

Cyril McCullough Collection

The Changing Face of Europe

**Volume I
EUROPE POST- WW II
1970**

Cyril McCullough Collection

Changing Face of Europe

Volume 1

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THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

EUROPE POST - WORLD WAR II 1970



"P. P. C." were not intended for postal use, and were sold by Gregson when the post closed down. It is said that the initials stood for "Pour Prendre Congé" ("To say good-bye").

ZARKI (Poland).

Issued by the municipal authorities under German orders for use in Zarki and its environs. It was compulsory to attach a stamp of the German issue also as a form of tax, to the letter.



1

1918 (Oct. 10). Type i. Litho. Perf. 11½ or imperf. View of market place and church.

1. 3 (halerzy) grey-blue	...	37	6	32	6
2. 5 (halerzy) red	...	37	6	32	6
3. 12 (halerzy) olive	...	37	6	32	6

1918 (Oct. 18). Provisional issue. Nos. 1-3 surcharged with new value in single-lined rectangular frame in black; across two stamps.

4. 6 (halerzy) on 3 h. grey-blue	...	25	0	70	0
5. 10 (halerzy) on 5 h. red	...	25	0	70	0
a. 10 halerzy (in red) on 6 halerzy (black) on 3 h.	—	—	—	—	—
6. 24 (halerzy) on 12 h. olive	...	25	0	80	0

1918 (Oct. 24). Change of colour. Type 1. Perf. 11½ or imperf.

7. 6 (halerzy) brown-violet	...	15	6	10	6
8. 10 (halerzy) green	...	15	6	12	9
9. 24 (halerzy) orange	...	17	6	15	0

The stamps of Zarki have been extensively forged. Forgeries (perf. or imperf.) are more heavily printed than the genuine stamps, and have "rolling" clouds in the sky. For further differences see *Stamp Review* (London), Vol. III, p. 452 (August, 1939). Copies of Nos. 1-9 should be purchased under expert guarantee only, as the vast majority offered are forgeries, the genuine stamps being exceedingly scarce.

ZAWIERCIE (Poland).

Issued during the German occupation of Poland by the municipal authorities under German orders. It was compulsory to attach also a stamp of the German issue, as a tax, to the letter.



1



2

1916 (Jan. 10). Types 1 and 2. Litho. (?) Perf.

1. 10 fen. violet and green	...	40	0	55	0
2. 20 fen. grey-blue and brown	...	120	0	130	0

These stamps were in use until January 14, when the local post ceased operating.

The printing consisted of 10,000 of the 10 f. and 5,000 of the 20 f. Of these only 1,377 of the 10 f. and 85 of the 20 f. were actually issued; they were overprinted with a control mark reading ZAWIERCIE in fancy capitals between the stamps. Most of the remainders, which came on the market, were not overprinted, but the few that were can be recognised by a break in the top of the 'R.' (Remainders: 10 f., 5/-; 20 f.: 15/-)

Therak Robert



Postolierer

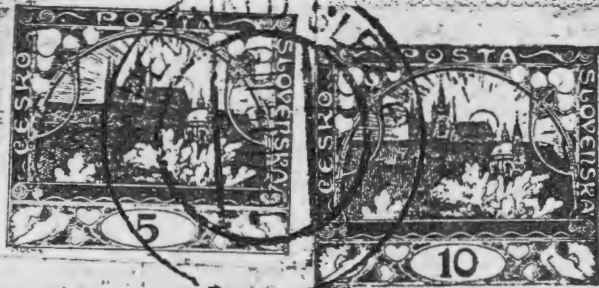
SENDER

Peterswald

Chlesien

beim Militärinert
im Gefangenhaft
ist mir alles
abhanden gegangen

Mit Gruss Therak



Wolp. Herr

August Kuckauf

Musikalienhandlung

Pläuber-Pläuder

Böhen

MUSIC

1115-12

5/10/12

guten Volgetoren.
Auf Ihre mir gesandte Kar-
te beantwortend Ihnen das
ich habe bestellt zuerst 2 Cla-
rinetten, 2 Flöten dann 2 Violinen
2 Sopranen 2 Altstimmen und
verlangt wurden 2 so daß ich
schreibe 2 haben jetzt aber
brauche ich wieder noch 2 Cla-
rinetten 2 Flöten 2 Violinen
6 Stück das Geld schicke ich
per Erlaybrief, da 10 R. einige
Heller Brauch Lie um Zurendung
einige Preislisten ob Sie noch
am Lager haben von Oboen
oder anderen, oder haben Sie
noch viele nach dem Kriege
am Lager so schicken Sie Violin-
probe Blätter werden wieder
etwas bestellen weil nach
die 5 Jahren was ich fortwer-
(244) 302 (b)

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Seals for the Polish Legions

Fischer 1 | not included in Michel | Year of issue 1914

Charity labels to raise funds for the Polish Legions.

Groszy denomination:



1
Polish eagle

Halerzy denominations:



FBW



Polish eagle (perforated)

Translations

Legionistom Polskim = For the Polish Legions.

Resources

Polish Legions in World War I



F&W

EUROPE PRE - WORLD WAR I 1914



THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Causes:- Intense Nationalism, Industrial Unrest, German Militarism.

Trigger:- 28th June, 1914, Assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand.

Western Front. 1914.

28th July. Austria declare war on Serbia.
 29th " Austria bombs Belgrade.
 2nd August. German troops cross Luxembourg.
 3rd " Germany declare war on France.
 4th " Germany invades Belgium.
 4th " Britain declares war on Germany.
 Belgium, Nth. France occupied.
 5th November. Turkey joins Central Powers.

1915

10th March. Allies' Offensives
 German Gas Attacks.

1916

11th March. Portugal joins the Allies.
 31st May. Battle of Jutland.
 Year ended in stalemate.

