is an outrigger canoe.

3d. *Swallows' Cave, Vava'u*. A scene in the interior of the cave which derives its name from the large number of swallows nesting in the roof. In calm weather steamer passengers can visit the cave by launch and swim in the crystal-clear water. Through the entrance a plane can be seen passing, emphasizing the advance in communications.

3½d. *Map of Tongatapu*. This is the main island of the group. It is some 18½ miles wide and 9 miles deep. Nuku'alofa, the seat of Government and chief port, is shown on the north coast.

4d. *Vava'u Harbour*. About 170 miles north of Nuku'alofa this is the only other harbour for steamers in the group. It is one of the most picturesque harbours in the Pacific.

5d. *Post Office, Nuku'alofa*. This fine building is opposite the entrance to the wharf and, therefore, well placed for the handling of mails. It also houses the Treasury and Customs. A mail and passenger plane, of New Zealand National Airways, is shown overhead. The Flag of Tonga (red, with first quarter white and containing a red cross) can be seen flying above the main entrance.

6d. *The Aerodrome, Fua'amotu*. This is near the southern coast of Tongatapu, about 13 miles south of Nuku'alofa. On the runway is a New Zealand National Airways plane. To the left is a fine example of a native *bure*, previously used as a refreshment room. By the entrance is a young banana palm and in the foreground an aerial signpost.

8d. *Wharf at Nuku'alofa* with the Union Steam Ship Company of New Zealand's vessel "Matua" alongside. The wharf extends to the edge of the coral reef which is almost uncovered at low tide. The channel beyond has deep water at all tides. The "Matua" was replaced on the 2nd December, 1951, by the "Tofua" which calls every month.

1½-. *Map of Tonga Islands* showing the precise location of the three main groups. Nomuka, in the centre group, has a fresh water pond which enabled Abel Tasman, James Cook and William Bligh to replenish supplies during their Pacific voyages.

2½- *Beach scene, Lifuka*. This is the main island of the Ha'apai or central group where Captain Cook anchored on the 17th May, 1777, during his third Pacific voyage. He received so warm a welcome from the Tongan inhabitants that he named it "Friendly Island", a title subsequently applied to the whole group. Cook visited 'Eua, Tongatapu and Nomuka during his first voyage in 1773-4 and had also passed between the islands of Tofua and Kau. In the foreground a typical native canoe is shown on the coral shore, with coconut palms and other tropical vegetation along the shore line.

5/- *Mutiny in the "Bounty" at Tofua*. Situated north-west of Nomuka is the active volcanic island of Tofua with its crater lake, and nearby is the volcanic cone of Kao. It was in this vicinity that Lieutenant William Bligh, R.N., and his party were cast adrift in an open boat from H.M.A.V. "Bounty".

10/- *H.M. Queen Salote*. A portrait of the reigning Sovereign, Queen Salote (Charlotte) Tupou, G.C.V.O., G.B.E., who succeeded to the Throne of Tonga in 1918 on the demise of her father, King George II.

£1. *Arms of Tonga*. The three stars and swords symbolize the permanent union, after long years of strife, of the three groups of islands under one flag. The dove stands for the internal peace which resulted from political unification and the introduction of Christianity. The Crown surrounded by "ifi" leaves denotes the dedication of the Sovereign to the service and welfare of the Tongan People. It is Tongan usage for "ifi" leaves to be worn round the neck as a mark of self-submission or self-dedication.

Trinidad and Tobago

THE Colony of Trinidad and Tobago consists of the two islands of those names. They are the most southerly of the chain known as the West Indies.

Trinidad itself lies between $10^{\circ} 2'$ and $10^{\circ} 50'$ N. latitude and between $60^{\circ} 55'$ and $61^{\circ} 56'$ W. longitude. Its aboriginal name is "Iere" or "Land of the Humming Birds", but when Columbus discovered it in 1498 he named it "La Trinidad" or "The Trinity". At the same time he discovered Tobago, some 26 miles to the north-east lying $11^{\circ} 8'$ and $11^{\circ} 21'$ N. latitude, and $60^{\circ} 30'$ and $60^{\circ} 50'$ W. longitude. This island is often credited with being the setting of Daniel Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe".

The area of Trinidad is 1,863 square miles (comparable to Lancashire) and its population was estimated to be 678,300 at the end of 1953. Tobago has 116 square miles (equal to the County of London) and a population of about 32,600.

The currency of the Colony consists of British Caribbean notes and United Kingdom and British Caribbean coins. The money of account is the British West Indian dollar (4s. 2d., or £1 = \$4.80).

The General Post Office is at Port of Spain and there are head post offices at San Fernando and Scarborough (Tobago). In addition there are no less than 163 post offices and postal agencies in the Colony.

Trinidad issued its own first (Britannia type) stamp on the 11th April, 1851, and Tobago had its own (typographed Queen's head) stamps from the 1st August, 1879, until the 1st January, 1899, when it was joined with Trinidad as a single colony and used Trinidad stamps. In 1913 there was a new issue inscribed "Trinidad & Tobago", which title continues to be used except on the postage due labels (which, incidentally, bear the words "Surcharge Postage"—a distinction shared only with the Colony of Grenada).

