

Portuguese East Africa Estado de Africa Oriental

Mozambique

Its Colonial Era Definitive stamps (1876 - 1975)



Our Lady of the Bulwark
Ilha de Moçambique
(1522)

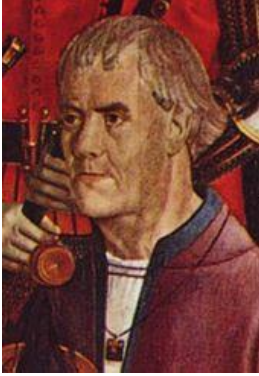


Vasco da Gama
Ilha de Moçambique

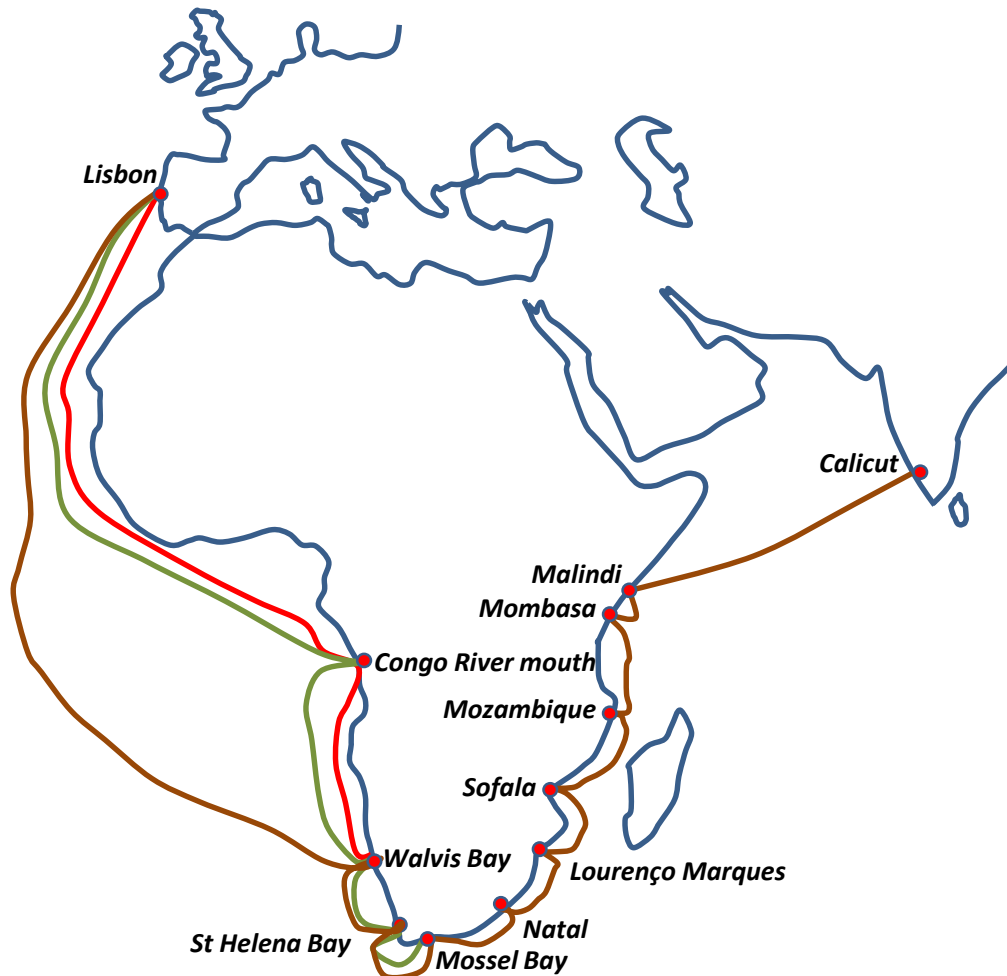


Dona Ana Railway Bridge
Zambezi River – 3,7 km
(1934)

Portuguese East Africa

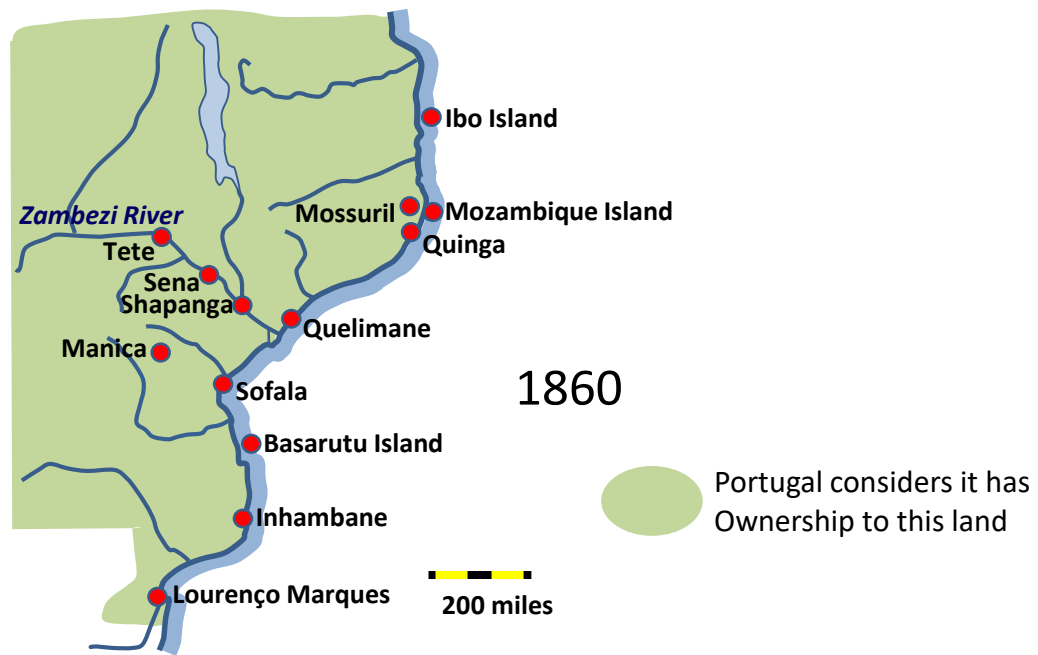


Prince Henry the Navigator of Portugal (1394 – 1460) initiated the *Age of Discovery*, encouraging and funding maritime exploration for trade and in the process create the Portuguese Empire. The prime objective was India and the spice islands in the east. The Portuguese strategy was to create a protected sea route around Africa. From 1415 *Voyages of Discovery* progressively extended south. Previously undiscovered hinterland was claimed for Portugal.



- 1484 Diego Cão to Walvis Bay
- 1485 Bartholameu Diaz rounded the Cape
- 1499 Vasco da Gama completed the route to India

Portuguese East Africa



Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese explorer, sailed around the Cape of Good Hope in 1497 – 1499 to become the first European to sail to India and discover a trade route between Portugal and the East. His objective was India and Africa was of use only for navigation points and fresh provisions. Trade along the east coast was controlled by Arab sultans with trading posts at strategic points along the coast.

