

The
WHITE ACE
HISTORICAL ALBUM
for the

Coronation

H·M·QUEEN ELIZABETH II



Accession Declaration

"I shall always work, as my Father did throughout his reign, to uphold constitutional government and to advance the happiness and prosperity of my peoples, spread as they are all the world over.

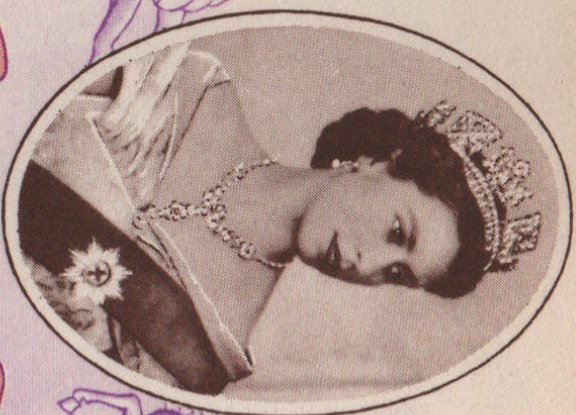
I know that in my resolve to follow his shining example of service and devotion I shall be inspired by the loyalty and affection of those whose Queen I have been called to be, and by the counsel of their elected parliaments.

I pray that God will help me to discharge worthily this heavy task that has been laid upon me so early in my life."



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ELIZABETH

H. M. QUEEN ELIZABETH II

Coronation





Coronation

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ADEN

1953

KATHIRI



Queen Elizabeth II



Queen Elizabeth II

QU'AITI



Queen Elizabeth II

The Colony of Aden consists of two extinct volcanic craters forming rocky peninsulas joined by a flat sandy foreshore. Aden proper is on the south and Little Aden on the west. The peninsulas form the horns of Aden Bay, which is about eight miles broad from east to west and about four miles deep. It is the principal commercial center for the area producing cigarettes and salt and is a free port with an excellent harbor. Kathiri State of Seiyun and Qu'aiti State of Shihr and Mukalla, both, are part of the Eastern Aden Protectorate.

ANTIGUA

1953



Queen Elizabeth II

Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was named after a church in Seville, Santa Maria de la Antigua. Antigua is one of the Leeward Islands in the Lesser Antilles group of the West Indies. It became a British Possession in 1666 by the Treaty of Breda.

ASCENSION

1953



Queen Elizabeth II

Ascension is an island of volcanic origin in the Atlantic Ocean between Africa and South America. Principally a cable station, it is a famous visiting place for turtles between December and May.



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BAHAMAS 1953



Queen Elizabeth II

An archipelago of islands off the coasts of Florida and Cuba, it was the first land discovered by Columbus in 1492. Its principal trade is with the United States in sponges, hardwoods, sisal, etc. Nassau, its capital, is a famous resort.

BARBADOS 1953



Queen Elizabeth II

Barbados was first visited by the Portuguese and named Isle of Los Barbados from the number of bearded fig trees. The exact date of discovery is not known, but the English ship Olive Blossom took possession of the Island in 1605.

BECHUANALAND 1953



Queen Elizabeth II

Named after its inhabitants the Bechuanas, it was the first to be visited by Europeans in the last quarter of the 18th century by explorers and travelers. Up to 1885, when the British took the area under protection and declared it a crown colony, the area was under constant turmoil with the Boers and other native tribes.

BASUTOLAND 1953



Queen Elizabeth II

Until the 19th century, Basutoland appears to have been uninhabited except for some wandering Bushmen. The Bataui, Basuto and Baputi tribes occupied the area and recognized as a permanent authority a family descended from a chief named Monaheng. Subsequent wars broke this up. Moshesh organized the Basutos and by 1843 placed the nation under British protection.

BERMUDA 1953



Queen Elizabeth II

Discovered by Juan Bermudez, Spanish mariner, in 1515, but not settled by the Spanish. A group under Sir George Somers settled Bermuda for the English in 1609. The soil of the Island is very fertile and the cotton produced there is considered the best in the world.