Eastern Front 1914

25th August. Russia invades East Prussia.
 " Mobilise forces near Austria.
 30th " Germans defeat Russians.
 " advance into Russian Poland.
 Russian " " Galicia.

6th December. Austrians driven from Serbia.

1915

19th February. Brit, French Naval failure Dardanelles.
 25th April. Landing at Gallipoli.
 British attacks in Persian Gulf.
 22nd May. Italy declared war on Austria.
 German invasion of Serbia.
 Eastern Russia in German hands.
 Allied Expedition to Salonika.
 Arab Revolt, Russian retreat.
 11th October. Bulgaria declares war on Serbia.
 Austria & Bulgaria march into Albania.
 " " " occupies Serbia.
 December. Evacuation of Gallipoli.

1916

January. Montenegro overrun by Austria.
 Italians evacuate Albania.
 27th August. Rumania declares war on Austria.
 28th " Italy " " Germany.
 Russian advances, Austrian retreats.
 September. Collapse of Rumania, Revolt in Crete
 Allied advance into Serbia

THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Western Front. 1917.

January. German retreat to Hindenburg Line.

Unrestricted U Boat campaign.

6th April. United States declare war on Germany.

Eastern Front. 1917.

11th March. British enter Baghdad.

12th " Russian Revolution.

Rise of Bolsheviks.

Italian defeat at Caporetto.

11th December. The fall of Jerusalem to Allies.

1918

21st March. German Spring Offensive.

U.S. Troops enter the fray.

German retreat begins.

1918

9th February. Peace between Ukraine & Central Powers

5th March. " " Rumania " "

7th " " " Finland " "

Russia evacuates Estonia & Latvia.

" British Expedition to Nth. Russia-Murmansk

Turks defeated, Palestine, Mesopotamia

30th October. Turkish Armistice with Allies.

Collapse of Bulgaria.

4th November. Austria-Hungary Armistice with Allies

13th " Austria became a Republic.

11th November. German Armistice with Allies.

PLAN

This display shows the state of EUROPE before the turn of the century before, during and after The First World War.

A representative stamp from each European State is shown, then occupation stamps to show the rise and fall of each state as the war progressed, and finally the aftermath.

THE FIRST WORLD WAR

The sensational newspaper appeared in about 1900 in most western European countries as well as in the United States. Its pre-condition was a mass readership, and by that time this had been created by mass education. It was quickly associated with a stridently patriotic style of journalism. They could arouse popular excitement over international affairs, which had previously interested only a small governing class.

This was reflected in the growth of a new class of popular books about imaginary future wars. These books had a great influence in forming the stereotyped ideas which filled most people's minds when they thought about international affairs.

Another dangerous feature of pre-war society was its familiarity with violence. Most people saw something of it, if only by report. In many countries there was a deep fear of revolution, which was strengthened by the social violence so common in the decade before the war. It has been suggested that fears and tension arising from such sources led some people to welcome war as a means of avoiding revolution, many through ignorance of what it would mean. This is not merely a matter of ignorance of what the results of the war would be but also what its nature would be like while it was going on.

Soldiers, sailors, civilians alike assumed, that the war would be short. Hardly any foresaw the destructive power of modern weapons and the casualties they would impose. Most people assumed that war would be a sharp but short struggle of the armies and fleets.

Such ignorance made it easier for politicians to think war a simplifying release from problems otherwise almost insoluble. The shooting of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir apparent to the Habsburg empire, in Sarajevo, the capital of the turbulent provinces of Bosnia-Herzegovina on the 28th June, 1914, was an incident which, under more normal international circumstances, could not have provoked such historical upheavals.

But in early 1914 relations between the great European powers were so tense that the killing, by a Bosnian student led, through a series of quick irreversible steps, the outbreak of the First World War.

The Austrian ultimatum on 23rd July, 1914, to Serbia led to declaration of war on the 28th July, the Russian mobilization in support of Serbia, Germany's declaration of war on Russia on 1st August, and on France on the 3rd August, with Britain declaring war on Germany, 4th August, 1914.

THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Every country claimed to be fighting a war of self-defence, but all believed that attack was the only form of defence. Hence, in order to defend themselves, they attacked each other. The war was not short; there were no quick victories; defence turned out to be the best form of defence.

The Germans were first off the mark and on the 5th August, Kluck's 1st Army attacked the Belgian fortress of Liège, the Germans succeeded in over-running Belgium and occupying one-tenth of northern France crystallizing into trench warfare of the next four years, the Western Front that ran from Switzerland to the sea. There were still those who believed that with the spring would come the return of open warfare. But the line was not to move more than ten miles, 16.1 km. either way for the next three years.

The Central Powers consisting of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria would ultimately occupy, Belgium, Northern France, Serbia, Montenegro, Albania, one third of Russia including Poland.

The Allies consisting of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Russia, Italy, United States of America, Japan, Portugal, Rumania and Greece, would ultimately win the war and occupy Belgium, Albania, Bulgaria, Rumania, and Mesopotamia.

Germany lost Alsace and Lorraine to France, part of Prussia and Silesia, and all her over seas colonies. Russia lost Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia and Finland, who all became independent nations in their own right.

Austria-Hungary was divided, with Italy gaining Trentino (south Tyrol) from Austria; Rumania received Transylvania, and the Austrian South Slavs joined the new nation of Yugoslavia which now included Montenegro and Serbia. A new country of Czechoslovakia was formed, Greece gained Bulgaria's Aegean coastline, and Turkey kept only her northern Turkish territory, whilst in Arabia the Yemen and Hejaz (later Saudi-Arabia) became independent Arab Kingdoms.