On route, his visit to Mozambique (Island) was a diplomatic disaster. The poor quality of his gifts insulted the Sultan and he was forced to leave rapidly. As he did he fired a canon on the town.

By right of (European) discovery he claimed all of Southern Africa for Portugal. Portugal had little interest in the interior but coastal land had to be controlled to protect the sea route to India. To do this, coastal fortified outposts were established. These apart, garrisons were established on the Zambezi to access the gold trade from the interior.

da Gama sailed as far as Malindi (Kenya) where he enlisted an Indian navigator to guide him across the Indian Ocean to Calicut (India). The voyage itself was a commercial success and led to a Portuguese policy of controlling the Indian Ocean trade and the establishment of Portuguese trading ports in India.

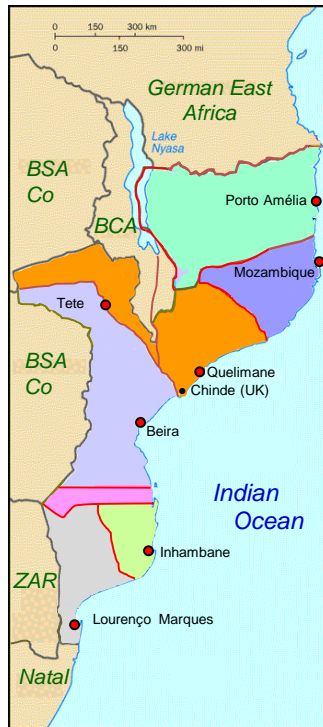
By 1700 Portugal was more interested in Brazil which allowed Omani Arabs to push the Portuguese back down the coast, although their fortified outposts remained. This map shows the Portuguese settlements / fortified outposts in 1860. Land outside the towns was not under control. A Portuguese governor ruled these isolated settlements from Mozambique Island. Collectively, the region was called Portuguese East Africa. As its ten districts were merged progressively, the name Mozambique was increasingly used and in 1942 was applied officially to the whole colony.

Estado de Africa Oriental - Portuguese East Africa

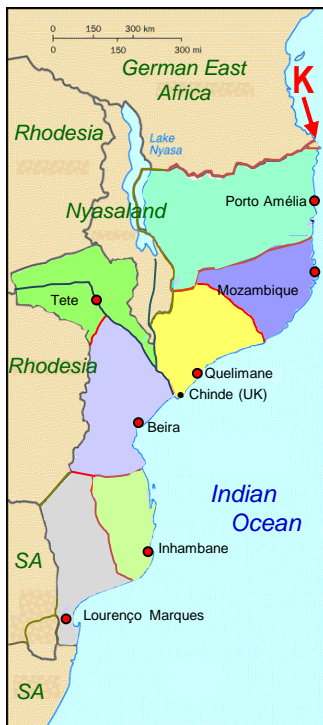
Until 1891 all districts issued the stamps of Mozambique. From various years between 1891 and 1898, the districts and two Chartered Concession Companies issued their own stamps. The military district of Gaza did not issue stamps.

The map of Mozambique according to its stamp issuing authorities

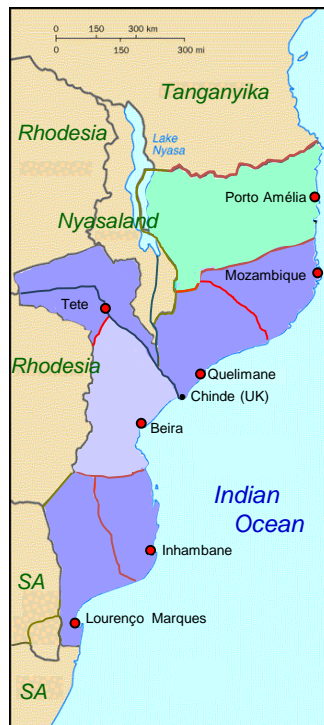
~1898



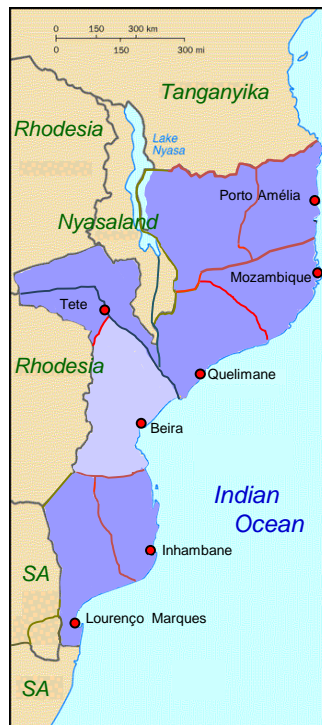
- Nyassa Company Concession
- Mozambique District
- Zambezia District
- Quelimane District
- Tete District
- Mozambique Company Concession
- Inhambane District
- Gaza (Military) District (no stamps issued)
- Lourenço Marques District
- K Kionga Triangle (1916)



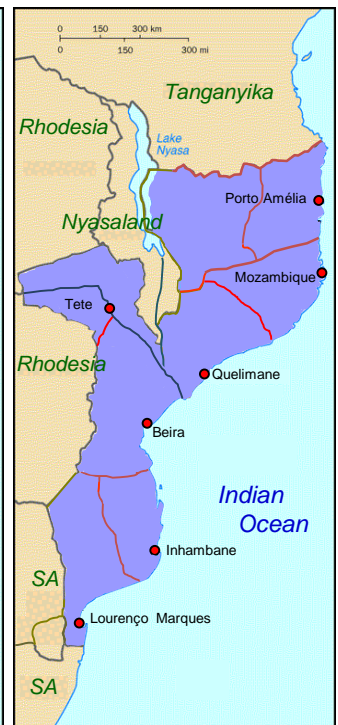
1913 – 1920



1920 – 1929



1929 – 1942



After 1942

After 1920 the directly ruled districts adopted Mozambique stamps once more. In 1929 the Nyassa Company concession was not renewed and districts within its territory started to use Mozambique stamps. The same happened in 1942 in districts under the control of the Mozambique Company when its concession was ended. After 1942 Mozambique stamps were used throughout the colony.

Mozambique

In 1868 Portuguese stamps had been overprinted MADIERA for use on the island and were the first stamps issued by a Portuguese colony. In 1870 the first postage stamps printed for a colony, Angola, were issued and had a design featuring the Portuguese crown. This design was modified to become a key type, inscribed with the name of the colony in which it was to be used. There were about 25 colonies that issued "Crown" stamps. Mozambique issued its crown stamps in 1876

You see a lot of empty spaces. I have left this issue to turn to when I have the expertise to identify fakes - there are a lot around!



