In 1990 (36 countries, 80 stamps) the CEPT count new member countries already but they registered too late to take part at the Europa stamp issue dedicated that year to the Post Office Buildings. Hungary issued two stamps in 1991 on the same topic but without the official CEPT logo that would have made real Europa stamps of them. The 2 Hungarian stamps are listed here.

05.05.1990 **Andorra (French)** – 2 stamps (2.30 Fr & 3.20 Fr)
08.05.1990 **Andorra (Spanish)** – 2 stamps (20 Pta & 50 Pta)
04.05.1990 **Austria** – 1 stamp (7 Sh.)
11.04.1990 **Azores** – 2 stamps (2x 80.00 Esc.)
05.05.1990 **Belgium** – 2 stamps (14 Fr & 25 Fr)
10.05.1990 **Cyprus** – 2 stamps (7 c. & 18 c.)
31.05.1990 **Cyprus (Northern)** – 2 stamps (1000 L. & 1500 L.)
05.04.1990 **Denmark** – 2 stamps (3.50 Kr. & 4.75 Kr.)
09.04.1990 **Faroe Islands** – 2 stamps (3.50 Kr. & 6.00 Kr.)
26.03.1990 **Finland** – 2 stamps (2.00 Mk.& 2.70 Mk.)
28.04.1990 **France** – 2 stamps (2.30 Fr. & 3.20 Fr.)
03.05.1990 **Germany** – 2 stamps (60 Pf & 100 Pf)
06.03.1990 **Gibraltar** – 4 stamps (2x 22 p. & 2x 32 p.)
06.03.1990 **Great Britain** – 2 stamps (20 p. & 29 p.)
11.05.1990 **Greece** – 2 stamps (70 Dr. & 210 Dr.)
22.02.1990 **Guernsey** – 4 stamps (2x 20 p. & 2x 24 p.)
22.03.1991 **Hungary** – 2 stamps (5 Ft. & 7 Ft.)
07.05.1990 **Iceland** – 2 stamps (21.00 Kr. & 40.00 Kr.)
03.05.1990 **Ireland** – 2 stamps (30 p. & 41 p.)
07.05.1990 **Italy** – 2 stamps (700 L. & 800 L.)
13.03.1990 **Jersey** – 4 stamps (2x 18 p. & 2x 24 p.)
05.03.1990 **Liechtenstein** – 2 stamps (50 c & 90 c)
28.05.1990 **Luxemburg** – 2 stamps (12 Fr & 20 Fr)
11.04.1990 **Madeira** – 2 stamps (2x 80.00 Esc.)
09.02.1990 **Malta** – 2 stamps (10 c. & 35 c.)
18.04.1990 **Isle of Man** – 4 stamps (2x 15 p. & 2x 24 p.)
03.05.1990 **Monaco** – 2 stamps (2.30 Fr & 3.70 Fr.)
12.04.1990 **Netherlands** – 2 stamps (55 c. & 75 c.)
14.06.1990 **Norway** – 2 stamps (3.20 Kr. & 4.00 Kr.)
11.04.1990 **Portugal** – 2 stamps (2x 80.00 Esc.)
22.02.1990 **San Marino** – 2 stamps (600 L. & 750 L.)
04.05.1990 **Spain** – 2 stamps (20 Pta & 50 Pta)
28.03.1990 **Sweden** – 3 stamps (2.50 Kr & 2x 3.80 Kr.)
22.05.1990 **Switzerland** – 2 stamps (50 c. & 90 c.)
02.05.1990 **Turkey** – 2 stamps (700 L. & 1000 L.)
23.04.1990 **Yugoslavia** – 2 stamps (6.50 d. & 10 d.)

Admission to CEPT :
15.03.1991 Poland – 1 stamp (1500 Zl)

15 March 1991 – Poland
1500 Zl. – Admission to CEPT – Radziwillow–palace



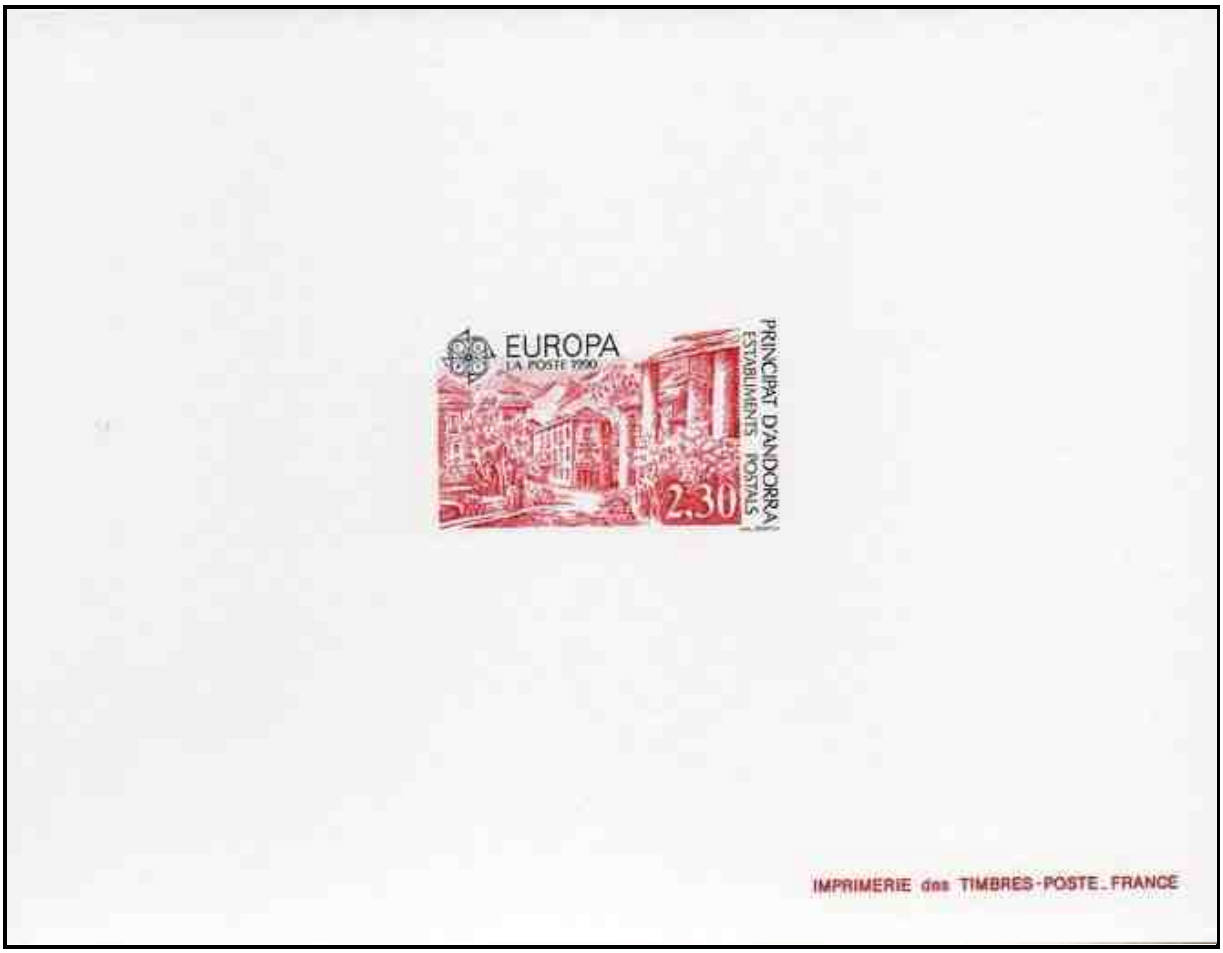
43 × 25 mm

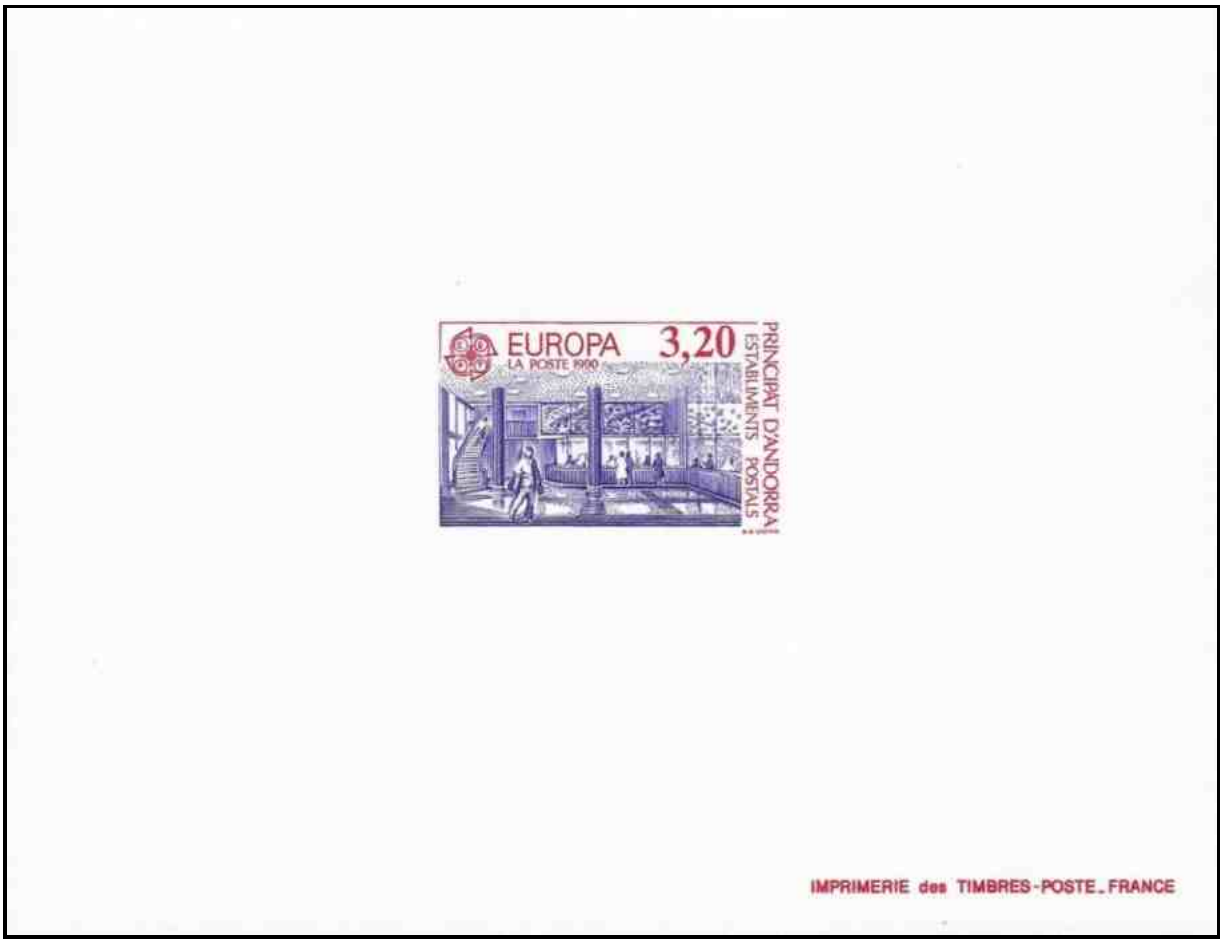
5 May 1990 – Andorra (French)
2.30 Fr. – Old Post Office Building
3.20 Fr. – Modern Post Office Building





