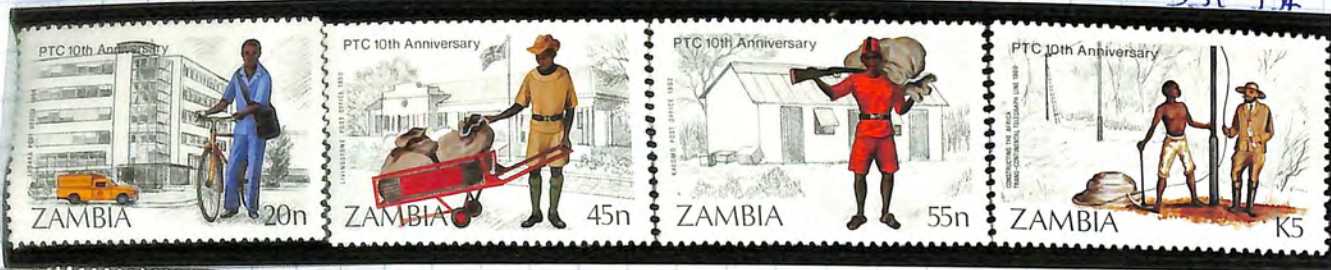
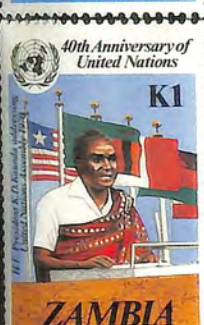