The current series of stamps consists of 12 denominations, engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
1 cent	Blue and green	First Boca	20.4.53
2 cents	Blue and yellow-brown	Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture	20.4.53
3 cents	Green and purple-brown	Mt. Irvine Bay	20.4.53
4 cents	Scarlet	Memorial Park	20.4.53
5 cents	Magenta	G.P.O. and Treasury	20.4.53
6 cents	Sepia and blue	Discovery of Lake Asphalt	20.4.53
8 cents	Sage-green and red-orange	Queen's Park, Savannah	20.4.53
12 cents	Black and purple	Town Hall, San Fernando	20.4.53
24 cents	Black and olive	Government House	20.4.53
60 cents	Myrtle-green and carmine	Blue Basin	20.4.53
\$1.20	Blue-green	Queen Elizabeth II	20.4.53
\$4.80	Rose-carmine	Queen Elizabeth II	20.4.53

1 cent. *The First Boca* or "Boca de Monos" is the channel separating the Colony from Monos, the first of three islands between Trinidad and Venezuela. Collectively the four channels are known as "The Dragon's Mouth", they connect the North Atlantic with the Gulf of Paria.

2 cents. *The Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture* was founded in 1921 as the West Indian Agricultural College. It received its present name in 1924 and was granted a Royal Charter in 1926. Situated at St. Augustine, about 7 miles east of Port of Spain, the college is world-renowned for its important research work. It has 85 acres of ground which were presented to it by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago.

3 cents. *Mount Irvine Bay, Tobago*, also known as Little Courland Bay, is on the south-west coast of the island a few miles south of Plymouth. Fringed with palm trees, its delightful bathing beach is typical of West Indian shores.

4 cents. *Memorial Park*, at the north end of Frederick Street, Port of Spain, was known as the "Little Savannah" until 1924, when the Memorial was erected which commemorates those from the Colony who gave their lives in the war of 1914-1918. The winged figure of Victory, cast in bronze, stands on a 42 feet high base of Portland stone. In 1919 the balance of money then in the "War Stamps Tax Fund" was voted towards the cost of the Memorial.

5 cents. *General Post Office and Treasury*. Opened in October, 1938, this building, at Port of Spain, houses the General Post Office, on the ground floor, and the Treasury and some other Government offices above.

6 cents. *The Discovery of Lake Asphalt* by Sir Walter Raleigh, in 1595, was an event of first importance. The "Pitch Lake" near La Brea, some 10 miles south-west of San Fernando, is roughly circular and has an area of 109 acres. It is generally accepted that it originated in seepings of heavy asphaltic oil from sands of tertiary age lying at some depth below the lake, the lighter constituents of the oil having been lost by exposure to the elements. The output of natural asphalt from the lake in 1952 was over 170,000 tons.

8 cents. *The Queen's Park, Savannah* is an open space of 199 acres to the north of Port of



Spain where cricket, football and other games are played, and where race meetings are held twice a year.

12 cents. *The Town Hall, San Fernando*, is situated in the Harris Promenade and was built in 1931. San Fernando is the second town of importance in the Colony with a population of 33,653 at the end of 1951.

24 cents. *Government House* is the official residence of the Officer Administering the Government of the Colony. Designed on the Indian model it is situated immediately north of the Savannah. It was first opened in 1867 but the interior was completely re-modelled in 1938.

60 cents. *Blue Basin* is the appropriate name given to a picturesque pool, with waterfall, in the Diego Martin river. The pool is surrounded by luxuriant tropical vegetation and is a popular inland bathing resort.

\$1.20 and \$4.80. A framed portrait of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, engraved from a photograph taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd., as are the medallion portraits incorporated in the frameworks of the other denominations.

Tristan da Cunha

TRISTAN DA CUNHA is the principal of a group of islands in the South Atlantic Ocean which were discovered by the Portuguese Admiral Tristao da Cunha in March, 1506. Its precise location is latitude 30° 6' S. and longitude 12° 2' W. about midway between South Africa and South America. The group includes Nightingale, Inaccessible and Gough Islands, which are not permanently inhabited, and is a dependency of St. Helena.

Tristan da Cunha itself is an extinct volcano rising to a height of 6,760 feet from the sea. It is about 24 miles in circumference and its population numbered 292 at the end of 1953. There were then 251 islanders and 40 non-islanders.

The currency of the island is British sterling.

Stamps are obtainable locally only at the post office in the Settlement of Edinburgh; but they are also stocked at the St. Helena post office for the convenience of travellers and purchasers by post as communication with Tristan da Cunha is neither frequent nor regular.