40 × 26 mm




EUROPA
LA POSTE 1990
3,20
PRINCIPAT D'ANDORRA
ESTABLIMENTS POSTALS
IMPRIMERIE des TIMBRES-POSTE_FRANCE

Luxe sheets


EUROPA
2,30



8 May 1990 – Andorra (Spanish)
20 Pta. – Old Post Office Building
50 Pta. – Modern Post Office Building



41 × 29 mm



29 × 41 mm





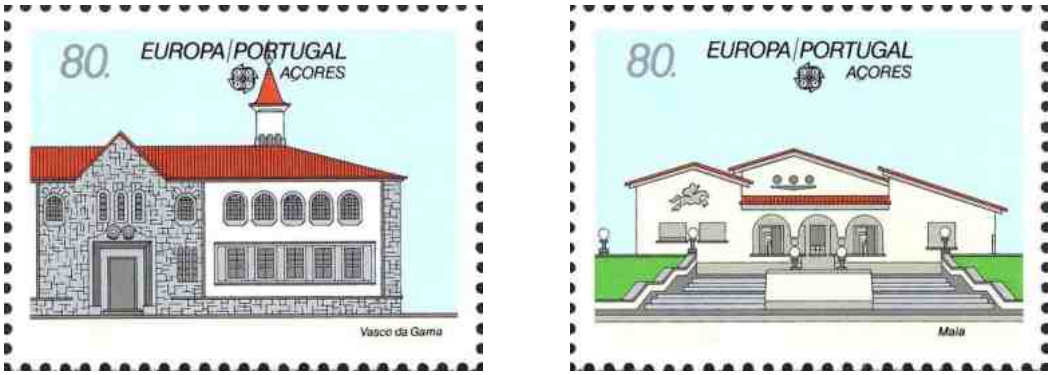
4 **May 1990 – Austria**

7 Sh. – Ebene Reichenau Post Office



39 × 30 mm

11 April 1990 – Azores
80 Esc. – Vasco de Gama Post Office
80 Esc. – Maia Post Office



40 × 31 mm



139 x 112 mm

5 May 1990 – Belgium
14 Fr. – Post Office Oostende1
25 Fr. – Post Office Liege1



41 × 28 mm



28 × 41 mm



Luxe sheet


2-10/VI/1990
BELGICA 90
HEIZEL
BRUSSEL
2-10/VI/1990
BELGICA 90
HEYSEL
BRUXELLES
14 BELGIQUE
BELGIË
EUROPA
B 1 4 3 3 6


2-10/VI/1990
BELGICA 90
HEYSEL
BRUXELLES
2-10/VI/1990
BELGICA 90
HEIZEL
BRUSSEL
25 BELGIQUE
BELGIË
EUROPA
B 8 1 2 4 8

10 May 1990 – Cyprus
7 c. – Paphos District Post Office
18 c. – Limassol City Centre Post Office





40 × 27 mm



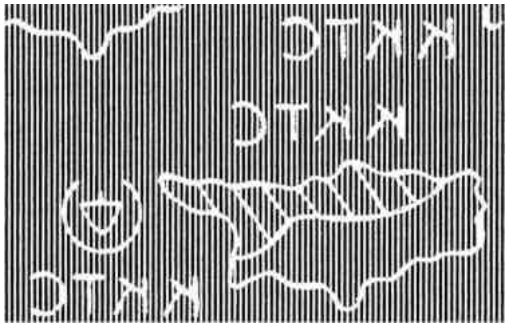


31 May 1990 – Cyprus (Northern)
£ 1000 – Yenierenkoy Post Office
£ 1500 – Ataturk Meydani Post Office





42 × 27 mm



Watermark : Map of Cyprus and KKTC Multiple (up)



105 x 72 mm

The stamps have also been issued in sheets.





5 April 1990 – Denmark
3.50 Kr. – Royal Monogram over door of Haderslev Post Office
4,75 Kr. – Odense Post Office





31 × 24 mm

9 April 1990 – Faroe Islands
3,50 Kr. – Post Office, Giogv
6 Kr. – Post Office, Klaksvik





31×38 mm





26 March 1990 – Finland
2 Mk. – Post Office, Nuuvus
2.70 Mk. – Post Main Office, Turku



41 × 29 mm

28 April 1990 – France
2.30 Fr. – Post Office, Macon
3.20 Fr. – Post Office, Cerizay



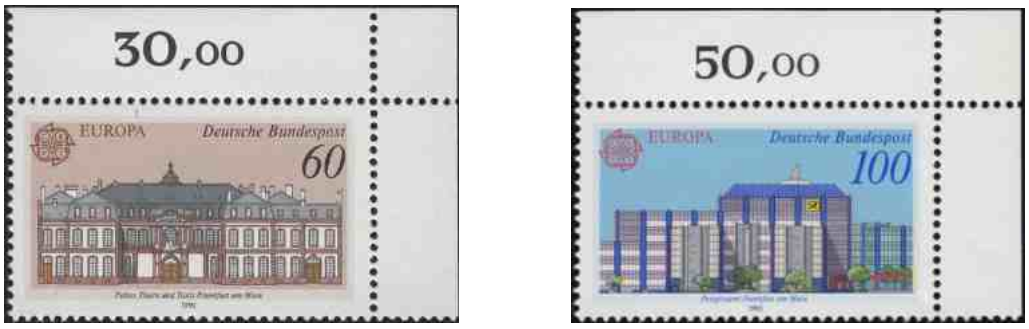
40 × 26 mm

3 May 1990 – Germany
60 Pf. – Thurn and Taxis Palace, Frankfurt am Main
100 Pf. – Postal Giro Office, Frankfurt am Main



43 × 26 mm

The stamps have been issued in sheets of 50 stamps (5 x 10).



6 March 1990 – Gibraltar

22 p. – General Post Office, Entrance

22 p. – General Post Office, Interior

32 p. – Interior of South District Post Office

32 p. – South District Post Office









28 × 45 mm




GIBRALTAR
EUROPA 32p
GIBRALTAR
EUROPA 32p


Europa Post Offices
GIBRALTAR
EUROPA 22p
VR
GIBRALTAR
POST OFFICE


Europa Post Offices
GIBRALTAR
EUROPA 32p
GIBRALTAR
EUROPA 32p

0

6 March 1990 – Great Britain
Four stamps are issued on the occasion of the Stamp World Exhibition, only 2 stamps are bearing the CEPT logo.
20 p. – Alexandra Palace
29 p. – British Philatelic Bureau, Edinburgh



Europa stamps :
20 p. – The School of Art, Glasgow
37 p. – Templeton Carpet Factory, Glasgow



30 × 41 mm

LONDON LIFE





Europe keeps getting closer and closer together, and not just because of a tunnel arrangement. After the old tradition of the obligatory tour of the Continent for young British aristocrats getting up to the things young aristocrats get up to, it acquired the postal service, and the Conference of European Posts and Telecommunications Administrations is here to proclaim its cross-border unity.

A good time (but any time would be a good time) to celebrate with our special stamp issue. The year 1990 sees the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the fabulous Penny Black, the original self-adhesive stamp. How did we ever live without it? It is certainly worth several pence today.

It was invented by Rowland Hill, or maybe by Anthony Trollope, who thought up the pillar-box. Let their descendants squabble about that. Let the rest of us simply celebrate.

And that we can during the stirring year of 1990 – at Alexandra Palace, which will mount a stunning stamp exhibition at which the mind can boggle and the eyes goggle from the month of May. In Edinburgh, we have the British Philatelic Bureau at 20 Brandon Street. Ah, EH3 5TT! Never forget the postal code if we want to boggle and goggle in the right area!

It may surprise some outsiders that dear dirty Glasgow's name is ringing as the European City of Culture for 1990. Glaswegians are managing to accept this with some complacency, since they have always known that their home was the centre of the known universe. And, incidentally, it is no longer dirty. The splendid sandstone tenements, spring-cleaned of their proud Victorian soot, are nearly luminous in pink or pale gold.

It also gave birth to the original Scottish Orchestra; it houses Scottish Opera.

It has the delicious Kelvingrove Gallery, containing Dali's *Christ of St John of the Cross*, which a previous director bought for £8,200, much to the anger of some city fathers who thought he was wasting good money on rubbish. That one must be worth nearly £8,250 by this time.

Going down market, without a blush, it has the People's Palace, devoted to the art of living in old Glasgow among the poor proles. Art is not only great paintings, it is life, it is survival, it is the joke, it is the street song, and Glasgow is rich in them all.

'Why do I weep? For Flannelfeet is up a close, in Bellfield Street.' That was sung to the tune of 'Suiva Bay', for anybody who can remember that far back. And who is Flannelfeet? Glasgow children were too terrified to enquire.

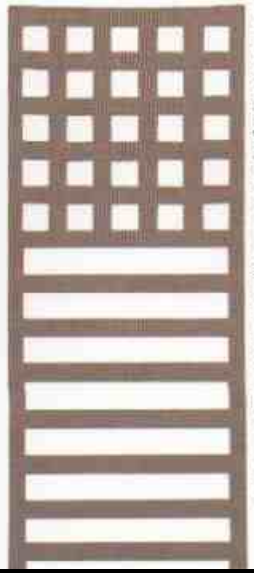
The city patois has its own mysterious magic. Fyfe Robertson, doing vox-pops in the north of the area, was curious about the origin of the district's name and asked a Glasgow biddy, 'Tell me, madam, why is Maryhill so-called?' 'Away you,' she cried, 'it's no caulder than Springburn!'

Yes, tough, and irreverent, and a hardy survivor of industrial calamities. Templeton's were a great international carpet manufacturer. No more. Their exotic oriental headquarters now house offices, but still look arrogant and colourful and feature proudly on one of the 1990 stamps.

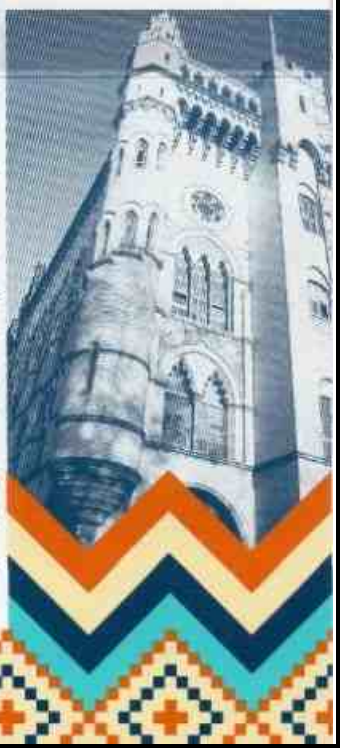
The other shows Glasgow School of Art, the masterpiece of Charles Rennie Mackintosh, which will never age. Nearby is the Dental College, outside of which you may find schoolchildren playing hopscotch, or peever, with plaster casts of upper sets.

Arrogance? No, practicality – put things to use, children.

A very particular place, Glasgow, absolutely seething with culture from the grandiose to the gutter, and taking its status seriously, but never solemnly. Even without Rowland Hill, it has its own particular stamp.



Furniture and textile designs by Charles Rennie Mackintosh, architect of the Glasgow School of Art.



The Templeton Carpet Factory, Glasgow. The architect, William Leiper, based his design on the Doge's Palace in Venice.

LONDON LIFE





Detail from Yeoman of the Guard's uniform. Queen Victoria, first Royal inhabitant of the remodelled Buckingham Palace




Cliff Hanley, one of Glasgow's
In this area of Europe, one of Glasgow's favourite sons, Cliff Hanley, gives his highly personal view. Since young manhood, in fact, he has concentrated on his personal view. His first, autobiographical book, *Dancing in the Street*, shone a totally new light on what had seemed like a city divided into the gutter and the glamour and fused the two traditions with a hilarity that keeps it a best seller after thirty years.
Novels kept refusing to take the place solemnly and the ludicrous Scots 'poetry' by Ebenezer McIlwham had serious students combing their research files to identify this master of solemn absurdity. He wrote the national anthem, 'Scotland the Brave' by accident one Saturday morning and can't quite take it seriously.
What he does take seriously is that his city is an endless intellectual joke with a heart open to everybody.
Stamp Small Lemon 90
Stamps
EUROPA 1990
ROYAL MAIL MINT STAMPS

LONDON LIFE



10

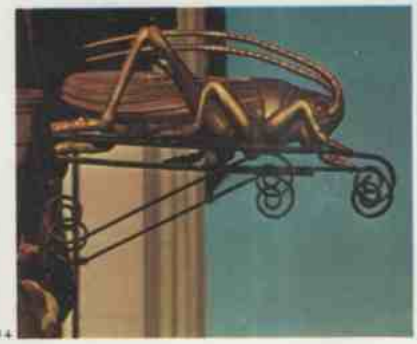
Cat and Fiddle emblem of Martin's Bank, Caravel weathervane over Smith & Nephew headquarters, Pegasus symbol of the Scottish Widow's, signposts on the South Bank, Sir Thomas Gresham's grasshopper emblem



11



12



14



13



LONDON LIFE



33

Eros, designed by Alfred Gilbert to represent the Angel of Christian Charity



LONDON LIFE



17



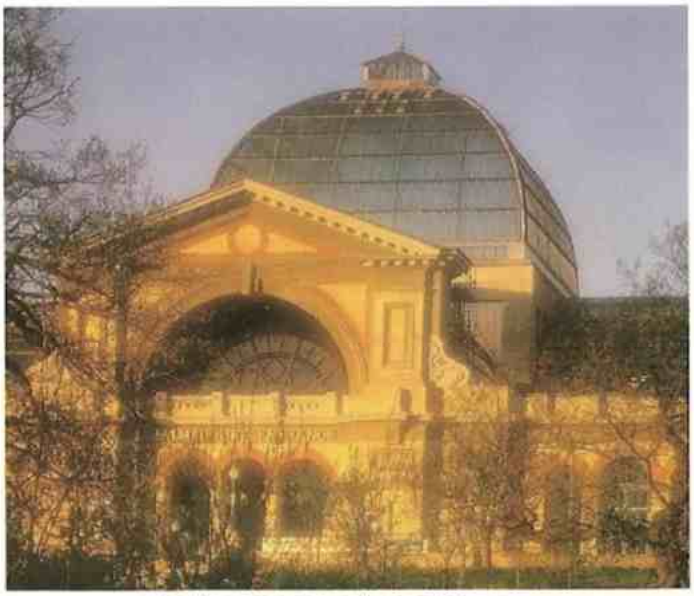
18

Nelson's Column was completed in 1843. The bronze lions by Sir Edwin Landseer were added in 1868