SG1



SG2



SG2a



SG3



SG3a



SG4



SG4a



SG5



SG6



SG7



SG7a



SG7b



SG8



SG9



SG9a

July 1876

Portuguese Crown Key Type, Perforation 12½

Mozambique

Why I was reluctant to complete a collection of the first issue, “The Crown”
– The existence of large numbers of “high quality” Fournier forgeries



Fournier forgeries, identified as such

Bottom half of the page, featuring Mozambique from one of the 480 representative albums produced by “Union Philatelique de Genève” in 1928
NB the overprint “FAUX” applied by the “Union Philatelique”

François Fournier 1846-1917

He considered he was a “Creator of Art Objects”, referring to his stamps as “Facsimiles”. Considered himself the champion of collectors of modest means. Never considered himself a forger. He was never prosecuted for forgery



French, he began forging stamps at Geneva in 1904. In 1914, he has 10,000 approved customers and offered 3671 different stamps. In general prices were 1CHF (1/-) or 2CHF (2/-). He was a perfectionist and refused to mark his work. This omission led to the failure of his business



In 1927 his stock (800 lbs) was bought by *Union Philatelique de Genève* and sufficient examples (to fill 480 representative albums) were overprinted FAUX or Fac-Simile. The remaining stamps were burnt on 15 September 1928, under the supervision of the Bailiff of the Canton of Geneva. Over the past 92 years most albums have been broken up and pages sold separately. In 2019, a complete album of 3671 items was sold for £5520.

Mozambique



SG30



SG31



SG32



SG34



SG35



SG36



SG36a



SG36b



SG37



SG38



SG38a



SG39



SG40



SG41



SG42



SG43

1886



King Luis I
Typographed and embossed
Perf 12½

King Luis I, "The Popular" (1838 – 1889)

King on of Portugal, 11th November 1881 – 19th October 1889

2nd son of Queen Maria II, he succeeded his brother Pedro V when Pedro died childless (on 11th November 1881) during the great cholera epidemic. King Luis had little political skill and reigned in a period of internal political instability and stagnation. Banks and the Exchequer were in crisis and the nation was heading for bankruptcy. In foreign affairs he was as unfortunate with the loss of Central Africa to Britain & Belgium.

I have left out the first Carlos issue. My collection is incomplete & we have limited time today

Mozambique



SG83



SG84



SG85

1886

Local surcharges on old stock



SG86



SG87



SG88



SG89



SG90



SG91



SG92



SG93



SG94



SG95



SG96



SG97



SG98



SG99



SG100

1st August 1898

King Carlos second issue



Louis-Eugène Mouchon

The "Mouchon" issue:

Designed and engraved by the famed Frenchman.

This issue is referred to as "The Mouchon".

The French "Semeuse" design (right) was Mouchon's most famous & enduring design (1903 – 1939).



Mozambique



SG124



SG125



SG126



SG127



SG128



SG129



SG130



SG131



SG132



SG133

1902

1886 and 1894 postage stamp issues surcharged

After bankruptcy in 1892, foreign debt continued to rise and the budget was in deficit every year. Under pressure from foreign creditors, Portugal was forced to declare bankruptcy for a second time, on the 10th May 1902. This time, an agreement was reached with the major creditors to reduce interest payments. This did not solve the economic problems and the description given by the politician Oliveira Martins of the country in the 1820s, "The sick man of the west", continued to apply.



SG134



SG135



SG136



SG137

1902

Overprinted - PROVISORIO

These particular stamps of Mouchon issue were overprinted "PROVISORIO" to revalidate their use. Together with the surcharged stamps, they formed a provisional set of postage stamps with values required for new postal tariffs until a new issue of Mouchon stamps became available in 1903.

Mozambique



SG162



SG163



SG164



SG165



SG166



SG167



SG168



SG169



SG170



SG171



SG172

Unissued stamps of King Manoel II

*Overprinted **REPÚBLICA***

Note:
Carlos overprinted
were issued before these
Manoel stamps, but as a
story, I have changed
the order

1912

King Manoel II, "The Unfortunate", (1889 – 1932)
King of Portugal (1st February 1908 – 5th October 1910)



A coach carrying the royal family [King Carlos, Queen Amélie, Luis Filipe (Prince Royal) and Infante Manoel (Duke of Beja)] was attacked by two republican assassins as it was being driven through a square in Lisbon on the 1st February 1908. King Carlos and Prince Luis Filipe were shot dead and Prince Manoel wounded. With both King & his heir dead, unexpectedly Manoel became king. His reformist beliefs came too late to save an unpopular monarchy. He paid for the failures of the state in all fields and the public yearned for restoration of past glories. Republicans promised this and social justice. He was the last King of Portugal, dying aged 42 and heirless in exile at Twickenham, London in 1932. His unexpected death, by suffocation, led to conspiracy theories on the reason.

Mozambique

Many reasons led to resentment of the monarchy. A civilian rising in Lisbon on the 3rd October 1910 was joined by units of the military on the next day. The republicans triumphed and the republic was proclaimed on the 5th. Rather than risk arrest the King and royal family went into exile on the same day.



SG147



SG148



SG149



SG150



SG151



SG152



SG153



SG154



SG155



SG156



SG157



SG158



SG159



SG160



SG161

1911

Republic 5th October 1910
Stamps of King Carlos overprinted **REPUBLICA**



SG162



SG163



SG165



SG166



SG167



SG168



SG169



SG170



SG171



SG172

1911

Postage Due overprinted **REPUBLICA**



SG197

SG198

SG199

SG200

SG201

SG202

SG203

SG204

SG205

SG206

SG207

SG208

SG209

SG210

SG211

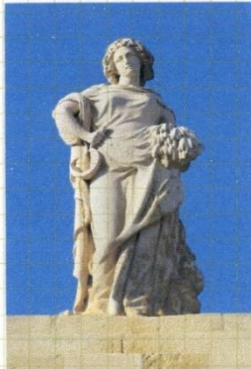
SG212

A philatelist's issue! An attractive design, perf. & paper variations, surcharges overprints, new values over time

1914

Ceres

Perf 15 x 14 on chalk-surfaced paper



The statue of Ceres on the Corn Exchange at Kings Lynn, England (1854)



The Ceres effigy, the first French postage stamps

The Roman Goddess Ceres – The goddess of fertility, Agriculture, grain, and crops.

This was the Portuguese key type to replace that of the King's bust.

Since no ancient image exists, statues and paintings of Ceres are vary considerably. The image on the stamp was drawn by Constantino de Sobral Fernandes. It shows Ceres looking forward with a sickle in one hand and a sheaf of corn under her left arm. Of all images, this one most closely resembles a statue at Kings Lynn!