1985

331-34



332-38



343-347



348-9

1980-86



367-370



363-366



372



389



382



373-376

377-380

433-435



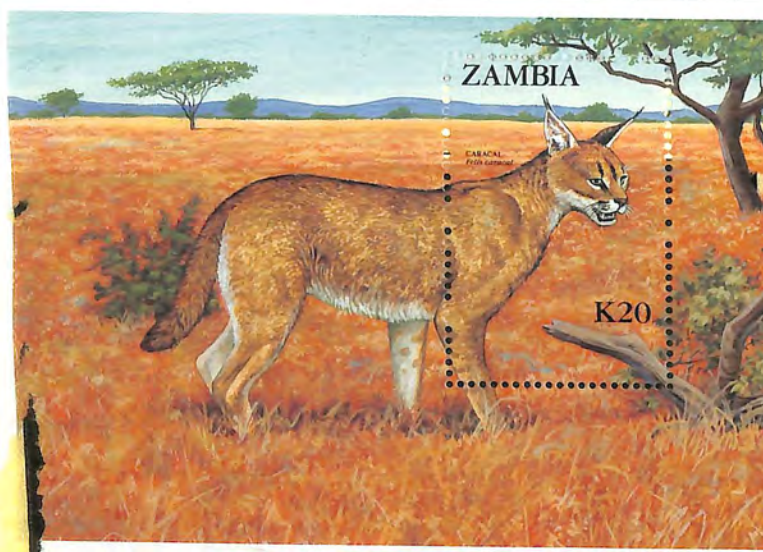
1987



397-400



418-421



431



432

1987

422-26

427-30

436-39



440-43

444-467

452-55



452-55

1988-1989



456-459

462-465

466-469

1992

568-568

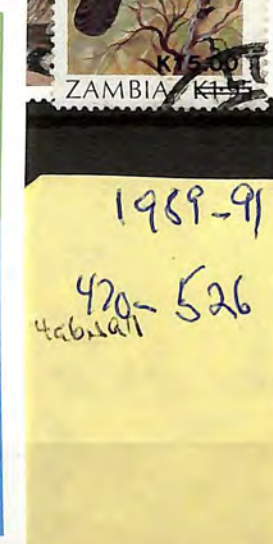


(1991)
590-593





1990-1992
527-589
658-679





1996

4

2004

FIRST SAPOA JOINT STAMP ISSUE



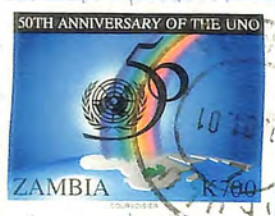
1033

643

1995



644



649

1997

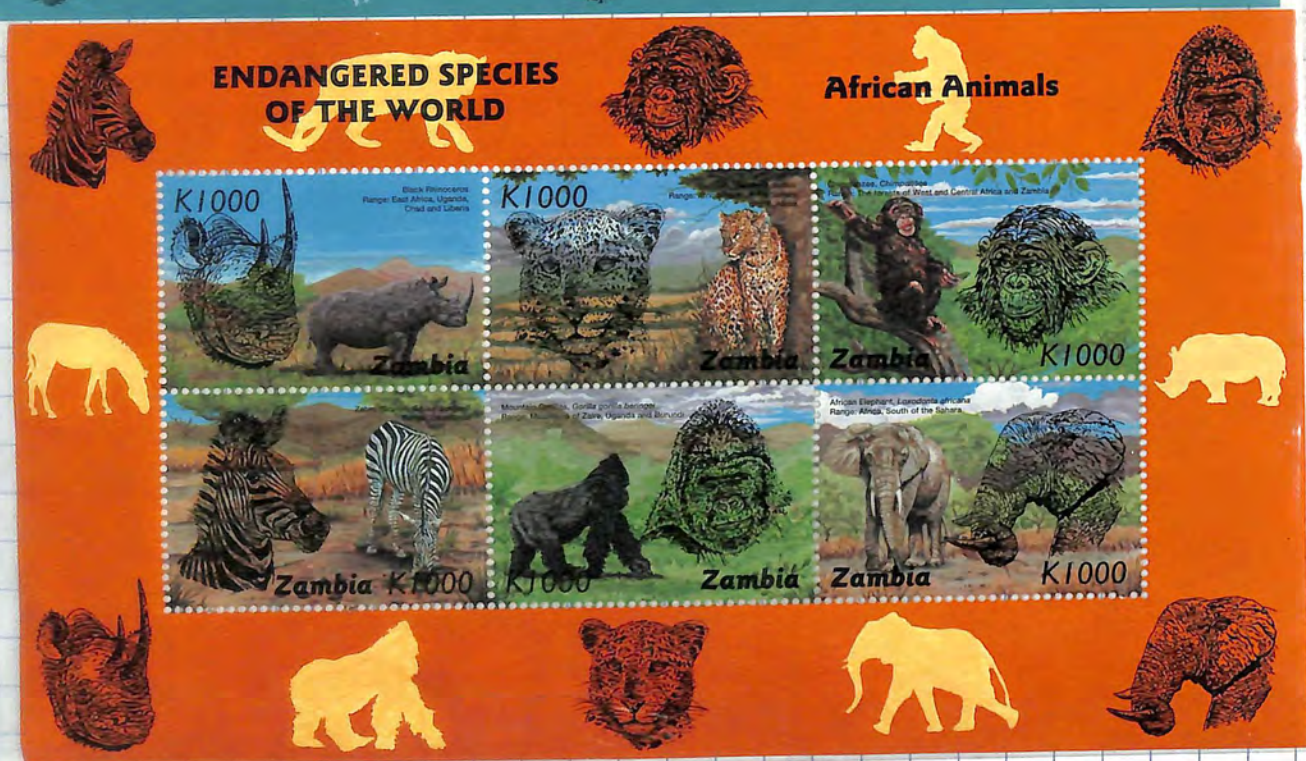
660



1997

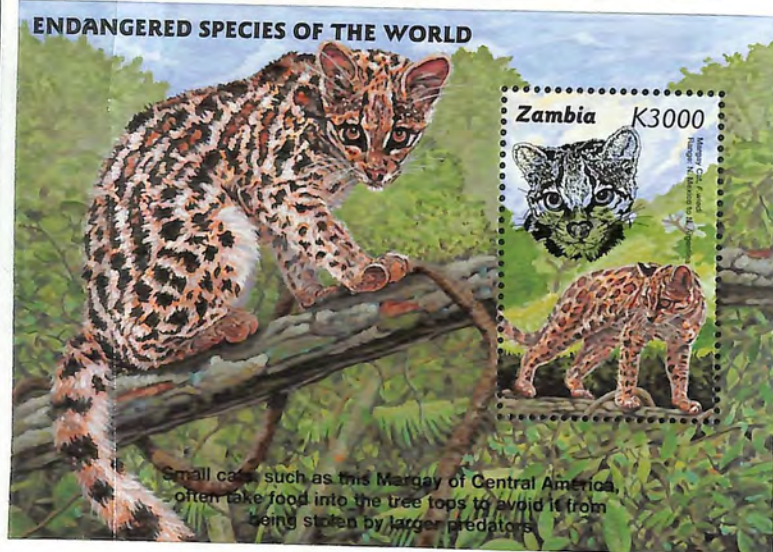
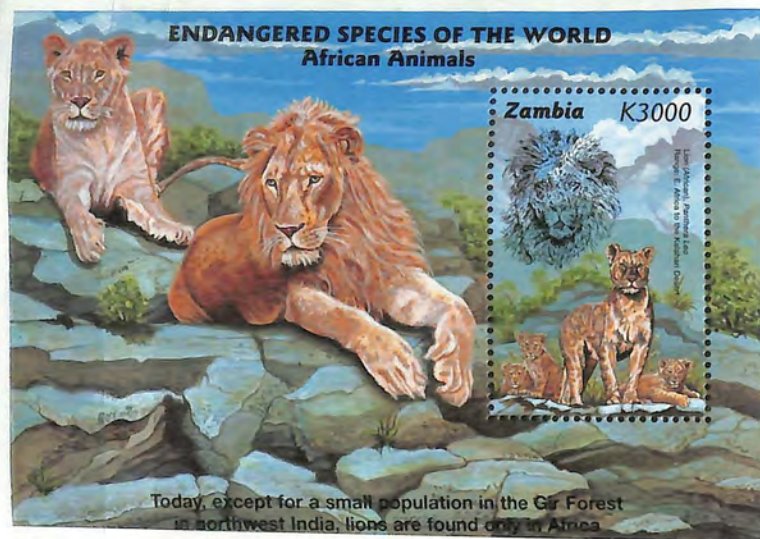


1991



61
669-663

1997



664-665

1997



706



•IN MEMORIAM•



707



•IN MEMORIAM•



708



709

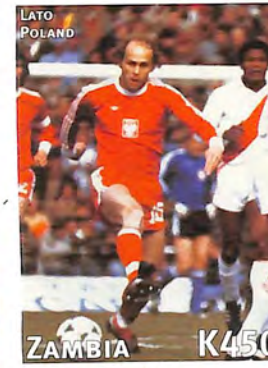
1998



WORLD CUP '98



FRANCE
1998



TOURNAMENT
STARS



Mineral Heritage

789

1998



WORLD CUP '98



WORLD CUP
WINNERS

730

1998



WORLD CUP '98



STARS

Hudson-Fulton Celebration

Half Moon and Clermont: 2¢ Carmine. In 1609, Henry Hudson discovered the Hudson River. Just 200 years later, in 1807, Robert Fulton navigated the Hudson River in his steamship, the *Clermont*. In a joint celebration of both events, the Post Office issued this variety to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the discovery of the Hudson River and the 100th Anniversary of Robert Fulton's steamship.