Royal Mail

Stamps



COMMEMORATIVE CACHET
A special cachet will be applied in the space above only if this book is presented at the Royal Mail Stamp sales counter at the main entrance to Stamp World London 90. Offer valid 3-13 May 1990

FREE ENTRY TO STAMP WORLD LONDON 90
This book gives free entry to the exhibition at Alexandra Palace, Wood Green, London N22 4AA. Take your book to the Royal Mail Stamps sales counter situated at the main entrance to claim free entry. Offer valid 8-13 May 1990

11 May 1990 – Greece
70 Dr. – Old Central Post Office
210 Dr. – Post Office, Athens



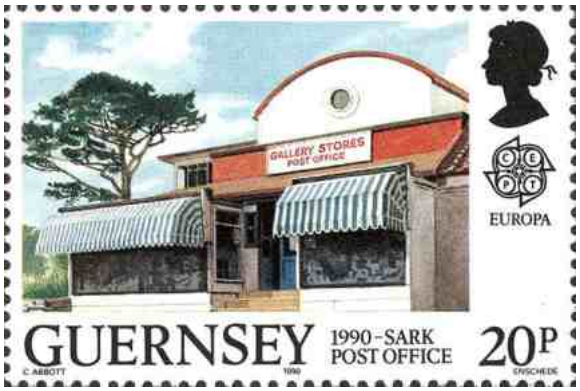
37 × 26 mm

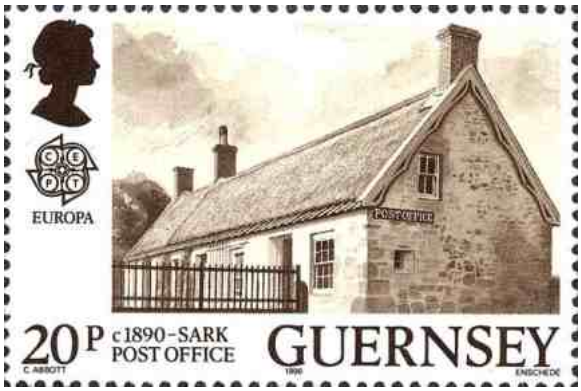






22 February 1990 – Guernsey
20 p. – Sark Post Office, 1990
20 p. – Sark Post Office, ca. 1890
24 p. – Post Office Arcade, 1990
24 p. – Post Office Arcade, ca. 1840









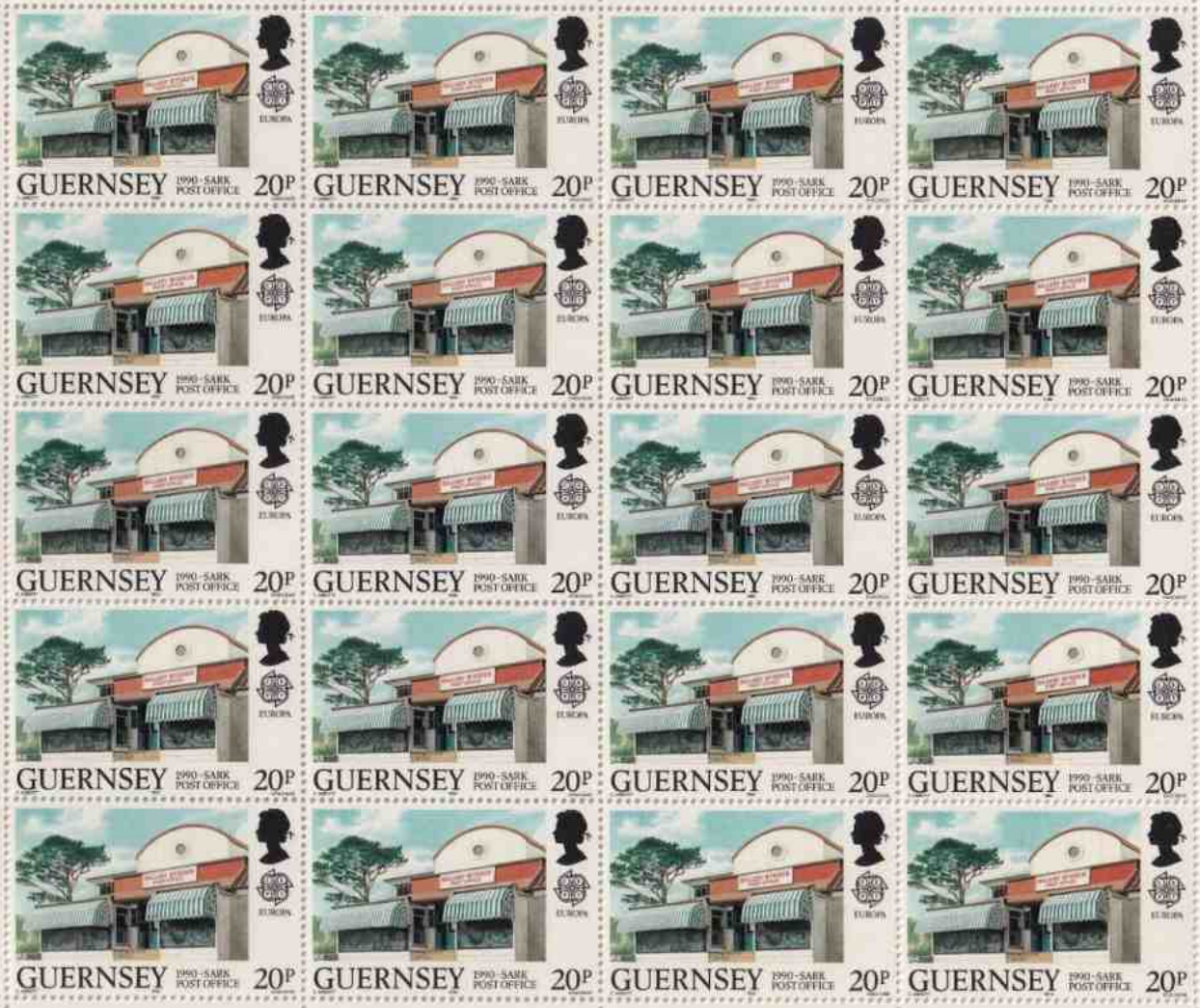
48 × 32 mm

GUERNSEY POST OFFICE BUILDINGS

1A
1A
1A
1A

EUROPA 1990

ENSCHEDE
HOLLAND



£1.00 £2.00 £3.00 £4.00

12106

GUERNSEY POST OFFICE BUILDINGS

1A
1A
1A

EUROPA 1990

ENSCHEDE
HOLLAND



0310 5

£1.00 £2.00 £3.00 £4.00

GUERNSEY POST OFFICE BUILDINGS

1A
1A
1A
1A

EUROPA 1990

ENSCHEDE HOLLAND



0370 3

£ 1.20 £ 2.40 £ 3.60 £ 4.80

GUERNSEY POST OFFICE BUILDINGS

1A
1A
1A

EUROPA 1990

ENSCHEDÉ HOLLAND



09251

£1.20 £2.40 £3.60 £4.80

22 March 1991 – Hungary

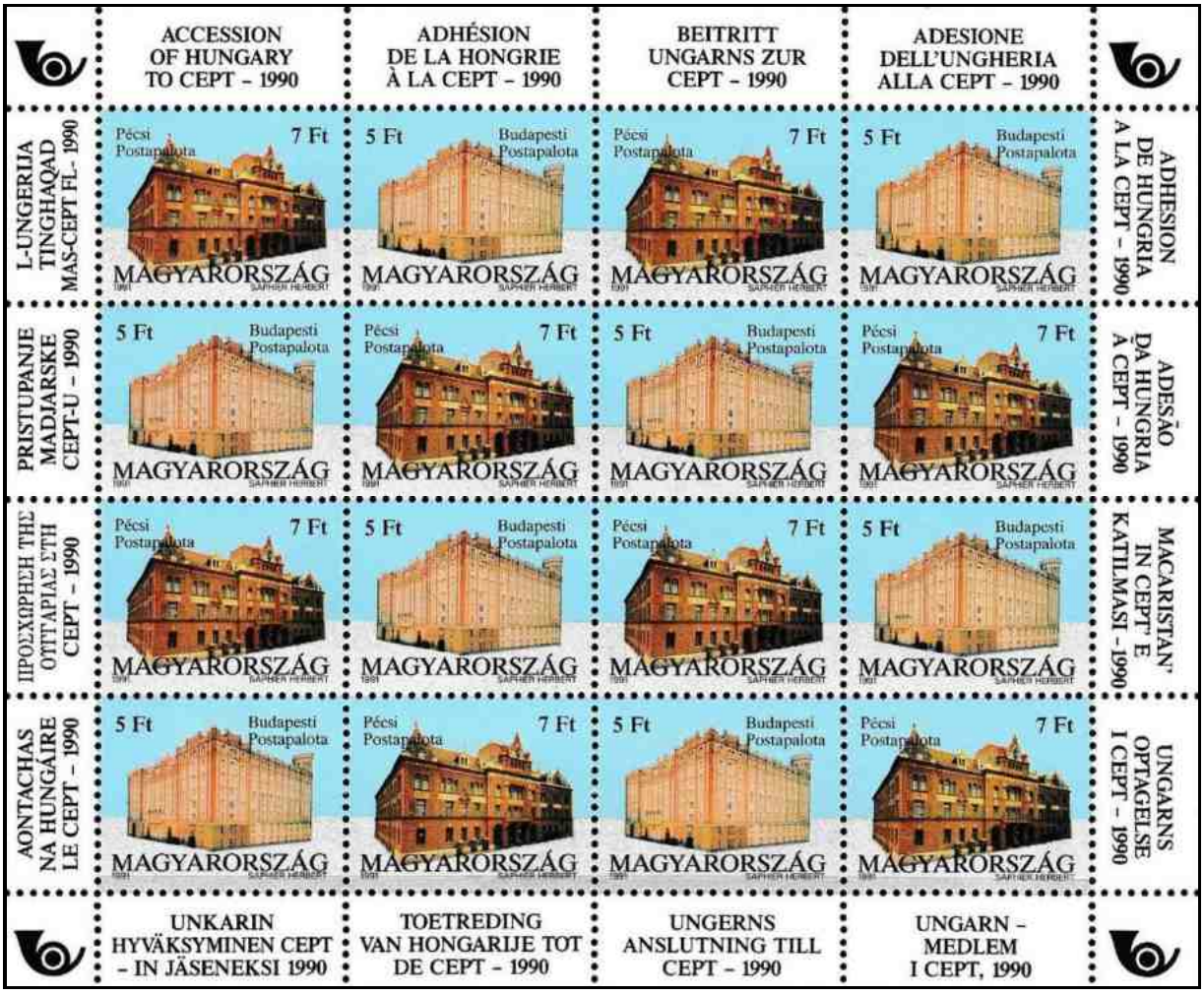
5 Ft – Post Office Boedapest

7 Ft – Post Office Pecs





34 × 26 mm



7 May 1990 – Iceland
21 K. – Old Post Office Buiding and Letter Scale
40 K. – Modern Post Office Buiding and Electronic Letter Scale



38 × 28 mm

3 May 1990 – Ireland
30 p. – The General Post Office, Dublin
41 p. – Westport Post Office



30×40 mm

Europa—Irish Post Office Buildings





7 May 1990 – Italy
700 L. – Piazza San Silvestro Post Office, Rome
800 L. – Fondaco Tedeschi Post Office, Venice



40×30 mm

13 March 1990 – Jersey

18 p. – Postal Headquarters, Mont Millais, 1990

18 p. – Post Head Office, Broad Street, 1969

24 p. – Hue Street Post Office, St. Helier, 1815

24 p. – Post Head Office, Halkett Place, St. Helier, 1890





42 × 28 mm





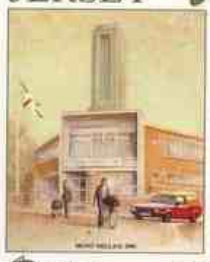
28 × 42 mm

JERSEY EUROPA 1990 Post Offices and Buildings

CARTOR

●1D ●1D ●1D ●1D ●1D

JERSEY EUROPA 18P



1D● 1D● 1D● 1D● 1D●

№ 049496

SHEET VALUE £ 3.60

Mont Millais 1990. house the Island's Department of Postal a new Post Office have grown rapidly in

Postal Headquarters Sorting Office, Phila- Administration cele- Complex to cater for recent years.

has occupied, since telic Bureau, Finance brates its twenty-first the much greater

1971, the premises at and Administrative anniversary this year volumes of mail and

Mont Millais which offices. Jersey's and looks forward to postal services that

JERSEY EUROPA 1990 Post Offices and Buildings

● 1 B
● 1 B
● 1 B
● 1 B
● 1 B



1 B ●
1 B ●
1 B ●
1 B ●
1 B ●

№ 048995

CARTOR

SHEET VALUE
£ 3.60

Broad Street 1969. Jersey took the opportunity for Postal Independence from Britain in 1969. Today, Jersey has an efficient Post Office organisation with a philatelic public corporation appreciated world-wide and handling over 80 million items a year