The island placed its first postage and revenue stamps on sale on the 1st January, 1952. That was a provisional issue consisting of the then current stamps of St. Helena, overprinted "Tristan Da Cunha". They were replaced by the current pictorial set of 14 values, engraved and recess printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
½d.	Vermilion and brown	Tristan crawfish	2.1.54
1d.	Red-brown and green	Carting flax for thatching	2.1.54
1½d.	Black and magenta	Rockhopper penguin	2.1.54
2d.	Grey and orange	Big Beach factory	2.1.54
2½d.	Black and red	Mollymauk	2.1.54
3d.	Pale blue and olive-green	Island boat	2.1.54
4d.	Turquoise and blue	Tristan, from the south-west	2.1.54
5d.	Green and grey	The potato patches	2.1.54
6d.	Olive-green and violet	Inaccessible Island	2.1.54
9d.	Lilac and light red	Nightingale Island	2.1.54
1/-	Green and brown	St. Mary's Church	2.1.54
2/6d.	Brown and turquoise	Elephant Seal	2.1.54
5/-	Black and orange-red	Flightless Rail	2.1.54
10/-	Orange and purple	Island spinning wheel	2.1.54

All the above designs are based upon drawings and photographs supplied by the then Administrator, Mr. H. F. I. Elliott. The portrait of Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth II, incorporated in the framework is copied from a photograph taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd.

½d. *Tristan crawfish (Palinurus)* are distinguishable from all others by the three "horns"



between the eyes (the normal number being two), and by the less tapering body. It is on the successful development of the crawfishing industry that the main hope for the island's economic future rests.

1d. Carting flax for thatching. Locally constructed bullock carts, such as we see here,

constitute the main form of transport on the island; while thatching is obviously the best method of roofing for a community dependent otherwise upon imported, and expensive, materials.

1½d. *Rockhopper penguin*. Commonly regarded as Tristan's "emblem" this bird is characterized by its "tossels"—bunches of long, bright yellow feathers over each eye—being continued down to the bottom of the dark part of the neck.

2d. *Big Beach factory*. This building was erected, with the help of local labour, by the Tristan da Cunha Development Company for use as a canning factory for locally caught crawfish. It also houses a refrigerating plant. The crawfish are very popular in the American market.

2½d. *Mollymauk* is the name given locally to the yellow-nosed albatross (*Diomedea melanophrrys*) which is common on all islands in the Tristan da Cunha group, especially on Nightingale. The eggs and young birds form a considerable source of protein food for the islanders. The nests, in pedestal form, are of mud and grass nearly one foot in height and diameter.

3d. *Island boat*. These are open double ended sea-going craft for pulling or sailing, peculiarly suitable for launching and landing through the surf on an open and unprotected beach. Though essentially steady, they have fine lines, and being light—their outer cover consist only of one thickness of canvas over a wooden framework—have a habit of leaping almost clear of the sea. They are invariably 26 feet long and can carry up to 20 people or 3 tons of goods.

4d. *Tristan, from the south-west*. A representation of the island when viewed from its neighbour, Nightingale, which shows clearly that it is but a volcanic cone. There is, actually, a crater lake at the summit but the island's abundant supply of fresh water is obtained from permanent springs.

5d. *The potato patches*. Potatoes have long been the staple crop of the islanders. The comparatively level north-west shoulder of the island where the "patches" are situated is almost the only cultivatable land there is. Individual patches are separated from each other by walls of loose stones.

6d. *Inaccessible Island* measures 3 by 1½ miles and is situated about 20 miles west-south-west of Tristan. It is not permanently inhabited though frequently visited. This view affords a fair impression of the island as seen from Tristan da Cunha.

9d. *Nightingale Island* measures but 1 mile by ½ of a mile and is a preserve for birds whose eggs and young are collected at regular intervals. Also about 20 miles distant from Tristan, but in a south-south-westerly direction, it is covered with dense tussock grass and a little woodland round its two peaks, the taller of which rises to 1,200 feet. The island was named after a British sea-captain.

1/-d. *St. Mary's Church* was built by the islanders themselves, in 1922-23, under the supervision of the missionary from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel who was then resident on the island. In 1952 the south aisle was added to accommodate a gift of pews from one of the bombed City Churches, donated by the London Diocesan Fund.

2/6d. *Elephant Seal* (*Mirounga leonina*). This is an excellent view of Snug Harbour, Gough Island, which lies 230 miles south-south-west of Tristan. The island is well wooded and watered and has an area of about 35 square miles, but is too isolated for permanent habitation. It forms a preserve for sea birds and the sea elephants, of exceptional size, which are always to be found there in considerable numbers. They are kept absolutely protected.

5/-d. *The Flightless Rail* (*Atlantisia rogersi*) is an interesting and attractive little bird which has never been found elsewhere in the world than on Inaccessible Island. Even there it was

unknown until 1923 when the missionary stationed at Tristan da Cunha, Mr. Rogers, sent the first recorded specimen home to the British Museum. The adult bird is about the size of a week-old barnyard chicken, with fluffy black feathers, fiery red eyes and quite disproportionately large feet. It is wingless, but runs at great speed; it lives in a burrow and is thought to be a distant relative of the New Zealand Kiwi (*apteryx*).