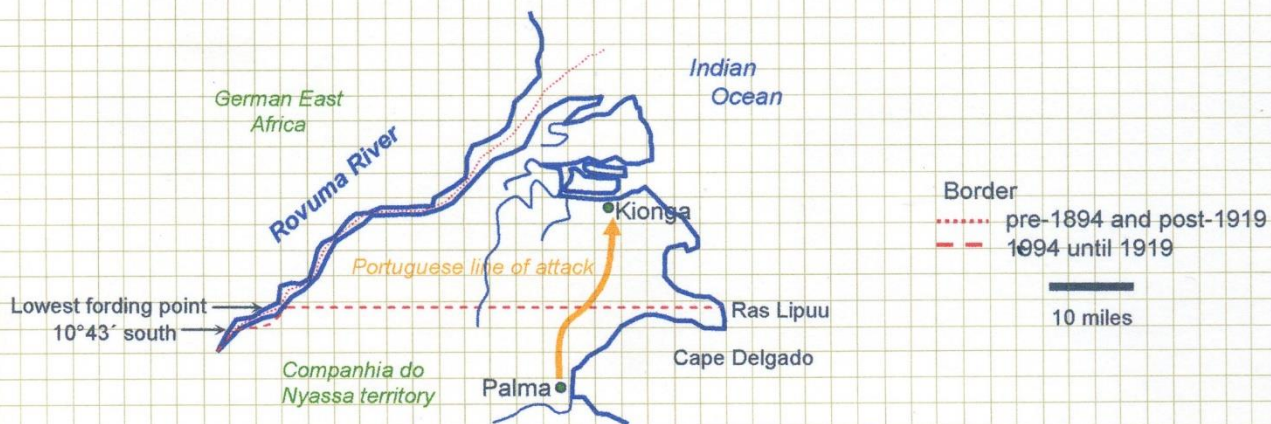
The concept of Ceres appealed to 19th century republicans. Her effigy appeared on the first French stamps as the representation of The French Republic and today is the logo of La Poste

The plates were engraved by José Sérgio de Carvahlo e Silva and in 1930 were re-engraved by Arnaldo Frago. All stamps were printed using typography by Casa da

Moeda, Lisbon

Kionga

On 30th December 1886 Portugal and Germany signed a declaration that the Rovuma River should be the border between German and Portuguese East Africa from its mouth for 90% of the distance to Lake Nyasa. When the German forces dispossessed the Sultan of Zanzibar and occupied the land, Kionga was occupied as well. Germany claimed Portugal had no rights north of Cape Delgado. Portugal was forced to cede the Kionga triangle on 1st September 1894.



SG1



SG2



SG3



SG4

29th May 1916

Stamp of Lourenço Marques (SG177) overprinted **KIONGA** and surcharged with four values, in cents

In 1914 Britain had a poor opinion of the fighting ability of Portugal and applied pressure for it to remain neutral. By 1915 losses on the western front caused allied commanders to revise their decision and allow Portugal to enter the war. Seizure of 36 German and Austrian ships in harbour at Lisbon provoked Germany to declare war on 1st March 1916.

The loss of the Kionga triangle was a blow to national pride and recovery seen as essential. As early as May 1915 this was suggested but impractical. However, by 1916 the growing number of British and Belgian forces in German East Africa were preoccupying the Germans. In April 1916, Major da Silveira assembled a 400 strong force at Palma and marched the 10 miles to the border and advanced on Kionga. With only border guards between him and the objective, Kionga was reoccupied by 10th April without difficulty. The achievement was grossly inflated in Lisbon, with a claim that it had been executed in the grand *tradição de heroísmo* and stamps were produced in Lourenço Marques for use in the territory.

On 6th May 1919 a decision of the Supreme Council of the League of Nations restored the Original border and the Kionga triangle was incorporated in *Companhia do Nyassa* area. From then Nyassa stamps were used.

1902, a year of national bankruptcy. Use of old stock is not surprising. NB The Escudo was Adopted in 1911 but the previous currency is used here!

Mozambique



SG213



SG214



SG215



SG216



SG217



SG218



SG219



SG220



SG221



SG222



SG223



SG224



SG225

1915 - 1920

1902 provisional issue overprinted locally **REPUBLICA**
(i.e. using a sans serif font)



SG226



SG227



SG228



SG229



SG230



SG231



SG232



SG233

1915

1902 provisional issue overprinted **REPUBLICA**

Mozambique



SG296



SG297



SG298



SG299



SG300

1921

Ceres

Perf 12 x 11½ on chalk-surfaced paper



SG301



SG302



SG303



SG304



SG305

1922 - 1926

Ceres

Perf 12 x 11½ on thick glazed paper



SG309



SG310

Un-surfaced paper



SG311

Chalk-surfaced paper

1921

Local Surcharges

A postcard home, 1929



18th March 1929

Cargo liners and cargo ships called regularly at Lourenço Marques.
(It was the port terminus of the Railway to Pretoria, Transvaal)
It is not possible to determine whether "Lawson" was a passenger or crew member.

Mozambique



SG D321



SG D322



SG D323

1924

Postage Due surcharge



1460 (or 1469) - 1524



SG317

23rd December 1924

Tercentenary of the Death of Vasco da Gama



SG318



SG319

1925

1902 Provisional stamps surcharged in centavos and overprinted República



SG C330

23rd November 1925

Charity tax: Surcharged at Lourenço Marques

This stamp was in compulsory use on the 23rd and 24th November to benefit the local Red Cross Society.



SG330



SG331



SG332



SG333



SG334



SG335



SG336



SG337



SG338



SG339



SG340



SG341



SG342



SG343



SG344



SG345



SG346



SG347



SG348



SG349



SG350

13th July 1933

35c and 1E75, 1947

Portugal and Camoes' "The Lusíads"

In Portuguese mythology Lusus, the son of Bacchus, established ancient Lusitania (the north-western part of the Iberian Peninsula). Modern Portuguese consider they are the spiritual descendants of the Sons of Lusus, the Luciads. Luís Vas de Camões (1524 – 1580) gives a fantastical interpretation of Portuguese voyages of discovery in his Homeric style masterpiece *Os Lusíadas*, published in 1572. In it, the Lusíads are predestined by The Fates to accomplish great deeds. They sail to discover new worlds. The finale has the glorious Portuguese walking throughout history, revealing God Bacchus' fear that they would become Gods.

At this time the Salazar's right wing authoritarian regime had been in power for seven years and was tightening its grip through the establishment of the *Estado Novo* (Second Republic) in 1933. It is not unexpected that the *Estado Novo* should choose icons, Portugal's much loved patriotic poem written by its greatest poet, as the design for this issue of Mozambique stamps.



SG351



SG352



SG353



SG354



SG355



SG3526



SG357



SG358



SG359



SG360



SG361



SG362



SG363



SG364



SG365



SG366

1938



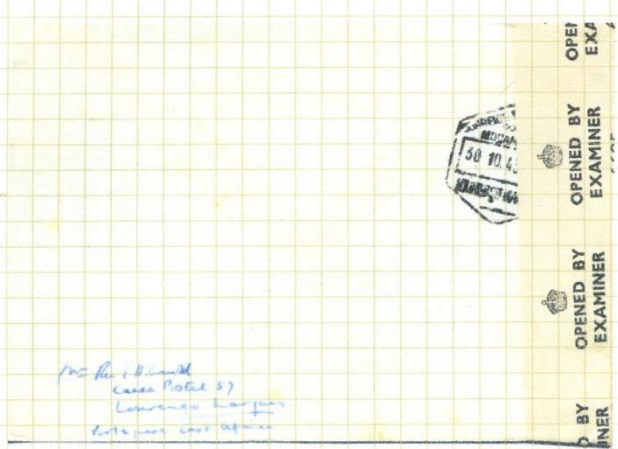
SG367



SG368

An imperial omnibus issue. Designs to the taste of a government that was nationalistic and wanting a return to a golden age

Mozambique – High Seas Mail



ALTOMAR
HIGH-SEAS



LOURENÇO MARQUES

This letter, written by the Rev. Gould to a clerical colleague [Malcolm Menia (Sliplake Vicarage)], was posted at sea and landed at Lourenço Marques. After this it was opened by the British Censor (6695), examined and resealed with a label (Type PC90).