Half Moon and Clermont: 2¢ Carmine. This issue is identical to the one above, except it is the imperforate variety.

231

732

1998

733



Universal
Postal Union
1874-1974 10
#1533

Jean Etienne Li



Chardin
10cUS

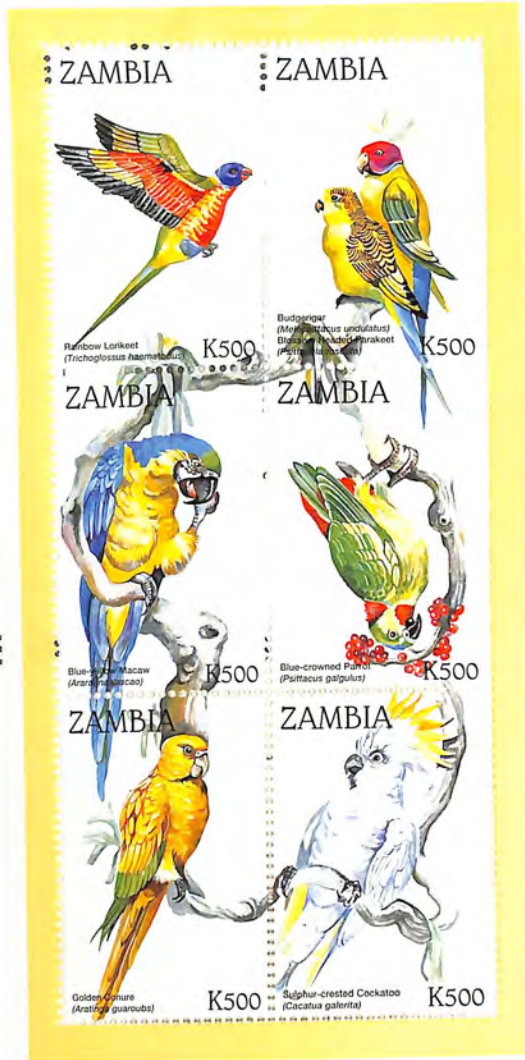
neon Chardin

734

1998



735



736



Beng. Franklin

736 G. Washington

1998

08-PTI



1998



77



78A

ZAMBIA

782-~~23~~ NH

16-
-16

*The Life and Times
H.M. Queen Elizabeth
The Queen Mother*



ZAMBIA

H.M. Queen Elizabeth
The Queen Mother
Celebrates 100 years

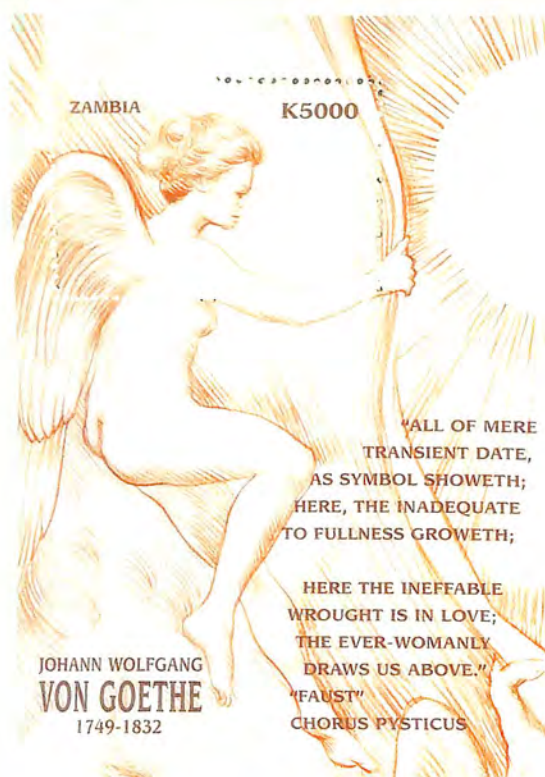


1999



194

MONTICELLO



could be kept of how many were issued and sold. It wasn't until 1855 that the use of postage stamps became mandatory.

A contract was awarded to a firm of bank note engravers for the printing of the 5¢ and 10¢ stamps. The stamps were to be available in major post offices on July 1, 1847. Due to delays in production, only one office, New York City, received the stamps on that date. The stamps were produced until 1851.

Reproductions (official imitations) of both stamps were printed by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. (They were invalid for postage.) Differences from originals include: Line of the mouth is straighter, eyes appear "sleepy," engraver's initials at bottom of stamps are fainter.

Franklin: 5¢ Red brown. The "Father" of the American Postal Service is pictured on the first U.S. postage stamp. Inventor, philosopher, statesman, diplomat, author, and scientist, Benjamin Franklin is credited with organizing America's postal service in the 1700s. Appointed by the British Crown as a deputy postmaster, he greatly improved service to major cities. In 1775, he was appointed as the first Postmaster General. Under his direction, the new Continental Post Office played an important role in the Revolution.

