

Τοπία και Μνημεία εκτός Ευρώπης  
με Κάρτες Μάξιμου πριν από το 1940

*«Sites and Monuments  
which contributed to human culture and History  
outside Europe, until 1940»*



Η ΧΡΥΣΗ ΣΥΛΛΟΓΗ  
της Μαργαρίτας Κοτοπούλη (1922 -2003),  
που τιμήθηκε με 12 χρυσά μετάλλια σε  
παγκόσμιες εκθέσεις FIP



# *Sites and Monuments Which Contributed To Human Culture and History Outside Europe, until 1940*

*This collection has the purpose to illustrate a hypothetical long  
Voyage to historical Sites and Monuments to the four  
Continents in the World except Europe with Cards Maximum  
cancelled up to 1940.*

**Every Country is presented in the following order:**

A: Buildings, B: Monuments, C: Religious Edifices, D: Castles, E: Sites

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**ASIA  
NEAR EAST**

**1. SYRIA**

1. C

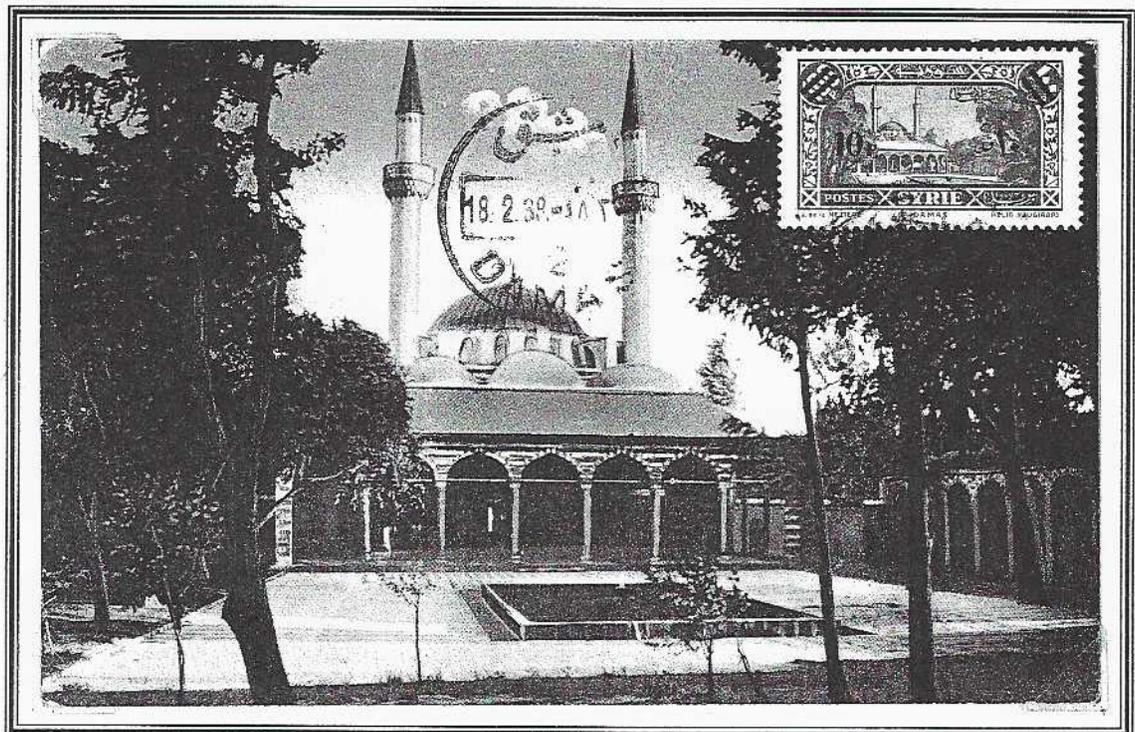


**SYRIA  
DAMASCUS  
THE AZM PALACE**

*Em. IX.1930-36 / Obl. 11.I.1938  
Buildings and Landscapes.*

*The Azm Palace was built by the Mamelucs at the beginning of 16th c.  
After it was destroyed by the Mogolians. It is conservated till our days in a good condition while it is  
one of the most ancient building of Damascus.*

1. C

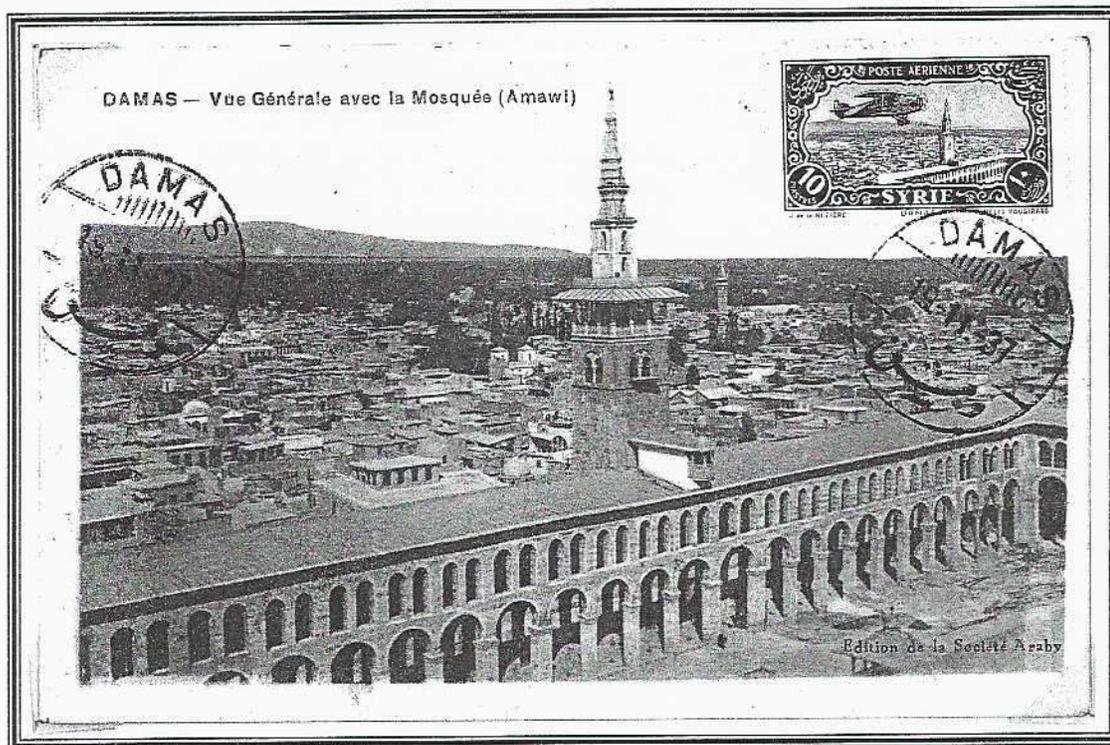


**SYRIA  
DAMASCUS  
THE MOSQUE OF SULTAN SELIM**

*Em. IX.1930-36 / Obl. 18.II.1938  
Buildings and Landscapes.*

*Sultan Selim mosque was built in 1515.  
It is a pure Turkish influence moslem art building, usually used during the ottoman period..*

1.C



**SYRIA**  
**DAMASCUS**

Em. II.1931-33 / Obl. 19.XI.1937

Airplane over cityscape.

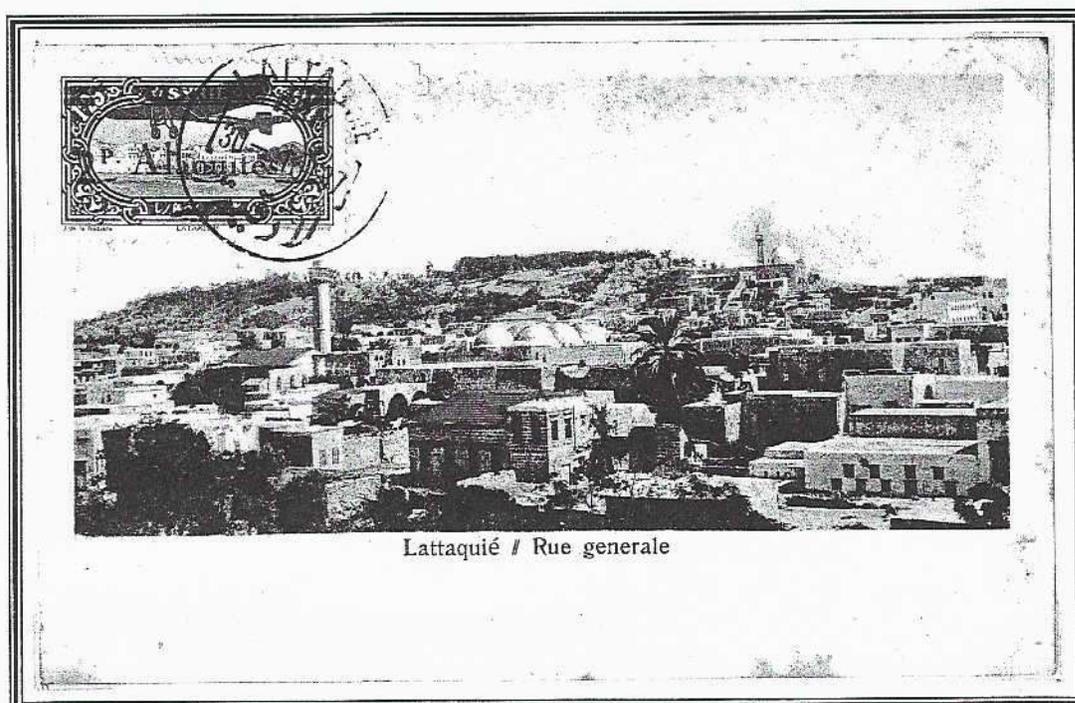
**GENERAL VIEW OF THE CITY WITH MOSQUE AMAWI**

The Great Mosque Amawi was built with the order given by the Chalif al Balid (705 - 715) in a place ruins of Shrines were founded of different consecutive religions.

The Mosque Amawi was destroyed, during the ages, five times from fire.

It is the most ancient shrine of the Syrian Capital.

1.D



Lattaquié / Rue generale

**SYRIA**  
**LATAKIA**

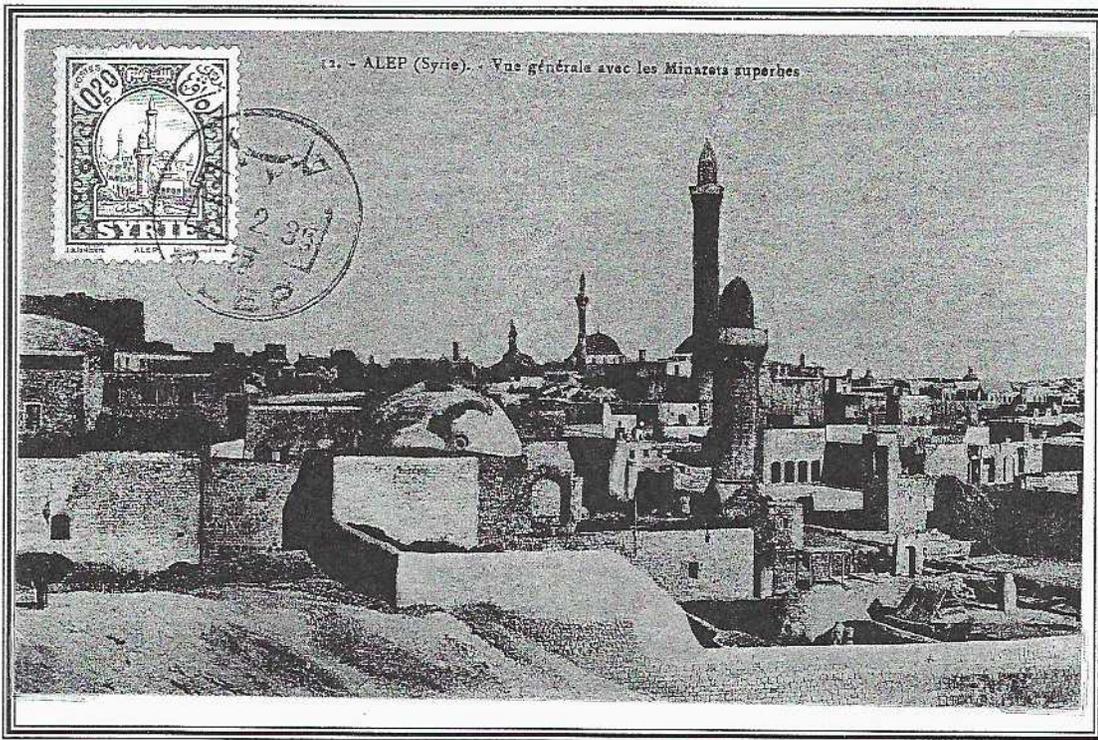
Em. III.1925 / Obl. 30.I.1937

Buildings and Landscapes.

**GENERAL VIEW OF THE CITY**

Latakia with a population of 100.000 is a district Capital and well protected syrian port of the Mediterranean Sea, being in rivalry with the port of Beirut.

It has been also the Capital of the state of Selekides under the name of Laodicia.



1.D

**SYRIA**  
**ALEPPO**

Em. IX.1930-36 / Obl. 6.II.1935  
Buildings and Landscapes.

**VIEW OF THE CITY WITH THE CITADEL**

Aleppo is a very ancient commercial City of north Syria and has its origin from the second millennium B.C. Hettits, Alexander the Great, Arabs, Byzantines, Mogolians, Mameluke, Tuers and French conquerors passed over this ancient City. It is a historic Center and an important railway Station of North Syria with a population of 600.000.



1.D

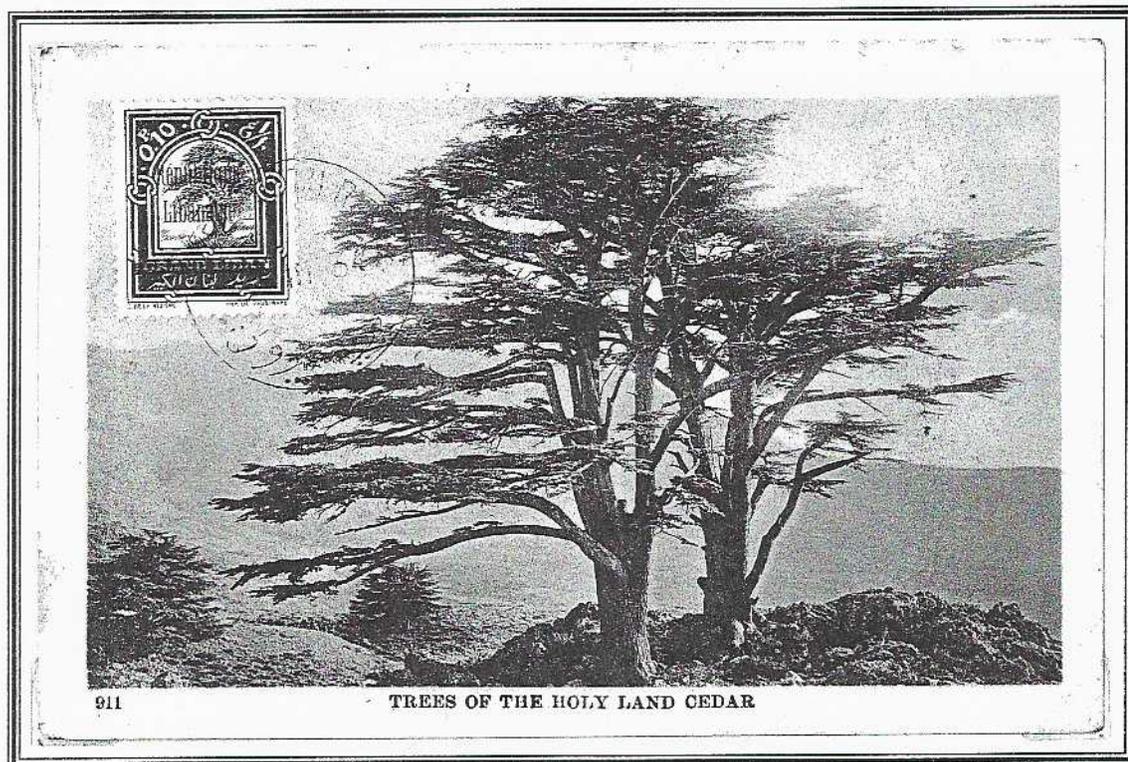
**SYRIA**  
**ALEPPO**  
**ALEPPO CITADEL**

Em. IX.1930-36 / Obl. 8.II.1935  
Buildings and Landscapes.

The biggest and perhaps the most impressive historical Monument in Aleppo. It is situated at the center of the City on a hill about 40 meters high. Reconstructed on the orders of Prince Saif Al Dawlwh Al Hamadany, its style combines austerity with beauty. Beautiful towers are built into the Walls, its imposing entrance is protected by metal doors and the fortifications are strengthened by a deep moat. Inside the Citadel is a small Museum containig objects found during its restoration.

## 2. LEBANON

2.C



### LEBANON

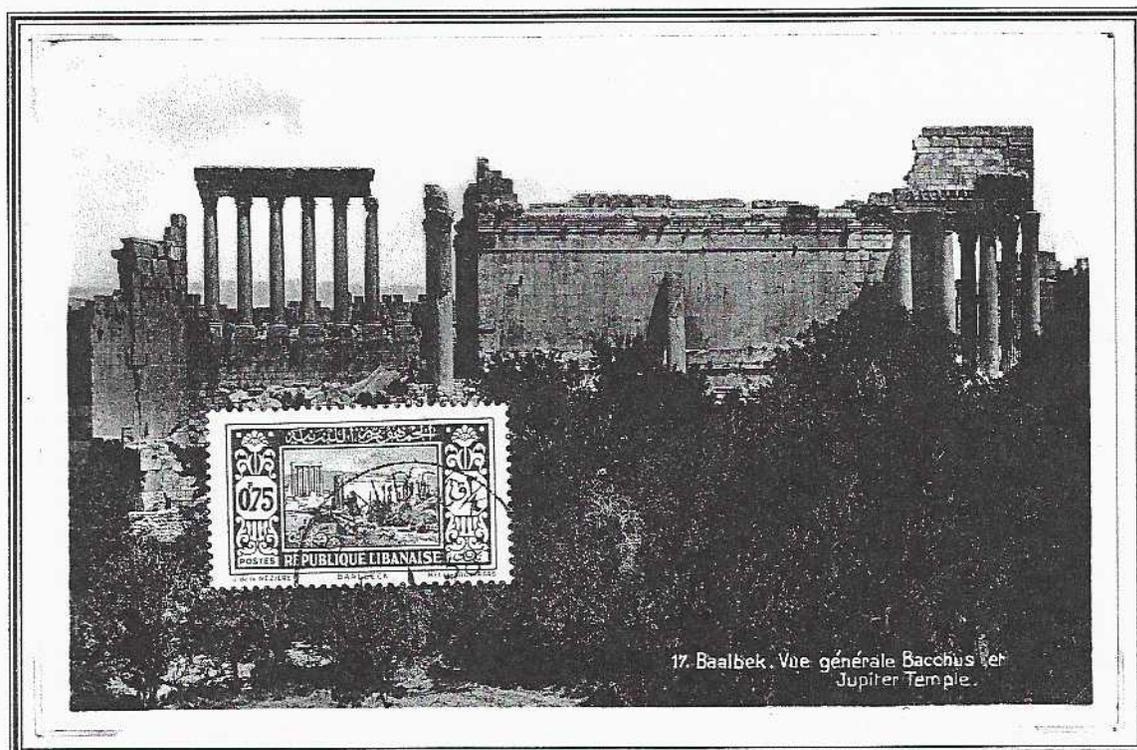
#### TREES OF THE HOLYLAND CEDAR

High and beautiful trees of the pinaceae family in three different kinds.

One of them is the Cedrus - Libani met in the Lebanon mountains which were famous for their Cedars. In nowadays only a few remained. The Cedar is incorporated into the Lebanese flag.

Em. 1.III.1925 / Obl. 7.III.1934

Landscapes.



2.C

### LEBANON

#### BAALBECK

In the antiquity Baalbeck was

a phenicean town where the God of Baal was venerated. The Greeks called the town Helioupolis.

Ruins of temples of Jupiter and Bacchus were found in the acropole of ancient town of Heliopolis., as well as the beautiful temple of Venus. It took four hundred years for these Monuments to be finished. Nowadays since 1956 Internationale Festivals take place and give performances as theatrical, musical and dancing.

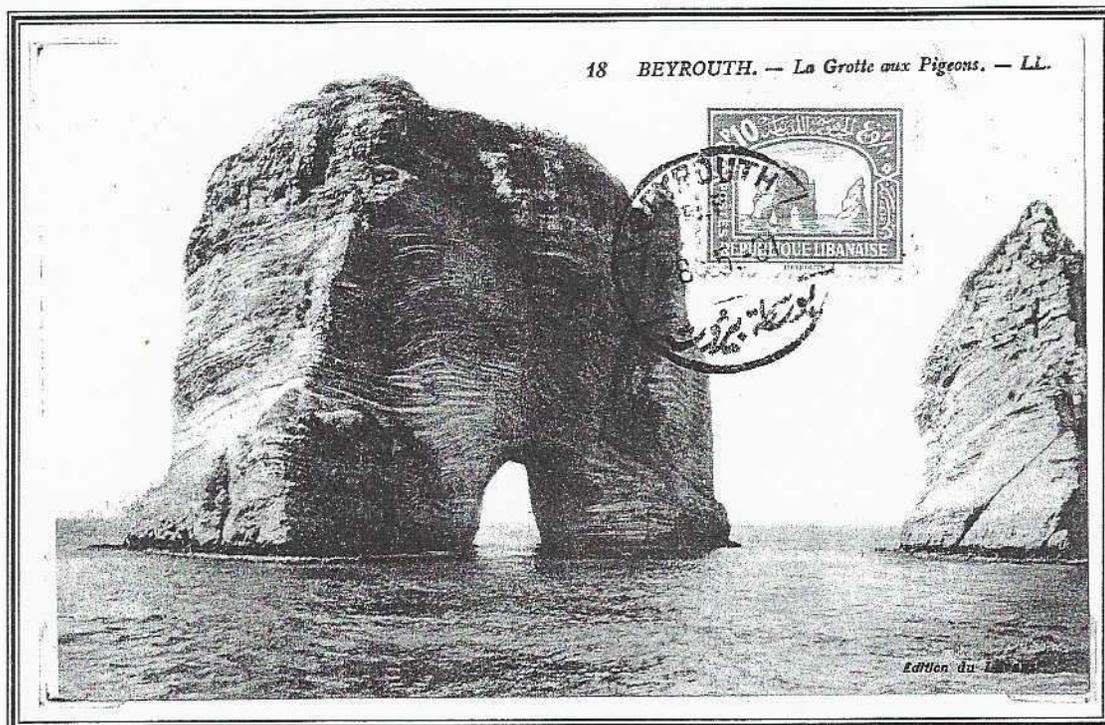
Em. V.1930-37 / Obl. 5.I.1938

Depiction of landscapes as per the example of 1925 Publication with arabian (above) and french (unter) Inscription, Republic of Lebanon.

CARDS MAXIMUM "VARIANTES"

They are considered as "VARIANTES" the C.M. franked with the same stamps on different cards and different obliteration respecting the rules of concordance.

2.E



Em. V.1930-37 / Obl. 8.V.1931

Depiction of landscapes as per the example of 1925 Publication with arabian (above) and french (unter) Inscription, Republic of Lebanon.

**LEBANON**

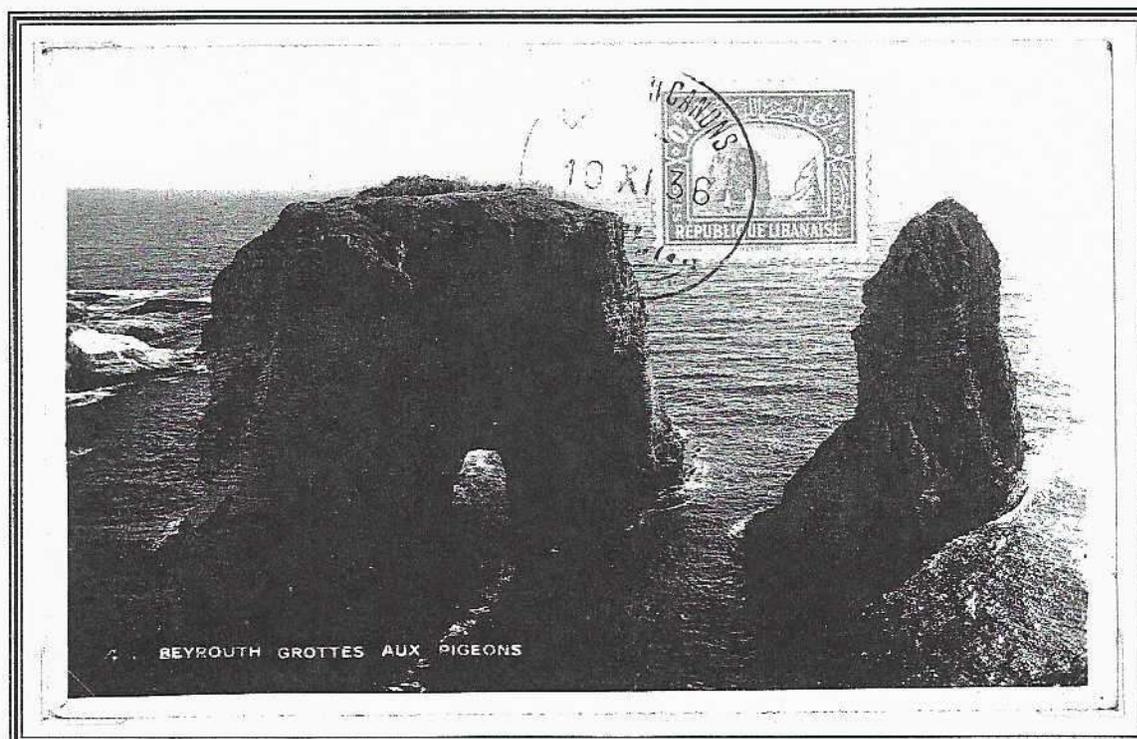
**BEIRUT**

**THE GROTTOS OF PIGEONS**

The grotto of pigeons situated at north - west side of Lebanon.

Capital Beirut has taken its name from the great number of pigeons living in this Grotto not far from the sporting Club in the sea - shore. It is high about 60 meters.

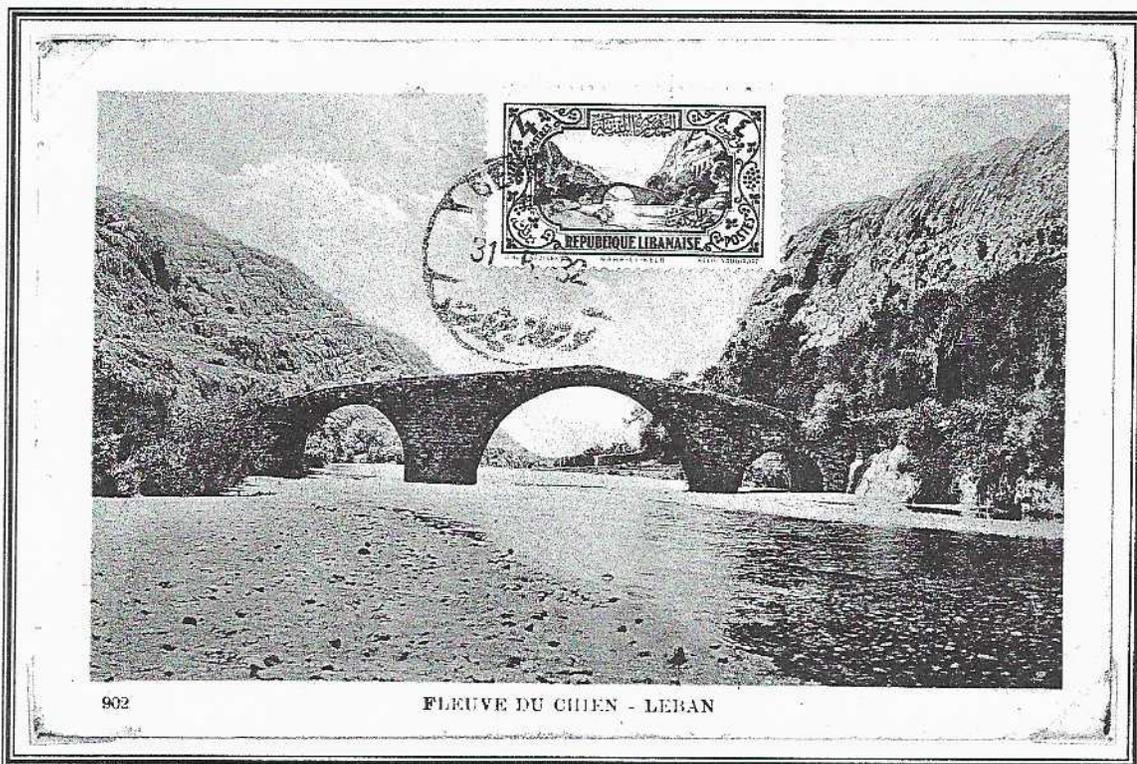
2.E



Em. V.1930-37 / Obl. 11.XI.1936

Depiction of landscapes as per the example of 1925 Publication with arabian (above) and french (unter) Inscription, Republic of Lebanon.

2.E



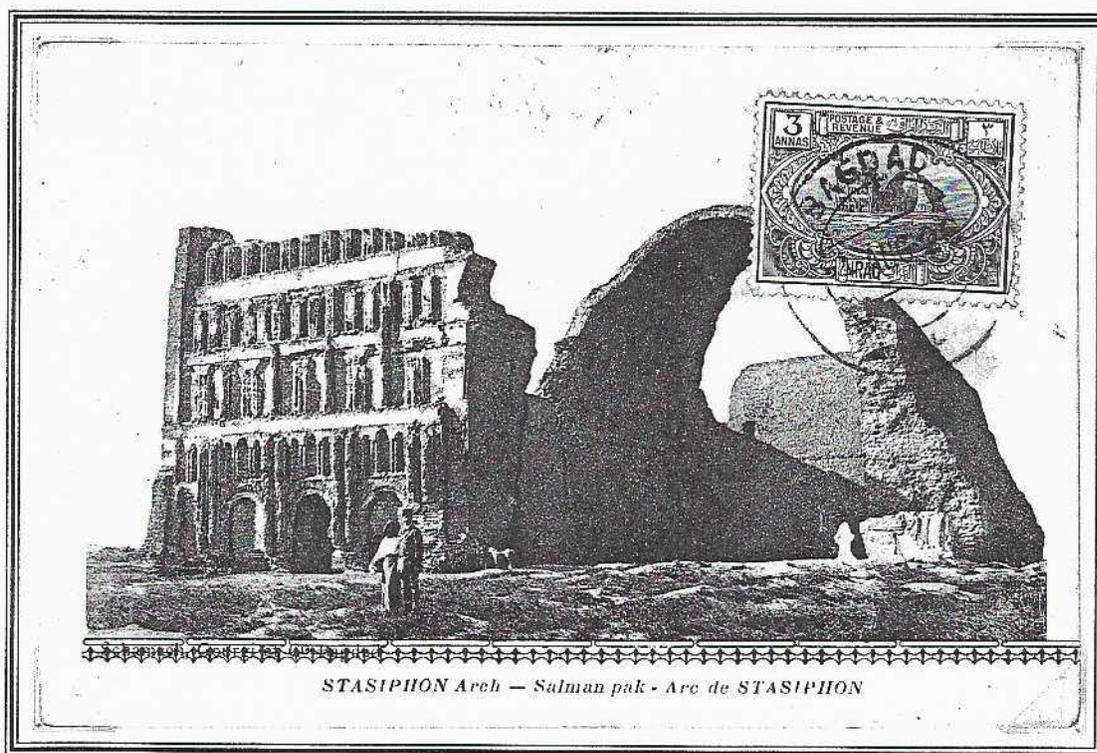
**LEBANON**  
**THE RIVER OF**  
**DOG NAHR-EL-KELB.**

*Em. V.1930-37 / Obl. 31.V.1932*  
 Depiction of landscapes as per the example of 1925 Publication with arabian (above) and french (unter) Inscription, Republic of Lebanon.

The Dog-River which is originated from the Mountain Lebanon and flows to the Mediterranean Sea is one of the big number of rivers in the Country. There are in the banks of the river all the conquerors who left their Labels: Roman, Napoleon and the contemporary French. The Bridge is of roman structure.

**3. IRAQ**

3.B



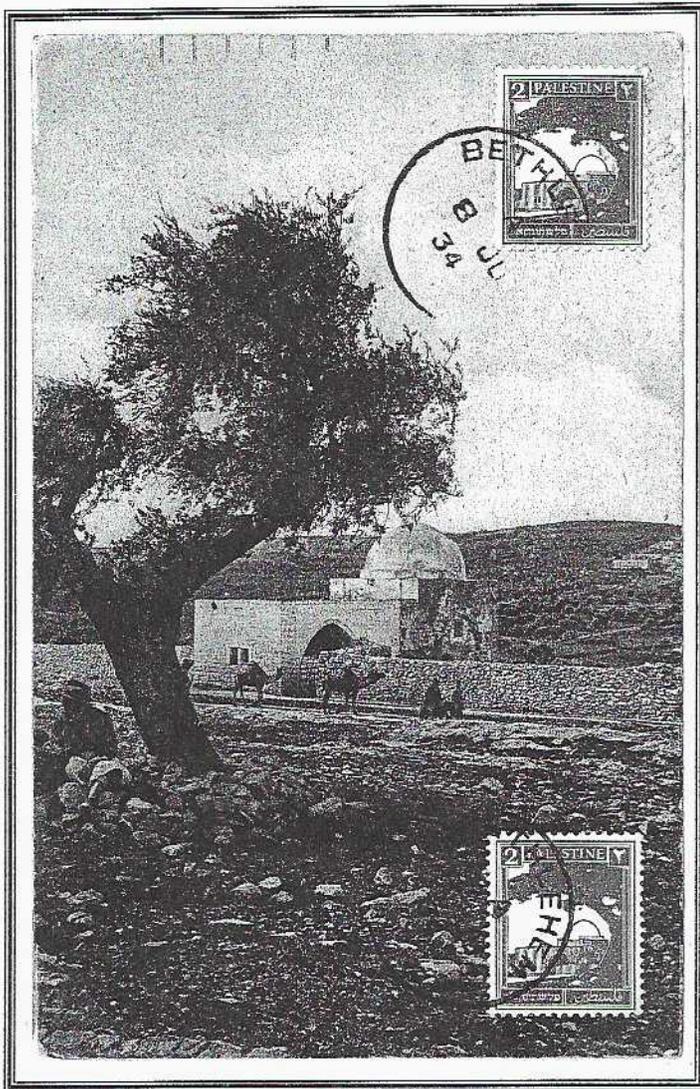
**IRAQ**  
 The Stasiphon Arch from an ancient Greek city of Mesopotamia on the left side of the river Tigris.

*Em. V.1923-25 / Obl. 4.VIII.1926*  
 Button frame with engravings and yearly calendar 1921 in european numbers.

Khosrow, King of Persia, ordered the construction of many new buildings including the Takhti Khesra, residence of the Pessian Kings at the city of Stasiphon in 579 B.C.

## 4. PALESTINE

4. B

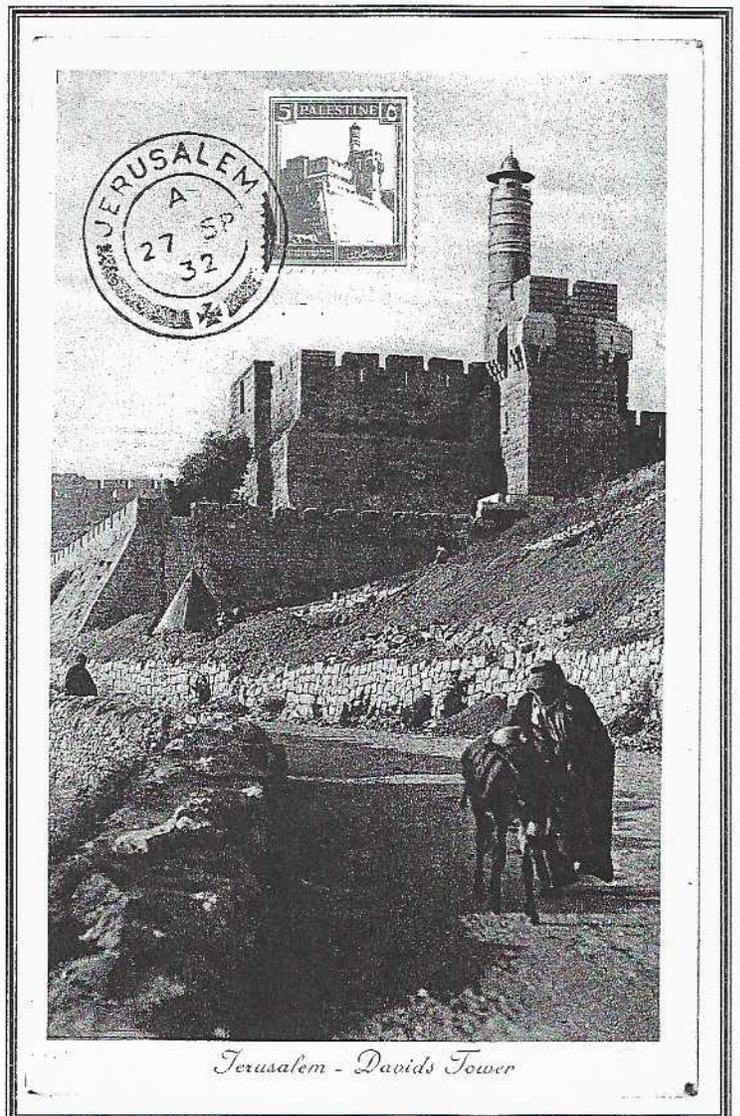


*Em. I.VI.1927-42/ Obl. 8.VI.1934  
New form of stamps.*

### **PALESTINE BETHLEHEM THE TOMB OF RACHEL**

*It is situated not far from the town of Bethlehem where Jesus was born, in the way to the Hebron city. Bethlehem "House of Bread" first appears in the Bible as Ephrat, on whose outskirts Jacob buried his beloved wife Rachel after she died in childbirth.*

4. D



*Em. I.VI. 1927-42/ Obl. 27.IX.1932  
New form of stamps.*

### **PALESTINE JERUSALEM DAVID'S TOWER**

*It is part of the old city of Jerusalem Walls in the west side of the Old City. The so called "David's Tower" is in fact the minaret of a 14<sup>th</sup> century Mosque, while the citadel in its present form is the accumulation of Crusaders, Mameluke and Ottoman structures based on Herodian foundations.*

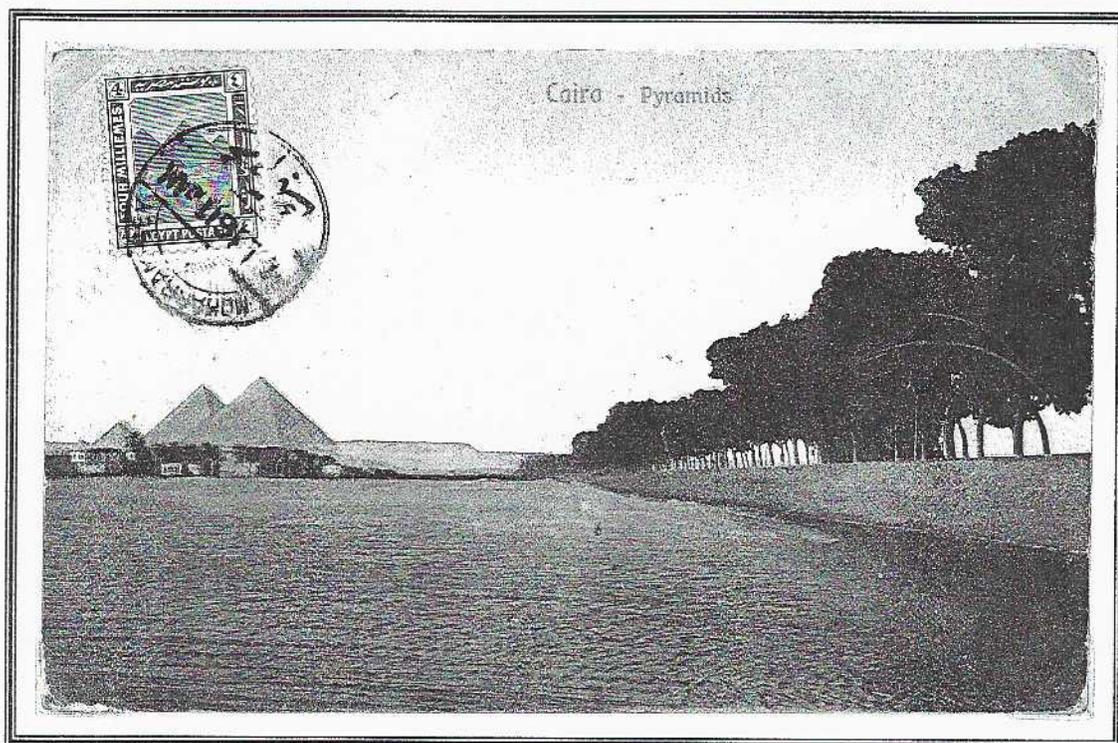
*Jerusalem - Davids Tower*

**AFRICA**

**NORTH  
AFRICA**

**5. EGYPT**

5. B

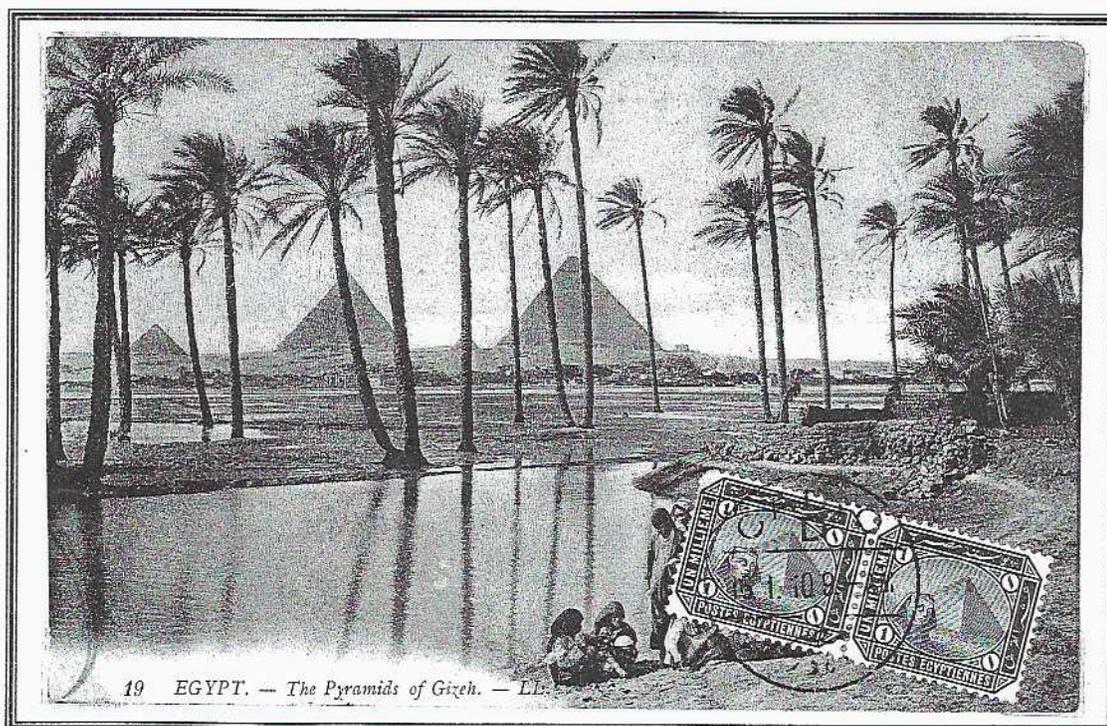


*Em. 8.1.1914 / Obl. 2.1.1916  
New Example. Depiction from the Egyptian  
History. Inscriptions in Arabic and English*

**EGYPT**

**GIZA**

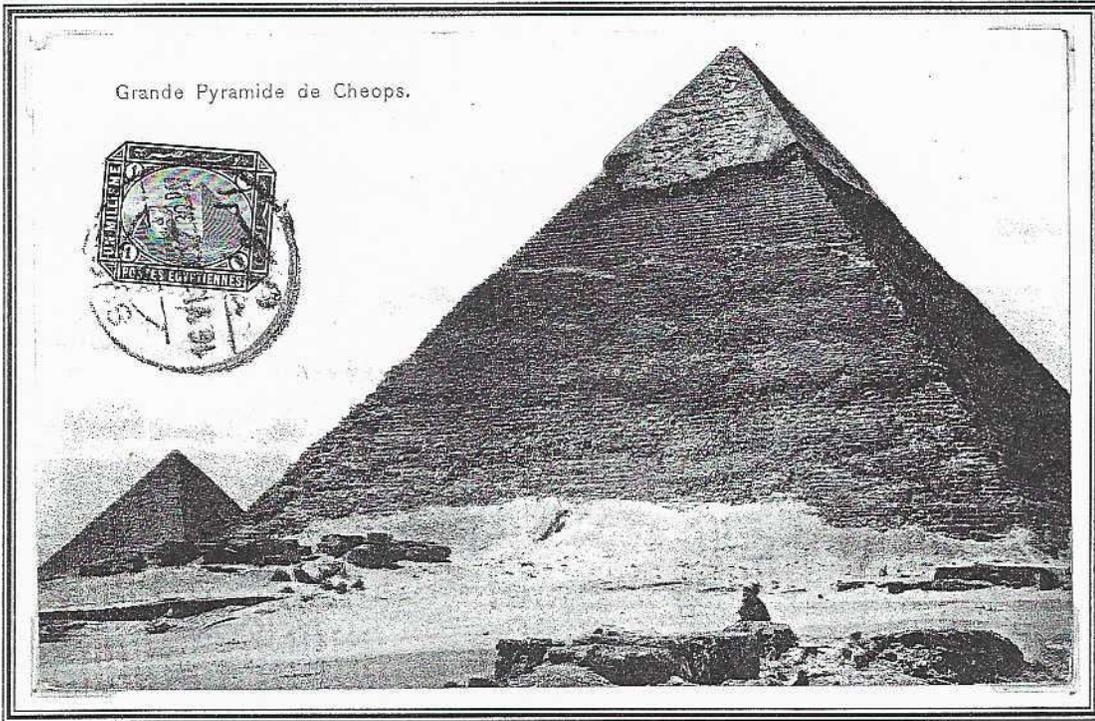
*Eloquent silent witnesses of the glory of the Old Kingdom of Egypt are the three pyramids of Giza. In the post card and in the stamp The first pyramid is that of Pharaoh Khuru (2606-2583 B.C.) Khuru was called Cheops by Herodotus. In the middle is the pyramid of Khafra (2575-2550 B.C.) and last is the pyramid of (2548-2530 B.C.) all of the IV dynasty.*



19 EGYPT. — The Pyramids of Gizeh. — LL

5. B

*Em. 1.1.1888 / Obl. 16.1.1910  
Pyramid and the Sphinx.*



5.B

Em. 1.I.1888 / Obl. 16.VI.1910  
Pyramid and the Sphinx.

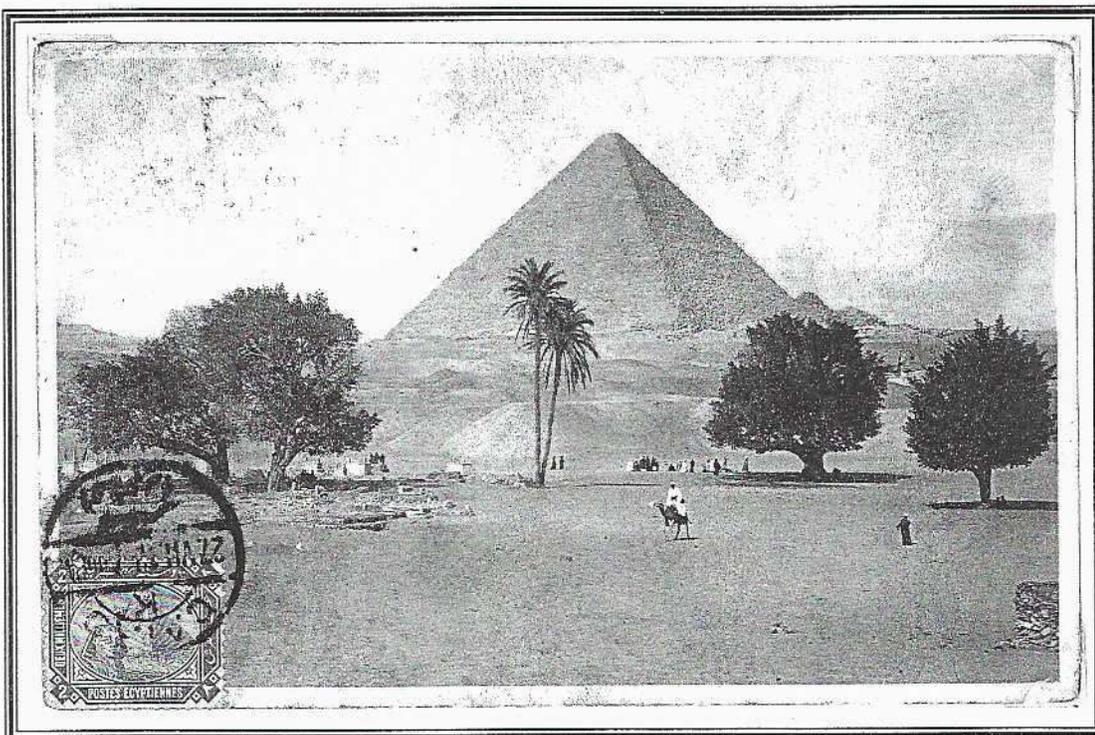
**EGYPT**

**GIZA**

**THE GREAT PYRAMID OF CHEOPS**

The Great Pyramid of Cheops in Giza built during the IVth Dynasty (2548-2530 B.C.)

With the IVth dynasty from 2620 B.C. the rather facile elegance of Zoser's tomb was succeeded by the geometrical purity of the great pyramids of Giza, the funeral monument of Khufu, known as Pyramid of Cheops, is one of the three Pyramids. These pure forms of Pyramids were the intellectual expression of a search of essence, for a symbolic statement of the solar destiny of the Pharaohs.



5.B

Em. 1.I.1888 / Obl. 27.VII.1912  
Pyramid and the Sphinx.

5.B



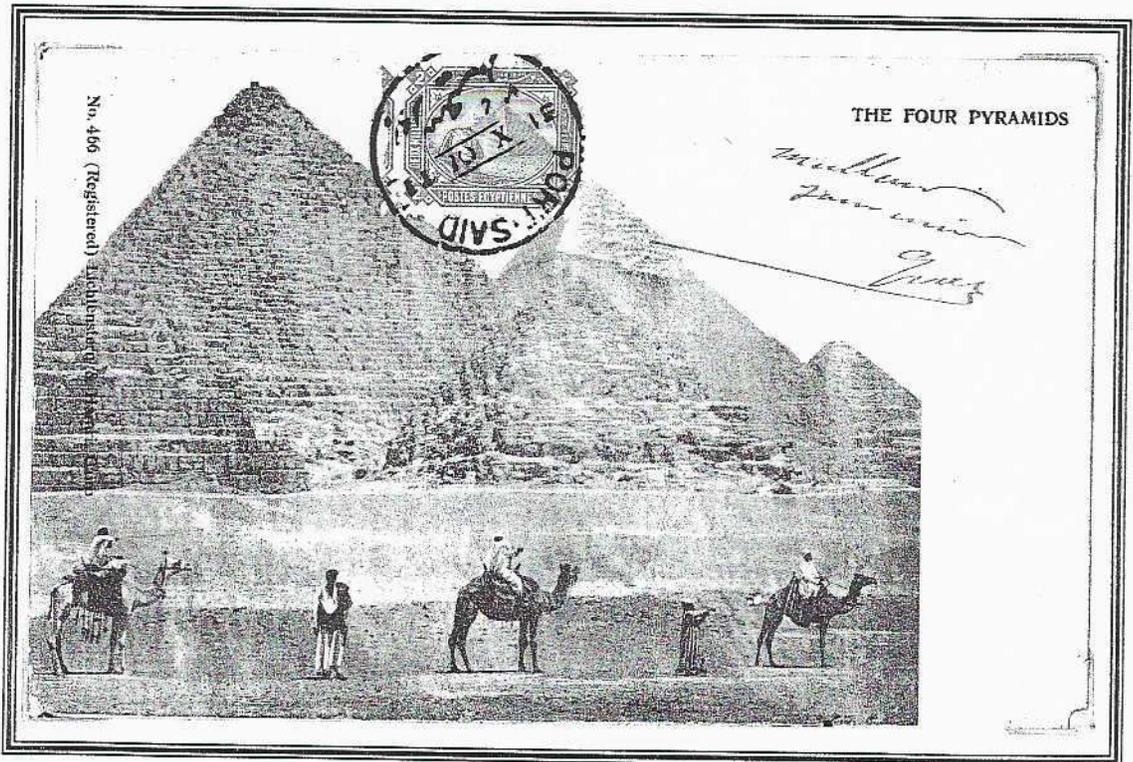
Em. 1.VIII.1893 / Obl. 31.X.1902  
Pyramid and the Sphinx.

**EGYPT  
GIZA**

**NECROPOLIS OF GIZA:**

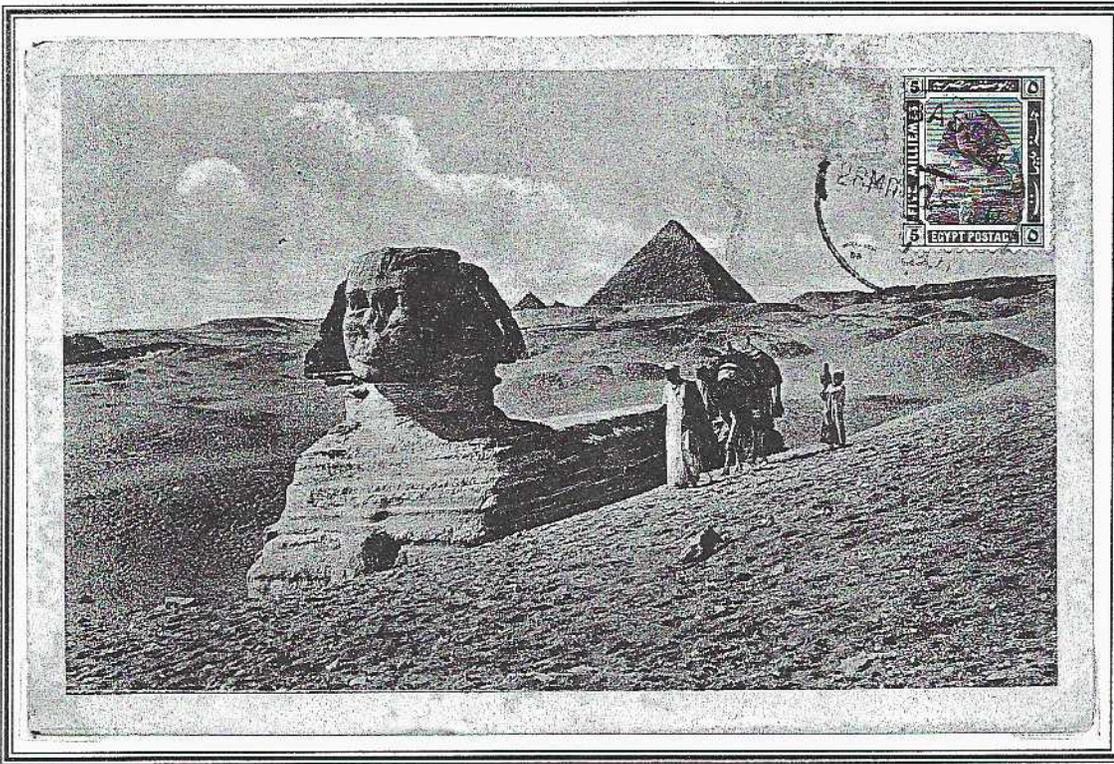
The Pyramids of Mykerinus, Chephren and Cheops preceding of the three smaller pyramids for the Qweens, of the Ancient Empire of IV Dynasty. The Great Pyramids are the only of the SEVEN MIRACLES OF THE WORLD that survived until to-day.

5.B



Em. 1.VIII.1893 / Obl. 31.X.1902  
Pyramid and the Sphinx.

5.B

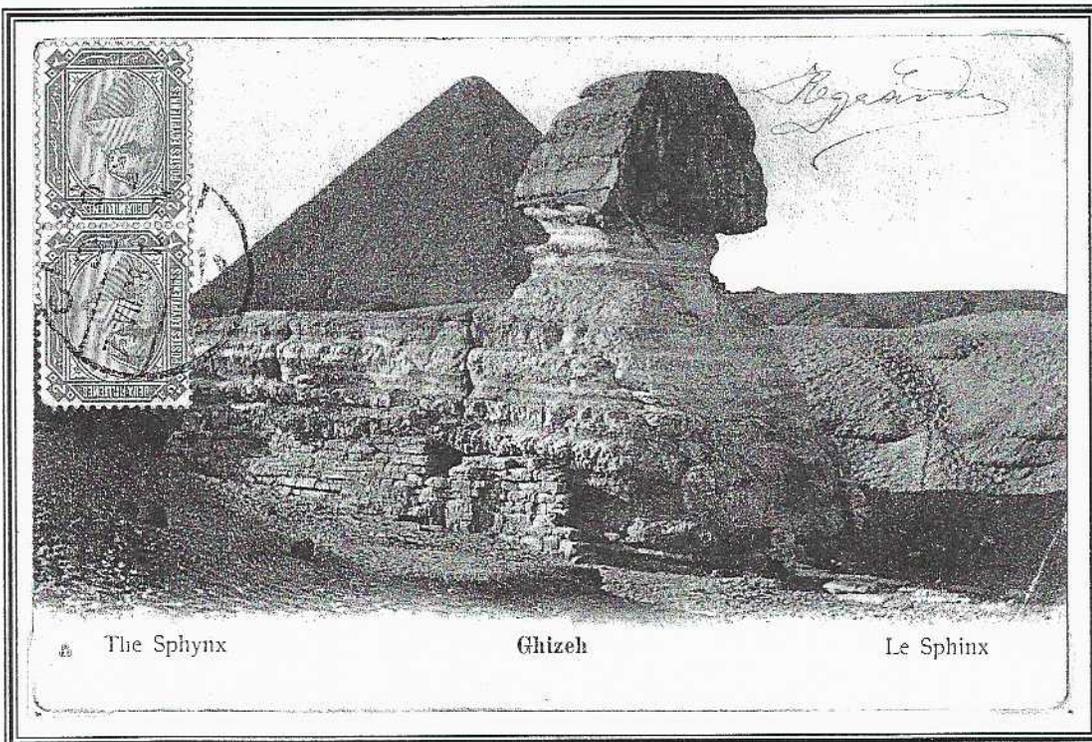


**EGYPT**  
**GIZA**

The Spynx was built nearly 2530 B.C.  
The most glamorous is that of GIZA.  
The Spynx is the Guardian of the funereal sentuary in the Necropolis of Giza.

*Em. 8.I.1914 / Obl. 28.III.1919*  
New Example. Depiction from the egyptian History.  
Inscriptions in arabic and english.

5.B

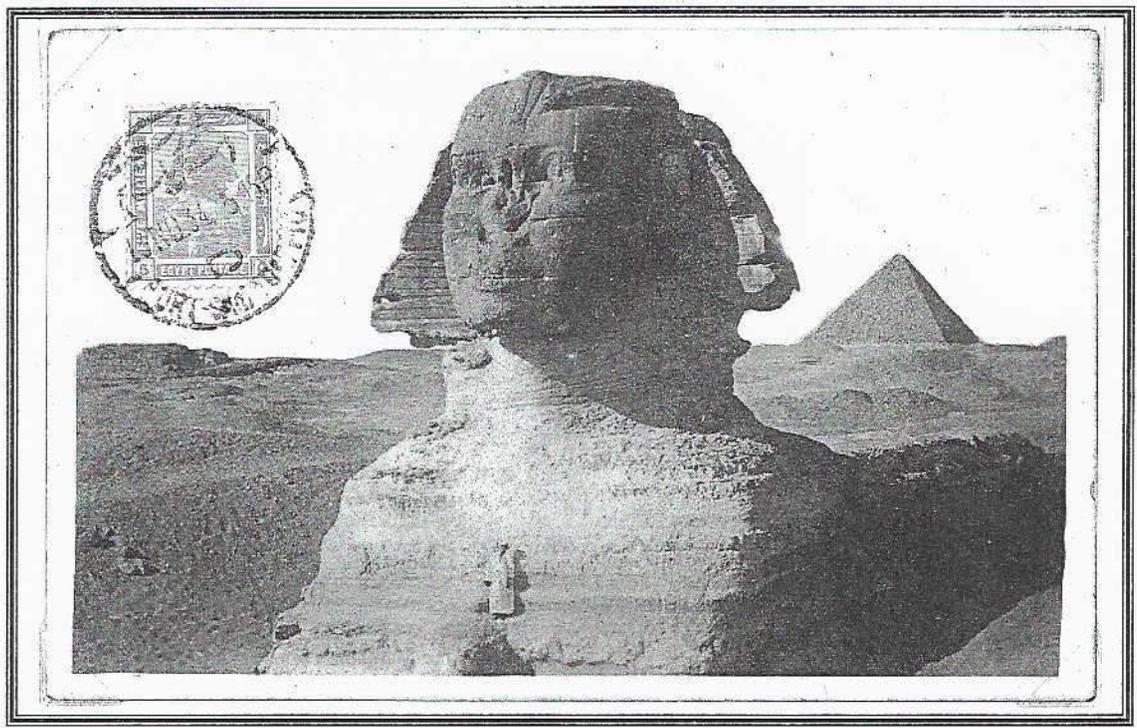


**EGYPT**  
**GIZA**

The great Spynx at Giza,  
built during the 4th Dynasty, is situated near the funereal Pyramid of Khafre.  
Egyptian builders were able to orientate their buildings extremely accurately.

*Em 1.VIII.1893 / Obl. 7.VII.1908*  
Pyramid and the Spynx.

5. B



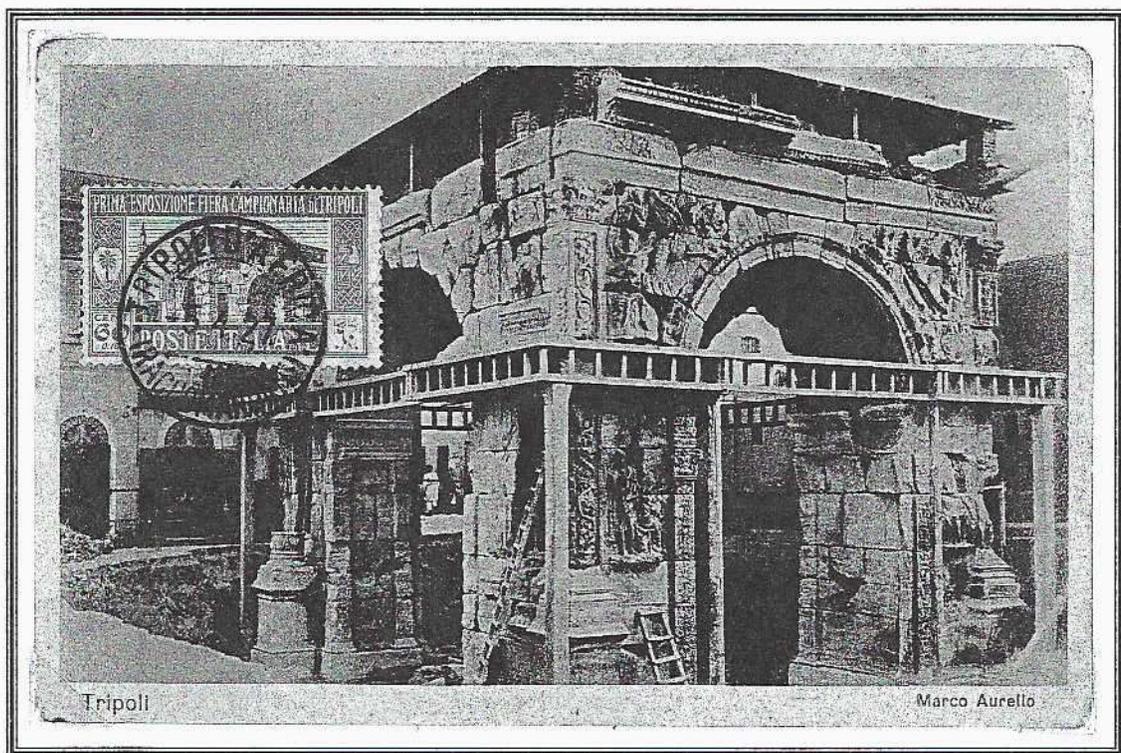
**EGYPT  
GIZA**

Em. 8.I.1914 / Obl. 13.IX.1934  
New Example. Sphinx.

*The Sphinx was carved out of a knoll of natural rock and it is a remarkable testimony of the progress of sculpture and construction technology in Egypt in the 25<sup>th</sup> century B.C.*

**6. ITALIAN  
TRIPOLI**

6. B



Tripoli

Marco Aurelio

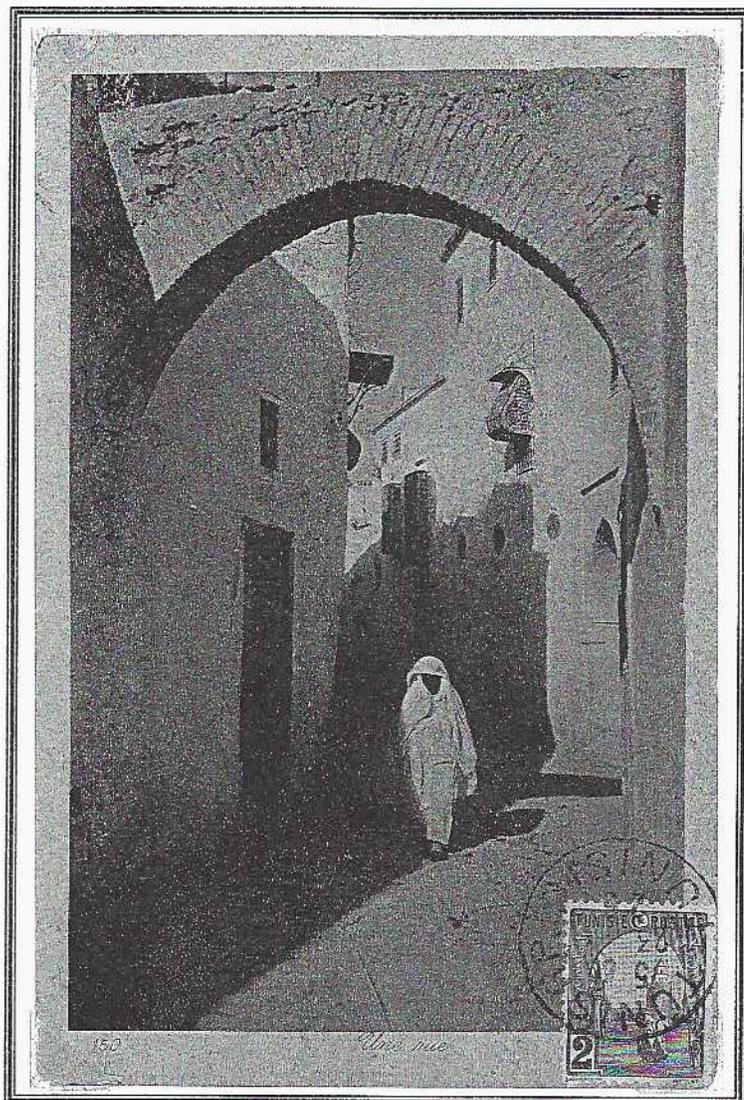
**LIBYA, TRIPOLITANIA, TRIPOLI  
THE MARCUS AURELIUS ARCH**

Em. 15.II.1927 / Obl. 5.IV.1927  
Country fair and sample tables in Tripoli.