The Main Post Office has been situated at Broad Street since 1910. The States of reputation that is much

JERSEY EUROPA 1990 Post Offices and Buildings

CARTOR

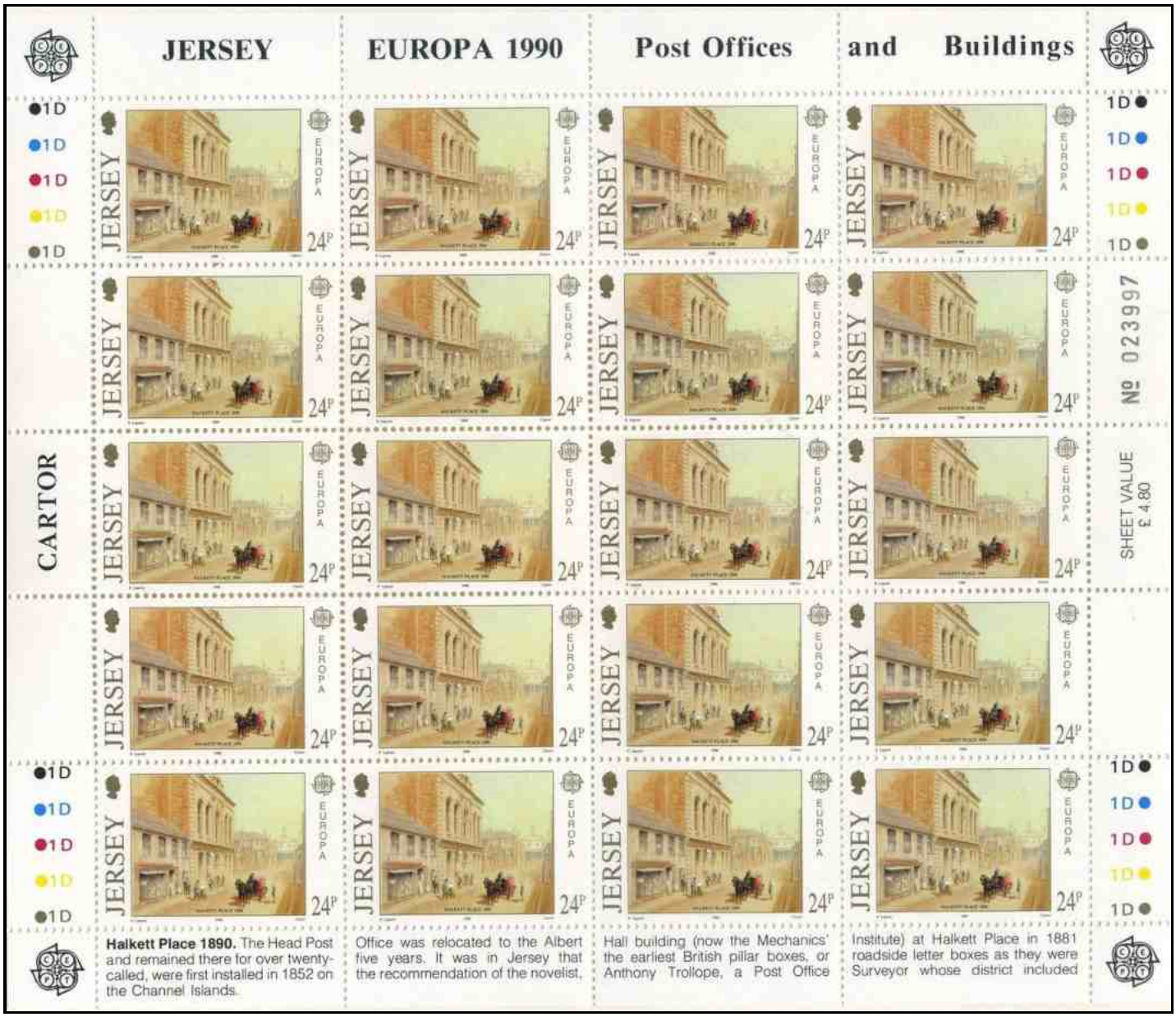
№ 024191

SHEET VALUE £4.80



Hue Street 1815. The first official Head Postmaster, (Captain) Charles Godfray was appointed to deliver once a week, had to be collected from England by sailing packet of St. Helier by the newly appointed

Post Office in Jersey was established in 1794 at Hue Street on the outskirts William Le Geyt, local hero of the Battle of Minden. Mail, arriving and it was not until 1798 that Mary letters in town.



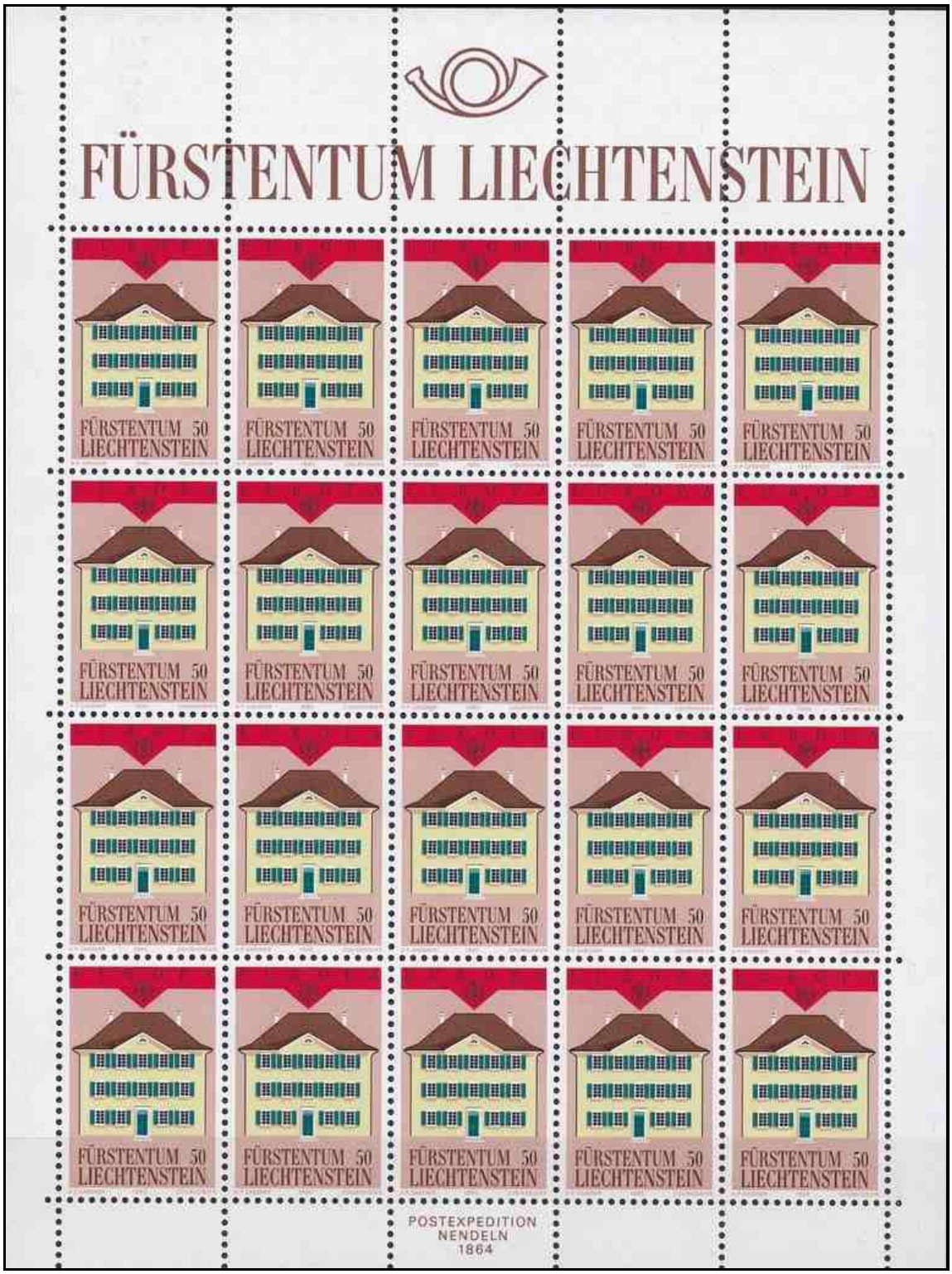
5 March 1990 – Liechtenstein

50 c. – Neldeln Post Office (1864)

90 c. – Vaduz Post Office (1976)