10/- *Island spinning wheel*. As can be seen, these locally made spinning wheels are of very primitive design, but it is a type that was well known in Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries and quite efficient in practised hands. The spun yarn is used for knitting the white woollen stockings which are standard wear for both sexes on all occasions, and the guernsies (locally called "gansies") which are essential for most of the year.

Turks and Caicos Islands

THE Turks and Caicos Islands are a Dependency of Jamaica from which they are distant about 450 miles to the north-east. Their precise location is between latitudes 20° and 22° N. and longitudes 71° and 72° 50' W. They lie respectively east and west of the 22 miles wide Turks Island Passage.

The total land area of the Dependency is about 166 square miles (equivalent to Rutlandshire), and its population at the end of 1952 was 6,148 of whom only 80 were of European descent.

The islands were discovered by Juan Ponce de Leon in 1512. The name "Turks Islands" derives from a local species of cactus (*Echinocactus Myriostigma*) whose scarlet flower resembles a Turkish fez. The origin of the name "Caicos" is not known.

The currency in use consists of Jamaica Government notes and United Kingdom coins.

The first stamps proper to the Turks Islands were issued on the 4th April, 1867, but from 1900 onwards both groups have used stamps inscribed "Turks and Caicos Islands". The current series consists of 15 denominations, engraved and recess printed by Messrs. Waterlow & Sons Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
½d.	Green	Bulk salt loading	2.8.50
1d.	Reddish-brown	Salt Cay	2.8.50
1½d.	Scarlet	Caicos mail	2.8.50
2d.	Orange	Grand Turk	2.8.50
2½d.	Dark olive	Sponge diving	2.8.50
3d.	Blue	South Creek	2.8.50
4d.	Black and lake	Map of the Dependency	2.8.50
5d.	Black and green	M.V. "Kirksons"	1.2.55
6d.	Black and blue	Grand Turk Light	2.8.50
8d.	Black and brown	Flamingoes on North Caicos	1.2.55
1/-	Black and blue-green	Government House	2.8.50
1/6d.	Black and red	Cockburn Harbour	2.8.50
2/-	Light green and blue	Government Offices	2.8.50
5/-	Blue and black	Salt loading	2.8.50
10/-	Black and purple	The Dependency's Badge	2.8.50

The medallion portraits on these stamps are copied from photographs of Their Majesties, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II, taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd.



½d. Bulk salt loading. The wharf shown on this stamp was built during the winter of 1947, entirely from materials gathered on Grand Turk and wholly by local labour, so that ships might come alongside for loading instead of having the salt ferried out to them.

1d. Salt Cay. With a population of only some 400 souls this is still the second largest of the Turks Islands and an important producer of the salt which constitutes the Dependency's main export.

1½d. Caicos mail. This is the sloop "*Kathleen*" which used to carry the inter-island mails until she was destroyed in the 1945 hurricane. She has since been replaced by a sister ship. So difficult is the cross-channel passage from Cockburn Harbour to Grand Turk that it frequently takes 20 hours to make this 20 miles run against the trade winds.

2d. Grand Turk is the chief of the Turks Islands; the seat of Government, the residence of the Commissioner, and the centre from which the monthly surface mail, passenger and freight services with Jamaica are maintained by the M.V. "*Kirksons*". It is also an important cable junction between Jamaica, Barbados and the Bermudas.

2½d. Sponge diving was formerly an important local industry but had to be neglected during the war of 1939-1945. The condition of the banks is, however, now fully restored and the industry is expected to develop again rapidly.

3d. South Creek. This view of South Creek is typical of the lovely scenery that abounds throughout this group of islands.

4d. Map of the Dependency. This is intended to show the precise location of all the chief islands in relation to each other. The general position of the Dependency relative to the outside world is about 90 miles north of the Dominican Republic; 720 miles south-west of the Bermudas, and some 450 miles north-east of Jamaica.

5d. The M.V. "Kirksons". This most useful motor vessel, of 209 tons net, is of Cayman Islands registry. It plies, under contract to the Turks Islands Government, at rather less than monthly intervals, between Kingston (Jamaica) and Grand Turk bringing in the surface mails and the bulk of the Dependency's supplies. It takes back salt and the surface mails for all destinations outside of the Turks and Caicos Islands themselves. Air mails to all external destinations go via Nassau, Bahamas (weekly), or monthly by way of Kingston, Jamaica. Designed from a photograph taken by Mr. L. W. Bealer, Grand Turk.

6d. Grand Turk Light. On the first point of land seen by steamers coming from Britain by way of the Windward Passage, this tower is nearly 100 years old. But the light itself is a new and powerful one installed as recently as 1948.