In the east on the Eastern Front, the Russians on 12th August, 1914 crossed the frontier into East Prussia, while on the 10th August, 1914, Austro-Hungarian troops crossed into Russia (Galicia) The Russian invasion of East Prussia came to terrible grief, battle of Tannenberg, while the Russian armies were triumphant in Galicia, until the Germans began to attack

THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Warsaw, and the prospect of knocking an enfeebled, bumbling Russia out of the war seemed glittering. The heroic Serbian army inflicted galling defeats on the Austro-Hungarians, Bulgaria threatened its flank and Italy and Rumania were discussing with the Allies the terms on which they might join them. Turkey entered the war against the Allies, and Egypt was made a British protectorate, Basra occupied and the Dardanelle closed to Allied shipping. The Allies considered an attack on Turkey, and an ill-fated naval attack on the Dardanells and Gallipoli. As well, forces were sent to Salonika to attack Austria-Hungary through the Balkans, Italy entered the war against Austria-Hungary and was defeated at Caporetto in Trentino.

Russia opened the Brusilov offensive and Rumania entered the war on the side of the Allies, and is defeated by the Germans, and Bulgarians. Then

Portugal and United States join Allies, Russian Revolution forced Russia and Germany to negotiate a separate peace and Finland and Lithuania became independent. The Allies launched offensives in Salonika and Macedonia, Italy in Vittorio Veneto, and the Turkes defeated in Palestine, and on the verge of collapse in Mesopotamia. Belgrade was liberated and Rumania and Bulgaria invaded, causing the collapse of Germany's allies.

The first armistice was with Bulgaria, 29th September, 1918, who agreed to evacuate all Serbian and Greek territory. This was followed by Turkey on 30th September, 1918, who agreed that Constantinople would become an Allied Naval base, would surrender the Black sea port of Batum and Baku oil fields, and all garrisons in Arabia, the Yemen, Syria, Mesopotamia and Cilicia. Austria then followed on the 3rd November, 1918, and Germany finally on 11th November, 1918.

The Treaty of Versailles confirmed the creation of the succession states of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Finland, and of the Baltic states of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. Danzig was made a Free City under the League of Nations. Rumania gained Bessarabia, Bukovina, and part of the Banat of Temesvar, and in 1922, Ukraine became one of the federated states of Soviet Russia.

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

The following list contains the names of the 19 Countries represented in this Display.

One of the GREATEST SOCIAL upheavals is caused by WAR and this is reflected by the WORLD WAR 1 occupation stamp issues.

- ALBANIA -1914 Provisional government offered crown to Prince William of WIED became battlefield of opposing forces. French forces occupy KORITZA to separate ITALIANS and GREEKS
- SARAJEVO -1914 Assassination of Grand Duke. WAR DECLARED.
GERMANY occupied BELGIUM, FRANCE, POLAND and BALTC States.
- RUMANIA -1916/18 Entered War, defeated by GERMANS. (Ninth Army).
- AUSTRIA -1917/18 Occupation issues for RUMANIA and ITALY. After the defeat of SERBIA, King Nicholas of MONTENEGRO fled to ITALY
- BULGARIA -1916/18 Occupied the district of Dobrudja.
- SERBIA -1916/18 SERBIA was in enemy occupation, except for Monstir, recaptured by FRENCH and SERBIAN troops on 19th November, 1916.
- HUNGARY -1914/19 Became a REPUBLIC in November, 1918 replaced by Communist Regime; the FRENCH, SERBS, RUMANIANS invaded the country.
- POLAND -1914/19 GERMANY established civil administration in POLAND, but was declared a Republic in 1918.
- RUSSIA -1914/20 The period from October, 1917 till the emergence of the UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS in 1923 was marked by complex and devastating Civil Wars.
- BOSNIA and HERZEGOVINA -1918 The Slav. population siezed power and overprinted stamps.
- AUSTRIA -1918 After the War the AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN Empire broke up.
- CZECHOSLOVAKIA -1919 New state formed.
- UKRAINE -1918/20 Claimed independence, invaded by Poles absobed by SOVIETS.
- BATUM -1919/20 British occupation. - Port on Black Sea.
- IRAQ, TURKEY -1917/18 British offensive in Mesopotamia.
- YUGOSLAVIA -1918/30 Union of SERBS, CROATS (HRVATA) and SLOVENES.
- ITALY -1919 AUSTRIAN areas acquired by ITALY.

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

GERMANY 1914 - 1918



GERMAN OCCUPATION 1914 - 18

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

ALLENSTEIN MAY - JUNE 1920

On 11th. July 1920 a plebiscite was held under the Treaty of Versailles in the district of East Prussia. There was a vote of 98% in favour of remaining in Germany.

German definitives 1905 & 1920
Overprinted series issued 3 April to 3 Aug 1920 .



Second Overprint shape oval
Text ' TRAITE DE VERSAILLES ART. 94 et 95 .

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

German troops invaded Belgium on 4th. August, 1914 and, until they were held by the British Army in front of Ypres in October-November, they overran the country. They occupied all the country except the area round Ypres and to the west of the River Yser until the final Allied offensive of 28th. September, 1918 regained much territory. Under the terms of the Armistice of 11th. November, 1918, all German forces left Belgium.

BELGIUM 1914

German stamps 'Germania'
Issued 1905 / 13 used for Overprinting .



Issued 1. October 1914, Overprinted "Belgien"
"Centimes & Fr for Franc".

GERMAN OCCUPATION 1914 - 18

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

GERMAN OCCUPATION OF BELGIUM

Cover local postage Brussels . Date 31 July 1916
NOTE - Back to Front postmark on back .



Postage 15 Centimes . Postage stamps used
1st Overprint issue 1 October 1914 .

GERMAN OCCUPATION 1914 - 18 .

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

BELGIUM 1914



German stamps 'Germania'
Issued 1905 / 13 used for Overprinting .



