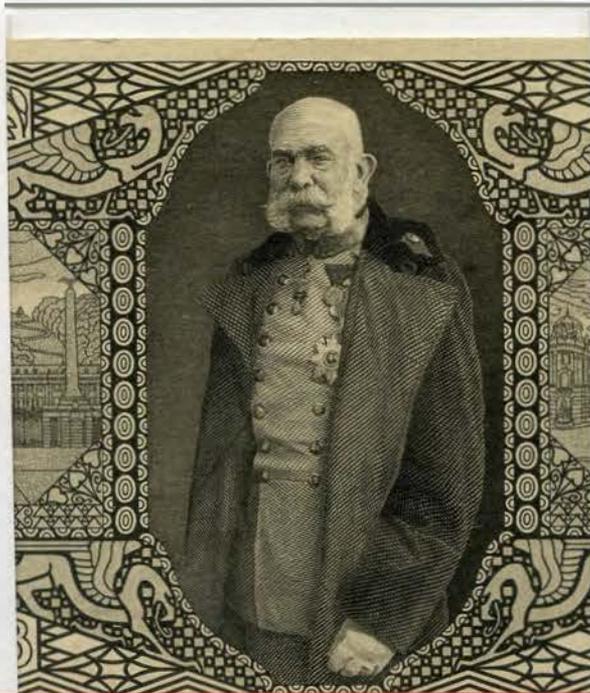


AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN EMPIRE (1867 – 1918)

The Austro-Hungarian Empire was formed when Austria and Hungary negotiated a compromise called "Ausgleich." It was a dual monarchy.

Frans-Josef I was Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and monarch of the other states in the Empire. He ruled over a vast area, which included land now part of independent countries.

The map below shows stamps issued by Austria and Hungary, with postmarks of towns now in those countries.



For some of the postmarks, the German name is listed first, followed by the local name.

- Austria (Wien),
- Hungary (Budapest),
- Czech Republic (Prag/Praha),
- Slovakia (Hetény/Chotín)
- Croatia (Varaždin)
- Slovenia (Laibach/Ljubljana)
- Bosnia & Herzegovina (Doboj)
- Poland (Krakau/Krakow),
- Ukraine (Munkács/Mukačevo),
- Romania (Segesvár/Sighisoara),
- Serbia (O.Becse/Becej)
- Italy (Triest/Trieste).



AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

FROM ONE EMPIRE TO MANY NATIONS

- Austria-Hungary in 1914
- Current political boundaries
- ★ Current national capitals



Balkan Countries Die and Are Reborn As Yugoslavia.

Yugoslavia Dies and the Balkan Countries Are Reborn.

(* A Country is Considered Dead When It Stops Issuing Stamps)

PRE WWI
Individual states
Some were part of the
Austro Hungarian Empire
DIED 1918

**AFTER THE BREAKUP OF
THE SOVIET UNION**
Yugoslavia breaks up into
independent countries
Reborn 1992

United Yugoslavia 1918 - 1992



First Stamp of
Yugoslavia



Last Stamp of
Yugoslavia

Slovenia
(Austrian stamps
were used)



Croatia
(Austrian stamps
were used)



Slovenia
1991 - date



Croatia
1991 - date




Bosnia and
Herzegovina
1879-1918



Serbia
1866-1920



Serbia - Austrian
Occupation
1916



Bosnia & Her-
zegovina
Three Different
Administrations: Muslim,
Croat, Serb
1991 - date



Kosovo
2000 - 2008



Serbia and
Montenegro
2003-2006



Montenegro
1874-1917



Montenegro - Austrian
Occupation 1917 -1918



Montenegro
2006 - date



Montenegro Serb Admin.
2003 - 2006



Macedonia
1992 to date



Serbia
2006 - date



Monarchs, Lighthouses and Inventors



These three stamps are part of Newfoundland's contribution to a 1937 "Omnibus" issue by most members of the British Commonwealth to commemorate the coronation of King George VI.



Marconi



Cape Race



Cape Race



Cabot

Newfoundland is noted for several important 20th. Century historical events. In 1901 Guglielmo Marconi transmitted a radio signal across the Atlantic Ocean to a receiving station located near St. John's. The first stamp was issued by Canada in 1974 to commemorate the 100th. Anniversary of his birth. In 1912, the radio station located at Cape Race played an important part in the sinking of the Titanic. The next two stamps show the Cape Race lighthouse. The first stamp is part of the "Perkins Bacon" printing issued between 1932 and 1937. The larger stamp is part of the "Long Coronation Issue" issued in 1937. The last stamp, issued in 1947, honors the 450th. Anniversary of John Cabot's discovery of Newfoundland. This is Newfoundland's final issue before becoming a part of Canada. The cover below is a first flight cover for the first Pan Am airmail clipper flight from Gander to Brussels, Belgium.