26 × 38 mm


FÜRSTENTUM LIECHTENSTEIN
FÜRSTENTUM 50
LIECHTENSTEIN
POSTEXPEDITION
NENDELN
1864

FÜRSTENTUM LIECHTENSTEIN



POSTAMT
VADUZ
1976

28 May 1990 – Luxemburg
12 Fr. – General Post Office, Luxemburg City
20 Fr. – Post Office, Esch–sur–Alzette

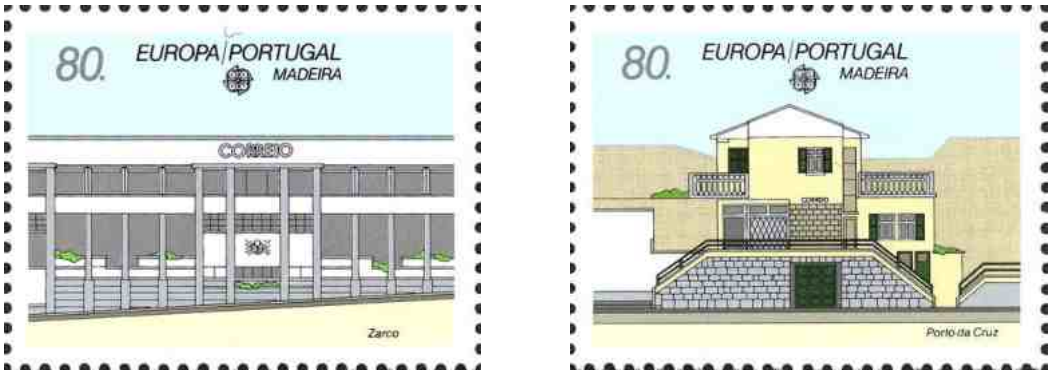


34 × 28 mm



28 × 34 mm

11 April 1990 – Madeira
80 Esc. – Zarco Post Office
80 Esc. – Porto da Cruz Post Office



40 × 31 mm



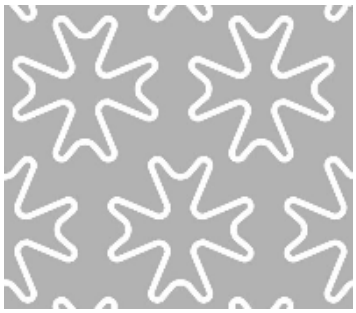
139 x 112 mm

9 February 1990 – Malta
10 c. – General Post Office, Auberge d'Italie, Valletta
35 c. – Branch Post Office, Zebbug





27 × 33 mm



Watermark : Maltese Cross Multiple Type 1





18 April 1990 – Isle of Man

15 p. – Modern Postman

15 p. – Ramsey Post Office, 1990

24 p. – Postman, 1890

24 p. – Douglas Post Office, 1890





21.3 × 28.3 mm





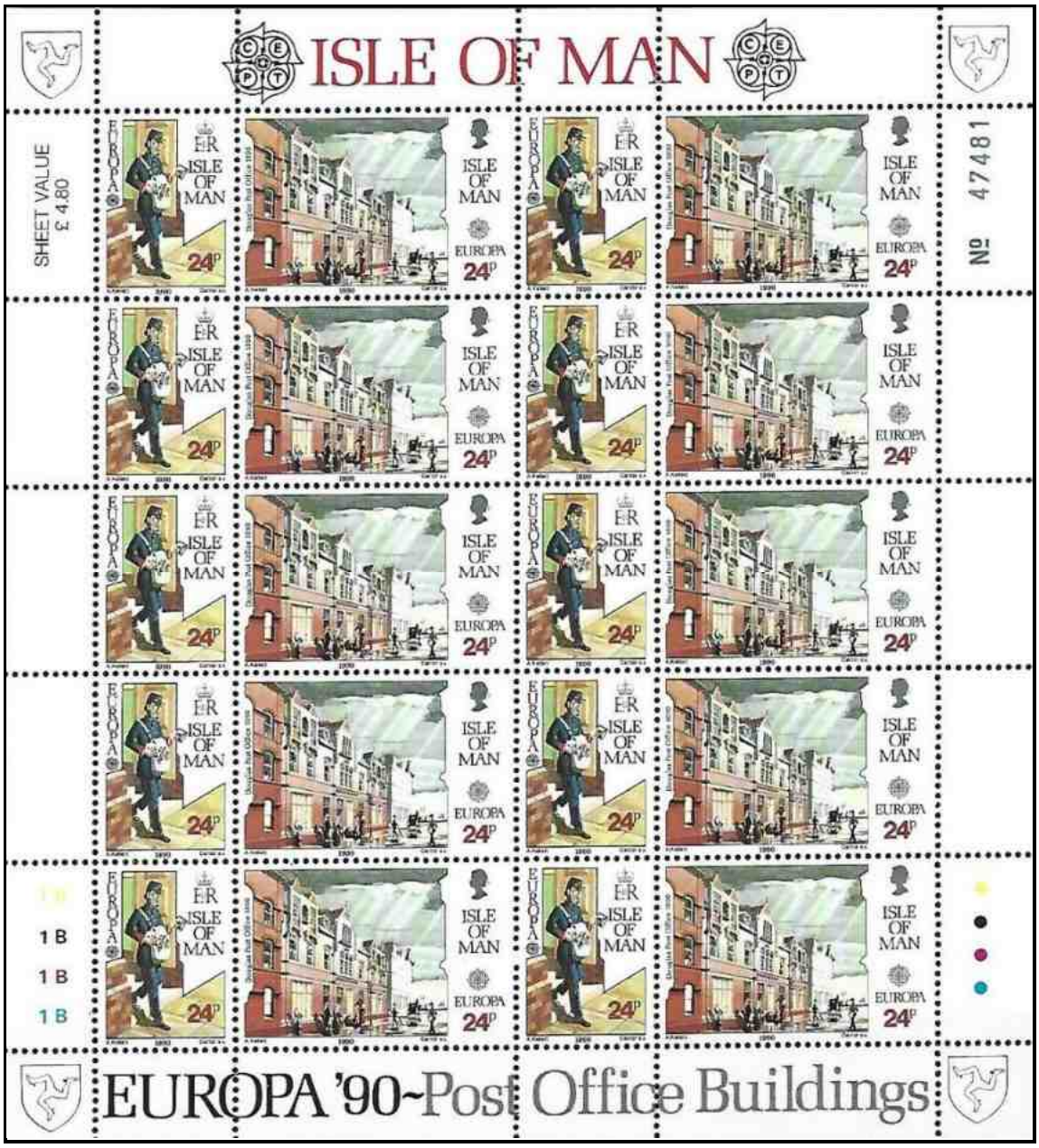
42.3 x 28.3 mm


EUROPA
ISLE OF MAN
15P
Ramsey Post Office 1990
A.Kellett
1990
Cartor s.a.
ISLE OF MAN
EUROPA
15P


EUROPA
ISLE OF MAN
24P
Douglas Post Office 1890
A.Kellett
1990
Cartor s.a.
ISLE OF MAN
EUROPA
24P

63.3 × 28.3 mm


ISLE OF MAN
SHEET VALUE £ 3.00
No 46481
1A
1A
1A
EUROPA '90~Post Office Buildings



3 May 1990 – Monaco
2.30 Fr. – Post Office, Monaco–Ville (1908–1952)
3,70 Fr. – Post Office, Monte Carlo (1884–1944)



30×40 mm



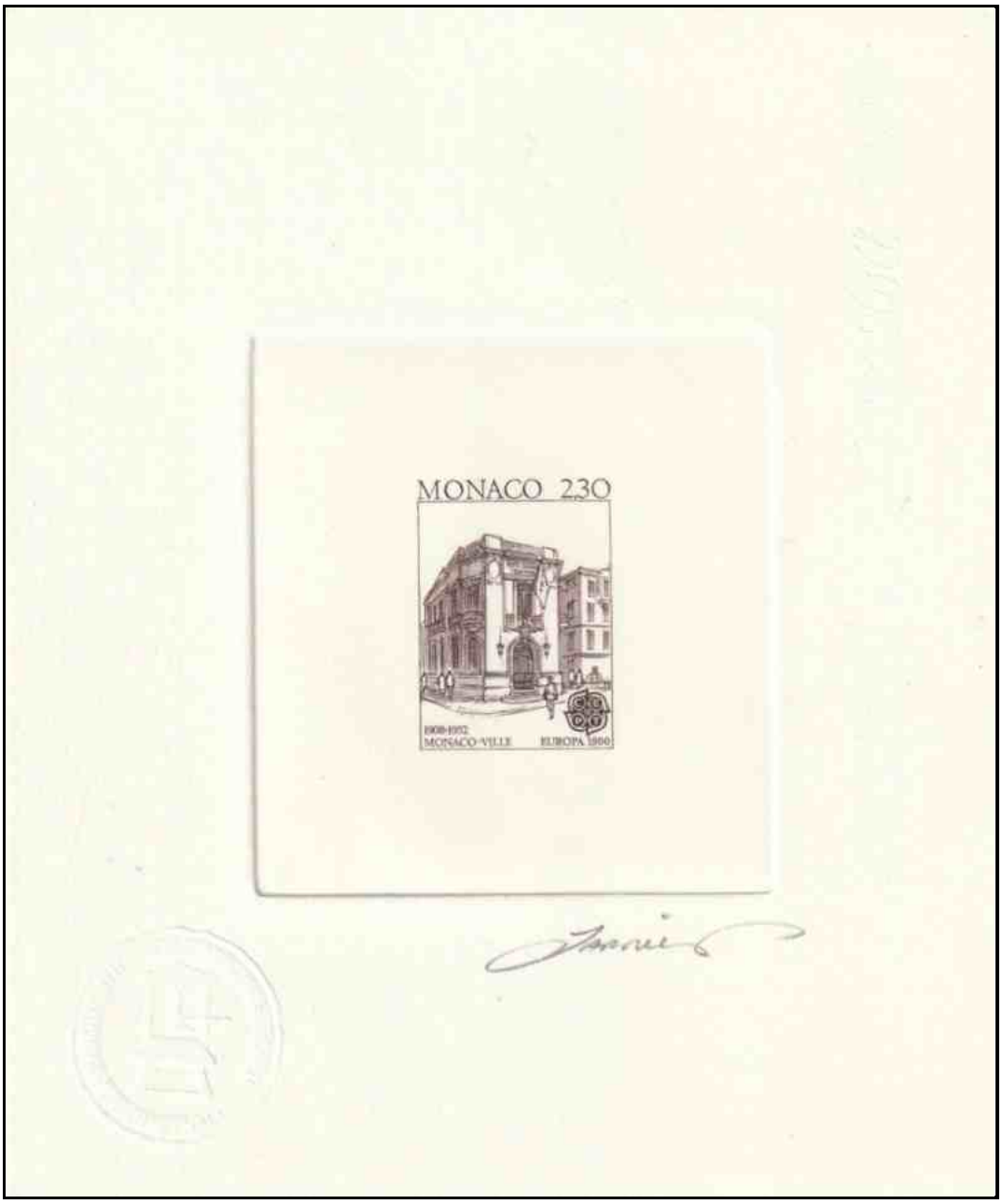
172 x 143 mm



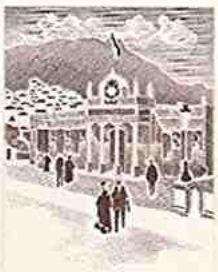


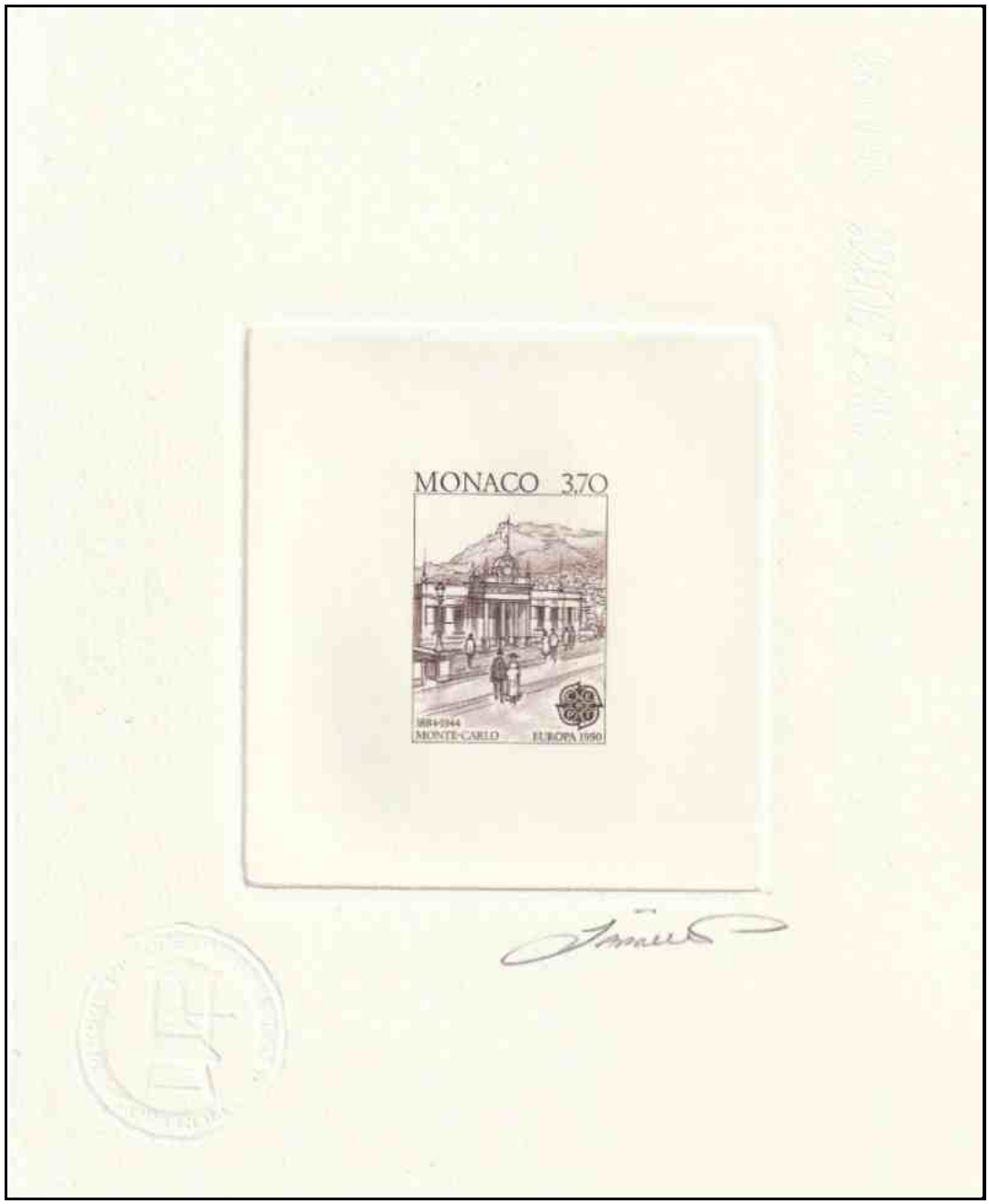
Colour test print



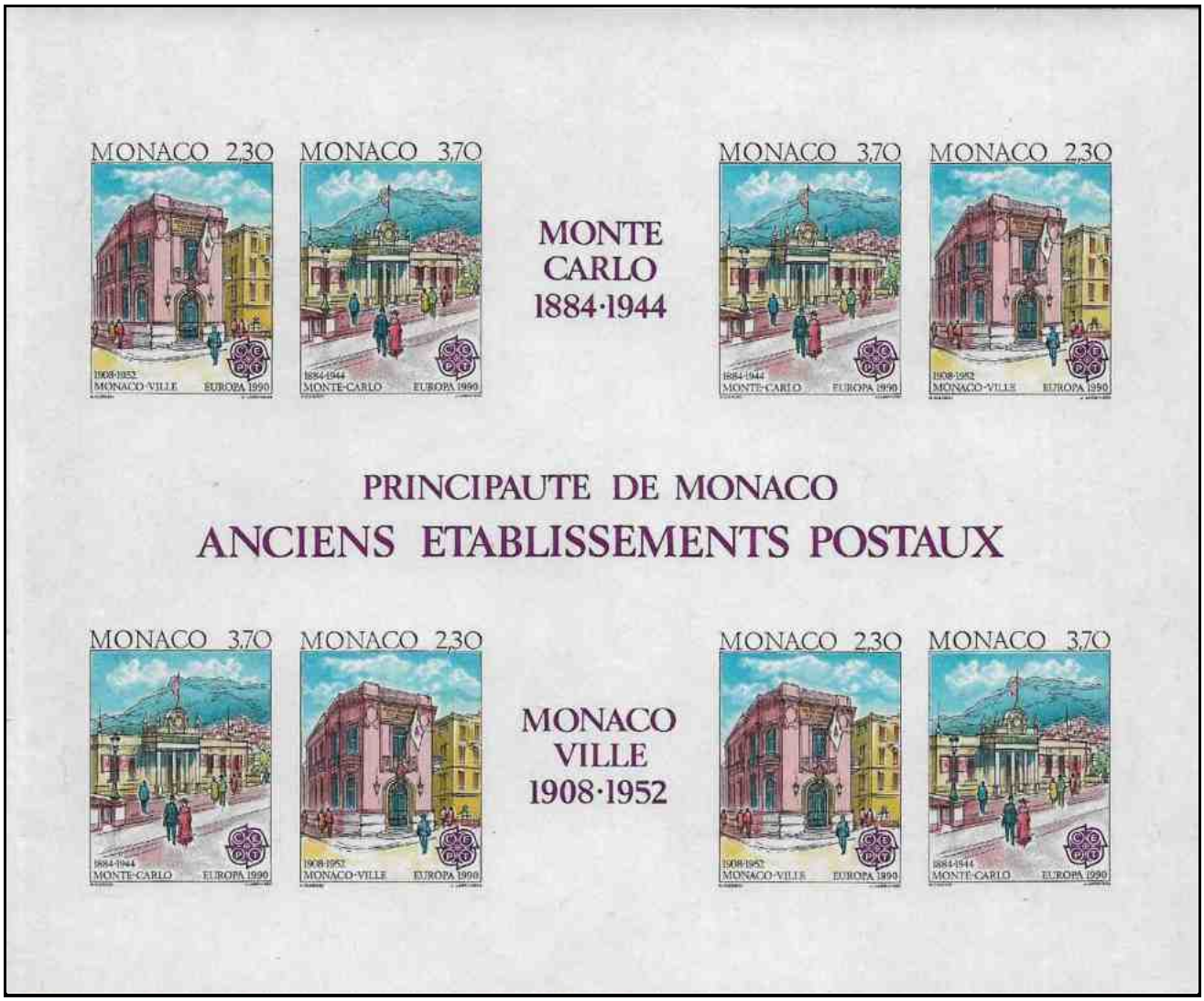


Engraver proof prints, signed Jacky Larrivière





Engraver proof prints, signed Jacky Larrivière



Souvenir sheet, imperforated



PRINCIPAUTE DE MONACO

ANCIENS ETABLISSEMENTS POSTAUX





PRINCIPAUTE DE MONACO

ANCIENS ETABLISSEMENTS POSTAUX



84601 T.D.6—8 13. 4.90

Souvenir sheet, imperforated and not cut to size. Sheet number and printing date at the bottom side.