The 1847 stamp is an engraving which also appeared previously on bank notes.

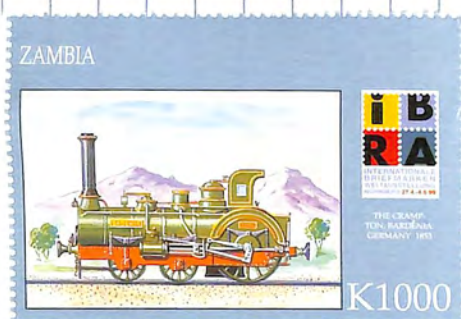
Washington: 10¢ Black. In a cameo portrait surrounded by leaves, this stamp depicts the Father of our Country, George Washington. As a Revolutionary War hero, he led the Continental Army to a glorious victory, delivering America from Britain's rule and granting our nation the freedom it still enjoys today. In 1789, he was inaugurated as the first President of the United States.

1999

536

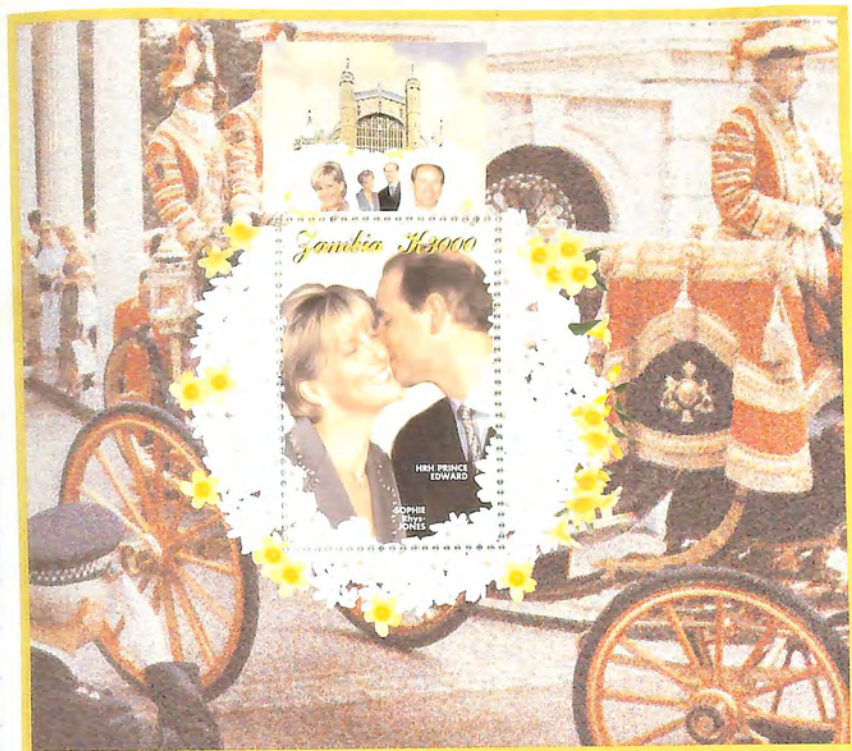


537



1999

838



1998



1999



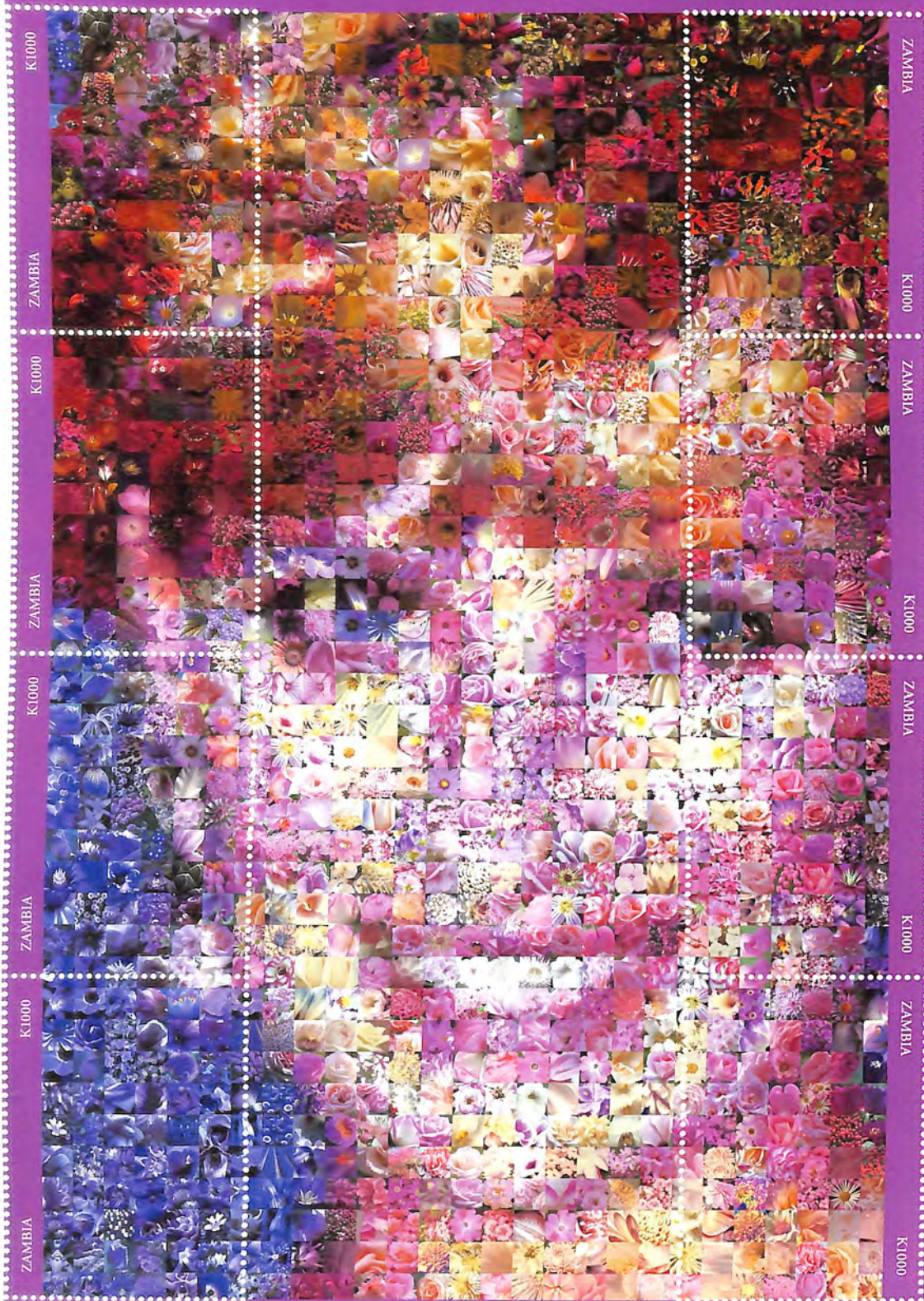
837

1998

1999

The Millennium

A Future Free of Hunger & Want



Photomosaics™ is a method of arranging thousands of tiny photographs that when viewed from a distance, combine to form a single larger image. Robert Silvers invented this technology while still a student at MIT and founded Runaway Technology Inc. in 1994.

855

C7

MILLENNIUM

Jackson Pollock pushed the boundaries of abstract painting in his bold and expressive style, creating a new form of art.

DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) is the largest known molecule. It has been discovered since 1869 and it is the blueprint for life.

Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay became the first men to reach the summit of Mount Everest, the highest point on the planet.

Polio or infantile paralysis was a highly contagious childhood disease. In 1955, Jonas Salk came up with a vaccine against the disease, which stopped the spread of the virus around the world.

The fall of European colonialism in Africa began with the independence of Ghana. Kwame Nkrumah, formerly a British colonial leader, became the first of an independent government.

The Soviet Union became the first country to launch a man into space, when Yuri Gagarin orbited the Earth in the Vostok 1 space capsule.

Rachel Carson in "Silent Spring" wrote about a planet whose environment was in great peril, eyes that both witnessed and began to see the environmental movement.