Some colour variants .



Issued 1 October 1914 ; Overprinted " Belgien "
" Centimes & Fr for Franc " .

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

German Western Command. In 1916 stamps without the word 'Belgien' were for use in the German-occupied parts of northern France as well as in Belgium.

BELGIUM 1916 - 18



German stamps 'Germania' issued 1915 & 1916 used for Overprinting.



Issued 1916 - 18, Overprinted "Belgien"
"Cent for Centimes & F for Franc".

GERMAN OCCUPATION 1914 - 18

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

BELGIUM 1916 - 18

1917



1917



1918



1918



German stamps 'Germania'
Issued 1915 & 1916 used for Overprinting.



Contains some colour
variants.



Issued 1916 - 18, Overprinted "Belgien"
"Cent for Centimes & F for Franc".

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

BELGIUM 1916 - 18

German stamps 'Germania'
Issued 1915 & 1916 used for Overprinting.



Contains some colour
variants.



Issued 1916 - 18, Overprinted "Belgien"
"Cent for Centimes & F for Franc".

GERMAN OCCUPATION 1914 - 18

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

BELGIAN OCCUPATION OF GERMANY 1920



European History. Europe 1871-1914.



THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

After the conquest of RUSSIAN POLAND in the summer of 1915 the German armies broke through into the Russian Baltic Provinces and took Vilna on 18th. September. In further advances they occupied Courland and most of Livonia by the end of 1915.

In a renewed offensive in 1917 Riga was taken on 2nd September. Under the terms of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, 3rd. March 1918 the Germans occupied the rest of the Baltic Provinces of Russia, later to be known as ESTONIA, LATVIA and LITHUANIA. For postal purposes all this area was known as the Postal Territory of the Commander-in-Chief, East. (Postgebiet Oberbefehlshaber Ost.)

EASTERN COMMAND AREA 1916 - 18



German stamps 'Germania'
Issued 1915 & 1916 used for Overprinting.



Issued 15 January 1916 - 18, Overprinted 'Postgebiet Ob. Ost.'
Currency Pfennig & Mark.

The German postal service in the Baltic area came to an end on 28th. December, 1918.

GERMAN OCCUPATION 1915 - 18

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

EASTERN COMMAND AREA 1916 - 18

German stamps 'Germania'
Issued 1915 & 1916 used for Overprinting.

Issued 15 January 1916 - 18, Overprinted 'Postgebiet Ob. Ost.'
Currency Pfennig & Mark.



Contains some colour
variants.

GERMAN OCCUPATION 1915 - 18

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

A German offensive in Galicia on 1st May, 1915 broke through the Russian lines and all Poland was in German hands by the end of August. In 1916 Poland was named the "General- Government, Warsaw" and on 5th November, 1916, Germany and Austria proclaimed a 'Polish Kingdom'; Pilsudski sat on the Council of State of this till he resigned in protest against German control. On 15th October, 1917, the Germans set up a Regency Council which exercised control under German supervision, and took charge of affairs on 12th October, 1918 when the Central Powers were on the verge of collapse.

POLAND 1915 - 18



German stamps 'Germania'
Issued 1915 & 1916 used for Overprinting.



Issued 1 August 1916 Overprinted 'Gen. - Gouv. Warschau'.
Currency Pfennig & Mark.

GERMAN OCCUPATION 1915 - 18

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

POLAND 1915 - 18

German stamps 'Germania'
Issued 1915 & 1916 used for Overprinting.

Issued 1 August 1916 Overprinted 'Gen. - Gouv. Warschau'.
Currency Pfennig & Mark.



Contains some colour
variants.

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

POLAND 1915 - 18

German stamps 'Germania'
Issued 1915 used for Overprinting.

Issued 12 May 1915 Overprinted 'Russish Polen'.
Currency Pfennig & Mark.



Issued 12 May 1915 Overprinted 'Russish Polen'.
Currency Pfennig & Mark.



GERMAN OCCUPATION 1915 - 18

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

POLAND

Postage stamps First
Overprint 12.5.1915.



Back stamped Berlin
Date 11.11.15.



Express letter Warschau (Poland) to Berlin (Germany)
Date of Postage 9.11.15.

GERMAN OCCUPATION 1915 - 18

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

Roumania entered the war against the Central Powers on 27th. August, 1916; after early successes her troops were defeated and by January, 1917 all Roumania S.E. of the river Sereth was in German, Austro-Hungarian or Bulgarian occupation.

ROMANIA 1917 - 18



M.V.I.R. Abbreviation for
Military Administration in Romania.

German stamps 'Germania'
Issued 1915 & 1916 used for Overprinting.

Issued 1 June 1917 Overprinted 'M. V. I. R.'
Currency Leu & Bani (Romanian).

NINTH ARMY POST



German stamps 'Germania'
Issued 1915 & 1916 used for Overprinting.

Issued 2 July 1917 / 1918 Overprinted 'Gultig 9 Armee'
Currency Pfennig (Germany).