Bermuda is a winter tourist resort.



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BRITISH GUIANA

1953



Queen Elizabeth II

The only British Colony on the mainland of South America, it lies north of Brazil. The Colony was first traced by Spanish sailors in 1499 and 1500. After a varied history of occupation by the French, Dutch and English, it finally became English in 1814.

BRITISH HONDURAS

1953



Queen Elizabeth II

A Colony on the east coast of Central America, British Honduras was discovered by Columbus in 1502. Its settlement was supposed to have occurred by adventurers attracted by logwood which grew on the banks of the Hondo and other rivers. Control was exercised by the Governor of Jamaica in a treaty with the native King in 1739.

BRITISH SOLOMON

1953



Queen Elizabeth II

A protectorate consisting of a double row of islands in the Pacific Ocean. Discovered by Alvaro de Mendana in 1568 while on a voyage of discovery from Peru. Many British ships of war visited the Islands, the greatest settlement taking place between 1860 and 1893. It was declared a protectorate in 1893.

CAYMAN ISLANDS

1953



Queen Elizabeth II

A dependency of the Colony of Jamaica, it consists of three islands - Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac - all in the West Indies. Discovered by Columbus, it was never occupied by the Spanish. The English took possession about the middle of the 17th century.

CYPRUS

1953



Queen Elizabeth II

The Island of Cyprus is located in the Mediterranean Sea near Asia Minor. The history of the Island goes back to the earliest beginnings of civilization. Its possession has followed the rise and fall of empires, but finally passed to the British in the Treaty of Lousanne in 1923. It is rich in antiquities of the human race.

DOMINICA

1953



Queen Elizabeth II

Discovered by Columbus on Sunday 3rd of November 1493 on his second voyage. It was constantly in a state of siege and occupation between the British and French, with the British finally in possession in 1756.



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GILBERT & ELLICE 1953



Queen Elizabeth II

This colony has a land area of 375 square miles over a Pacific Ocean area of two million square miles. The largest of the Islands - Christmas Island - was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1777. Capt. Davis proclaimed it a British Protectorate in 1892. It became a colony in 1915.

GOLD COAST 1953



Queen Elizabeth II

First contact of Europeans with the natives of the Gold Coast African colony occurred in the fifteenth century. Most trading was done on the coast and penetration of the interior took place 400 years later. Gold Coast became a separate colony in 1850, being separated from Sierra Leone.

GRENADA 1953



Queen Elizabeth II

Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498 and named Conception. It passed from British to French possession several times during the 17th century and was restored to the British by the Versailles Treaty. It is located in the Windward Group.

HONG KONG 1953



Queen Elizabeth II

Ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Nanking, Hong Kong was used chiefly as a naval base. In less than a century it grew to be one of the world's largest ports. Portions of the mainland necessary to the defense of the island were obtained from China by 99 year lease.

JAMAICA 1953



Queen Elizabeth II

Jamaica was discovered by Columbus in 1494 and named after the patron saint of Spain. It was later dropped in favor of the native name Xaymaca. It was settled by Diego, son of Columbus. Jamaica was taken by the British in 1655. Buccaneers made Port Royal their headquarters.



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KENYA 1953



Queen Elizabeth II

The original concession of Kenya in Central East Africa was made to an English company called the Imperial British East Africa Company, but the territory was transferred to the British Government in 1895. In 1905 it was transferred to the Colonial Office.

LEEWARD ISLAND 1953



Queen Elizabeth II

These Islands, part of the Lesser Antilles and Virgin Islands group, were discovered by Columbus in 1493. They were colonized from St. Kitts. They became British during the 17th century.

MALTA 1953



Queen Elizabeth II

The Maltese Islands form a group in the Mediterranean Sea near Sicily. The islands were inhabited as far back as the origin of the human race and were in possession of the Phoenicians, Carthaginians and Romans. It is referred to in the Bible as the scene of St. Paul's shipwreck.