If we assume that the Rev. Gould was on a ship heading for Lourenço Marques, why did he post this letter at sea and not after he had landed, after all he gives his return address as Lourenço Marques? Time is the possible reason. It was posted 10 days before arrival, after he had written it at his leisure onboard the ship. Logically, why not pop it into the ship's post-box immediately? Alternatively, he may have been sailing away from Lourenço Marques and mail from his and other ships addressed to foreign destinations was collected, bagged and sent to Lourenço Marques for sorting and dispatch abroad.

Mozambique was neutral in World War II and Lourenço Marques was reputed to be an Axis spy centre. Moreover, U-boats were very active in the Mozambique Channel in 1943. British censorship was essential.

AFRICAN SHIPPING (D. B. B.) LTD.

Shipping & Forwarding Agents.

P. O. BOX 711 — LOURENÇO MARQUES.

Branches at PORT ELIZABETH, DURBAN, CAPETOWN and LONDON.

Head Office: Box 3634 — JOHANNESBURG.



Ship's Box . s.s. "Thomas Sumter"

The Express Transport Company,

P.O. Box 39,

MOMBASA.



Mozambique — Ship's Letter - Mombasa, Kenya Paquebot



SS *Thomas Sumter* was a Liberty Ship built by the North Carolina Shipbuilding Co. at Wilmington NC. As Hull 154, the keel was laid on 25 February 1942 and she was launched on 31 May 1942. Fitted out as a 550 troop transport, she operated across the Atlantic throughout the war. After the war she is recorded as being at Mobile, Alabama (one of the reserve fleet anchorages). Her whereabouts in the late 1940's is not recorded. T J Stevenson & Co. (a New York ship company) records "reactivating" her in 1951, removing troop accommodation to convert her to a freighter. This suggests continued retention with the possibility of leasing before that. (She was scrapped in 1971)

Posted in the Ship's Box S S *Thomas Sumter*
Cancelled: MOMBASA PAQUEBOT 25 MR 47
Receiving mark: MOMBASA 2pm 26 MR 47
Local delivery



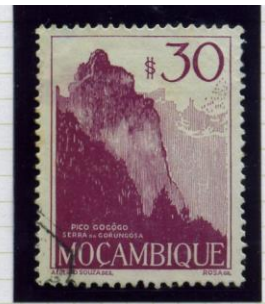
SG408



SG409



SG410



SG411



SG412



SG413



SG414



SG415



SG416



SG417



SG418



SG419



SG420



SG421



SG422



SG423



SG424



SG425



SG426



SG427

1948 - 49

A theme seen in all colonies.
To me unappealing - poor
designs in drab colours

Scenery of Mozambique



SG440



SG441



SG442



SG443



SG444



SG445



SG446



SG447



SG448



SG449



SG450



SG451



SG452



SG453



SG454



SG455

1951



SG456



SG457



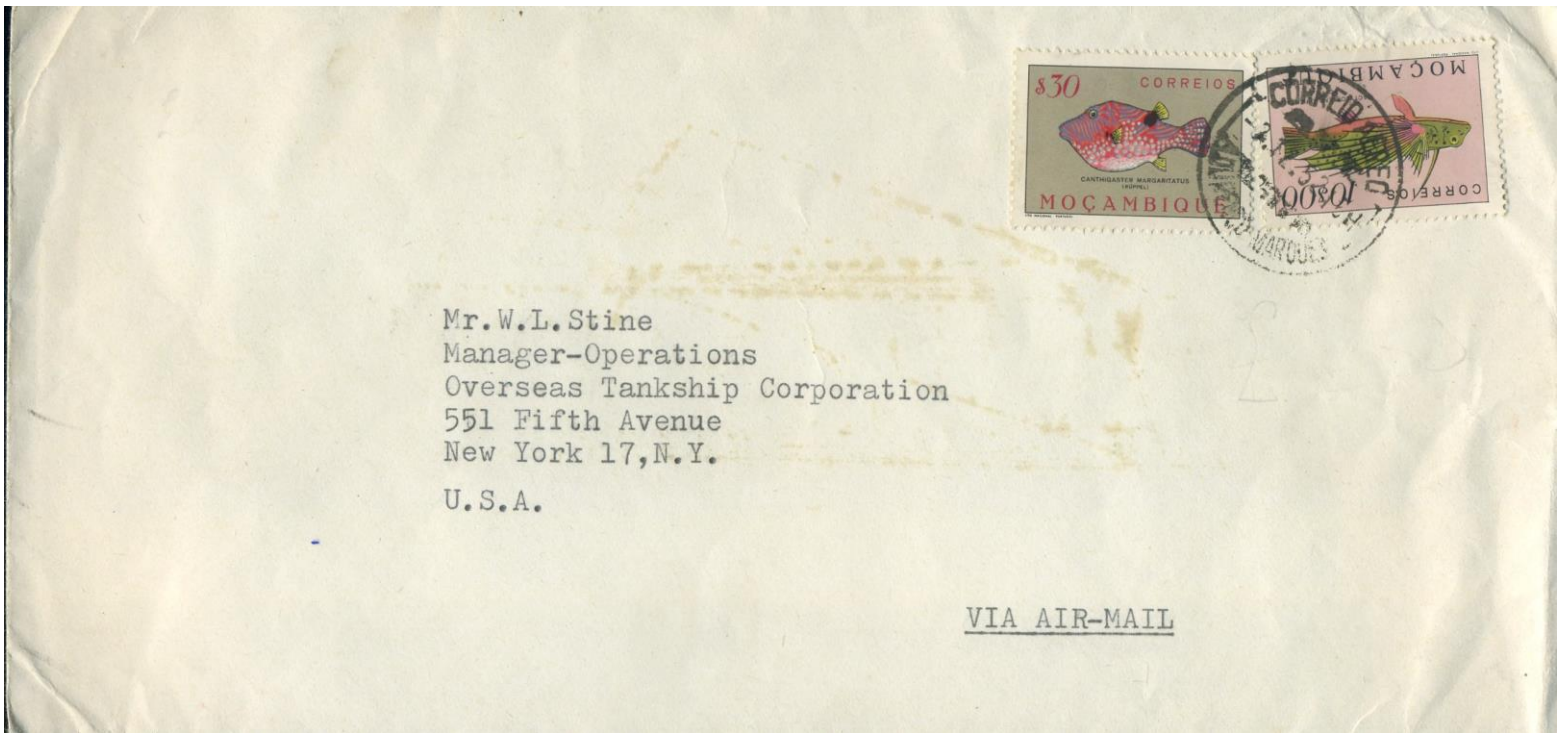
SG458



SG459



What a difference. Pick your favourite
Once more thematic!