*This arch dated from 165 B.C. is part of Roman ruins saved in the west side of the town of Tripoli in Libya. Marcus Aurelius Antonius was Emperor and Philosopher of Roman Empire 161 A.D. (121-180).*

## 7. TUNISIA

7. A



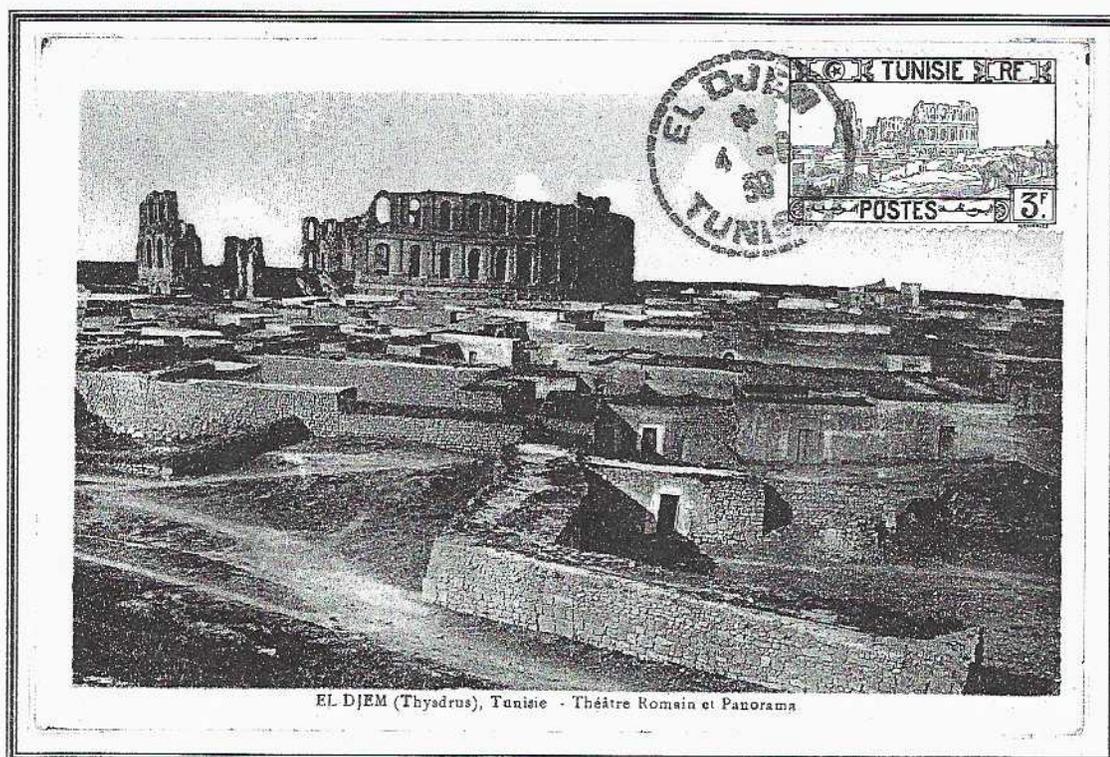
*Em. 1.1906-29 / Obl. 5.VII.1923*

**TUNISIA**  
**TUNIS**

**THE STREET IN THE OLD CITY**

*The street in the Old City of Tunis which is situated on a hill between two suburbs of the new city.*

7. B

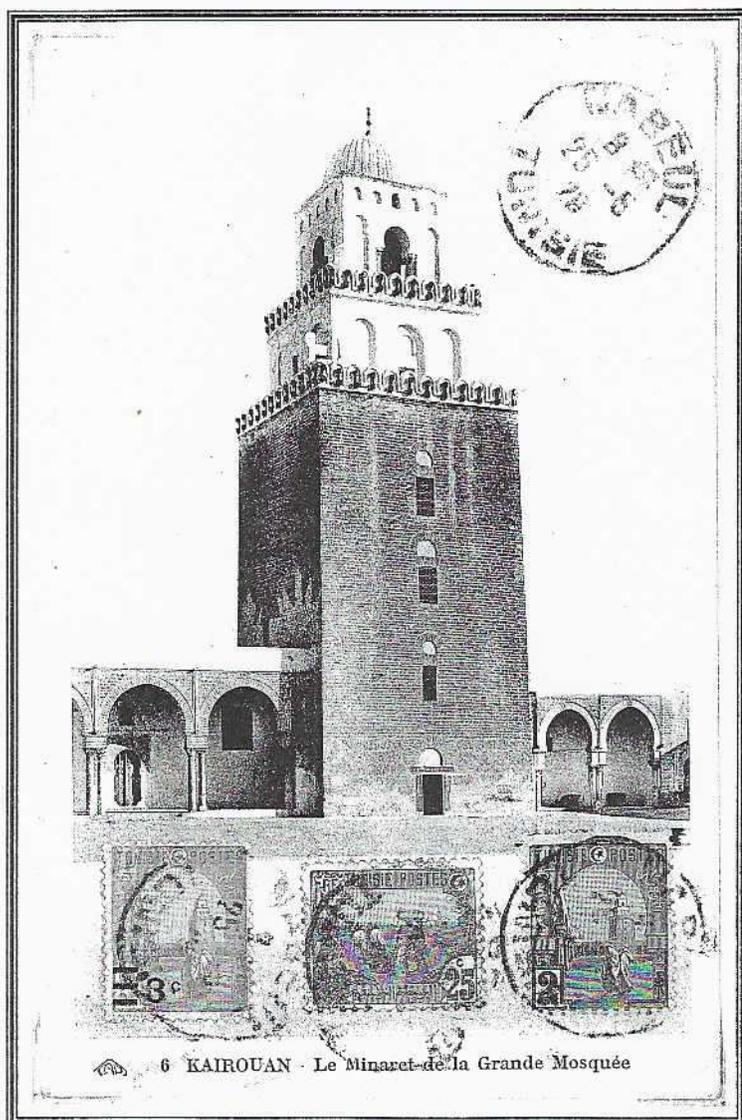


EL DJEM (Thysdrus), Tunisie - Théâtre Romain et Panorama

**TUNISIA, EL DZEM. THE ROMAN THEATRE**

*Em. X.1926-28 / Obl. 4.VI.1939*

7. C

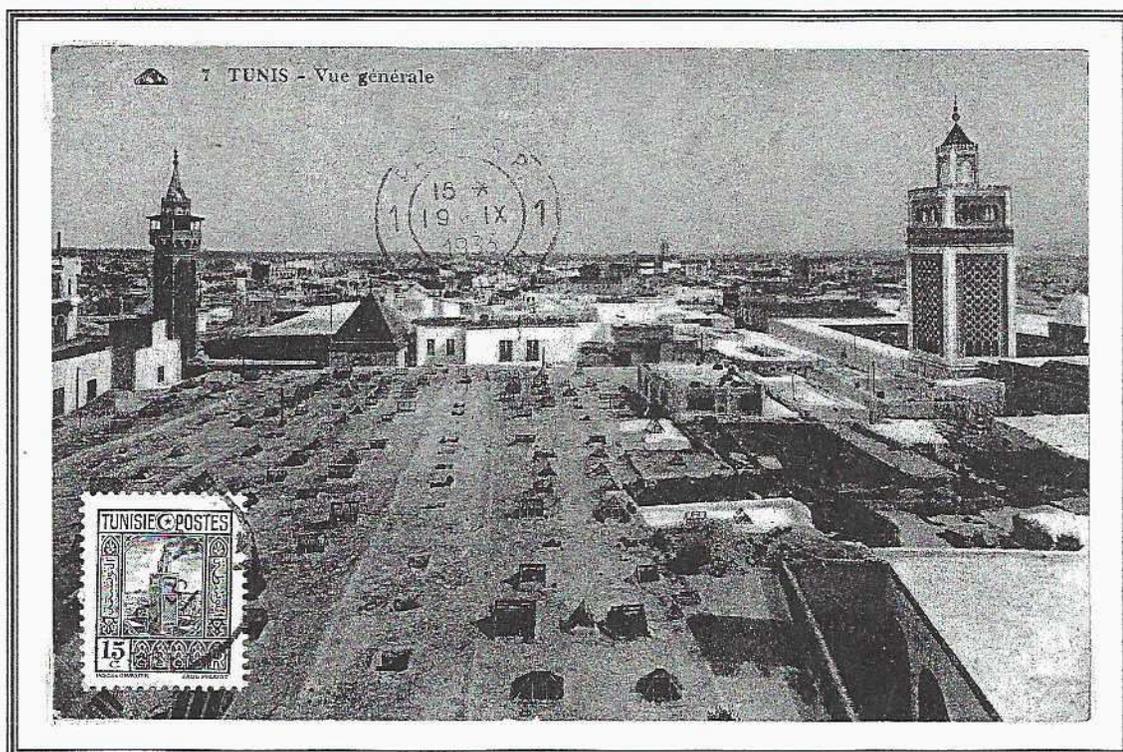


Em. I.1906-20 / Obl. 25.V. 1929

**TUNISIA**  
**KAIROUAN**  
**THE MINARET**  
**OF THE GREAT MOSQUE**

*This great Mosque of Tunis is the biggest one of the town and it has a large court surrounded with many arcades which are based on ancient columns.*

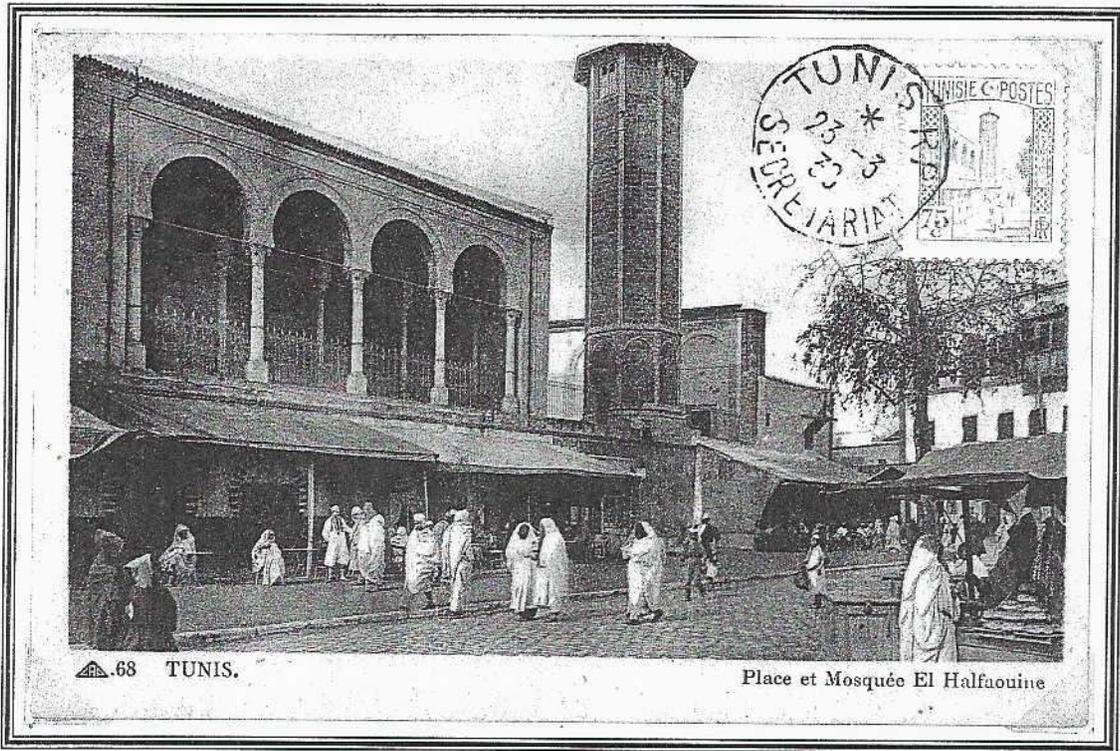
7. B



**TUNISIA, TUNIS. THE GREAT MOSQUE.** Em. X.1926-28 / Obl. 4.VI.1939

*The most ancient Moslem building of Tunis is the great Mosque of AL ZEITUNA.*

*It was first built in 732 A.D. and rebuilt totally during the 9<sup>th</sup> century by the ARLABIDS Dynasty.*



△.68 TUNIS.

Place et Mosquée El Halfaouine

Em. 15.I.1931 / Obl. 23.III.1939  
New issue of 1926 stamps in new format.

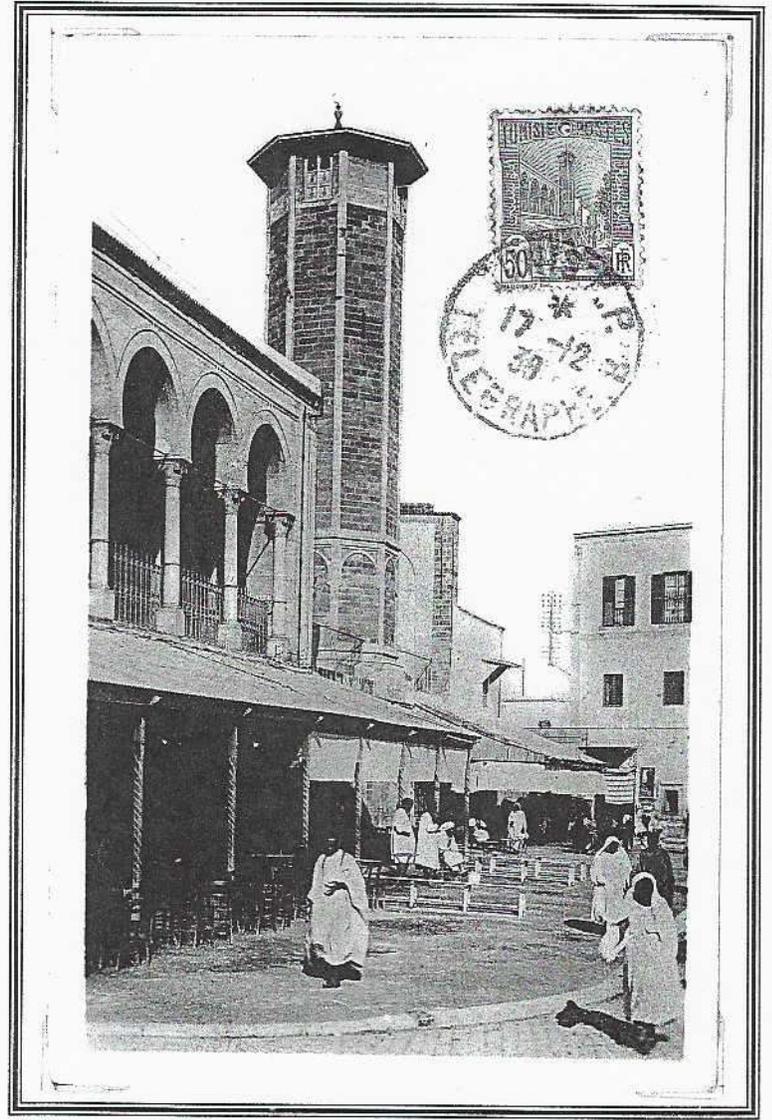
**TUNISIA**

**TUNIS**

**THE SQUARE AND THE MOSQUE OF EL HALFOUINE**

The octagonal shape of the Minaret shows the introduction in Tunis of the oriental technotropy mixed with local tradition.

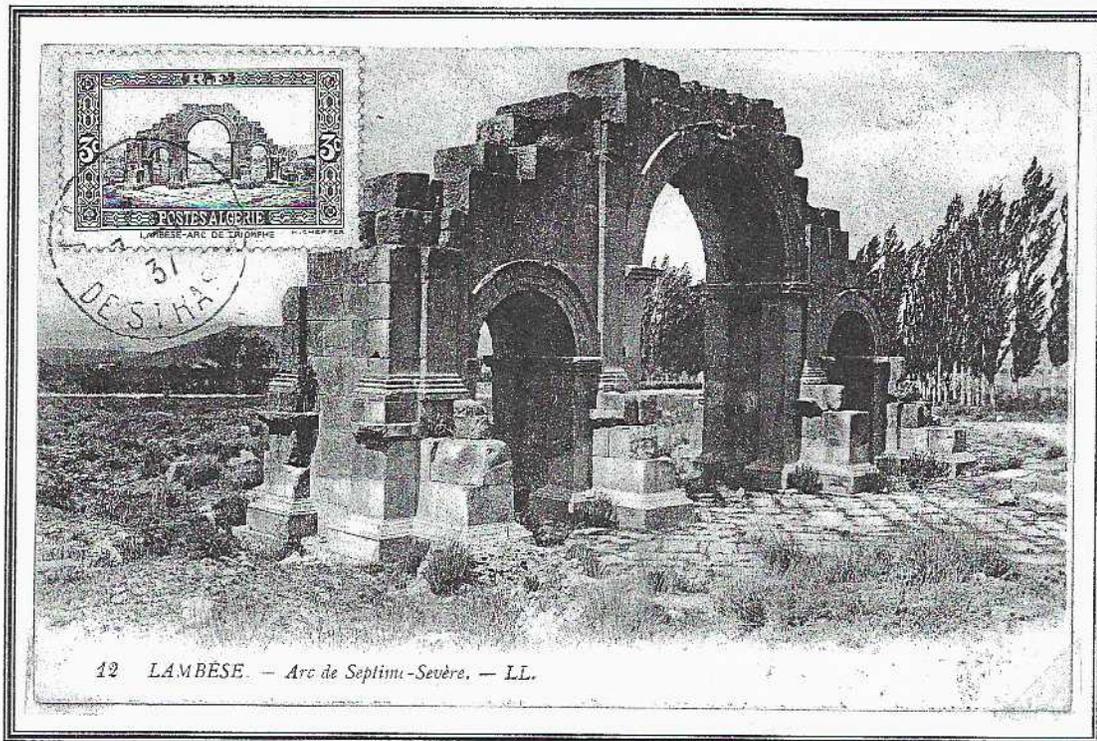
The Mosque EL HALFOUINE is an evidence of the above mentioned ottoman influence.



Em. X.1926-28 / Obl. 17.XII.1938

## 8. ALGERIA

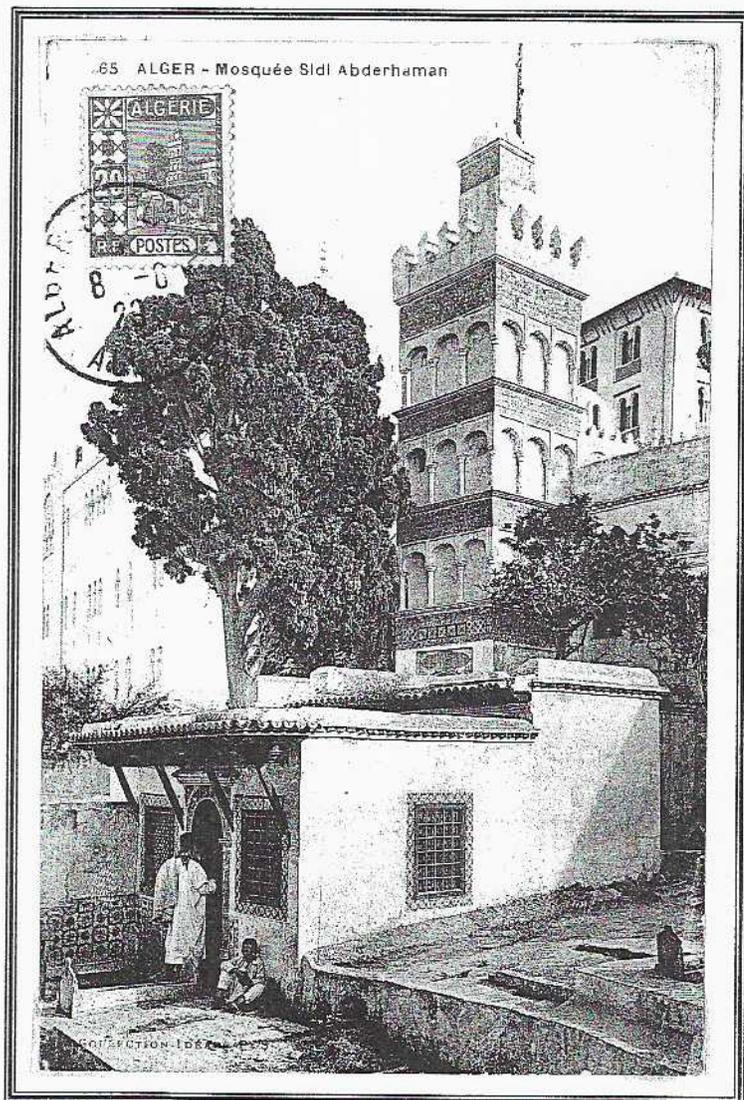
8. B



12 LAMBÈSE. — Arc de Septimius-Sevère. — LL.

### ALGERIA, LAMBÈSE.

### ARCH OF SEPTIMIUS SEBIRUS



8. C

Em. 1926 / Obl. 8.VI.1929

Local Pictures

### ALGERIA ALGIERS

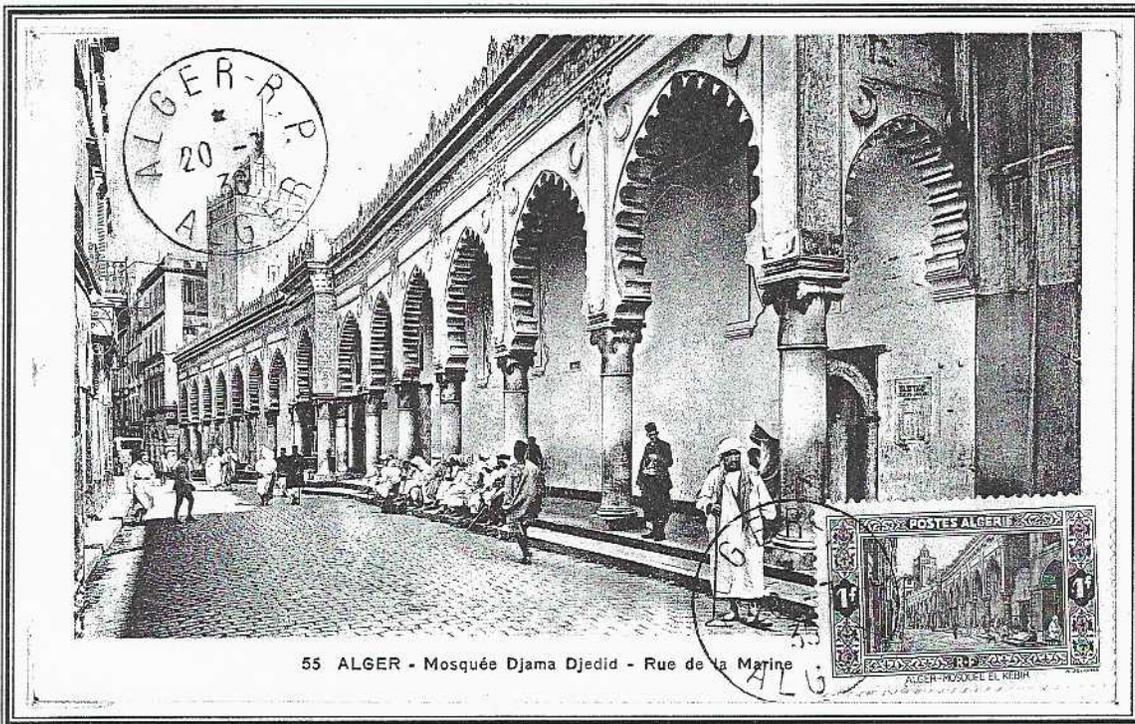
### THE MOSQUE OF SIDI ABDHERHAMAN

The Moslem in Algiers appears as the City of the Time of Turkish dominion. The Mosque of Sidi Abderhaman in Algiers is an example of the above Moslem Turkish art although it is quite different from the Istanbul Moslem art.

**CARDS MAXIMUM "VARIANTES"**

They are considered as "VARIANTES" the C.M. franked with the same stamps on different cards and different obliteration respecting the rules of concordance.

8.C



55 ALGER - Mosquée Djama Djedid - Rue de la Marine

Em. 1936-38 / Obl. 20.III.1936  
Algerian 10 years stamps.

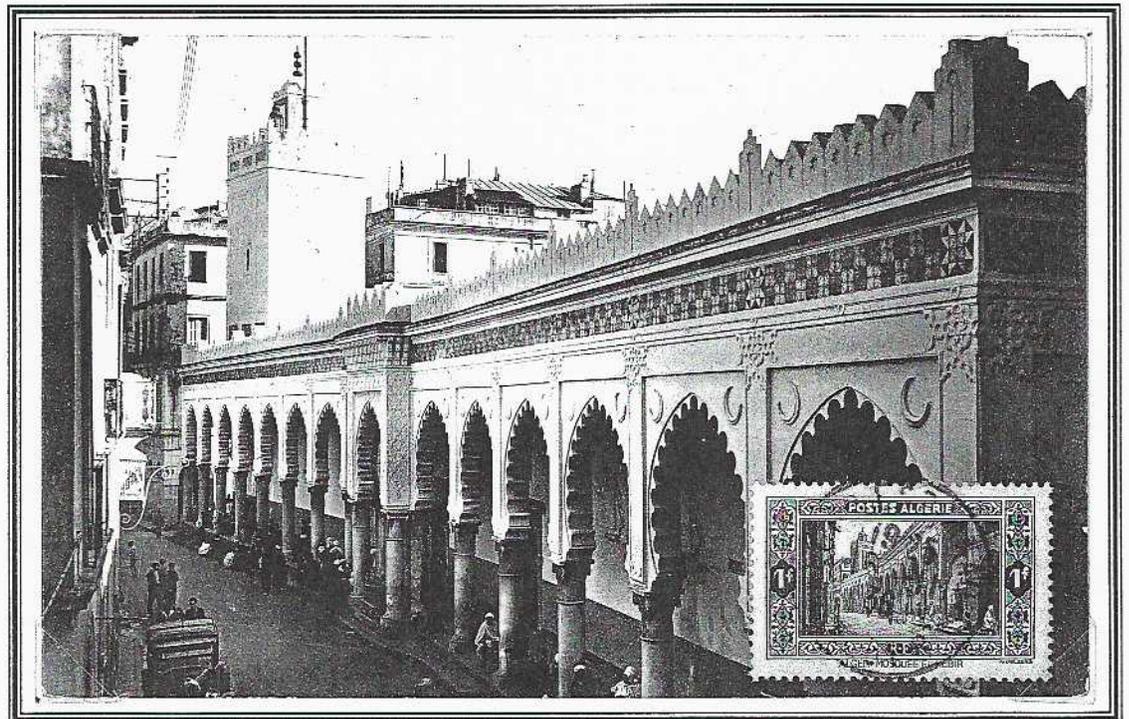
**ALGERIA  
ALGIERS**

**THE MOSQUE DJAMA DJEDID AND THE STREET OF MARINE**

The City of Algiers was built according to symmetric diagrams with many roads full of arcades like the Rivoli street in Paris.

One of them is the present Marine street with Mosque DJAMA DJEDID.

8.C

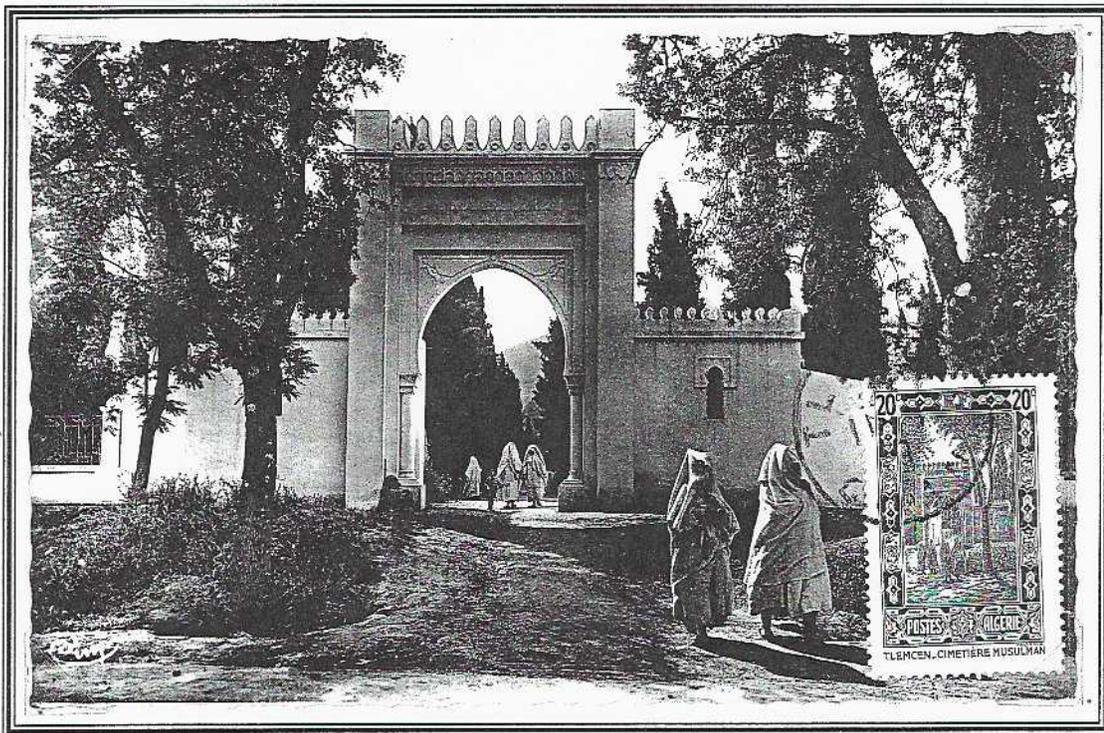


Em. 1936-38 / Obl. 15.IV.1936  
Algerian 10 years stamps.

**CARDS MAXIMUM "VARIANTES"**

They are considered as "VARIANTES" the C.M. franked with the same stamps on different cards and different obliteration respecting the rules of concordance.

8.C



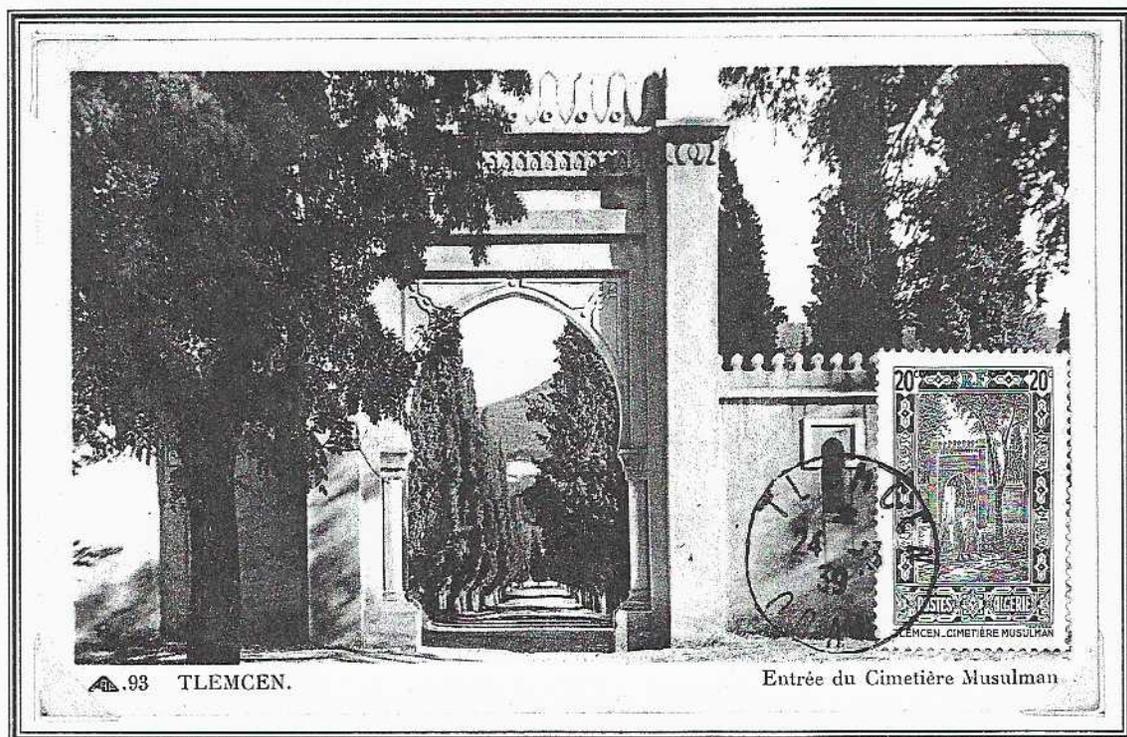
Em. 1936-38 / Obl. 11.I.1937  
Algerian 10 years stamps.

**ALGERIA  
TLEMCCEN**

**THE ENTRANCE OF THE MOSLEM CEMETARY**

The entrance of the moslem cemetary of Tlemcen which has its origins back to the 12th century is an excellent example of the moslem art and moslem tradition in Algeria.

8.C



Em. 1936-38 / Obl. 24.III.1939  
Algerian 10 years stamps.

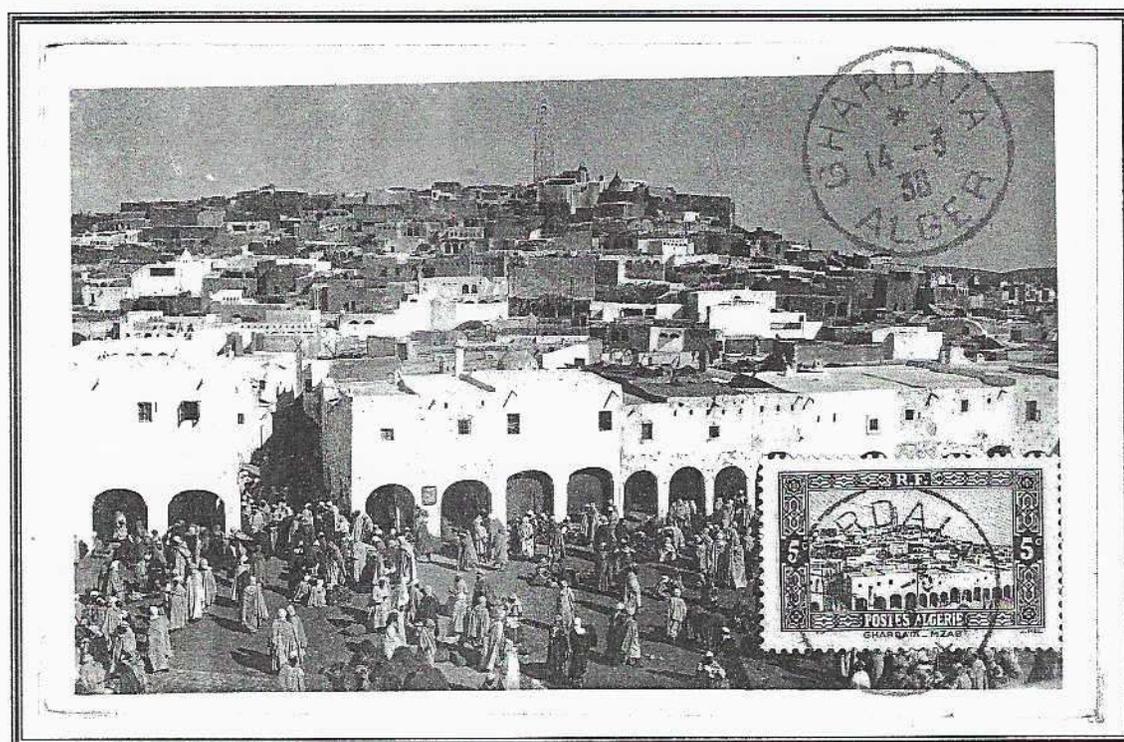
8. E



**ALGERIA, ALGIERS.**  
**THE GOVERNMENT SQUARE**

*Em. 1926 / Obl. 8.VI.1929*  
*Local Pictures*

*The Government Square in the center of Algiers comprises government offices, the famous Fichery Mosque, the statue of the duke of Orleans on a horse and many other ancient and beautiful buildings.*



8. E

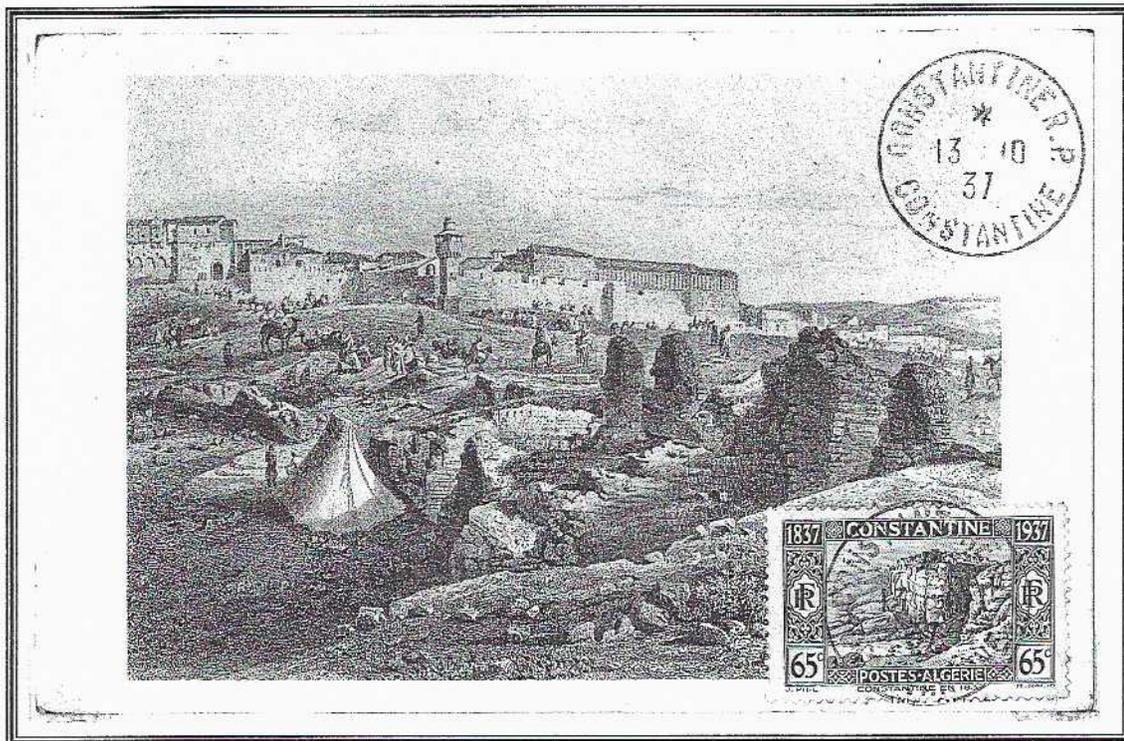
**ALGERIA**  
**CHARDAIA**

*Em. 1936-38 / Obl. 14.III.1938*  
*Algerian 10 years stamps.*

*Chardaia is a small of Algerian Sahara formerly capital of south Algeria with 70.000 inhabitants. Big center of a very good quality of date production. Other important products: carpets and cloths.*

**CARDS MAXIMUM "VARIANTES"**

They are considered as "VARIANTES" the C.M. franked with the same stamps on different cards and different obliterations respecting the rules of concordance.



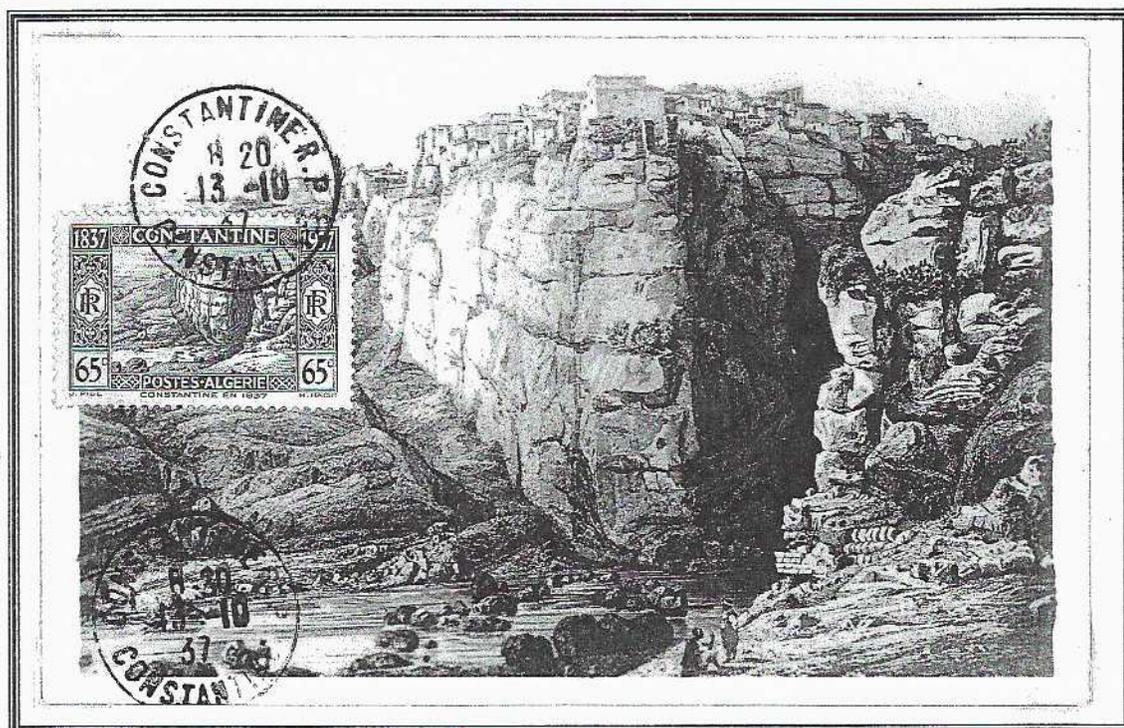
8. E

**ALGERIA  
CONSTANTINE**

Em. 1937 / Obl. 13.X.1937

100 years celebration of the sack of Constantine.

Although many of its ancient buildings were destroyed, the town of Constantine continues to keep its Moslem character. Constantine, known in classical times as Cirta, is today a fine modern city. It is built on a rocky platform.

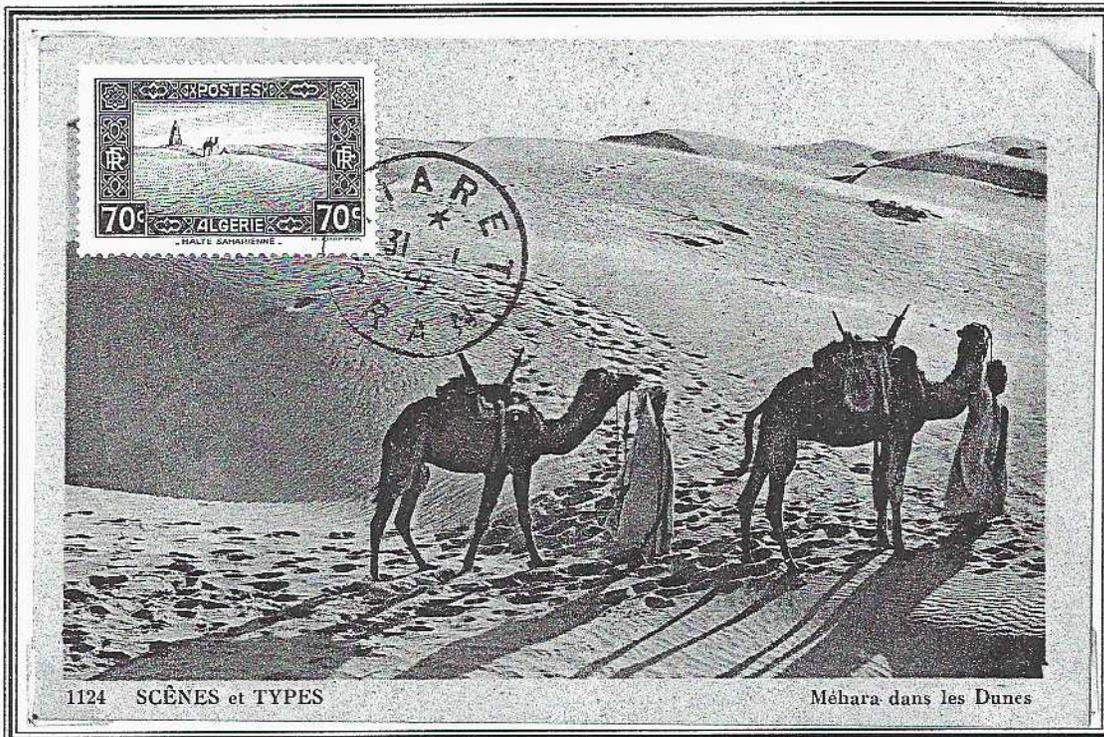


8. E

Em. 1937 / Obl. 13.X.1937

100 years celebration of the sack of Constantine.

8.E



1124 SCÈNES et TYPES

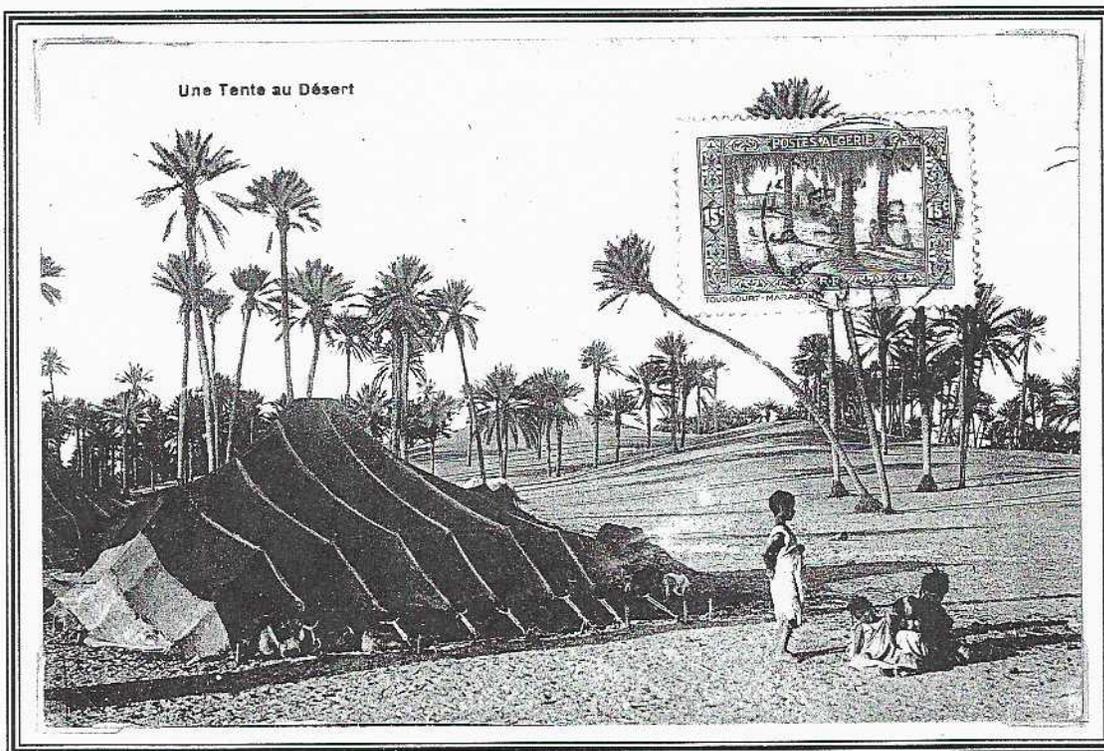
Méhara dans les Dunes

**ALGERIA**  
**THE DUNES OF SAHARA**

Em. 1936-38 / Obl. 31.I.1939  
 Algerian 10 years stamps.

Sahara is the biggest desert in the world.  
 Its extent arrives to 8.600.000 km<sup>2</sup> and its population is 2.000.000 - inhabitants.  
 The winds blow with the maximum speed and the temperatures are very high during the days and very low during the night. Dunes, oasis and caravans are typical characteristics of Sahara.

8.E

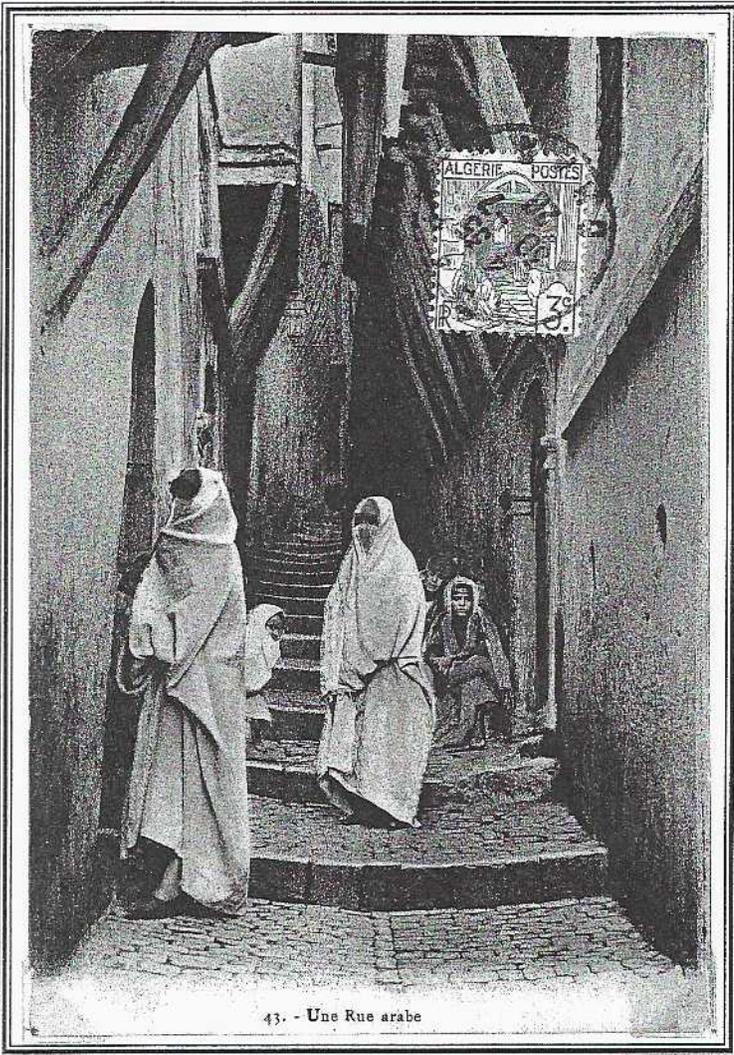


Une Tente au Désert

**ALGERIA**  
**SAHARA**  
**A TENT IN THE DESERT OF SAHARA.**

Em. 1936-38 / Obl. 11.IX.1936  
 Algerian 10 years stamps.

The tent is used by the local people traveling through the desert for a short rest.



43. - Une Rue arabe

Em. 1926 / Obl. 30.VII.1926  
Local Pictures.

**ALGERIA  
ALGIERS**

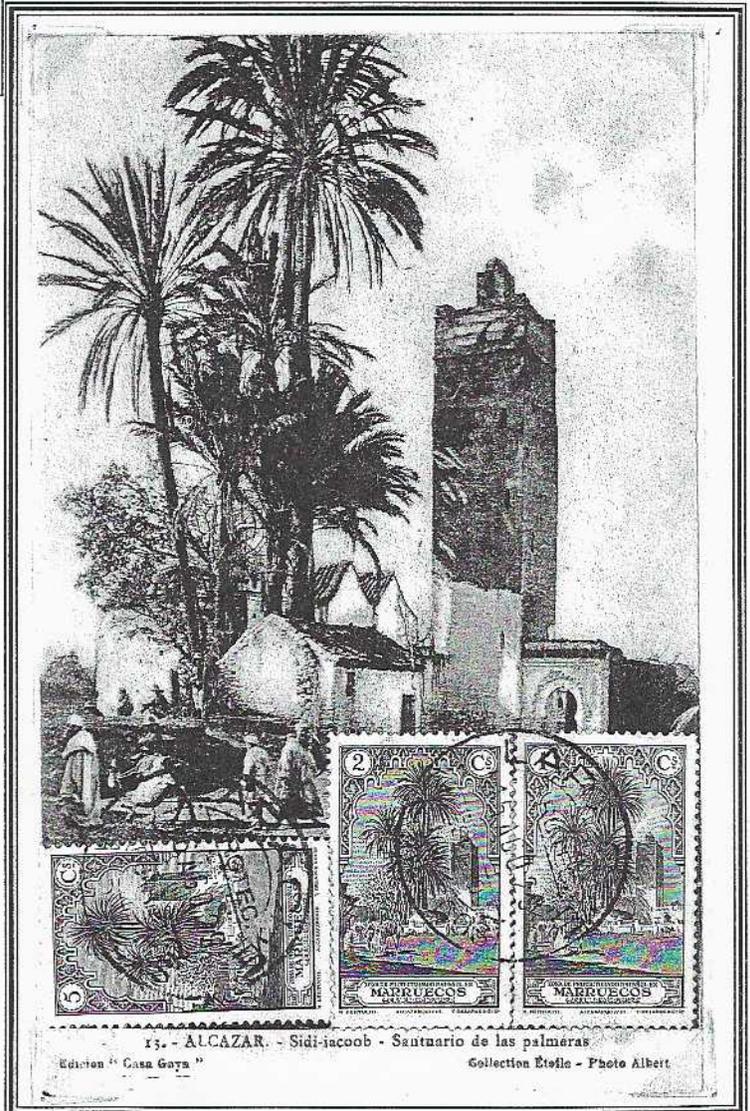
**A STREET IN THE ARABE NEIGHBORHOOD**  
South to the Bab El Quent, the Spanish suburb of the Algiers, we meet the arab quarter of the City where narrow streets and typical arabic houses can be seen.

**9. MOROC**

Em. 1921-22 / Obl. 15.VIII.1929  
Landscapes.

**MOROC  
ALCAZAR  
SIDI-IACUOB**

Sidi - Iacuob Sanctuario of Palmtrees.

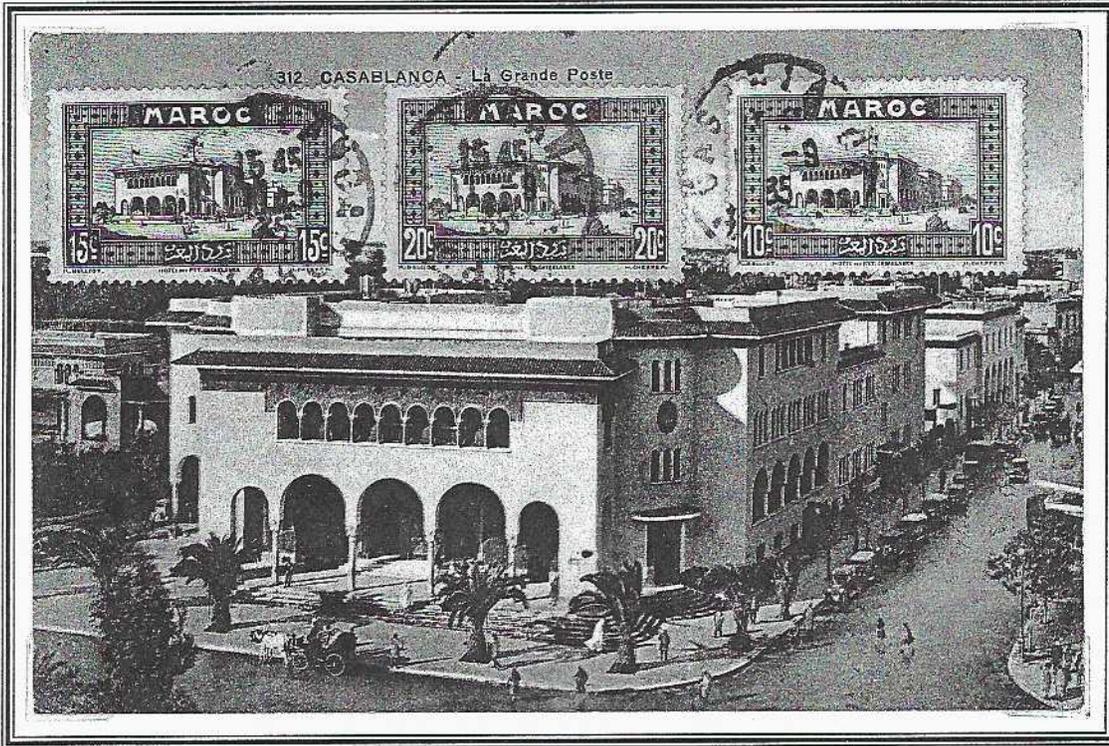


13. - ALCAZAR. - Sidi-iacuob - Santuario de las palmeras  
Edicion "Casa Goya" Collection Estile - Photo Albert

**CARDS MAXIMUM "VARIANTES"**

They are considered as "VARIANTES" the C.M. franked with the same stamps on different cards and different obliteration respecting the rules of concordance.

9.A



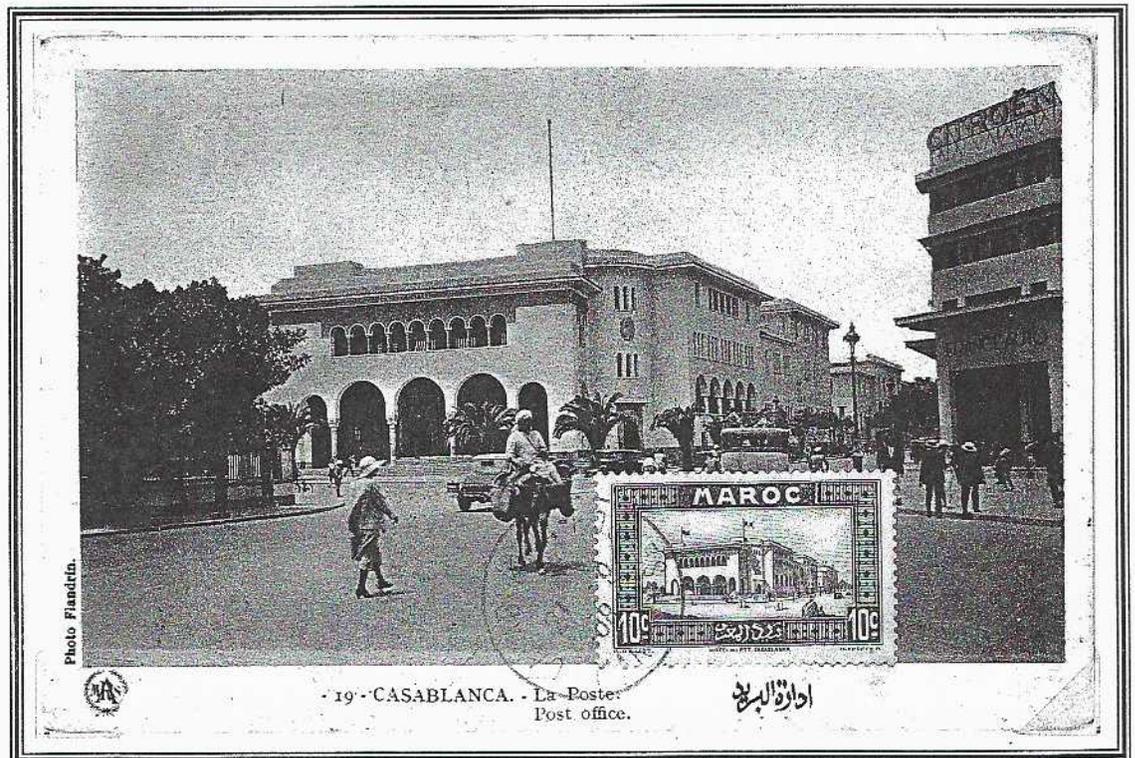
Em. I.1933-1934 / Obl. 11.IX.1935  
Landscapes and Buildings.

**MOROC  
CASABLANCA  
THE POST OFFICE**

The area of United Nations is the best zone in Casablanca.

The buildings display a rational and original style: the Law Courts, set of the Wilaya, dominated by a magnificent tower about 50 meters high, the Main Post Office, and the Municipal Theatre.

9.A

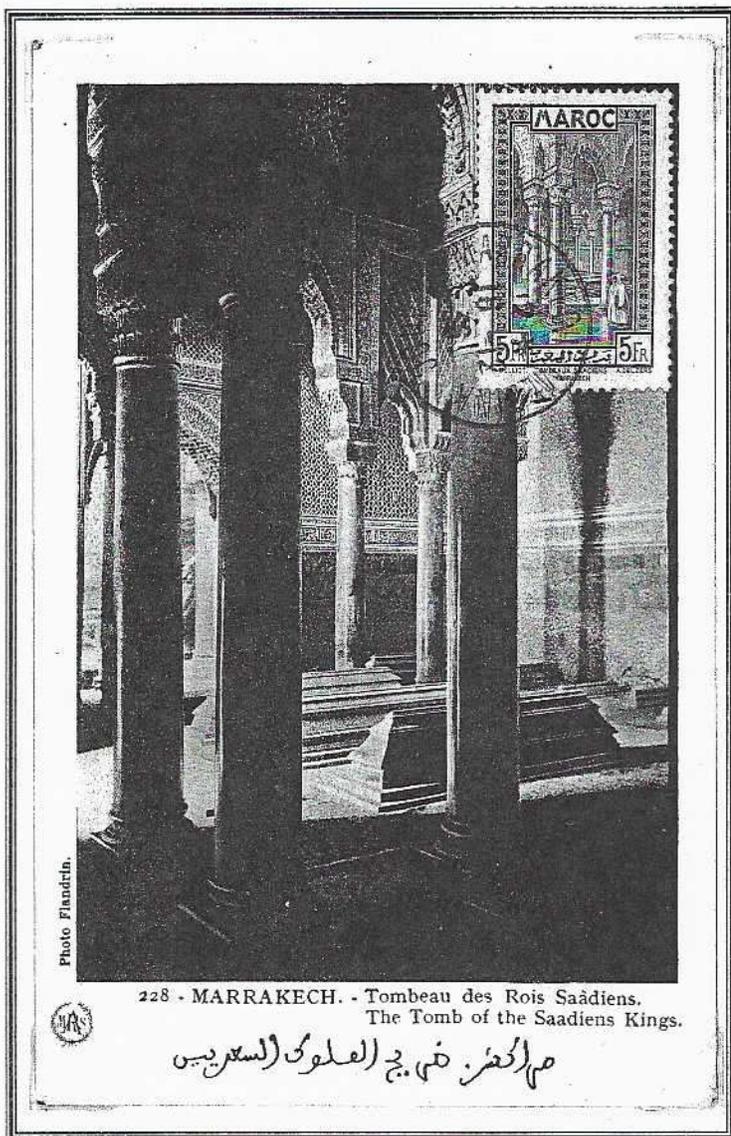


Em. I.1933-1934 / Obl. 21.IX.1938  
Landscapes and Buildings.

Em. I.1933-34 / Obl. 16.XIII.1936  
Landscapes and Buildings.

**MOROC**  
**MARRAKECH**  
**THE TOMBS OF SAADIENS KINGS**

Marrakech was also, in the Moroccan history, a Privileged Capital. The constructions of the monuments were of the Dynasty of Almohadines. Under the supervision of Yakoub el Mansour La Loutoubia was built. The Kings Seadiens conquered Tombouktou, and they established Marrakech as their Capital. It was the Sultan el Abbas, known as the "DEHBI" (Golden), who erected the famous Tombs of Saadiens. (1554-1659).



Em. I.1933-34 / Obl. 11.II.1936  
Landscapes and Buildings.

**MOROC**  
**FEZ**

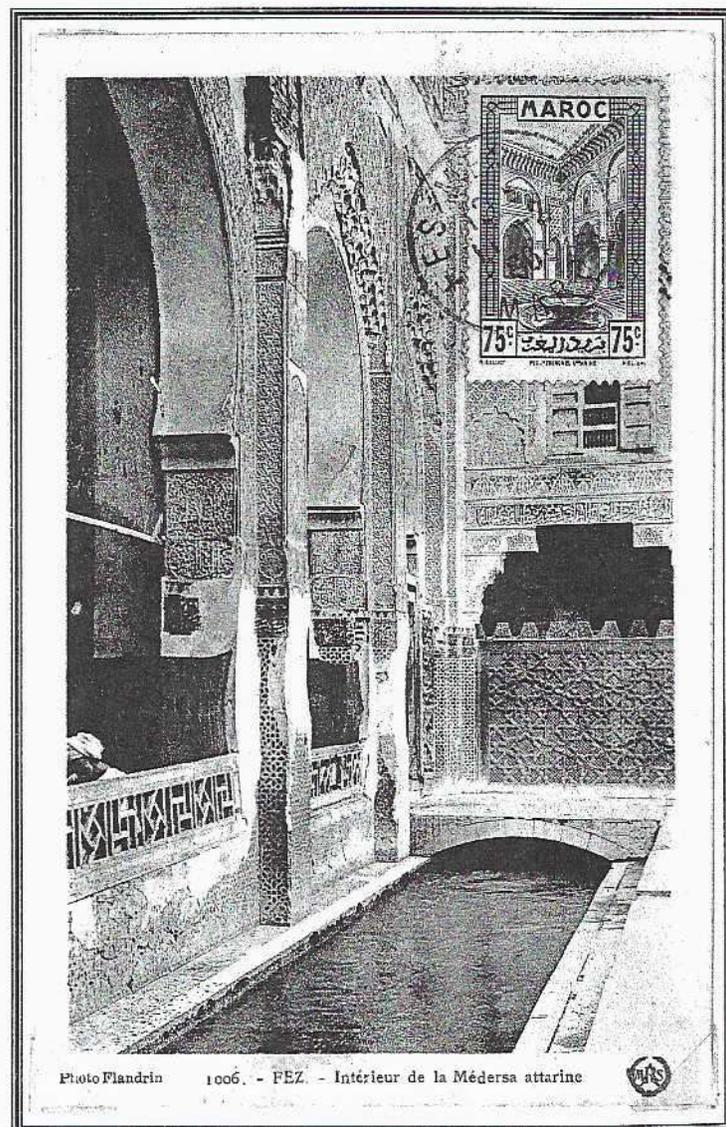




Photo Flandrin.



218 - FEZ. - Bab-Dekaken un jour de fête.  
An holiday at Bab-Dekaken.

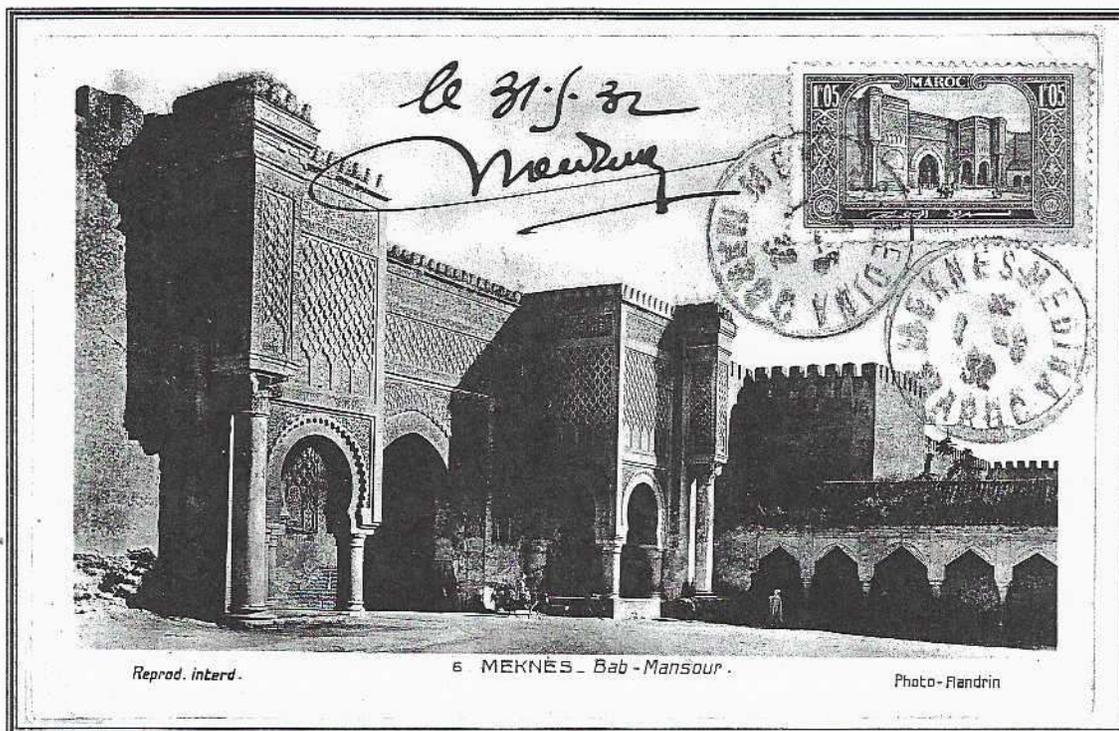
باب الدكلكى فى يوم العيد

**MOROC**  
**FEZ**

Em. 1.IX.1917 / Obl. 11.II.1936  
Monument of Marokko

**A HOLIDAY AT BAB-DEKAKEN**

The great Fez Jdid Street, given over to trade, attracts crowds of people in the evenings who soon become consumers. This street leads to Bad Dekaken, which connects Fez El Bali and Fez Jdid.



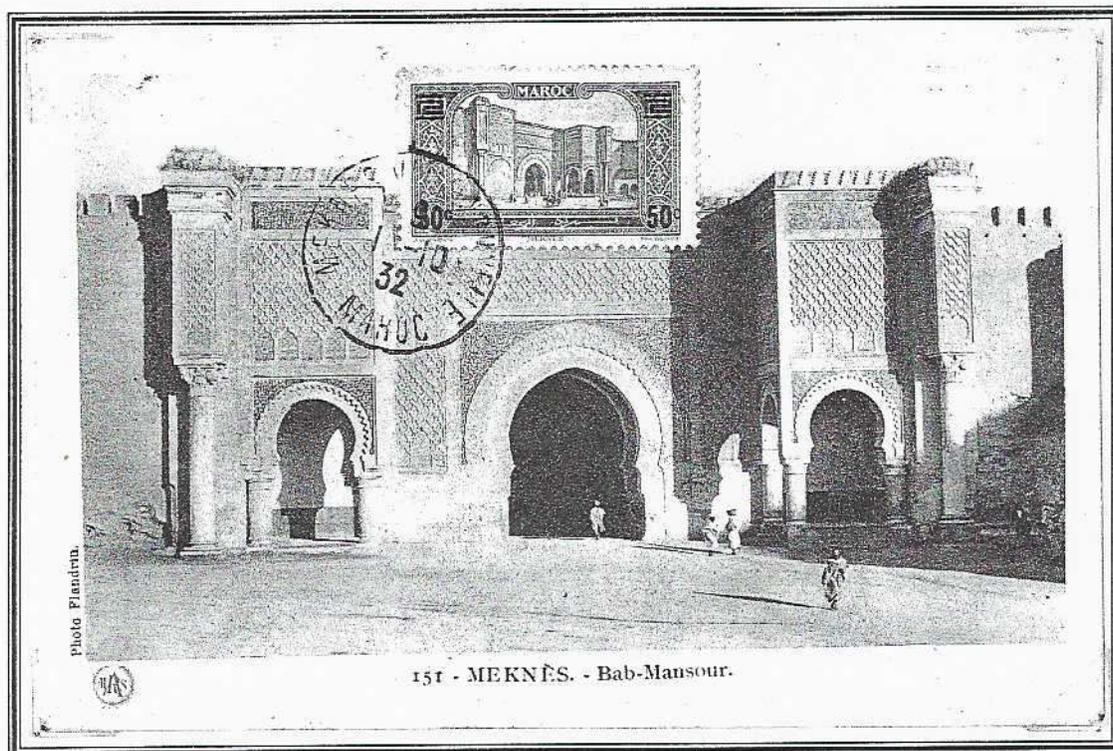
Reprod. interd.

6 MEKNES - Bab - Mansour .

Photo-Flandrin

**MOROC, MEKNES.**  
**THE GATE OF BAB-MANSOUR**

9.B



Em. XIII.1923-27 / Obl. 28.X.1932  
 Monument in new colors or different designs.

**MOROC**  
**MEKNES**

**THE GATE OF BAB - MANSOUR**

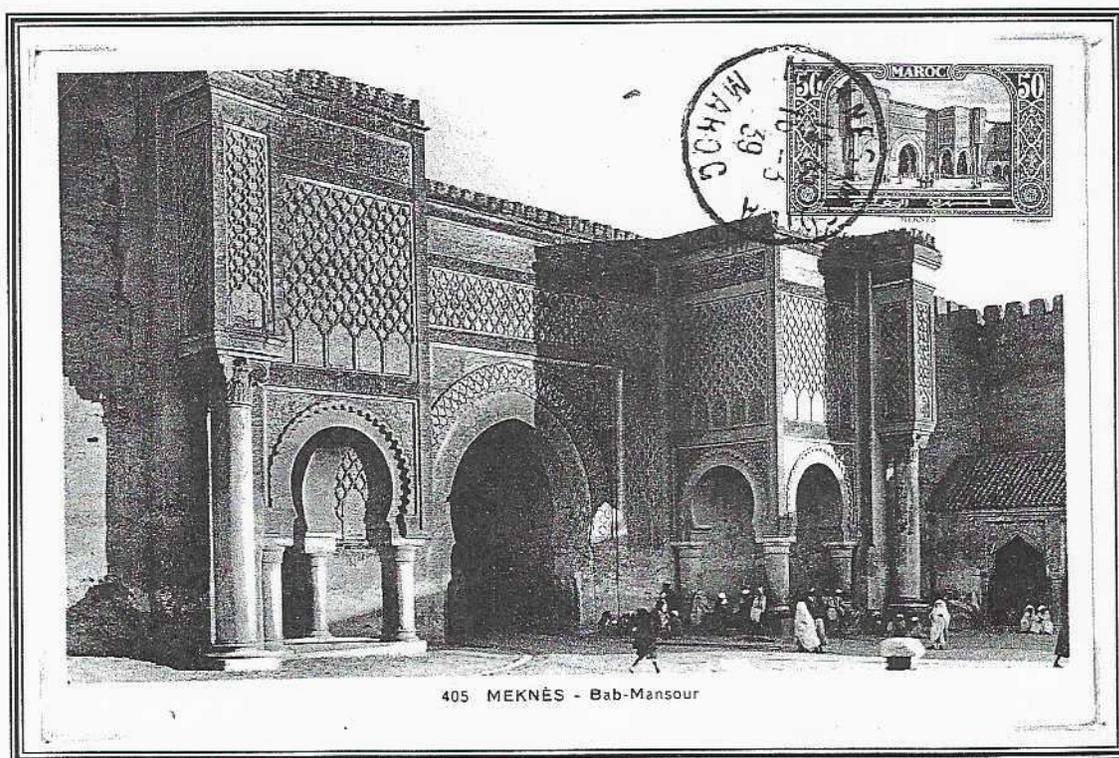
*It is situated in one of the imperial cities of Meknes.*

*The Gate was constructed during the 17th century.*

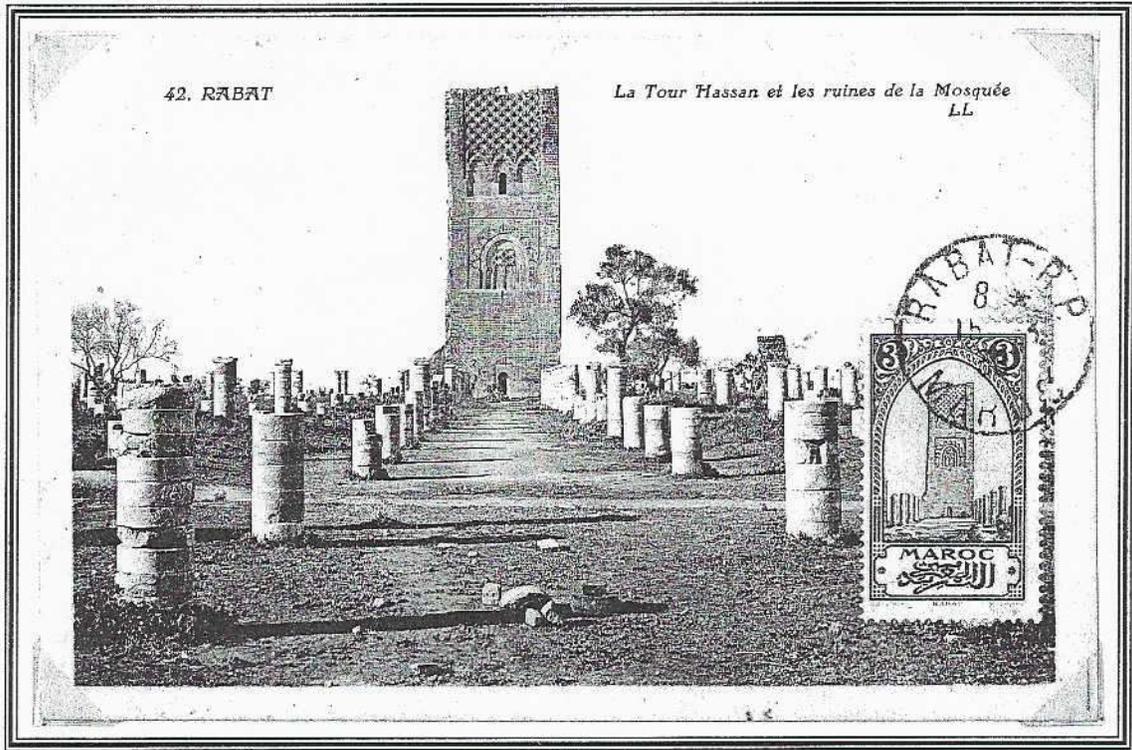
*This rigid Gate was used as the central entrance of the town during the reign of Moulay Ismail.*

*After the entrance near by there is a small white building "KOUUBA" which was used as a reception area.*

9.B



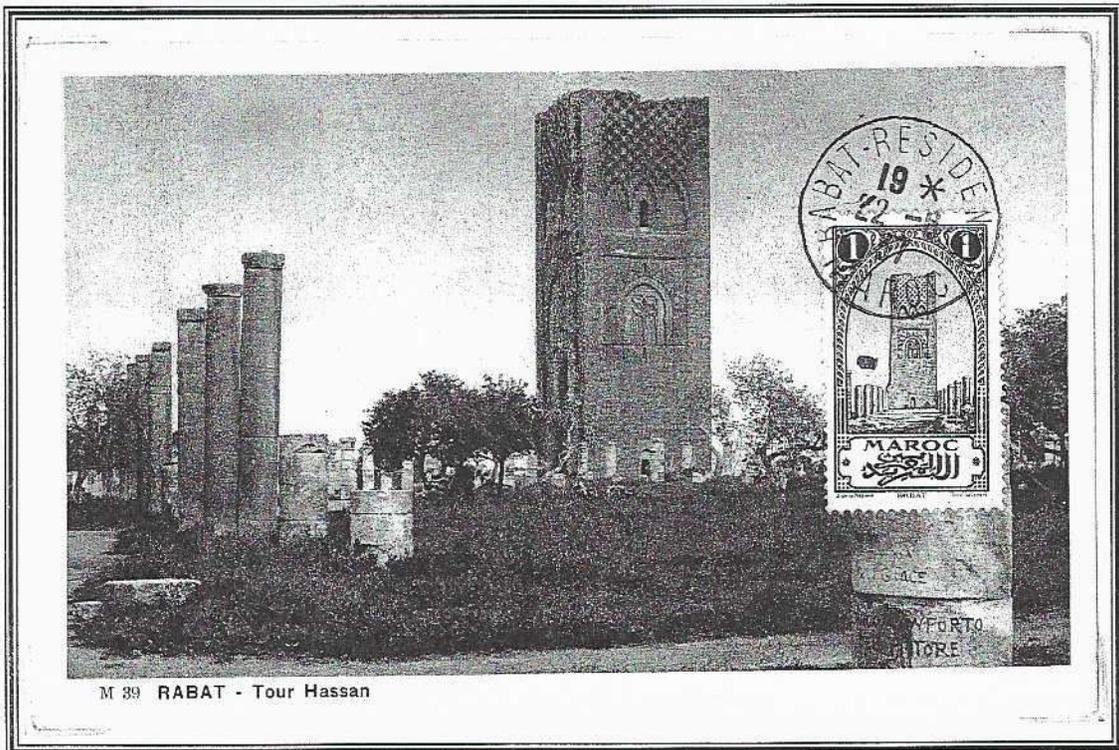
Em. 1.IX.1917 / Obl. 16.III.1939  
 Landscapes and Buildings.