MAURITIUS 1953



Queen Elizabeth II

Lying in the Indian Ocean off the Island of Madagascar, Mauritius was visited and colonized as early as 1153 by Arabs and Malays. Its real history begins with the discovery of the islands by the Portuguese in 1507, but they did not colonize it. The first settlers were Dutch, followed by the French and finally the British, who took possession in 1814.

MONTSERRAT 1953



Queen Elizabeth II

Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was named after a famous mountain in Spain. It was colonized by the Irish in 1632, captured by the French and restored to the English four years later. Capitulated to the French in 1782, it was restored to the British in 1783.



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MALAYA

1953

Kedah

Johore



Queen Elizabeth II



Queen Elizabeth II

Kelantan



Queen Elizabeth II

Negri Sembilan

Malacca



Queen Elizabeth II



Queen Elizabeth II

Pahang



Queen Elizabeth II



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MALAYA

1953

Perak

Penang



Queen Elizabeth II



Queen Elizabeth II

Perlis



Queen Elizabeth II

Singapore

Selangor



Queen Elizabeth II



Queen Elizabeth II

Trengganu



Queen Elizabeth II

European power in Malaya dates from 1511 when a Portuguese fleet captured Malacca. The British entered the area in 1786 and eventually extended her influence over the entire peninsula. The different states were federated in 1948. The Federation of Malaya consists of the nine states of Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Perlis, Selangor, Trengganu and two British settlements of Malacca and Penang.



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NEW HEBRIDES

1953



Queen Elizabeth II

De Quiros, the Spanish explorer, discovered New Hebrides in 1606. The islands were visited by navigators of all countries. Captain Bligh, of Bounty fame, was among them. The islands are under joint control of the English and French.

NIGERIA

1953



Queen Elizabeth II

Located on the Western coast of Africa, the British used this area as far back as the 17th century for traffic in slave trading. Attempts by French and Germans to counteract British trade and rule were unsuccessful. The colony is ruled by its own native chiefs under guidance of British administration.

NORTH BORNEO NORTHERN RHODESIA

1953

1953



Queen Elizabeth II

Beginning with the 16th century North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak were under the Sultan of Brunei. Unenlightened intrusion by Europeans resulted in a reduction in his power ushering in a period of lawlessness and piracy. After some preliminary grants the British North Borneo Company took over in 1882. A new constitution in 1946 was placed in operation with full sovereign rights.



Queen Elizabeth II

Northern Rhodesia lies north of the region of the Dominion of South Africa. The first explorations were carried out by Portuguese travelers in the eighteenth century. The first British subject to enter Northern Rhodesia was Dr. Livingstone and in 1889 the British South Africa Co. was chartered to develop the area.

NYASALAND

1953



Queen Elizabeth II

A colony in Southeast Africa, the records of which show that Portuguese officials and miners penetrated the country but left no lasting impression. The actual history of Nyassaland began with David Livingstone's discovery of Lake Nyasa in 1859. Control of the colony was transferred to the Colonial Office in 1904.



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ST. LUCIA





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ST. VINCENT 1953



Queen Elizabeth II

The island of St. Vincent is part of the Windward group and as such its history parallels that of the other islands of this group.

SARAWAK 1953



Queen Elizabeth II

This colony on the island of Borneo traces a history back to 413-14 AD when visited by the Chinese Buddhist monk. The first history as an integral state began with the landing of James Brooke, an adventurer, who intervened in a revolution against the viceroy of the Sultan of Brunei. Later he was installed as the Rajah of the territory.

SEYCHELLES 1953



Queen Elizabeth II

Located on the east coast of Africa the islands comprise ninety-two in number. The islands were discovered by a Portuguese named Pedro Mascaregnas in 1505. The islands were infested with pirates and corsairs which infested the Indian Ocean of that day.

SIERRA LEONE 1953



Queen Elizabeth II

Sierra Leone, lying on the border of Liberia, was obtained thru treaty and purchase from native chiefs and subordinates. Its main purpose was to settle natives from Africa who for various reasons had located in London and were destitute. Later freed slaves from slave ship were settled there. It became a Crown Colony in 1861.