The daughter of Jawaharlal Gandhi, Indira Gandhi, soon to be known as "Bharat Mata" (Mother India) became the country's Prime Minister.

In an Indian operation performed in South Africa, a patient's failing heart was replaced by a pig heart. Chintan Bhandari and a large team of surgeons, with a healthy result.

"The final step for man, one giant leap for Mankind," announced Neil Armstrong, the first man to walk on the Moon, in 1969. His landing on the surface.

Before the invention of the microprocessor, computers were large, slow machines, putting hundreds of thousands of electronic components on a single silicon chip made the computer smaller, cheaper and faster.

After twenty years of hostilities, between South Africa and Richard Nixon, the People's Republic of China signed a peace treaty between the two superpowers.

One of the world's most important archaeological finds, the discovery of the Qin Shi Huang Mausoleum, the first burial place of a Chinese emperor, 8,000 terra cotta soldiers, chariots and horses.

Stephen Hawking showed that Black Holes emitted radiation and predicted that, eventually, they would evaporate, leaving a single point in the universe, a singularity, from which new universes can be born.

Margaret Thatcher became the first European woman to become her country's elected leader. A deep understanding of the world's affairs made her a pioneer in international relations.

Mikhail Gorbachev became the leader of a changing Soviet Union. His reforms of the country came to an end in 1991 with the collapse of the Soviet Union.

End of the fighting, peace was brought to the end of a century in Europe. As the Soviet Union began to fall, the influence of the Eastern bloc nations, they followed one another in adopting democratic values.

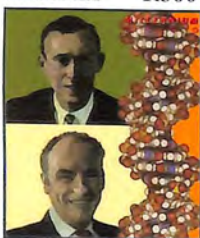
Just a few years after the fall of Apartheid, South Africans elected Nelson Mandela, a former political prisoner, as the country's President.