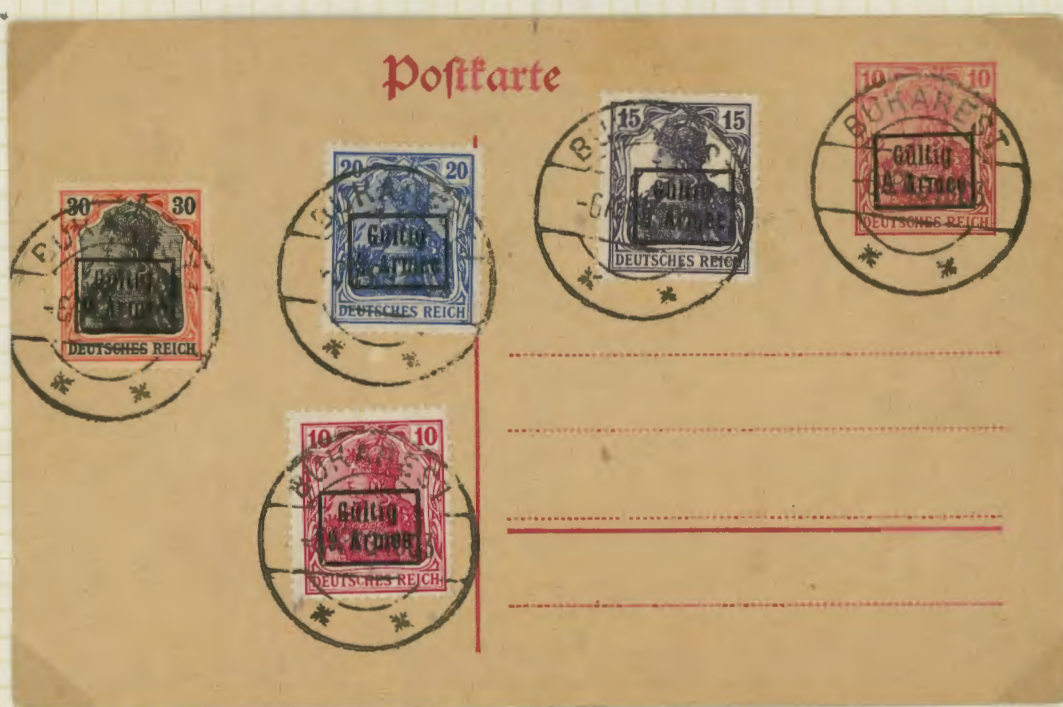
NOTE - The German 9th Army was stationed
in Bukarest. Above were used by such troops.

GERMAN OCCUPATION 1917 - 18

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

GERMAN OCCUPATION OF ROMANIA

Postal card with imprinted stamp Overprinted 'Gültig 9. Armee'
plus Overprinted adhesives .



The adhesive stamps are Ninth Army Overprinted
issues with values 10 , 15 , 20 & 30 pf .

NOTE - These stamps & postal cards were only
for the use of the German army .

GERMAN OCCUPATION 1916 - 18 .

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

Rumania entered the war against the Central Powers on 27th August, 1916; after early successes her troops were defeated and by January, 1917 all Rumania South East of the river Sereth was in German, Austro-Hungarian or Bulgarian occupation.

ROMANIA 1917 - 18



Issued 1 March 1918. Overprinted 'Rumanien' & currency change. Currency Romanian.

German stamps 'Germania' issued 1915 & 1916 used for Overprinting.



Issued 2 July 1917. Overprinted italics 'M.V.I.R.' & currency change. Currency Romanian.

GERMAN OCCUPATION 1916 - 18.

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

Until the issue of these stamps with values in French currency, the stamps issued for the German Occupation of Belgium were in use in the Lines of Communication Area West (Ettappengbiet West). This comprised the areas occupied by the German army from 1914 to 1918 in the French departments of the Nord, Pas de Calais, Somme, Oise, Aisne, Marne, Ardennes, Meuse and Meurthe et Moselle, as well as West Flanders in Belgium.

WESTERN COMMAND AREA

German stamps 'Germania'
Issued 1915 & 1916 used for Overprinting.



Issued 1 December 1916 Overprinted 'Cent'.
Currency Centimes & Franc.

GERMAN OCCUPATION 1916 - 18

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

WESTERN COMMAND AREA

German stamps 'Germania'
Issued 1915 & 1916 used for Overprinting.



Issued 1 December 1916 Overprinted 'Cent'.
Currency Centimes & Franc.



Emergency

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

HISTORY OF ALBANIA

ALBANIA (Albanian *Shqipëri* or *Shqipëri*), republic in the Balkan peninsula (People's Republic of Albania), bounded on the North and North-East by Yugoslavia on the South-East by Greece, and on the West by the Adriatic Sea.

The independence of Albania from Turkish rule was declared on 28th Nov. 1912, during the first Balkan War, and was recognised by the Treaty of London, 30th May, 1913. The first stamps of the new state appeared on 16th June, 1913 and consisted of contemporary Turkish stamps over-printed "Shqipëria" (Albania) and the double-headed eagle, emblem of the medieval Albania kingdom.

The first distinctive stamps of Albania were released in October, 1913 and were produced in an ingenious manner. Two handstamps were struck to show the circular frame and the eagle, and then the value was inserted by typewriting.

The provisional government offered the crown of Albania to Prince William of Wied on 21st February, 1914. Stamps issued in December 1913 and portraying the fifteenth-century hero Kastrioti Skanderbeg were overprinted on the 7th March to celebrate the arrival of the prince at Valona. The stamps were valued in a new currency, based on the Frank of 100q., but in April, 1914 were issued with currency surcharges of the old currency as the new money was not available.

Following the outbreak of World War 1 Prince William left Albania and returned to Austria.