SOMALILAND 1953



Queen Elizabeth II

In 1884, a protectorate was established over the tribes of the Somali coast, and until 1889 Somaliland was administered by the Resident of Aden as a dependency of the Government of India. In 1905, supervision was transferred to the Colonial Office.



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SWAZILAND

1953



Queen Elizabeth II

A part of the group comprising British South Africa, Swaziland lies at the southeast side of Transvaal. Occupied by tribes called Ba-Rapuzi, they obtained their independence thru the efforts of Swazi, their chief and adopted the name of their deliverer. Swaziland was made a British Protectorate in 1906.

TRINIDAD

1953



Queen Elizabeth II

Discovered by Columbus on his third voyage in 1496. Subsequent attempts at possession by world powers resulted in plundering and raiding of established towns and cities. Sir Walter Raleigh visited Trinidad in 1598. In 1802, Trinidad was ceded to the British by the Treaty of Amiens.

TRISTAN

1953



Queen Elizabeth II

The principal island of a group lying in the South Atlantic Ocean between Africa and South America, Tristan da Cunha was made a dependency of St. Helena. A military force took possession of the island during the residence of Napoleon at St. Helena. It is maintained by the British as a meteorological and weather station and boasts a population of approximately 200.

TURKS ISLAND

1953



Queen Elizabeth II

Ponce de Leon discovered the Turks and Caicos Islands in 1512. There were constant brushes between the Bermudans and the Spanish from 1678 on. In 1753 the French took a hand in these contests which ended by a treaty between the French and the English at Jamaica. The Caicos Islands were settled by the loyalist planters from the southern states after the American Revolution.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

1953



Queen Elizabeth II

The Virgin Islands were discovered by Columbus in 1493 who named them after St. Ursula and her 11,000. Politically, they are divided between the United States and Great Britain. The British group for which this stamp was issued was acquired in 1666.



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GREAT BRITAIN

1953



Queen Elizabeth II



Queen Elizabeth II



Queen Elizabeth II



Queen Elizabeth II

Great Britain is the official title of the political unity of England, Scotland and Wales. Although this designation was in vogue for many years it did not become official until 1707 as a result of the union of the crowns of these entities. From the early beginnings of a small and sparsely settled Island, the country coursed its way thru centuries of constantly changing situations to become the greatest empire in the world. From Elizabeth II, the line of English rulers traces back to 827 A. D. with the Scottish line going back to about 555 A. D. The early history of Wales is one of conquest and maneuvers of tribal groups up to the time of English conquest and union.



Coronation

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GREAT BRITAIN

Offices In Bahrain



Queen Elizabeth II



Queen Elizabeth II



Queen Elizabeth II



Queen Elizabeth II

Offices In Kuwait



Queen Elizabeth II



Queen Elizabeth II



Queen Elizabeth II



Queen Elizabeth II



Coronation

H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH II

GREAT BRITAIN

Offices In Muscat



Queen Elizabeth II



Queen Elizabeth II



Queen Elizabeth II



Queen Elizabeth II

Offices In Tangier



Queen Elizabeth II



Queen Elizabeth II



Queen Elizabeth II



Queen Elizabeth II



Coronation

H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH II

AUSTRALIA

1953



Queen Elizabeth II



Queen Elizabeth II



Queen Elizabeth II

History does not reveal exactly who discovered Australia although there is evidence that the continent was known to the Chinese as far back as the 13th century. While there have been many claims to this honor by European nationals, the first to land were the Dutch. In March of 1606 the Dove, sailing from Java, entered the Gulf of Carpentaria under Capt. Jansz. Dutch names throughout the continent attest to the attempts of the Dutch to colonize. Subsequently, the continent was visited by the first Englishman—Dampier and later Captain Cook. Federation as a commonwealth occurred on January 1, 1901.