Postmark: Airmail – Lourenço Marques 2nd December 1952

**Ret: K.M. Akselsen, Chief Officer
s/s Caltex Brussels
O.T.C., Bahrein Island,
Persian Gulf**



**S.S Caltex Brussels
Built 1951
16,660 tons**



SG472



SG473



SG474



SG475



SG476



SG477



SG478



SG479



SG480



SG481



SG482



SG483



SG484



SG485



SG486



SG487



SG488



SG489



SG490



SG491

28th May 1953

Butterflies and Moths

Astonishing - after just 2 years, the beautiful fishes issue was replaced. Still a nice looking issue, but not as good. Was the philatelic market the reason? Low values not much use for postage but ideal for school-boy packets



SG496



SG497



SG498



SG499



SG500



SG501



SG502



SG503

15th October 1954

The map of Mozambique

All overseas provinces issues
A short definitive set in the
mid-50s. A map of the
territory



SG504



SG505

1st December 1954

The 1st Sofala and Manica Philatelic Exhibition



SG506



SG507

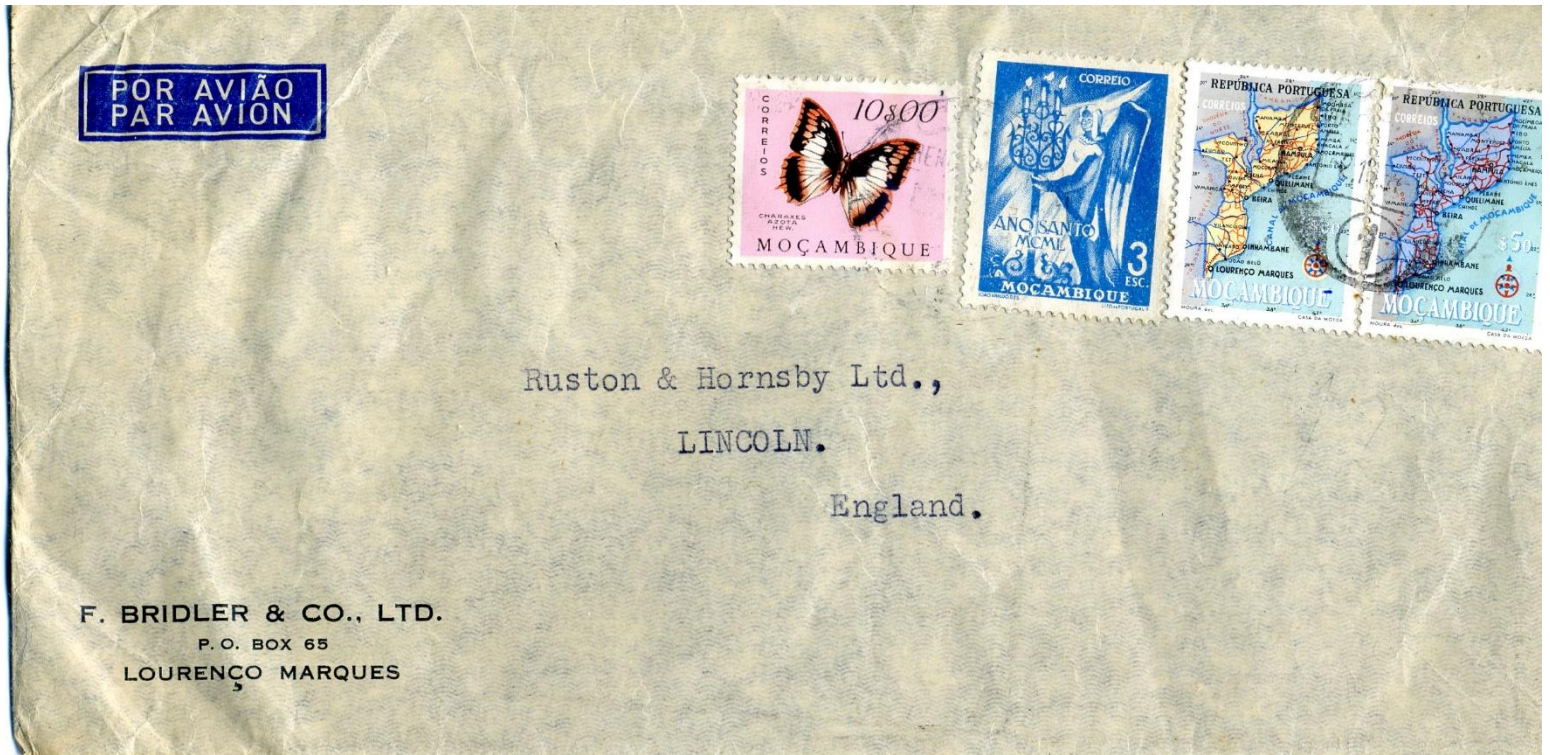
1st February 1956

Centenary of the birth of Joaquim Augusto Mouzinho de Albuquerque

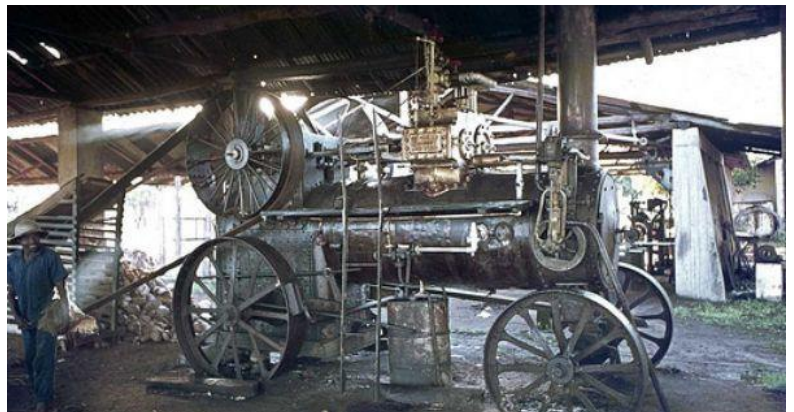
Mouzinho de Albuquerque, a soldier, was seen as Portugal's hope in countering British expansion into her African territory. He led the 1895 military expedition to the southern Gaza Empire, capturing King Gungunhana at Chaimite, and pacifying the south of Mozambique in the process. He became Governor of Gaza Province until his return to Lisbon in 1898. Doubt surrounds suicide as the cause of his death in 1902.

In Rhodesia in the 1950 (when I lived there) it was common to receive envelopes, such as this with mixed definitive frankings

Commercial letter with a mix of 1953 & 1954 Definitive stamps + 1951 commemorative stamp



Postmark: Lourenço Marques Airmail 2.10.1957



Ruston & Hornsby were a renowned builder of industrial narrow gauge engines, traction engines and diesel engines which were imported into Mozambique. These examples were used on the Sena Sugar Estates at Tete.



