

ALBANIA 1913 - 1945

The present territory of Albania was initially under the administration of the Ottoman Empire till 1913 and that's why their postage stamps were valid here. The aim of the exhibit is to show the development of postage stamps and their use on the territory of present Albania from the beginning until the end of World War II in 1944. Each chapter is organized chronologically from the first issue, where two-headed eagle (the symbol of Albania) is depicted. Various varieties and trial prints are shown for each issue in addition to the basic stamps. The subject of my research is postage stamps from the LANDSCAPE and Ahmed Zogu sets.

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LIST OF IMPORTANT ITEMS

Sheet no. 16 – William I. – imperforated set
20 – Crossed Comets - 3 pieces known
23 – Skanderbeg imperforate set
24 – Imperforate Landscapes sets - 50 sets
64 – Air stamps vertical strip of three

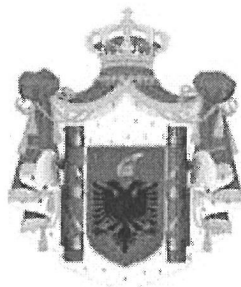
**RARE STAMPS ARE EXPERTIZED,
CERTIFIED STAMPS ARE MARKED - ©**

The results of my own research were published
in the journal “Filatelie” no. 8/2014 and 10/2015



References: Michel catalogue
Zumstein catalogue
The stamps and posts of Albania and Epirus – John S. Phipps
Francobolli d' Albania 1913 – 1944 – F.M. Amato, D. Isufaj (2016)

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European stamps Exhibition

ALBANIA 1913 – 1945

28 November 1912 is considered by Albanians as one of the most important milestones in their national and state history. Until now, this day is celebrated as the so-called Flag Day, which is not only a holiday of the citizens of Albania, but of the entire Albanian nation. The name of the holiday commemorates the fact that in November 1912, a dark red flag with a black double-headed Skanderbeg eagle flew in front of the building in Vlora where Albania's independence was declared. The flag remains the national symbol of Albania today. This exhibit presents the development and postal use of postage stamps in the territory of present-day Albania from the beginning of their issue until the end of World War II. Postage stamps began to be issued in May 1913. At first it was a hand stamp of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, which was printed directly on the covers. These were then sold at a flat price of 1 grosh.

Exceptional items of the exhibit

In my exhibit, I would like to draw attention in particular to an extremely rare complete series of imperforated proofprints of not issued stamps with the portrait of Prince Willem I, including the value of 2 francs. Of the overprints on R-U revenue stamps, the 5/16 qint value with overprint of crossed comets, of which 3 are known. Issue Skanderbeg small portrait complete series without overprint - extremely rare, complete series imperforated - extremely rare. The manufacturing defects of the 1925 due postage series, which most catalogues only mention - said to exist, are also worth attention. This exhibit contains a number of extraordinary and rare items which undoubtedly include a 1928 airmail stamp with an reversed overprint and printing error "comma instead of dot" - only one piece exists. Another extraordinary item from 1928 airmail stamps is a vertical three-stripe stamp with a pair of printing errors. Of the covers, those from 1938 are particularly interesting, when newly issued stamps appear on correspondence only very rarely.

Personal research

I focused my personal research on the 1923 Landscapes series and the 1925 Ahmed Zogu series. Of the most interesting discoveries on the Landscapes series, I would mention the plate defect on the 50 qind value - a broken top line. On the second issue for the Albanian Red Cross, my discoveries include the use of the letter í instead of i in the value name. On the Ahmed Zogu series, most of the interesting features are found on the 50 qindar value. The most striking points of interest include the white line through the letter R, the white line through the number 0, and the white dot in front of the value 50.