WEST BERLIN 1948-1990

Although it was never a nation per se, West Berlin did issue its own stamps for a little over 40 years, 1948-1990. How this came about, and why it ended, have to do with complex political and economic issues related to the post-WWII occupation of Germany, the Cold War, and the reunification of Germany, and are too complicated to go into here.

The earliest Berlin stamps were simple overprints ("BERLIN") on stamps of West Germany. Most Berlin stamps include the inscription "Deutsche Bundespost Berlin" (German Federal Post Office Berlin). Many Berlin stamps are identical to West German stamps except for the addition of the word "Berlin". The West German Post Office considered the stamps of West Germany and West Berlin to be interchangeable, and both kinds of stamps could be used at either location. Below is a small sample of the approximately 900 stamps issued by Berlin.



Oregon Stamp Society presents

Dead Countries

Dead countries are nations or political entities which no longer exist. They make a fascinating study area for collectors as they bring their history alive through their stamps.

Take a look at the following pages to learn more about just a few of the more than 500 dead countries you could collect.



Hawaii



Newfoundland



Austro-Hungarian Empire



West Berlin



East Germany (DDR)



Yugoslavia



Hejaz



New Hebrides



Spanish Sahara



Ifni



Belgian Congo



Mozambique



Nyassa



Zanzibar

The Dead & The Living



First & Last Day of valid mixed franking.



Deutsch Post (DDR)/ Deutsch Bundespost (FRG)

Musical Instruments of Ifni

Ifni was a Spanish province on the Atlantic coast of Morocco. Spain formally returned the territory to Morocco on June 30, 1969. The population is mostly Berber is engaged in fishing and in the raising of sheep, camels, and goats. The stamps show people playing a plucked instrument, a bowed instrument, a tambor and a drum.



Coat of Arms

Musical Instruments of Spanish Sahara

Spanish Sahara was the name used for the modern territory of Western Sahara when it was occupied and ruled as a territory by Spain between 1884 and 1975. Morocco now controls the entire Atlantic coast and most of the landmass, population, and natural resources of Western Sahara. Exports include livestock, hides, wool, and common salt. The stamps show people playing flutes and drums.



Coat of Arms



The Belgian Congo

The Belgian Congo was a Belgian colony in Central Africa between 1908 and 1960 in what is now the Democratic Republic of the Congo. These beautiful stamps, printed from 1931-1937, show the native Congolese culture as it was at that time. The appearance of the people, the material culture and scenes from nature make this an attractive set of stamps for the collector. The engraving process allowed for a great level of detail in the small space of a postage stamp.

Village Scenes



Kivu kraal

Uele hut

Mondimbi village

Stanleyville canoes

The People



domesticated elephant

Mangbetu chief

preparing cassava

Buluba chief

Irumu woman

Scenes from Nature



Sankuru river

Sankuru rapids

okapi

okapi

Musicians



flute players

Lake Leopold musicians

Batetelas drummers



Coat of Arms

KINGDOM OF HEJAZ

1916 - 1925



¼-PIASTRE

The design is based on the carved door panels of the al-Salih Tala'i mosque in Cairo.



½-PIASTRE

The central design is from a page of a Koran in the mosque of Sultan Barquq in Cairo.



1-PIASTRE

The design features details of an ancient prayer niche in the al-Amri mosque at Qus in Upper Egypt.

THE FIGHT FOR ARABIAN INDEPENDENCE from the Turkish Ottoman Empire during World War I resulted in the creation of the Kingdom of Hejaz. Hejaz, a coastal area in the west of what is now Saudi Arabia, existed only from 1916-1924.

T.E. Lawrence, later to become the legendary Lawrence of Arabia, was asked to design and print the fledgling nation's first three stamps, issued in September of 1916. In keeping with Islamic tradition, all design is decorative; there is no depiction of figures, animals, landscapes or Western lettering.

The **New Hebrides** is a Y-shaped archipelago of around 85 tropical islands in the South Pacific Ocean, west of Fiji and north-east of New Zealand.

It was first discovered by explorer Pedro Fernandez de Quiros who claimed it for Spain and the Catholic Church in 1606.

Later, in 1768, Louis Antoine de Bougainville gave it the name **Great Cyclades**.



There are 12 main islands.



He thought he had discovered the Great Southern Land, so he called it **Terra Australis del Espiritu Santo**. Little did he know that he had landed on an island, which now bears the name Espiritu Santo, or Santo, for short.



In 1774, Captain Cook named it the **New Hebrides**, after the Scottish isles.