9.B

Em. XIII.1923-27 / Obl. 15.III.1938  
Monument in new colors or different designs.

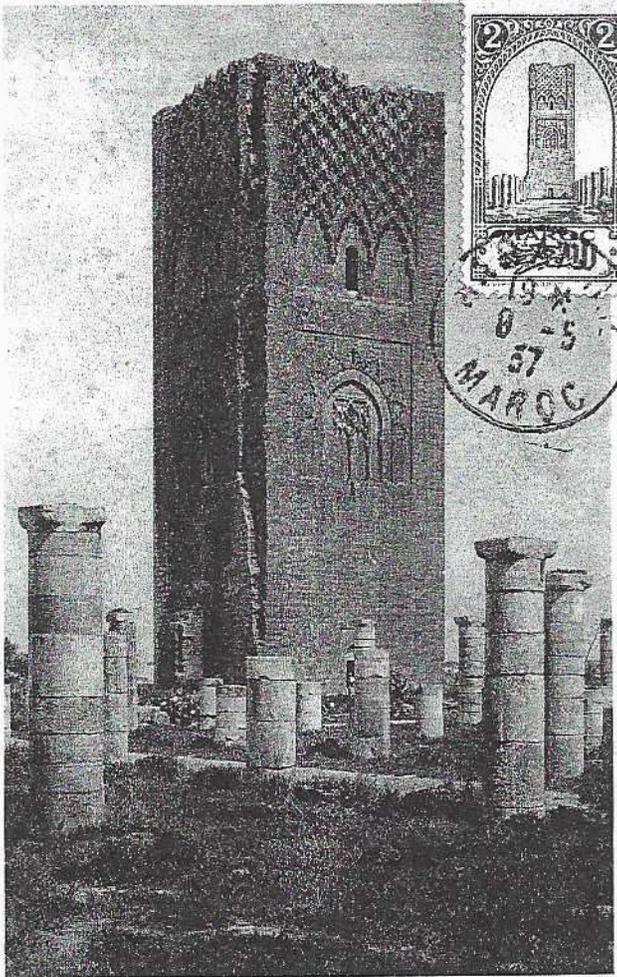
**MOROC**  
**RABAT**  
THE TOWER OF KIND HASSAN (1873 - 1894) AND THE RUINS OF THE MOSQUE.



9.B

Em. XIII.1923-27 / Obl. 22.VI.1937  
Monument in new colors or different designs.

9. B



M 38 RABAT - Tour Hassan

*Em. XIII.1923-27 / Obl. 8.V.1937  
Monument in new colors or different designs.*

**MOROC**  
**RABAT**  
*THE TOWER OF KING HASSAN (1873-1894)*

9. B

*Em. XIII.1923-27 / Obl. 4.XI.1937  
Monument in new colors or different designs.*

**MOROC**  
**RABAT**  
*THE TOWER OF KING HASSAN (1873-1894)*

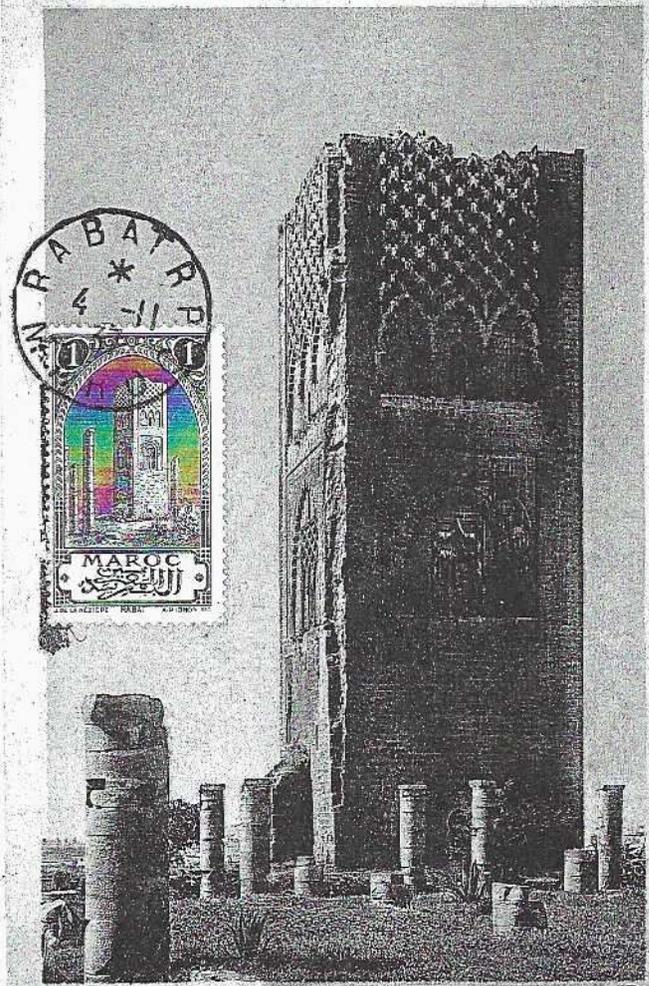


Photo Plandrin

1039 - RABAT. — La Tour Hassan



9.C



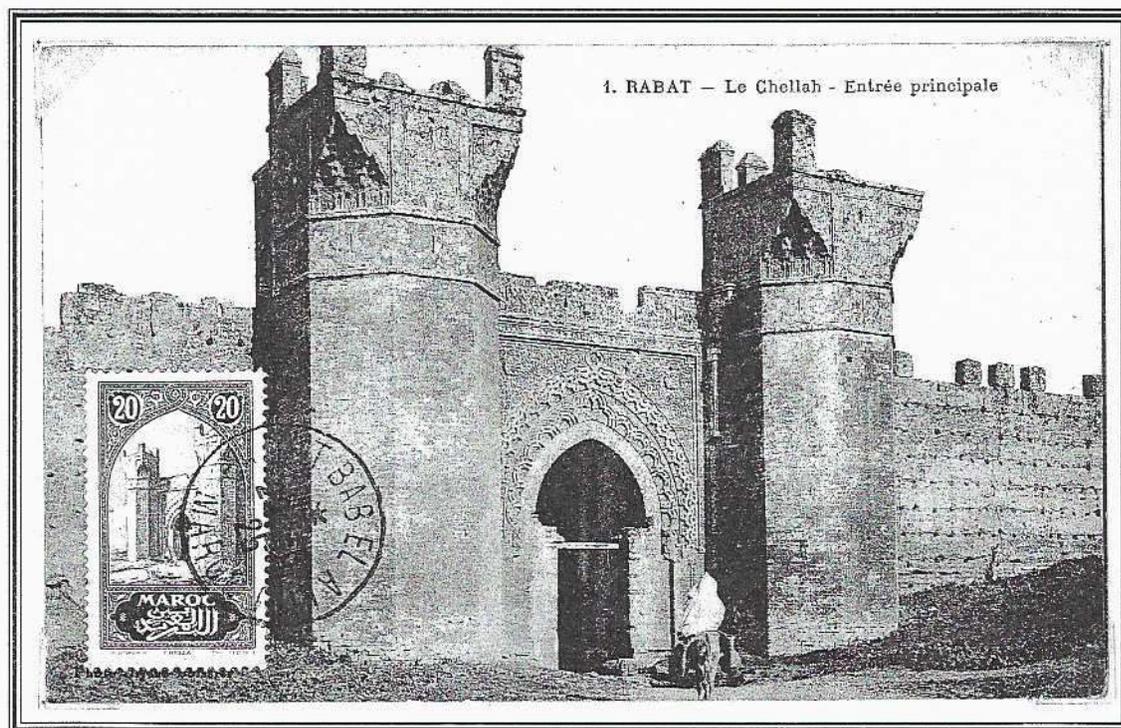
Em. 1.IX.1917 / Obl. 28.X.1932  
Monument of Marokko.

**MOROC**  
**RABAT**

**RUINES OF THE CHELLAH**

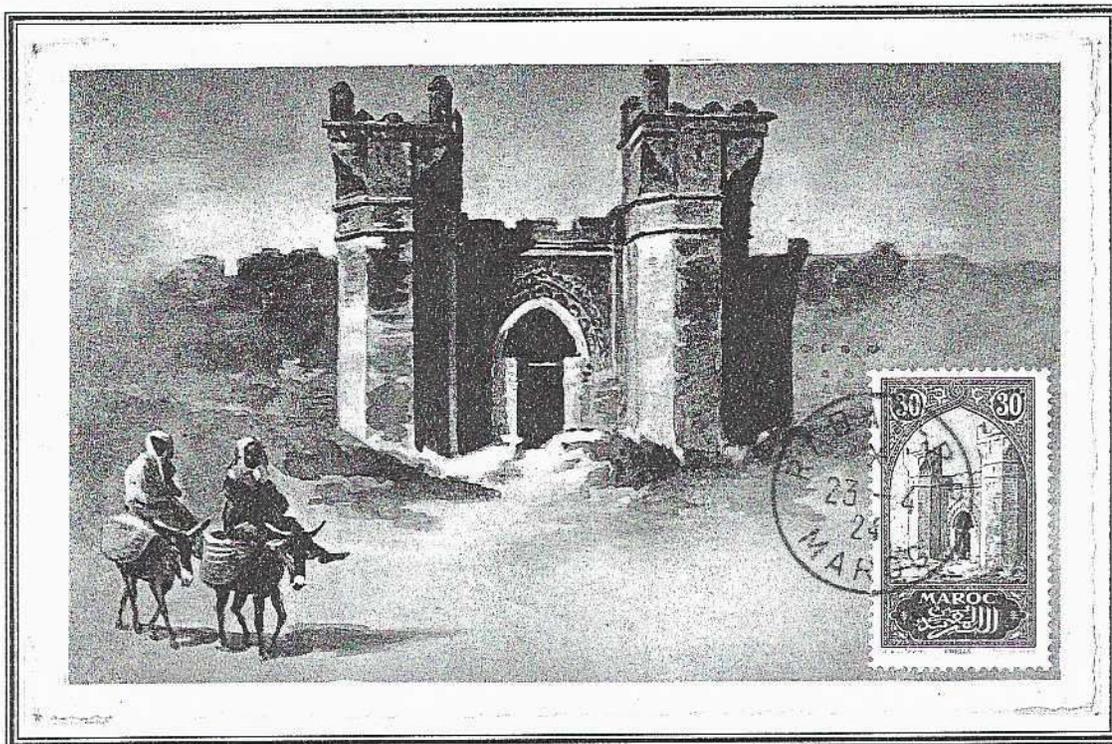
Chellah was known as a necropolis until 1931, when excavations uncovered some Roman ruins. A magnificent garden leads to a terrace affording an unrivaled view both of the Roman ruins and the minaret on the Merinid Mosque, decorated with polychrome glazed earthenware tiles.

9.C



Em. 1.IX.1917 / Obl. 20.VIII.1925  
Monument of Marokko.

9.C

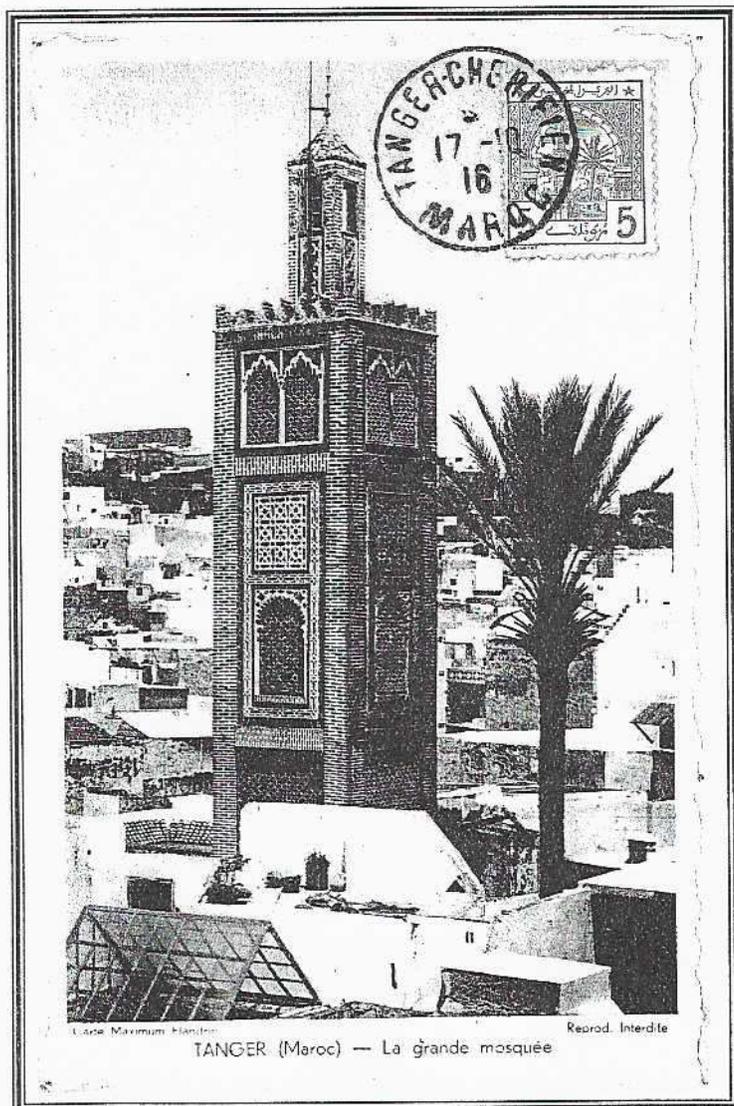


**MOROC**  
**RABAT**  
**THE GATE OF GHELLA**

The village of Ghella was very important for kingdom of BERGHOUTA (VII<sup>s</sup>.)  
 Inside there is the tomb of "Black Sultan", Abou-el-Hassane ali.

Em. 1.IX.1917 / Obl. 23.IV.1924  
 Landscapes and Buildings.

9.C



Em. 27.V.1912-13 / Obl. 17.X.1916  
 Aissaua-Moschee in Tangiers

**MOROC**  
**TANGER**  
**THE MOSQUE AISSANE**

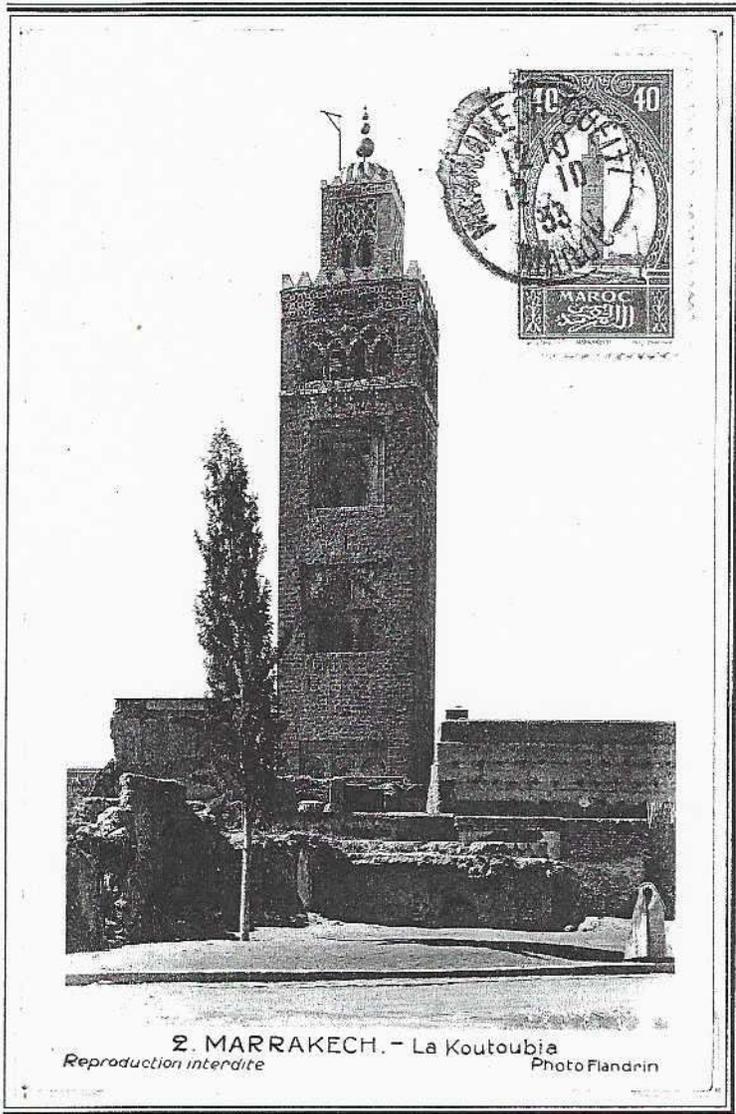
In 1912 by the treaty of Fez part of Morrocco was placed under Spanish rule and later still Tanger came under international control.

TANGER (Moroc) — La grande mosquée

**CARDS MAXIMUM "VARIANTES"**

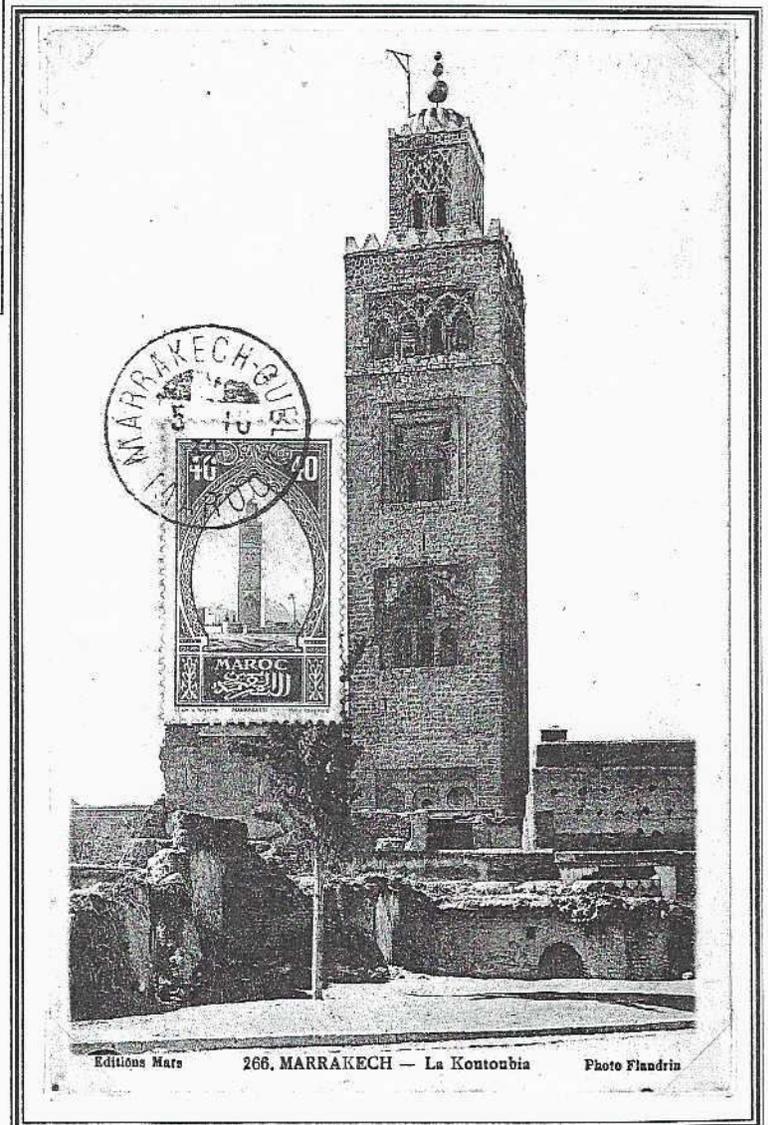
They are considered as "VARIANTES" the C.M. franked with the same stamps on different cards and different obliteration respecting the rules of concordance.

9.C



Em. 1.IX.1917 / Obl. 12.X.1933  
Monument of Marokko.

9.C

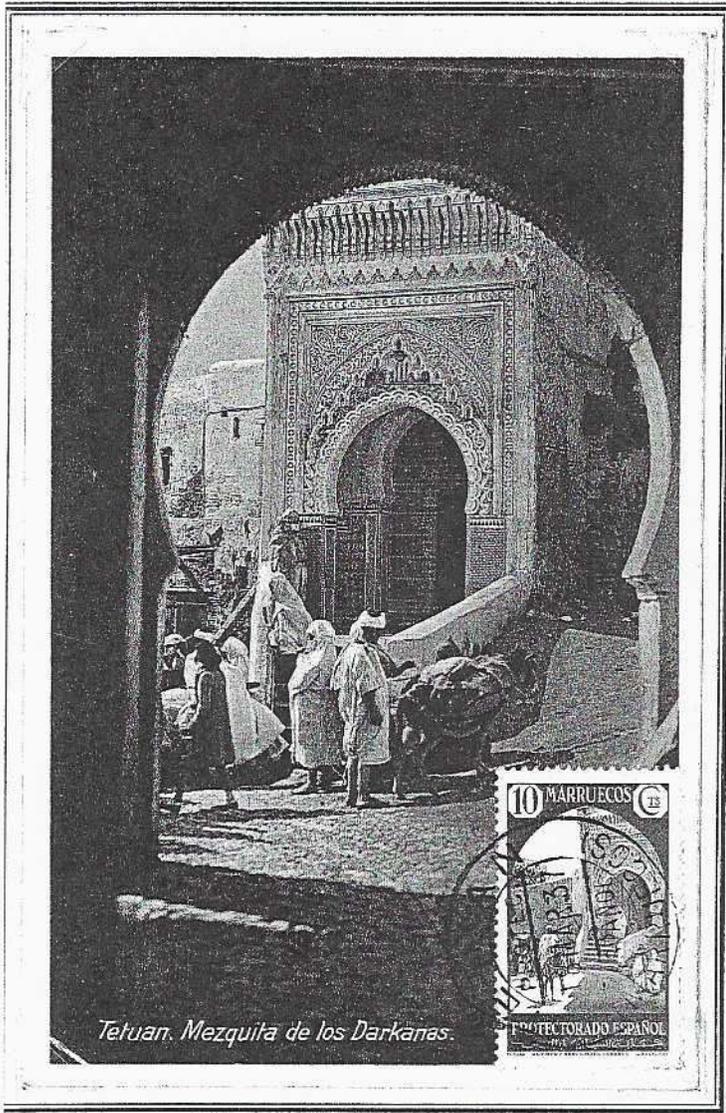


**MOROC  
MARRAKECH  
AL KOUTOUBIA**

Minaret of the Mosque AL KOUTOUBIA  
Yakoub El Mansour, Almohadines dynasty,  
erected AL KOUTOUBIA in 12th c. Marrakech  
awakes every morning by the melodius preaching  
from the 70 meter high Minaret Koutoubia,  
the spiritual lighthouse of Marrakech.

Em. 1.IX.1917 / Obl. 5.X.1932  
Monument of Marokko.

9.C



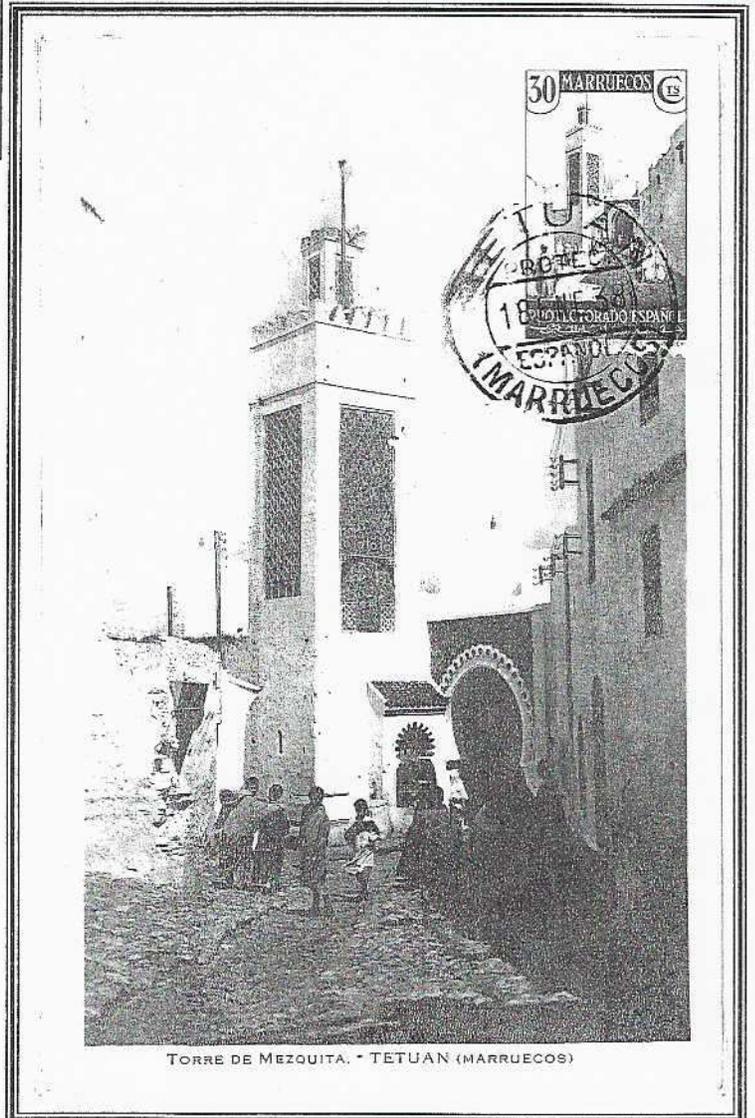
Em. 1.X.1933 / Obl. 18.III.1937  
Various Landscapes.

**MOROC**  
**TETOUAN (SPANISH)**  
**THE ENTRANCE OF THE MOSQUE**  
**OF DARKANAS**

9.C

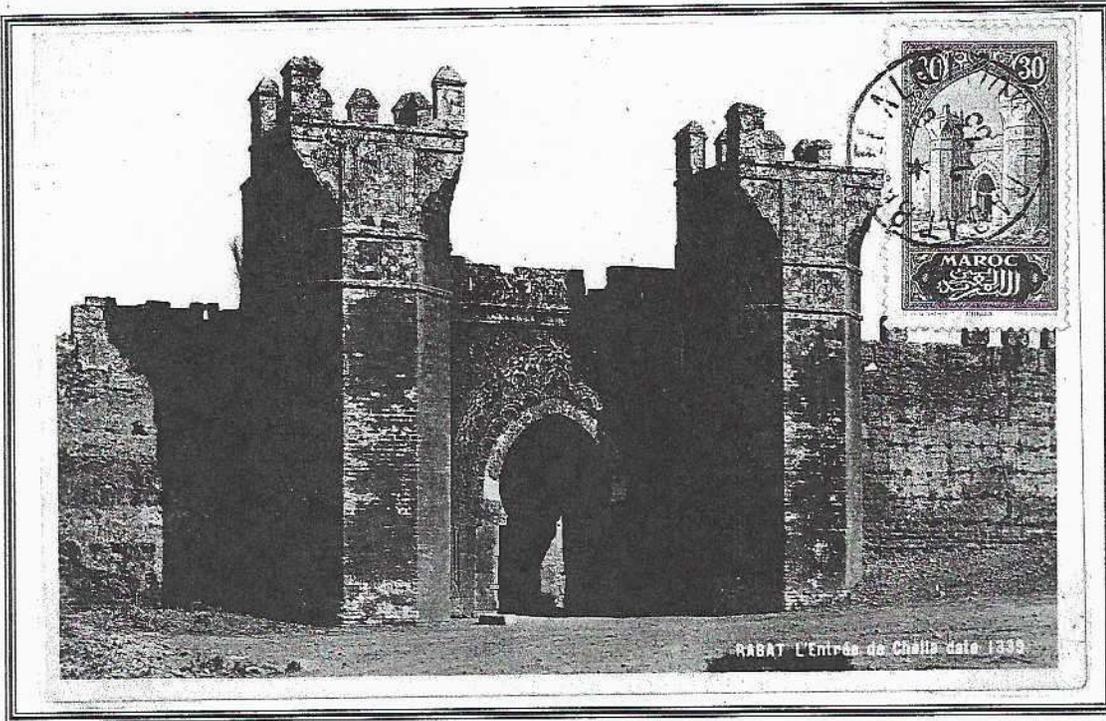
Em. 1.VI.1937 / Obl. 18.I.1938

**MOROC**  
**TETOUAN (SPANISH)**  
**THE MINARET OF THE MEZQUITA**  
Tetouan traces its origins back to 3rd century B. C. When the Merinid Sultan Abu Thabit constructed a kasbah at Tetouan in 1307, the Mouslim city began to find its form. From 1484 the city took on some of the rich architectural character of Mouslim Spain, traces of which can still be seen today.



TORRE DE MEZQUITA. - TETUAN (MARRUECOS)

9. C

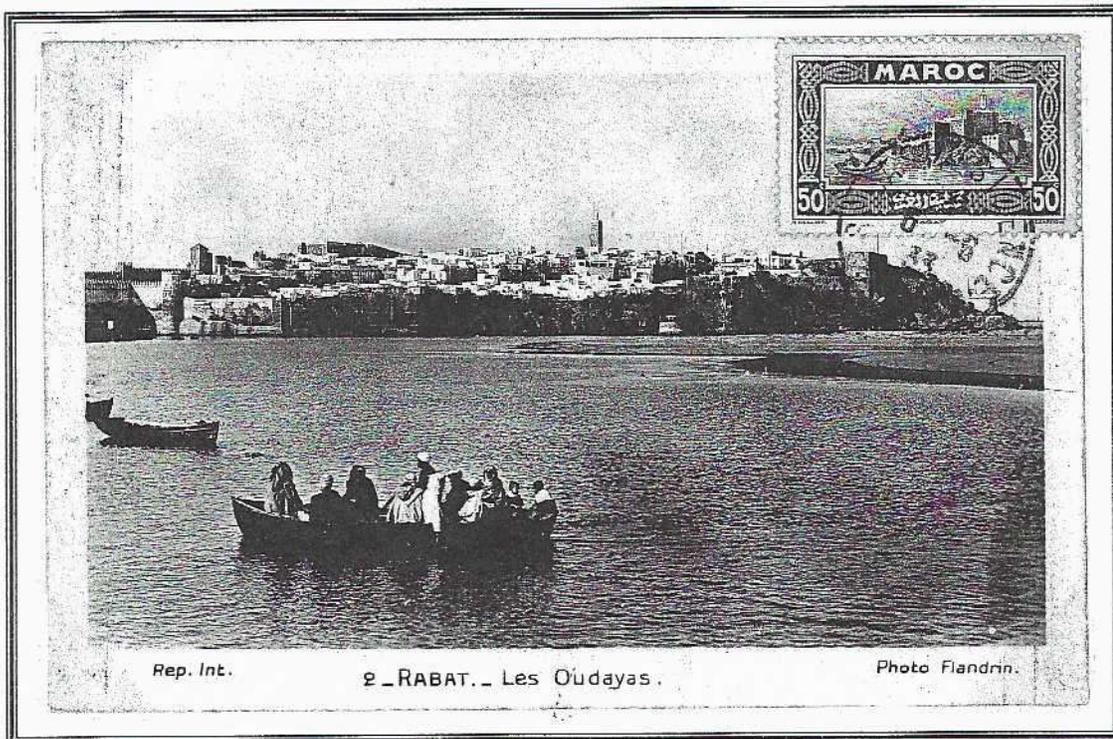


**MOROC**  
**RABAT**

*The entrance of the Gate of Ghella.*

*Em. 1.IX.1917 / Obl. 2.VI.1933*  
*Monument of Marocco*

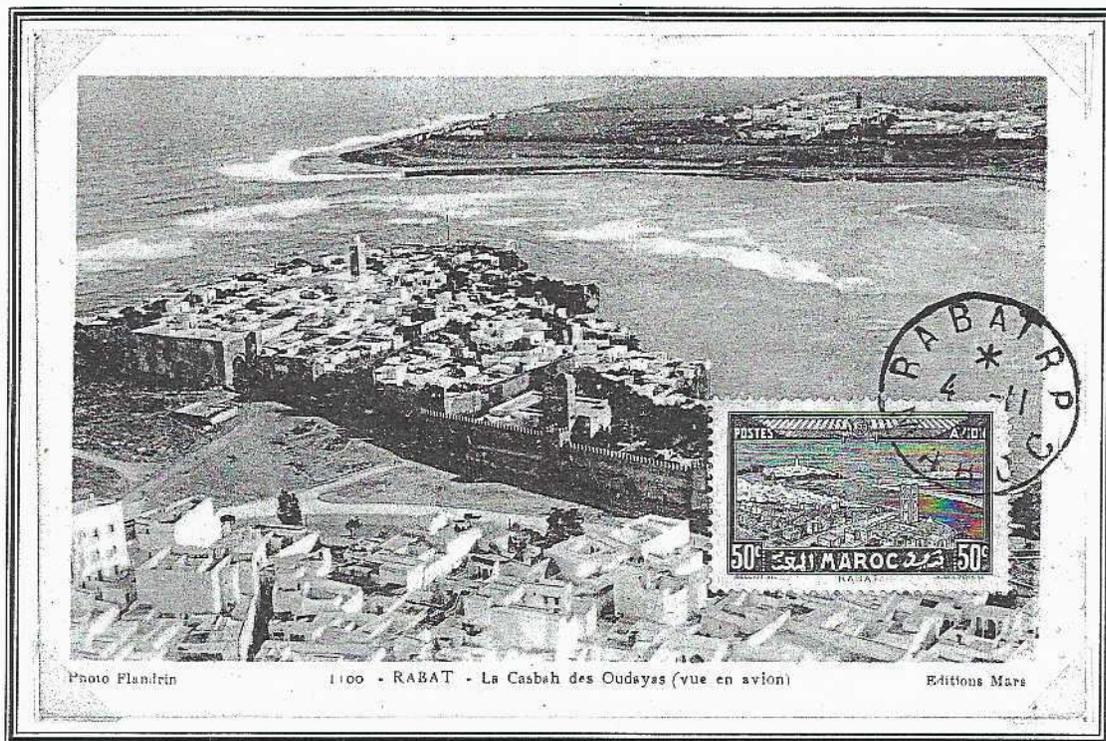
9. E



**MOROC**  
**RABAT**

*One view if the Oudaia from the port..*

*Em. 1.1933-34 / Obl. 6.VI.1933*  
*Landscapes and Buildings*



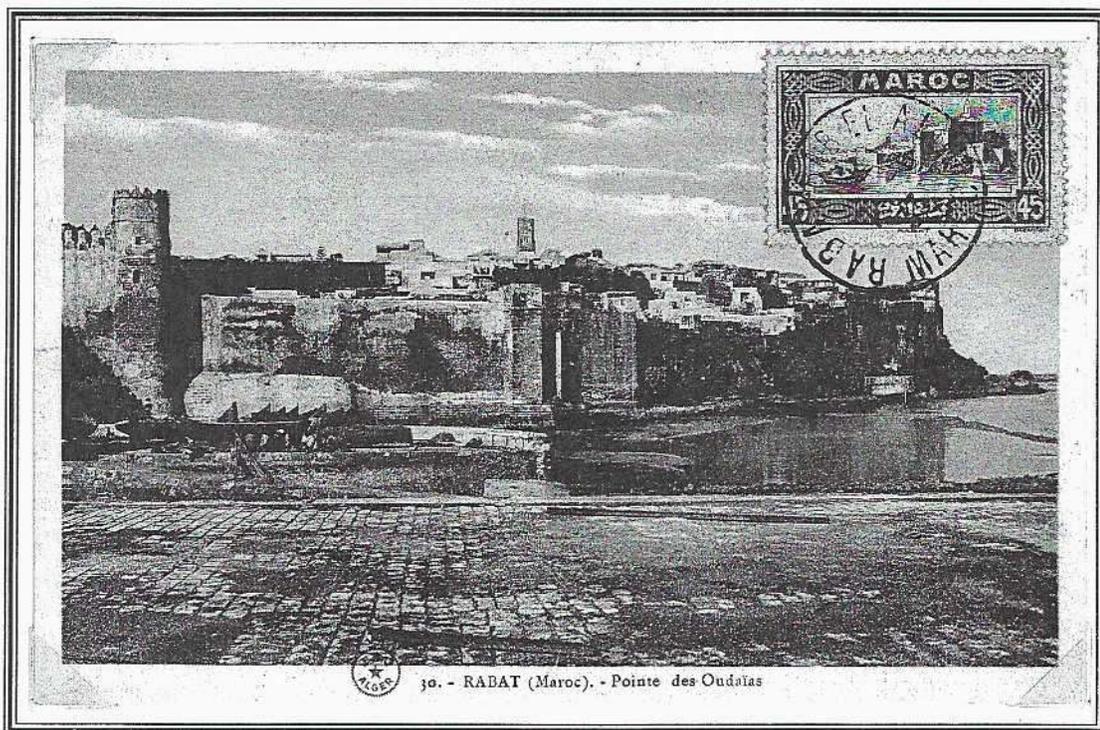
Em. 1.I.1933 / Obl. 4.II.1937

**MOROC**

**RABAT**

Rabat is the Capital city of Moroc (pop. 360.000)

The Gate of the Oudaia casbah at Rabat is the oldest part and the original centre of the capital of Morocco.



Em. I.1933-34 / Obl. 7.VI.1933  
Landscapes and Buildings.

9.E

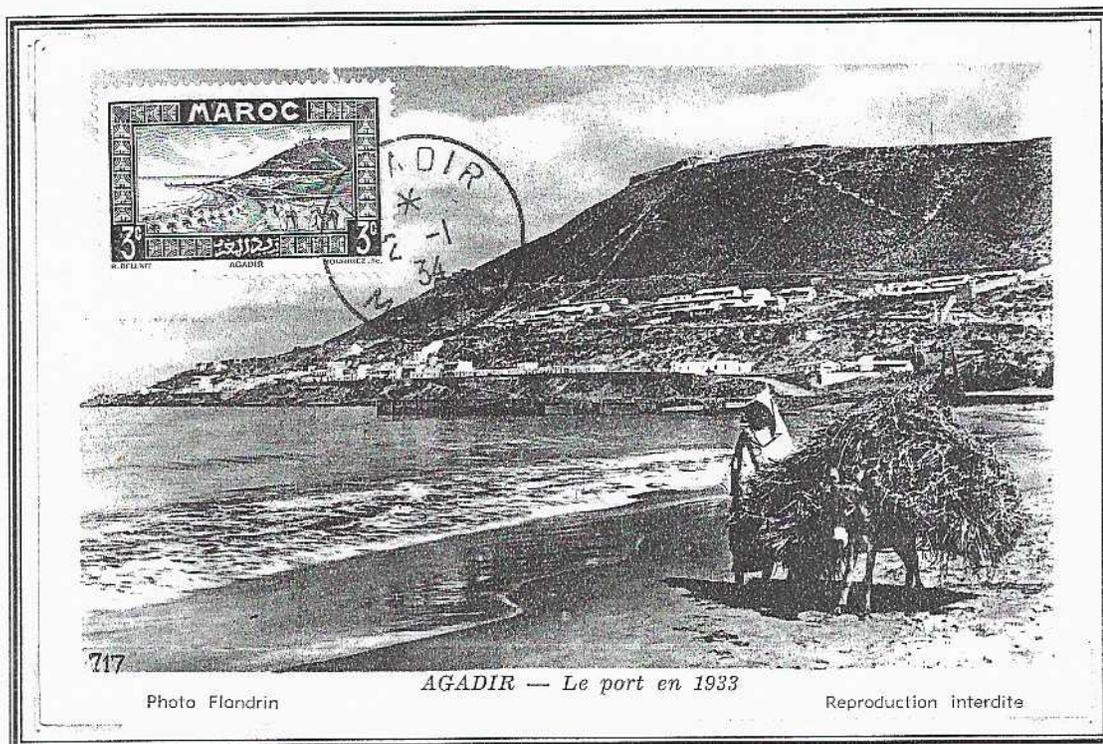


Photo Flandrin

AGADIR — Le port en 1933

Reproduction interdite

**MOROC**  
**AGADIR**

Em. I.1933-34 / Obl. 2.I.1934  
Landscapes and Buildings.

**VIEW OF THE PORT OF AGADIR ON THE ATLANTIC COAST IN 1933**

In 1905 the small village of Agadir made its first mark in History. After a sort occupation by Portuguese forces, in 1541 were ejected by the founder of the Saadian dynasty, Mohamed Echeikh el Mehdi. The golden Age of Agadir then followed, with ships arriving every day on cargoes of sugar cane, dates, wax, oils, spices and gold. In 1960 was destroyed by an earthquake. After that was reconstructed away from the areas of risk, so here is the new Agadir, the turistic holiday Capital City.

9.E

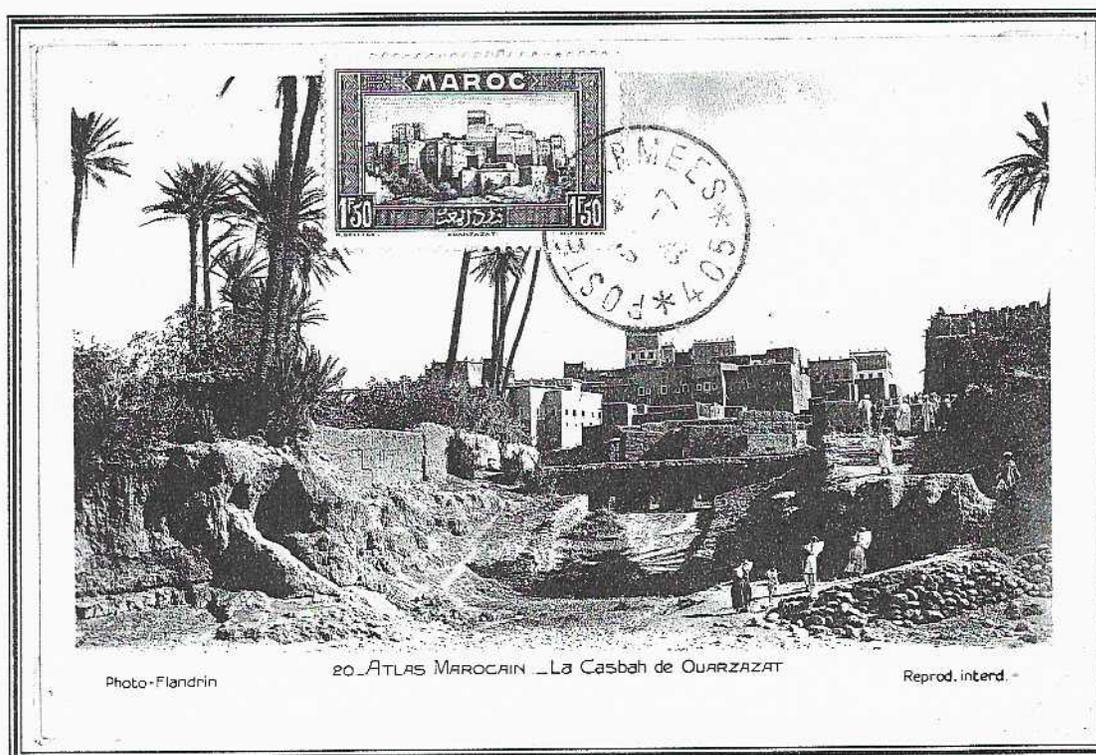


Photo-Flandrin

20. ATLAS MAROCAIN — La Casbah de Ouarzazat

Reprod. interd.

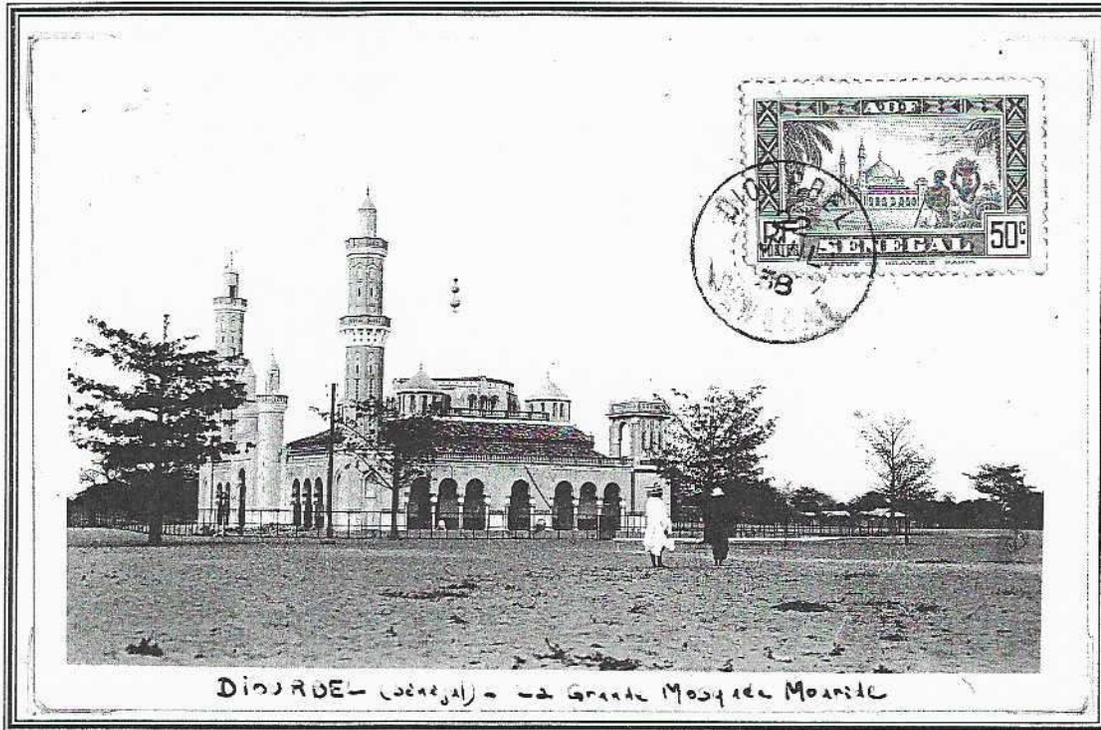
**MOROC**  
**THE GASBAH OF QUARZAZAT**

Em. I.1933-34 / Obl. 6.VII.1935  
Landscapes and Buildings.

Quarzazat is located at the crossroads of the Agadir, Marrakech and Erfoud roads. It is also the departure point for wonderful excursions to the Dades valley, cutting through the mountains, and the Draa valley, the water from which flows away into the sands. Looking as if it has come straight out of the pages of fabulous Arabian tale.

**10. SENEGAL**

10. C



DIOURBEL (Senegal) - La Grande Mosquée Mouride

**SENEGAL  
DIORBEL**

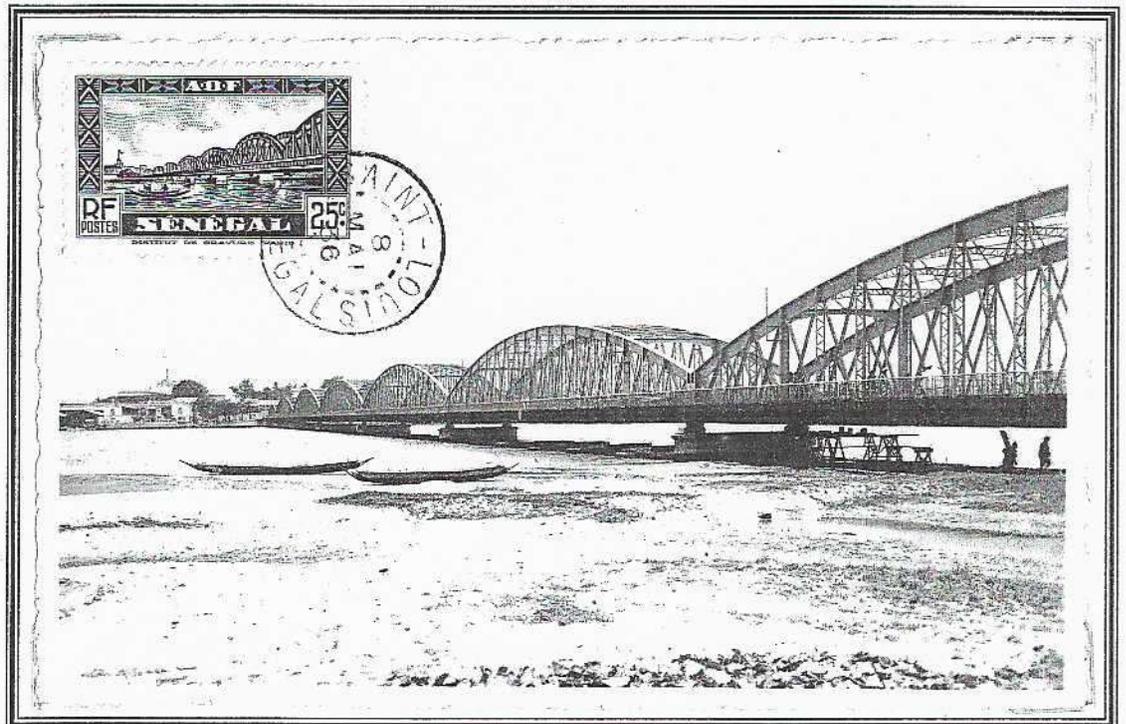
Em. 15.XII.1935 / Obl. 22.VII.1938

**THE MOSQUE OF MOURIDE**

The Mosque of Mouride is situated east of Dakar, the capital of Senegal.

Here the moslem art is almost the same like the other moslem countries of the west Africa with some differences in details.

10. E



**SENEGAL  
SAINT LOUIS**

Em. 15.XII.1935 / Obl. 8.V.1936

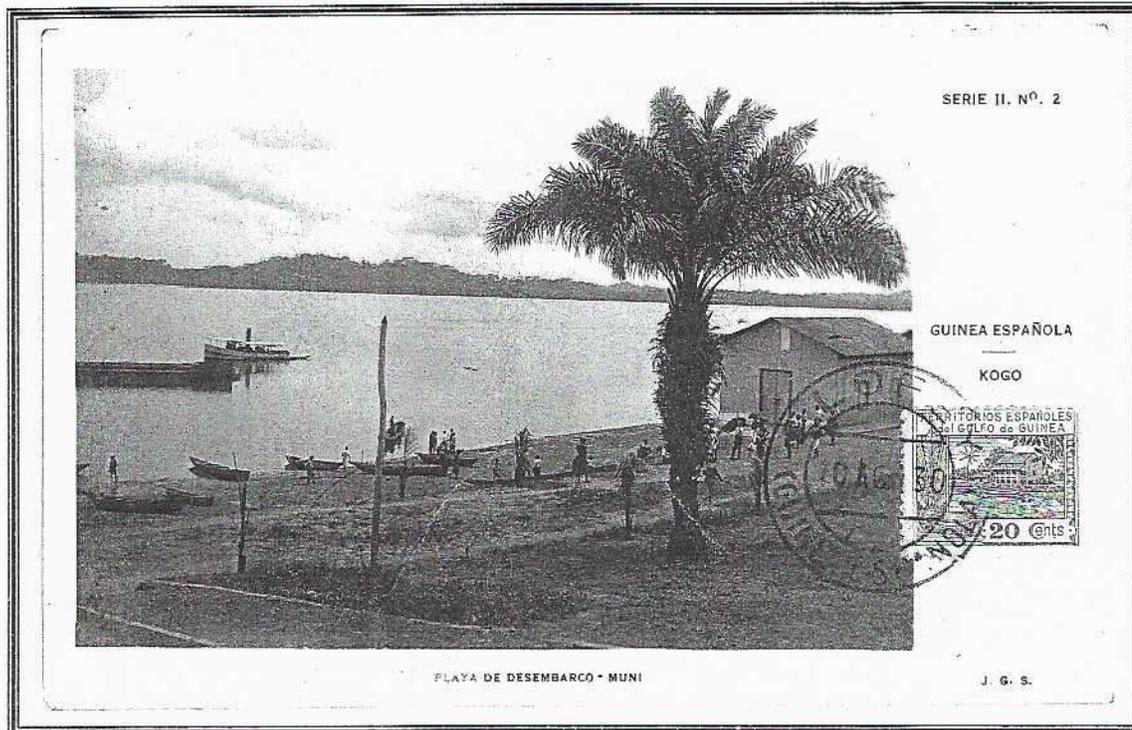
**THE BRIDGE OF FAIDHERBE OF THE RIVER SENEGAL**

The faidherbe bridge has a length of 600 meters.

It was constructed in saint Louis town in 1932 at the mouth of Senegal River.

**11. GUINEA  
ESPAGNOL**

11. E

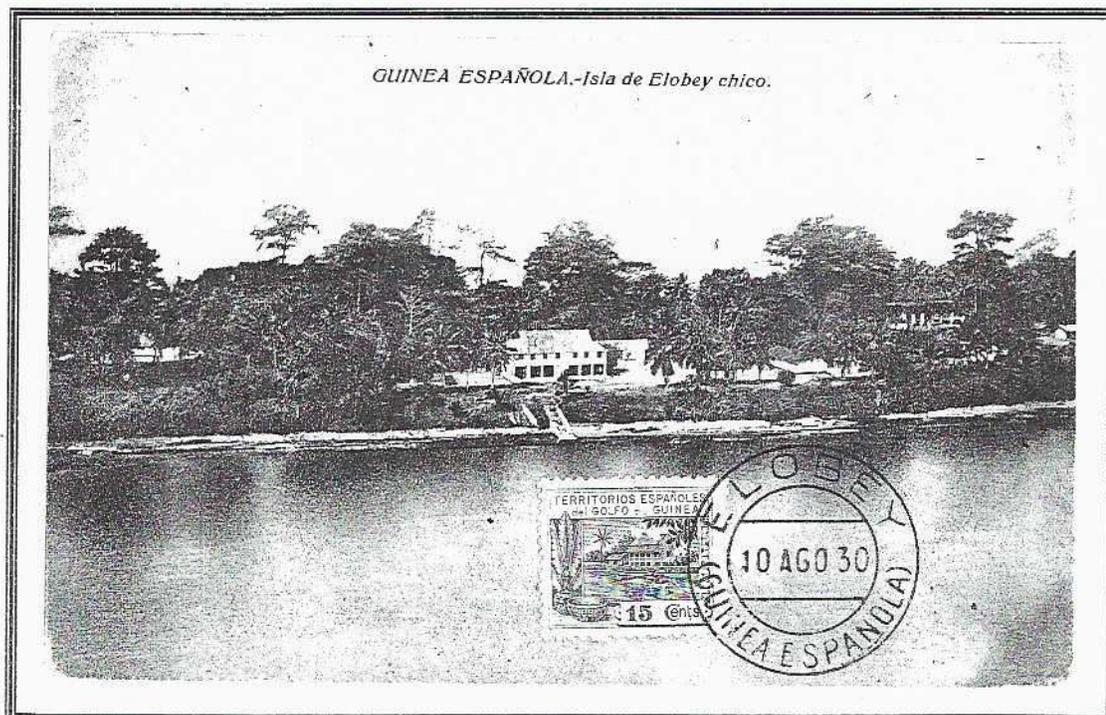


*Em. 1924 / Obl. 10.VIII.1930  
Backside stamp with blue control numbers*

**WEST AFRICA  
GUINEA ESPAGNOL**

*A coast of disembarkation in the golf of Guinea. Island of Elobey chico.*

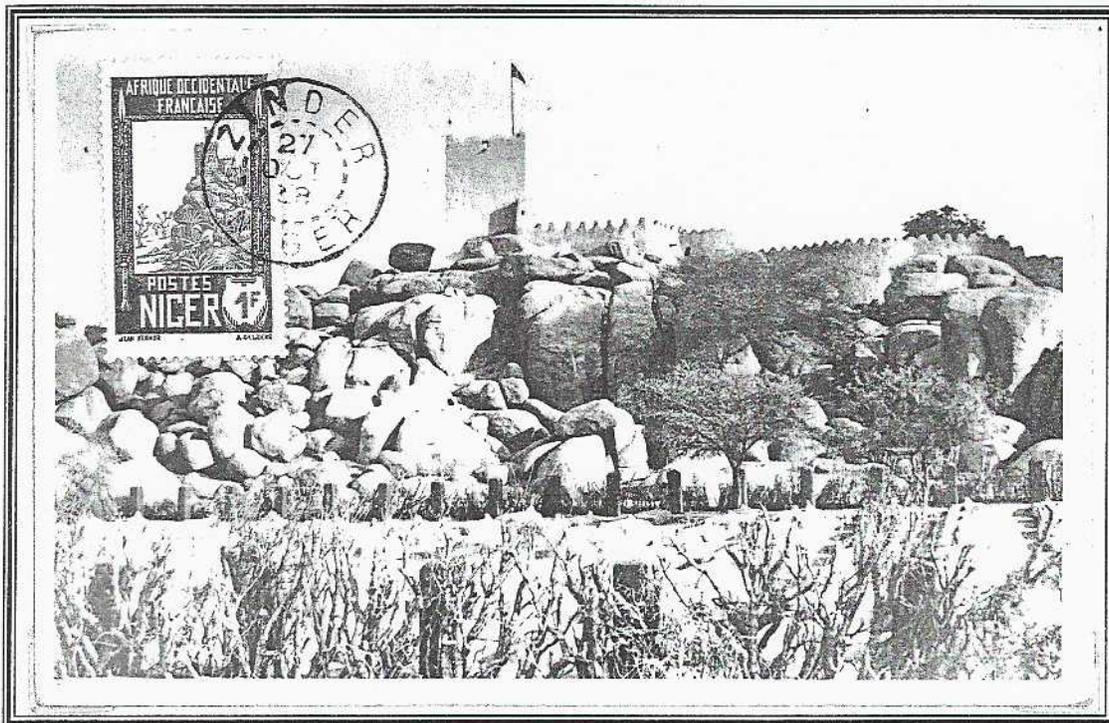
11. E



*Em. 1924 / Obl. 10.VIII.1930  
Backside stamp with blue control numbers*

## 13. NIGER

13.B

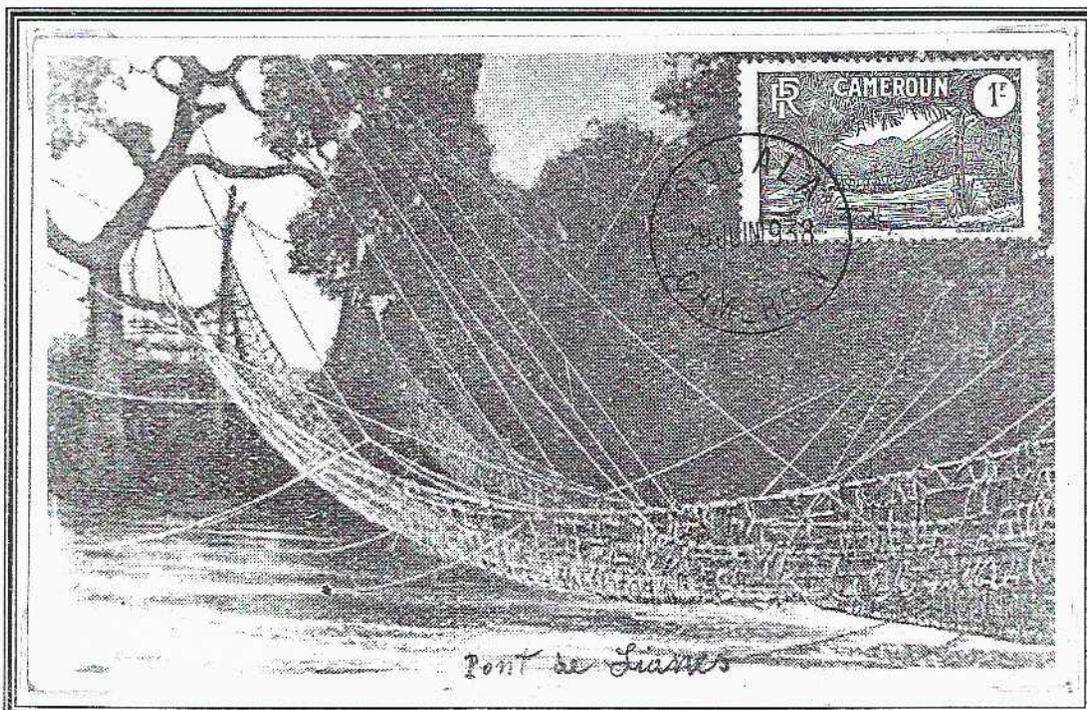


**NIGER**  
(Formerly part of French West Africa)  
**FORT ZINDER**  
Zinder is a little town of Niger with 16.000 population.

Em. 29.XI.1926 / Obl. 27.V.1938  
New Colonial Depiction.

## 14. CAMEROUN

14.E

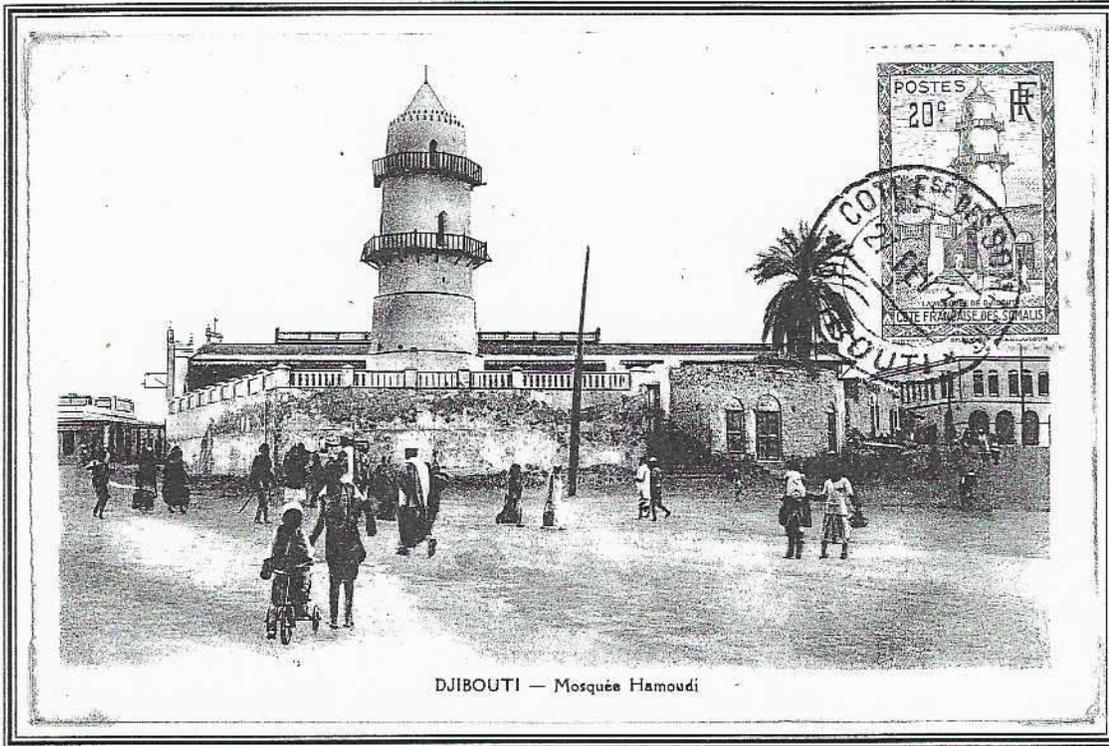


**CENTRAL AFRICA**  
**CAMEROUN**  
A primitive suspended bridge.

Em. 2.V.1925 / Obl. 29.VI.1938

15. FRENCH SOMALILAND

15. C



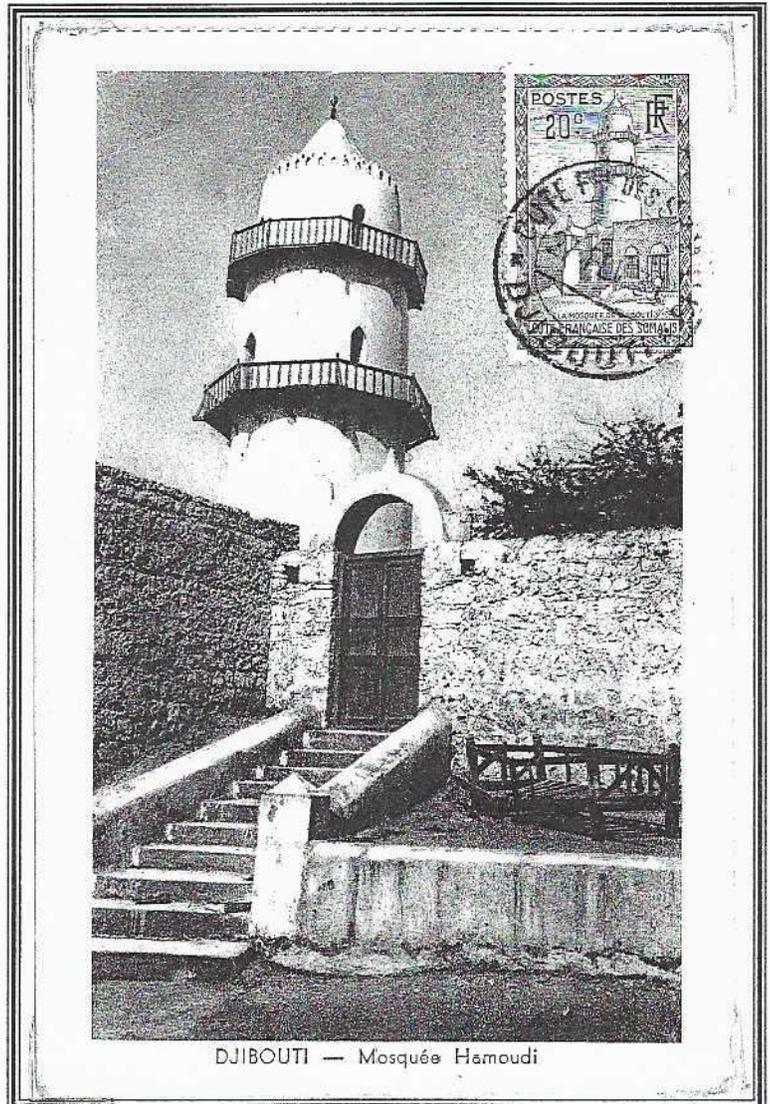
DJIBOUTI — Mosque Hamoudi

**FRENCH SOMALILAND**  
**DJIBOUTI**  
**MOSQUE HAMOUDI**

*An outstanding example of Mosque at the east Africa. Djibouti is the Capital, terminus since 1897 of the french - Ehtiopian railway from Addis Abeba and free port dependent mainly on the transit trade with Ethiopia.*

*Em. 24.X.1938 / Obl. 27.II.1939*  
*40 Years Radium.*

15. C

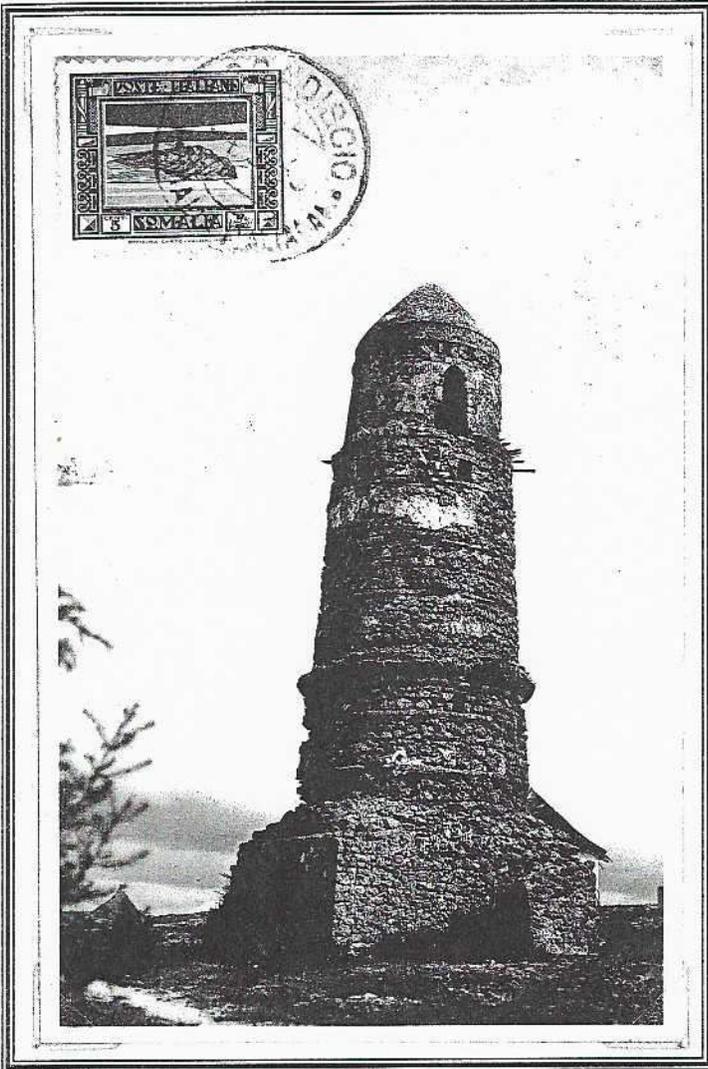


DJIBOUTI — Mosquée Hamoudi

*Em. 24.X.1938 / Obl. 27.II.1939*  
*40 Years Radium.*

## 16. SOMALIA

16.B

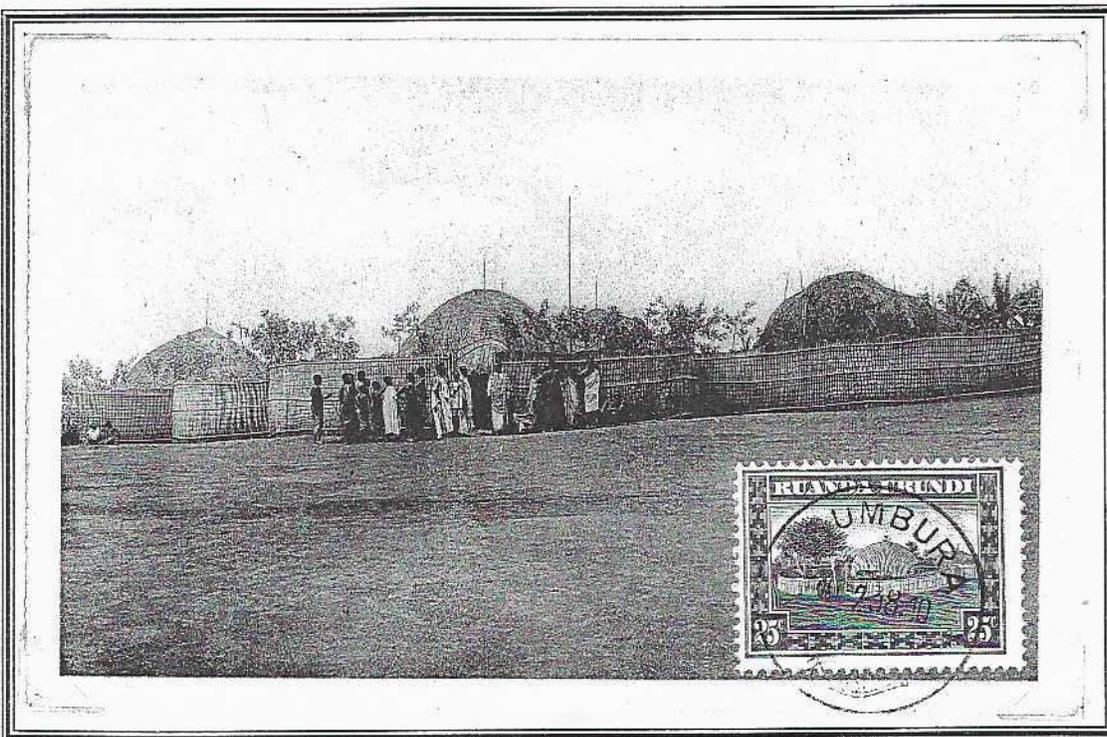


*Em. III.1932-35 / Obl. 4.II.1935  
Various Depictions.*

**SOMALIA (former italian somalia)**  
**THE LIGHTHOUSE**  
*The lighthouse of the Cape of Guardafui,  
at the entrance of the Gulf of Aden.*

## 17. RUANDA URUNDI

17.E

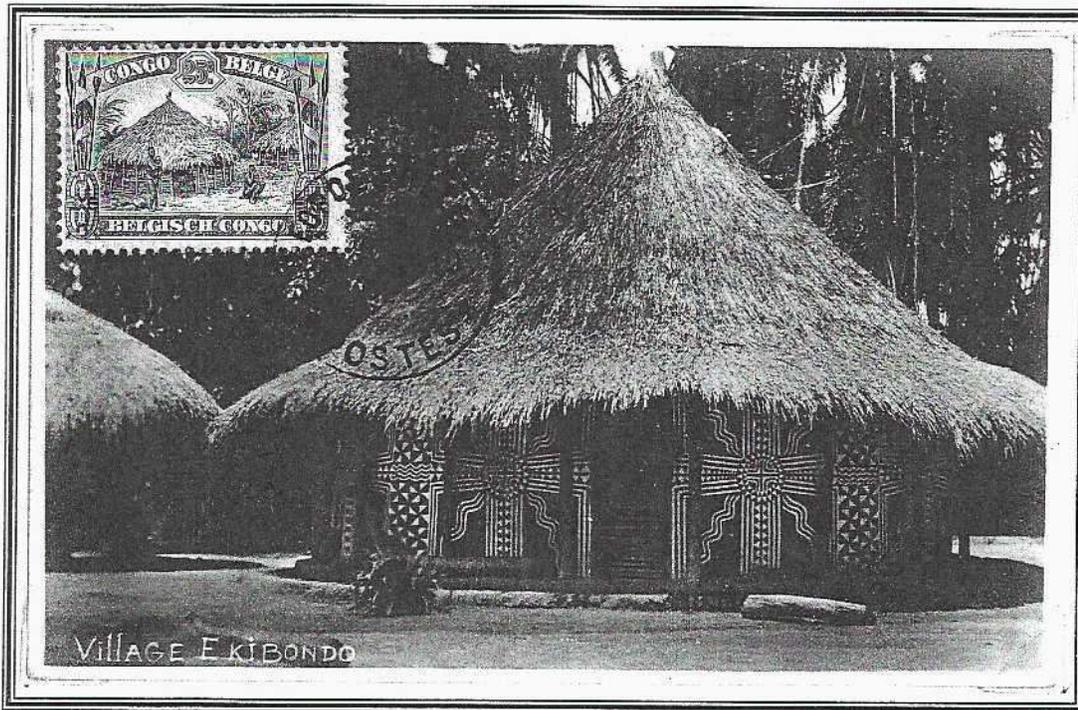


**RUANDA URUNDI**  
**SUMBURA**  
**MUTUTSI CHIEF'S KRAAL**  
*An example of local popular Huts.*

*Em. 25.VIII.1931-38 / Obl. 15.II.1938  
Local Depictions.*

18. BELGIAN CONGO

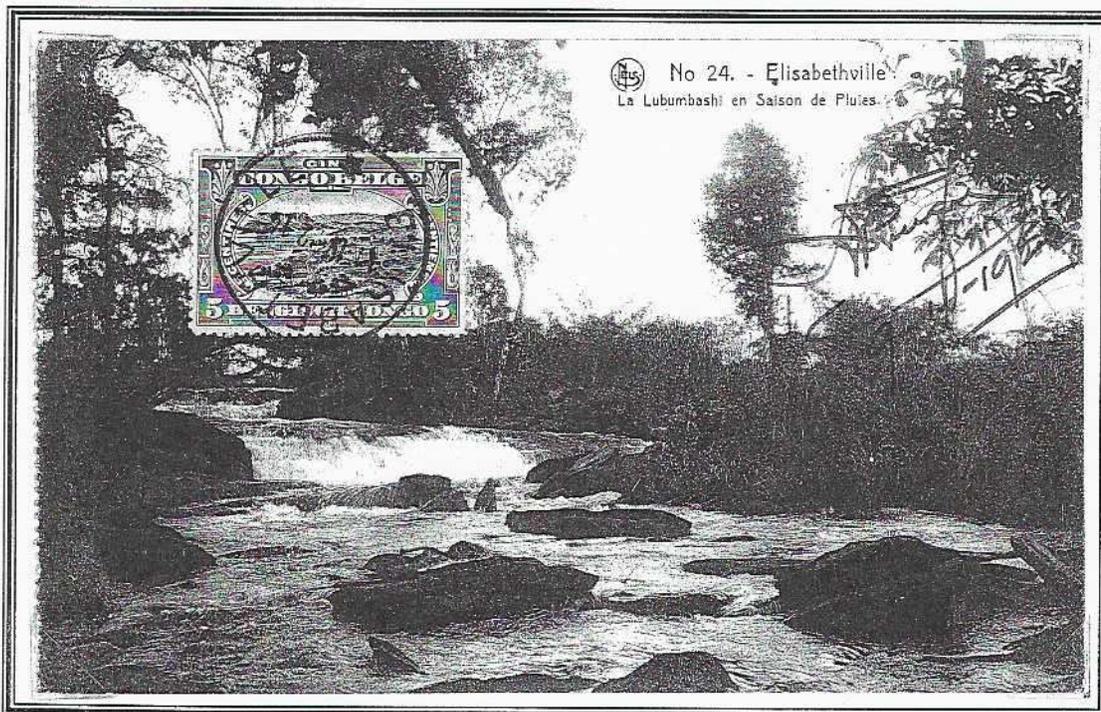
18.A



**BELGIAN CONGO**  
**THE VILLAGE "EKIBONDO"**  
 With typical Huts of Local population.

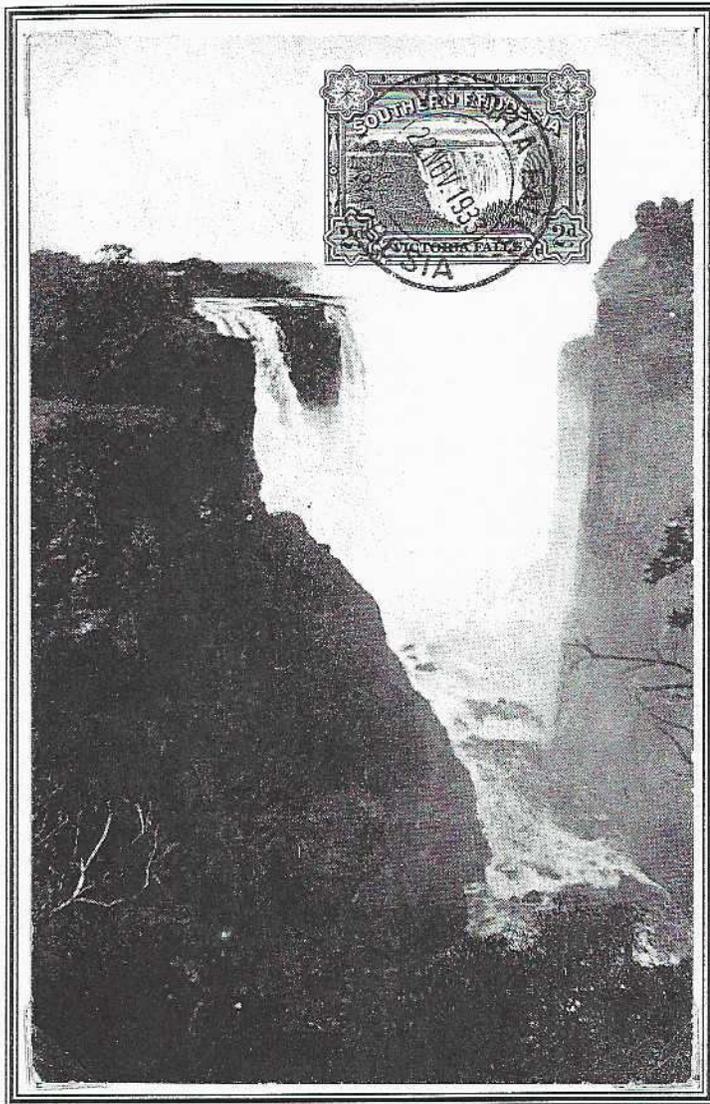
Em. 1.4.1932 / Obl. 20.II.1934

18.E



**BELGIAN CONGO**  
**ELISABETHVILLE**  
**THE RIVER LUBUMBASHI**  
 The river Lubumbashi in rain season.

Em. XI.1915 / Obl. 8.IV.1922  
 Color different Options Nr 25, 26 and 28  
 with value in words again in the top frame.