8d. Flamingoes. "*Phoenicopterus ruber*" is a native of the Bahama chain of islands, to which the Turks and Caicos Islands belong geographically (they were separated from the Bahamas politically in 1848). A long-legged wading bird it feeds on small aquatic plants growing in the shallows of the seashore, in which it is aided by its long neck and a beak which bends over sharply about half-way along so that it can act as a sort of shovel and sieve. It flies strongly and for long distances, looking in the air, rather like a stork or large heron; but unlike those birds it is also a good swimmer.

1/-. *Government House* is known locally as "Waterloo" because it is believed to have been built in 1815. The wings were added in 1886. Tradition has it that the building was taken over

by Government in satisfaction of a bad debt, and that the Commissioner—then called the "President of the Council"—was required to live in it on account of his popularity locally. Be that as it may, the Commissioner does live there, in solitary state, although it is three miles away from the town.

1/6d. *Cockburn Harbour*, also known as East Harbour, is in South Caicos at the south-eastern extremity of the Caicos group of islands. This is the only island in that group producing salt; its reservoirs cover some 400 acres out of a total land area of 8 square miles. The population is rather more than 800.

2/-. *Government Offices*. Once the headquarters of the garrison which was withdrawn, in 1858 from Grand Turk to Nassau in the Bahamas. They left behind their cannon, some of which can be seen in this view. Tradition says that many years later the War Office gave instruction for the guns to be sent to Nassau "by rail". A glance at the 4d. stamp explains the relish with which this story is retailed locally, even though it may be apochryphal.

5/-. *Salt loading*. The centres of the salt industry are Grand Turk, Salt Cay and Cockburn Harbour, and its markets lie as far afield as North America, where it is used for fish curing and meat-packing, and Japan, where it is used for human consumption and industrial purposes.

10/-. *The Dependency's Badge* is copied from the Public Seal, a common practice for places having no Grant of Arms. In the foreground are salt heaps indicative of the chief industry, which the original artist must have mistaken for igloos as he drew them with attractive little doorways for entering. Anyone with experience of the sweltering heat on the water-front when a ship is loading salt cannot fail to be amused at this error. The badge on the Commissioner's flag shows the "doors" to this day, although the mistake has been rectified on the more recent Seals and, of course, on the stamps.

N.B.—As and when further supplies of the old stamps are requisitioned they will be furnished with a portrait of Queen Elizabeth II in the medallion.

Uganda

THE Uganda Protectorate consists of the Eastern, Western and Northern Provinces, and Buganda. Situated on the Equator between latitudes 1° 45' S. and 4° 05' N. and longitudes 29° 3' and 30° E., the territory is bounded on the north by the Sudan, on the east by Kenya Colony, on the south-east by Lake Victoria, on the south by Tanganyika and Ruanda-Urundi, and on the west by the Belgian Congo.

The total area of the Protectorate is 93,981 square miles (nearly twice that of England) of which 13,689 (slightly more than the whole of Holland) are water. The population at the time of the 1948 census was 4,958,520, but is estimated to have risen to about 5,357,000 by the end of 1953: the number of Europeans included in this figure is roughly 7,000 and Asians numbered some 50,000.

At the end of 1954 there were 91 post offices in Uganda, 35 new ones having been opened and 3 old ones closed since September, 1949.

The first Uganda stamps—the so-called "missionaries"—issued on the 20th March, 1895, were typewritten locally by the Reverend E. Millar, and similar stamps either typed or printed continued to be used until 1898 when the first proper stamps were introduced. Since 1903 Uganda has used the same stamps as Kenya (q.v.).

The Virgin Islands

THE Presidency of the Leeward Islands Colony known as the Virgin Islands is part of an archipelago at the eastern end of the Greater Antilles, not far from Puerto Rico. The British group (sometimes called "Saint Ursula's Archipelago") lies to the north-east of the group which the United States of America bought from Denmark in 1917.

The Presidency consists of the islands named Tortola, Virgin Gorda, Anegada and Jost Van Dykes, together with 32 other islands and islets (only 7 of which are inhabited) and numerous rocks and reefs. The chief island, Tortola, is located at $18^{\circ} 27' N.$ latitude and $64^{\circ} 39' W.$ longitude.

The area of the group is 67 square miles (which is roughly that of Jersey and Guernsey combined) and its population was estimated at about 7,450 in December, 1953.

British West Indian notes and United Kingdom coins are legal tender throughout the Leeward Islands Colony, the money of account being the British West Indian dollar ($\text{£1} = \$4.80$ or $\$1 = 4s. 2d.$). In practice, however, United States currency circulates freely in the (British) Virgin Islands where it determines all values and prices. It is expected that towards the end of 1955 United Kingdom coins will be replaced by local subsidiary (decimal) coinage.

There are three post offices on Tortola: Road Town (G.P.O.), East End, and West End, and one each on Anegada and Virgin Gorda, but it is only at Road Town that stocks of stamps are always on hand.