Queen Elizabeth II

CANADA

1953

The Dominion of Canada is an independent and sovereign member of the British Commonwealth of Nations and has equal status with the mother country. It is believed that Leif Ericsson led an expedition from Greenland to the shores of what is now Canada. John Cabot, sailing from Bristol, England, reached the shores of Canada in 1497. Soon thereafter fishermen from Europe entered Newfoundland and the mainland in large numbers.



Coronation

H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH II

CEYLON

1953



Queen Elizabeth II

An Island in the Indian Ocean. Originally known to the Romans who called the Island Taprobane, Ceylon was settled by the Sinhalese from the valley of the Ganges in India. Portuguese and Dutch followed, but the British finally annexed the Island to the presidency of Madras. It became a Crown Colony in 1802 and a Dominion in 1947.

COOK ISLANDS

1953



Queen Elizabeth II



Westminster Abbey

The Cook Islands are part of the Eastern Polynesian Chain of the Pacific. Was visited by James Cook on his third voyage thru the Pacific Islands (Oceania). The Islands are under the New Zealand resident commissioner with a ministry in New Zealand.



Coronation

H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH II

NEW ZEALAND

1953



Buckingham Palace



Queen Elizabeth II



Westminster Abbey



The State Coach



Crown and Royal Sceptre

Although it is thought that Polynesian canoemen had reached its shores about the 14th century, Abel Janszoon Tasman, a Dutch Navigator, is credited with the discovery of New Zealand in 1642. Captain Cook did a more thorough job of exploring its coasts in 1769-1770. British sovereignty over New Zealand was proclaimed in 1840 with organized settlement commencing at the same time. In 1852 self-government was granted, but because of internal wrangling did not become a reality until 1856. The Maori Wars also had its effect of prolonging chaos for a period of ten years. By 1907, New Zealand took on Dominion status.



Coronation

H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH II

NIUE 1953



Queen Elizabeth II



Westminster Abbey

Niue is in the first chain of the eastern Polynesian chain of the Pacific Islands. It became a dependency of New Zealand in 1900. It is administered separately and directly by the ministry of foreign affairs in New Zealand.



Queen Elizabeth II

SOUTHERN RHODESIA 1953

A British self-governing territory of South Africa, Southern Rhodesia was administered by the British South Africa Company until it acquired responsible government under the British Crown Oct. 1, 1923. Archeological discoveries have been made there and consist of many ancient gold mine workings and stone structures. The famous Victoria Falls - a mile wide and 343 ft. high, are in Southern Rhodesia.



Queen Elizabeth II

WESTERN SAMOA 1953



Westminster Abbey

Samoa consists of fourteen islands, the western portion of which is under New Zealand administration thru a mandate received in 1920 from the League of Nations. The islands have been visited by many explorers from Europe and America. Robert Louis Stevenson made his home here in the last years of his life and lies buried on Mt. Vaila overlooking Vailima where he lived.



Coronation

H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH II

SOUTH WEST AFRICA

1953



Flower: *Catophractes Alexandri*



Flower: *Baubinia Macrantha*



Flower: *Caralluma Nebrownii*



Flower: *Gloriosa Virescens*



Flower: *Rhigozum Trichotomum*

South West Africa is a territory in southern Africa, formerly German Southwest Africa. Bartholomew Diaz landed on a point in South West Africa in the later part of the 15th century during his search for a seaway to India, but did not remain long. The father of the country, from a German standpoint, is Adolph Luderitz who took possession of the harbor in 1882.

TOKELAU ISLANDS

1953



Queen Elizabeth II

The Tokelau Islands, formerly part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, were transferred to New Zealand in 1926 and placed under authority of the administrator of Western Samoa. This is one of a group cutting the Hawaii-New Zealand Deep. The Tokelaus consist of three atolls-Atafu, Nukunau and Fakaofu.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

1953



Queen Elizabeth II

To the Portuguese pioneer Henry the Navigator, goes the greatest credit for the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope and of South Africa. By the middle of the 17th century the Dutch had established a trading and way station at the Cape. They were responsible for colonizing the country until about 1795 when the British under a land and sea force captured the Cape.