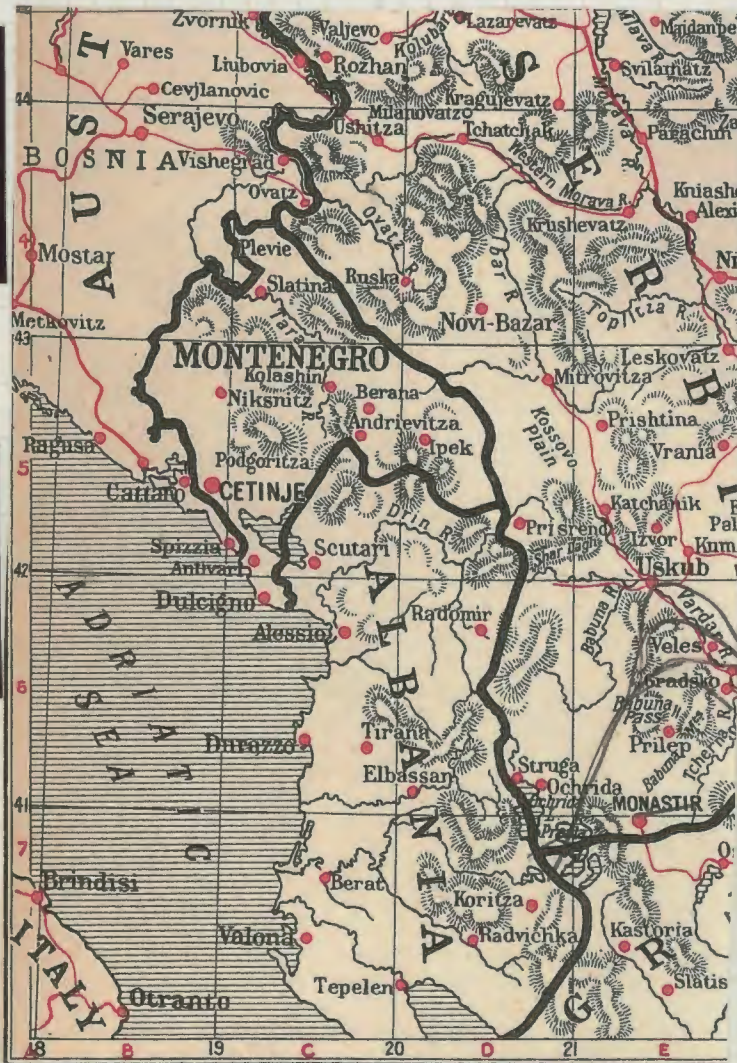
Albania was a battlefield of opposing forces in World War 1. The North was occupied by Serbs and Montenegrins, later driven out by the Austrians, while the Greeks and Italians wrestled for control of the South and East.

Essad Pasha ruled Central Albania until February, 1916, when he was ousted by the Austrians. General Sarrail occupied Korce (Koritza) to prevent the Italians and the Greeks from dividing the country between them.

A series of stamps, with a lithographed background and typographed inscriptions, values in French currency, produced by A.A. Vanghali, was released in 1917.

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

ALBANIA 1913 - 1922



A 1920 Map of the Balkans showing Montenegro & Albania.

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

ALBANIA 1913

Definitive series . Issued 28 Nov 1913
Produced from handstamps of Eagle & Value .

INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY (issued at Valona)



NOTE - The Frame was also handstamped leading to a variety of impressions .

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

ALBANIA 1913

Definitive series . Issued 1 December 1913
Design Kastrioti Skanderberg .

(Typo. Government Printing Office, Turin) P14
100 Qint = 1 Frank.



The fifteenth-century hero Kastrioti Skanderbeg.

Currency Albanian Quint & Franc .

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

ALBANIA 1914

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE WILLIAM OF WIED 7 MARCH 1914

Definitive series 1 Dec 1913 Overprinted
'7. Mars RBOETE MBBETL'. Issued 7 March 1914



NOTE - Overprint
'7. Mars RBOETE MBBETL'.

7. Mars

RBOETE MBBETL



Prince William was offered the Crown on 21st February, 1914
He left Albania on the 3rd September.



THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

ALBANIA 1914

Definitive series, issued 2 April 1914.
Stamps Overprinted with increased values.



Design 'Skanderbeg' issued 1 Dec 1913
Currency Albanian, para & grosh.

NOTE - Overprints
'para & grosh'.

10
- PARA -

2
GROSH

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

ALBANIA 1914

Definitive series 1 Dec 1913 Overprinted
'19 Mars 1914 SHKOORE'. Issued 19 March 1914

Scutari Provisional Issue (Post Office closed May 1915)

NOTE - On 2 April the above Stamps were
Surcharged with New Currencies & Values.

X



2



X

19. MARS 1914
KUSHTIMETI PËR SHKODËN
SHKOORE



X

NOTE - Overprint
'19 Mars. 1914 SHKOORE'.

NOTE - Albanian Post Office at Shkoder was
closed in May 1914. Reopened 16 Jan 1919.

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

ALBANIA 1917

Definitive series, issued January 1917
Design Albanian Eagle. Currency French cts.



On 11th December, 1916 the French General Sarrail set up the area round Koritza in eastern Albania as an Autonomous Province to counter Greek and Italian influences. This autonomy ended when the French troops left in April, 1919.

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

ALBANIA

*Republic of MIRDITE a Christian Province, only brief local validity.
Issued by rebel government of Marcogjoni in support of Yugoslavia.*



NOTE - These stamps are mentioned in Scott's 1927 Stamps issued 1922. Currency French.



Stamps of these types were unauthorized and never placed in use.



Postage Due Stamps - Overprinted 'TAKSE' Issued 1922. Currency Qintar & Frank.



NOTE - These stamps were never commercially used. See Scott's Catalogue 1950.

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

ARMENIA.

Until 1375 Armenia was a kingdom; from then until the early 19th. Century, it was under the rule of Turkey and Persia. Persian held Armenia was annexed to Russia in 1828 and part of Turkish-held Armenia in 1878. On 28th. May 1918 Armenia proclaimed her independence, territory lost in a Turkey invasion was regained after the Allied defeat of Turkey, but Ardahan and Kars were lost again late in 1920. A disputed area on the Georgian frontier, including the Black Sea port of Batum, was under British occupation.

On 2nd. December 1920 the Nationalists (Dashnak) Government resigned and a short-lived coalition with the Communists led to a Communist regime which ended on 18th. February 1921 with a revolt against it, and the establishment of a second Dashnak republic.