The New Hebrides has many names

French settlers came and took over land for plantations. Australians also made their home there, eventually causing Britain and France to form a jointly governed **Condominium** in 1906. Thus it was known as both the **New Hebrides** and **Nouvelles-Hébrides**.

In the local Bislama language (a form of pidgin English) it was called "**Tufala gavman.**"

Others called it the "**Pandemonium.**"

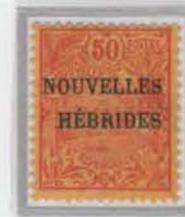


1908 British provisional issue



1911 definitive issues

Throughout the life of the Condominium, all stamp issues except one were issued in both British and French versions.



1908 French provisional issue

In July 1980, it became independent and took the name **Vanuatu** (*vanua* = land, *tu* = stand up, be independent).



The flag bears a pig tusk, which is prized by the **ni-Vanuatu** (people of or from Vanuatu).



The national motto is "**Long God yumi stanap**" which means "**In God We Stand.**"

I LUV HAWAII

HAWAII,
INDEPENDENT
KINGDOM
TO 1893
Sc. #1 - 52



REPUBLIC OF
HAWAII
1893 TO 1898
Sc. #53 - 79



ANNEXED
TO
U.S.A.
1898 TO 1900
Sc. #80 - 82



TERRITORY
OF
HAWAII
1900 TO 1959





Mozambique Company Chartered February 11, 1891



The trading company in central Mozambique corresponded to present provinces of Manica and Sofala. Headquartered in Beira, the territorial Capitol, on the coast in Sofala, the company was financed by Germany, the United Kingdom and South Africa with a 50 year lease from Lisbon, Portugal. Part of Portuguese East Africa from the 15th Century explorations and settlements. Portugal would continue to intervene during rebellions in 1902 and 1917. In 1942 the territories administration passed to the Portuguese Colonial Authorities. Mozambique gained its independence from Portugal in 1975.



The triangular issues circa 1937 show wildlife, Vasco da Gamma's Flagship. Triangular airmail stamps in several denominations and colors but same aircraft were issued.

The overprinted stamps celebrate the visit of the President of Portugal to Beira in 1939 when he awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of the Colonial Empire to the Mozambique Company.



The Mozambique Company organized a Postal Service that operated in Beira from 1892 to 1941. Two hundred eighty different stamps were issued. The stamps were unwatermarked and engraved. After 1918 most were printed in London, England. The stamps were a source of income for the Company. They were popular with collectors because they were attractive, colorful, exotic, several issues were triangular shaped and inexpensive.

NYASSA – EXTINCT “COUNTRY”

Nyassa or *Companhia do Niassa* was a royal charter company in the colony of Portuguese East Africa. Between 1891 and 1929, the company had concession of the lands that include the present provinces of Cabo Delgado and Niassa, in the northern part of what is now Mozambique.

The *Companhia do Niassa* concession included the right to issue postage and, between 1898 and 1925, produced 141 postage stamps. Only a small percentage of these were issued for actual postal use; most were created to take advantage of the philatelic market for stamps of African countries.

Stamps depicting African animals were popular with collectors; therefore, issues with giraffes, camels, and zebras were produced. However, of these three animals, only zebras are native to northern Mozambique, the location of Nyassa.



Issue of 1901 – Giraffes



Issue of 1903 (Surcharged) – Camels



Issue of 1911 (Overprint REPUBLICA) – Camels and Zebra



Issue of 1921-23 – Zebra



Issue of 1925 (Postage Due) – Giraffe and Zebra



SHILLING شلن

1

Zanzibar Sultanate

British Forerunners Stamps of India



British India Postal Admin. 1865 - 1895

British Protectorate - Beginning 1895



India O/P

British East Africa O/P



France O/P



1896



1957



1936

Dec. 1963 Independence

Feb. 1964 Republic of Zanzibar

Apr. 1964 Republic of Tanganyika and Zanzibar

Oct. 1965 Republic of Zanzibar and Tanzania

Aug. 1967 Last Stamp inscribed "Zanzibar"

July 1968 Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania to 1976

1976 Tanzania stamps only



1936

1944



1
9
8
5

ZANZIBAR

The Dead & The Living



ERSTTAG
2. JULI
DEUTSCH-DEUTSCHE
1990
MISCHFRANKATUR

Herrn
Hans Mangold
Am Deutenbach 6-10
7070 Schwäbisch Gmünd

First & Last Day of valid mixed franking.



LETZTER TAG
2. X. 90
KURSGÜLTIGKEIT DDR

Herrn
Hartmut Bruder
Grüner Weg 22 A
7264 WERMSDORF

Deutsch Post (DDR)/ Deutsch Bundespost (FRG)