Souvenir sheet, imperforated and not cut to size. Sheet number and printing date on the right side.

The stamps are also issued in sheets of 30 stamps, perforated and imperforated.





12 June 1990 – the Netherlands
55 c. – Post Office Veere
75 c. – Head Office Royal PTT the Netherlands NV, Groningen





36 × 25 mm

The stamps are issued in sheets of 100 stamps (10 x 10).

14 June 1990 – Norway

3.20 Kr. – Post Office Trondheim
4.00 Kr. – Post Office Longyearbyen



31×24 mm

11 April 1990 – Portugal
80 Esc. – Post Office of Santo Tirso
80 Esc. – Mala Post Office



40 × 31 mm



139 x 112 mm

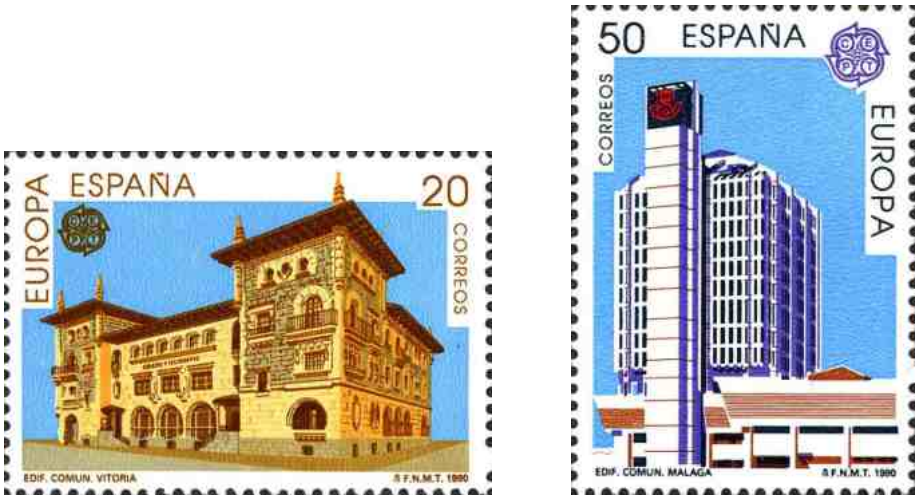
The 1st stamps is also issued in sheets.

22 February 1990 – San Marino
700 L. – Post Office of Pianello
800 L. – Customs Post Office



30×40 mm

4 May 1990 – Spain
20 Pta. – Post Office, Vitoria
50 Pta. – Post Office, Malaga



41 × 29 mm

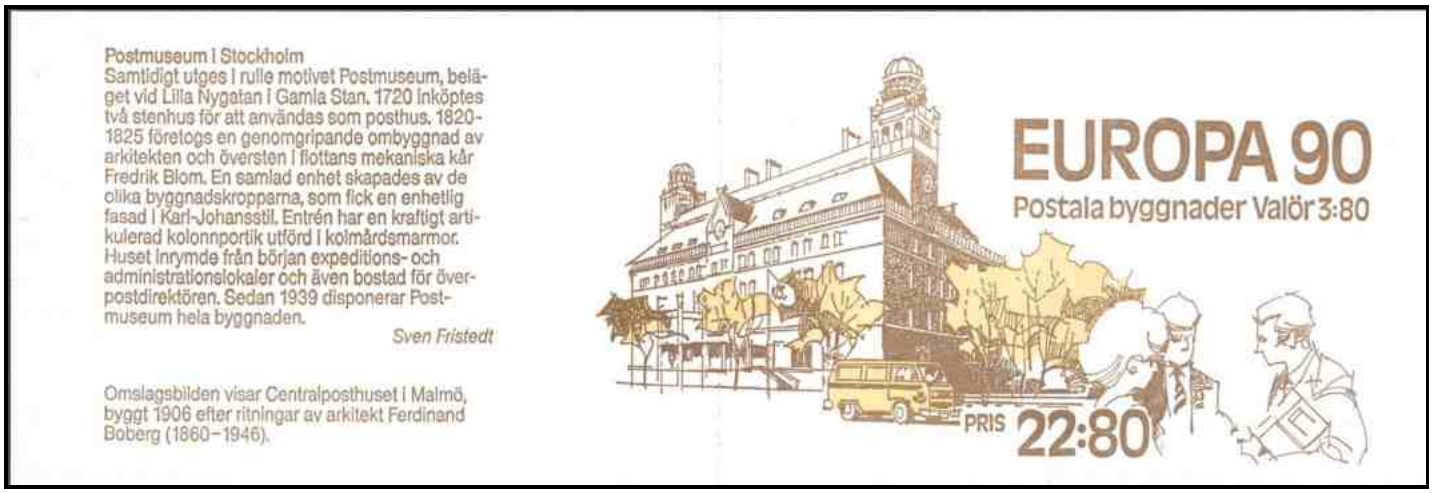
28 March 1990 – Sweden
2,50 Kr. – Postal Museum, Stockholm
3,80 Kr. – Post Office, Sollebrunn
3,80 Kr. – Post Office, Västeras





32 × 27 mm

The 2.50 Kr stamps has been issued in coils of 100 stamps with a number on the back side of every 5th stamp. The other 2 stamps have been issued in a booklet of 6 stamps (3 of each).





22 May 1990 – Switzerland
50 c. – Main Post Office, Luzern
90 c. – Main Post Office, Geneva





33 × 28 mm

2 May 1990 – Turkey
700 L. – Modern Post Office, Ulus, Ankara
1000 L. – Historical Post Office, Sirkeci, Istanbul



26 × 41 mm



41 × 26 mm

23 April 1990 – Yugoslavia

6.50 d. – Skopje Post and Telecommunications Centre

10 d. – Belgrade Telephone Exchange





35 × 25 mm





In 1991 (40 countries, 83 stamps) the common theme was European Aerospace and the first year that five countries, who were behind the Iron curtain some years before took part at the Europa stamps issue. Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland & Romania where those first five ex–Communist countries to join.

27.04.1991 **Andorra (French)** – 2 stamps (2.50 Fr & 3.50 Fr)
10.05.1991 **Andorra (Spanish)** – 2 stamps (25 Pta & 55 Pta)
03.05.1991 **Austria** – 1 stamp (7 Sh.)
11.04.1991 **Azores** – 2 stamps (2x 80.00 Esc.)
04.05.1991 **Belgium** – 2 stamps (14 Fr & 25 Fr)
10.05.1991 **Bulgaria** – 2 stamps (43 ct. & 62 ct.)
06.05.1991 **Cyprus** – 2 stamps (7 c. & 18 c.)
29.07.1991 **Cyprus (Northern)** – 2 stamps (2x 2000 L.) on souvenir sheet
06.05.1991 **Czechoslovakia** – 1 stamp (6 Kcs)
02.05.1991 **Denmark** – 2 stamps (3.50 Kr. & 4.75 Kr.)
08.04.1991 **Faroe Islands** – 2 stamps (3.70 Kr. & 6.50 Kr.)
07.06.1991 **Finland** – 2 stamps (2.10 Mk.& 2.90 Mk.)
27.04.1991 **France** – 2 stamps (2.50 Fr. & 3.50 Fr.)
02.05.1991 **Germany** – 2 stamps (60 Pf & 100 Pf)
26.02.1991 **Gibraltar** – 2 stamps (25 p. & 32 p.)
23.04.1991 **Great Britain** – 4 stamps (2x 22 p. & 2x 37 p.)
20.05.1991 **Greece** – 2 stamps (80 Dr. & 300 Dr.)
10.04.1991 **Guernsey** – 4 stamps (2x 21 p. & 2x 26 p.)
30.04.1991 **Hungary** – 2 stamps (22 Ft. & 30 Ft.)
29.04.1991 **Iceland** – 2 stamps (26 Kr. & 47 Kr.)
14.05.1991 **Ireland** – 2 stamps (32 p. & 44 p.)
29.04.1991 **Italy** – 2 stamps (750 L. & 800 L.)
19.03.1991 **Jersey** – 4 stamps (2x 20 p. & 2x 26 p.)
04.03.1991 **Liechtenstein** – 2 stamps (50 c & 90 c)
13.05.1991 **Luxemburg** – 2 stamps (14 Fr & 18 Fr)
11.04.1991 **Madeira** – 2 stamps (2x 80.00 Esc.)
16.03.1991 **Malta** – 2 stamps (10 c. & 35 c.)
24.04.1991 **Isle of Man** – 4 stamps (2x 17 p. & 2x 26 p.)
26.04.1991 **Monaco** – 2 stamps (2.30 Fr & 3.20 Fr.)
11.06.1991 **Netherlands** – 2 stamps (55 c. & 75 c.)
16.06.1991 **Norway** – 2 stamps (3.20 Kr. & 4.00 Kr.)
06.05.1991 **Poland** – 1 stamp (1000 Zl)
11.04.1991 **Portugal** – 2 stamps (2x 80.00 Esc.)
10.05.1991 **Romania** – 1 stamp (4.50 L.)
12.02.1991 **San Marino** – 2 stamps (750 L. & 800 L.)
28.05.1991 **Spain** – 2 stamps (25 Pta & 45 Pta)
15.05.1991 **Sweden** – 3 stamps (3x 4 Kr.)
14.05.1991 **Switzerland** – 2 stamps (50 c. & 90 c.)
06.05.1991 **Turkey** – 2 stamps (1000 L. & 1500 L.)
06.05.1991 **Yugoslavia** – 2 stamps (7.50 d. & 15 d.)