There are several types of over-print which have been extensively forged.



Romanov issue 1913
14 k Overprinted 5 r.

These stamps were issued
between 1919 and 1920.



Stamps of Russia (1912 - 18) Overprinted with
Armenian monogram in violet or black.

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

AUSTRIA 1910 - 1919



MILITARY FIELD POSTS (OCCUPATION)



European History. Europe 1871-1914.



Occupation
Field Post Austria .

Occupation of
Serbia .

Occupation of
Italy .

Occupation of
Romania .

From 1915 to 1918 Austrian stamps were Overprinted
for States under occupation .

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

FIRST REPUBLIC 12 NOVEMBER 1918 TO 13 MARCH 1938

After the defeat at the end of the First World War in Oct. - Nov. 1918 the Austro-Hungarian Empire broke up.

Hungary became a separate state, the other provinces, except most of the German-speaking parts of Austria, were by the peace treaties allotted to Italy and Rumania and the new states of Czechoslovakia, Poland and the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes (later Yugoslavia).

By the Treaties of St. Germain and Trianon, the new boundaries of Austria included the City of Vienna and the provinces of Upper and Lower Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Burgenland.

The first stamp issues were inscribed "GERMAN AUSTRIA" as part of a campaign to include Austria in Germany but this was forbidden by the treaty of St. Germain.



Top line stamps of Poland
10, 20, 45 h Overprinted Austro - Hungarian M, P, 20 July 1919.

Bottom line stamps Hungary with various
Overprints & one of Yugoslavia.

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA 1918 - 19



Definitive series issued 28 Sept 1916
& 10 May 1917 Overprinted 'German Austria' ..

Overprinted stamps issued December 1918 to 1919.
Currency Austrian.

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

1921 AUSTRIAN FLOOD RELIEF FUND



Definitive series issued July 1919 - 21 & August 1919 - 21
Overprinted 'Hochwasser'.

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

1921 AUSTRIAN FLOOD RELIEF FUND



Definitive series issued July 1919 - 21 & August 1919 - 21
Overprinted 'Hochwasser'.

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

AUSTRIAN MILITARY MAIL 1915

Definitive series issued 1 July 1915. Perf. 12½.
Inscribed 'K. u. K. FELDPOST'.



Issued for use by Austrian Occupation Troops.
Design 'Francis Joseph I', Currency Austrian.

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

AUSTRIAN MILITARY MAIL 1915

Definitive series issued 1 July 1915. Perf. 12½.
Inscribed 'K. u. K. FELDPOST'.



Issued for use by Austrian Occupation Troops.
Design 'Francis Joseph 1', Currency Austrian.

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

AUSTRIAN MILITARY POST 1915

Stamps of Bosnia & Herzegovina issued 4 October 1912 - 14
Overprinted K.U.K. FELDPOST

NOTE - The stamps of Bosnia & Herzegovina
are inscribed 'K.u.K. MILITARY POST'.

Overprinted stamps issued 1 July 1915.



Issued for use by Austrian Occupation Troops
Design Francis Joseph 1 Currency Austrian

NOTE - After 1912 Bosnia & Herzegovina was under
Military Administration.

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

AUSTRIAN MILITARY POST 1915

Stamps of Bosnia & Herzegovina issued 4 October 1912 - 14
Overprinted K. U. K. FELDPOST

NOTE - The stamps of Bosnia & Herzegovina
are inscribed 'K. u. K. MILITARY POST'.



Issued for use by Austrian Occupation Troops
Design Francis Joseph 1 Currency Austrian

Overprinted stamps issued 1 July 1915.

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

AUSTRO - HUNGARIAN MILITARY POST IN SERBIA 1916

The German and Austro-Hungarian offensive against Serbia which began on 6th. October 1915 with Bulgarian co-operation from 14th. October was completely successful, Serbia in enemy occupation except for Monastir, recaptured by French and Serbian troops on 19 Nov. 1916 until after Allied breakthrough in Macedonia in September 1918.



Stamps of Bosnia & Herzegovina issued 4 October 1912 - 14
Overprinted 'SERBIEN'.



NOTE - The stamps of Bosnia & Herzegovina are inscribed 'K. u. K. MILITÄR POST'.

Issued for use by Austrian Occupation Troops
Design F Joseph 1. Currency Austrian.

Overprinted stamps issued 6 March 1916.

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE



Definitive series A - H M P issued 1 July 1915
Inscribed K u K FELDPOST . Cur. Austrian



Design Emperor Joeseeph 1
For use by Austrian Forces .



AUSTRO - HUNGARIAN MILITARY POST

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE



Issued 1918 .

Exp Newspaper series B & H 25 Oct 1916
Inscribed 'Militarypost'. Overprinted Centi .



Newspaper series A - H M P issued 1916
Inscribed 'K u K FELDPOST'. Overprinted Centesimi .



Issued for use by Austrian Occupation Forces
Various designs .



Issued 1918 .

Postage Due series B & H issued 1916
Inscribed 'Military Post'. Overprinted Centi .



Issued 1 May 1916 .

Definitive series A - H M P 1 July 1915
Inscribed 'K.u.K.FELDPOST' Overprinted MONTENEGRO .

AUSTRO - HUNGARIAN MILITARY POST

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE



Stamps of BOSNIA - HERZEGOVINA
Overprinted 'SERBIEN'.

AUSTRO - HUNGARIAN MILITARY POST

Series issued 6 March 1916
Currency Serbian.

Design Emperor Joseph I
For use by Austrian Forces.

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

AUSTRO - HUNGARIAN MILITARY POST IN SERBIA 1916

Stamps of Bosnia & Herzegovina issued 4 October 1912 - 14
Overprinted 'SERBIEN'.