SG515



SG516



SG517



SG518



SG519



SG520



SG521



SG522



SG523



SG524



SG525



SG526



SG527



SG528



SG529



SG530



SG531

Another thematic issue:
Attractive stamps which suggests that these are aimed at the philatelic market as well as postal requirements. In 1961 5c was 0.15d, a denomination of little use for franking, but ideal for school boy packets.

30th January 1961

This coats of arms theme was used also in Angola & Cape Verde

Coats of Arms of Mozambique towns and cities



SG549



SG550



SG551



SG552



SG553



SG554



SG555



SG556



SG557



SG558



SG559



SG560



SG561



SG562



SG563



SG564



SG565



SG566



SG567



SG568

1st December 1963

Again thematic issue:
The same comments apply.

The Evolution of Sailing Ships



SG580



SG581



SG582



SG583



SG584



SG585



SG586



SG587



SG588



SG589



SG590



SG591

12th January 1967

Portuguese Military Uniforms

This military uniforms issue is truly thematic, being issued in all overseas provinces between 1965 & 1967. In each, different designs were used



SG594

13th May 1967

50th Anniversary of the Fatima Apparitions

Three young shepherd children claimed that they had seen an apparition at Fatima, Portugal on the 13th day of the month for six consecutive months, starting on 13th May 1917. The apparition identified itself as the "Lady of The Rosary". This and her reported predictions led to great interest internationally and is a site of pilgrimage.

The People's Republic of Mozambique



SG 631



SG 632



SG 633



SG 634



SG 635



SG 636



SG 637



SG 638



SG 639



SG 640



SG 641



SG 642

Independence
 It seems that all stamps in stock in reasonable numbers were overprinted to serve as the 1st post-independence definitive.
 NB: no surcharges



SG 643



SG 644



SG 645



SG 646



SG 647



SG 648



SG 649

25th June 1975

Independence

Provisional definitive issue: Colonial stocks overprinted



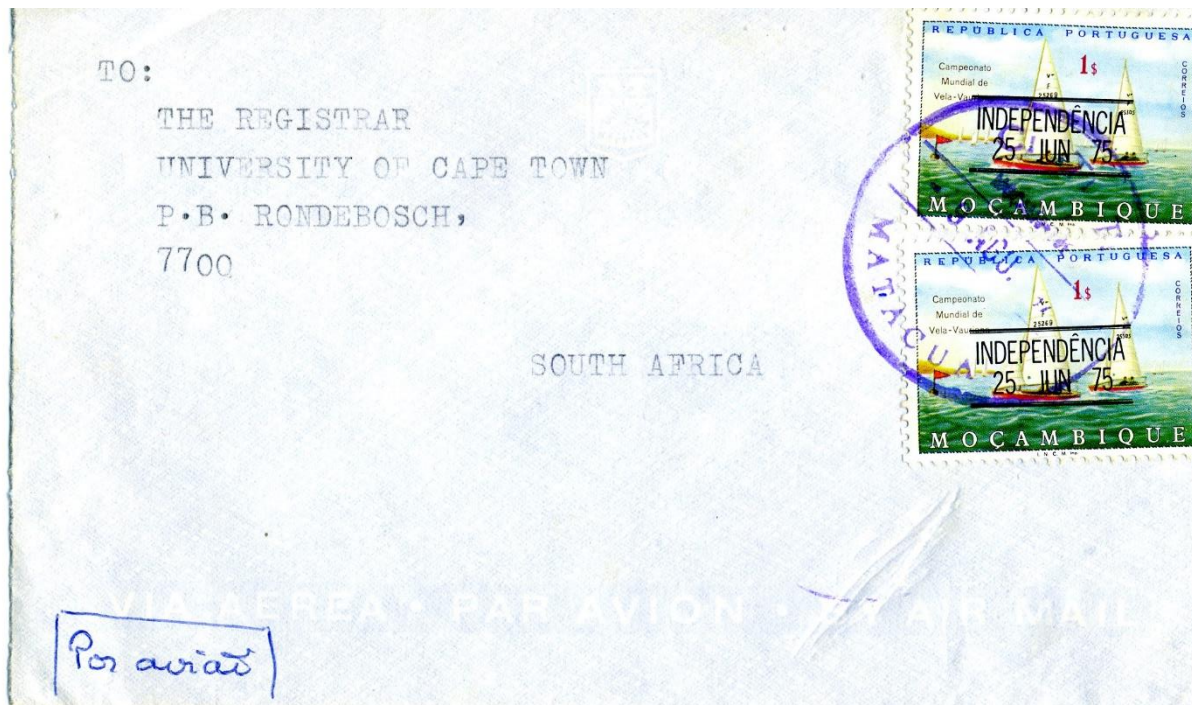
Propaganda lançada de avião...
A Portuguese airdropped propaganda leaflet: "FRELIMO lied! You suffer"

Portugal had been fighting an increasingly costly war against the black nationalist FRELIMO movement since 1964, a war that became increasingly unpopular in metropolitan Portugal and was a key factor in the *Carnation Revolution* that toppled The Caetano government on 25th April 1974. The new leftist military rulers signed the Lusaka Accord with FRELIMO on 7th September 1974. There would be joint Portuguese / FRELIMO administration until 25th June 1975 when independence would be declared. Expulsions and fear cause a long-established settled white population of 300,000 to leave within a short time. The result was chaos. Samora Machel admitted his error later when he advised Mugabe five years to treat white Rhodesians as equal citizens of Zimbabwe to retain their skills.

Although the postal service was a more important part of infrastructure at in 1975, stamps were not a priority and provisional issues were drawn from stocks in hand. Thus numbers range from 100,000 (4\$50 1962 Sports) to 4,985,000 (4\$50 1963 air). The stamps include 1952 Butterflies definitives (2) and others across the years from then, up to the last issued, the 1974 Satellite station commemorative.

An interesting cover!
Postal service unaffected between
Marxist "People's Republic of Mozambique" and
Apartheid South Africa while liberation
wars were in progress & "hot"

Post-independence mail



Posted 9th August ??

The place name on the post mark is probably "MATAQUANE", from which the last two letters are missing. Their presence would allow for a balanced positioning of the name.