The first stamps proper to the (British) Virgin Islands were placed on sale in 1866. The current series consists of 12 denominations, engraved and recess printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
1 cent	Black	Sombrero Lighthouse	15.4.52
2 cents	Green	Map of Jost van Dykes Island	15.4.52
3 cents	Black and brown	Sheep industry	15.4.52
4 cents	Red	Map of Anegada	15.4.52
5 cents	Purple and black	Cattle industry	15.4.52
8 cents	Blue	Map of Virgin Gorda Island	15.4.52
12 cents	Violet	Map of Tortola	15.4.52
24 cents	Brown	Badge of the Presidency	15.4.52
60 cents	Green and blue	Dead Man's Chest	15.4.52
\$1.20	Black and blue	Sir Francis Drake Channel	15.4.52
\$2.40	Green and brown	Road Town	15.4.52
\$4.80	Blue and carmine	Map of the Presidency	15.4.52

The medallion portrait of His Majesty, King George VI, appearing on these stamps is copied from a photograph taken by Messrs. Dorothy Wilding (Portraits) Ltd.

1 cent. *Sombrero Lighthouse.* Although Sombrero itself is but a tiny rock some 50 miles east of the Virgin Islands proper, the lighthouse it carries is one of the most important in Central America. The name of the island is derived from its shape which, from some distance, resembles the "sombrero" hats worn by South American cow-boys. The light is supported by a conical



iron framework 156 feet high and is on the south-eastern side of the island in latitude $18^{\circ} 36' N.$, longitude $63^{\circ} 28' W.$

2 cents. *Jost van Dykes*, with a population of some 400 souls, is a mountainous little island to the west of Tortola. Named after its Dutch discoverer it was the birth-place of Dr. John Lettsom the founder of the Medical Society of London, of whom it was written:—

“I, John Lettsom, Blisters, bleeds and sweats ‘em;
If after that they please to die I John Lettsom.”

3 cents. *Sheep industry.* Although on a lesser scale than cattle, the raising of sheep is a thriving industry. As may be seen from this stamp the sheep are of the Persian type, black to the shoulders and white on the rest of the body with tails at least three times as fat as on English sheep.

4 cents. *Anegada*, i.e. the "inundated" island, is the most northerly of the Lesser Antilles. Its area is but 13 square miles and its population about 400. In spite of its name its climate is no wetter than that of any other of the Leeward Islands. It is sometimes credited with being the well-known "Treasure Island" of R. L. Stevenson.

5 cents. *Cattle industry.* Stock raising is the chief industry of the British Virgin Islands, over 1,000 head of cattle, such as are seen on this stamp, being exported annually to St. Thomas. A cross of three-quarters Red Poll with a local breed, they are large and heavy animals with glossy coats of deep brown colour, no horns, and a straight back.

8 cents. *Virgin Gorda* lies north-east of Tortola and has a population of some 450. It is mountainous, and it is said that from the top of Gorda Peak (1,370 feet) one can see all the other Virgin Islands.

12 cents. *Tortola*, whose Spanish name means "Turtle Dove", is about 10 miles long and 3½ miles across. It is hilly and rugged, Mount Sage rising as high as 1,780 feet above sea level. Its population numbers roughly 700.

24 cents. *Badge of the Presidency.* When Christopher Columbus discovered the Virgin Islands, in 1493, he named them in honour of Saint Ursula and her 11,000 virgins. Why the artist who engraved the Public Seal of the Presidency, from part of whose design the Badge was taken, should have chosen to depict a female figure with lamps is not known, but he may have thought that allusion to the Biblical Virgins would be more likely to impress the name on the public mind. Even so he was generous with his lamps!

60 cents. *Dead Man's Chest* is a small island to the south of Tortola. Its principal claim to fame is that it is believed to form the subject of Robert Louis Stevenson's lines in "Treasure Island":—

"Fifteen men on the Dead Man's Chest—
Yo-ho-ho, and a bottle of rum!"

When first visited by the Spaniards in the 16th century they named it "El Casa di Muerti" (the coffin), because its shape is suggestive of a table with a coffin lying upon it.

\$1.20. *Sir Francis Drake Channel.* This is a wide sea-passage running east and west between Tortola (on the north) and Virgin Gorda. It was through this channel that the Elizabethan navigator sailed his ships, in 1595, on his way to the battle of Puerto Rico.

\$2.40. *Road Town*, on Tortola, is the chief town of the British Virgin Islands. It is a port of registry and contains the Government offices. Mail and passenger services connect it with the outer world by way of St. Thomas in the Virgin Islands of the United States of America.

\$4.80. *Map of the Presidency.* A general map showing the position of the group as a whole and the location of all the chief islands in relation to each other.

N.B.—The general issue of "Leeward Islands" stamps is valid concurrently in all the four Presidencies.

Zanzibar



ZANZIBAR is a British Protectorate comprising the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. Zanzibar itself lies in 6° S. latitude and 39° E. longitude, and is separated from Tanganyika by a channel $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide. It has an area of 640 square miles, which is equal roughly to Hertfordshire. Pemba is situated 25 miles to the north-east in 5° S. latitude and 39° E.

longitude. Its area has 380 square miles; a little larger than Huntingdonshire.