NOTE - The stamps of Bosnia & Herzegovina
are inscribed 'K. u. K. MILITARY POST'.



Issued for use by Austrian Occupation Troops
Design F Joseph 1. Currency Austrian.

Overprinted stamps issued 6 March 1916.

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

AUSTRO - HUNGARIAN MILITARY POST 1917 - 1918



Definitive series issued 1 July 1917
Inscribed 'K. u. K. FELDPOST'.

Issued for use by Austrian Occupation Troops
Design Emperor Charles I. Currency Austrian

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE



Definitive series 1 July 1917
Inscribed 'K. u. K. FELDPPOST'. Overprinted 'BANI & LEI'.



AUSTRO - HUNGARIAN MILITARY POST

Issued for use by Austrian Occupation Forces
Design Emperor Charles I. Currency Romanian

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE



Definitive series issued 1 July 1917
Inscribed K. u. K. FELDPOST. Overprinted 'BANI & LEI'



AUSTRO - HUNGARIAN MILITARY POST

Issued for use by Austrian Occupation Forces
Design Emperor Charles I. Currency Romanian

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE



Definitive series A - H M P issued 1 July 1915
Inscribed 'K u K FELDPPOST'. Cur. Austrian.



Newspaper series A - H M P issued 1916
Inscribed 'K . u . K . FELDPPOST'. Currency Austrian .



Definitive series A - H M P issued 20 July 1918
Inscribed 'K u K FELDPPOST'. Cur, Austrian,



Issued for use by Austrian Occupation Forces
Various designs .



AUSTRO - HUNGARIAN MILITARY POST

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

AUSTRO - HUNGARIAN MILITARY POST IN ITALY 1918

After their defeat at Caporetto on 24th October, 1917, the Italian armies retreated to the line of the river Piave. The Friuli district of Venetia was in Austro Hungarian occupation until the final Allied victory of Vittorio Veneto, 30th Oct. - 3 Nov. 1918.

Definitive series issued 1 June 1918
Austrian - Hungarian Forces in Friuli, Italy.



Stamps of Austrian Military Post issued 1 July 1917
Overprinted Centesimi & Lire.

Issued for use by Austrian Occupation Troops
Design Emperor Charles I. Currency Italian

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

AUSTRO - HUNGARIAN MILITARY POST IN ITALY 1918 - 19



Definitive series A - H M P issued 1918
Inscribed 'K.u.K. FIELDPOST' Overprinted Centesimi.



Issued for use by Austrian Occupation Forces
Design Charles 1. Currency Italian.



Definitive series A - H M P issued 1917
Inscribed 'K.u.K. FIELDPOST' Overprinted Centesimi.

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE



Definitive series A - H M P issued 1917
Inscribed K.u.K. FELDPPOST Overprinted Centesimi



Issued for use by Austrian Occupation Forces
Design Charles 1. Currency Italian.



AUSTRO - HUNGARIAN MILITARY POST IN ITALY 1918

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

AUSTRO - HUNGARIAN MILITARY POST IN ROMANIA 1917

German and Austro-Hungarian troops occupied all Rumania S.W. of the river Sereth after defeating the Rumanian armies in Sept.-Dec. 1916. The occupation lasted till November 1918.



Definitive series 1 July 1917
Inscribed 'K. u. K. FELDPPOST' Overprinted 'BANI & LEI'.

Issued for use by Austrian Occupation Forces
Design Emperor Charles I. Currency Romanian

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

AUSTRO - HUNGARIAN MILITARY POST IN ROMANIA 1917

German and Austro-Hungarian troops occupied all of Rumania S.W. of the river Sereth after defeating the Rumanian armies in Sept-Dec. 1916.

The occupation lasted till November 1918.



Definitive series 1 March 1918
Inscribed 'K. u. K. FELDPPOST' Overprinted 'BANI & LEI'.

Issued for use by Austrian Occupation Forces
Design Emperor Charles I. Currency Romanian

NOTE - With this issue the Interlace Decoration
on bottom line has been deleted.

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

AZERBAIJAN

Formerly part of the Russian Empire. Became independent on 27th. May, 1918, following the Russian Revolution. Soviet troops invaded the country on 27th. April, 1920, and a Soviet Republic followed.

NATIONAL REPUBLIC



Designs - 10, 20 k Standard Bearer
40, 60 k, 1 r Reaper.



Designs - 2, 5, 10 r Citadel
25, 50 r Temple of Eternal Fires.

Issued 1919 - 20 inscribed Republic of Azerbaijan
Imperforate (2 gums). Currency Russian.

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

AZERBAIJAN

SOVIET REPUBLIC



Designs - 150, 500 r Blacksmiths
400, 1000 r Hall of Judgement.

Issued 1921 - 22 Inscribed Azerbaijan Socialist
Soviet Republic . Imperf . Currency Russian .

Designs - 1 r, Labour ; 2 r, Oil well ; 5, 3000 Bibi Eabatt
10, 2000 r Khan's Palace Baku

Designs 25, 250 r Globe & Workers
50 r Maidens Tower Baku ; 100, 5000 r Goukasoff house

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

AZERBAIJAN

TRANSCAUCASIAN FEDERATION OF SOVIET REPUBLICS



NOTE - Overprints in black with
hand numbering machine .



Overprints issued 15 July 1923 on 1919 - 20 stamps
Imperforate . Currency Transcaucasian .

THE CHANGING FACE OF EUROPE

BATUN 1919 - 1920



On 1st December, 1918 a British warship landed an armed force and it remained under British



occupation until 7th July, 1920. Batumi a Port on the Black Sea.



European History. Europe 1871-1914.



Local stamps printed by British in December 1918
Issued early 1919. Imperforate.

Local stamps Overprinted
"British Occupation" issued late 1919. Imperforate.