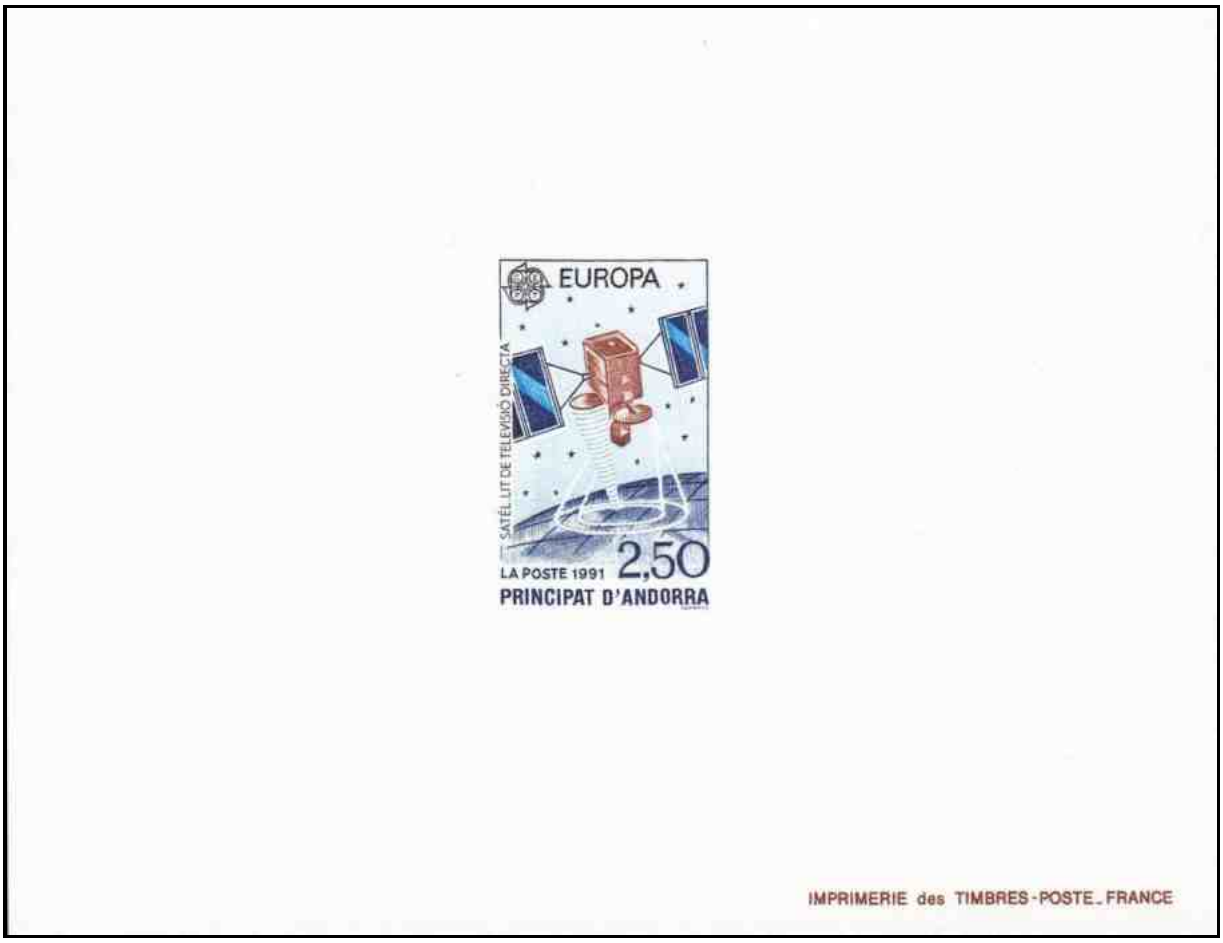
27 April 1991 – Andorra (French)
2.50 Fr. – Satellite for direct television
3,50 Fr. – Astronomic Observatory



26 × 40 mm



40 × 26 mm





Luxe sheets

10 May 1991 – Andorra (Spanish)
25 Pta. – Satelliet Olympus ESA
55 Pta. – Satelliet Olympus ESA



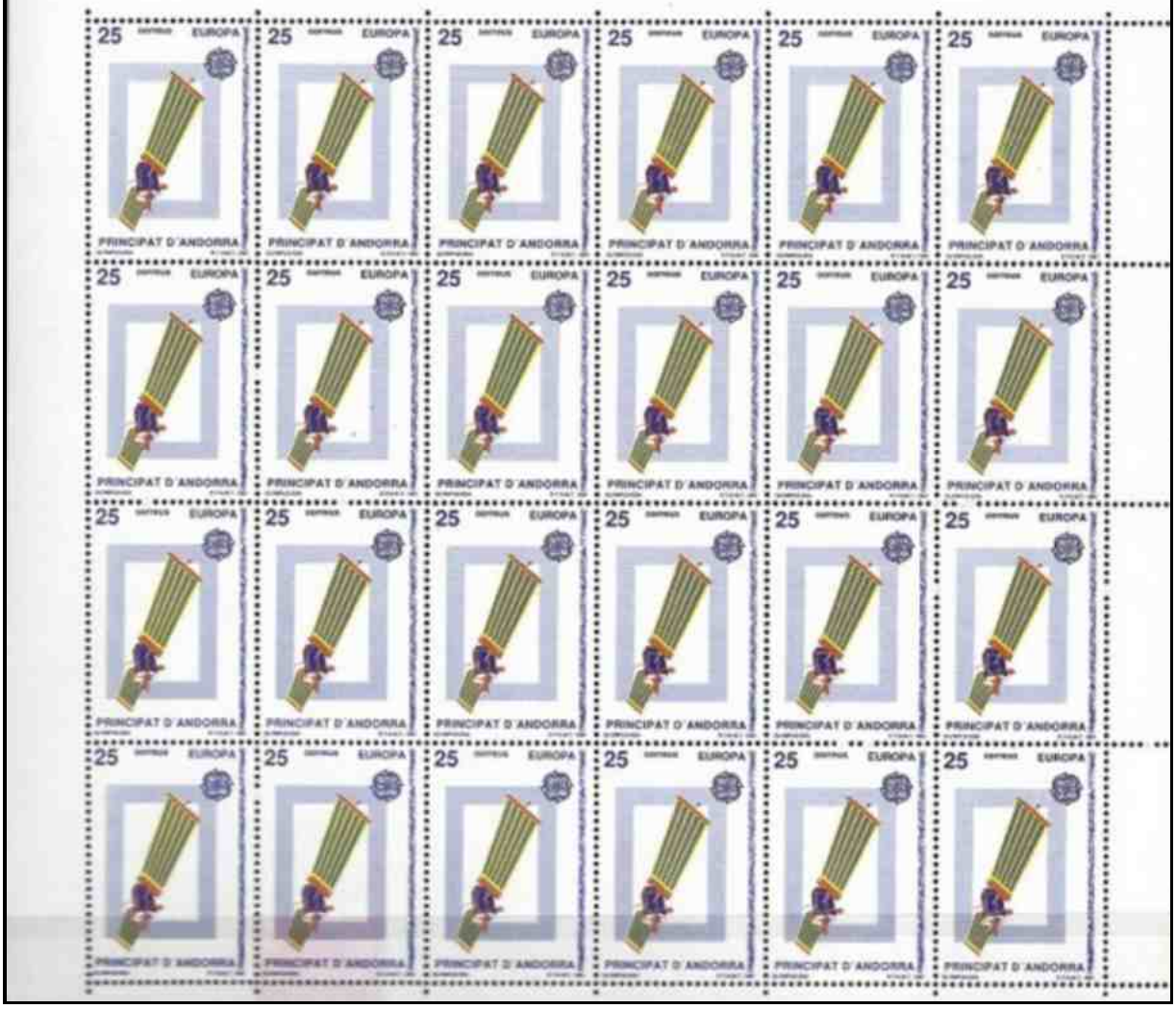
29 × 41 mm

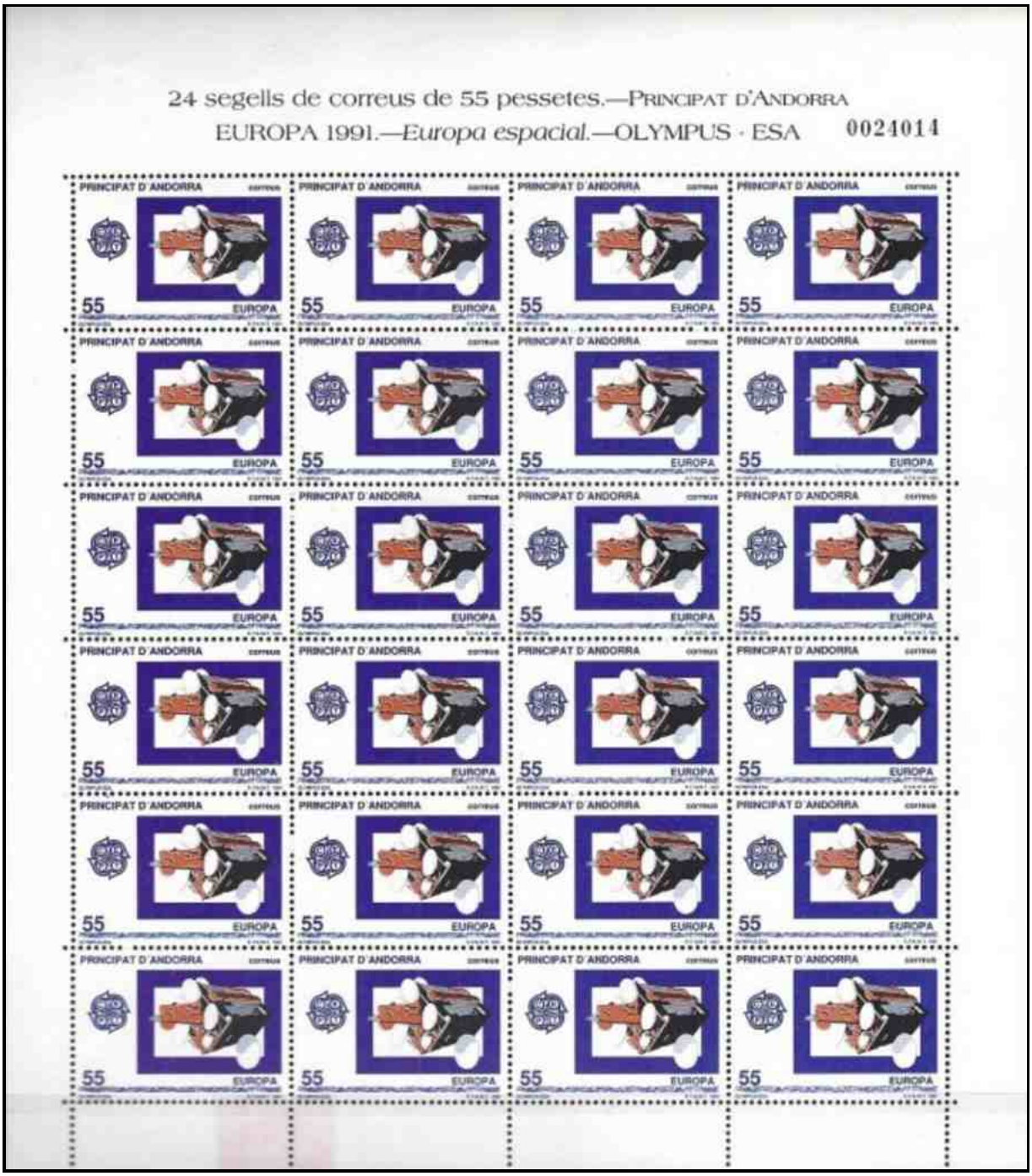


41 × 29 mm

24 segells de correus de 25 pessetes.—PRINCIPAT D'ANDORRA

EUROPA 1991.—*Europa espacial.*—OLYMPUS · ESA 0023020





3 May 1991 – Austria
7 Sh. – Earth observation satellite ERS–1



40×30 mm

The stamp has been issued in sheets of 50 stamps.

11 April 1991 – Azores
80 Esc. – Sänger shuttle
80 Esc. – Hermes shuttle



40×31 mm



140 x 112 mm

The first stamps has also been issued in sheets.

4 May 1991 – Belgium
14 Fr. – Satellite Olympus 1
25 Fr. – Hermes Space shuttle





41 × 28 mm

The stamps have been issued in sheets of 50 stamps.





10 May 1991 – Bulgaria
43 ct. – Meteosat satellite
62 ct. – Ariane 4 rocket

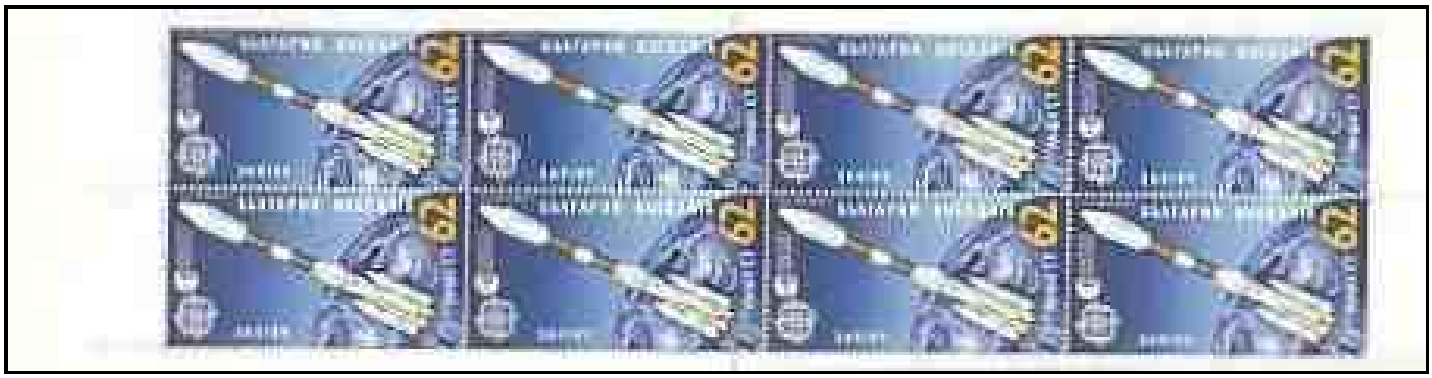


30 × 55 mm

The stamps have been issued in sheets and in a booklet of 16 stamps (8 of each).







6 May 1991 – Cyprus
7 c. – Ulysses shuttle
18 c. – Giotto shuttle



38 × 24 mm

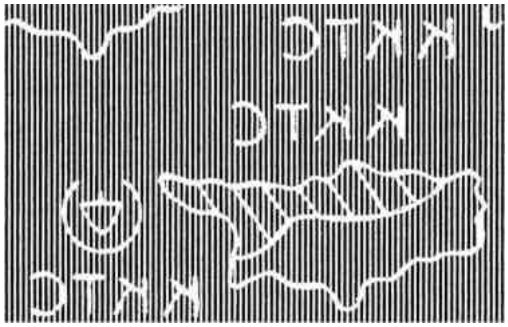
The stamps have been issued in sheets of 20 stamps.