The population of the Protectorate numbered 264,162 at the time of the census in February, 1948. Of these, 149,575 resided in Zanzibar and 114,587 in Pemba. It is estimated that by the end of 1952 the total population had increased to 270,784.

The currency in use is that of East Africa: the standard coin being the shilling (100 cents), at par with sterling.

In addition to the General Post Office in Zanzibar city there are 9 other post offices in the Protectorate, namely:—

In Zanzibar: Chwaka, Koani, Makunduchi, Mangapwani, Mkokotoni and Ngambo.

In Pemba: Chake-Chake, Mkoani and Wete.

The first stamps to be issued in the Protectorate were certain values of the then current Indian stamps, over printed "Zanzibar". They appeared on the 10th November, 1895. The first issue proper to the Protectorate dates from the 20th September, 1896. The current series comprises 14 denominations engraved and recess printed by Messrs. De La Rue & Co. Ltd., as follows:—

DENOMINATION	COLOURS	SUBJECT	DATE OF ISSUE
5 cents	Black	Sultan Khalifa II	26.8.52
10 cents	Orange	Sultan Khalifa II	26.8.52
15 cents	Green	Sultan Khalifa II	26.8.52
20 cents	Red	Sultan Khalifa II	26.8.52
25 cents	Claret	Sultan Khalifa II	26.8.52
30 cents	Blue-green	Sultan Khalifa II	26.8.52
35 cents	Blue	Sultan Khalifa II	26.8.52
40 cents	Sepia	Sultan Khalifa II	26.8.52
50 cents	Violet	Sultan Khalifa II	26.8.52
1 shilling	Green and brown	Seyyid Khalifa Schools	26.8.52
2 shillings	Blue and purple	Seyyid Khalifa Schools	26.8.52
5 shillings	Black and red	Seyyid Khalifa Schools	26.8.52
7.50 shillings	Grey and green	Seyyid Khalifa Schools	26.8.52
10 shillings	Scarlet and black	Seyyid Khalifa Schools	26.8.52

5 cents to 50 cents. A framed portrait of the Ruler, His Highness Seyyid Sir Khalifa bin Harub, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., Sultan (Khalifa II) of Zanzibar since 1911. The stamps were first issued on the 73rd anniversary of the birth of His Highness the Sultan.

1/- to 10/-. *The Seyyid Khalifa Schools* at Beit-el-Ras, on the seashore about 4 miles from Zanzibar Town, were completed in the latter part of 1950. They are built on the site of a former Sultan's palace, a part of which is actually incorporated in the new school buildings. The establishment comprises a rural middle school (junior secondary) and a male teacher training service. A feature much appreciated by the pupils is that they enjoy plenty of swimming and fishing.

Appendix

List of Postal Authorities to whom orders for postage stamps in current use should be addressed, and to whom remittances should be made payable by their official designations.

TERRITORY	OFFICIAL DESIGNATION	ADDRESS
Aden, Colony	The Postmaster-General	Aden
Aden, Qu'aiti State	The Postmaster or The Postmaster-General	Mukalla, Aden Protectorate. Aden.
Aden, Kathiri State	The Postmaster or The Postmaster-General	Seiyun, Aden Protectorate. Aden.
Antigua	The Postmaster	G.P.O., St. John's, Antigua, B.W.I.
Ascension	The Postmistress or The Postmaster	Georgetown, Ascension Island.
Bahamas	The Postmaster-General	Jamestown, St. Helena.
Barbados	The Colonial Postmaster	Nassau, The Bahamas.
Basutoland	The Controller of Posts and Telegraphs	Bridgetown, Barbados. Maseru, Basutoland.
Bechuanaland Protectorate	The Senior Postmaster	The Imperial Reserve, Mafeking, South Africa.
Bermuda	The Colonial Postmaster	Hamilton, Bermuda.
British Guiana	The Postmaster-General	Georgetown, British Guiana.
British Honduras	The Colonial Postmaster	G.P.O., Belize, British Honduras.
British Solomon Islands Protectorate	The Protectorate Postmaster	Honiara, Guadalcanal, British Solomon Islands Protectorate.
Brunei	The Superintendent, Posts and Telegraphs	Brunei, via North Borneo.
Cayman Islands	The Postmaster	Georgetown, Grand Cayman, Cayman Islands, B.W.I.
Cyprus	The Postmaster-General	G.P.O. Nicosia, Cyprus.
Dominica	The Colonial Postmaster	G.P.O., Roseau, Dominica, B.W.I.
Falkland Islands	The Postmaster-General	Stanley, Falkland Islands.
Falkland Islands Dependencies	The Postmaster-General or The Deputy Postmaster	Stanley, Falkland Islands (in the Dependency concerned).
Fiji	The Postmaster-General	Box 40, G.P.O., Suva, Fiji Islands.
Gambia	The Postmaster-General	G.P.O. Bathurst, Gambia.
Gibraltar	The Colonial Postmaster	G.P.O., Main Street, Gibraltar.
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony	The Chief Postmaster	Tarawa, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.
Gold Coast	The Director of Posts and Telecommunications	Accra, Gold Coast.