**SOUTH AFRICA**  
**19. SOUTH RHODESIA**

19.E

*Em. V.1932 / Obl. 22.XI.1933*

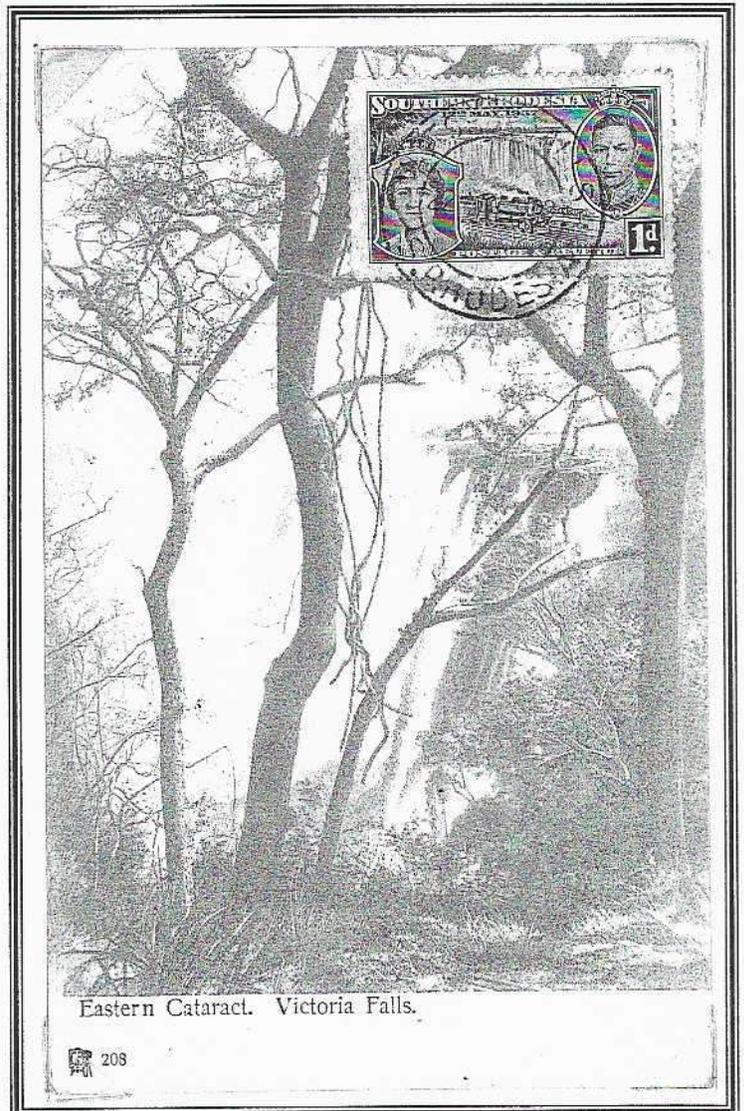
**SOUTH RHODESIA**

*The victoria Falls on Zambesi river on the border between Rhodesia and Zambia.*

19.E

*Em. 12.V.1937 / Obl. 22.XI.1938*  
 Coronation of King George VI and Queen Elisabeth.  
 Portrait picture of the royal couple, in the middle  
 Victoria Falls near Living stone and railway bridge.

**SOUTH RHODESIA**  
 The victoria Falls drop 360 ft. and  
 have cut back a deep gorge.

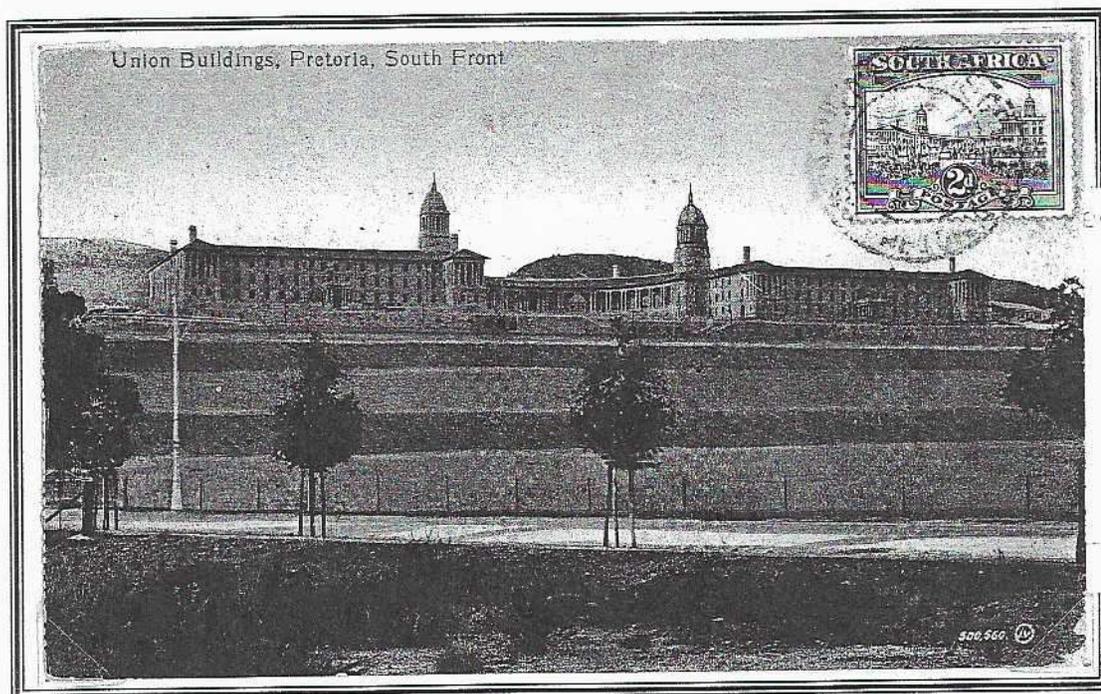


Eastern Cataract. Victoria Falls.

208

20. UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

20.A



**PRETORIA**

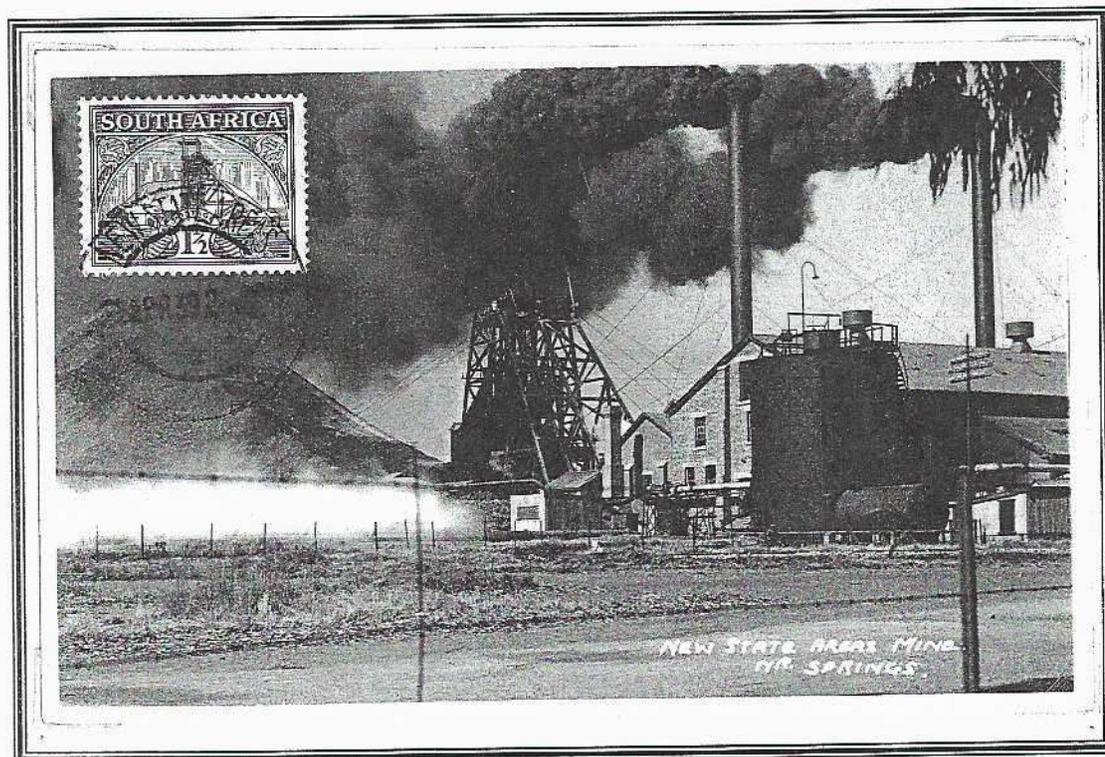
**THE UNION BUILDINGS**

*Pretoria is the winter capital as well as Capetown is the summer capital of Union of South Africa.*

*Em. III.1927-28 / Obl. 28.IV.1938*

*Scenes from South Africa.*

20.A



**SOUTH AFRICA**

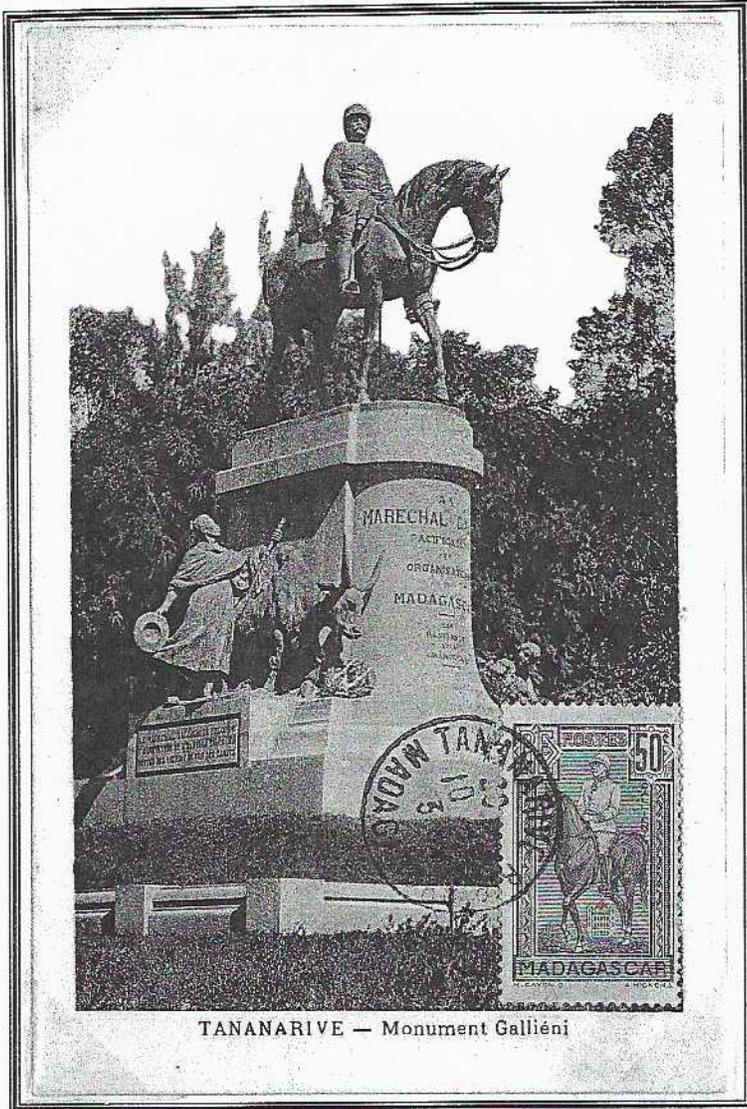
*South africa, New State Mining.*

*Em. 12.I.1936 / Obl. 21.IV.1939*

*Scenes from South Africa with country home in Afrikaans.*

## 21. MADAGASCAR

21. C

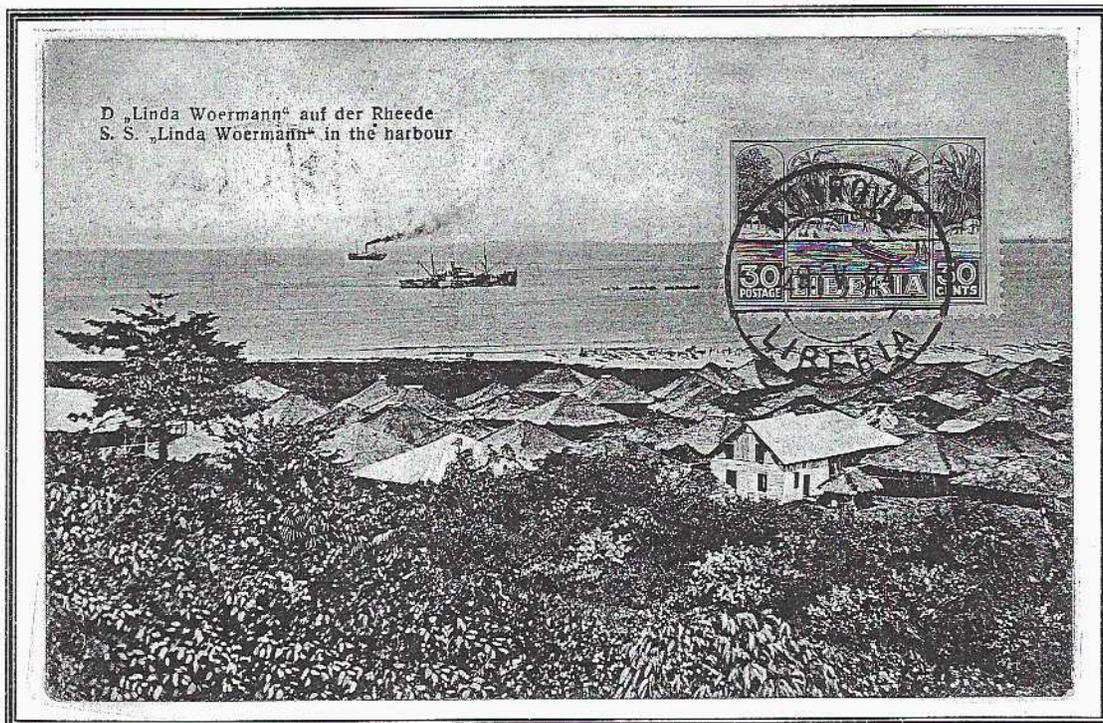


Em. 14.IX.1931/Obl. 20.X.1938  
General Gallieni

### MADAGASCAR TANANARIVE MONUMENT GALLIENI

*The monument of General Josef – Simon Gallieni (1849/1916)  
The pacificator of the popular uprisings around 1900 against French.*

TANANARIVE — Monument Gallieni



## 12. LIBERIA

12. E

### LIBERIA

*Country in West Africa, area 43.000m<sup>2</sup>. Its coastline, the pepper Coast on the Atlantic Ocean, is about 370 miles long.*

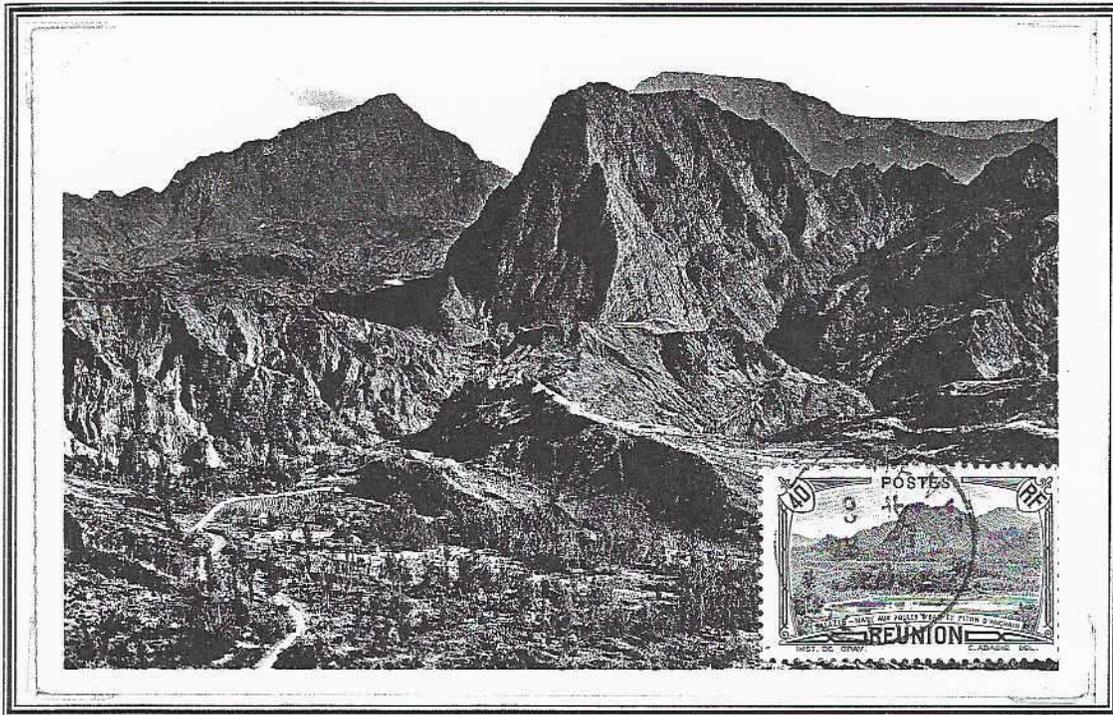
Em. 1920 / Obl. 29.V.1924

**CARDS MAXIMUM "VARIANTES"**

They are considered as "VARIANTES" the C.M. franked with the same stamps on different cards and different obliteration respecting the rules of concordance.

**22. REUNION**

22. E



Em. 11.IX.1933 / Obl. 28.VII.1938  
New Drawings.

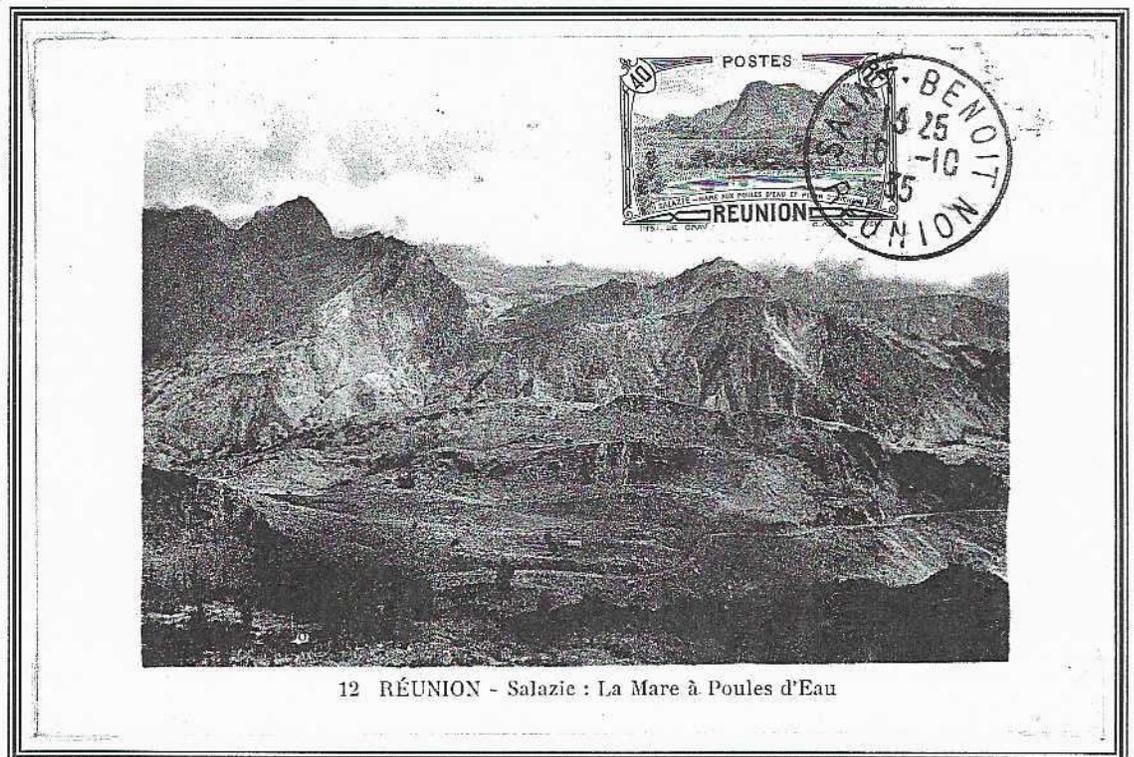
**REUNION**

**SAINT BENOIT**

**THE MARCH OF THE POOLS OF WATER**

The island is dominated by two volcanic masses. Piton des Neiges (10,069 ft.) still active and Piton de Fournaise (8,612 ft) which rise from a submarine ridge. It was discovered early in the 16th century by the Portugueses, it was unsettled until 1642 when the French took possession.

22. E



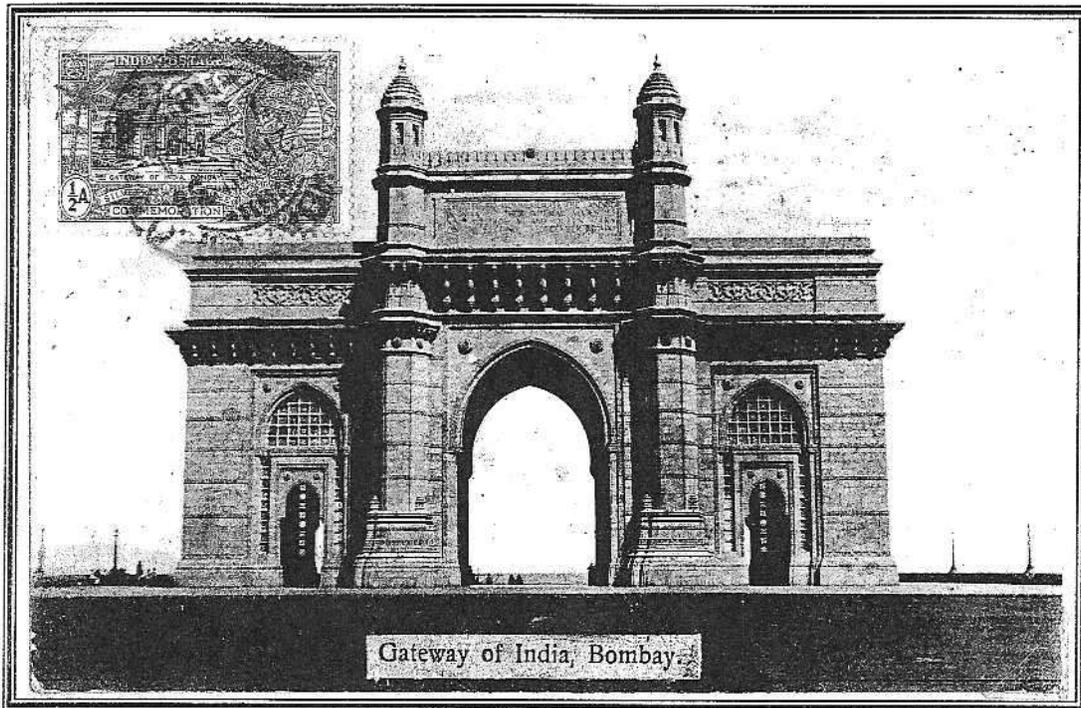
12 RÉUNION - Salazie : La Mare à Poules d'Eau

Em. 11.IX.1933 / Obl. 16.X.1935  
New Drawings.

**SOUTH ASIA**

**23. INDIA**

*23. B*



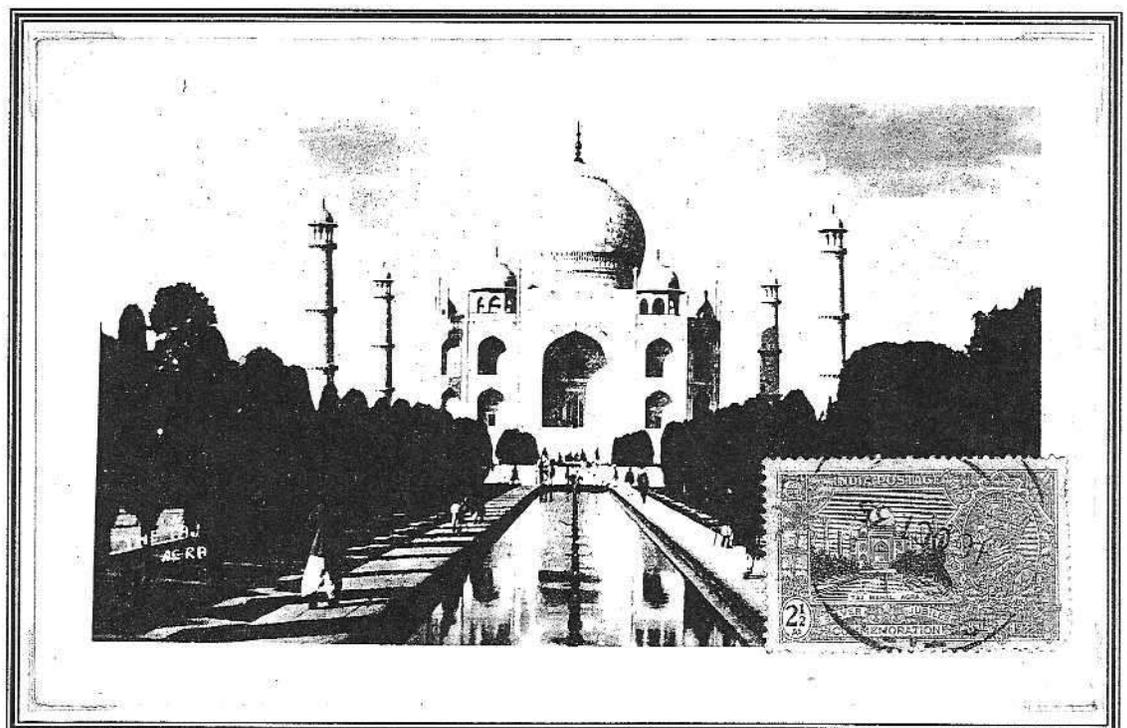
**INDIA**  
**BOMBAY**  
**THE GATEWAY OF INDIA**

*Em. 1935 / Obl. 21.XI.1936*

*25 Years governing celebration for King Georg V. Various presentation.  
In surrounding frame to the left palmtrees, to the right King Georg V.*

*In the days when most visitors came to India by sea and when Bombay was India's principal port, this was indeed the "GATEWAY OF INDIA". Today it is Bombay's principal landmark. The Gateway was conceived following the visit of King George V to India in 1911 and officially opened in 1924. The 26 m high archway was designed by Ultert in the 16th century Gujrat style.*

*23. C*



**INDIA**  
**AGRA**  
**THE TAJI MAHAL MAUSOLEUM**

*Em. 1935 / Obl. 10.X.1935*

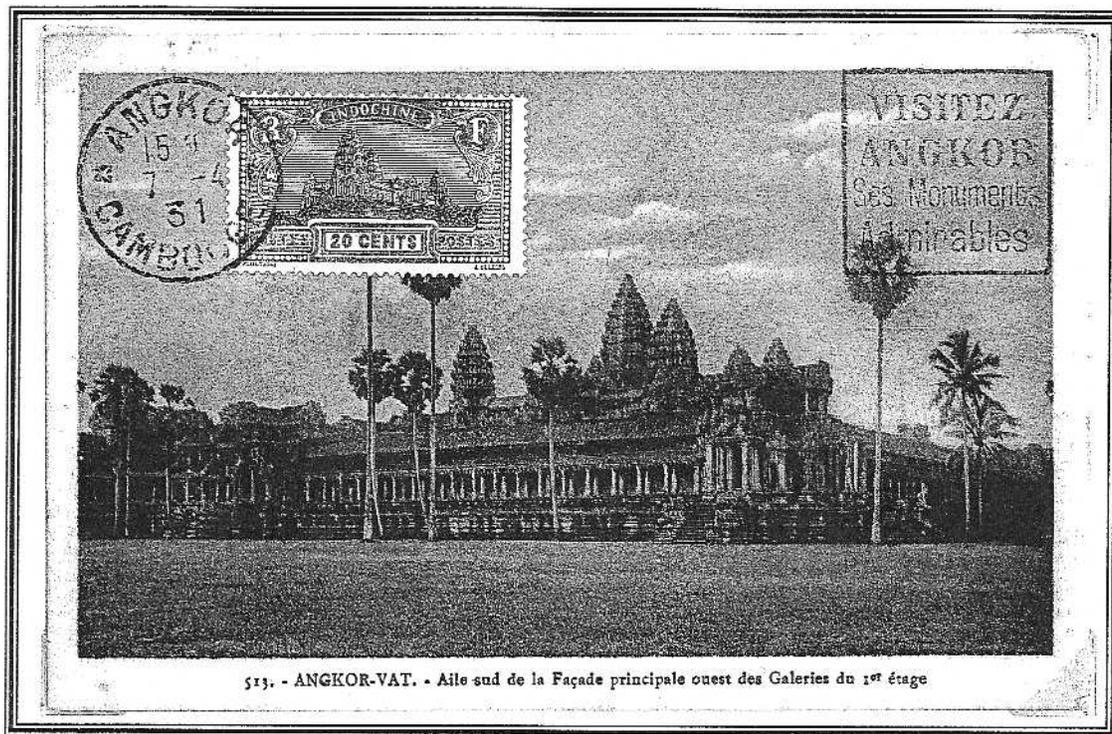
*25 Years governing celebration for King Georg V. Various presentation.  
In surrounding frame to the left palmtrees, to the right King Georg V.*

*The Taji Mahall is a superb Mausoleum built in the 17th century by Mogul emperor Shah Jehan in memory of his Queen Mumtaz Mahal who died durring the childbirth in 1631. The site chosen was on the banks of the sacred Jumna River near Agra. The magnificent effect of the building lies in the superb symmetry and proporation of its parts.*

# SOUTH EAST ASIA

## 24. INDOCHINA

24. C



513. - ANGKOR-VAT. - Aile sud de la Façade principale ouest des Galeries du 1<sup>er</sup> étage

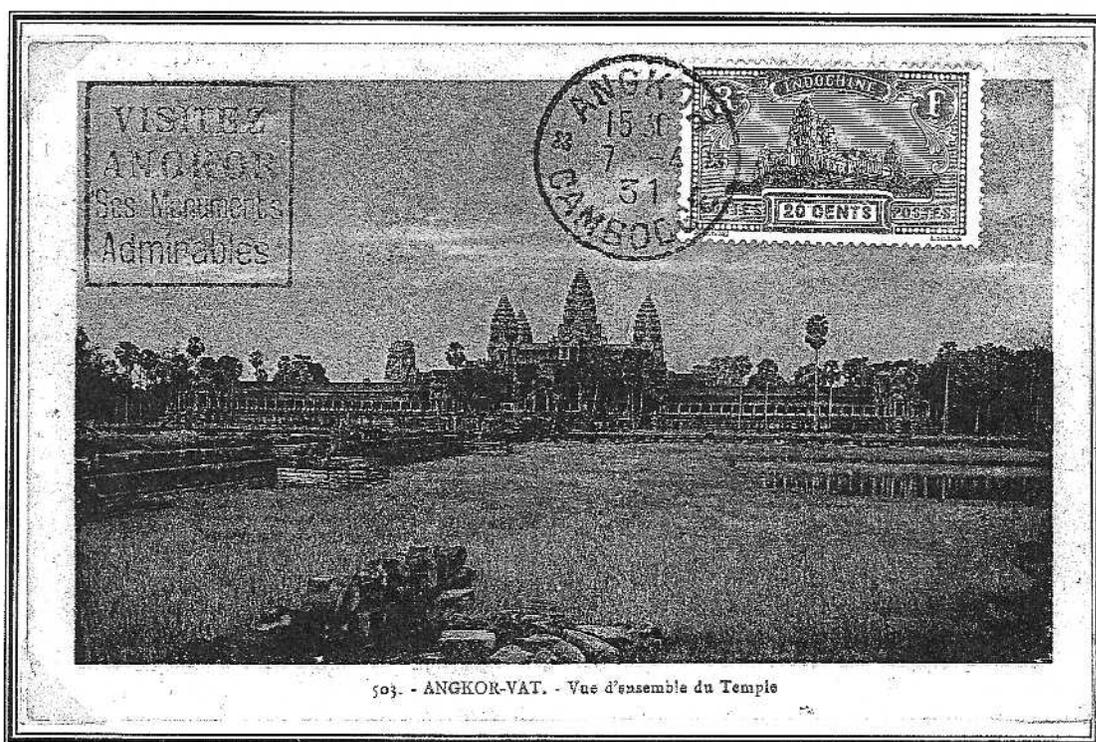
**INDOCHINA**  
**ANGKOR-VAT**

Em. 26.IX.1927 / Obl. 7.IV.1931

Colonial Drawings.

*The Angkor-Vat ruins give evidence of the grandeur of the Khmer empire at the height of its splendour between the 9th and 15th cent. The West side of the Angkor Vat.*

24. C



503. - ANGKOR-VAT. - Vue d'ensemble du Temple

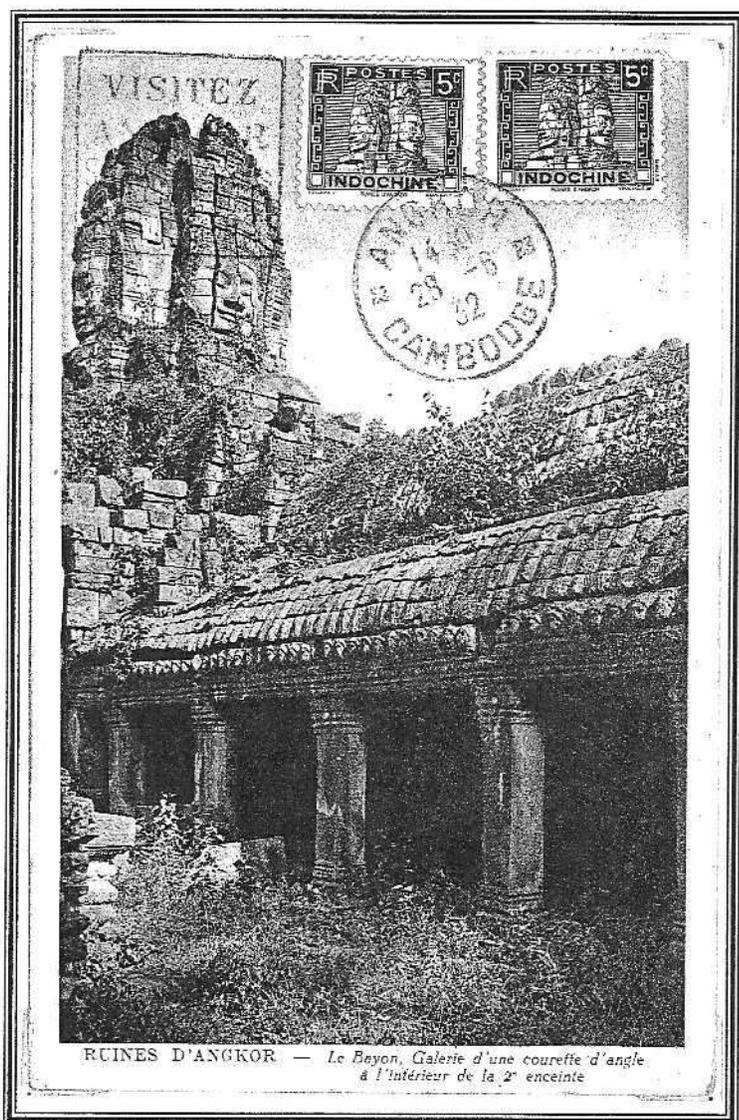
**INDOCHINA**  
**ANGKOR-VAT**

Em. 26.IX.1927 / Obl. 7.IV.1931

Colonial Drawings.

*General view of the Angkor-Vat Temple.  
The spiritual heart of the magnificent Khmer shrine complex.*

24. C

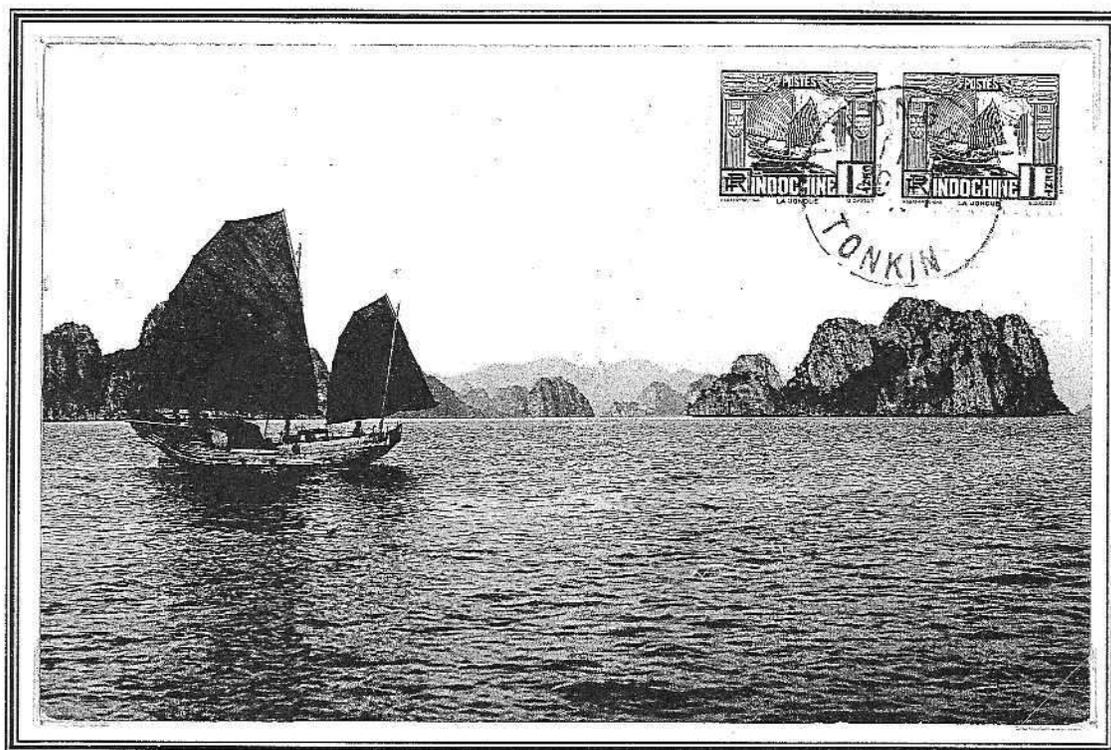


Em. 16.XI.1931 / Obl. 28.VI.1932  
Colonial Drawings.

**INDOCHINA**  
**ANGKOR-VAT**

*The so-called Bayon temple of the 12th-13th centuries, is part of the ruins of Angkor in Cambodia one of the great pieces of Khmer art.*

24. E



**INDOCHINA**  
**TONKIN**

Em. 16.XI.1931 / Obl. 28.VI.1932  
Colonial Drawings.

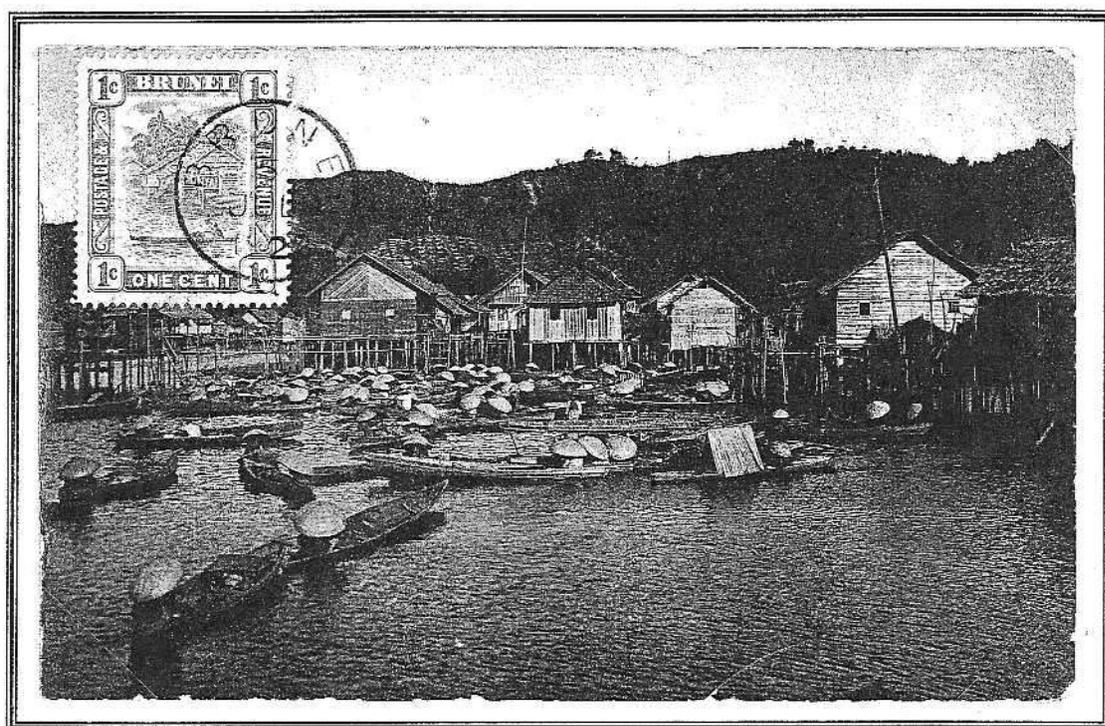
*Indochinese junks in the Bay of Along, a branch of the Gulf of Tonkin famous for its natural beauty, with enormous masses of calciferous rocks deeply eroded at the base, by wave action.*



**INDOCHINA**  
**TONKIN**  
*Rice-fields near Tonkin.*

*Em. 1931-9 / Obl. 5.V.1933*

## 25. BRUNEI



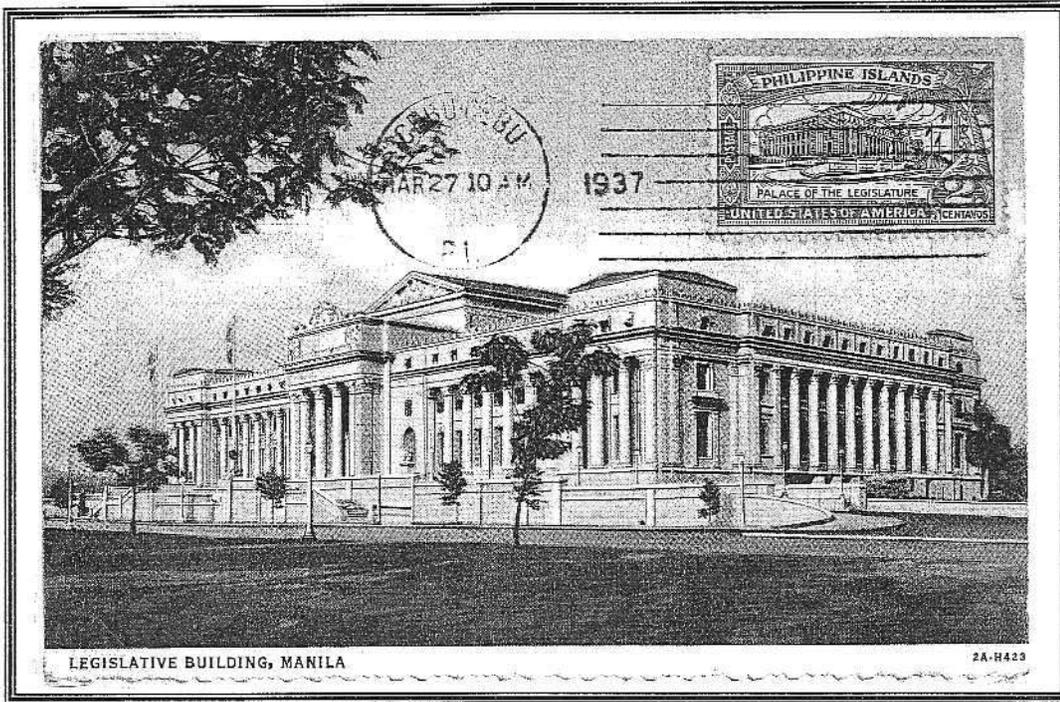
**BRUNEI**  
*A native village built on water:  
 Self-governing sultanate under british protection, on north coast of Borneo.  
 New part of the Federation of Malaysia.*

*Em. 26.II.1907-16 / Obl. 5.VII.1922*

*Landscape*

26. PHILIPPINES

26. A



**PHILIPPINES**

*Em. 20.XII.1926 / Obl. 27.III.1937*

**MANILA**

*Opening of the palace of the Legislature*

**THE PALACE OF THE LEGISLATURE**

*State in South-east Asia, consisting of over than 7.000 scattered islands.*



26. E

**PHILIPPINES**

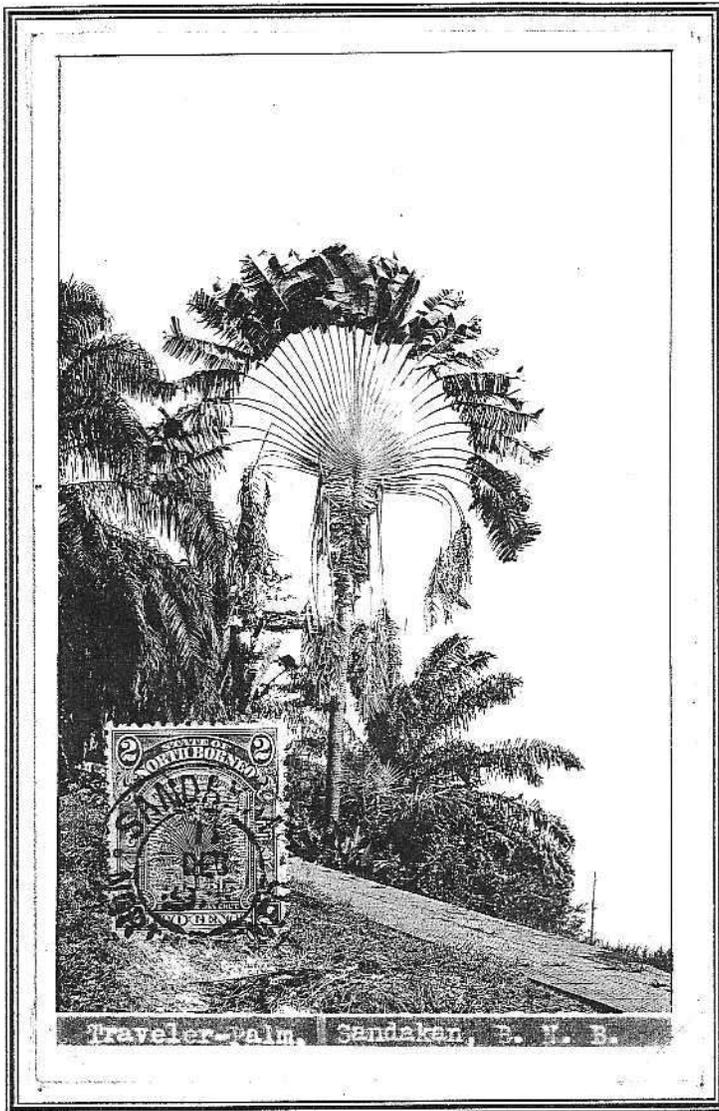
*Em. 20.XII.1926 / Obl. 11.II.1937*

**MANILA**

*Ifugao rice terraces, mounting province near Manila.*

**27. BRITISH  
NORTH BORNEO**

27.E

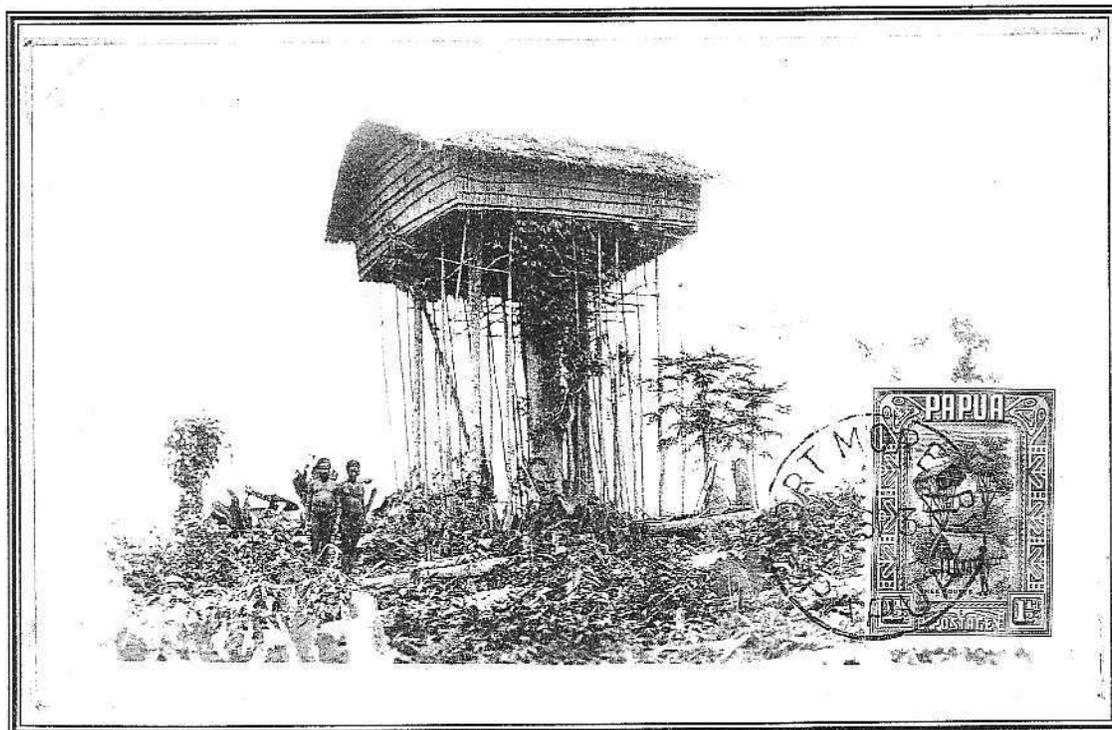


*Em. VII.1909-11 / Obl. 11.XII.1933*

**BRITISH NORTH  
BORNEO**  
SANDAKAN  
*A Traveler-Palm.*

**28. PAPUA  
TERRITORY**

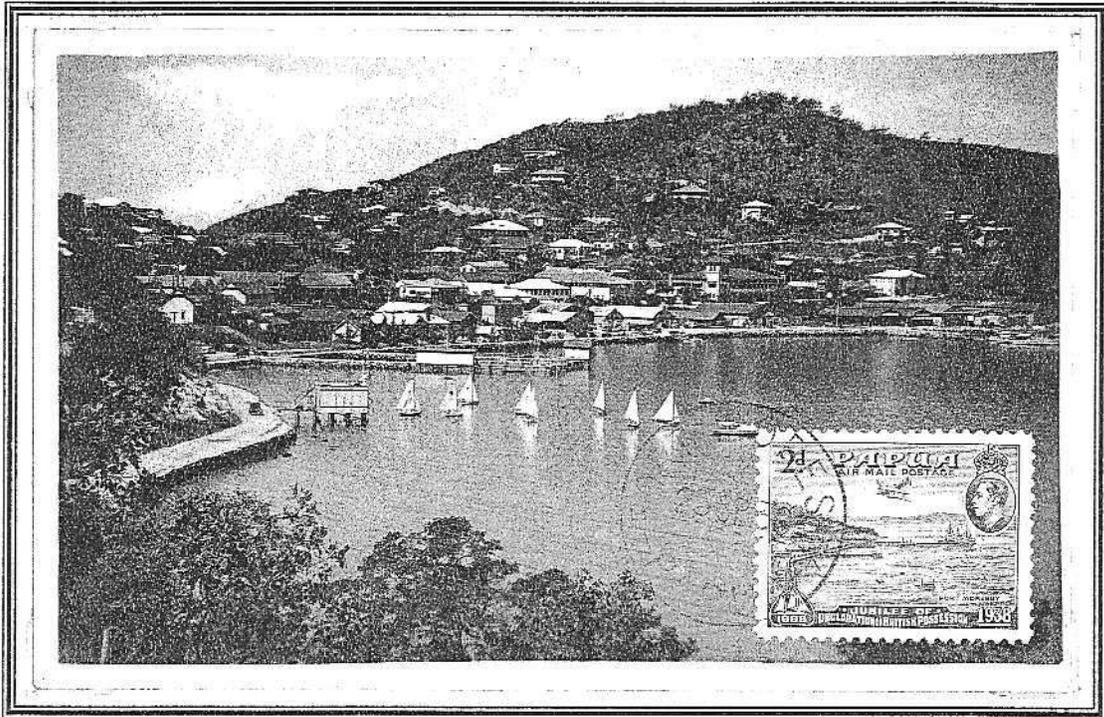
28.E



*Em. 14.II.1932 / Obl. 3.IX.1934*

**PAPUA TERRITORY**  
*The Tree House.*

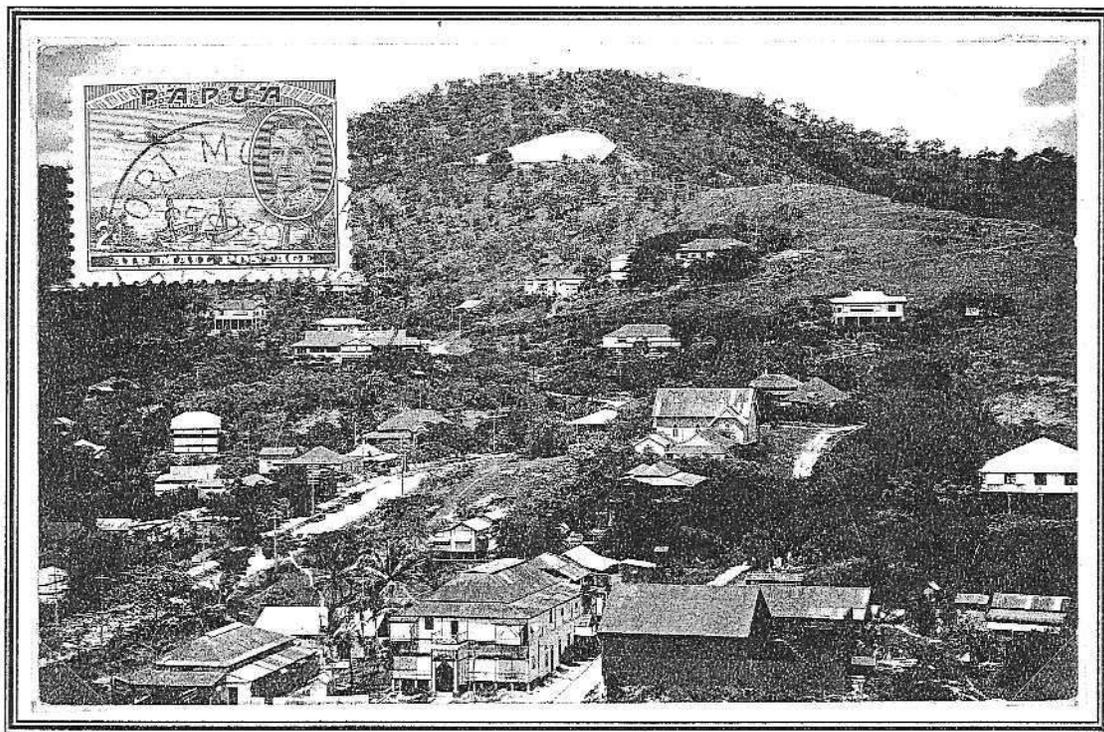
28.E



**PAPUA TERRITORY**  
**PORT MORESBY**  
 General view of the city.

*Em. 6.IX.1938 / Obl. 25.IX.1939*  
 50th anniversary of British New Guinea later known as Papua.

28.E



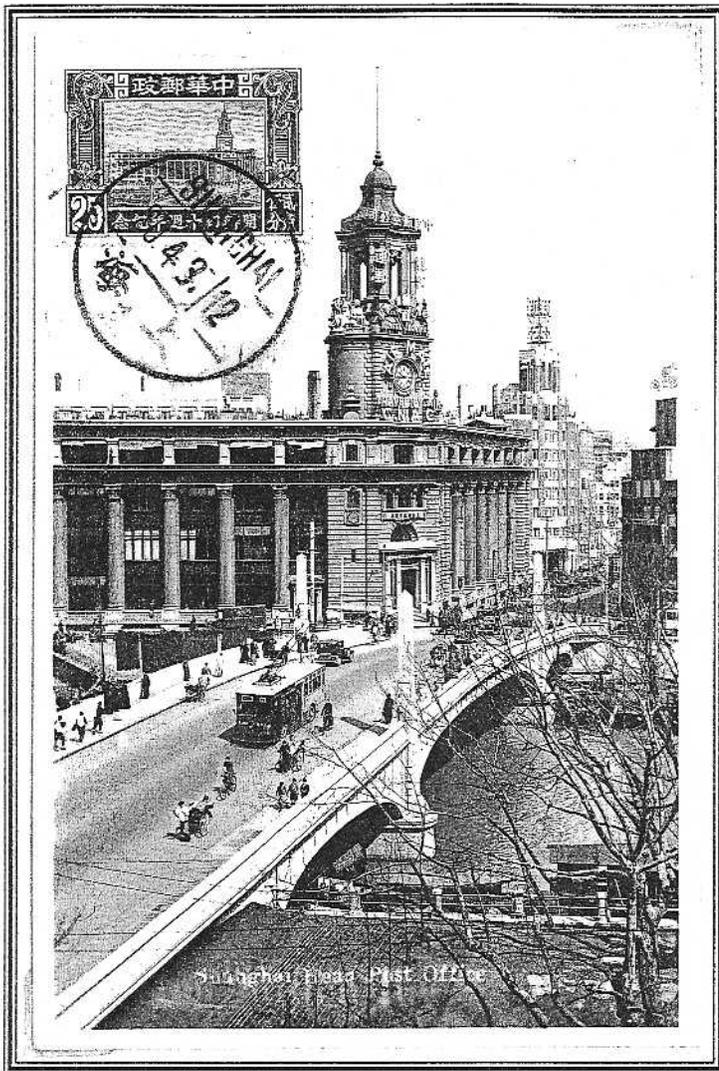
**PAPUA TERRITORY**  
**PORT MORESBY**  
 General view of the port.

*Em. 6.IX.1939 / Obl. 25.IX.1939*

## FAR EAST ASIA

### 29. REPUBLIC OF CHINA

29.A

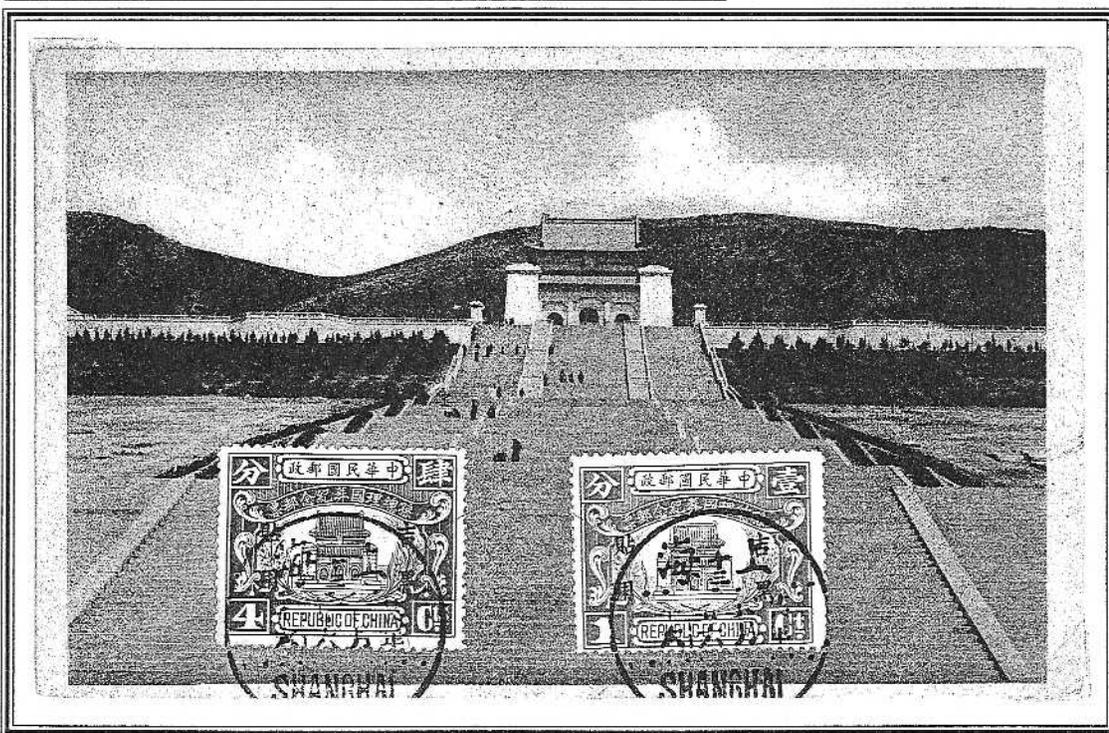


Em. 10.X.1936 / Obl. 3.IV.1937  
40 Years of modern chinese postal service.

#### REPUBLIC OF CHINA SHANGHAI THE POST OFFICE

*This is among the most ancient buildings of SHANGHAI and even today it shelters the Post Office near the river SUZHOU; This is one of the Post Offices of Shangai with the postal code: 200085.*

29.C



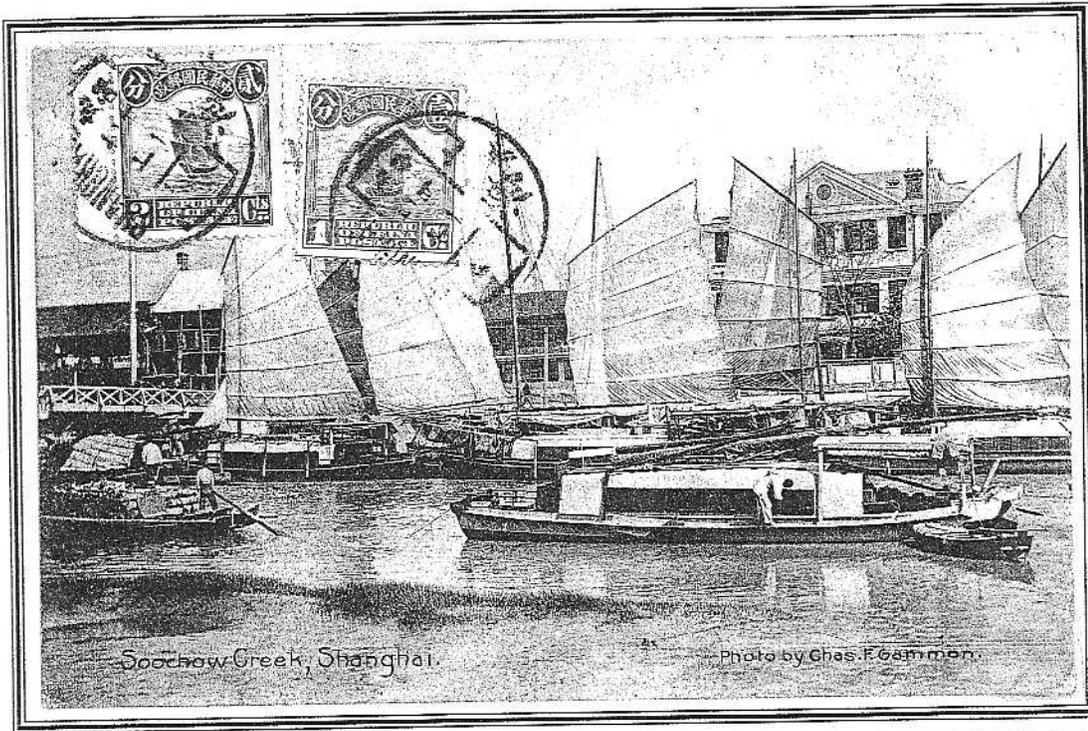
#### REPUBLIC OF CHINA NANJING

##### THE MAUSOLEUM OF SUN YAT-SEN

*The Mausoleum is situated in the foot of the PROPRE Mountain not far away from the city of Nanjing, capital of the province of Jiangsu in the oriental China. The construction began in January 1926 and it was finished in 1929 and the same year the corpse of SUN YAT - SEN was buried in the Mausoleum. The funeral room is in an altitude of 158 m. and there are 392 steps of granit which lead to the Mausoleum.*

Em. 1.VI.1929 / Obl. 29.VII.1929  
Dr. Sun Yar-sen.

29. E



Soochow Creek, Shanghai.

Photo by Chas. F. Gammon.