ZAMBIA K500



1950 Venice Biennale showcases Jackson Pollock and Abstract Expressionism

ZAMBIA K500



1953 James Watson and Francis Crick piece together the structure of DNA

ZAMBIA K500



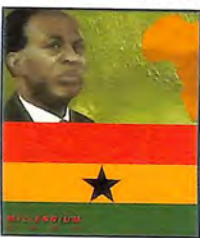
1953 Edmund Hillary reaches the summit of Mount Everest

ZAMBIA K500



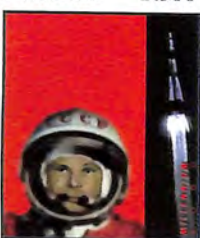
1955 Jonas Salk develops the vaccine against Polio

ZAMBIA K500



1957 Ghana achieves independence

ZAMBIA K500



1961 Yuri Gagarin becomes the first man in space

ZAMBIA K500



1962 Rachel Carson, the beginning of the environmental movement

ZAMBIA K500



1966 Indira Gandhi becomes the Prime Minister of India

ZAMBIA K500



1967 The first successful human heart transplant



ZAMBIA K500



1969 Apollo 11 lands on the moon

ZAMBIA K500



1971 The microprocessor is developed

ZAMBIA K500



1972 Richard Nixon visits the People's Republic of China

ZAMBIA K500



1974 Incredible archaeological discoveries of the Qin Shi Huang Mausoleum

ZAMBIA K500



1974 Stephen Hawking's new ideas about the universe and black holes

ZAMBIA K500



1979 Margaret Thatcher is elected the first female Prime Minister of Great Britain

ZAMBIA K500



1985 Mikhail Gorbachev becomes the leader of the Soviet Union

ZAMBIA K500



1989 The collapse of the Berlin Wall

ZAMBIA K500



1994 Nelson Mandela is elected the president of South Africa

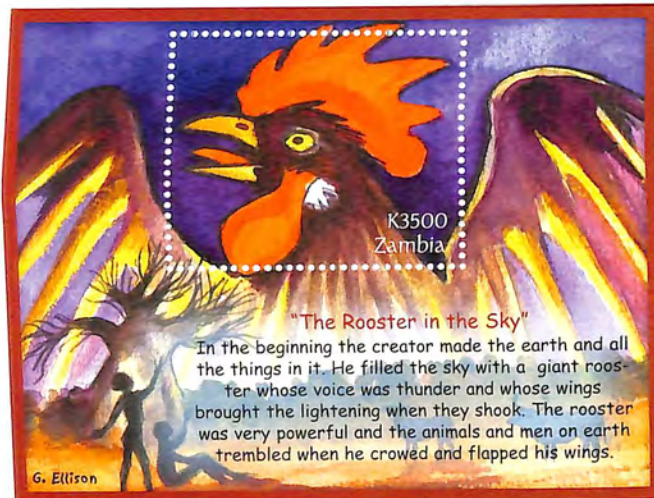
2000



870A



850



907



927-30

2003

1027-
1030



2004-2005



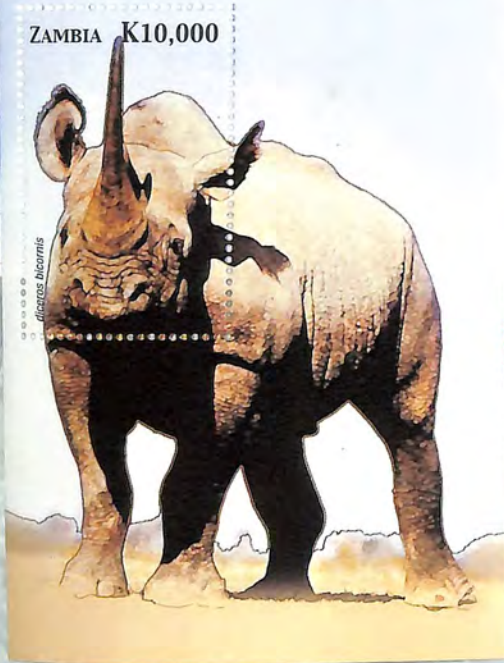
1038



1039-1042

Animals of Zambia and Africa

1044



Loxodonta africana

1043

Zambia and Africa



2065

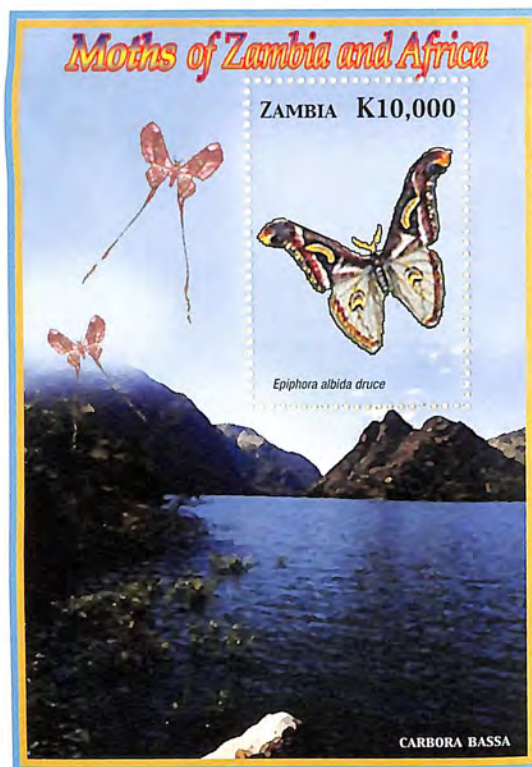
Butterflies of Zambia and Africa



1055



1051-1054



1056

2005

104

Orchids of Zambia and Africa



Orchids of Zambia and Africa



1062

C10



1057-1060

942

2001

936-
941

MASANOBU OKUMURA (1695-1764)
SANJO KANTARO II, & ICHIKAWA
MONNOSUKE I, 1720s
ZAMBIA K500



TORII KIYOMASU I, (C 1696-1720)
NAKAMURA SENYA AS TOKINATSU,
C1715
ZAMBIA K500

943



MASANOBU (1695-1764),
SANJO KANTARO & ICHIKAWA
MONNOSUKE, C1720
ZAMBIA K1000



KIYOMASU I, TORII (ACT. 1696-1720),
STANDING FIGURE OF A WOMAN,
C1715
ZAMBIA K1000

944



SHUNSHO
NAKAMURA KUMETARO I



KIYOMASU I
ACTOR IN FEMALE ROLE, C. 1720



KIYOMASU I, (ACT. 1696-1720)
SEGAWA KIRUNJO LEANING ON
SUGOROKU BOARD, 1737



KIYOMASU I, (ACT. 1696-1720)
ICHIKAWA GENNOSUKE AS A
WAKASHU, C. 1730

ZAMBIA K3200 ZAMBIA K3200 ZAMBIA K3200 ZAMBIA K3200



THE BEAUTY OF JAPANESE ART



SHUNSHO
NAKAMURA MATSUE AS A CAT
WOMAN, C1786

ZAMBIA K3200



KIYOMASU I, (ACT. 1696-1720)
SANJO KANTARO W/BANCH OF
BAMBOO, 1728

ZAMBIA K3200



KIYOMASU I, TORII (ACT. 1696-1720)
YAMASHITA KINSAKU I AS
PEDDLER

ZAMBIA K3200

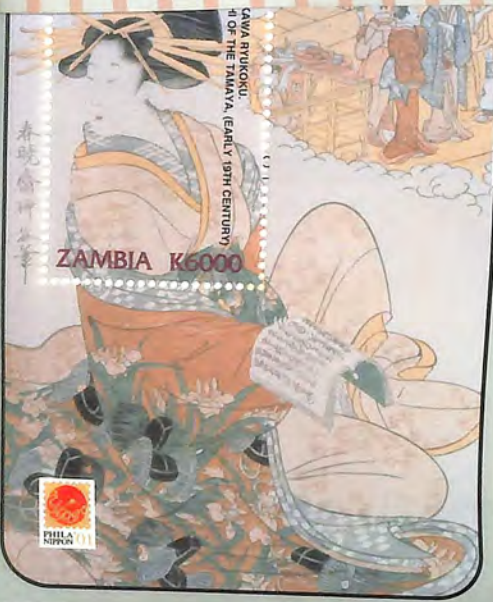


SHUNSHO
PORTRAIT OF AN ACTOR, C1775

ZAMBIA K3200



THE BEAUTY OF JAPANESE ART



ZAMBIA K6000



ZAMBIA K6000

945



MASANOBU
ONO NO KOMACHI (7)