TERRITORY	OFFICIAL DESIGNATION	ADDRESS
Grenada	The Colonial Postmaster	G.P.O., Grenada, B.W.I.
Hong Kong	The Postmaster-General	G.P.O., Hong Kong.
Jamaica	The Postmaster-General	G.P.O., Kingston, Jamaica, B.W.I.
Johore	The Director of Posts (Finance)	Postal Services Department, Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya.
Kedah	The Director of Posts (Finance)	Postal Services Department, Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya.
Kelantan	The Director of Posts (Finance)	Postal Services Department, Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya.
Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika	The Postmaster-General	G.P.O., Nairobi, Kenya.
Leeward Islands	The Postmaster	G.P.O., St. John's, Antigua, B.W.I.
Malacca	The Director of Posts (Finance)	Postal Services Department, Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya.
Malaya (all issues)	The Director of Posts (Finance)	Postal Services Department, Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya.
Malta	The Postmaster-General	G.P.O., Valletta, Malta.
Mauritius	The Postmaster-General	G.P.O., Port Louis, Mauritius.
Montserrat	The Postmaster	G.P.O., Plymouth, Montserrat, B.W.I.
Negri Sembilan	The Director of Posts (Finance)	Postal Services Department, Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya.
New Hebrides	The Condominium Postmaster	Vila, New Hebrides.
Nigeria	The Chief Accountant	Posts and Telegraphs Department, Lagos, Nigeria.
North Borneo	The Director of Posts and Telegraphs	G.P.O. Jesselton, North Borneo.
Pahang	The Director of Posts (Finance)	Postal Services Department, Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya.
Penang	The Director of Posts (Finance)	Postal Services Department, Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya.
Perak	The Director of Posts (Finance)	Postal Services Department, Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya.

TERRITORY	OFFICIAL DESIGNATION	ADDRESS
Perlis	The Director of Posts (Finance)	Postal Services Department, Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya.
Pitcairn Islands	The Postmaster	Pitcairn Island, Western Pacific.
St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla	The Postmaster	G.P.O. Basseterre, St. Christopher, B.W.I.
St. Helena	The Postmaster	Jamestown, St. Helena.
St. Lucia	The Postmaster	G.P.O. Castries, St. Lucia, B.W.I.
St. Vincent	The Colonial Postmaster	G.P.O., Kingstown, St. Vincent, B.W.I.
Sarawak	The Postmaster-General	G.P.O. Kuching, Sarawak.
Selangor	The Director of Posts (Finance)	Postal Services Department, Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya.
Seychelles	The Postmaster	Central Post Office, Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles.
Singapore	The Director of Posts (Finance)	Postal Services Department, Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya.
Somaliland Protectorate	The Postmaster-General	G.P.O., Hargeisa, Somaliland Protectorate, <i>via</i> Aden.
Swaziland	The Senior Postmaster	Mbabane, Swaziland.
Tanganyika	The Postmaster-General	G.P.O., Nairobi, Kenya.
Tonga	The Chief Postmaster	G.P.O., Nuku'alofa, Tonga.
Trengganu	The Director of Posts (Finance)	Postal Services Department, Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya.
Trinidad and Tobago	The Accountant	G.P.O., Port of Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I.
Tristan da Cunha	The Administrator or The Postmaster	Tristan da Cunha, South Atlantic.
Turks and Caicos Islands	The Postmaster	Jamestown, St. Helena.
Uganda	The Postmaster-General	Grand Turk, Turks Islands, B.W.I.
Virgin Islands	The Postmaster	G.P.O., Nairobi, Kenya.
Zanzibar	The Postmaster	Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands.
		G.P.O., Zanzibar.

N.B. Only mint current stamps are obtainable from Colonial post offices. Orders for stamps should be accompanied by a remittance sufficient to cover their face value plus return postage and registration or insurance fee as may be appropriate according to the value of the packet.

All remittances for stamps must be made by means of bankers' drafts, money orders or British postal orders payable to the officer concerned by his official designation. Remittances in any other

form will be returned to the sender. Exceptionally in the case of Tristan da Cunha, where there are no banking facilities, all remittances must be in the form of British postal orders which should NOT be crossed for payment through a Bank.

Colonial postal officials are forbidden, by their own regulations, to act in any way as agents for stamp dealers or collectors; to cancel any stamps which are not affixed to packages posted locally and intended to be carried by post; to cancel stamps upon or to post letters forwarded to them for that purpose, or to sell stamps taken from some special part of a sheet at the request of the purchaser. Nor are Colonial postal authorities prepared to nominate local residents to act as agents in any such matters.

British Colonial Authorities do not hold any stocks of obsolete postage stamps or of stamps that have already served their postal purpose, but ALL British Colonial postage stamps, current or obsolete, may be purchased in either mint or used condition through stamp dealers in this country.