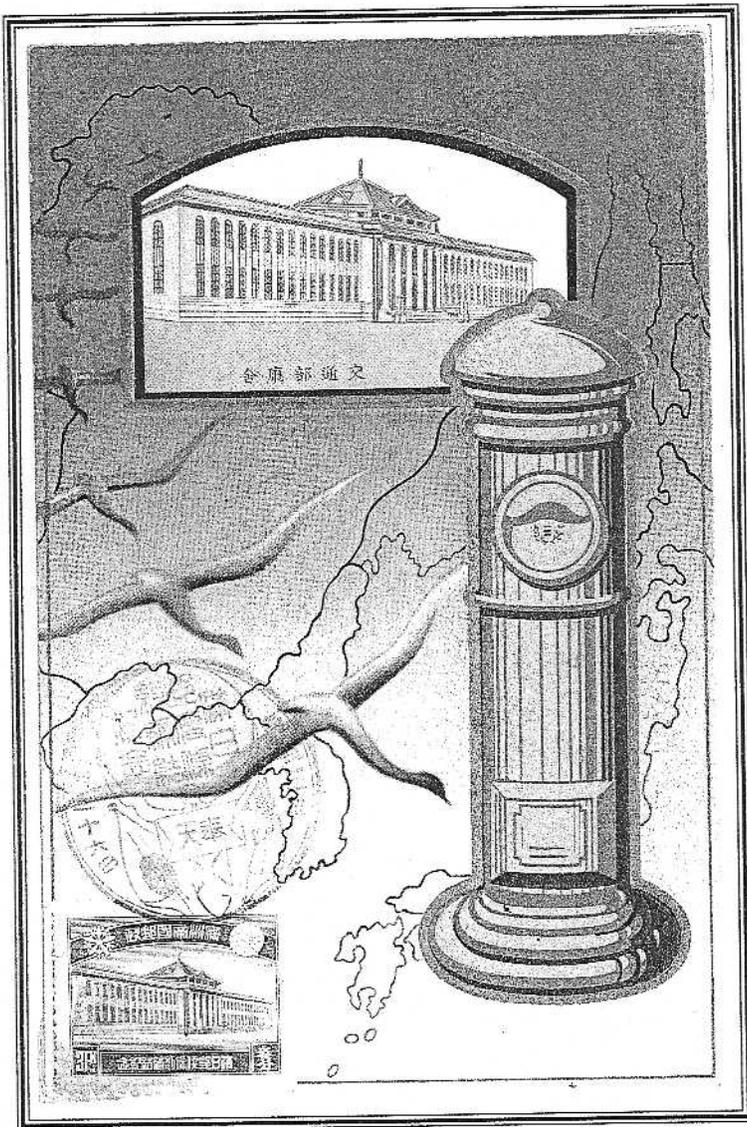
**REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
SHANGHAI  
JUNKS**

Em. 1913 - 1919 / Obl. XI.1922  
New Drawing.

Junks, hundreds of the characteristic chinese sailboats in the river Suzhou which traverse Shangai before entering in the sea. A sight that has remained unchanged for centuries. Today has changed because there are many commercials streets and it is impossible to see these old sailboats.

**30. MANCHURIA**

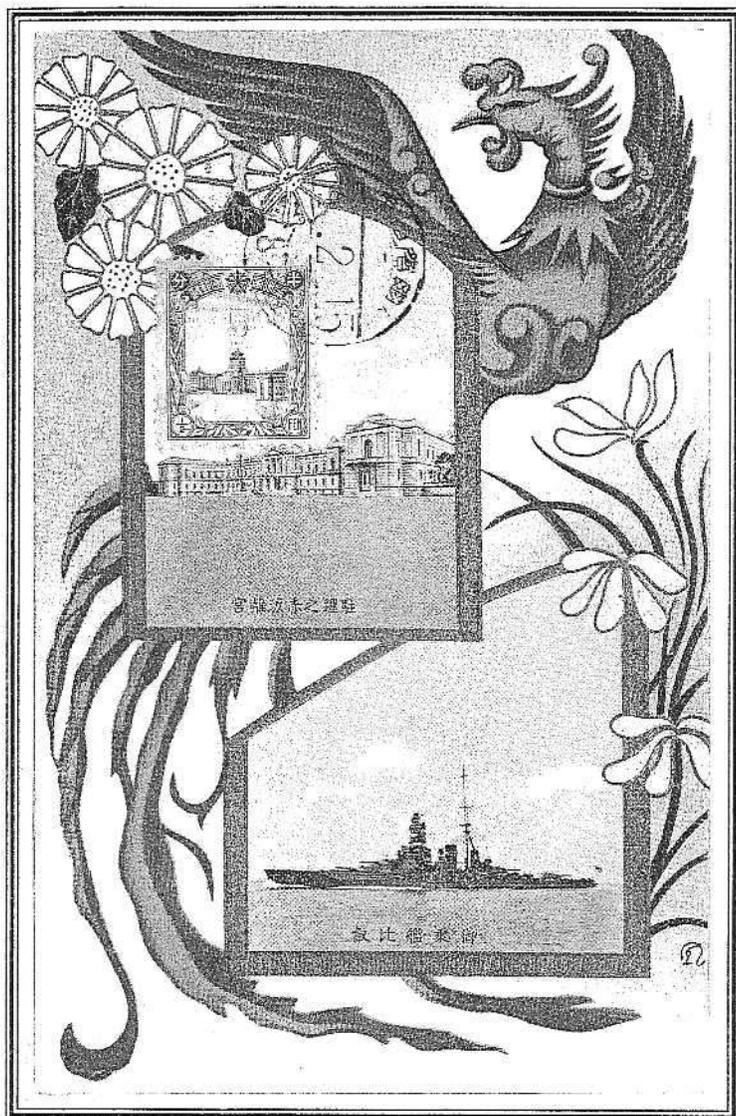
30. A



Em. 26.I.1936 / Obl. 15.II.1939  
In Harbin, Hailongjiang.  
Mailing Convention with Japan.

**MANCHURIA  
FUSHUN - LAONING**

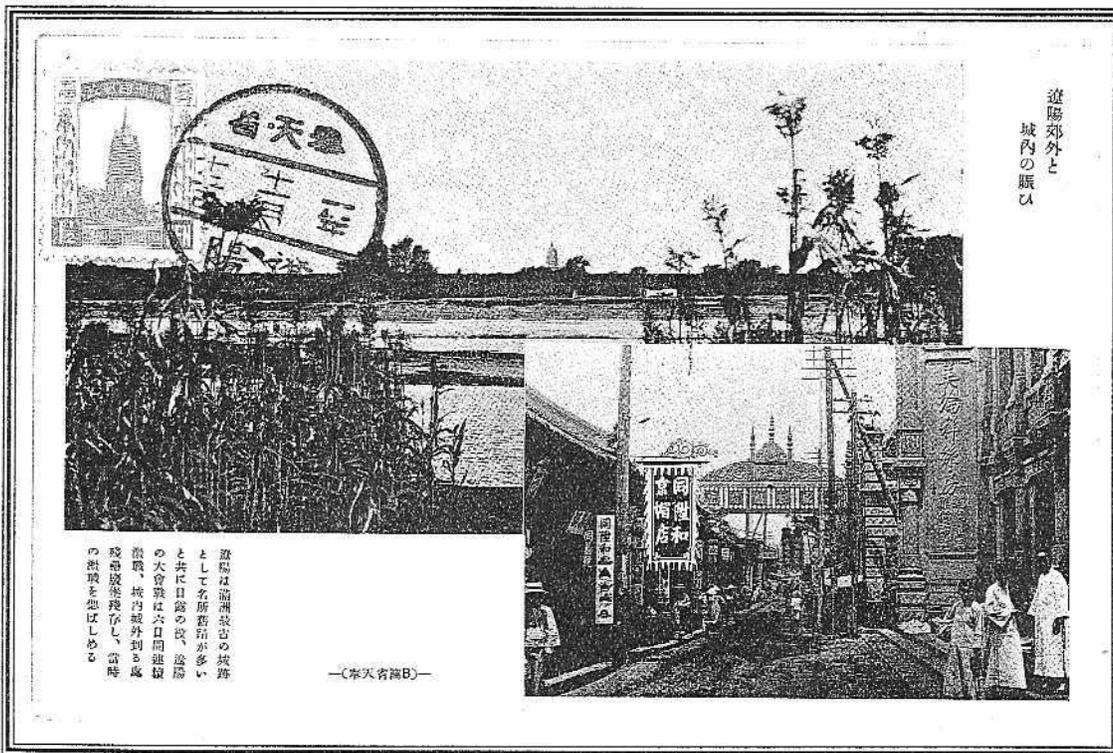
The state of Manchuria was established as a fanton government by Japan in 18.11.1932, after the occupation in 18.IX.1931 of the 3 provinces of the north-east China by the Japanese imperialists. The 3 provinces were: Laoning, Jilin and Hailongjiang. The State of Manchuria was named for the first time in March 1934, the Empire of Manchuria.



Em. 5.XII.1936 / Obl. 26.I.1937  
 On the Occasion of the first day of the Postal  
 treaty between Manchuria and Japan.  
 Government Supplies Division Hsinking on  
 ricepaper.

**MANCHURIA  
 FUSHUN**

*The Building of the Ministry of Communication of  
 the Government of Fushun, a province of Laoning.*



**MANCHURIA  
 LIAOYANG  
 THE WHITE PAGODA**

*To day the white Pagoda is located in a public Park that bears the same name.  
 The white Pagoda was built under the Dynasty of Jing (1161-1189) with briks and contains  
 13 floors in octagonal shape. It is 71m. high and carries Bouddhas in eight corners.*

Em. 26.VII.1932 / Obl. 12.XI.1932  
 Yoshida of the Japan National Museum



**MANCHURIA**  
**LIAOYANG**  
**THE WHITE PAGODA**

Em. 10.IX.1934 / Obl. 1.I.1935

Manchuria, China's northeastern region, was conquered in 1931 by the Japanese. In 1932 they made the region a puppet state called Manchukuo and installed Henry Pu-yi as President. In 1934 he was enthroned as Emperor Kang Teh. In 1945, with the surrender of Japan, Manchukuo was returned to China's three northeastern provinces of Liaoning (or Fengtien), Kirin and Hellungkiang.



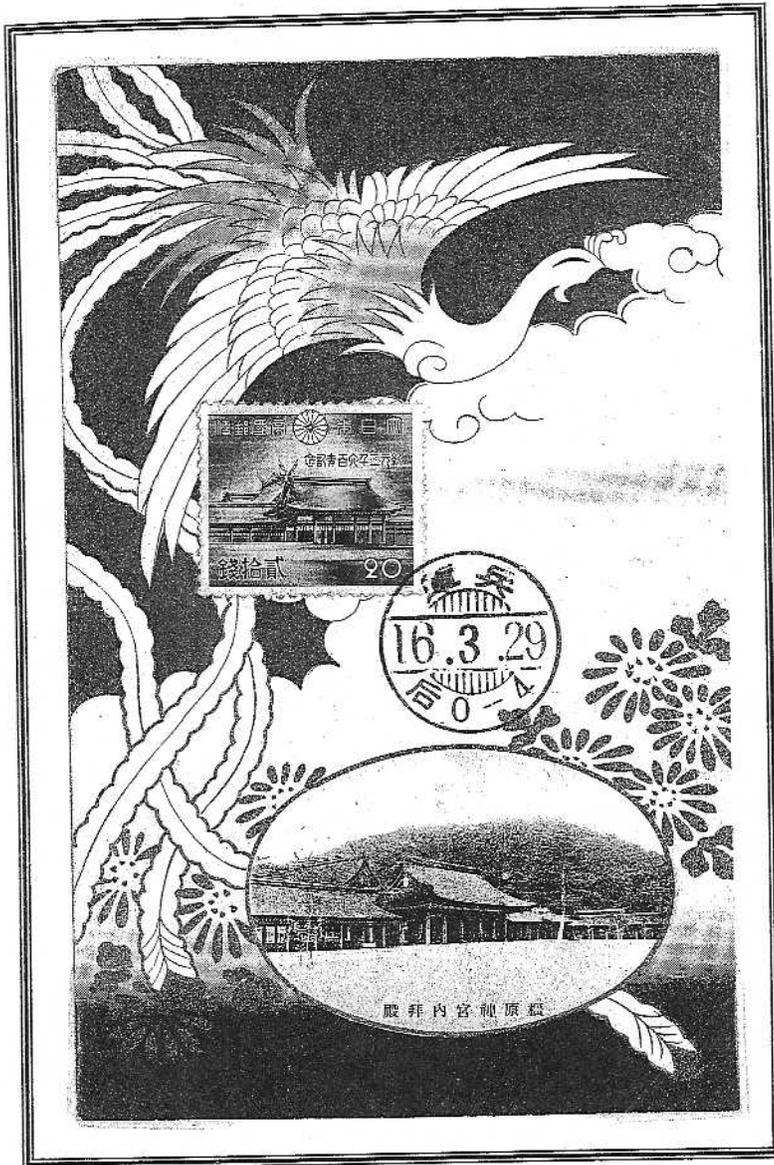
Em. 1.III.1935 / Obl. 10.VIII.1935  
Traffic to China.

**MANCHURIA**  
**THE MONT CHANGBAI**

The Mont Changbai is situated in the district of Antu, in Jilin. It is covered with virgin forests that continued up to the North Korea and the summit of which there the famous volcanic lake of Tianci. This is one of the most important parks natural of China.

31. JAPAN

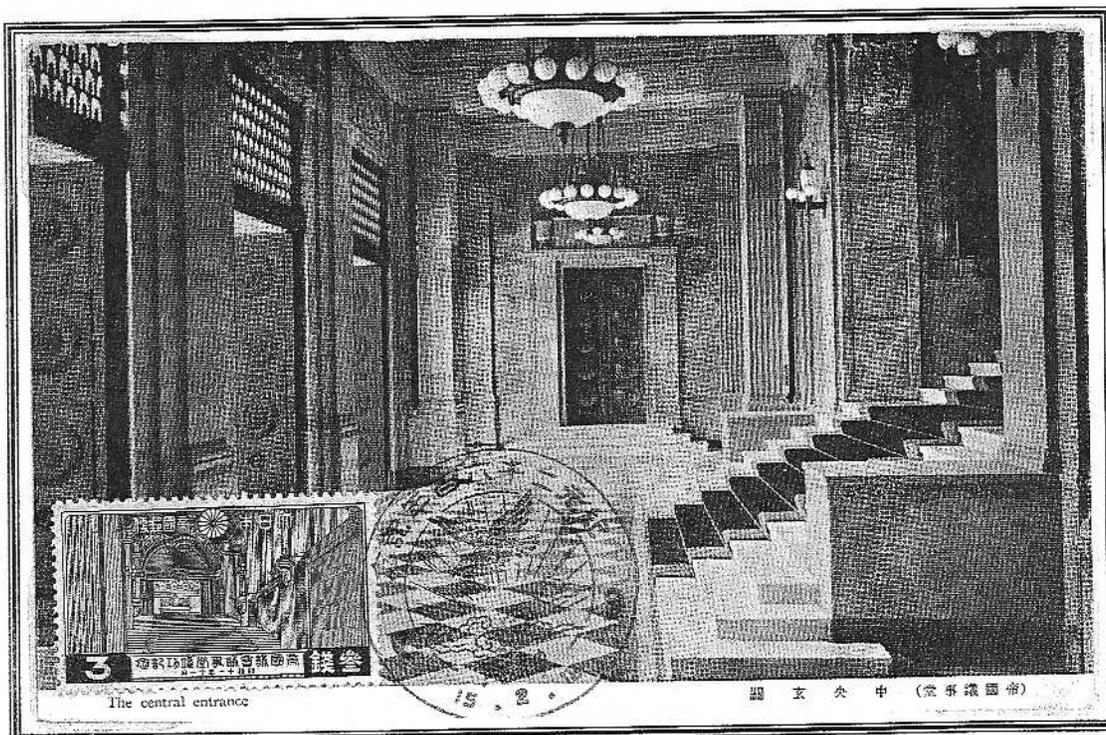
31. A



Em. 1940 / Obl. 16.III.1940

**JAPAN**  
**TOKYO**  
*Temple of Kashiwara.*

31. A



Em. 7.XI.1936 /  
Obl. 18.II.1939

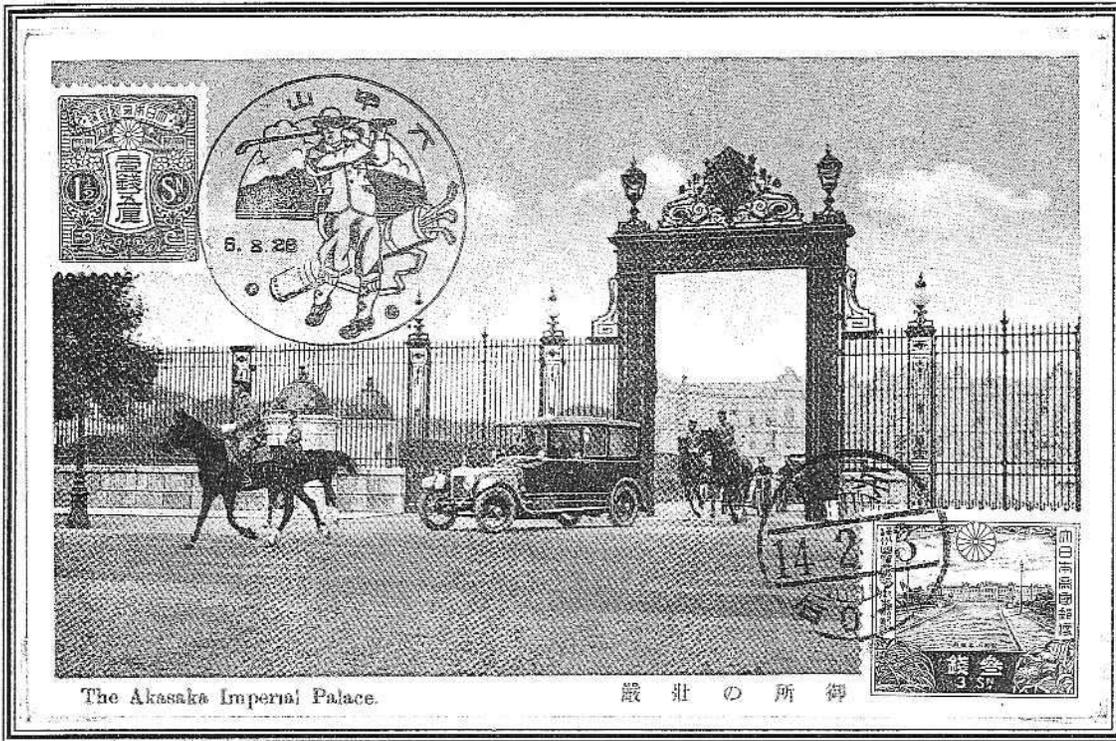
*HYOGO (prefecture)*  
*Showa 13.*  
*In celebration of the*  
*completion of the new*  
*Parliament building.*

**JAPAN, TOKYO**

**THE BUILDING OF THE IMPERIAL DIET**

*The central Entrance of the new Building of the Imperial Diet (Japanese Parliament).*

31.A



**JAPAN**  
**TOKYO**  
**THE AKASAKA IMPERIAL PALACE**  
 Residence of Micado Hirohito, in Tokyo.

*Em. 1913 / Obl. 3.II.1939*  
*Showa 14.*  
*New drawing called Tazawa Type on flat white paper.*

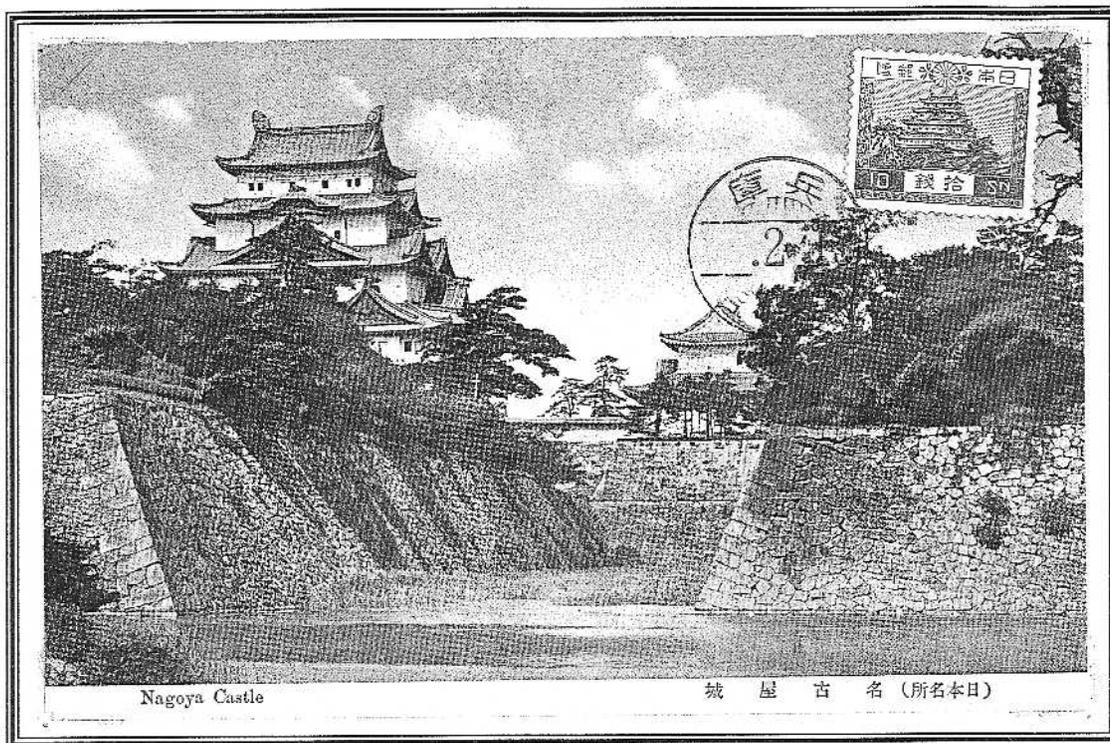
31.A



**JAPAN**  
**NAGOYA**  
**CASTLE IN NAGOYA**  
 The South - Western corner of the high tower in the famous  
 Castle in Nagoya, builded the 17th Century (Tokugawa Period).

*Em. 5.VII.1926 / Obl. 20.XII.1932*  
*NAGOYA - showa 7.*  
*Native drawing on multicolored ricepaper.*

31.C



Nagoya Castle

城屋古名(所名本日)

**JAPAN  
NAGOYA**

**THE TOWER OF NAGOYA**

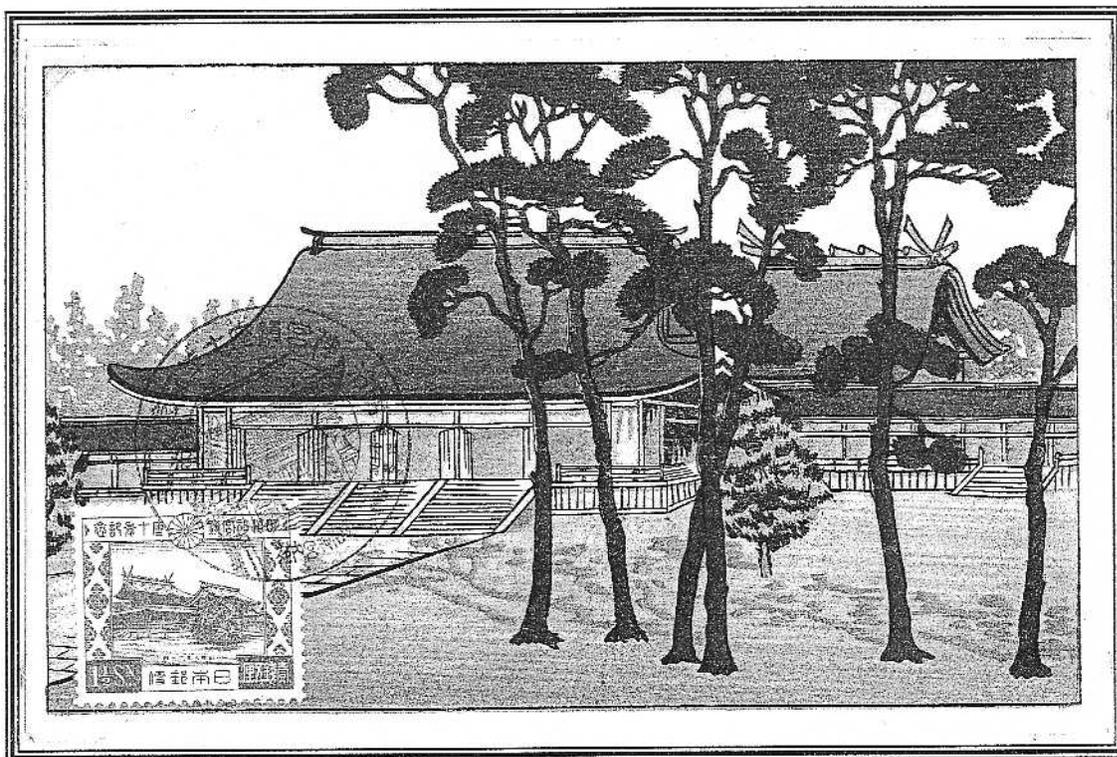
A view of the high tower in the famous Castle in Nagoya, built the 17th Century (Tokugawa Period).

Em. 5.VII.1926 / 20.XII.1932

NAGOYA - Showa 7.

Native drawing on multicolored ricepaper.

31.C



**JAPAN  
TOKYO**

**MEIJI SHRINE IN TOKYO**

Tenth Anniversary of the consecration of the tomb of Emperor Mutsuhito.

Em. 1.XI.1930 / Obl. 30.XI.1930

10 years anniversary of the opening of Meiji-Shrine.

31.C

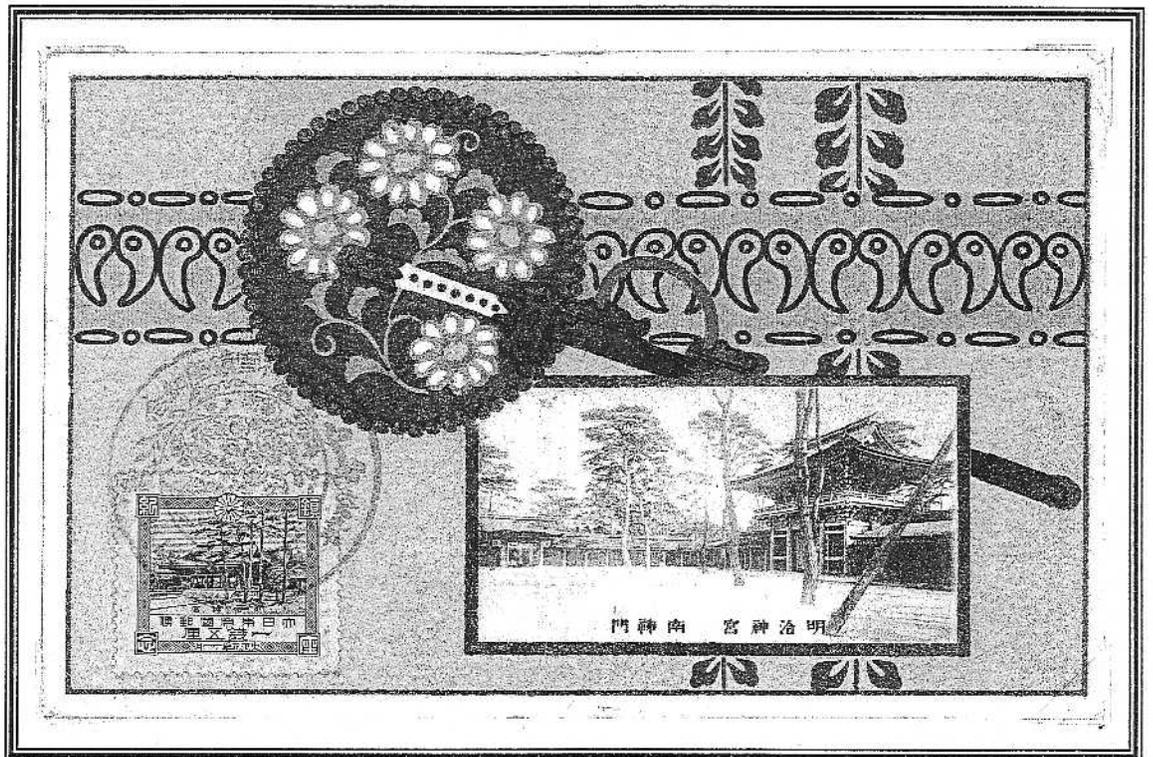


**JAPAN  
TOKYO  
MEIJI SHRINE IN TOKYO.**

*Em. 1.XI.1930 / Obl. 1.XI.1930  
10 years anniversary of the opening of Meiji-Shrine.*

*A View of the Shrine consecrated to the memory of Emperor Mutsuhito.  
Emperor Mutsuhito reigned between 1868 and 1912 - Meiji Period - (Wise Govern).  
He died in 1912. In 1920 a Shrine consecrated to his Memory. The Meiji Shrine.*

31.C

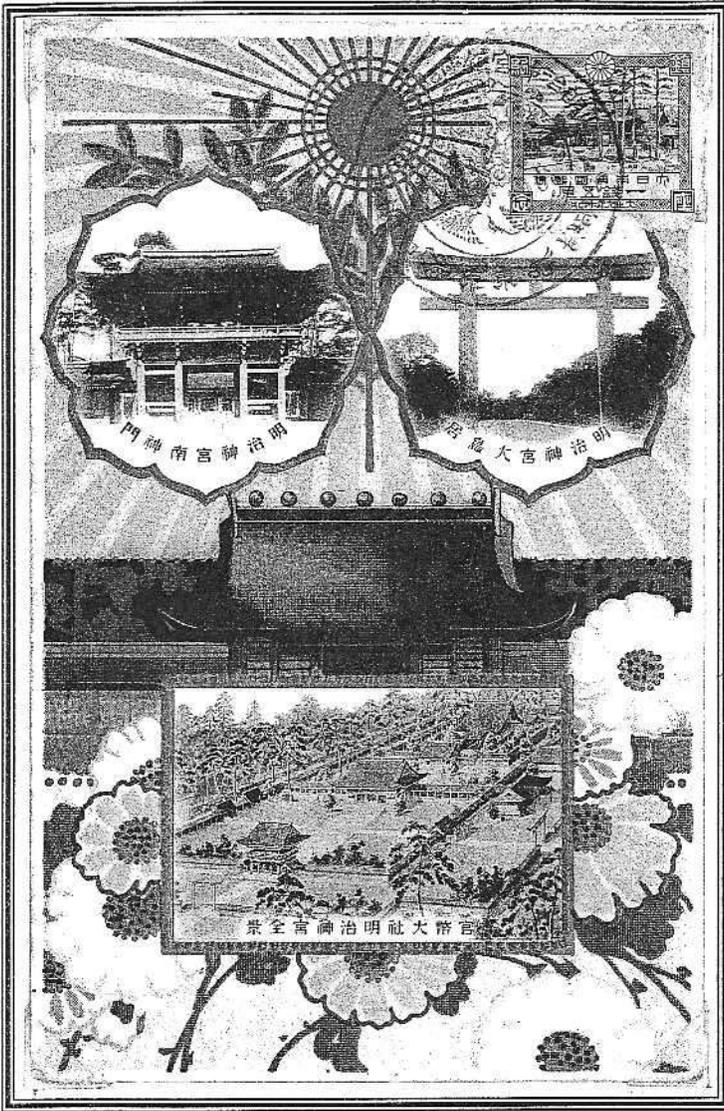


**JAPAN  
TOKYO  
MEIJI SHRINE IN TOKYO**

*Em. 1.XI.1920 / Obl. 1929  
Dedication of the Meiji Shrine.*

*Another view of the Shrine consecrated to the memory of Emperor Mutsuhito.*

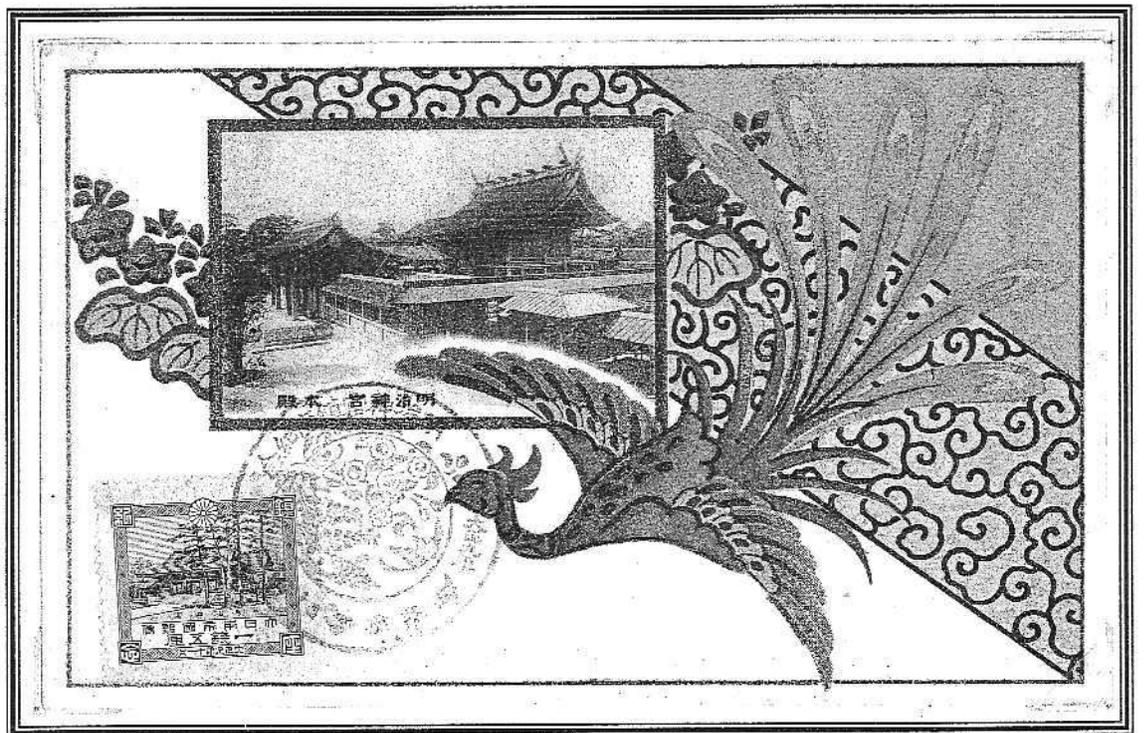
31.C



Em. 1.XI.1920 / Obl. 16.XII.1936  
Dedication of the Meiji Shrine.

**JAPAN  
TOKYO**  
**MELJI SHRINE IN TOKYO**  
*A view of the Shrine consecrated to  
the memory of Emperor Mutsuhito.*

31.C



**JAPAN  
TOKYO**  
**MELJI SHRINE IN TOKYO**  
*A general view of the Shrine consecrated to the memory of Emperor Mutsuhito.*

Em. 1.XI.1920 / Obl. 16.XII.1936  
Dedication of the Meiji Shrine.



(製特社支京東社閉新日日正大)書葉繪念紀祭座鎮宮神治明

**JAPAN  
TOKYO**

Consecration of Meiji Shrine.

An exterior view of the Shrine consecrated to the memory of Emperor Mutsuhito.

Em. 1.XI.1920 / Obl. 16.XII.1936

Dedication of the Meiji Shrine.



(可許御局營造)

殿 會 直

(宮神治明)

**JAPAN  
TOKYO**

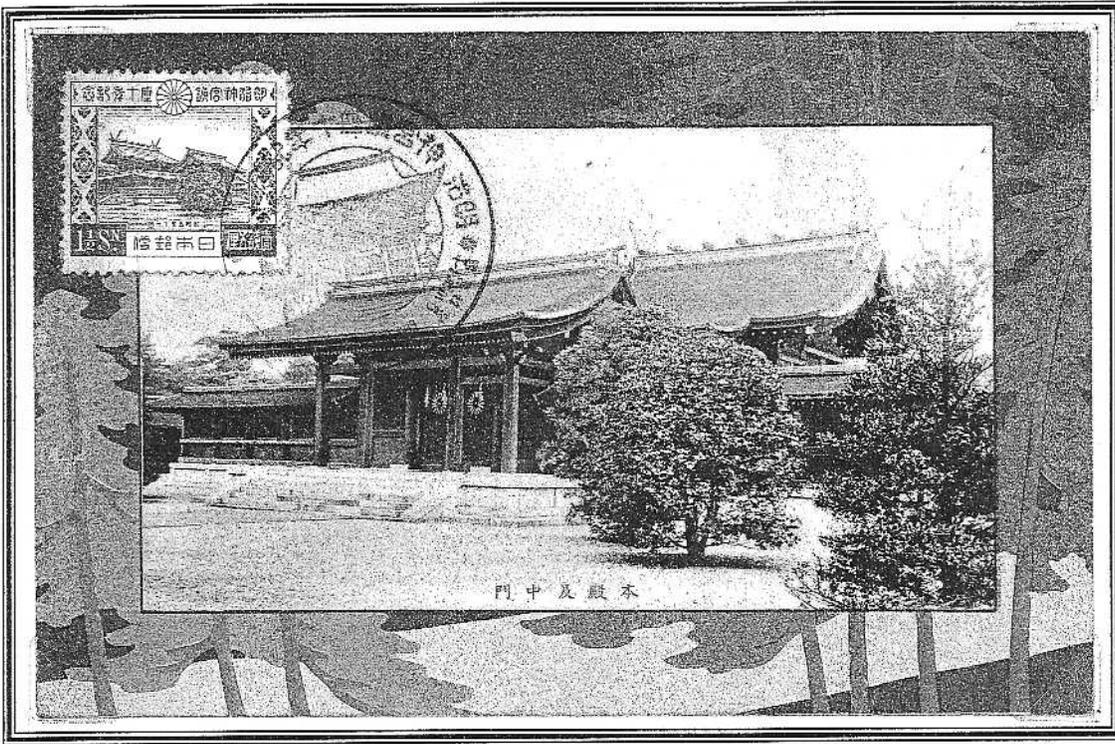
Consecration of Meiji Shrine.

View of the Entrance of the Shrine consecrated to the memory of Emperor Mutsuhito.

Em. 1.XI.1920 / Obl. 1929

Dedication of the Meiji Shrine.

31.C



**JAPAN  
TOKYO**

*The 10th anniversary of the consecration of the imperial  
Meiji Shrine.*

*Em. 1.XI.1930 / Obl. 3.XI.1930  
10 years anniversary of the opening of  
Meiji-Shrine.*

31.E



**JAPAN  
TOKYO**

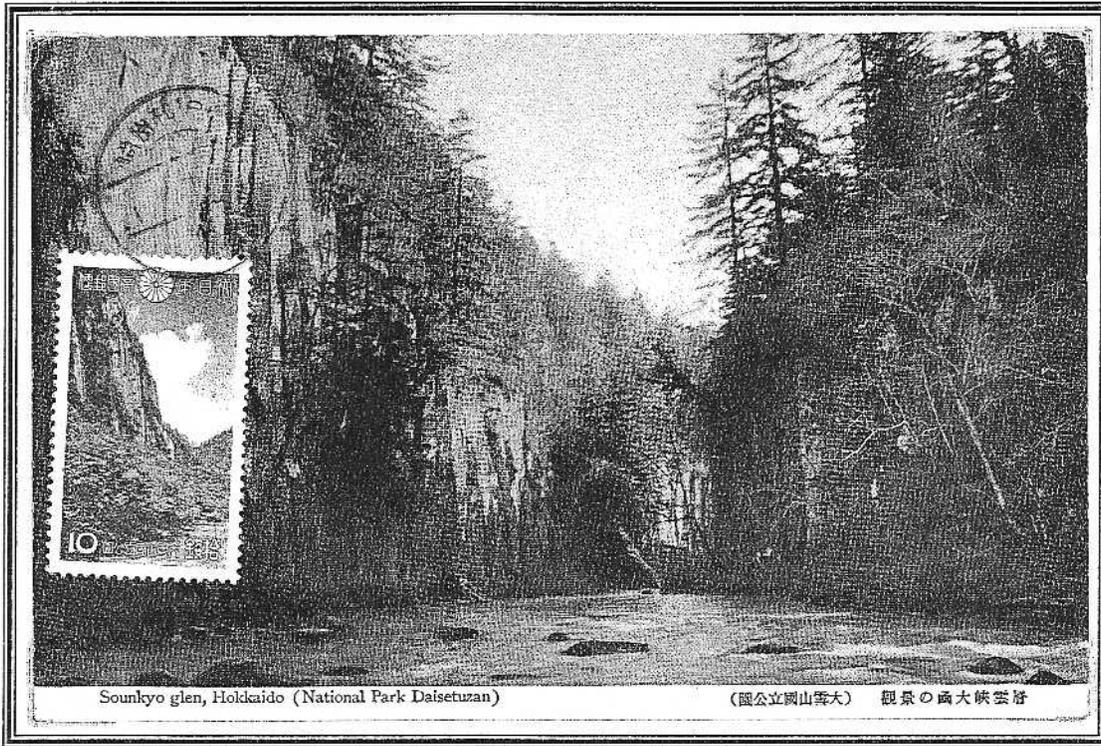
**THE MOUNTAIN FUJI**

*Fujiyama from South East, viewed from Mito, in Hama Coast.*

*Em. 1937-44 / Obl. 18.II.1938  
KOBE.*

*Drawing from the History, Culture  
and Commerce of Japan.*

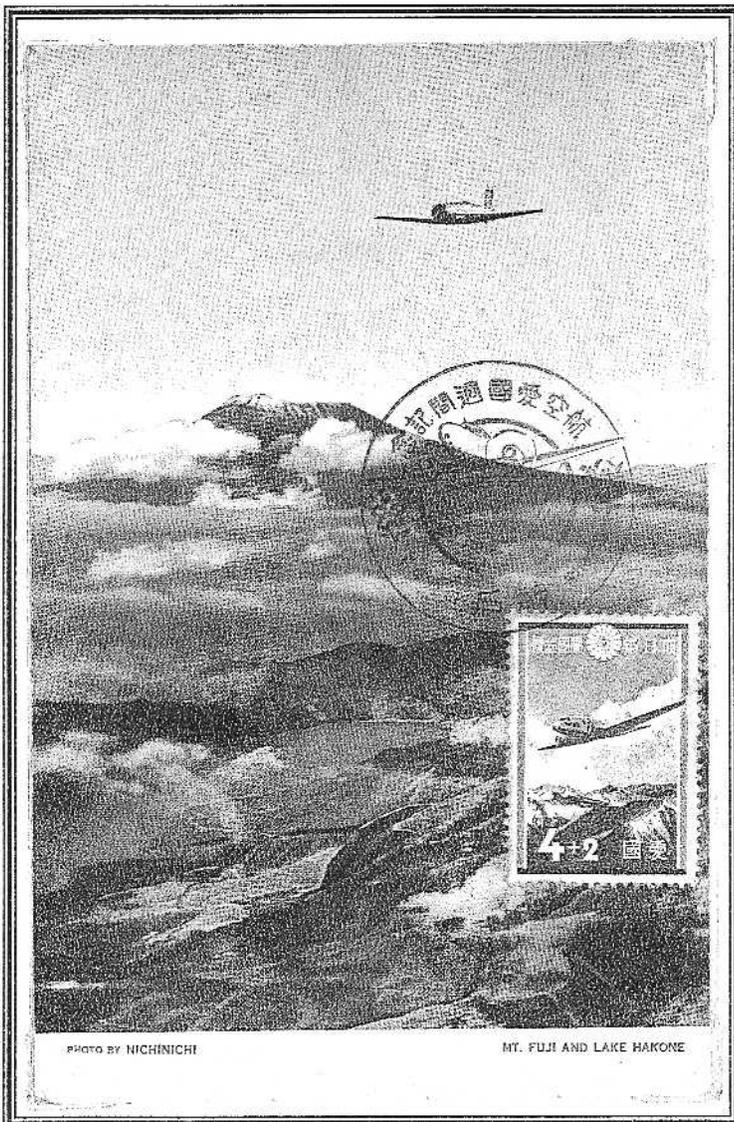
31.E



**JAPAN**  
**HOKKAIDO**  
**NATIONAL PARK DAISSETUZAN**  
*The famous Canyon in the Sounkyo Glen. National Park Daisetuzan- Hokkaido.*

*Em. 20.IV.1940 / Obl. 21.V.1940*  
*National Park.*

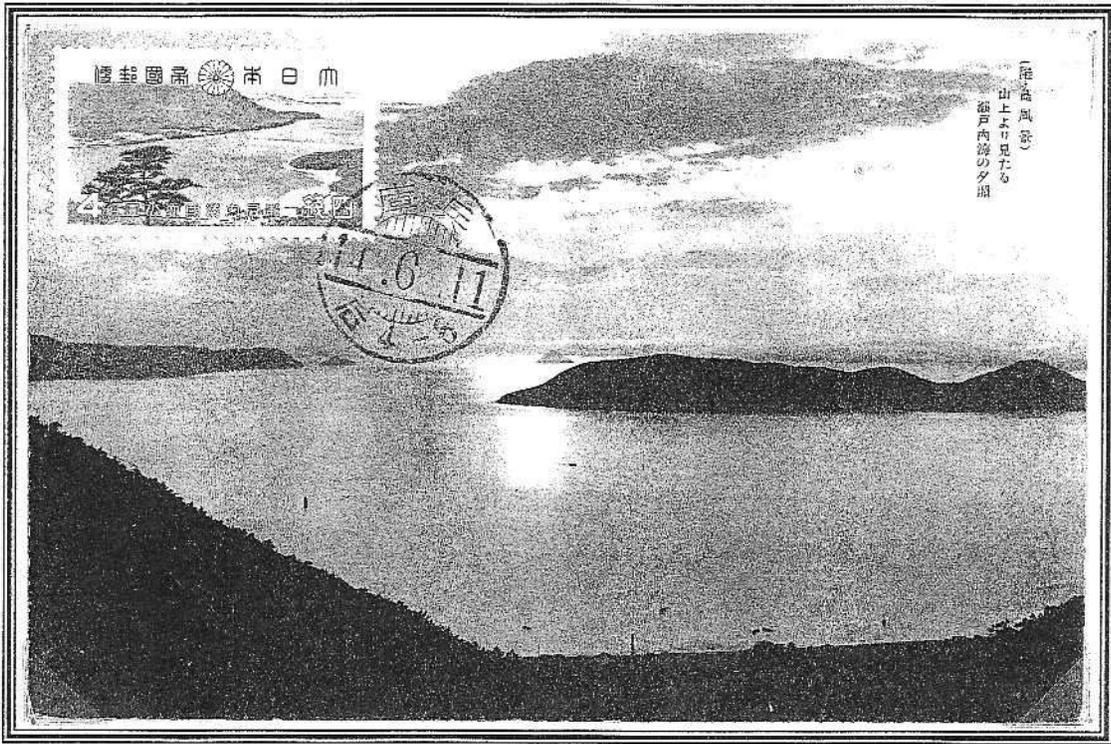
31.E



*Em. 1.VI.1937 / Obl. 2.VI.1937*  
*On behalf of the national airline.*

**JAPAN**  
**MOUNTAIN FUJI AND LAKE HAKONE**  
*Fujiyama, the famous noble, lofty and beautiful Japanese Mountain, 12,467 feet high Hakone Lake, is the physical bed of an old Vulcan.*

31.E



**JAPAN**  
PLATEAU OF LAVA IN YASHIMA

*Em. 20.IV.1939 / Obl. 14.IX.1939*  
*Lake and Inland*

31.E



**JAPAN**  
PLATEAU OF LAVA IN YASHIMA

*Em. 20.IV.1939 / Obl. 11.VI.1939*  
*Lake and Inland*

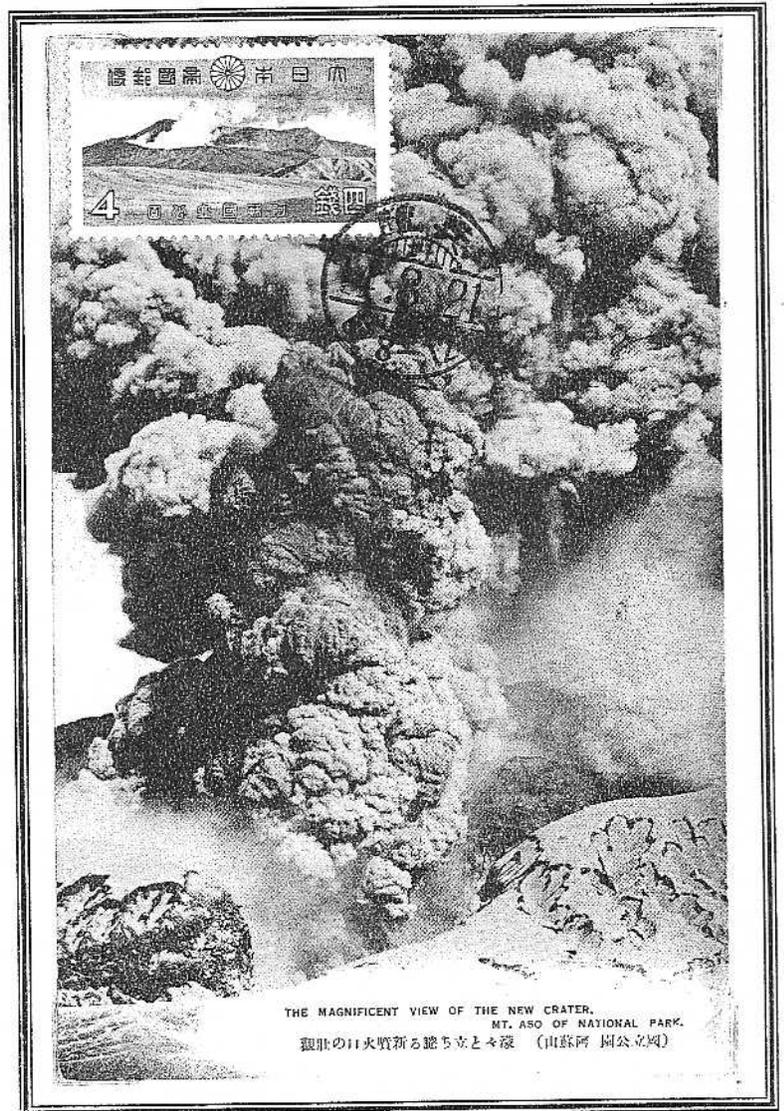


**JAPAN**  
**THE SENSUI ISLAND**  
 The Sensui Island, in Tomo Bay - Inland Sea.

Em. 20.IV.1939 / Obl. 26.IV.1939  
 Showa 14.  
 Lake and Inland

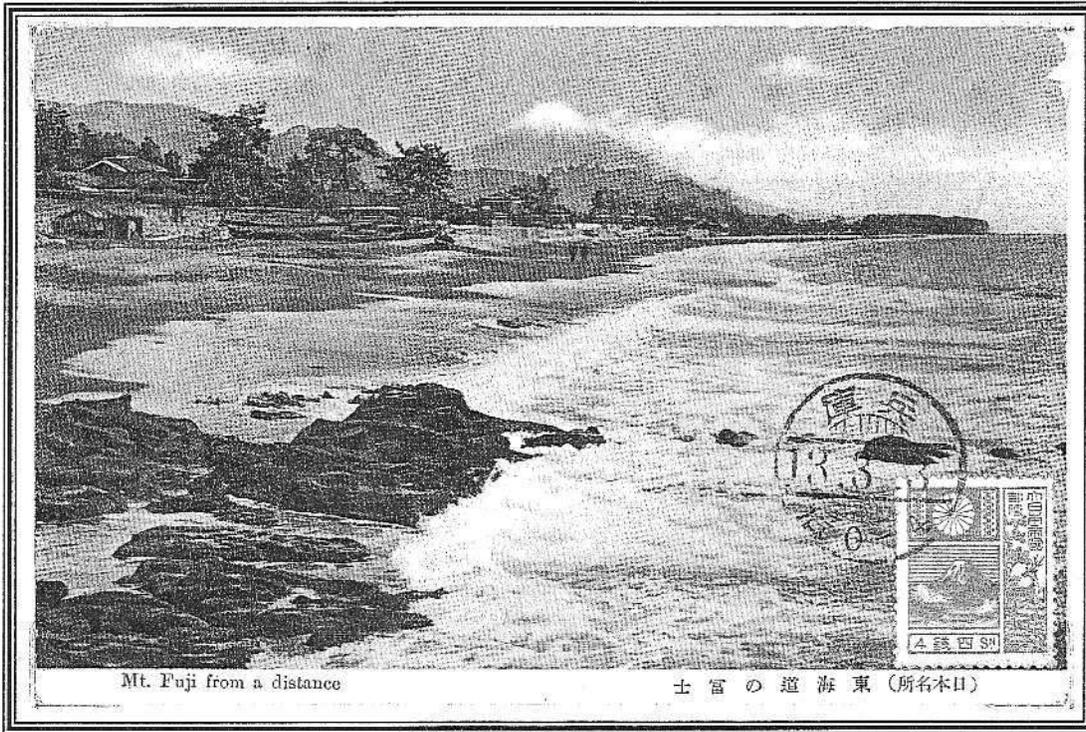
Em. 15.VIII. 1939 / Obl. 21.VIII.1939  
 Showa 14.  
 National park.

**JAPAN**  
**NATIONAL PARK ASO**  
 The magnificent view of a new  
 crater in Aso Mountain.



THE MAGNIFICENT VIEW OF THE NEW CRATER.  
 MT. ASO OF NATIONAL PARK.  
 雄壯の口火噴新る麓立ちと々原 (山縣阿 山公園)

31.E



Mt. Fuji from a distance

士 宮 の 道 海 東 (所 名 本 口)

**JAPAN**  
**MOUNTAIN FUJI**  
*Fujiyama viewed from the seashore.*

*Em. 1.I.1922 / Obl. 3.III.1938*  
 Showa 13.  
 New Designs.

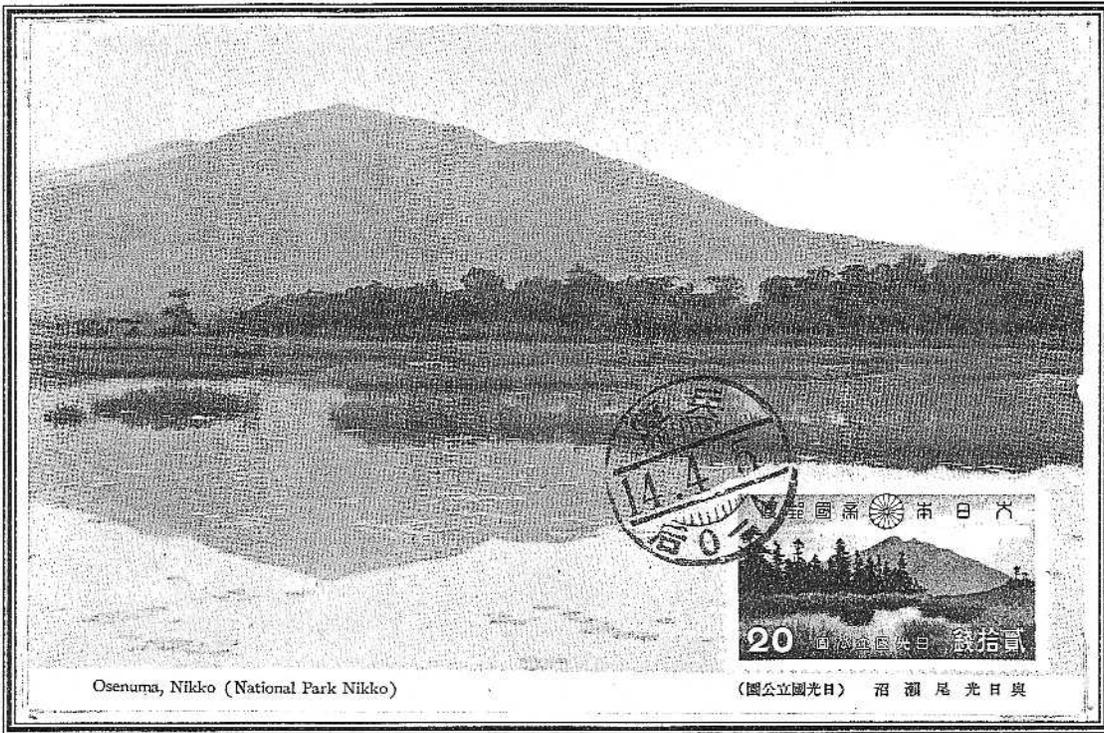
31.E



**JAPAN**  
**MOUNTAIN FUJI**  
*The mountain Fuji.*

*Em. 5.VII.1926 / Obl. 31.I.1935*  
 Native drawing on multicolored ricepaper.

31.E



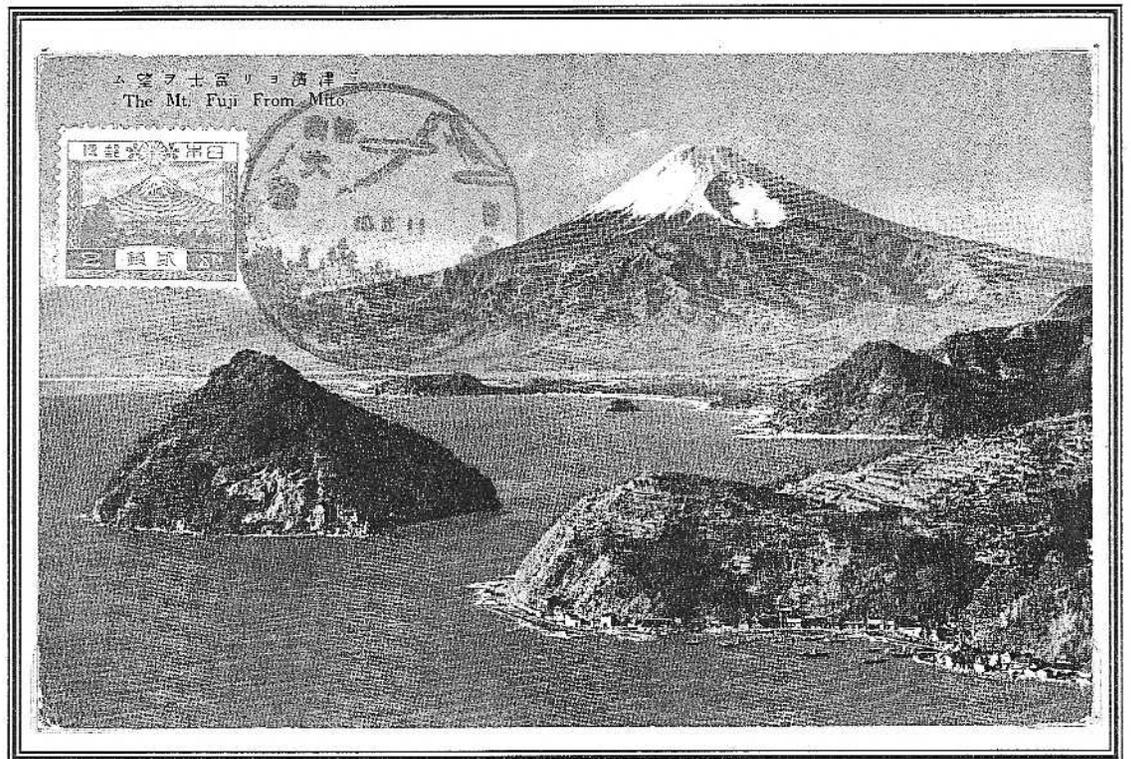
Osenuma, Nikko (National Park Nikko)

(國立公園) 沼瀨尾光日與

**JAPAN**  
**OSENUMA**  
**NIKKO**  
*Osenuma, Nikko National Park.*

*Em. 25.XII.1938 / Obl. 5.IV.1939*  
 HYOGO - Showa 14.  
 Nikko National Park.

31.E



**JAPAN**  
**TOKYO**  
**MOUNTAIN FUJIYAMA**  
*Fujiyama from South East, viewed from Mito, in Hama Coast.*

*Em. 5.VII.1926 / Obl. 11.VIII.1935*  
 Showa 10.  
 Native drawing on multicolored ricepaper.

# AUSTRALIA & OCEANIA

## 32. AUSTRALIA

32. A

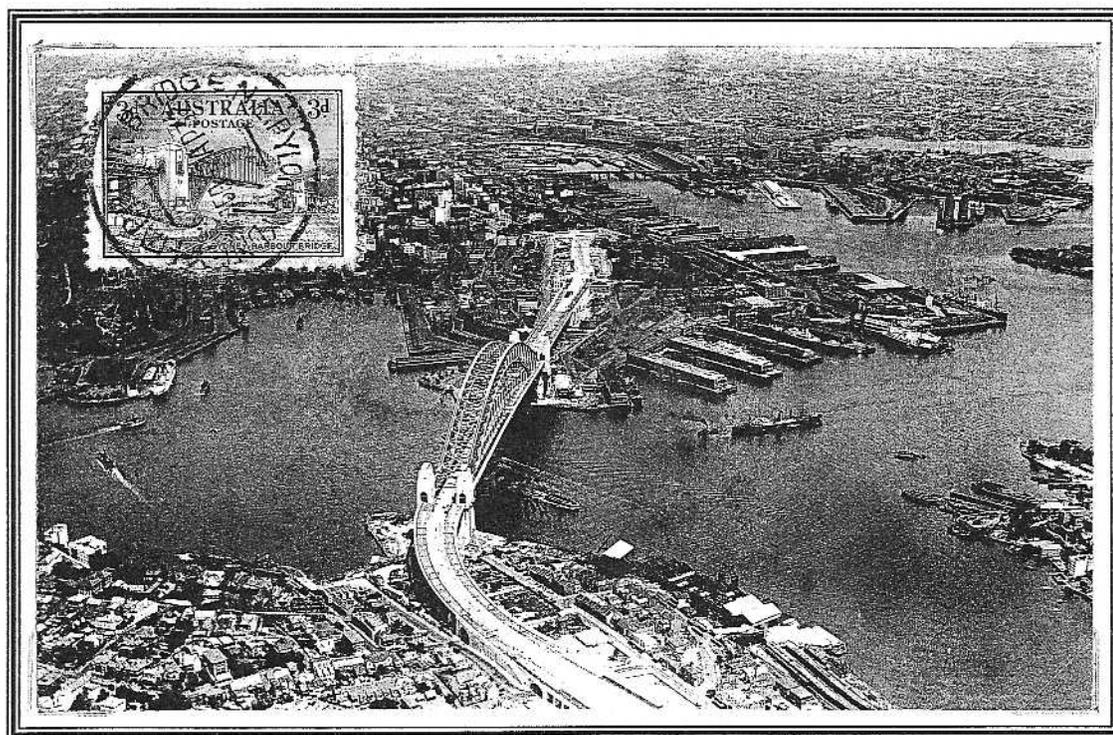


**AUSTRALIA**  
**CANBERRA**  
**FEDERAL PARLIAMENT HOUSE**

*The first, temporary Parliament House was opened in Canberra in 1927 by the Duke of York.*

*Em. 9.V.1927 / Obl. 19.X.1936*  
*For the opening of the parliament building.*

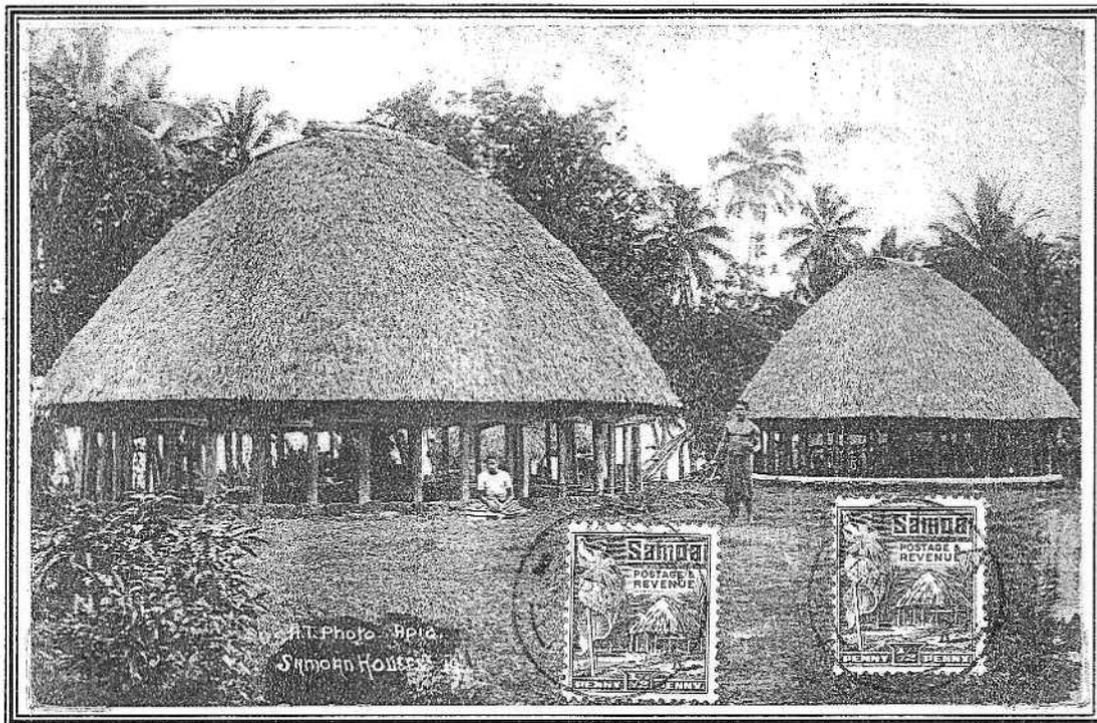
32. E



**AUSTRALIA**  
**SYDNEY**  
**THE HARBOUR BRIDGE.**

*The very big harbour of Sydney is connected with the very long bridge for the transportation of goods.*

*Em. 14.III.1932 / Obl. 2.IV.1932*  
*For the opening 19/3/1932 of the bridge on Sydney's Port.*



### 33. SAMOA

33.A

#### **SAMOA** **SAMOAN HOUSES**

The Local population is scattered in small villages along the coasts and mainly on the north - west coast of the island.

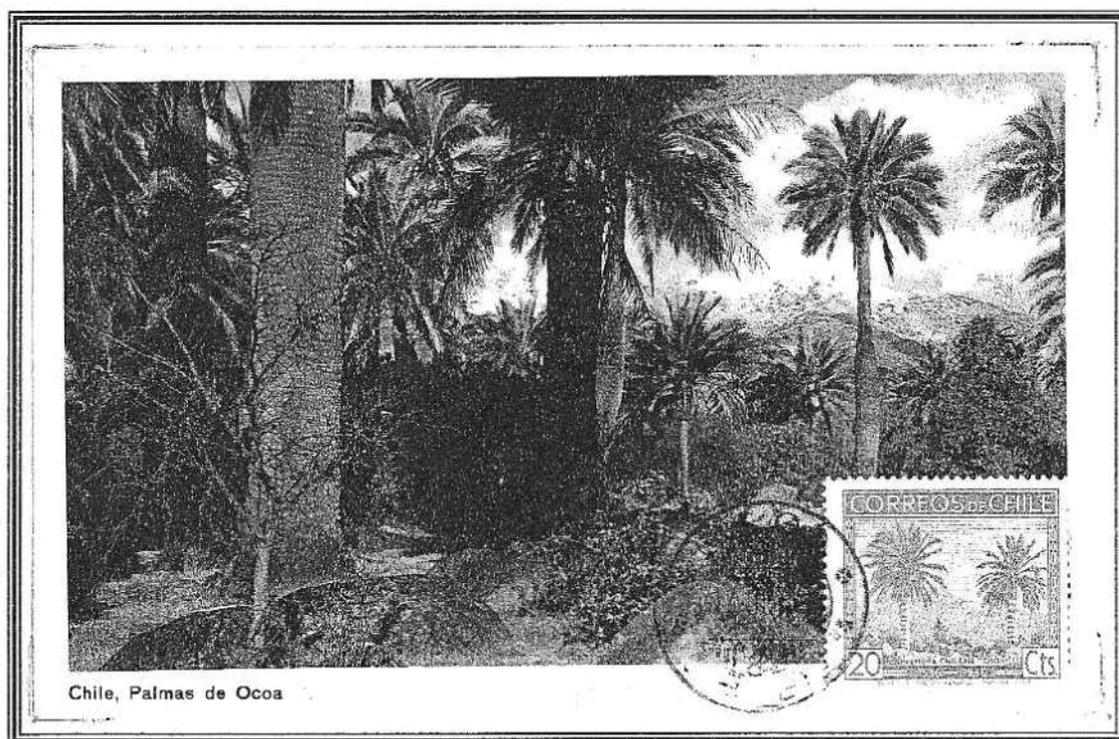
Em. 23.XII.1921 / Obl. 7.IV.1936

Samoun house and british flag and  
Brodbury.

## SOUTH AMERICA

### 34. CHILE

34.A



Chile, Palmas de Ocoa

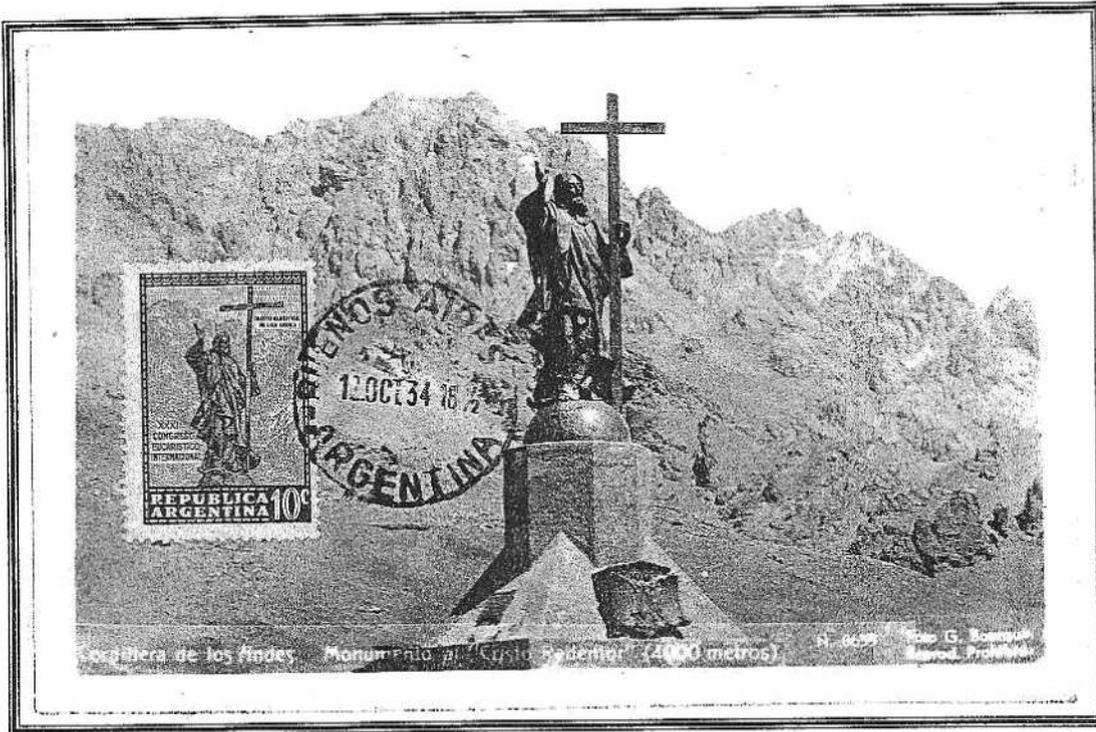
#### **CHILE** **OCOA** **CHILEAN PALMS**

The climate is tropical and the chief exports are copra, cocoa and bananas.

Em. 1.III.1936 / Obl. 14.X.1937  
400 Year celebration of the discovery  
of Chile from Diego de Almagro.