ZAMBIA K1500



SHIGENAGA,
DOG BRINGING A LOVE LETTER

ZAMBIA K1800

2001

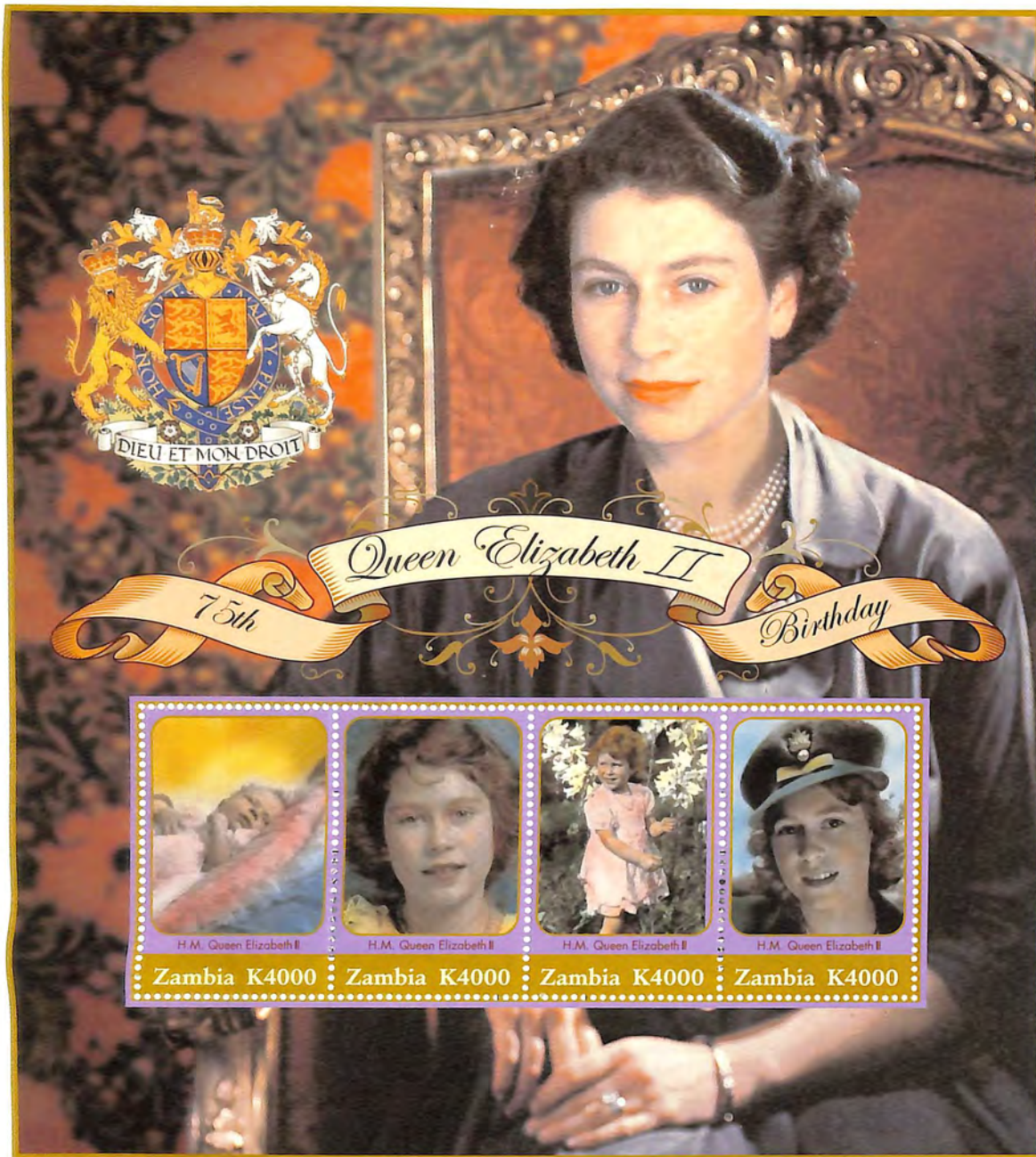
949



950



957



Half



nt

958

200f



2001
961-963

964



ZAMBIA K1000



ZAMBIA K1500

President Chiluba received a Master's degree in Philosophy and Political Science from Warwick University in the United Kingdom. He was later awarded an Honourary Doctorate by the University of Malawi in September 2000.



ZAMBIA K6000

PRESIDENT F.J.T. CHILUBA



ZAMBIA K1700

tory stamp subject
obvious reference to
s would have caused
d with its allies.
the standing figure
the flags of the 5
d in the cause. The
placed in the rear so
who disliked the idea

1920 Commemoratives The Pilgrim Tercentenary Issue

Mayflower: 1¢ Green. In celebration of the 300th anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, the U.S. Post Office issued a series of 3 stamps. Critics complained the stamps were too small and the designs too crowded. They were also the first issues not bearing words to indicate the country of origin. Many thought they would be recalled. This issue illustrates the *Mayflower*, which carried 102 people originally bound for Virginia. They made landfall at Massachusetts and founded the Plymouth Plantation.

Landing of the Pilgrims: 2¢ Carmine rose. This issue shows the Pilgrims landing at Cape Cod, Massachusetts. Contrary to early public opinion, stamp experts believe today that this issue illustrates fine detail and required extreme skill from the engraver. In fact, had the cloud background been left out of the design, philatelists feel this issue might rank as one of the outstanding U.S. stamps of the 20th century.

Signing of the Compact: 5¢ Deep blue. The compact bound the Pilgrims into a civil unity. They were dedicated to the principle of religious freedom, and the compact enabled the colony to have a democratic form of government – originally headed by John Carver.

2007



985-988



996



997



998

2005

Beetles of Africa and Zambia



1049



1045-1048

Beetles of Africa and Zambia



1050

2003



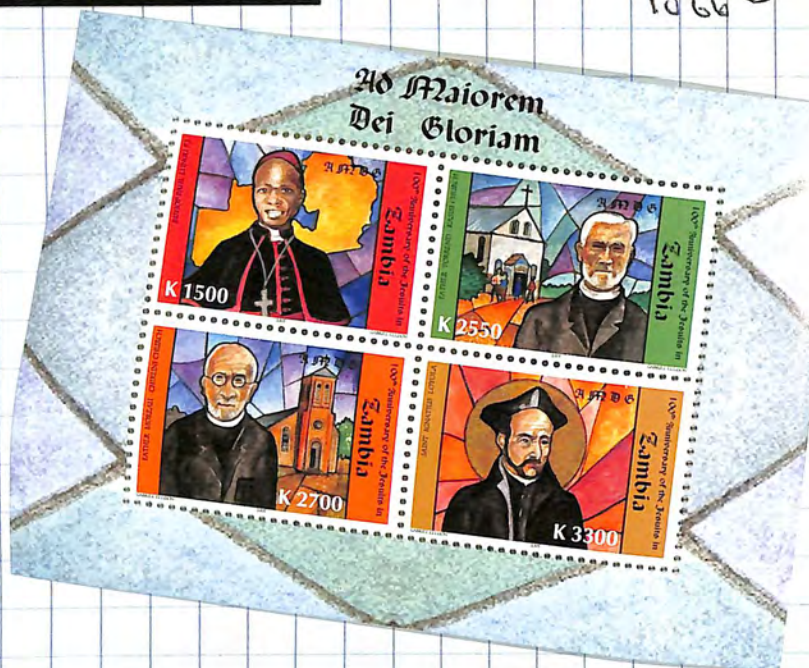
1067-68

1068a



1063-1066

1066e



2.006

1079-1080



1082-1084

2. the additional stamp



1084a



109



2 1119



1147



1150



1999 812-13
200 9 834
908-10 912
1109 111
2004 1034-31
710 112



Le 11 Octobre 2004



1993-96
617-659