(Matacuá does not exist)

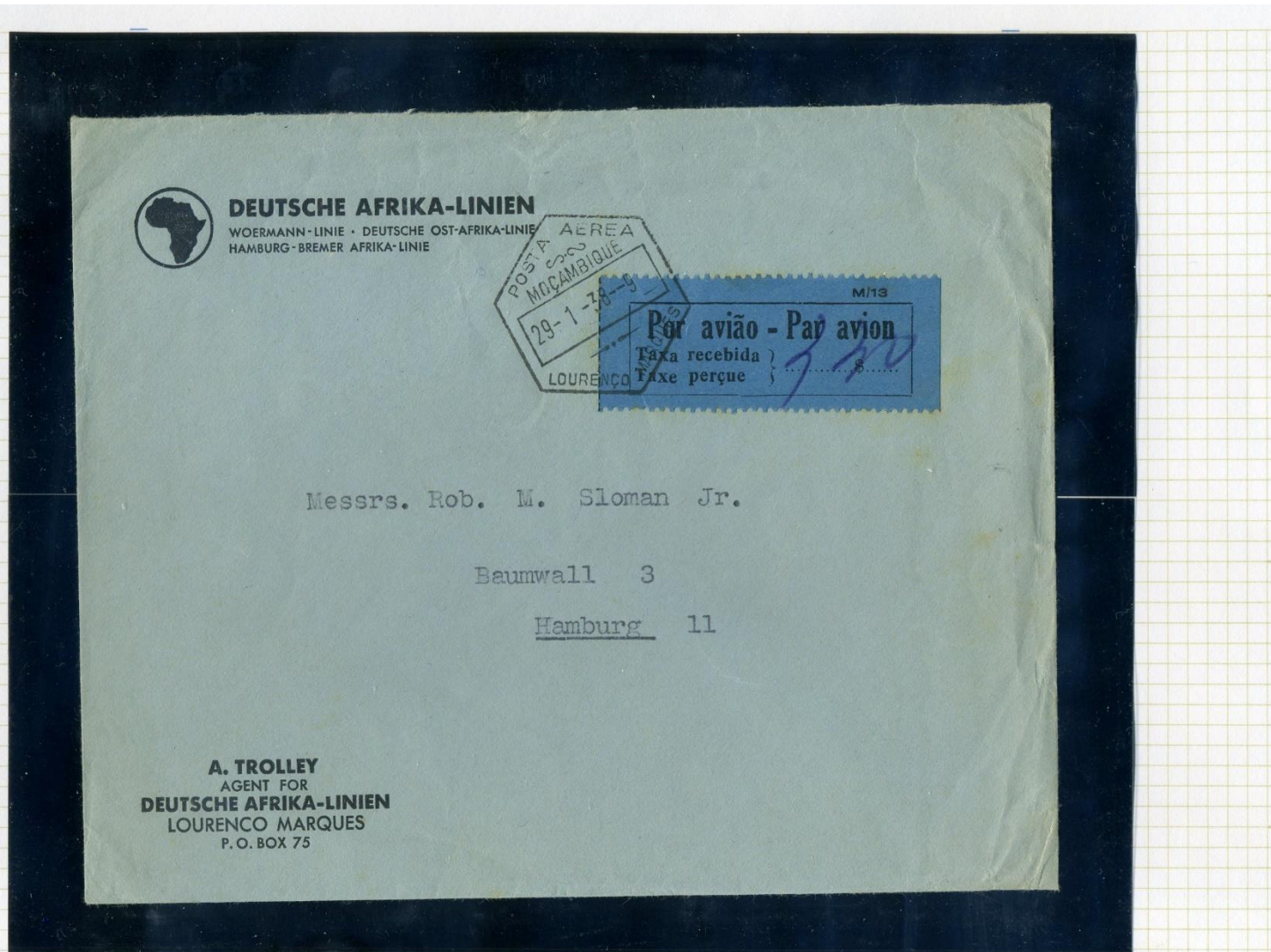
Matacuane is a district in the centre of Beira

This is consistent with the sender's home address, "Dondo" 14 km north west of Beira

With some time available, I am able to
Show a airmail stamps & a few covers!

Airmail to Hamburg 1938

Lourenço Marques (Posta Aerea) 29 January 1938



Imperial Airways introduced a flying-boat service to South Africa on 6th June 1937, which had stops at Mozambique, Beira & Lourenço Marques. Airmail stamps were not yet available. Instead *Par Avion* labels were used. These were inscribed *Taxa Recebida / Taxe Perçue*, with a space to write-in the fee paid, here 3\$30



SG369



SG370



SG371



SG372



SG373



SG374



SG375



SG376



SG377

August 1938

Postage and Air Postage

This was a Portuguese colonial definitive issue.

- 1c to 25c: Vasco da Gama (1460 – 1524). The navigator who led the first Portuguese expedition to India
- 30c to 50c: Mousinho de Albuquerque (1792 – 1846). An officer & statesman in the "Liberal Wars" which marked the first half of the 19th century. He was in the liberal cause, participating in military action & government
- 60c to 1E: "Formento", a dam symbolising progress
- 1E75 to 5E: Prince Henry the Navigator (1394 – 1460). Sponsor of sailing expeditions of discovery which led to the Portuguese Empire & national wealth
- 10E & 20E: Alfonso de Albuquerque (1453 – 1515). Established the Portuguese Empire in the Indian Ocean.
- 10c to 10E Air: A plane casting a shadow over the globe



SG378

17th July 1939



SG391



SG392



SG393



SG394



SG395

2 November 1946

Air (locally produced)

Inscribed TAXA RECEBIDA – “fee received” in Portuguese



SG397



SG398



SG399



SG400



SG401



SG402



SG403



SG404

20th May 1947

Air (locally produced).

Overprinted TAXE PERCUE – “fee received” in French

The 1946 design should have had “fee received” in French which was corrected in 6 months. It is not a very high quality stamp

Airmail to London 1948

BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO

LOURENÇO M. MARQUES

VIA AÉREA

The Manager

The Anglo Portuguese C. & C.; Bank Ltd

9, Bishopsgate

London E.C.2



1947 airmail issue (Taxa Recebida / Taxe Perçue)

1 x 50c + 2 x 1\$ + 3 x 5\$ = 17\$50

Lourenço Marques - Posta Aerea - 28 February 1948



SG432



SG433



SG434



SG435

The 1946/7 issue appears to have been a stop-gap. 2 years later, this well designed set by Courvoisier was released



SG436

March 1949

Air



SG437

18th October 1949

75th Anniversary of the UPU



SG438



SG439

May 1950

Holy Year

On 6th June 1949 Pope Pius XII issued a papal bull proclaiming 1950 a Holy Year of Pilgrimage to Rome. It is a 710 years old tradition now held at 25 year intervals. Salazar based his political philosophy on his interpretation of Catholic social doctrine, thus an issue to mark a Catholic Church event might be expected



SG541



SG542



SG543



SG544



SG545



SG546

5th March 1963

Air

Surprisingly, there was no new airmail issue for 14 years, which contrasts with normal definitive issues policy - 5 sets in the same period.



SG548

21st October 1963

10th Anniversary of Transportes Aéreos Portugueses (TAP)

TAP was, in fact, founded in 1946 and operated domestic, African colonial & international routes. In 1953 it became a private company but nationalised in 1975, after the revolution. It returned to public ownership in 2010



SG569

16th May 1964

Centenary of the Portuguese National Overseas Bank

Established in 1864 as the Banco Nacional Ultramarino (BNU) to be the bank of issue for Portuguese overseas territories. Branches opened in Mozambique in 1868. It maintained its note issuing monopoly until independence, although the banking monopoly was lost in 1901. With independence in 1975, the new republic nationalized all bank interests, renaming the bank Banco de Moçambique.