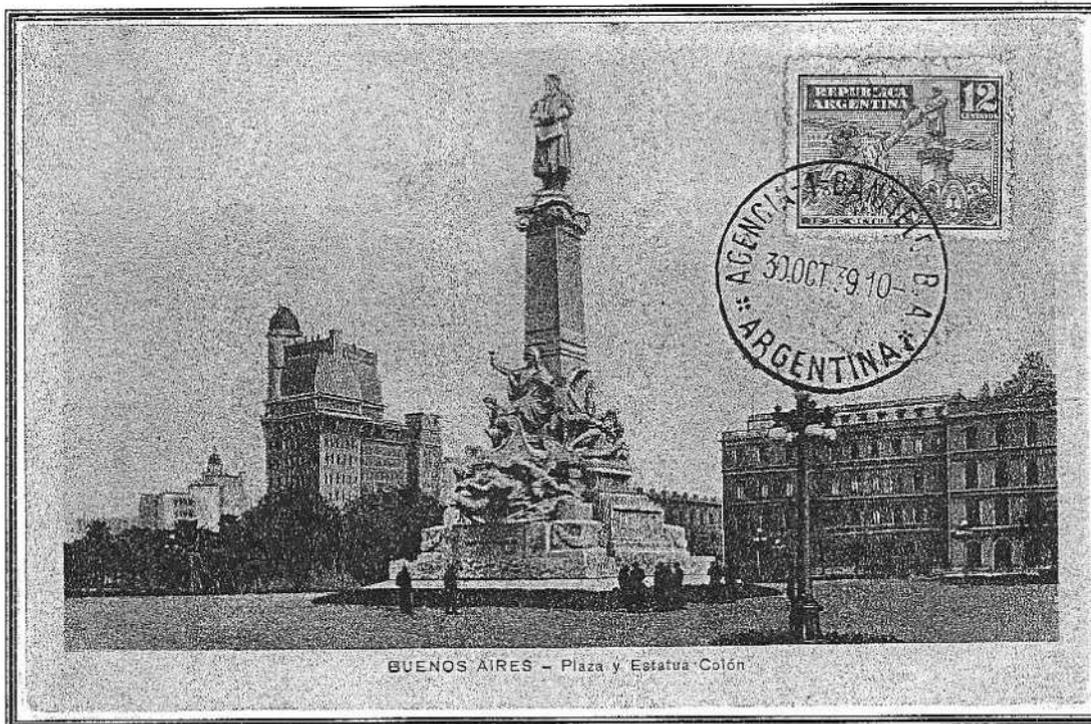
35. ARGENTINA

35. C



**ARGENTINA**  
*Momument of JESUS CHRIST*

*Em. 1934 / Obl. 12.X.1934*



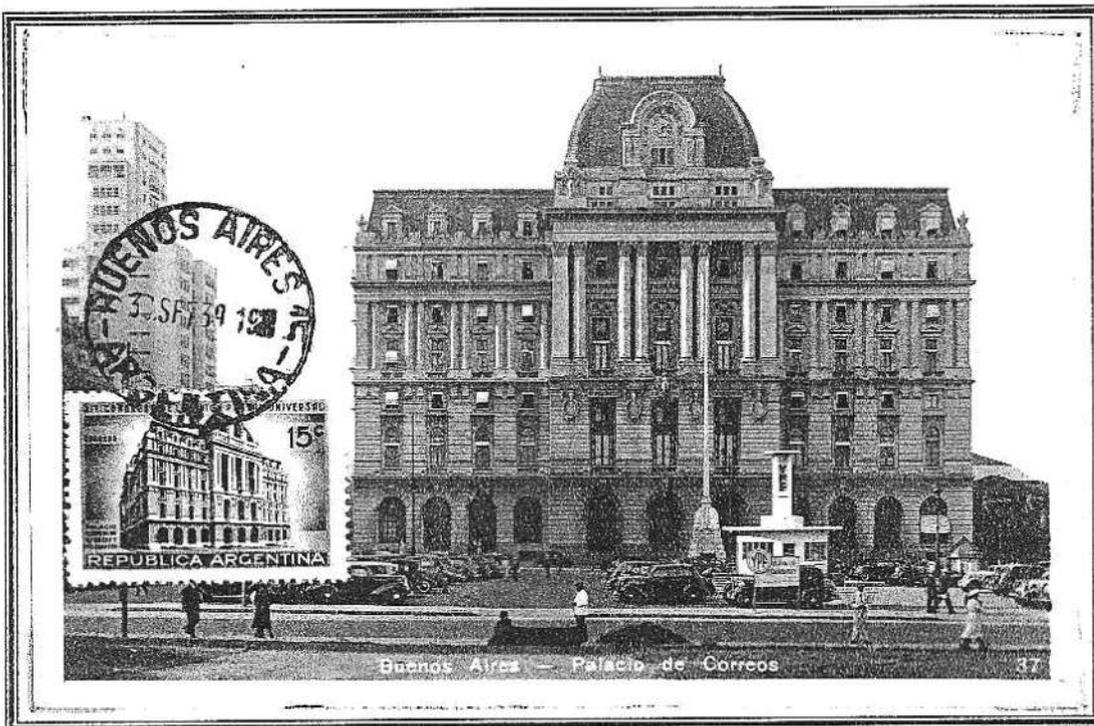
35. C

**ARGENTINA**  
**BUENOS AIRES**  
*Place and statue of Colon*

*Em. 1929 / Obl. 30.X.1939*

## 35. ARGENTINA

35.A

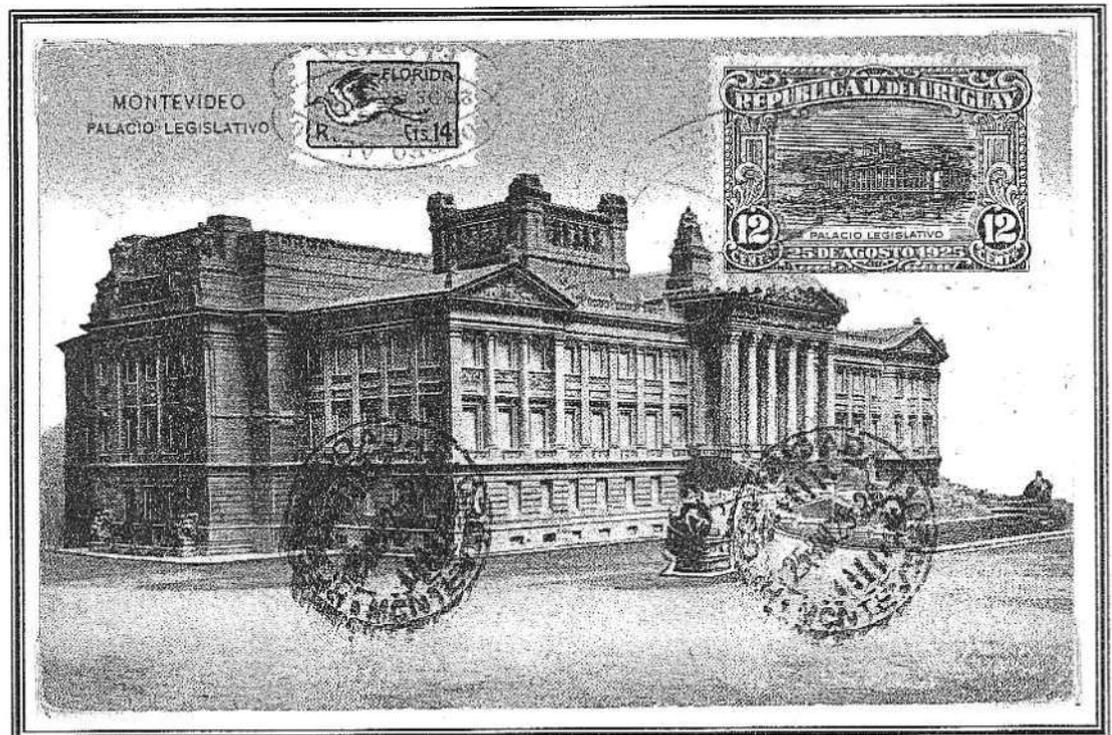


**ARGENTINA**  
**BUENOS AIRES**  
**THE CENTRAL POST OFFICE**  
**BUILDING**

*Em. 1.IV.1939 / Obl. 30.IX.1939*  
*The stamp was issued on the occasion of the 11th Congress*  
*of the Universal Postal Union, at Buenos Aires.*

## 36. URUGUAY

36.A



**URUGUAY**  
**MONTEVIDEO**  
**THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING**

*The Parliament Building lies in the Square of the Congress in Asuncion, the Capital of Paraguay.*  
*Asuncion is a busy commercial centre and a port on the Paraguay river.*

*Em. 24.VIII.1925 / Obl. 25.VIII.1925*  
*A stamp issued for the inauguration date August 25, 1925*  
*of the Parliament Building.*

## 37. PARAGUAY

37.A



### PARAGUAY ASUNCION

*The Square of the Congress Asuncion, the Capital of Paraguay, is a busy commercial centre and port on the Paraguay river.*

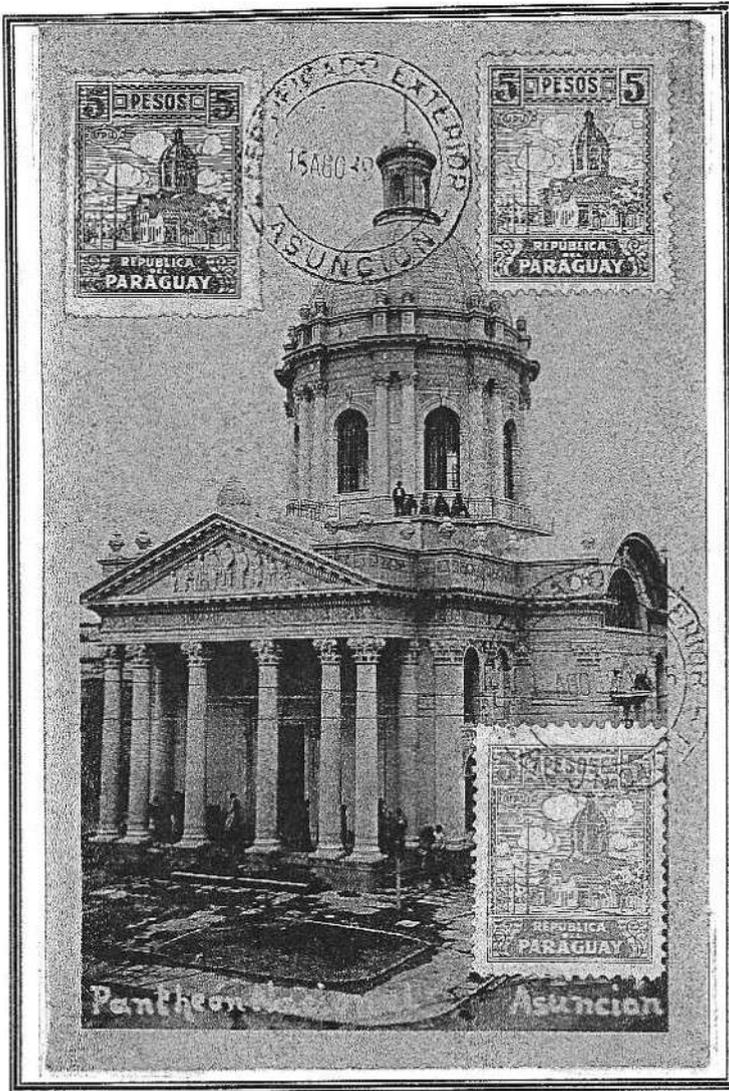
*Em. 8.II.1922 / Obl. 10.VIII.1936  
Coverment buildings same as 1920 drawing.  
Preis under Correos Paraguay 1921.*

37.A



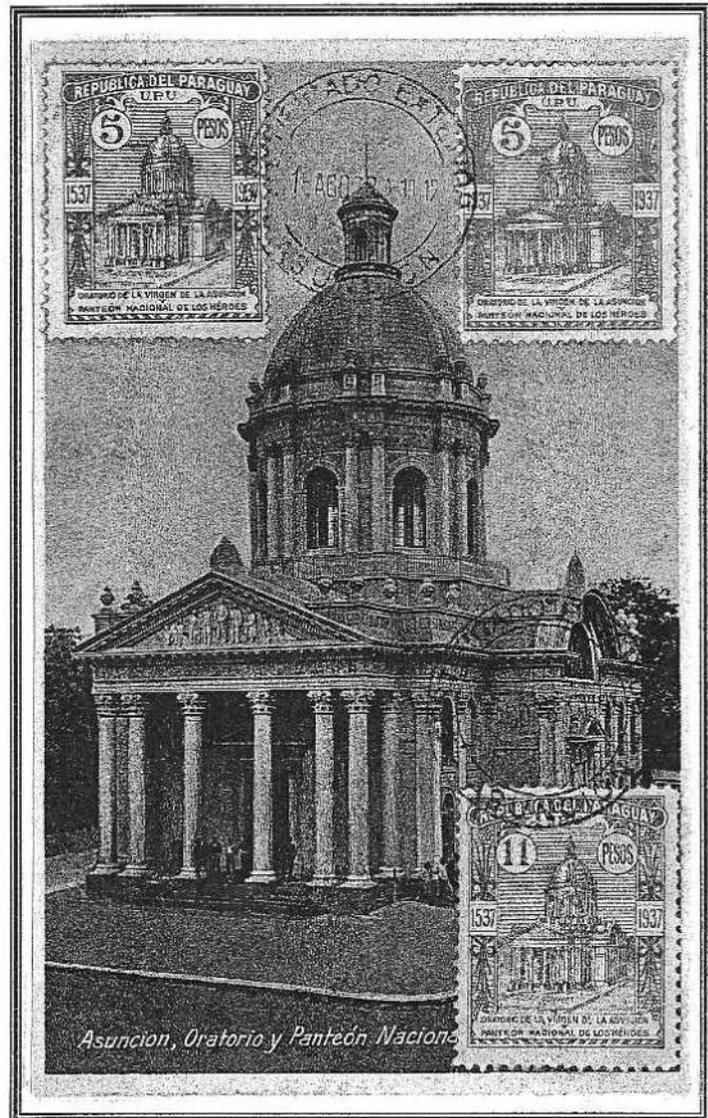
### PARAGUAY ASUNCION THE GOVERNMENT PALACE.

*Em. 1906-10 / Obl. 1.V.1908  
Coverment buildings center black.*



Em. / Obl. 15.VIII. 1939

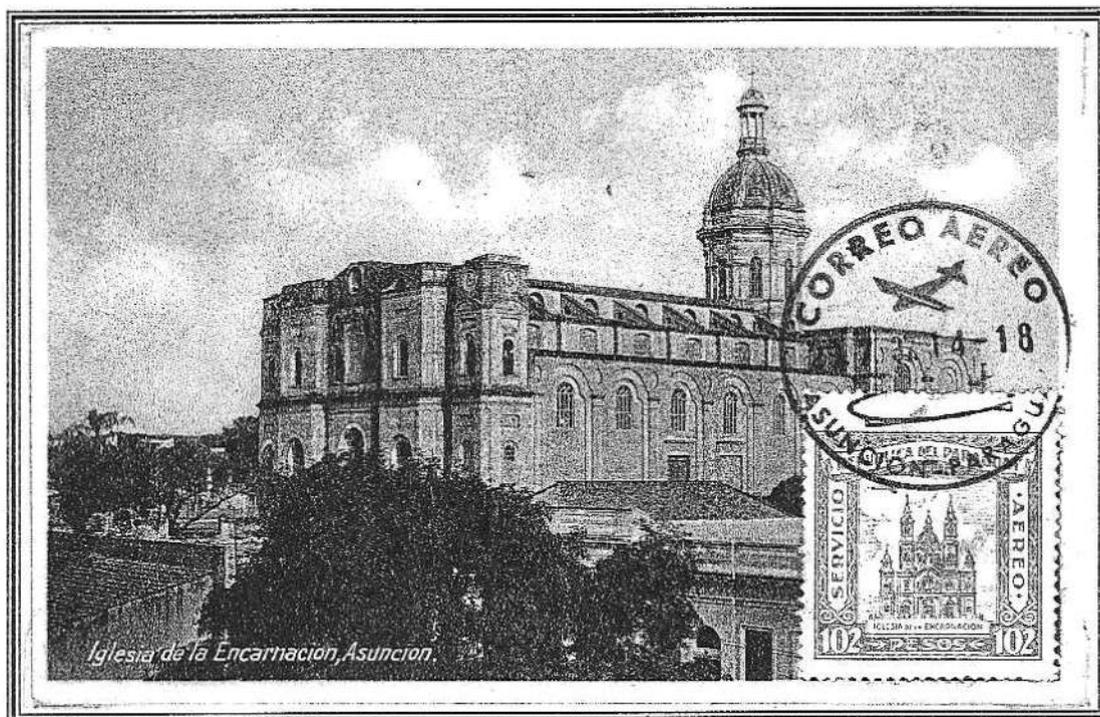
**PARAGUAY**  
**ASUNCION**  
 THE ORATORY OF THE VIRGIN  
 AND NATIONAL PANTHEON



Em. 1938-39 / Obl. 15.VIII. 1938  
 The stamp commemorates the 400 anniversary  
 of the founding of Asuncion.  
 400 years celebration of the former  
 "de la Virgen de la Asuncion" church.

**PARAGUAY**  
**ASUNCION**  
 THE ORATORY OF THE VIRGIN  
 AND NATIONAL PANTHEON

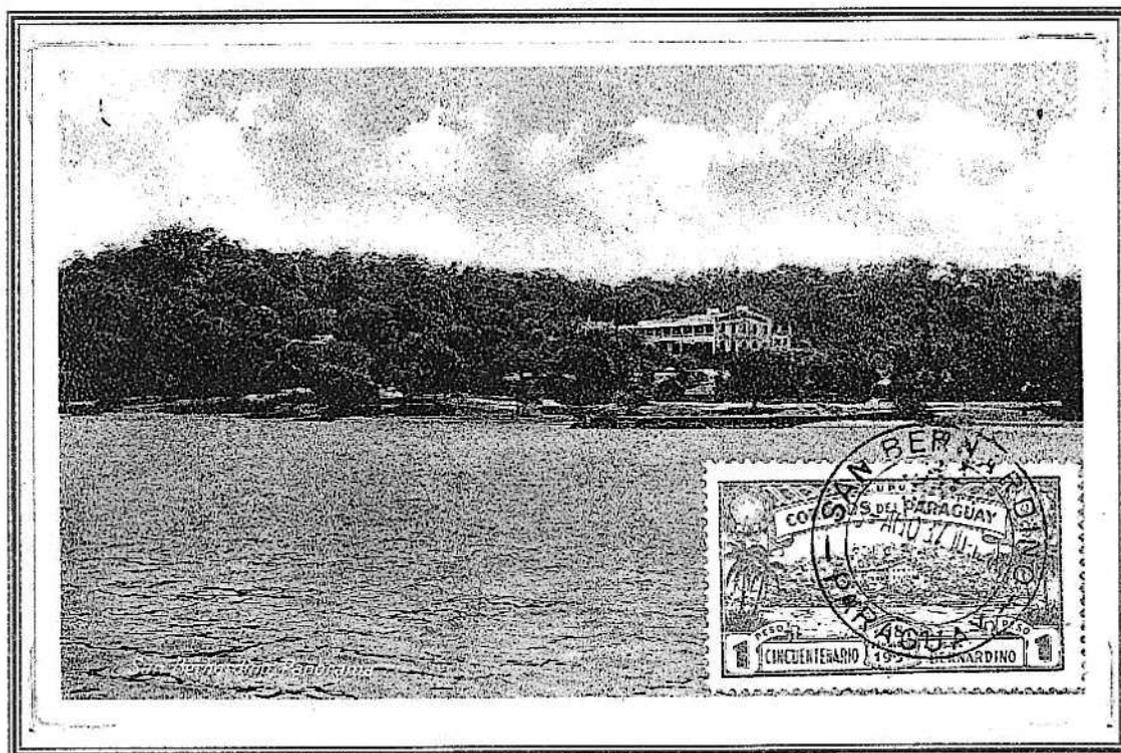
37.C



**PARAGUAY**  
**ASUNCION**  
**THE CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, ASUNCION**

*Em. 1935-38 / Obl. 29.VII.1937*  
*The church "Iglesia de la Encarnacion"*  
*after its planned development.*

37.E



**PARAGUAY**  
**SAN BERNARDINO**  
*View of San Bernardino north and very close*  
*to Asuncion.*

*Em. 22.VIII.1931 / Obl. 10.VIII.1937*  
*This stamp celebrates the 50th anniversary of*  
*the founding of the town of San Bernardino.*



**38. BRASIL**

38.A

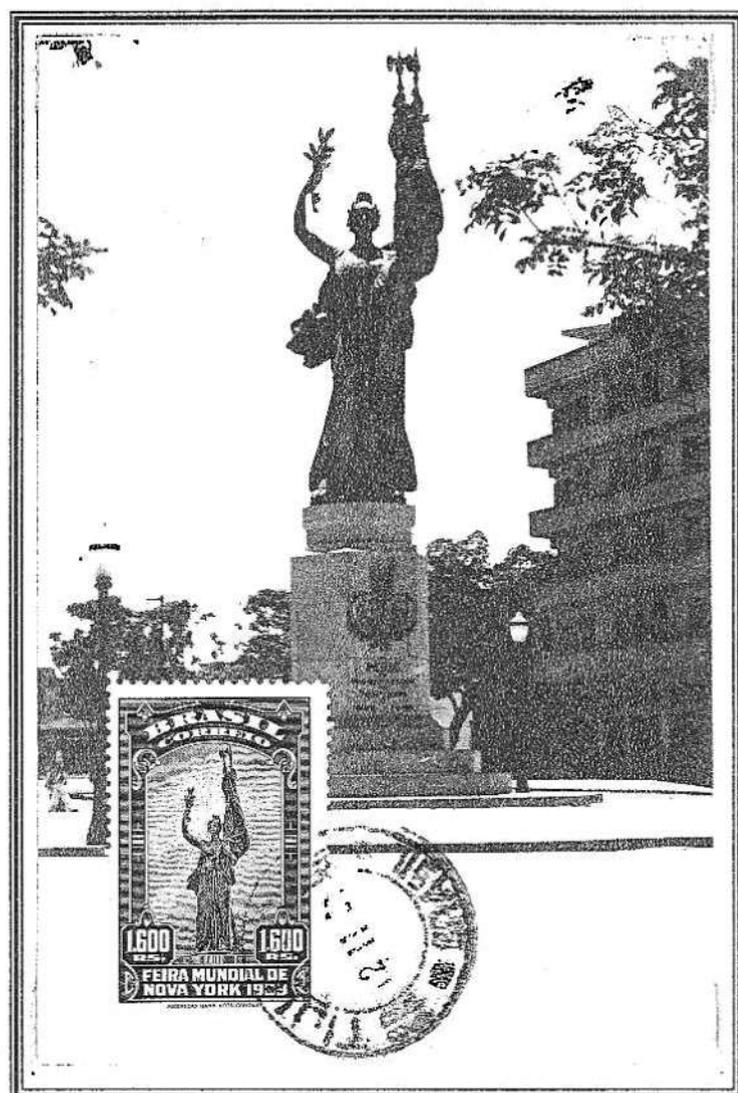
**BRAZIL**  
**RIO DE JANEIRO**  
**THE MONROE PALACE IN RIO DE JANEIRO**  
*This nice neoclassic building was demolished for the construction of the Metro in Rio de Janeiro in 1979.*

*Em. 30.IX.1937 / Obl. 30.IX.1937*  
*Landscape for foreign mail.*

38.B

*Em. 7.X.1939 / Obl. 12.II.1940*  
*For the world exposition in New York City.*

**BRAZIL**  
**RIO DE JANEIRO**  
*This statue was offered to Brazil by the United States on the occasion of a Mondial Exhibition in 1939.*



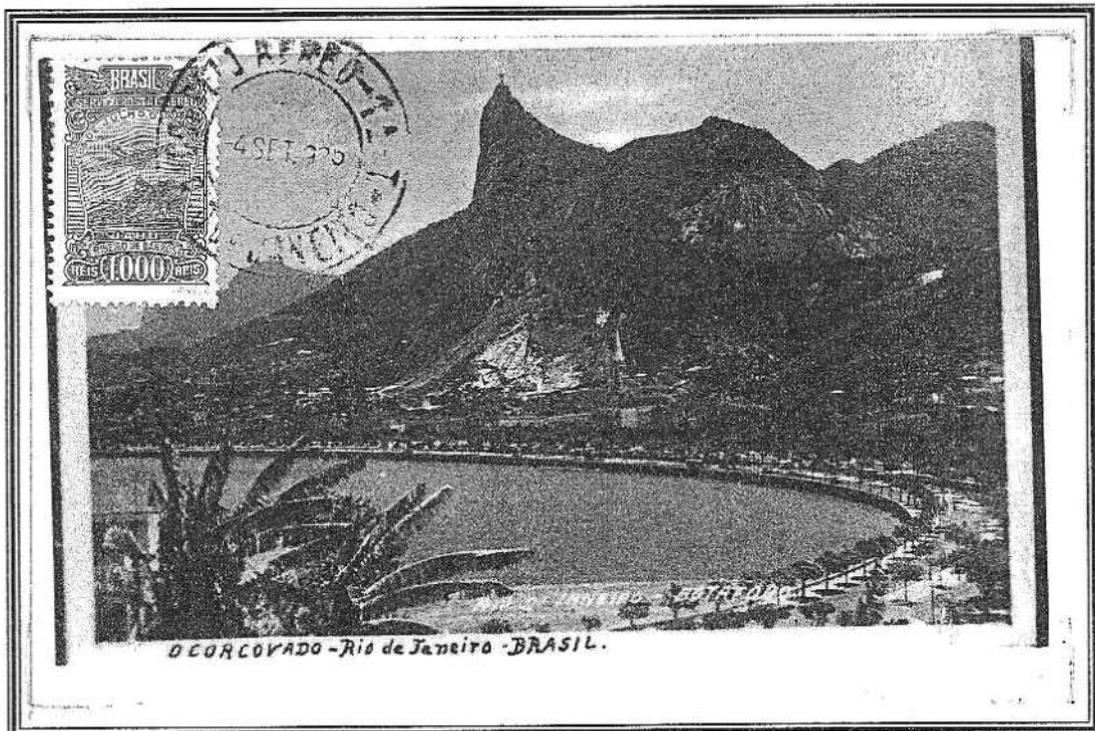
38.B



**BRAZIL**  
**RIO DE JANEIRO**  
**MONUMENT OF GENERAL THEODOR DE FOUSCEA**  
 Celebrating the 50 years of the Republic honoring the personalities  
 who helped the situation.

*Em. 15.XI.1939 / Obl. 15.XI.1939*  
*Celebrating the 50 years of the Republic*

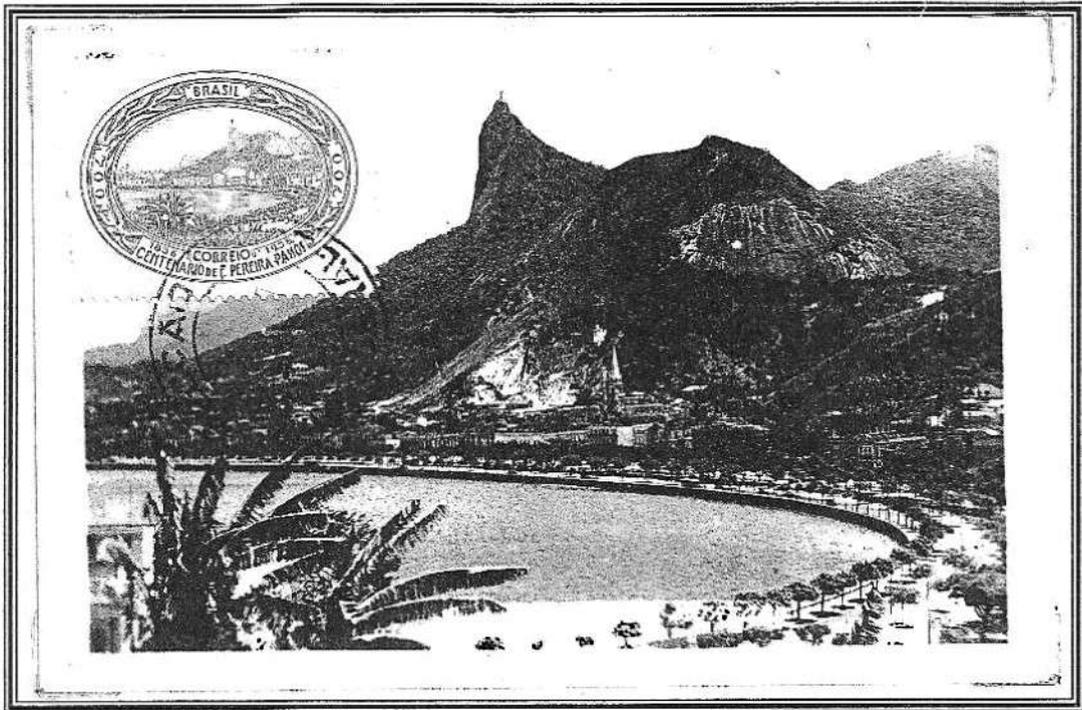
38.E



**BRASIL**  
**RIO DE JANEIRO**  
 The rock of OCORCOVADO with the well known statue of Christ.

*Em. 12.X.1929 / Obl. 4.IX.1935*  
*Various depictions.*

38.E



**BRAZIL**  
**RIO DE JANEIRO**  
**RIO DE JANEIRO AND**  
**THE BAY OF BOTAFOGO**

*Em. 2.I.1937 / Obl. 10.VIII.1937*  
*Engineer F. Pereira Passos.*  
*100 years of his birthday.*

*The Engineer F. Pereira Passos was the builder of the modern aspect of Rio de Janeiro.*

38.E



**BRAZIL**  
**RIO DE JANEIRO**  
**PANORAMA OF RIO DE JANEIRO**

*Em. 9.VI.1937 / Obl. 10.VIII.1937*  
*In honor of the 2nd South American*  
*Radio Conference.*

38. E



Em. 30.IX.1937 / Obl. 10.XII.1937  
Landscape for foreign mail.

**BRAZIL**  
**RIO DE JANEIRO**  
**BOTANIC GARDEN OF**  
**RIO DE JANEIRO**  
Concordant place cancellation "JARDIM  
BOTANICO - D. FEDERAL". (Rio de  
Janeiro was the former capital of Brazil).

### 39. BRITISH GUIANA

39. A

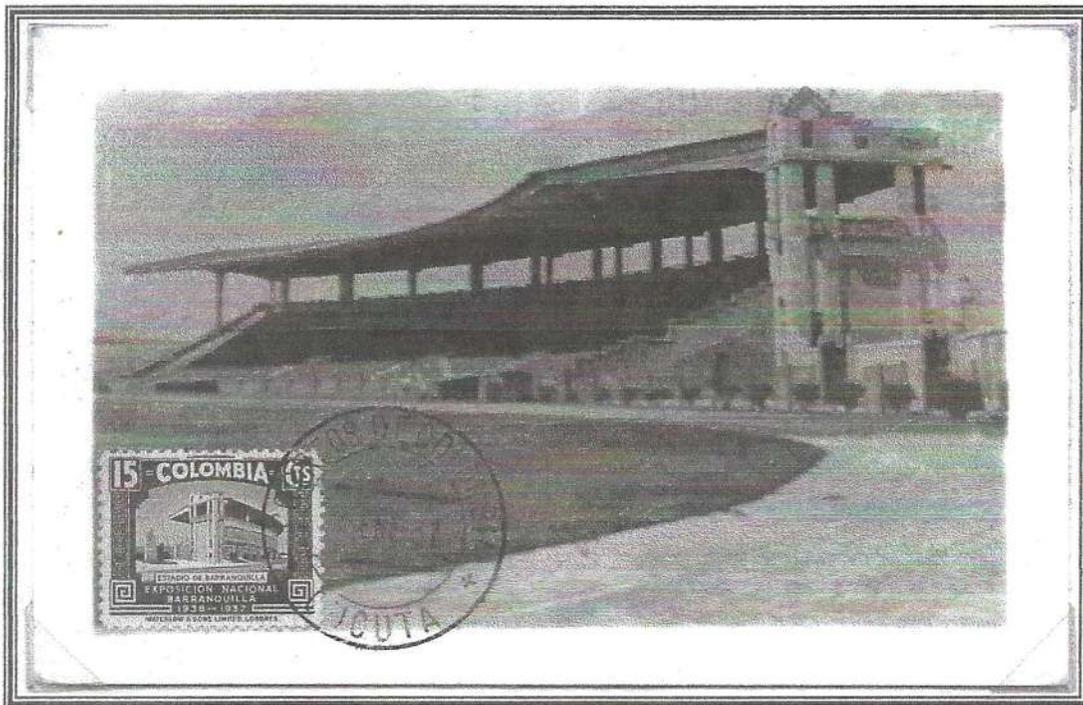


**BRITISH GUIANA**  
**GEORGETOWN**  
**THE STABROEK MARKET**

Em. 1934-1935 / Obl. 4.IV.1936  
Native drawing partly with king Georg V.

**40. COLOMBIA**

40.A



**COLOMBIA**  
**THE STADIUM OF BARRANQUILLA.**  
*The major port on Colombia's northern coast, on the Carribean Sea.*

*Em. 4.I.1937 / Obl. 18.I.1937*  
*On the occasion of the National*  
*Exposition at Barranquilla.*

40.B



**COLOMBIA**  
**GUCUTA**  
*The Statue of the heroine Mercedes Abrego.*

*Em. VIII.1932 / Obl. 13.X.1933*

## 41. ECUADOR

41.A



### ECUADOR QUITO

The museum of Arts and the Arc  
of Sando Domingo under it.

Em. 1.VIII.1930-31 / Obl. 5.IV.1936  
100 Year celebration of the grounding of the Republic.

41.B

Em. 20.X.1936 / Obl. 21.X.1936  
International Philatelic Exhibiton 1936 in Quito.

### ECUADOR QUITO

THE MONUMENT OF INDEPENDENCE.  
The Monument with a statue of a Winger Victory  
on top of a column, celebrates the independence  
of the Republic of Ecuador in 1830, from Simon  
Bolivaris Republic of Gran Colombia.



41. E



**ECUADOR**

**QUITO**

**THE VOLCANO "COTOPAXI"**

*This is one of the highest active volcanoes in the world, rising to 5897m. (19,347 ft) in the Andes of central Ecuador, Just south of Quito. Its name means "Shining peak".*

*Em. 1.XIII.1930-31 / Obl. 26.V.1937  
100 Year celebration of the grounding of the Republic.*

41. E



**ECUADOR**

**THE MOUNTAIN OF CHIMBORAZO**

*This is an inactive volcano, the highest peak of the in Ecuador, rising to a height of 6.310m. (20,700 ft), with a cone partly covered by glaciers, south of Quito. In 1797 the German naturalist and explorer climbed the mountain almost to the top, believing it was the highest peak in the world. In 1822, Simon Bolivar also attempted to climb "Chimborazo".*

*Em. 1934 / Obl. 24.V.1937  
The mountain of Chimborazo.*

41. E



*Em. 1927 / Obl. 29.XII.1927  
Inauguration of the Central Post-Office.*

**ECUADOR**  
**QUITO**  
**THE POST-OFFICE**  
*Inauguration of the Central Post-Office 1927.*

41. E



**ECUADOR**  
**GUAYAQUIL**  
*Salinas Beach in the Golf Guayaquil in the Pacific Ocean.*

*Em. 19.XIII.1937 / Obl. 21.VIII.1937  
New Designs.*

42. PERU

42. B



**PERU**

**LIMA**

**THE VICTORY MONUMENT OF THE "2<sup>ND</sup> of Mai"**

*This monument of the statue of a Winged Victory on top of a column, Celebrates Peru's naval victory over the Spanish Fleet near the Port of Callao, on the 2<sup>nd</sup> of May 1866.*

*Em. V.1933-34 / Obl. 2.V.1934  
Concordant time cancel, of the 2<sup>nd</sup>  
of May, the same date as that of the  
celebrated event.*

42. C



**PERU**

**LIMA**

**THE CATHEDRAL**

*Em. 1935 / Obl. 9.V.1935*

# CENTRAL AMERICA

## 43. COSTA RICA

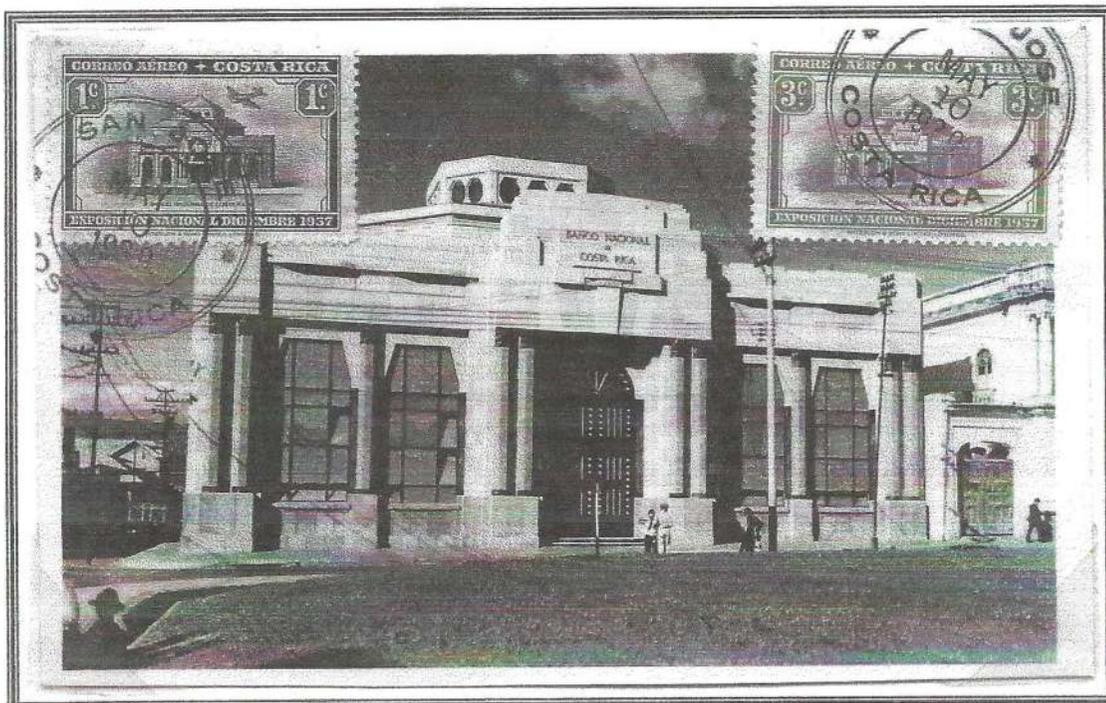
43. A



**COSTA RICA**  
**SAN JOSE**  
**THE GENERAL POST OFFICE**

*Em. 21.II.1930 / Obl. 7.VII.1932*  
*Drawing in smaller format*  
*with year 1929 printed.*

43. A

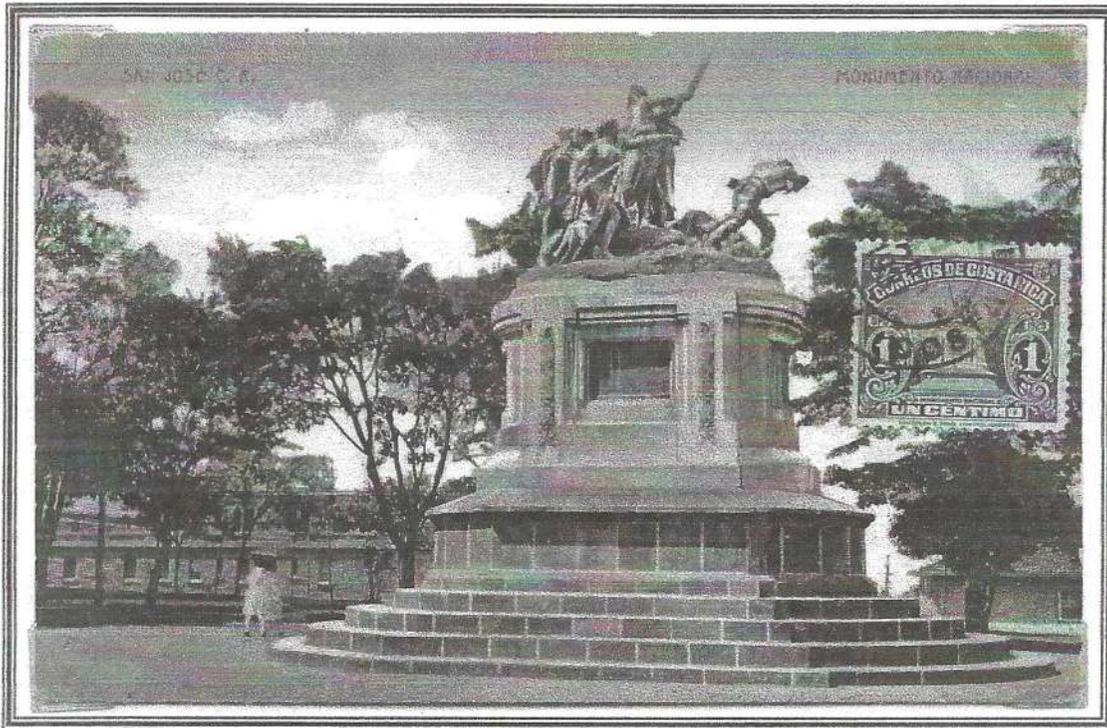


**COSTA RICA**  
**SAN JOSE**  
**THE NATIONAL BANK OF COSTA RICA**

*Em. 1937 / Obl. 10.V.1939*

**CARDS MAXIMUM "VARIANTES"**

They are considered as "VARIANTES" the C.M. franked with the same stamps on different cards and different obliteration respecting the rules of concordance.



43.B

Em. 15.V.1930 / Obl. 16.IV.1931

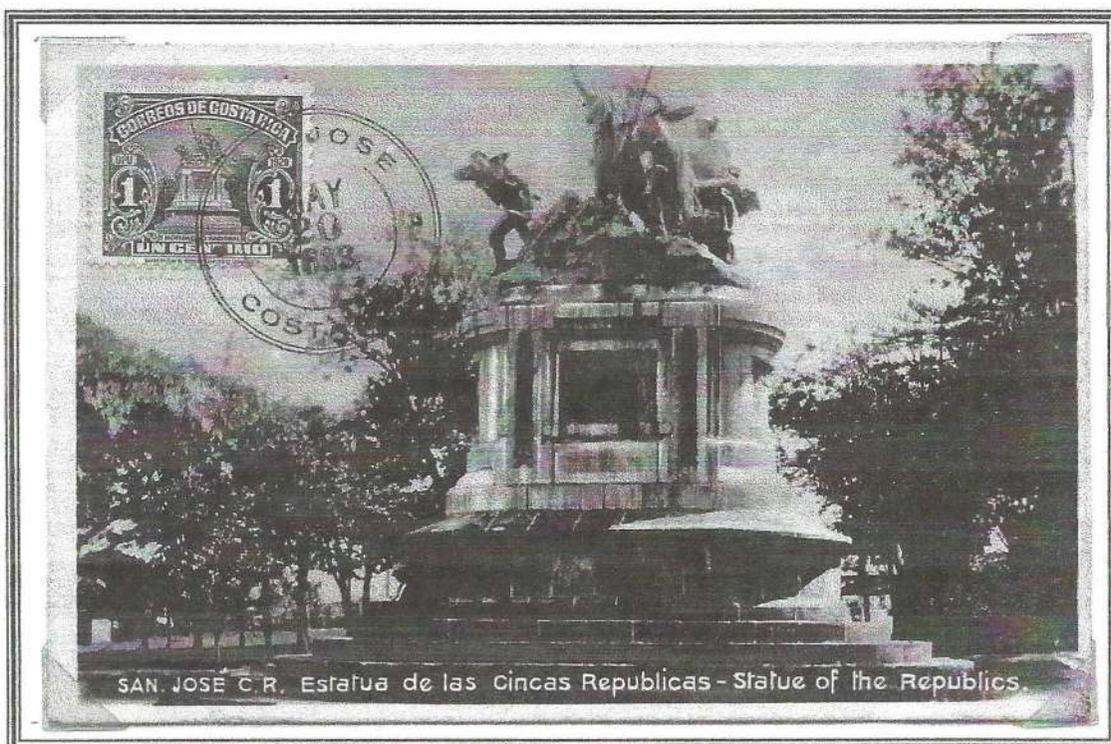
Drawing in smaller format with year 1929 printed.

**COSTA RICA**

**SAN JOSE**

**THE MONUMENT OF THE FIVE REPUBLICS**

This Monument celebrates the independence of 1821, and federation of 1823 of the five Central American republics. In 1821, Costa Rica gained independence from Spain, together with Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua. In 1823, these five republics formed a federation, that lasted only till 1838.

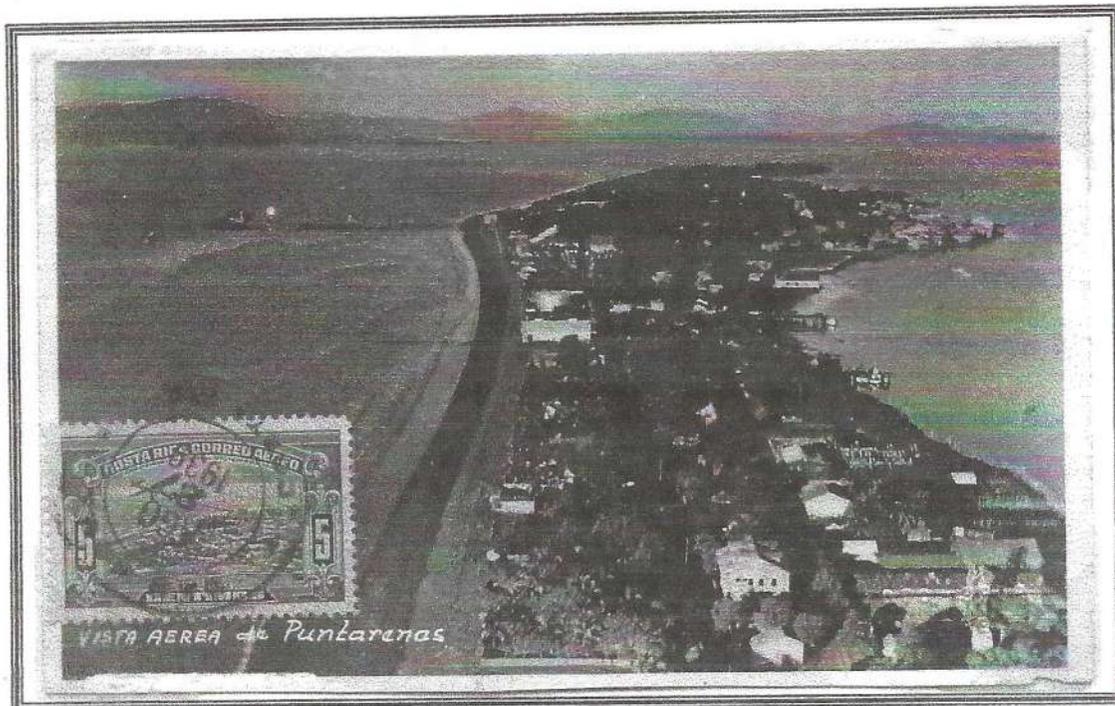


43.B

Em. 15.V.1930 / Obl. 20.V.1933

Drawing in smaller format with year 1929 printed.

43. E



**COSTA RICA**

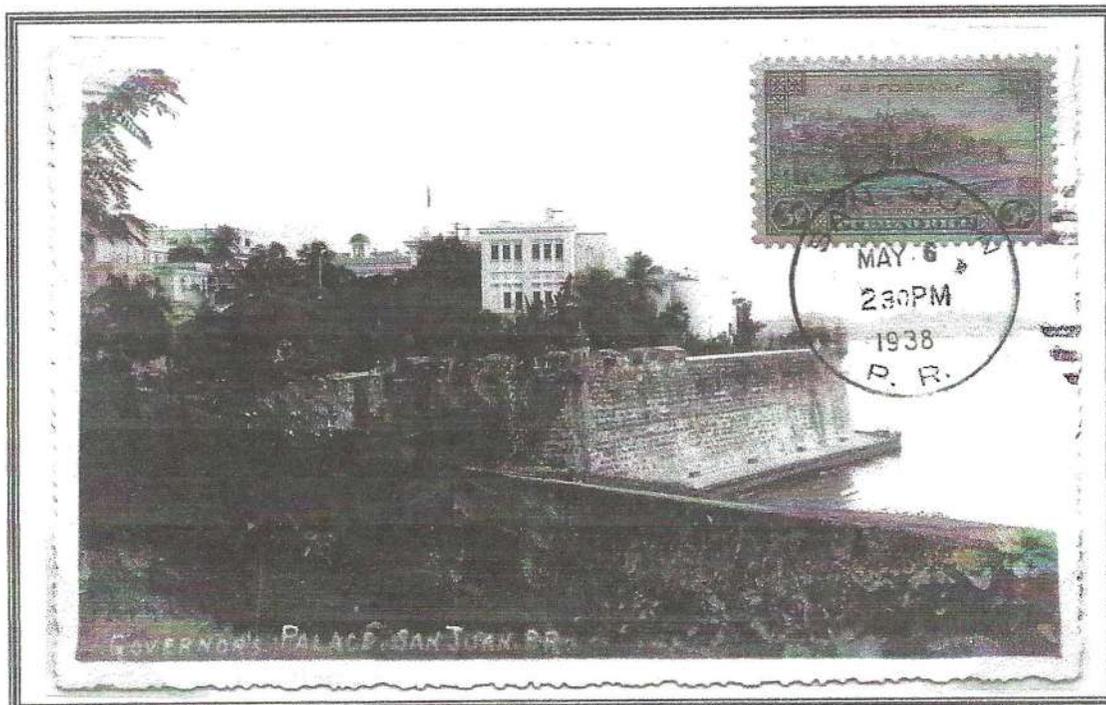
**SAN JOSE**

*A view of the coast "Puntarenas"*

*Em. 1937 / Obl. 27.VIII.1939*

**43a. PORTO RICO**

43. A,D



**PORTO RICO**

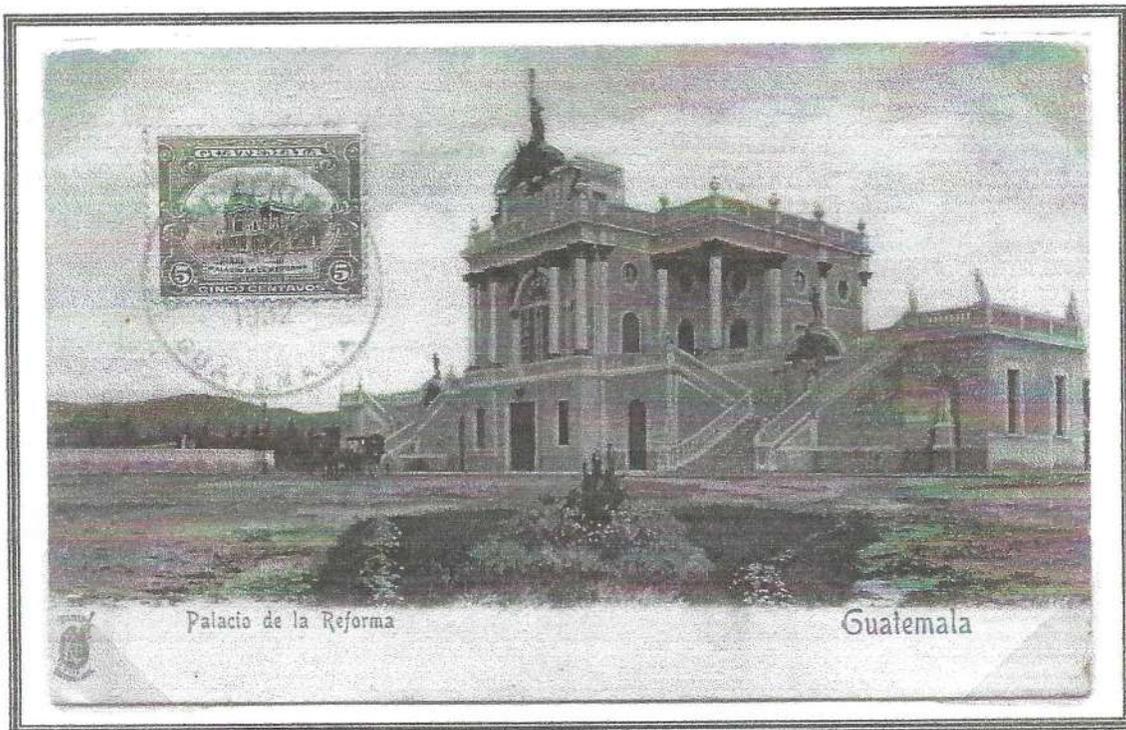
**SAN JUAN**

*THE GOVERNOR'S PALACE AND THE CASTLE*

*Em. 1937 / Obl. 6.V.1938*

44. GUATEMALA

44.A

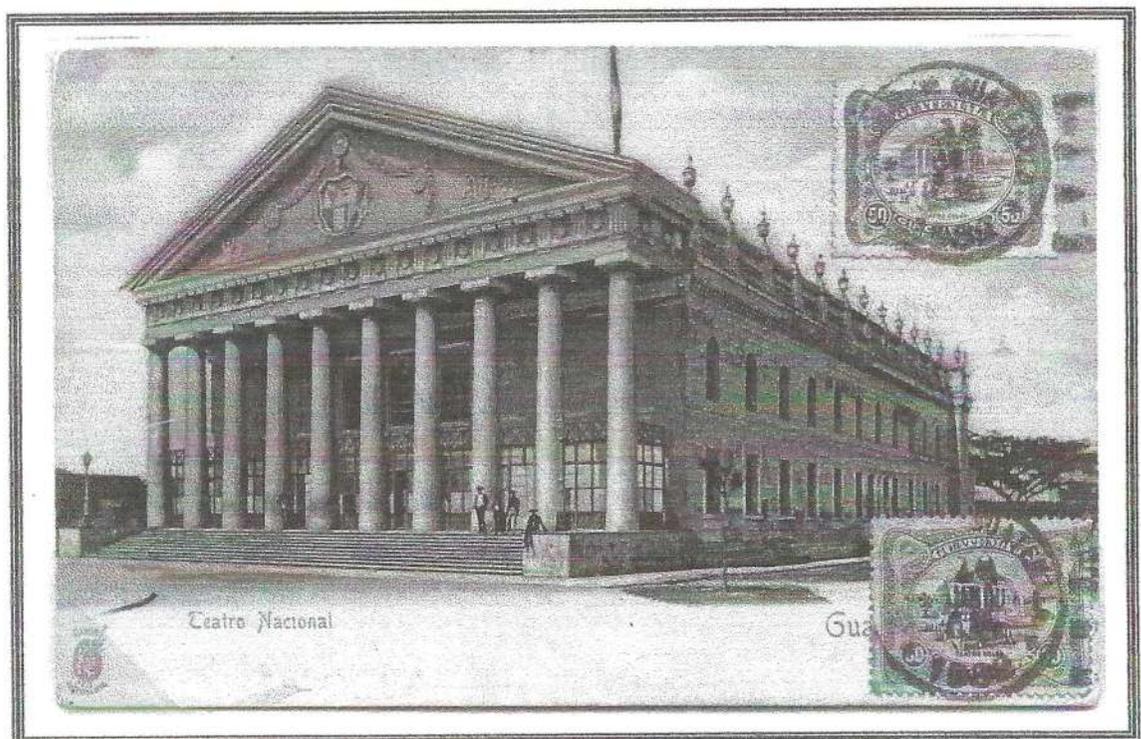


**GUATEMALA**  
**CITY OF GUATEMALA**  
**THE PALACE OF THE REFORMATION**  
*It is a majestic building with broad beautiful staircases.*

*Em. 15.IX.1902-1907 / Obl. 10.X.1932*

*Native drawing partly*

44.A



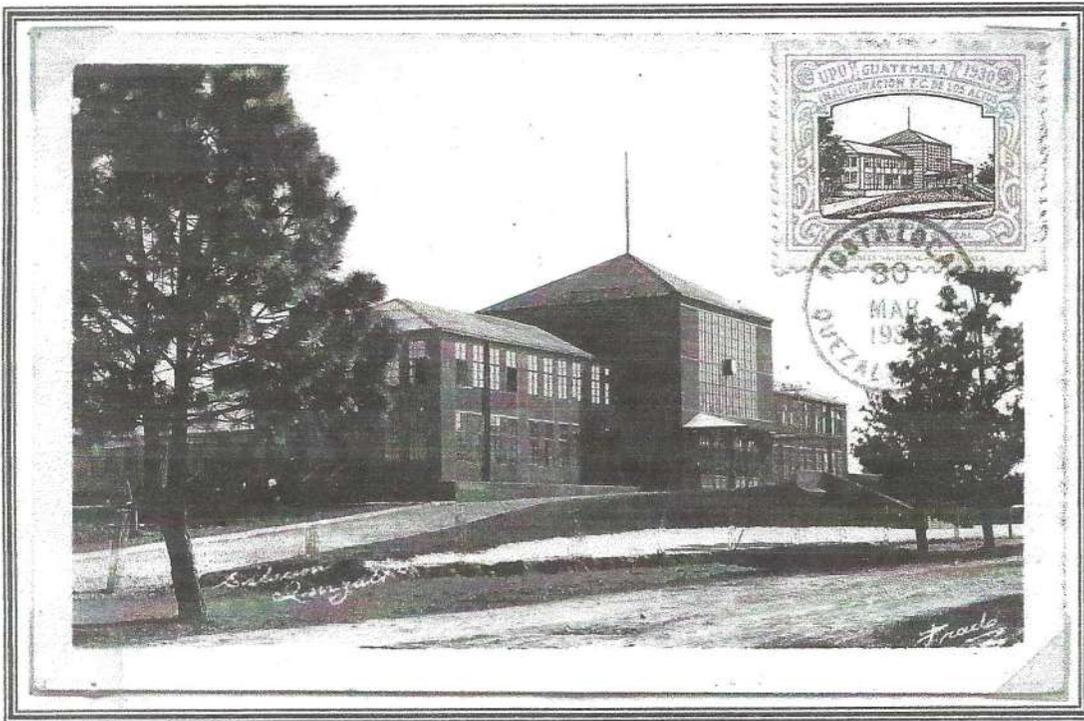
**GUATEMALA**  
**CITY OF GUATEMALA**  
**THE NATIONAL THEATER.**

*Em. 15.IX.1902-1907 / Obl. 2.VII.1936*

*Native drawing partly*

*It is called the COLOMBUS THEATER. In façade is in the style an ancient Greek temple.*

44. A



**GUATEMALA  
THE RAILWAY STATION**

The stamp was issued for the opening of Los Altos electric railway.

Em. 30.III.1930 / Obl. 30.III.1930

First day canc.

Issued for the opening of Los  
Altos electric railway.  
As seen from the tracks.

44. B



Em. 7.I.1929 / Obl. 31.VII.1935

Stamps of earlier issued and for new similar versions.  
Price now in Quetzal year 1926..

**GUATEMALA  
GUATEMALA CITY  
THE MONUMENT TO CHRISTOPHER  
COLUMBUS**

The great navigator CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS  
(1456 - 1506), during his 4th Voyage (1502 - 04),  
explored the eastern coast of Central America, from  
Guatemala to Panama.



44. B

**GUATEMALA**  
**THE STATUE OF THE GENERAL**  
**JUSTO RUFINO BARRIOS**

He was the leader of the Country from 1835-1885. After the death of Rafael Carrera, premier President conservative of Guatemala since the independence of the country in 1839.

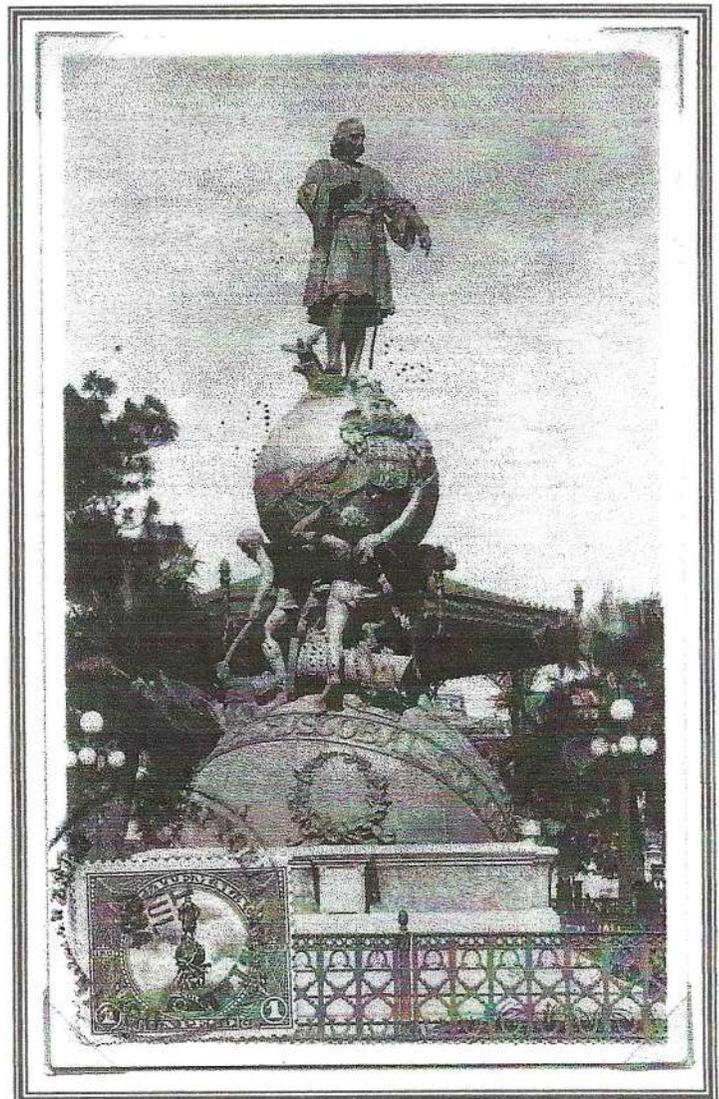
Em. 7.I.1929 / Obl. 2.IX.1936  
 Stamps of earlier issued and for new similar versions. Price now in Quetzal year 1926..

44. B

Em. 15.IX.1902-1907 / Obl. 10.VII.1934  
 Native drawing partly.

**GUATEMALA**  
**GUATEMALA CIUDAD**  
**THE STATUE OF**  
**CHRISTOFER COLOMBUS**

Christofer Columbus, the great Navigator, his birthplace is Genova (1451-1506). Among his many voyages he explored also Central America and all these countries honor his personality.



44. B



Em. 1932 / Obl. VIII.1933  
Coffee-Export.

**GUATEMALA**

**MAYA MONOLITHE STELE IN QUIRIGUA**

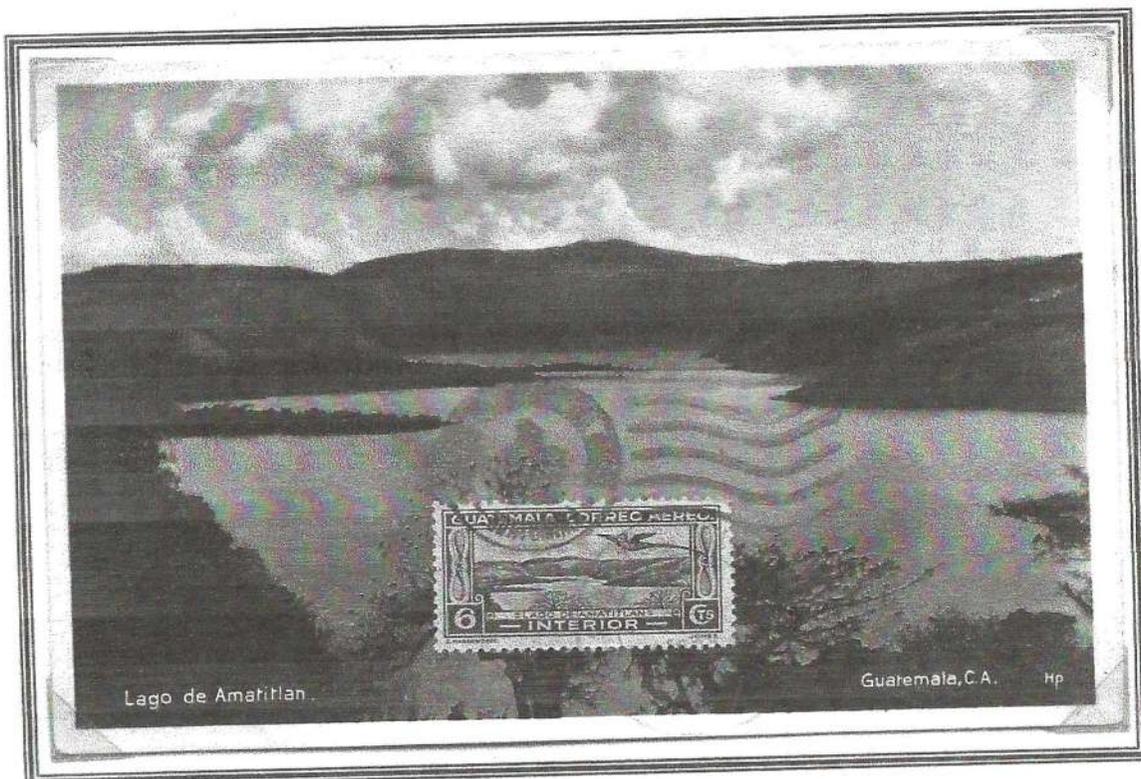
This is a 20-foot sandstone stele, raised in 766 AD in Quirigua, a Mayan site near the eastern coast of Guatemala.

The now decoded carved inscriptions and faces, record the story of a new ruler, who came from nearby Copan.

The Maya civilization flourished from 250 - 900 AD in the lowlands of Guatemala and the Yucatan penninsula, to which the spectacular ruins of Tikal, Copan, Quirigua etc. still testify.

The Maya civilization declined around 900. By the mid 16th century, the Mayas were conquered by the Spanish.

44. E



**GUATEMALA**

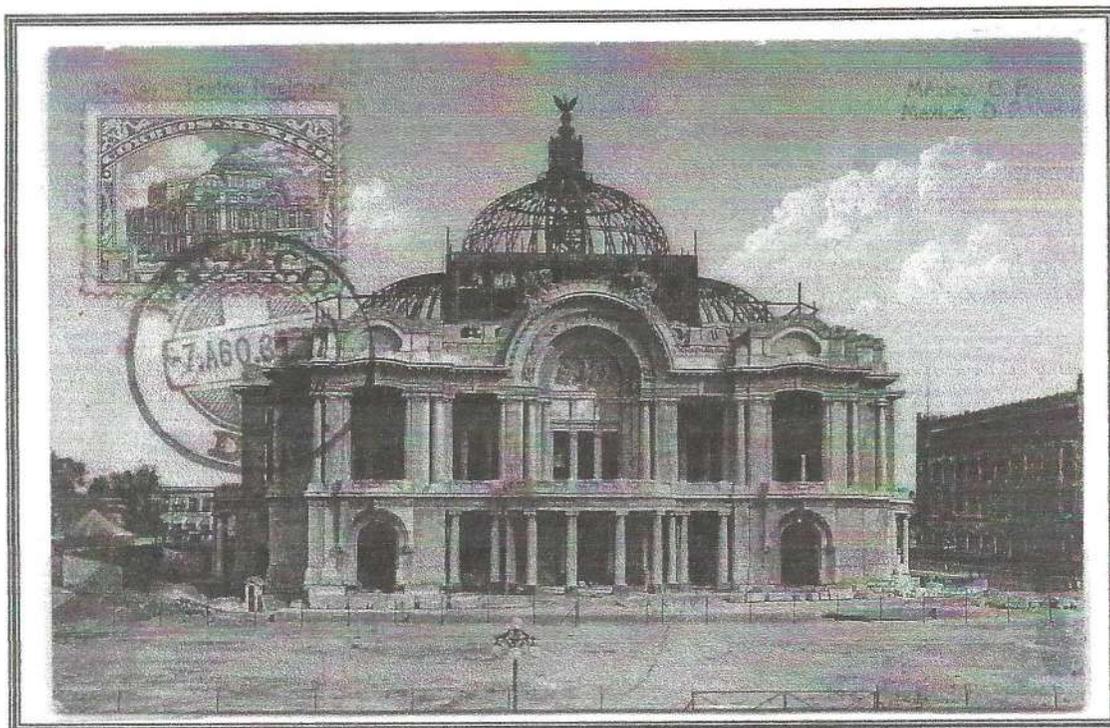
**THE LAKE OF AMATITLAN**

The lake Amatitlan lies in central Guatemala, west of the Capital, and it occupies a crater to the north of the volcano of Atitlan.

Em. 1.XI.1935 / Obl. 2.IX.1936  
Landscapes with a flying Quetzal  
in green.

## 45. MEXICO

45.A



### **MEXICO, MEXICO CITY**

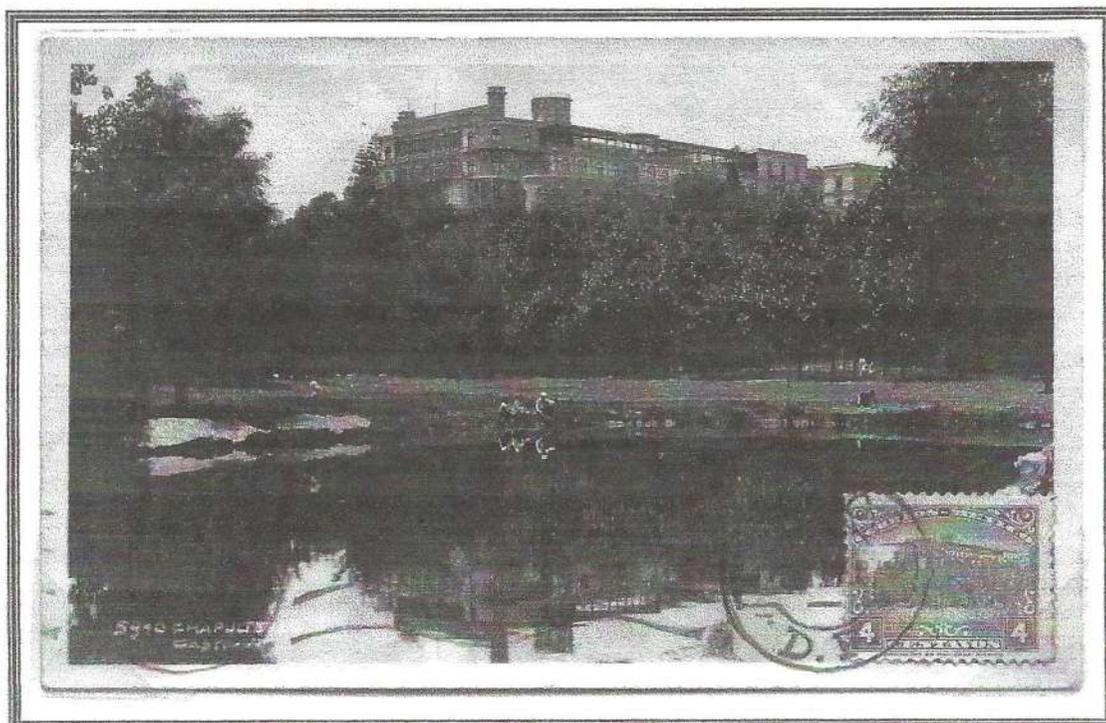
#### **THE NATIONAL THEATER**

It is known as "Palacio de Bellas Artes". It is an example of Porfirian Architecture designed by the Italian Adamo Boar and built from 1904 to 1916. The monumental interior of the Palace of Fine Arts is a typical example of the art deco style. It was designed by Federico Mariscal, between 1930-1934.

Em. 1923-1929 / Obl. 7.VIII.1931

Same drawing and new prices

45.A



### **MEXICO, MEXICO CITY**

#### **THE PRESIDENTIAL PALACE AT CHAPULTEPEC**

Originally it was a settlement of the migrant Aztecs from 1280 to 1299. Since Mexico-Tenochtitlan founded in 1325, they considered Chapultepec a sacred place. Since there were many changes. As Museo Rufino Tamayo, it was opened on May 29, 1981.

Em. II.1923 / Obl. 5.X.1927

Various depictions

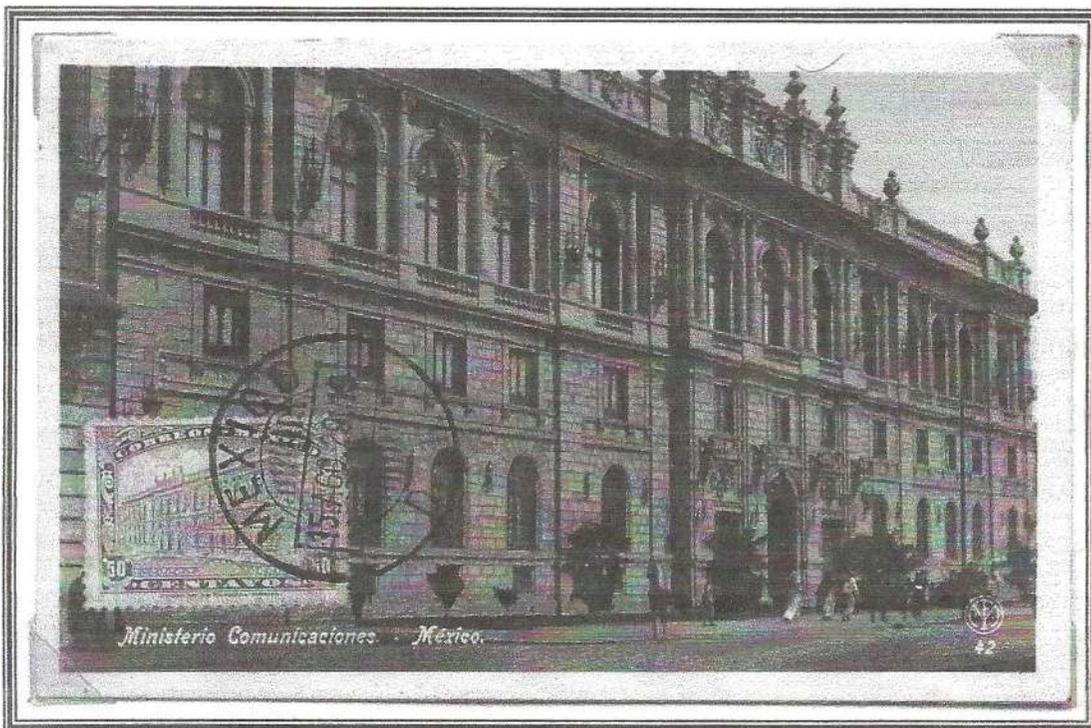


45.A

**MEXICO**  
**MEXICO CITY**  
**THE CENTRAL POST OFFICE**

Em. XI.1915-1917 / Obl. 5.X.1927

The Post Office had several previous locations before its own building was constructed on this spot. Finally moved to its present location, inaugurated by the President of Mexico in February 1907. The interior is arranged around two enclosed spaces in the center: the service patio and the stairwell, which divides the offices and service areas into two large wings. Another point of interest in the building is the Postal Museum in the northwest corner of the third floor.



45.A

**MEXICO**  
**MEXICO CITY**  
**NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ART (Former Communications Buildings).**

Em. 1923-29 / Obl. 15.VIII.1929  
 Same drawing and new prices.

Although this building now shelters the National Art Museum it is still known as the Communications Building, since was originally built as the Ministry of Communications and Public works. The construction commenced in 1904 during the presidency of General Porfirio Diaz and reflects the image of peace and prosperity which the Porfirian administration sought to project in order to attract foreign investment to the Country.

45.A



**MEXICO**

**MEXICO CITY**

**THE FOUNTAIN NAMED: "DEL SALTO DEL AGUA"**

*It is the jumping Water from the Fountain.*

*Among other public buildings and constructions in late Baroque style there is the Fountain "DEL SALTO DEL AGUA" in the traditional center of the Mexico City.*

*Em. II.1923 / Obl. 8.X.1934*

*Various depictions.*

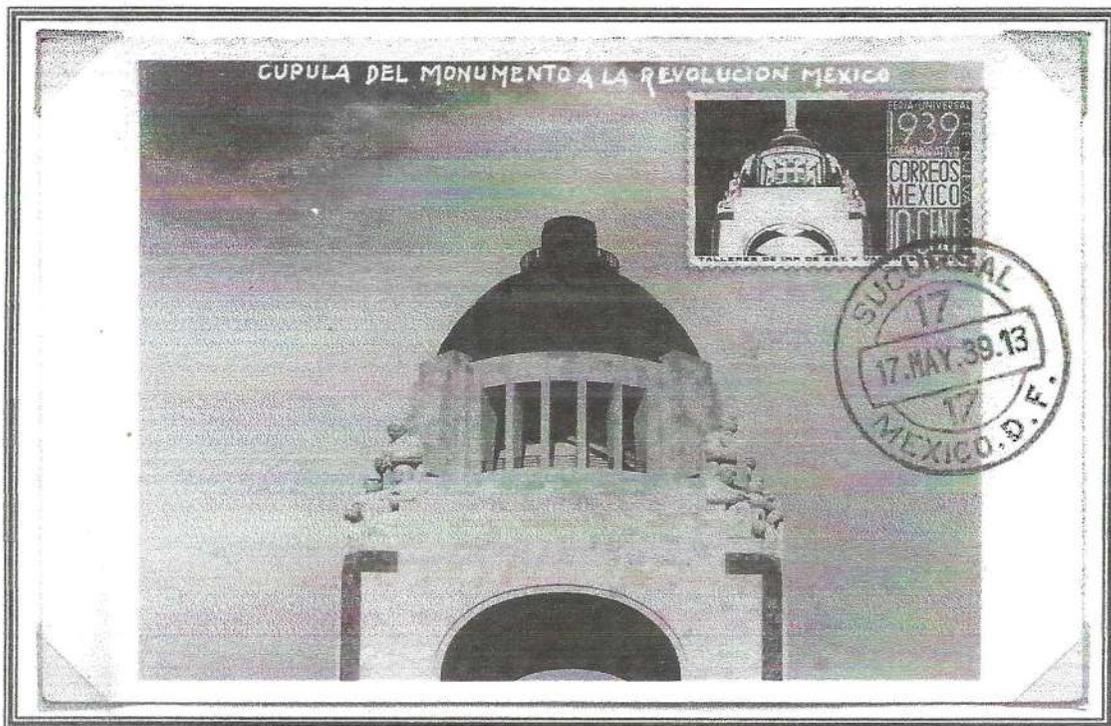
45.B

*Em. 1.XII.1934 - 1938 / Obl. 17.VI.1935*

**MEXICO  
MEXICO CITY  
PEGASUS**

*A symbolic representation in the upper pediment of the Palace of Fine Arts.*





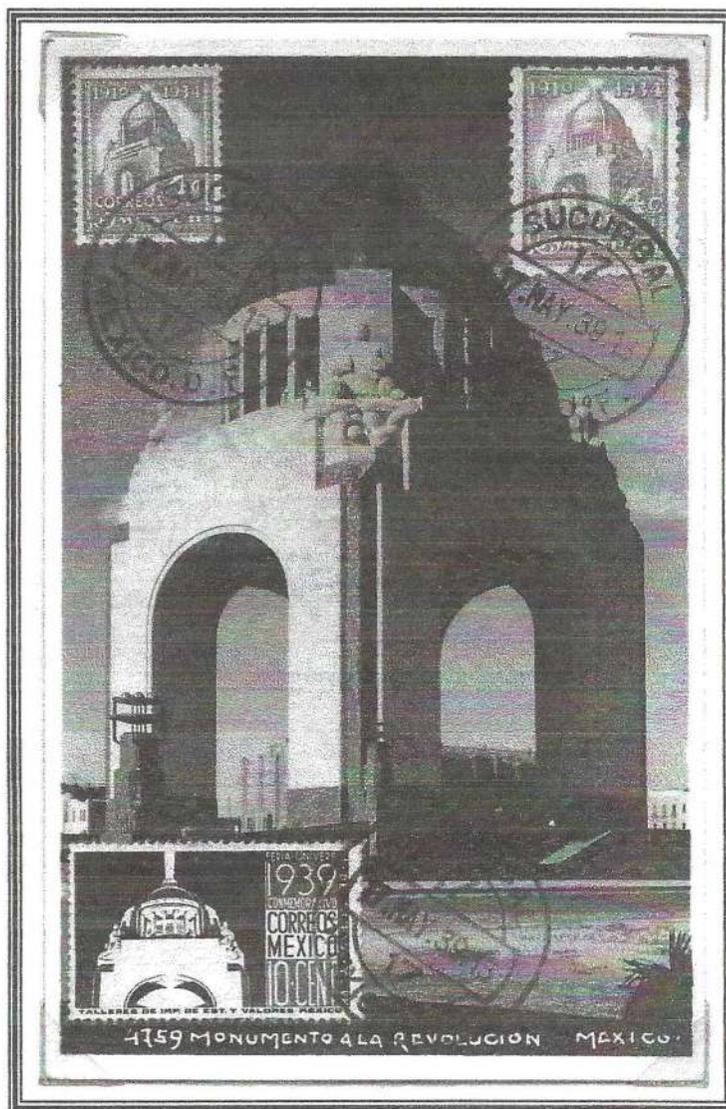
45.B

**MEXICO**  
**MEXICO CITY**

*The cupola of the monument for the Mexican Revolution.*

*Em. 2.V.1939 / Obl. 17.V.1939*  
*Participation of Mexico in the New York*  
*World Exposition.*

45.B



*Em. 10.IV.1937 / Obl. 17.V.1939*  
*Stamps of 1934 issue in small size.*

**MEXICO**  
**MEXICO CITY**  
*The Monument for the Mexican Revolution.*

45. B

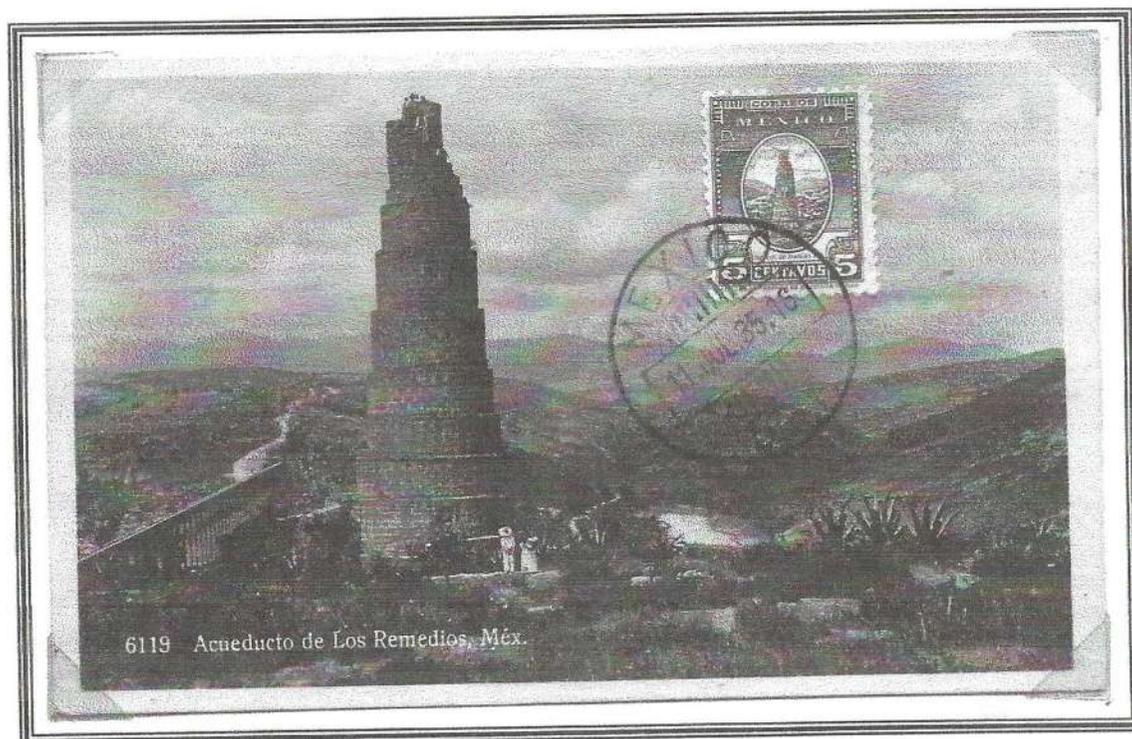


**MEXICO**  
**MEXICO CITY**  
**THE COLUMN OF INDEPENDENCE**

Em. 1.VII.1938 / Obl. 1.VII.1938  
 XVI International Congress for City Planning and House Building

On January 2, 1902, the first stone of what would be the most sumptuous monument of Mexico City, the Monument dedicated to the Heroes of Independence, was placed in a traffic-distribution circle on the Paseo. The Column of Independence, the last work conceived in the spirit of the Academy, was inaugurated on September 16, 1910. Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821 when the Spanish Governor signed the Treaty of Cordova.

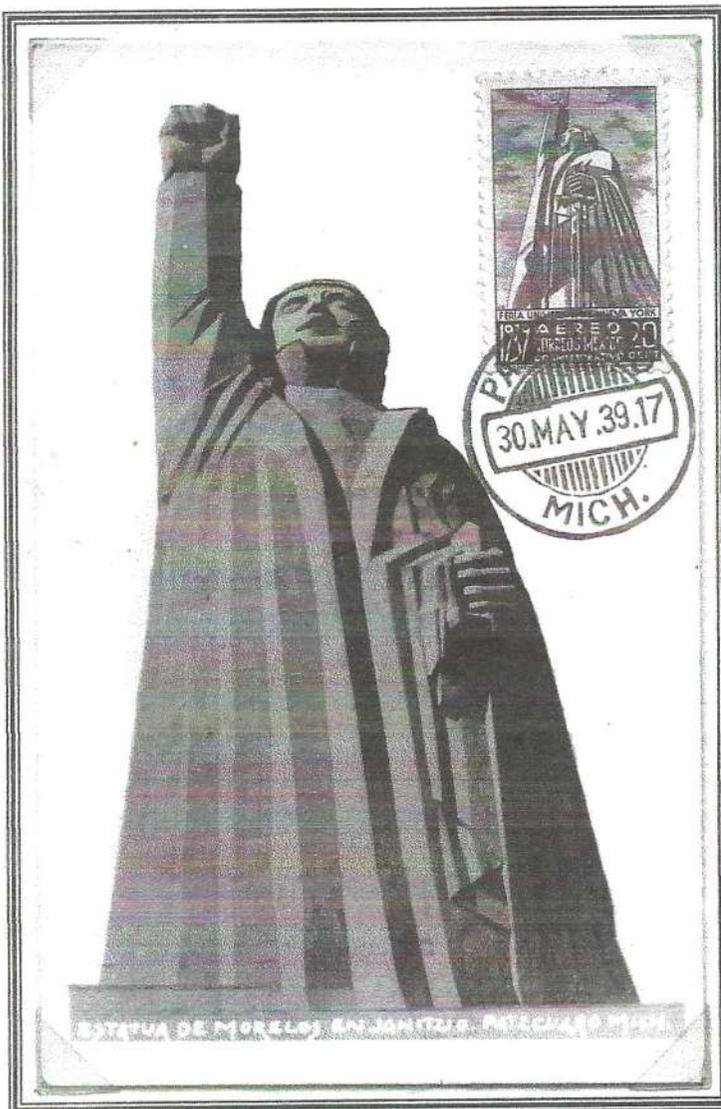
45. B



**MEXICO**  
**THE TOWER OF LOS REMEDIOS NEXT TO**  
**THE AQUADUCT**

Em. 1.XII.1934-40 / Obl. 11.VII.1935  
 Volklor and National History.

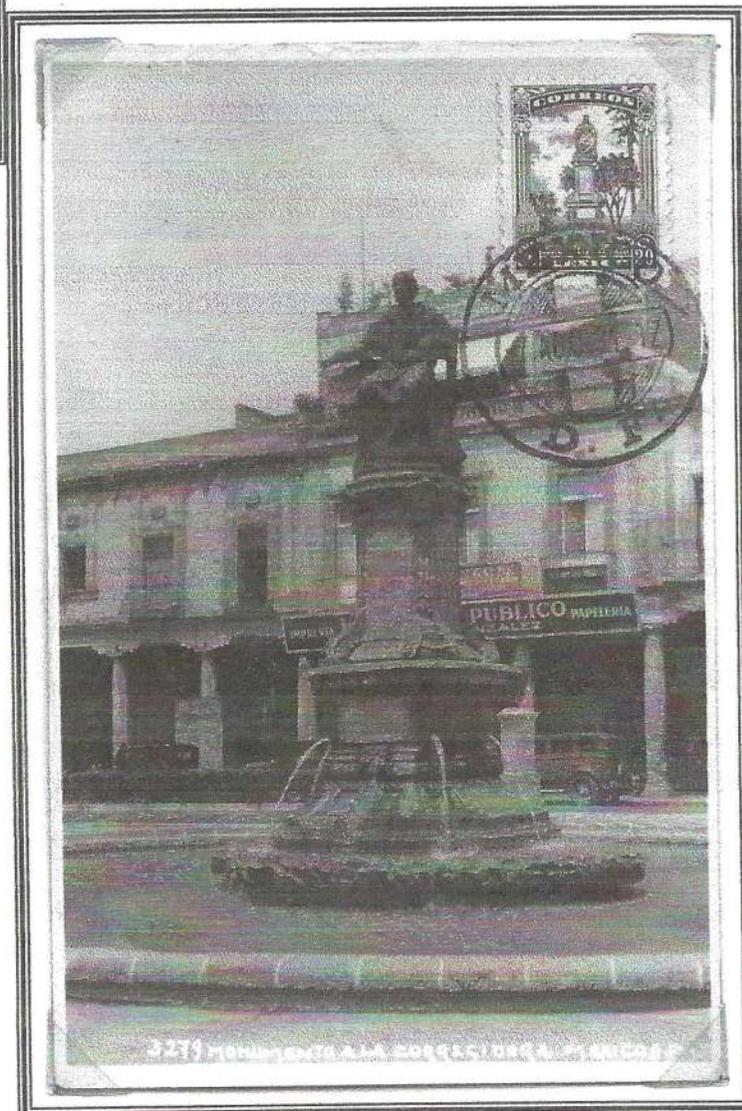
45.B



*Em. 2.V.1939 / Obl. 30.V.1939  
Participation of Mexico in the World Exhibition  
in New York in 1939.*

**MEXICO  
PATZCUCUARO  
MONUMENT OF J.M. MORELOS**  
*It is in the island Janitzio.*

45.B



*Em. II.1923 / Obl. 7.VIII.1934  
Various depictions.*

**MEXICO  
CORRESIDORA  
THE MONUMENT OF  
JOSEPH MARIA ORTIZ**

45. B

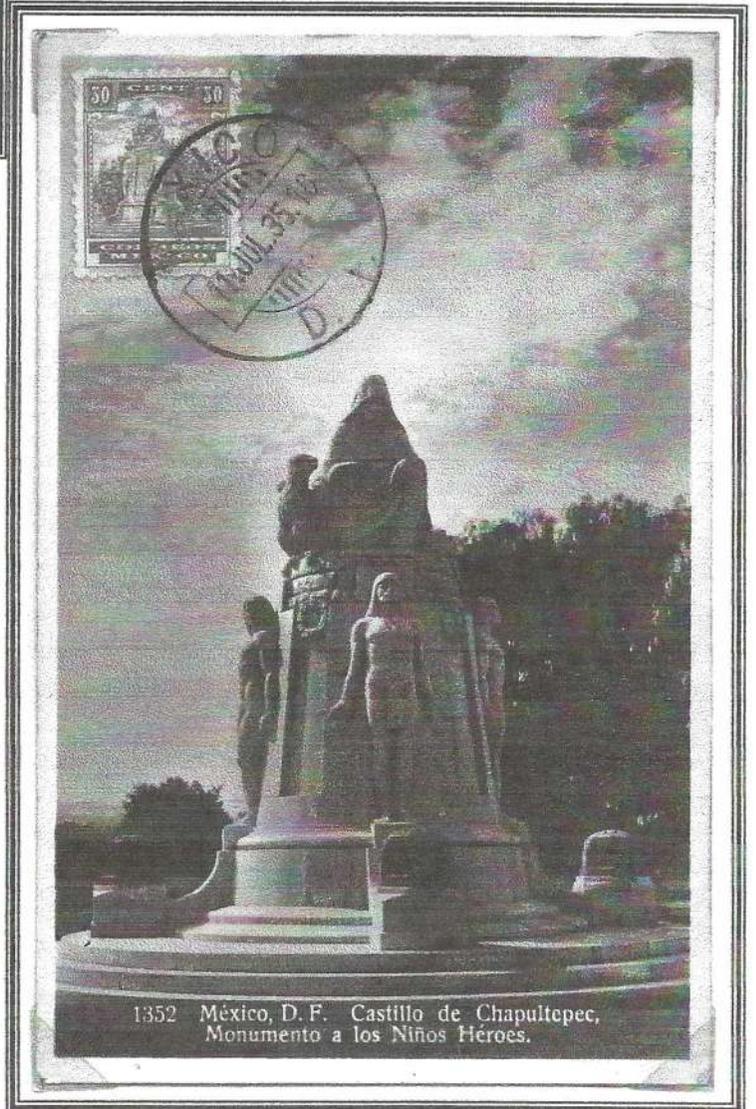


*Em. 1.XII.1934-40 / Obl. 1.X.1935  
 Volklor and National History.*

**MEXICO  
 PUEBLA**

*The monument of Liberty in the city of Puebla  
 65 miles south- east of Mexico City.*

45. B

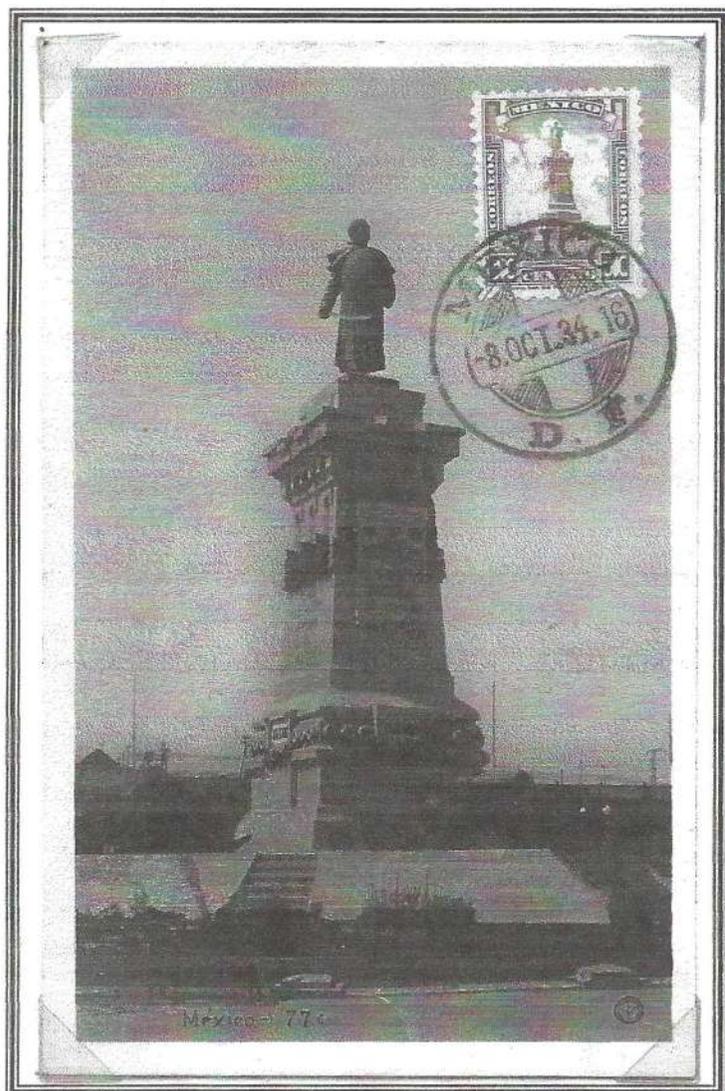


*Em. 1.XII.1934-40 / Obl. 11.VII.1935  
 Volklor and National History.*

**MEXICO  
 MEXICO CITY**  
**THE MONUMENT OF HEROIC CHILDREN**  
*The monument of heroic children is situated in  
 the garden of the presidential Palace  
 "CASTILLO DE CHAPULTEPEC".*

1352 México, D. F. Castillo de Chapultepec,  
 Monumento a los Niños Héroes.

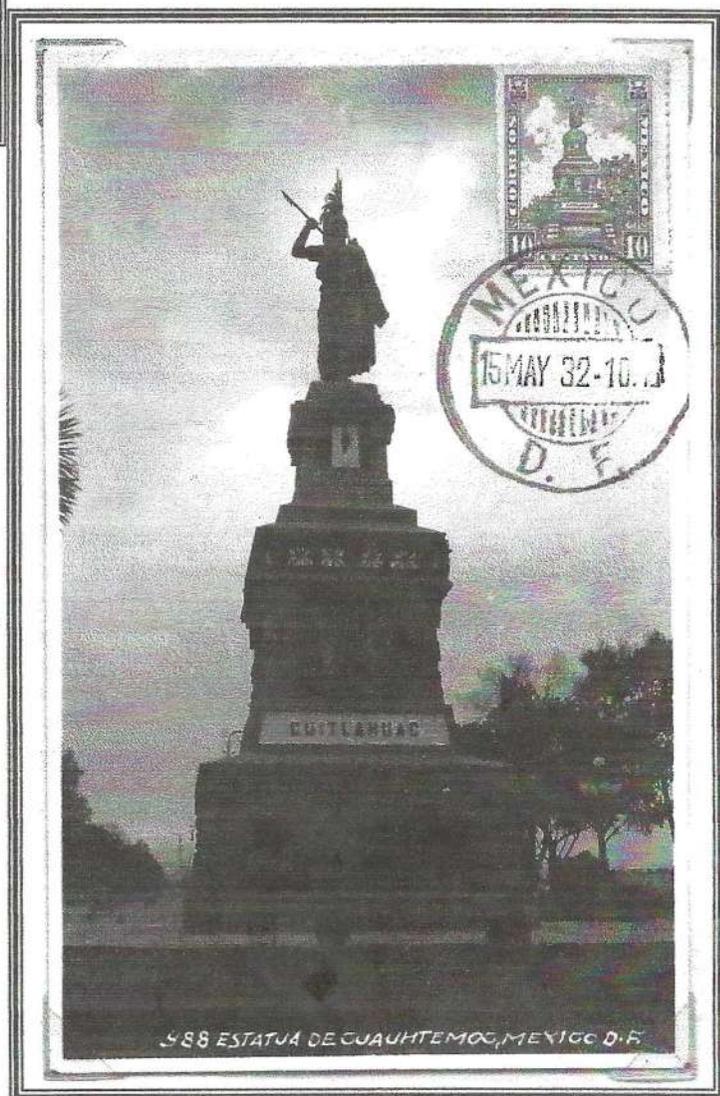
45.B



*Em. 1925-1931 / Obl. 8.X.1934  
As compulsory additional stamp.*

**MEXICO**  
**MEXICO CITY**  
*The monument of J. Morelos, National Hero.*

45.B



*Em. 1925-1931 / Obl. 15.V.1932  
As compulsory additional stamp.*

**MEXICO**  
**MEXICO CITY**  
**THE STATUE OF CUAUHTEMOC**  
*He was the last King of Azteca (1502-1525).  
He was killed in Cuilahuac defending his country  
heroically. It was inaugurated 21 VIII 1887.*

45.B

Em. II.1923 / Obl. 2.III.1933  
Various depictions.

**MEXICO**  
**SAN JUAN**  
**THE PYRAMID OF THE SUN**

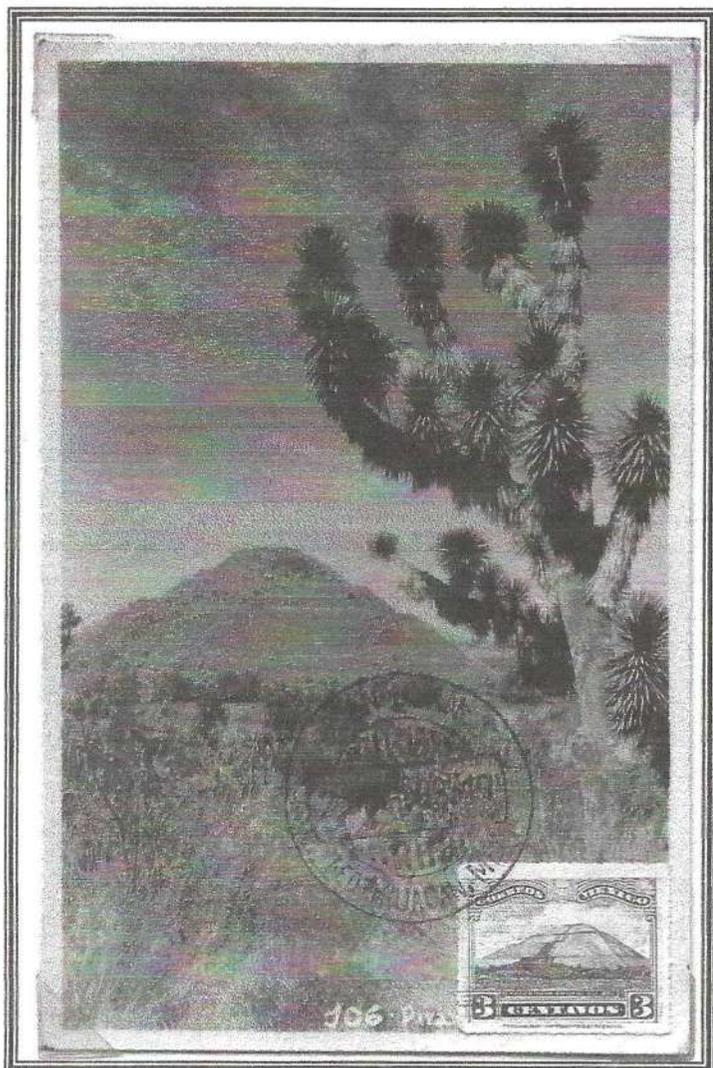
*The Pyramid of the Sun was the first to be built in Teotihuacan.*

*It was sited on the axis with the midday sun at Midsummer.*

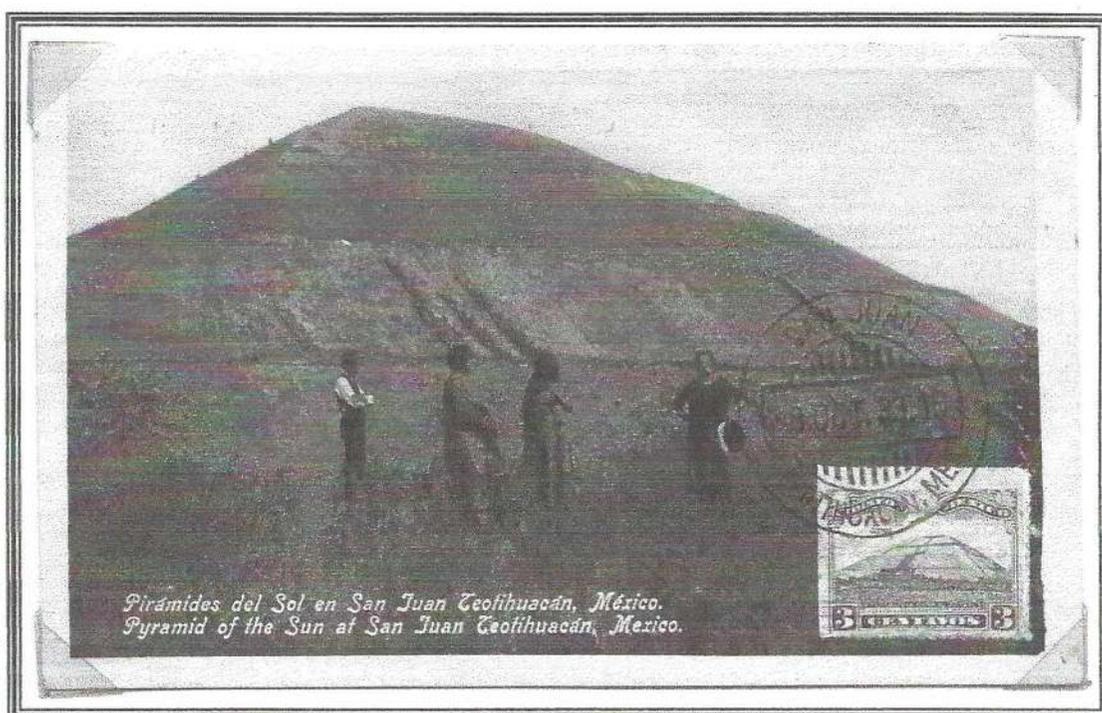
*The Pyramids were used for religious processions and the ceremonies took place at the top.*

*The great ceremonies took part in accordance with the solar year.*

*The Pyramid of Sun, a magnificent example of the grate grandeur of the Teotihuacan culture, which so greatly influenced other regions of Mesoamerica.*



45.B

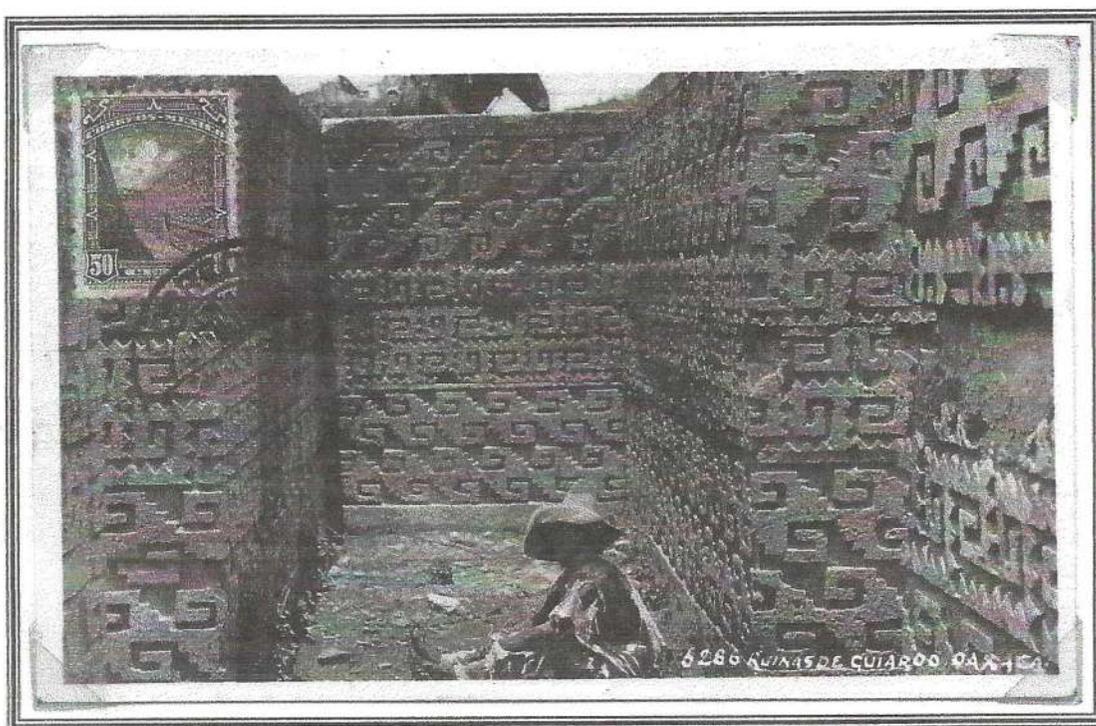


**MEXICO**  
**SAN JUAN**

*Great Pyramid Temples and Palaces were constructed around the III<sup>d</sup> s. B.C. and VI<sup>th</sup> s. B.C.*

Em. II.1923 / 9.X.1933  
Various depictions.

45. C



**MEXICO**  
**RUINS OF MITLA NEAR OAXACA**

Em. 1.XII.1934-40 / Obl. 8.V.1935  
Volklor and National History.

Beyond Lambityeco, passing Tlacolula, a turn-off from the Pan American High way leads to Mitla. These famous ruins are located east of the present city. The earliest known description was written in the Relation de Tlacolula y Mitla 1580. Thanks to the information in previous studies and modern explorations Alfonso CASO demonstrated precisely what shape of roof the palaces had. We can see that five groups remain of the Prehispanic city, plus an infinite number of remains of houses and tombs.

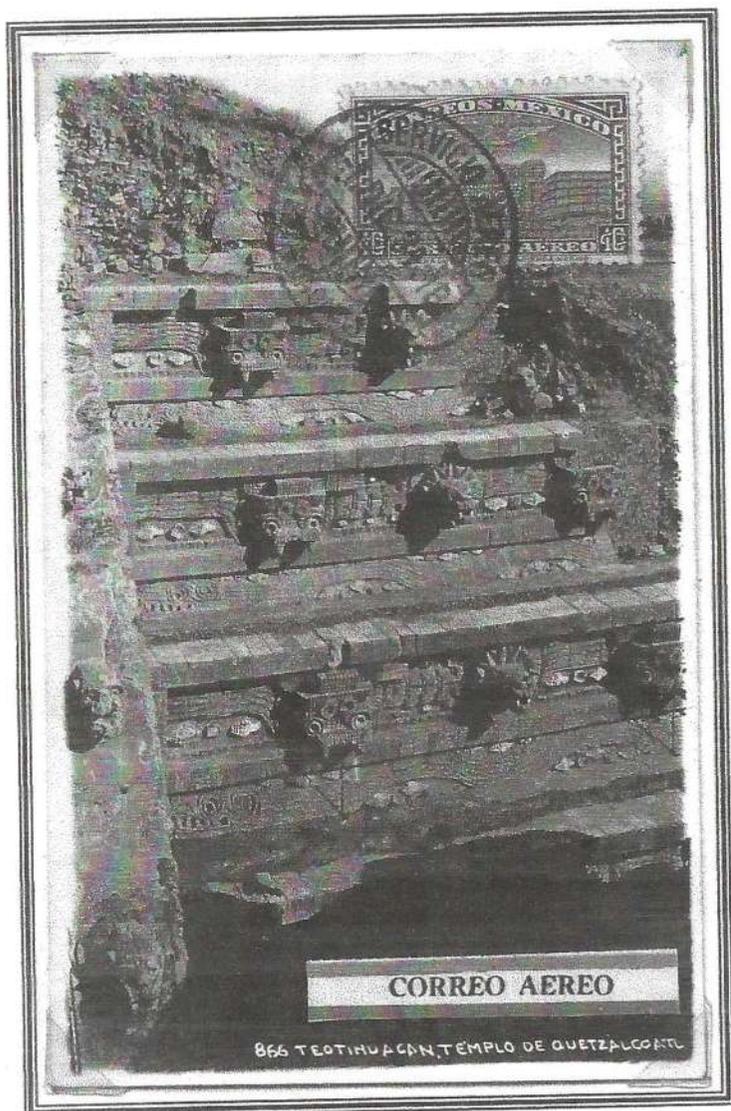
45. C



**MEXICO**  
An altar for sacrifices now in the Museum of Mexico City.

Em. 1.XII.1934-40 / Obl. 8.V.1935  
Volklor and National History.

45. C

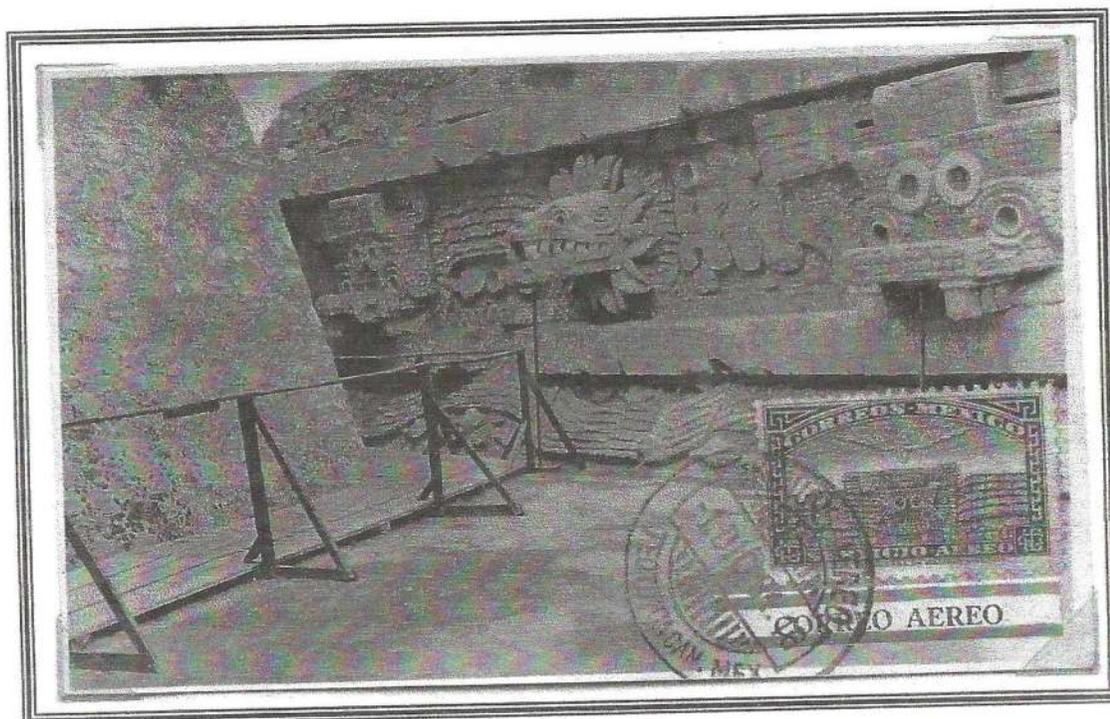


Em. 1.XII.1934-38 / Obl. 1.XII.1934  
Oficina Imp. de Hacienda.

**MEXICO**  
**TEOTIHUACAN**  
**THE DETAILS OF THE DECORATION OF**  
**THE TEMPLE OF QUETZALCOAT**

The Taltecs adopted the worship of Quetzalcoatl, who in legend became identified with their first ruler, Topiltzin. This magnificent temple and Palace were discovered in 1962 and although this were found tumbled down, all the necessary architectonic elements existed for this reconstruction which was accomplished successfully.

45. C

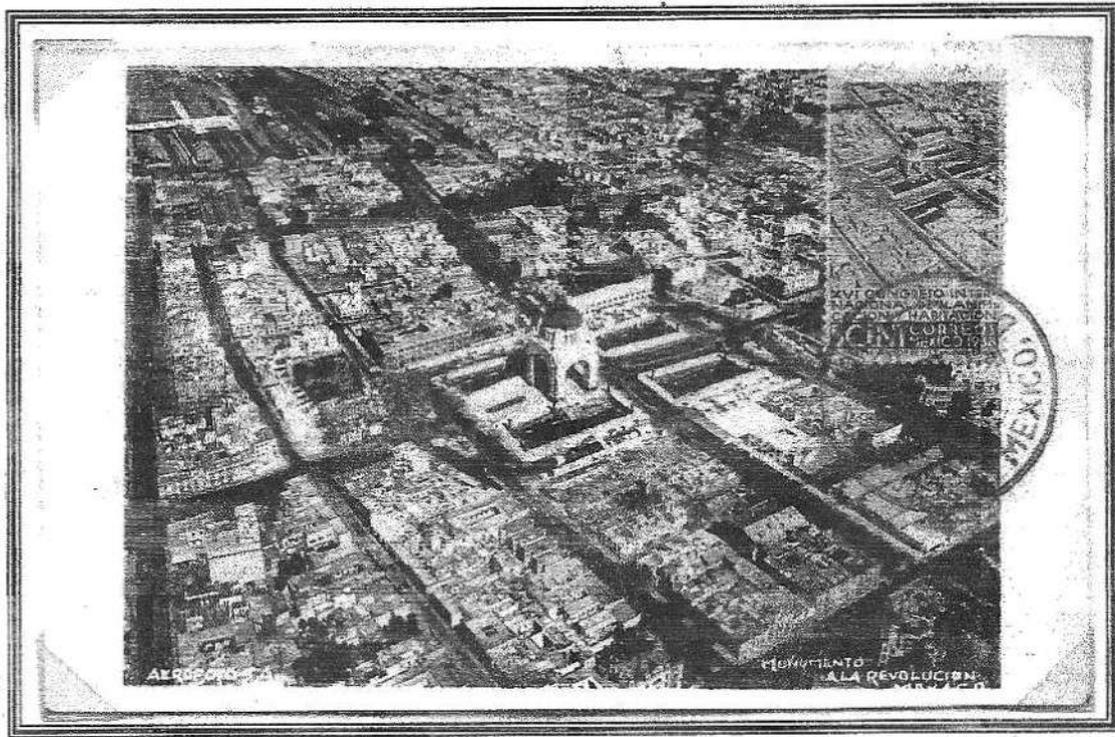


**MEXICO**  
**TEOTIHUACAN**

It is situated in North East of Mexico in Replacement of a religious metropolis in procolombius era.

Em. 1.XII.1934 / Obl. 1.XII.1934  
Oficina Imp. de Hacienda.

45. E



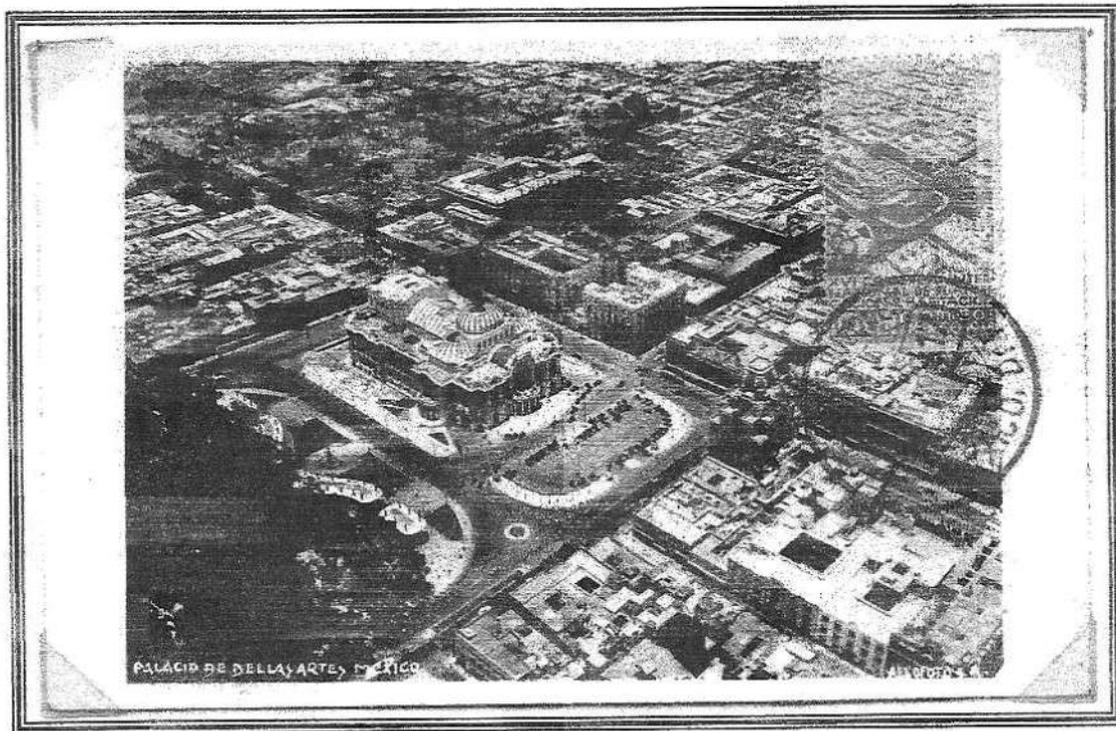
**MEXICO**  
**MEXICO CITY**

Em. 1.VII.1938 / Obl. 1.VII.1938  
XVI International Congress for City Planning and House Building.

**THE PANORAMA OF THE MEXICO CITY**

*In the center there is the Monument of the Revolution. A view of part of Mexico City, which was founded in 1521 by Hernan Cortes on the site of the Aztec capital, Tenochtitlan, which has been larger than any town in Europe.*

45. E



**MEXICO**  
**MEXICO CITY**

Em. 1.VII.1938 / Obl. 1.VII.1938  
XVI International Congress for City Planning and House Building.

**THE PANORAMA OF THE MEXICO CITY**

*In the center there is the Palace of Fine Arts. The building was put up in the early 20th century in the European style at the east end of the La Alameda Park.*

45. E



**MEXICO  
VERACRUZ**

**THE PEAK OF THE MOUNTAIN ORIZABA**

There are about 25 volcanic cones, of which about half have been active in historic times, including the Pico Orizaba or Citlalteptl (18.700 ft).

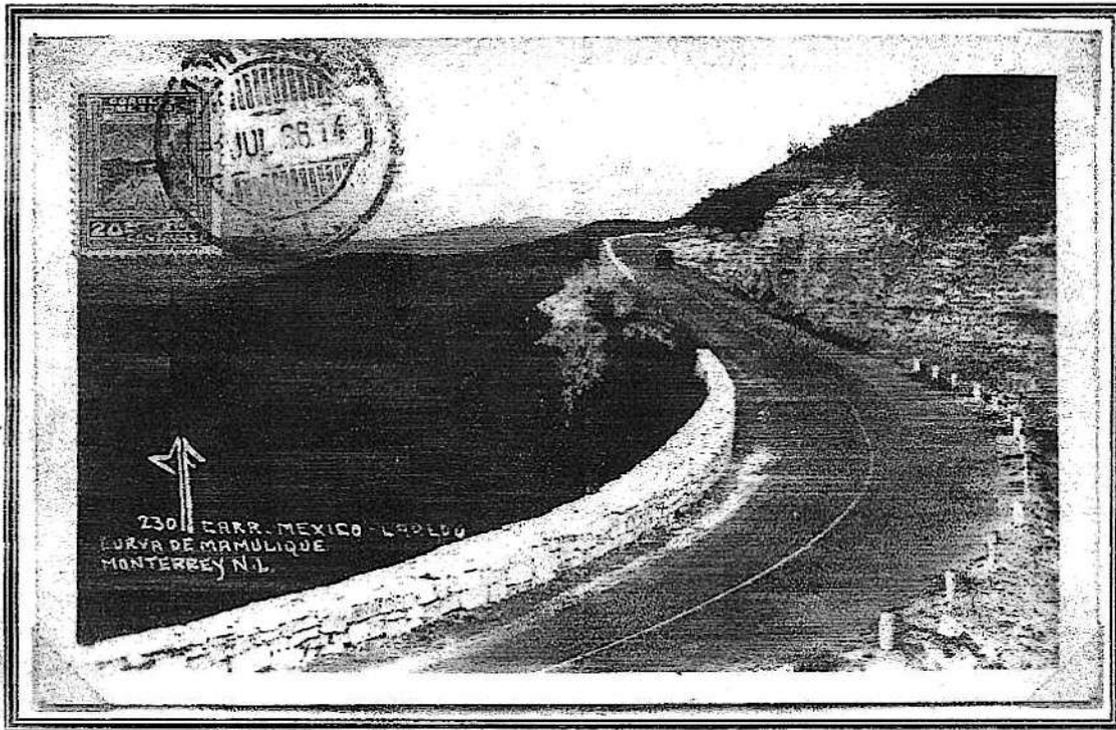
Em. 1.XII.1934-38 / Obl. 16.IX.1936  
Oficina Imp. de Hacienda.

45. E

Em. 1.XII.1934-38 / Obl. 16.IX.1936  
Oficina Imp. de Hacienda.

**MEXICO  
VERACRUZ**  
**THE PEAK OF THE MOUNTAIN  
ORIZABA MEXICO**  
On the peak there is the Volcano Citlalteptl  
(18.700 ft) 1860 m. high.





45. E

**MEXICO**  
**CURVA DE MAMULIQUE**

The Sierra Madre mountain ranges cover a large part of the Country.

Em. 1.VII.1936 / Obl. 1.VII.1936  
Dedication of the National Road  
between the USA and Mexico.

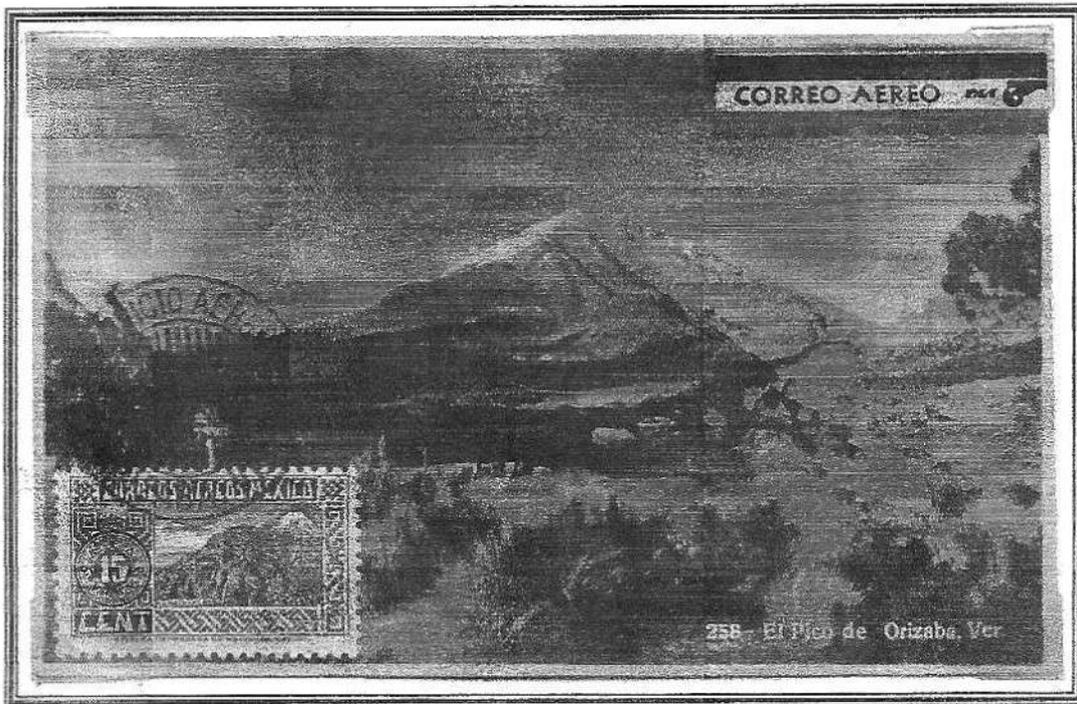


45. E

**MEXICO**  
**PUEBLA - MORELOS**  
**VOLCANO POPOCATEPETL - IZTACCIHUATL**

The Idyl of Volcanos: according to the legenda the Volcano Represents the Love and Passion of a princess and one warrior of Azteca. Popularly known as "The sleeping Woman" from its shape, its last eruption in 1868.

Em. 1.XII.1934-38 / Obl. 28.VII.1936  
Oficina Imp. de Hacienda.



45. E

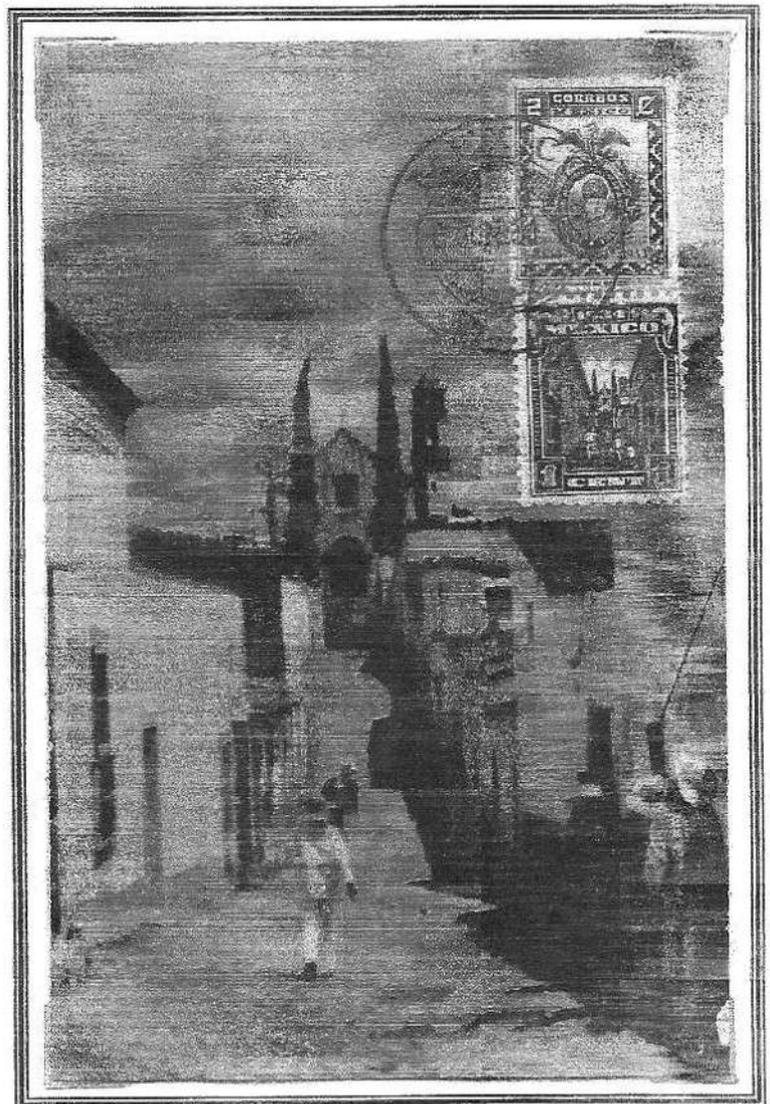
**MEXICO  
VERACRUZ**

**THE PEAK OF THE MOUNTAIN ORIZABA**

There are about 25 volcanic cones, of which about half have been active in historic times, including the Pico Orizaba or Citlalteptl (18,700 ft).

Em. 1.XII.1934-38 / Obl. 1.XII.1934  
Oficina Imp. de Hacienda.

45. E

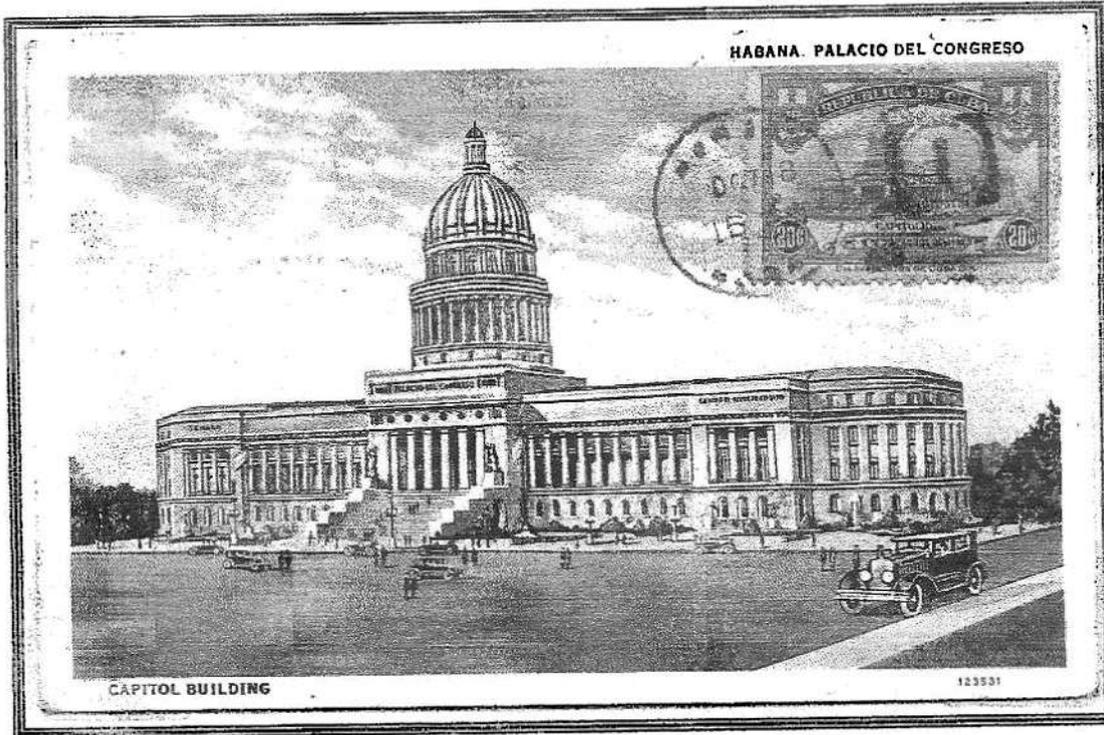


Em. V.1934 / Obl. 6.VI.1934

**MEXICO  
MEXICO CITY**  
A narrow street in the old district of  
the City of Mexico.

46. CUBA

46.A



**CUBA**

Em. 18.V.1929 / Obl. 8.X.1929

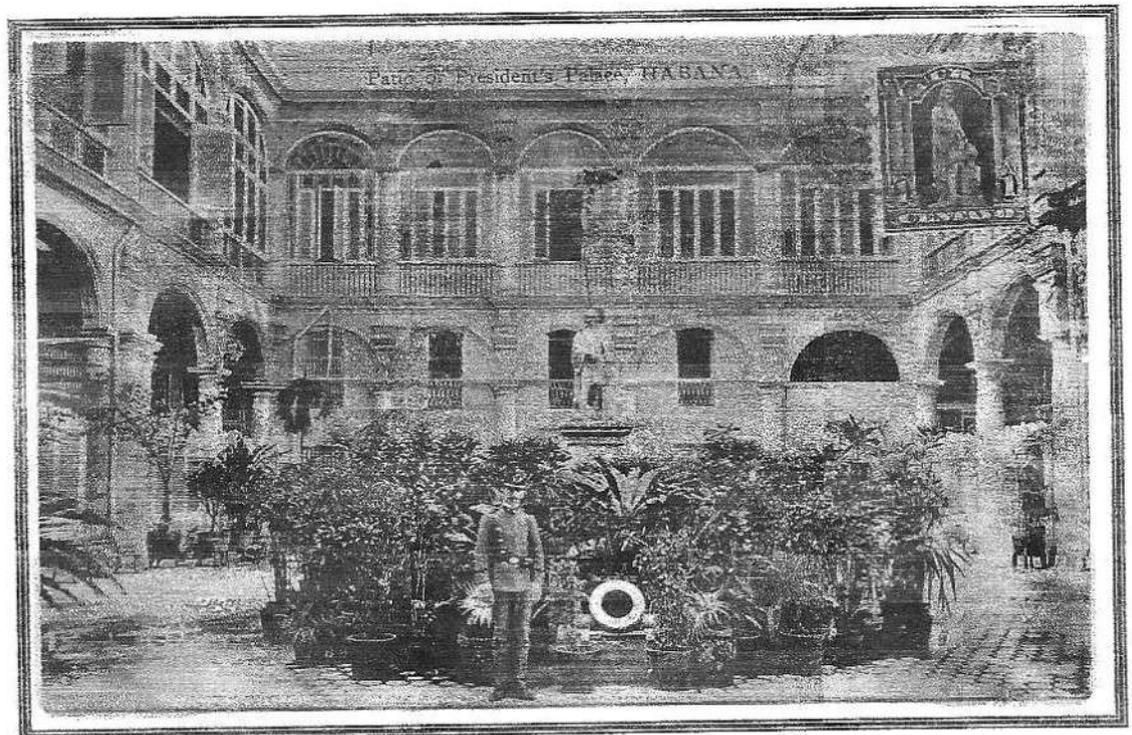
**HABANA**

**CAPITAL BUILDING**

*The Cuban Capitol, entirely built of white stone, marbles and steel, contains valuable sculptures, artistic furniture and decorative paintings and the best comforts of the present time.*

*The inauguration took place May 20th 1929.*

46.B



**CUBA**

Em. 1899 / Obl.28.VIII.1908

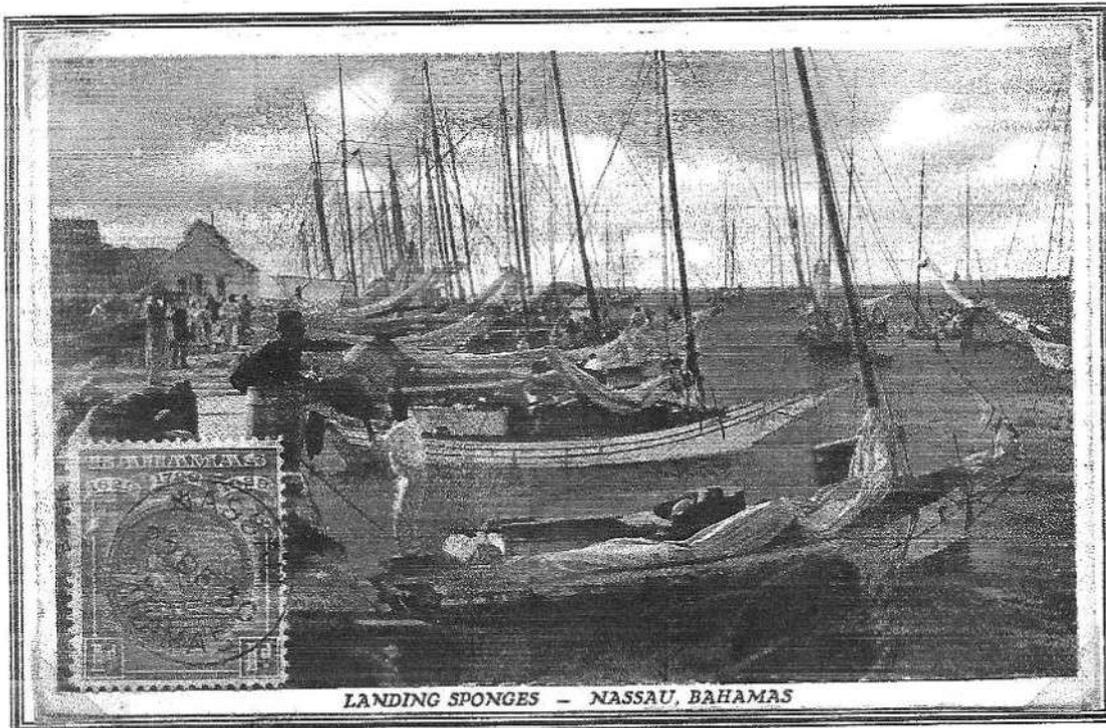
**HABANA**

**THE STATUE OF CRISTOPHER COLOMBUS**

*The statue of Columbus is situated in the Patio of the President's Palace. Columbus discovered the island of Cuba, on Sunday, 28 October 1492, and soon after it became a Spanish Colony.*

## 47. BAHAMAS

47.E



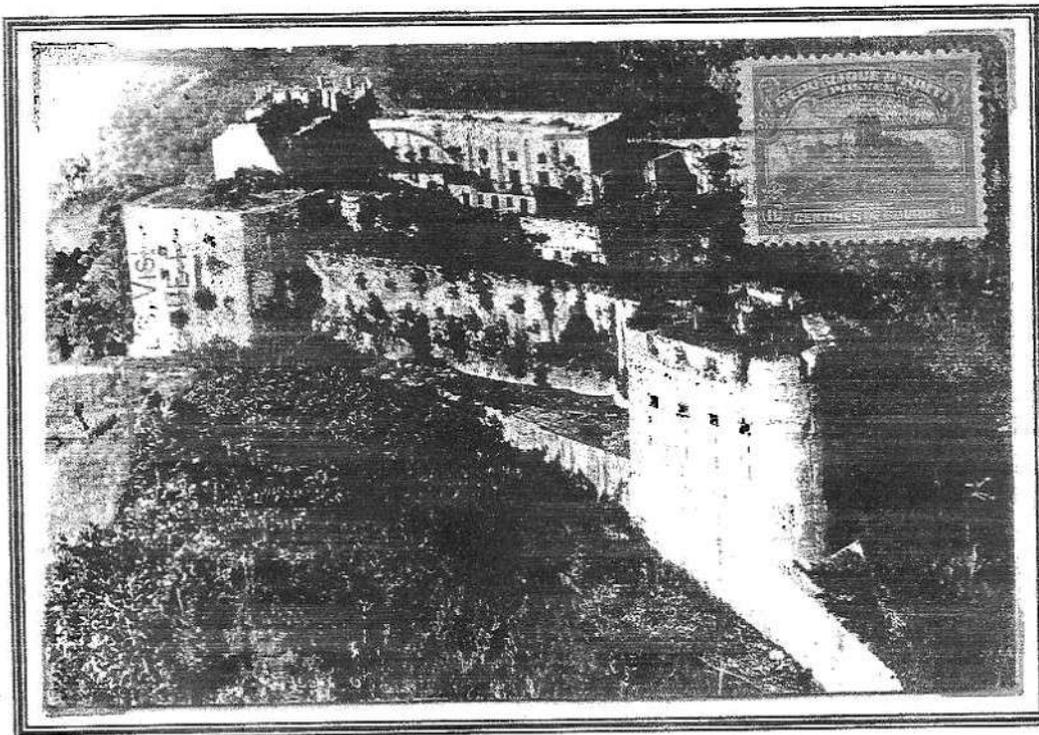
### BAHAMAS NASSAU

Official Seal of Bahamas. The date (on stamp) of 1629 commemorates the 1st British occupation. The date of 1729 commemorates a Peace Treaty between Great Britain.

Em. 2.I.1930 / Obl. 22.XII.1930  
On the occasion of celebrating 300 years from the first British occupation of the island and 200 year celebration of the contracted cessations from Great Britain.

## 48. HAITI

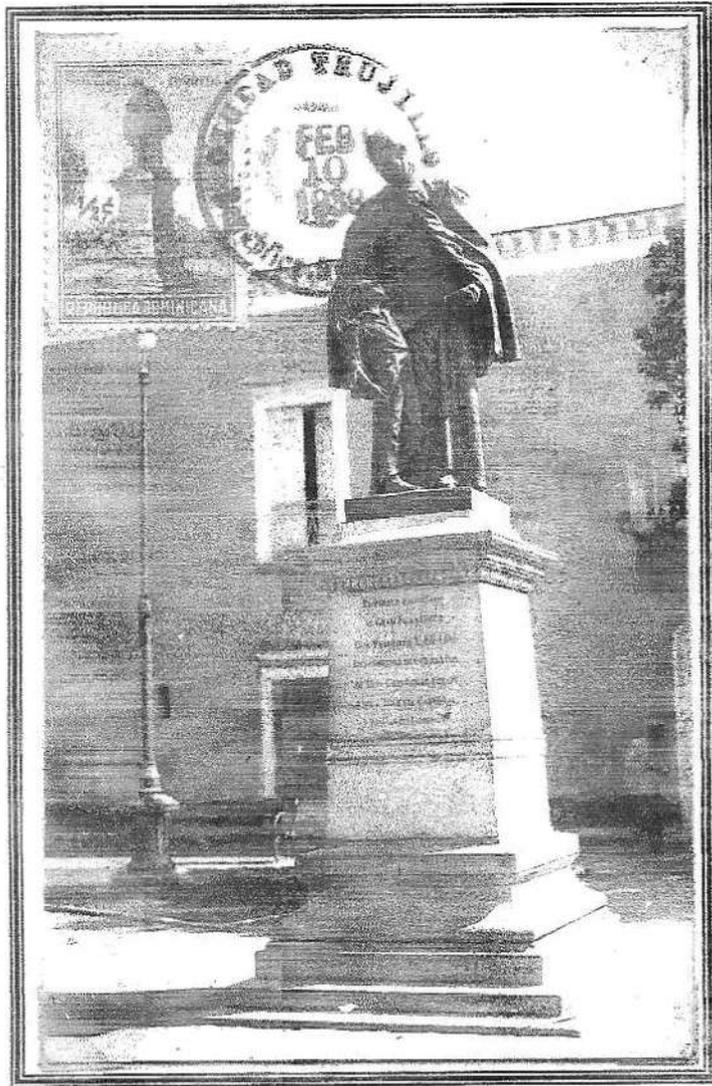
48.D



### HAÏTI CHRISTOPHE'S CITADEL

The Citadel with Walls 18 feet thick, that rise to 130 feet, is the largest mountaintop fortress in the New World, and it lies within sight of the northern coast of Haiti. It was built c. 1804 by Haiti's first King Henri Christophe, against a feared attack by the French, that never came. The Citadel is a symbol of Haiti's determination to remain free. It was now been designated a UNESCO world heritage site.

Em. 3.IX.1924 / Obl. 30.VII.1930  
Various depictions.



**49. DOMINICAN  
REPUBLIC**

49. B

*Em. 1938 / Obl. 10.II.1938*  
100 year birthday of Pater Garancisco.

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**  
**SANTO DOMINGO**  
**STATUE OF FATHER FRANCISCO**  
**XAVIER BILLINI (1837 - 1890).**

49. C



**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**  
**SANTO DOMINGO**  
**THE CATHEDRAL OF SAINT DOMINIGO**  
*The first church ever build in the Americas, in 1514.*

*Em. 1931 / Obl. 10.II.1933*  
New design.

49. B



*Em. 1937 / 7.XII.1938*

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**  
**SANTO DOMINGO**  
*Commemorative obelisk*

49. C



**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**  
**SANTO DOMINGO**  
**THE CATHEDRAL OF SAINT DOMINGO**

*Em. 1931 / Obl. 19.II.1939*

*New design*



49. E

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**  
**THE GEORGE WASHINGTON AVENUE**  
 A beautiful tree lined, sea - side avenue in the capital city of Santo Domingo, which was then called "Cuidad Trujillo" by its ruthless dictator Rafael Trujillo.

Em. 22.II.1936 / Obl. 10.II.1939  
 Dedication of the new George Washington Avenue in Trujillo City.



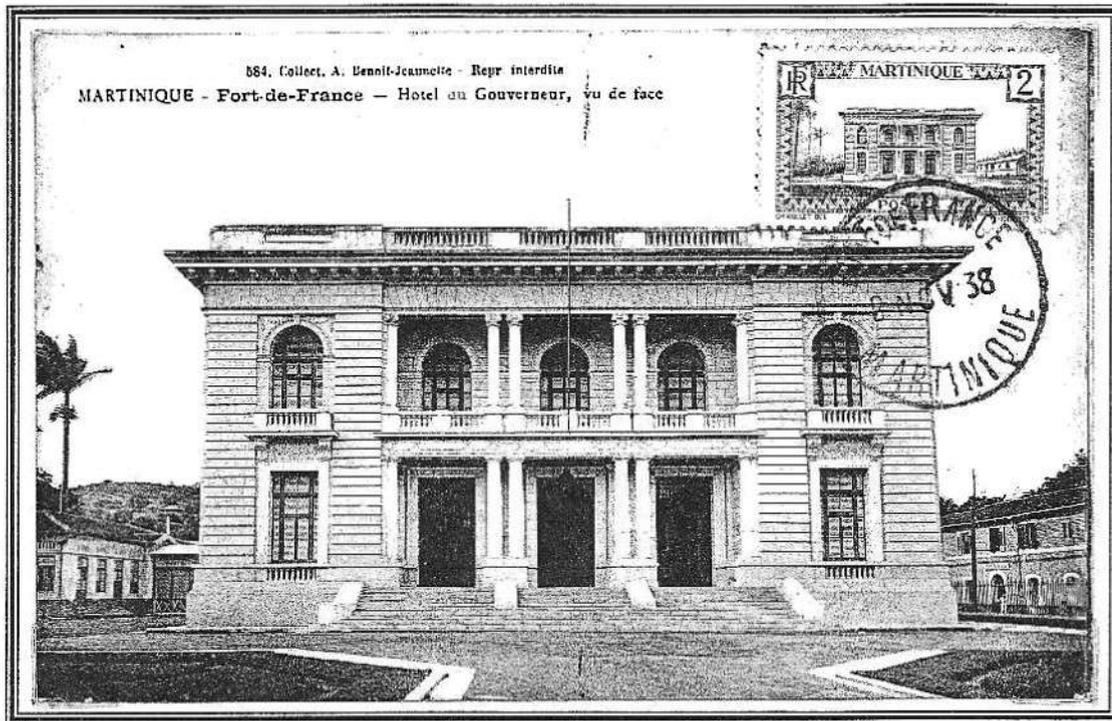
49. E

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**  
**SANTO DOMINCO**  
 The Post Office in Santiago with columns of Doric style.

Em. VIII.1936 / Obl. 21.XI.1938  
 Opening of the new Post Office in Santiago.

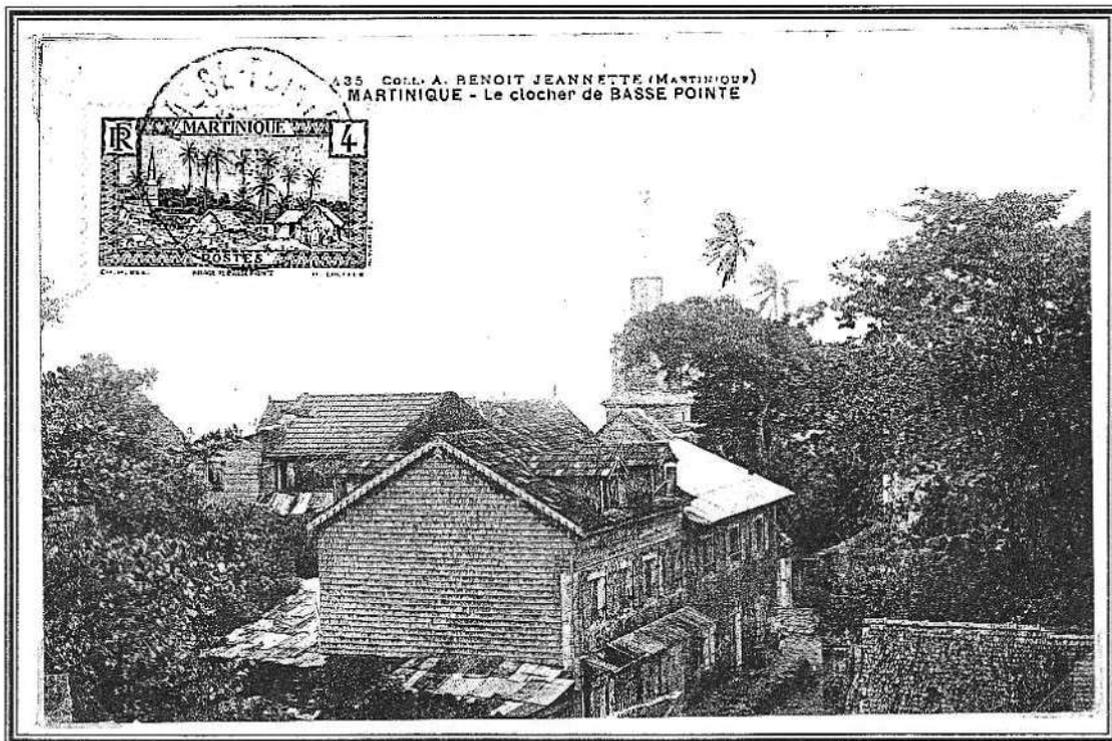
**50. MARTINIQUE**

50.B



**MARTINIQUE**  
**FORT-DE-FRANCE**  
 THE GOVERNOR'S BUILDING.

*Em. 14.II.1938 / Obl. 8.XI.1938*  
*Various native drawing.*



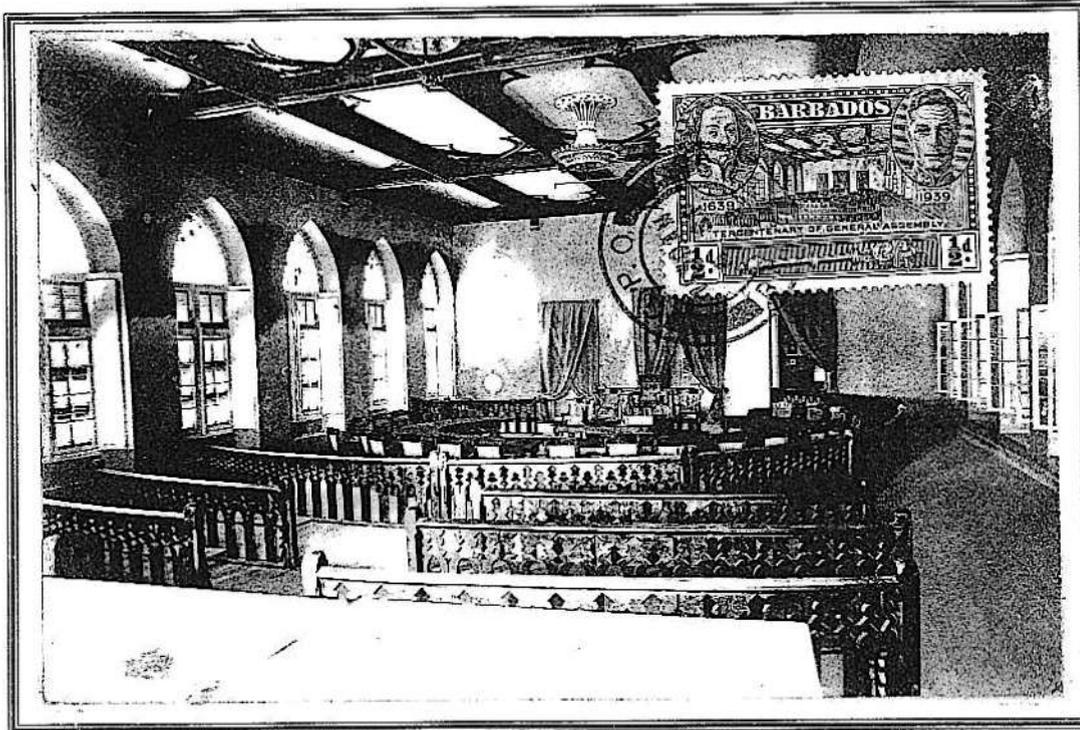
50.E

**MARTINIQUE**  
 The Church Tower of Basse Pointe.  
 The village of the BASSE POINTE in the northern part of the island of Martinique.

*Em. 14.II.1933 / Obl. 11.IX.1938*  
*Various native drawing.*

50a. BARBADOS

50a. A



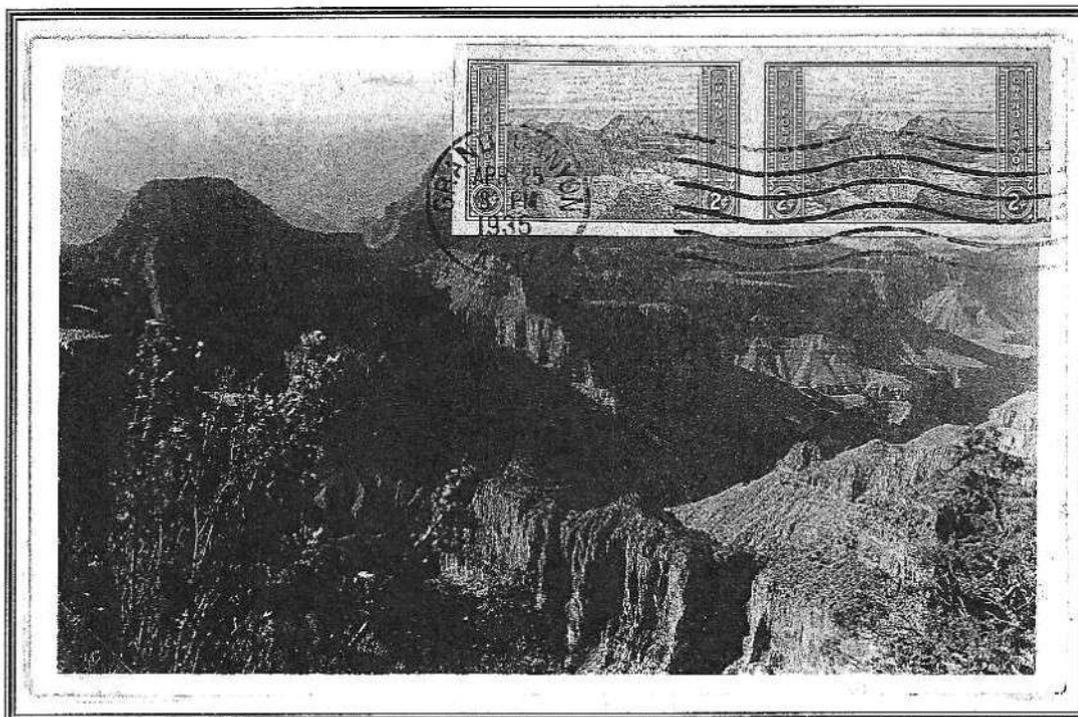
**BARBADOS. PARLIAMENT**

*Em. 1939 / Obl. 6.IX.1939*

*Tercentenary of the General Assembly 1639-1939 of the State of Barbados. Occupied by the British in 1627, Barbados remained a British Colony until 1966 when it became a fully independent state within the Commonwealth (Area of 430 sq km and a population of 265.000 inhabitants).*

51. U.S.A.

51. E

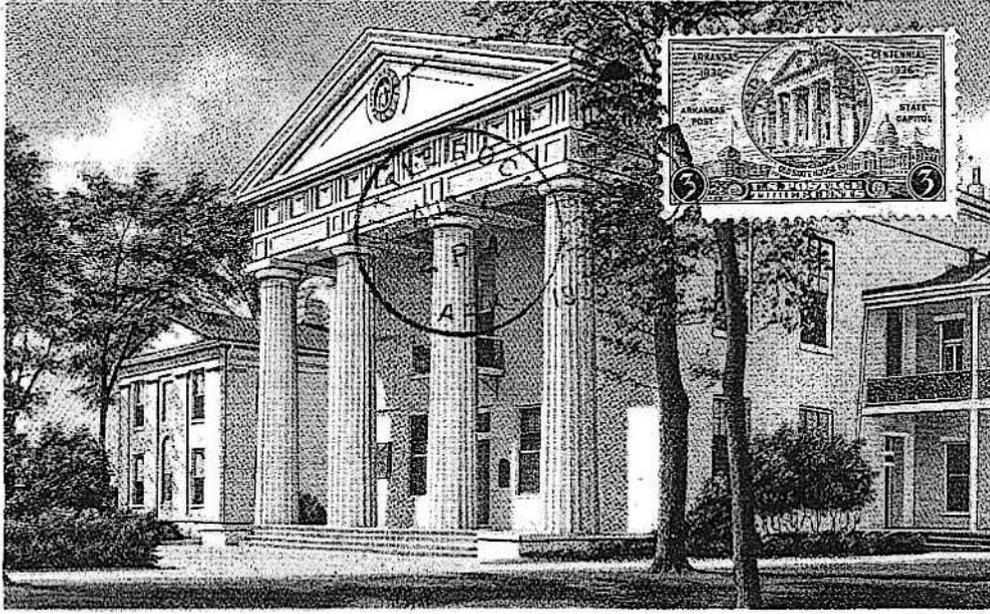


**U.S.A.**

*Em. 1934 / Obl. 25.IV.1935*

**ARIZONA**  
**THE GRAND CANYON**

25 STATE WAR MEMORIAL BUILDING, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.



4A-H1458

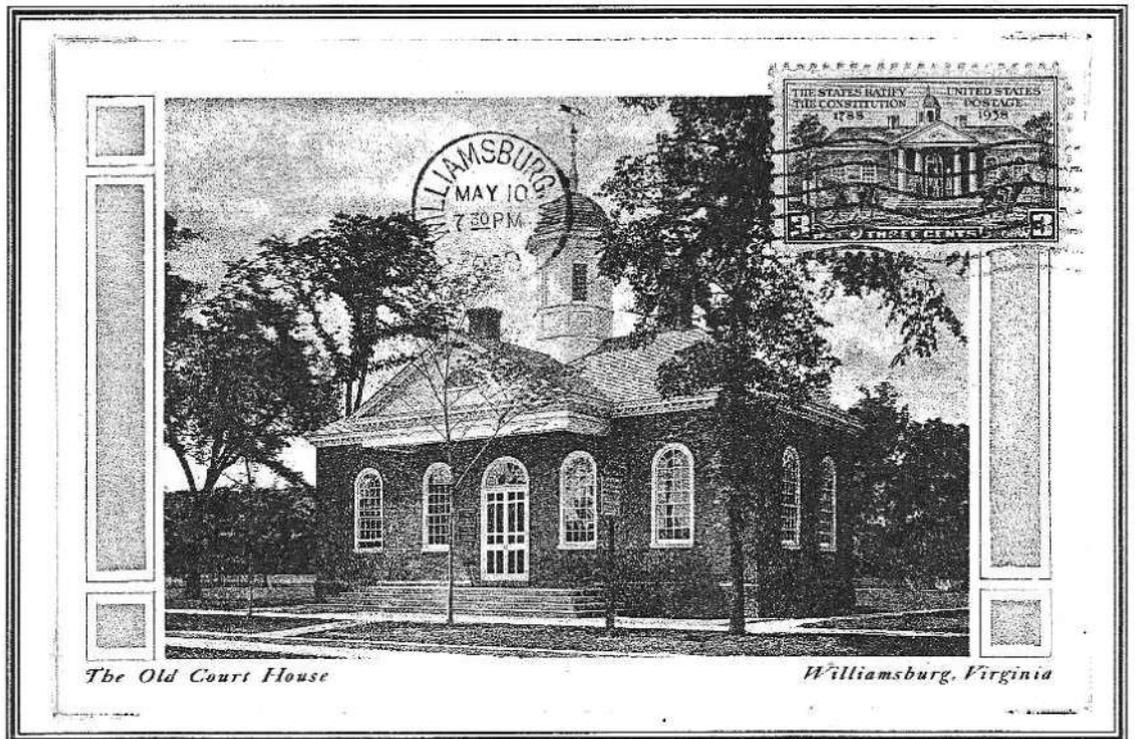
51. U.S.A.

51.A

**U.S.A.**  
**ARKANSAS**  
THE OLD STATE HOUSE, LITTLE ROCK

Em. 15.VI.1936 / Obl. 7.VIII.1936  
Centennial 1836-1936.  
This stamp celebrates the Centennial of  
Arkansas statehood.  
100 years Arkansas State.

51.A



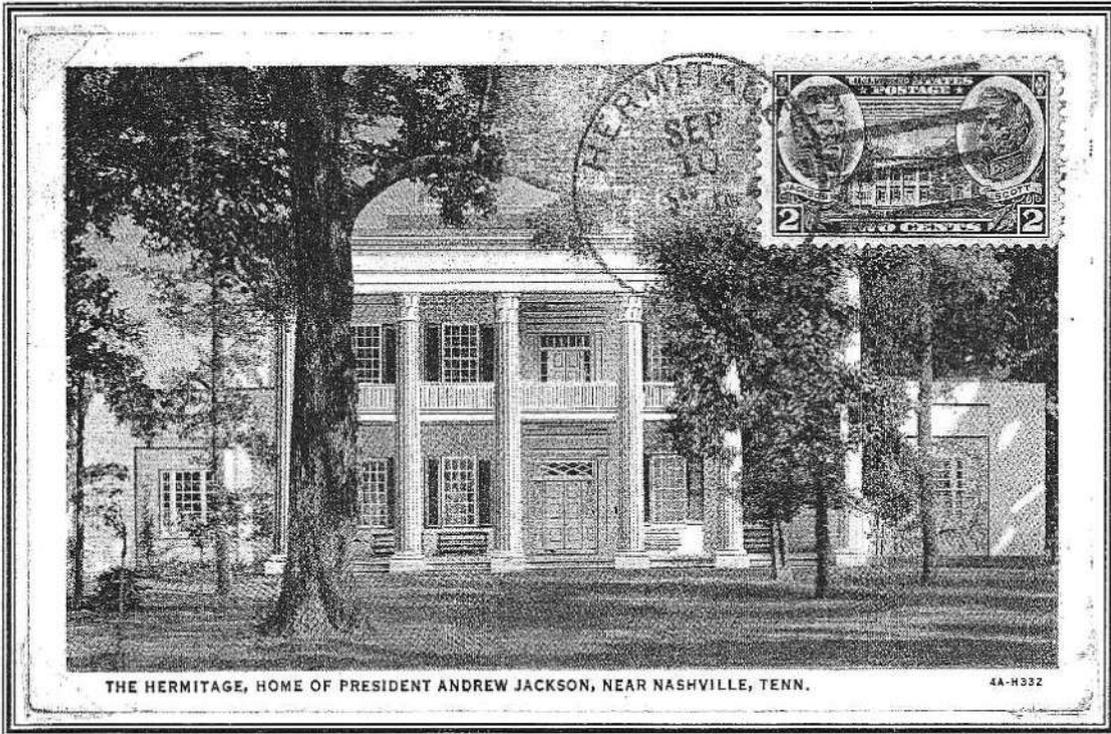
The Old Court House

Williamsburg, Virginia

**U.S.A.**  
**VIRGINIA**  
WILLIAMSBURG  
THE OLD COURT HOUSE, WILLIAMSBURG  
This is the site of the ratification of the American constitution in 1788, by the original 13 states.

Em. 21.VI.1938 / Obl. 10.V.1939  
115 years celebration of the ratification  
of the American constitution in 1788.

51.A

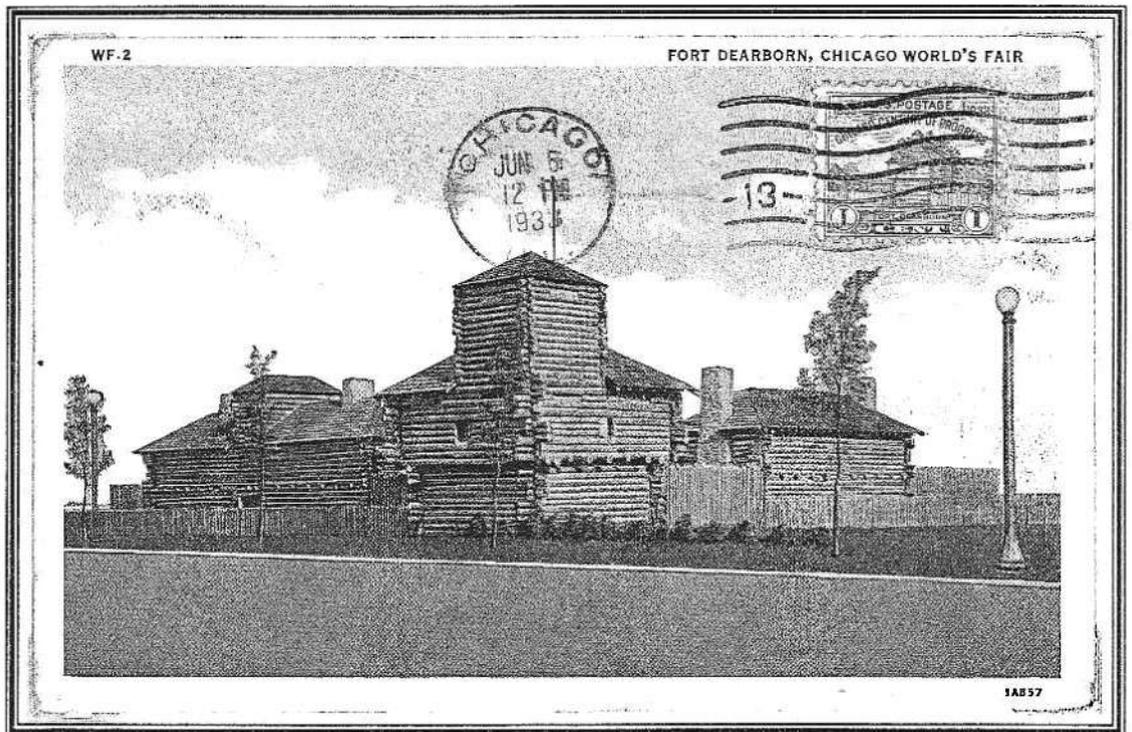


**U.S.A.**  
**TENNESSEE**  
**THE HERMITAGE**

*The hermitage was the home of president Andrew Jackson, near Nashville, TENN.*

*Em. 1936-37 / Obl. 10.IX.1937*  
*Americas land and sea power.*

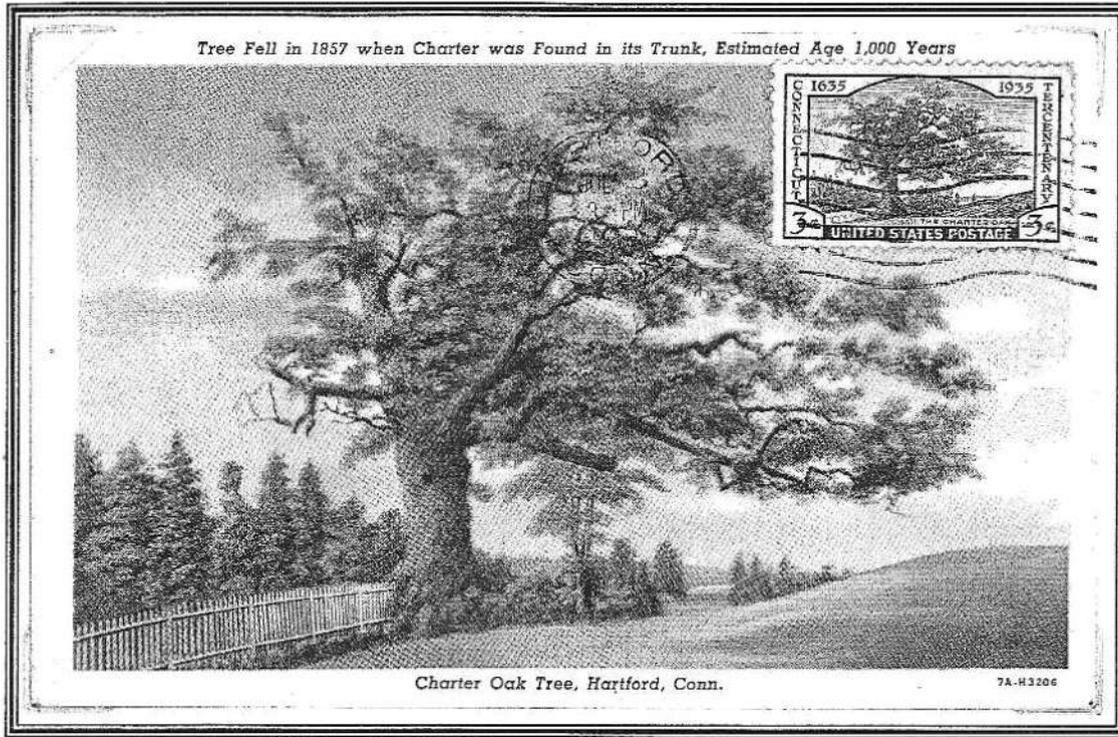
51.A



**U.S.A.**  
**ILLINOIS**  
**FORT DEARBORN, CHICAGO**

*Around this Fort, the original settlement of Chicago started in the 1830's. The stamp commemorates the 100th anniversary of Chicago's incorporation as a city, on the occasion of "Chicago World's Fair".*

*Em. 25.V.1933 / Obl. 6.VI.1933*  
*World Exposition in Chicago, 100 years City of Chicago.*



51.E

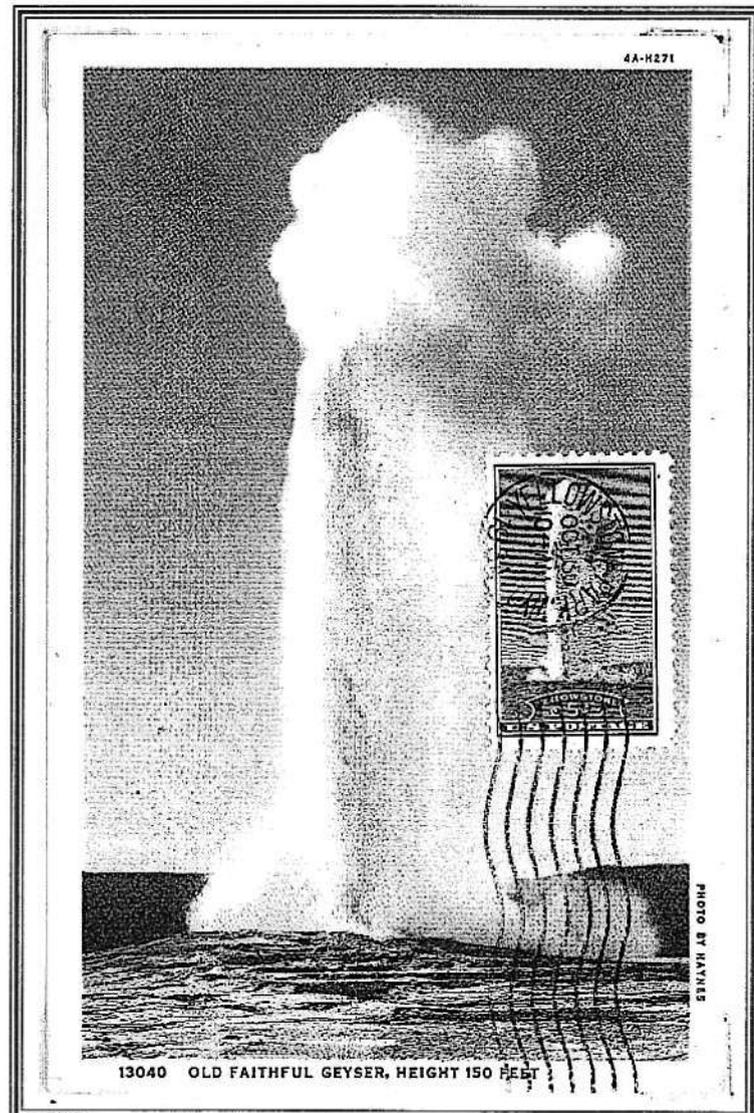
**U.S.A.**  
**CONNECTICUT**  
**THE CHARTER OAK TREE, HARTFORD**

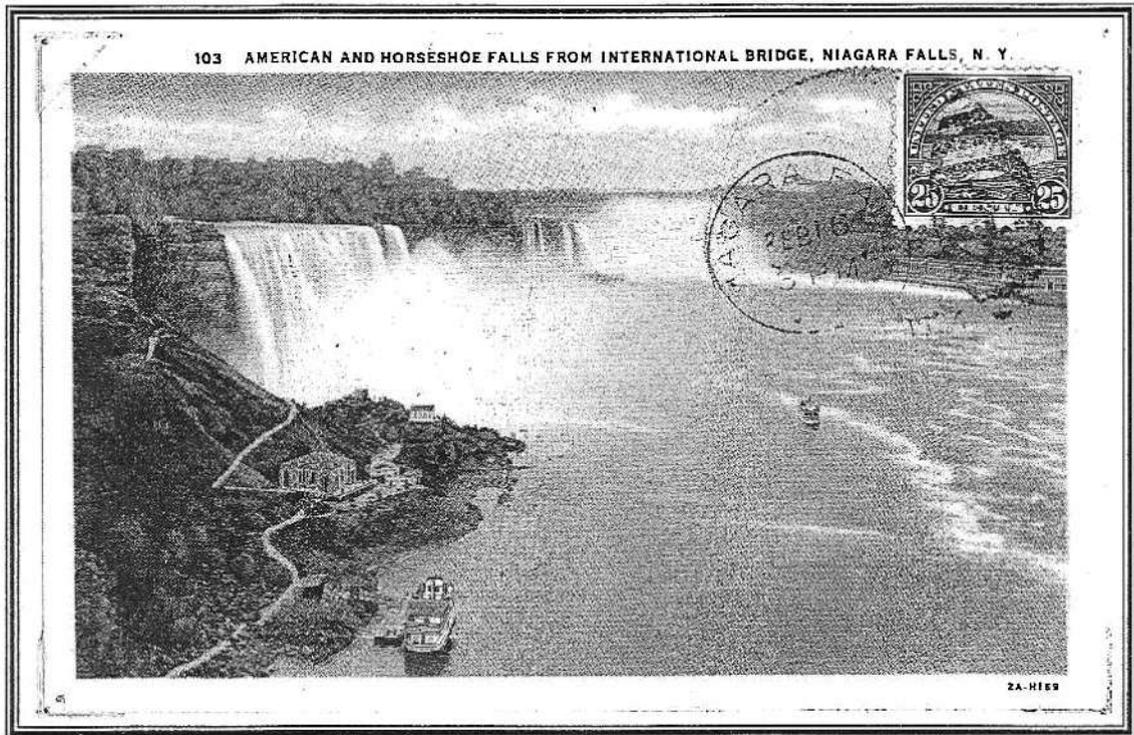
*Em. 26.IV.1935 / Obl. 3.VII.1938*  
*This stamp commemorates the 300th anniversary*  
*of the settlement of Connecticut.*

51.E

*Em. 16.VII.1934 / Obl. 30.X.1934*  
*National Park Year.*

**U.S.A.**  
**WYOMING**  
**OLD FAITHFUL GEYSER,**  
**YELLOWSTONE NAT. PARK**  
*Yellowstone is the first National Park in U.S.A*  
*and the world since 1872, with an area*  
*of 8992 sq km, mainly in N.W. Wyoming.*  
*It Contains over 3000 hot springs and*  
*geysers, including the Old Faithful.*  
*A Geyser that spurts water at regulars*  
*intervals, up to a 150 ft height.*  
*Concordant place cancellattion*  
**"YELLOWSTONE PARK WYO".**





51. E

**U.S.A.  
NEW YORK STATE  
NIAGARA FALLS**

Em. 1922 - 34 / Obl. 16.II.1934  
Important Persons and other depictions.

On the left are the American Falls 1.000 ft wide and 184 ft high. On the right are Canada's curved Horse shoe Falls 2.200 ft wide and 176 ft high. They are separated by Goat Island, that extends to the brink; below the Falls, the Niagara river flows into Lake Ontario.



51. E

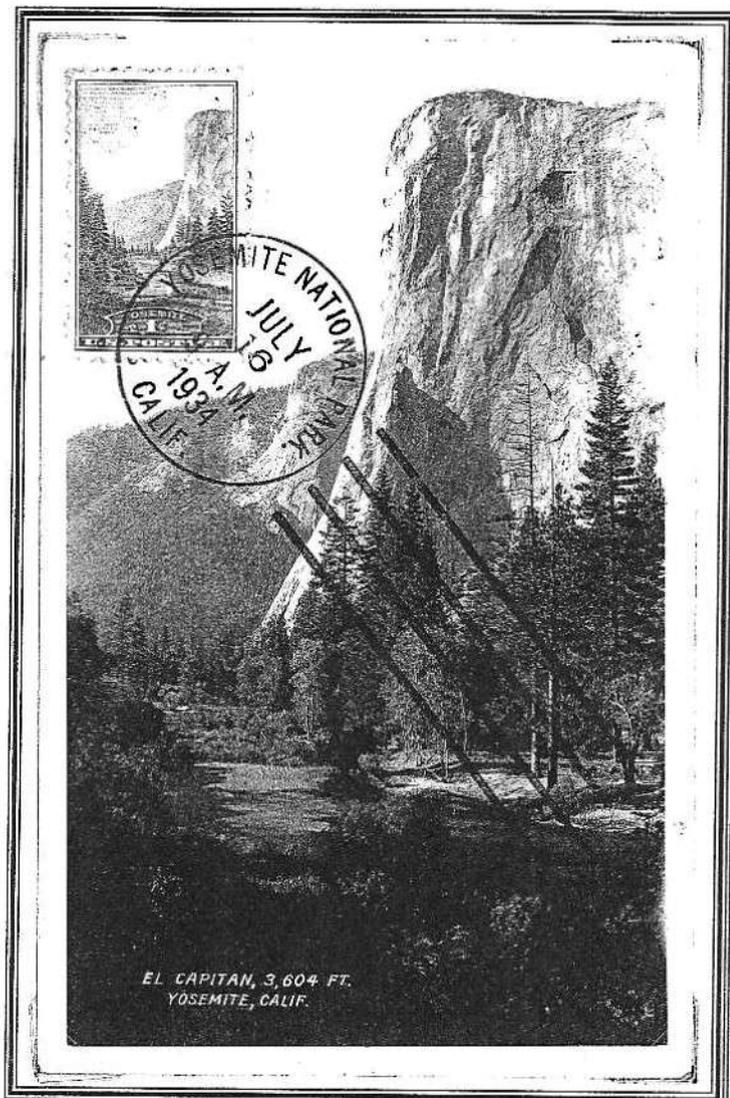
**U.S.A.  
OREGON  
CRATER LAKE**

Em. 16.VII.1934 / Obl. 6.VII.1938  
National Park Year.

Crater Lake, Oregon highlights the 250 sq. m. National Park of the same name. The brilliant hue, is the result of the water's purity and 1.932 ft depth. The six-mile-wide caldera formed 6.600 years ago, when the peak of Mount Mazama collapsed after volcanic eruptions. Near the western shore Wizard Island rises 760 ft above the lake's surface.

**CARDS MAXIMUM "VARIANTES"**

They are considered as "VARIANTES" the C.M. franked with the same stamps on different cards and different obliteration respecting the rules of concordance.



Em. 16.VII.1934 / Obl. 16.VII.1934  
National Park Year.

**U.S.A.**

**CALIFORNIA**

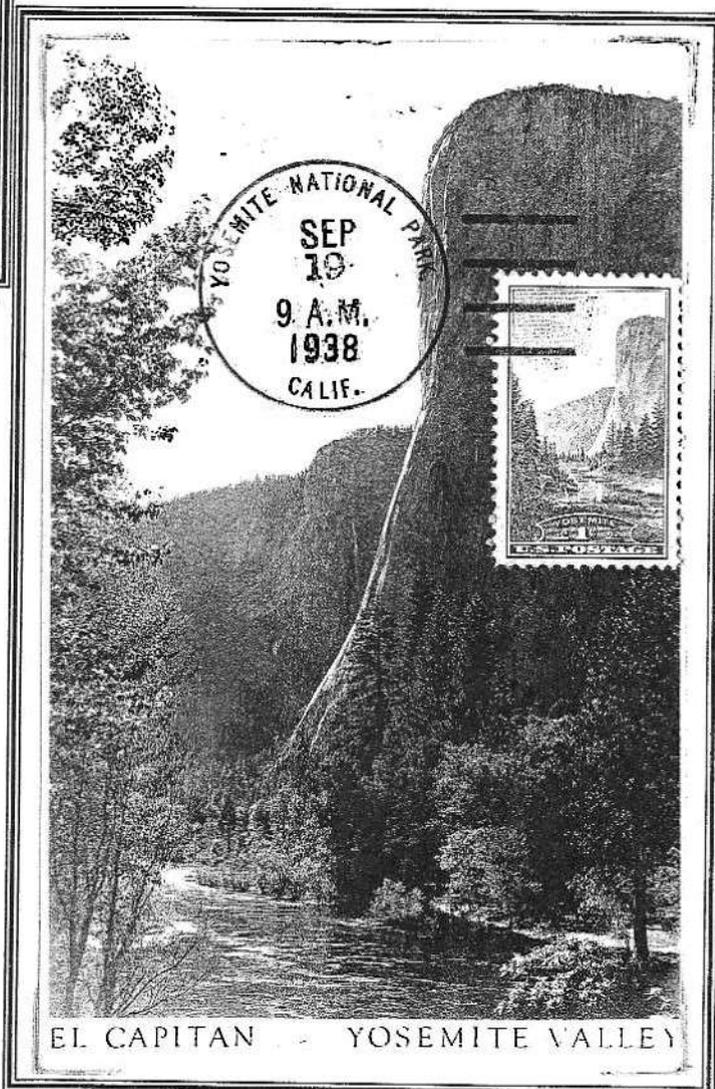
**EL CAPITAN YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK**

El Capitan is the tallest monolithic rock face in the world, rising 3.604 ft above the Yosemite Valley floor. The Yosemite National Park lies in the Sierra Nevada mountains of central California.

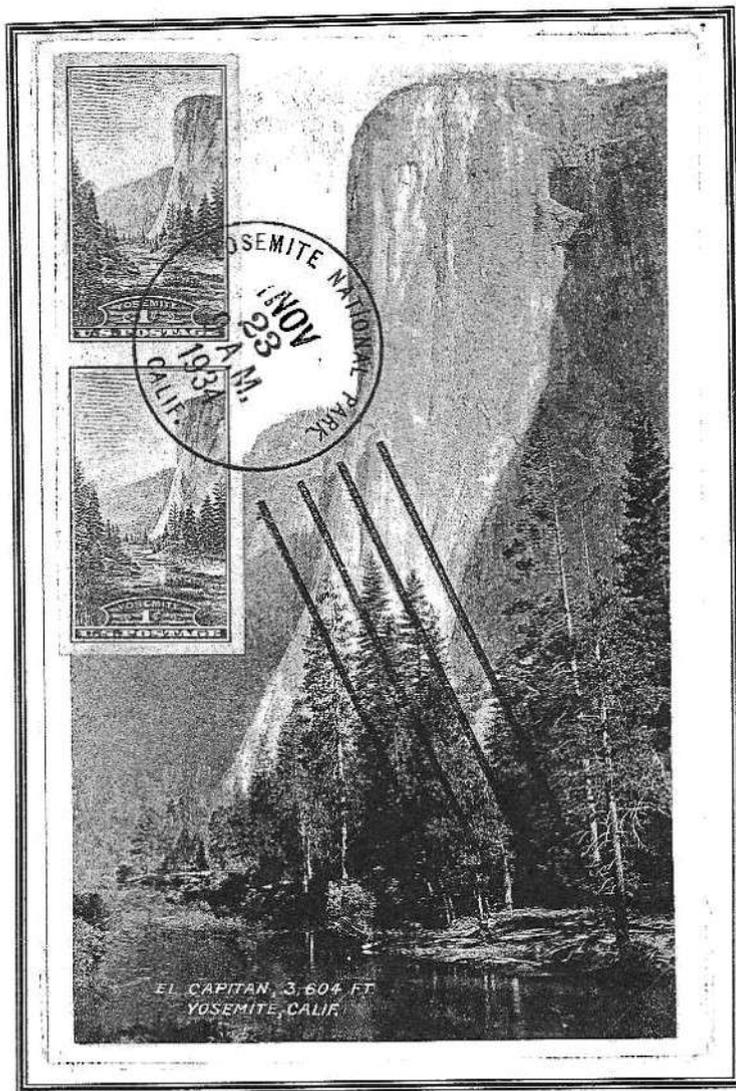
In 1864 it became the First State Park. In 1890, it became a National Park. It covers an area of 1.189 sq. ml. Other attractions include the Half - Dome Mountain, and the Yosemite Falls, the highest in the U.S. at 2.425 ft. Concordant place cancel "Yosemite National Park".

51.E

51.E



Em. 16.VII.1934 / Obl. 19.IX.1938  
National Park Year.



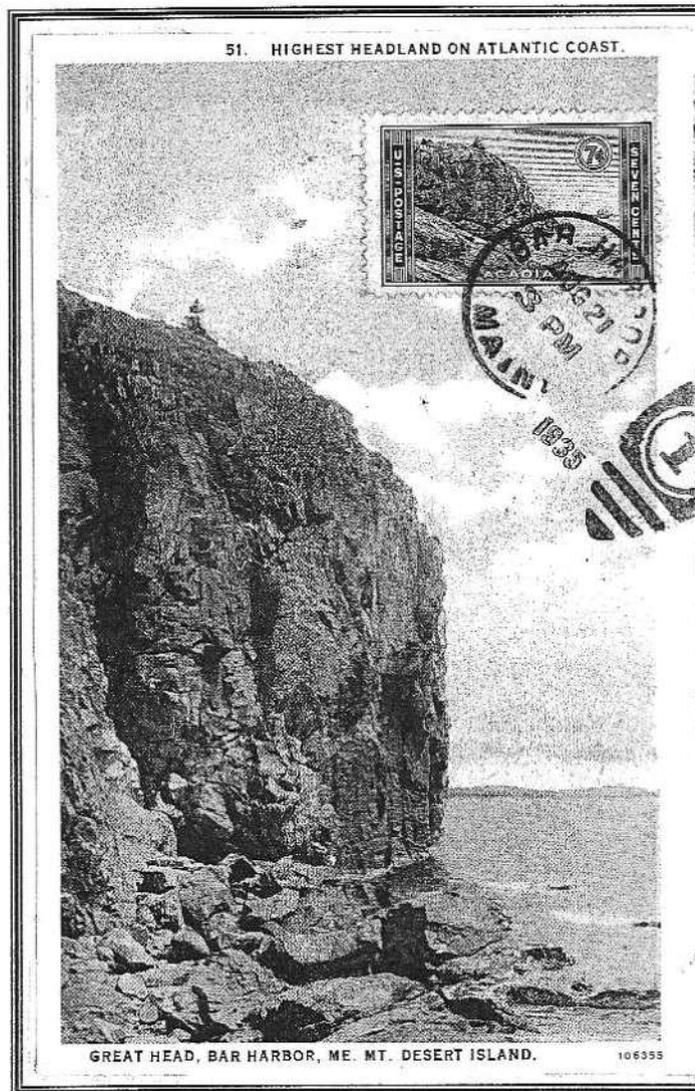
Em. 16.VII.1934 / 23.XI.1934

**U.S.A.**  
**CALIFORNIA**  
 EL CAPITAN, YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK

51. E

Em. 1934 / Obl. 21.VIII.1935

**U.S.A.**  
**BAR HARBOR**  
**DESERT ISLAND**  
 Highest headland on Atlantic Coast.





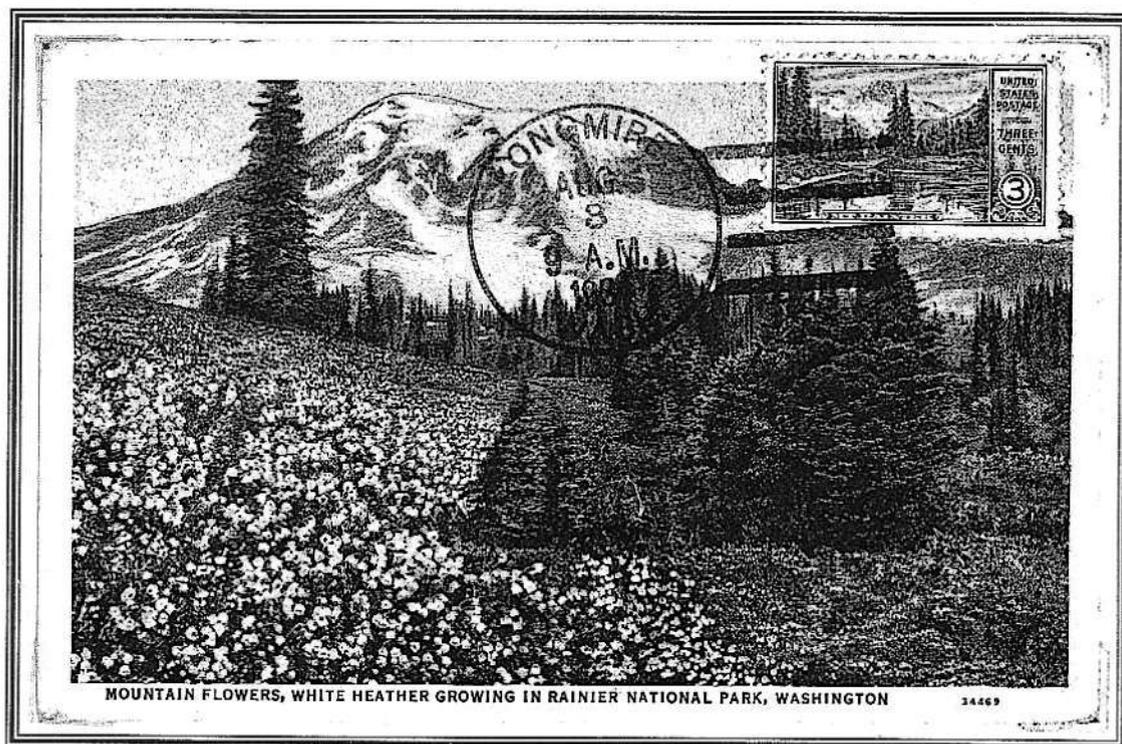
51.E

**U.S.A.**  
**TENNESSEE**  
**GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS**

Em. 16.VII.1934 / Obl. 28.XI.1934  
 National Park Year.

The Great Smoky Mountains are part of the southern Appalachian highlands, on the Tennessee - N. Carolina border. A National Park since 1926, with an area of 2.068 sq km rising to 6644 ft at clingmans Dome. The Park protects the largest track of red spruce and hardwood trees in the U.S. The place of cancellation is from Servierville, Tenn. a town close to the Park.

51.E

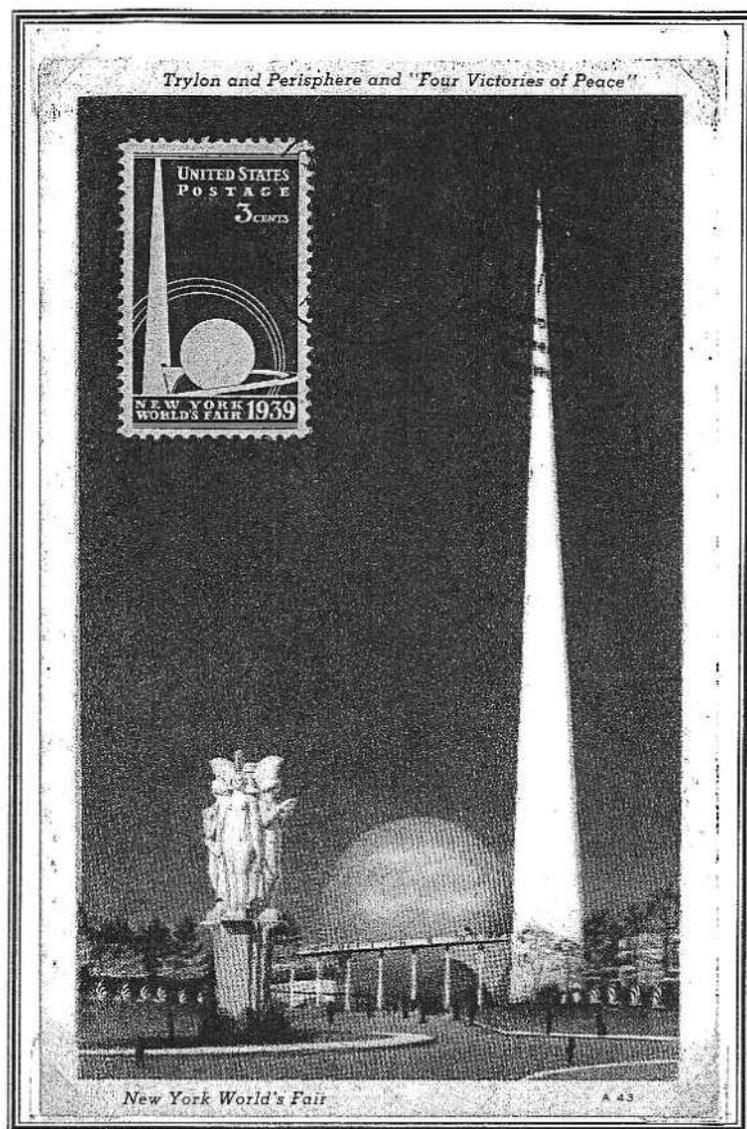


**U.S.A.**  
**WASHINGTON**  
**MOUNT RAINIER**

Em. 16.VII.1934 / Obl. 8.VIII.1934  
 National Park Year.

Mountain at 14.410 ft is the highest volcanic peak in the Cascade Mountains in S.W. Washington State. It has 26 glaciers. In 1899, it was designated a National Park.

51.E

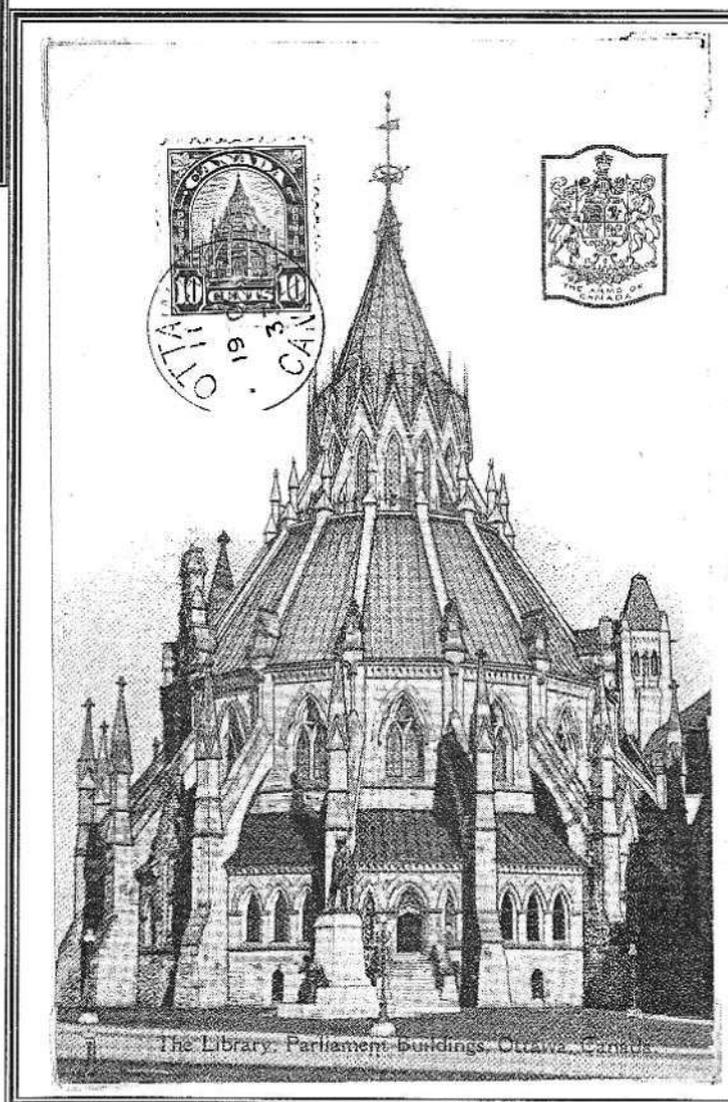


Em. 1.IV.1939 / Obl. 17.IX.1939  
New York World's Fair.

**U.S.A.**  
**NEW YORK**  
**TRYLON AND PERISPERE**  
The Trylon and the Perisphere were the  
emblem of New York World's Fair of 1939.

**52. CANADA**

52.A



Em. 1930-31 / Obl. 19.X.1933  
Stamps in various designs.

**CANADA**  
**ONTARIO**  
**OTTAWA**  
**THE LIBRARY PART OF THE PARLIAMENT**  
**BUILDINGS**  
The Library of Parliament with the cone roof is  
the only one of the original Parliament buildings  
(completed in 1876) to survive a fire in 1916.



Main Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Ont.

**CANADA**  
**ONTARIO - OTTAWA**

*Em. 29.VI.1927 / Obl. 21.II.1933*  
*60th anniversary of the Canadian Federation.*

**MAIN PARLIAMENT BUILDING**

*This is the Center Block of three huge Victorian Gothic Buildings. It is the house of Commons and the Senate, in the middle of it rises the Peace Tower up to 301 Feet. As a member of the Commonwealth Canada retains much of British tradition.*



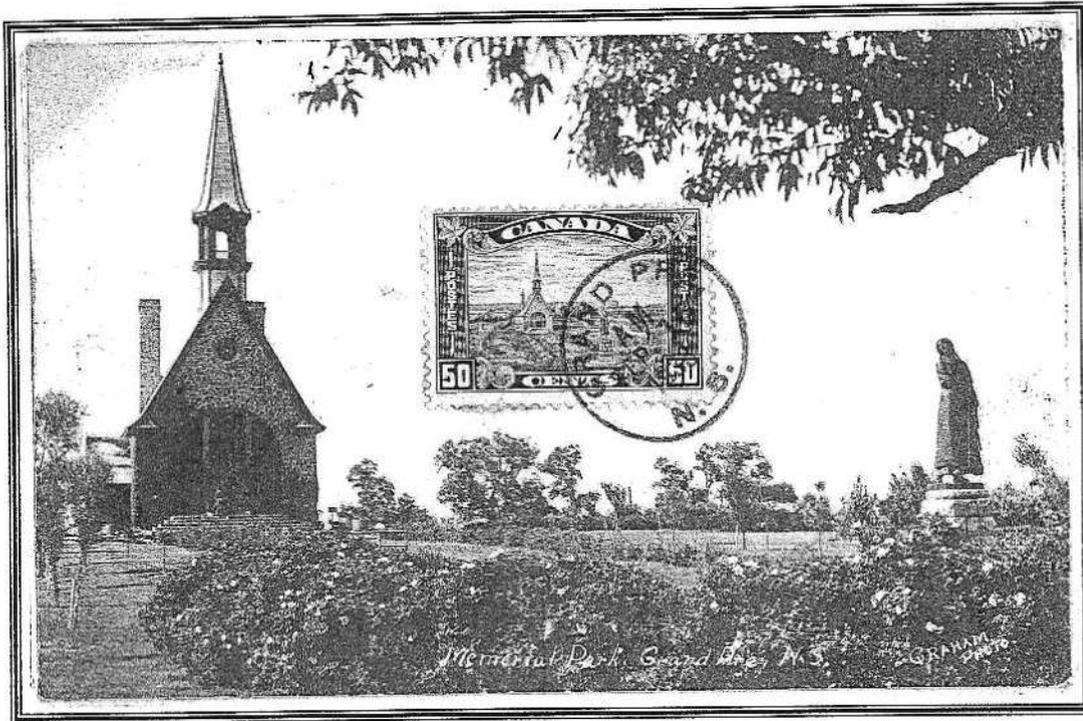
PARLIAMENT AND CONFEDERATION BLOCK, OTTAWA CANADA.

**CANADA**  
**ONTARIO - OTTAWA**

*Em. 18.V.1933 / Obl. 7.VIII.1937*  
*Meeting of the Executive Board of the International Mail Union.*

*The Parliament Building and the Confederation Block, from two different spots of the River.*

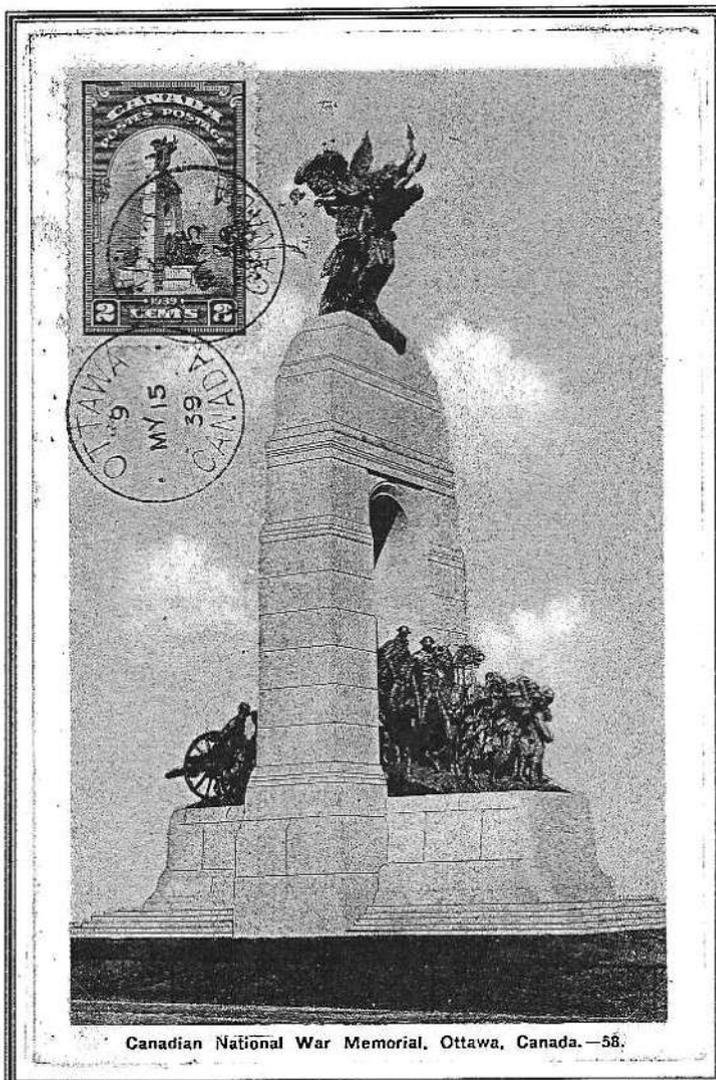
52. B



**CANADA, GRAN PRE**  
**MEMORIAL PARK**

*Em. 1930-31 / 16.IX.1933*

52. B

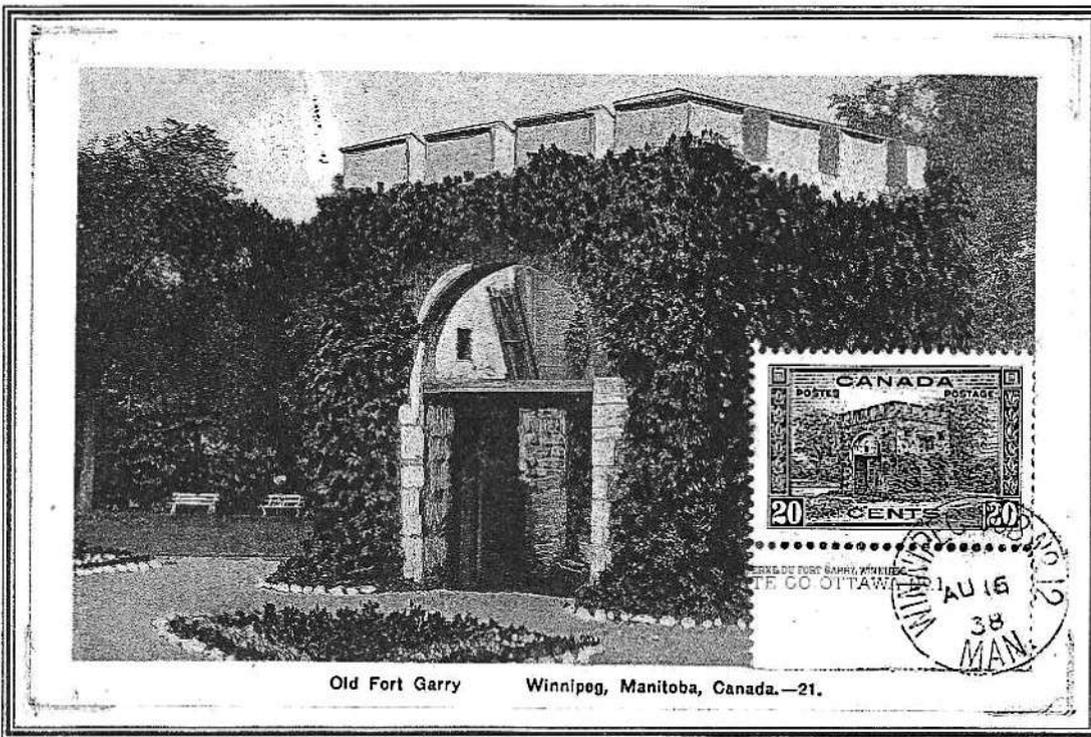


*Em. 1939 / 15.V.1939*

**CANADA**  
**OTTAWA**

*Canadian National War Memorial  
In 1939 the works of the Canadian National War Memorial were completed in Ottawa, for commemorating the victims of the uprising of the people against the "Pacte de famille" in the first half of 19<sup>th</sup> century.*

52.D



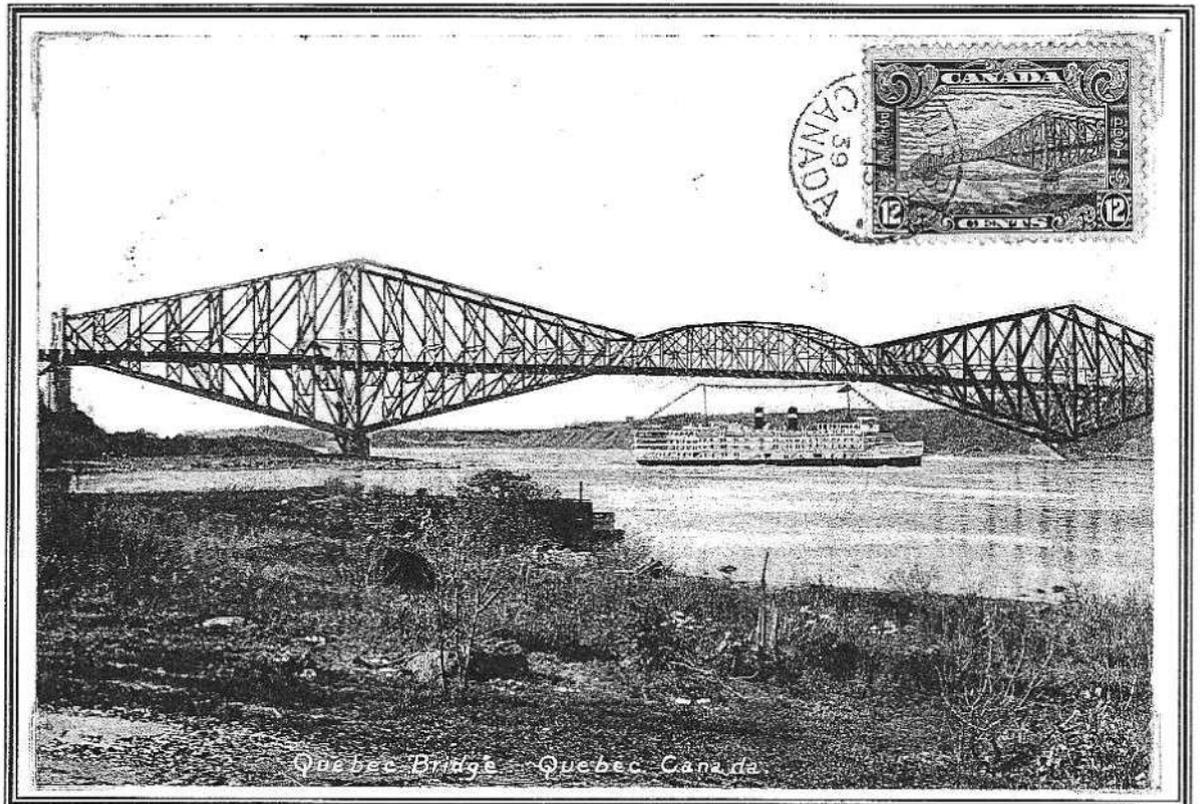
Old Fort Garry Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.—21.

**CANADA  
MANITOBA  
WINNIPEG  
FORT GARRY**

*Em. 15.VI.1938 / Obl. 16.XIII.1938  
Additional value stamps.*

*This Gate is all that remains from the Hudson's Bay Company's Upper Fort Garry (1835).*

52.E



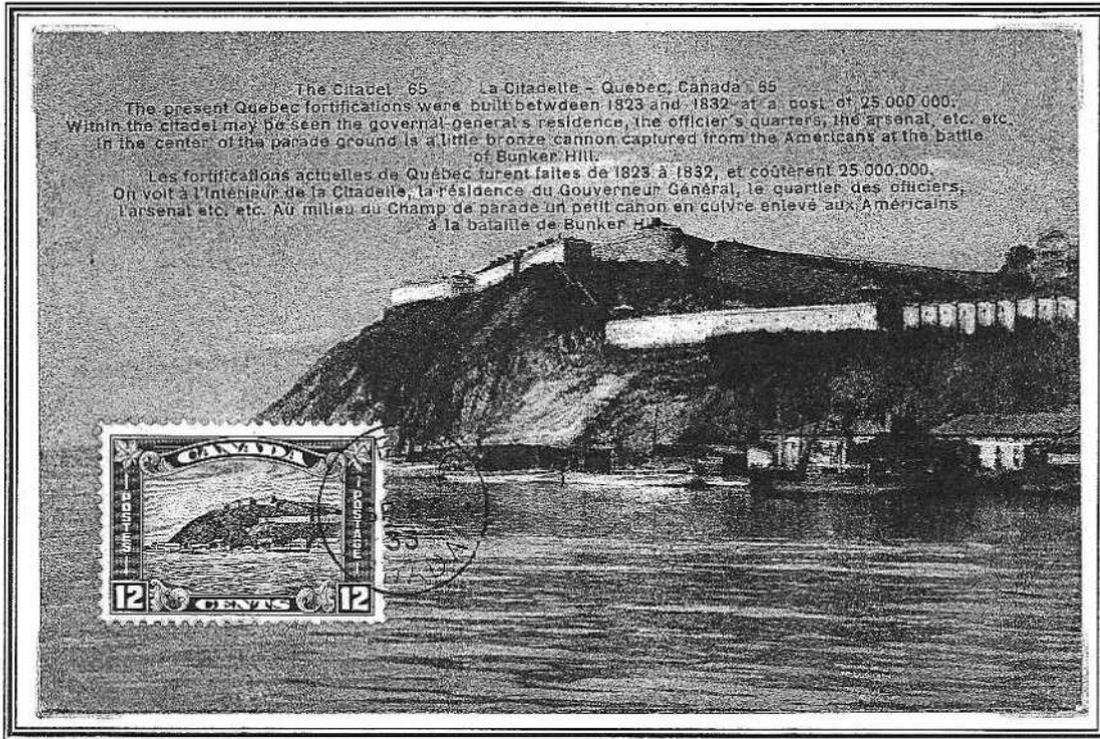
Quebec Bridge - Quebec Canada

**CANADA  
QUEBEC  
THE QUEBEC BRIDGE**

*Em. 1928-1929 / Obl. 15.VIII.1939  
Torso of K.G.V. with country name.*

*The Quebec City stands over the narrows of the St. Lawrence River when completed in 1917, after a series of a misfortunes, the bridge was the longest cantilever span in the World (1.800 feet).*

52. E



**CANADA  
QUEBEC**

*Em. 1930-1931 / Obl. 27.IX.1933  
Stamps in various designs.*

*The Citadel Built from 1823 to 1832.*

*With in the Citadel may be seen the Governal - general's residence, the officer's quarters, the arsenal, etc. In the center of the parade ground is a little bronze cannon captured from the Americans at the battle of Bunker Hill.*

**53. CANADA  
NEW FOUNDLAND**

*Canada was as Federation formed by the British North America Act of 1867.  
Later were joined by other Provinces and the last being Newfoundland in 1.IV.1949.*

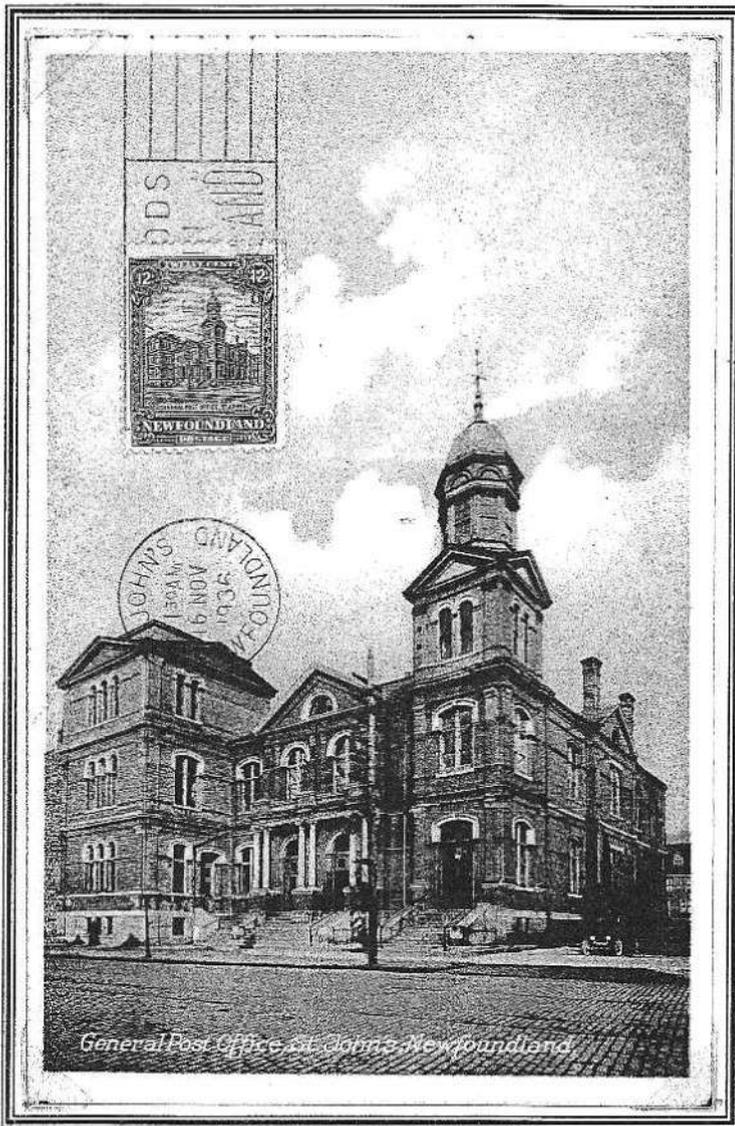
53. A



**CANADA  
NEWFOUNDLAND  
ST. JOHN'S  
The Newfoundland Hotel.**

*Em. 3.I.1928 Obl. 16.XI.1936*

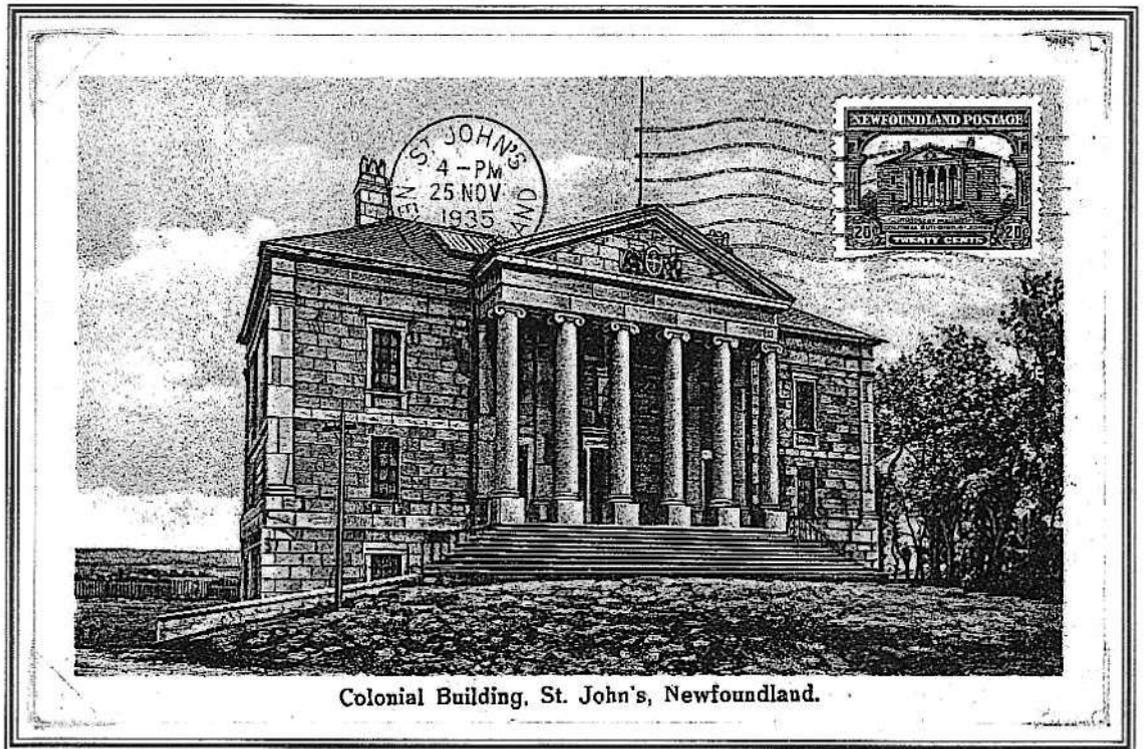
53.A



Em. 3.I.1928 / Obl. 16.XI.1936

**NEWFOUNDLAND**  
**ST. JOHN'S**  
General Post Office.

53.A

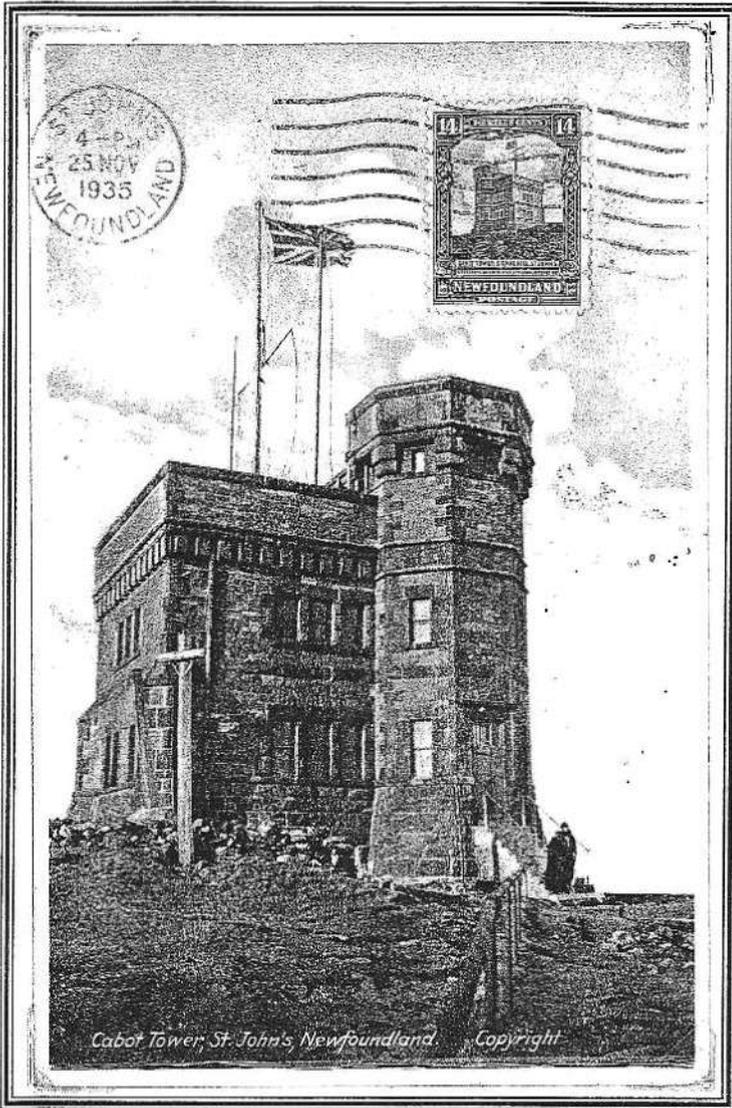


**NEWFOUNDLAND**  
**ST. JOHN'S**

Em. 3.I.1928 / Obl. 25.XI.1935

**THE HOUSE OF THE PARLIAMENT - COLONIAL BUILDING**

*This is a gray limestone building, home of the Newfoundland legislature from 1850 to 1959.  
It houses the provincial archives.*



Em. 3.I.1928 / Obl. 25.XI.1935

**NEWFOUNDLAND  
ST. JOHN'S  
THE CABOT TOWER**

*It was built in 1897 - 1898 to commemorate the 400th anniversary of Cabot's discovery of Newfoundland and the diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. The Cabot Tower is on top of the Signal Hill, a sheer rock rising 500 Feet the sea at the narrow harbor entrance. From this site Marconi sent up an aerial on a kite and received the first transatlantic wireless message from Cornwall, Enland in 1901 and 1700 miles away.*

Em. 3.I.1928 / Obl. 16.XI.1936