29 July 1991 – Cyprus (Northern)
£ 2000 – Hermes space shuttle
£ 2000 – Ulysses satellite



41 × 26 mm



Watermark : Map of Cyprus and KKTC Multiple (up)



80 × 82 mm

6 May 1991 – Czechoslavakia
6 Kcs. – Satellite Magion II 1989



27 × 44 mm

The stamp has been issued in sheets of 50 stamps.

2 May 1991 – Denmark

3.50 Kr. – Satellite picture of Denmark's water temperature

4,75 Kr. – Satellite picture of Denmark's land temperature

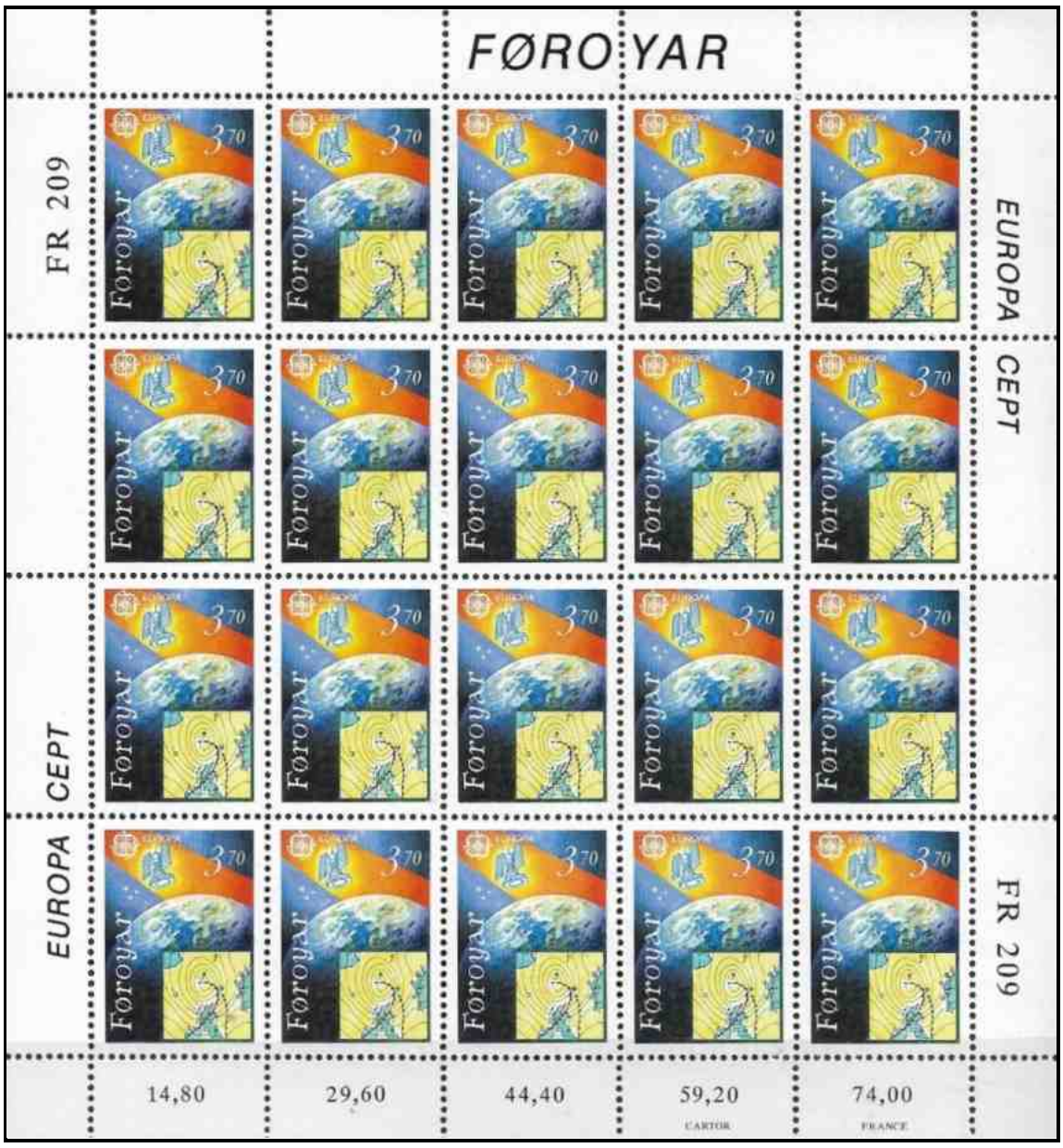


29 × 34 mm

8 April 1991 – Faroe Islands
3.70 Kr. – Globe, satellite and weather map
6,50 Kr. – Space observation and constellation



26 × 36 mm





7 June 1991 – Finland

2.10 Mk. – Europe in space

2.90 Mk. – Map of Europe en satellites



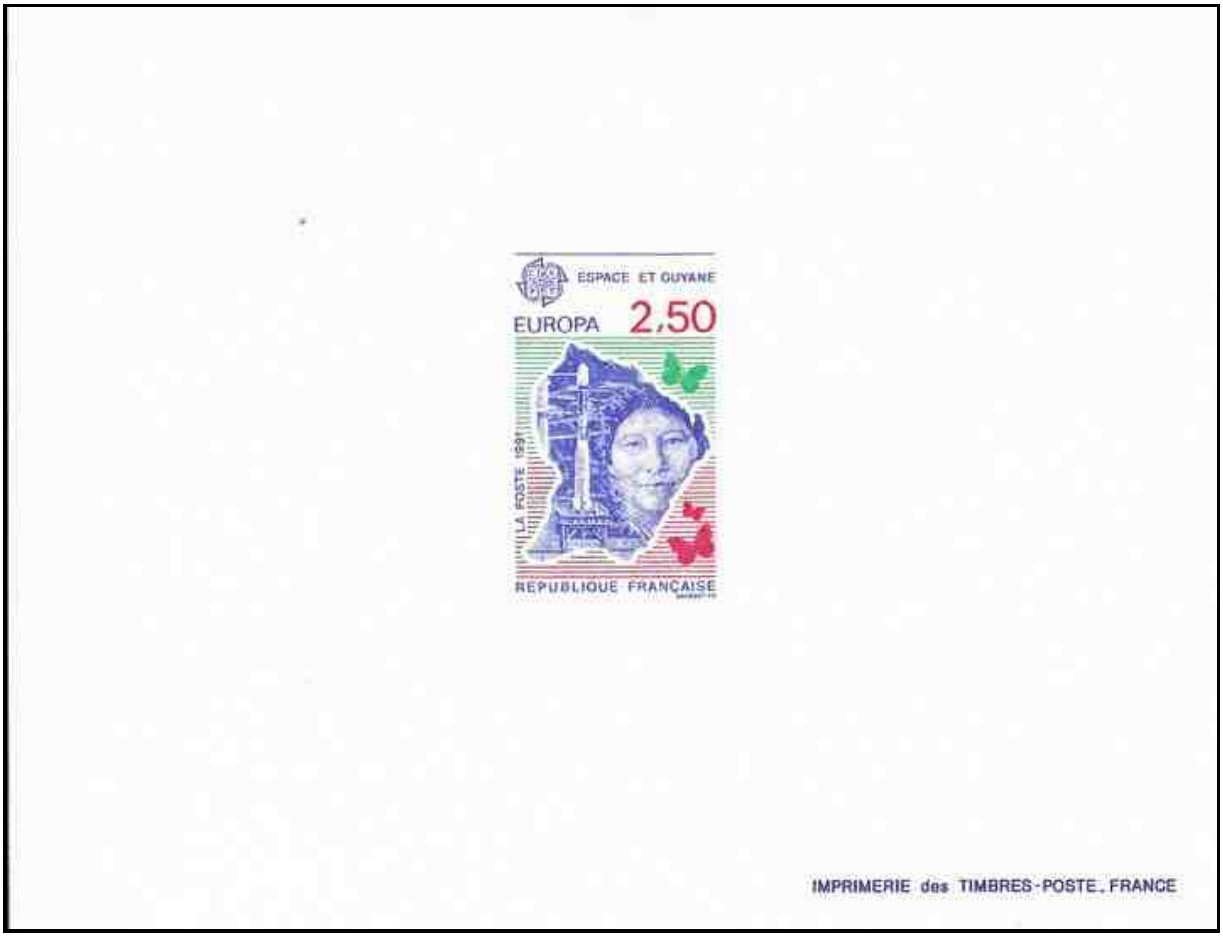


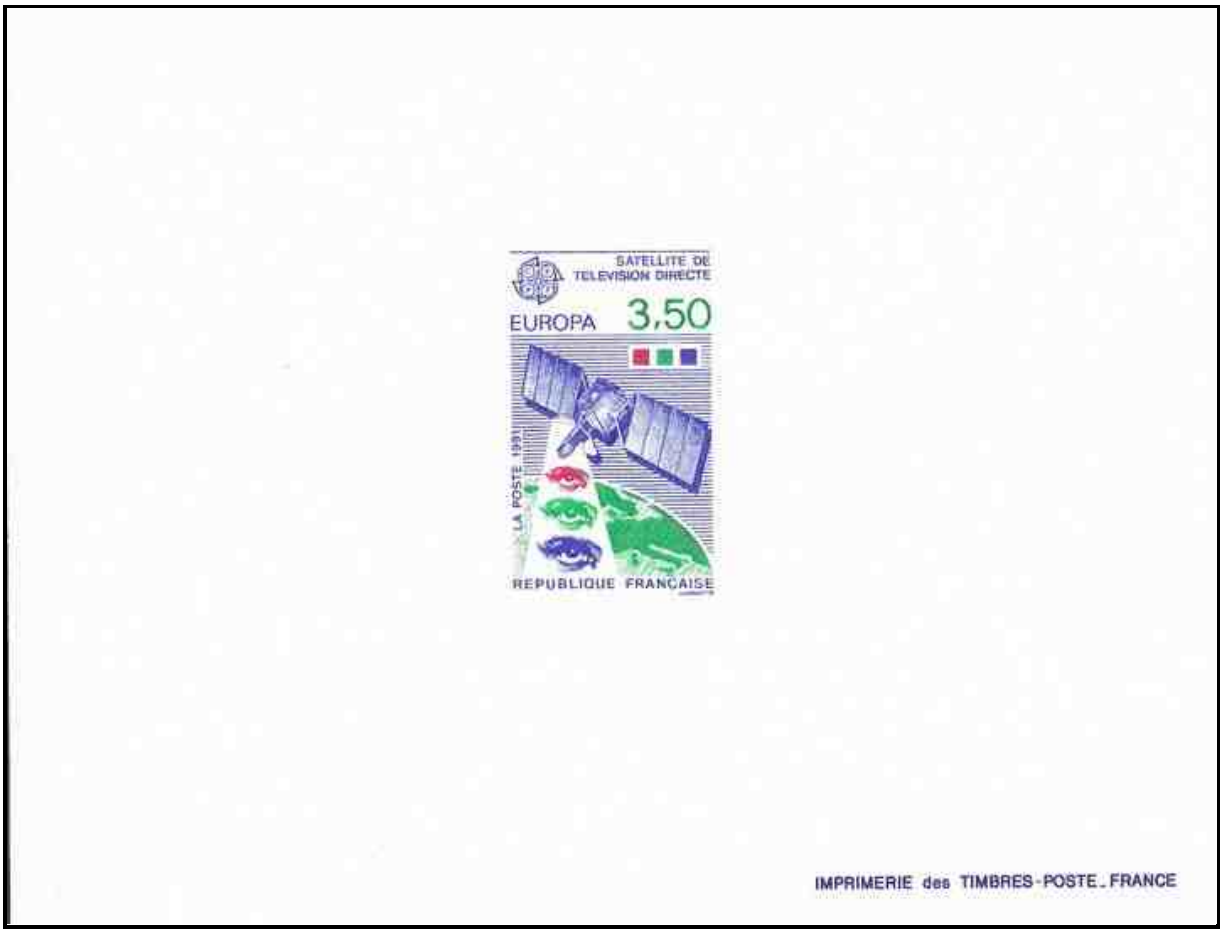
41 × 29 mm

27 April 1991 – France
2.50 Fr. – Ariane Rocket and Map of French Guyana
3.50 Fr. – TDF–1 Broadcasting Satellite, Eyes and Globe



26 × 40 mm





Luxe sheets

2 May 1991 – Germany
60 Pf. – ERS–1 European Remote Sensing Satellite
100 Pf. – Kopernicus Telecommunications Satellite



35 × 35 mm


3,00
6,00
9,00
12,00
15,00
EUROPA
DEUTSCHE BUNDESPOST
60
2



26 February 1991 – Gibraltar

25 p. – Space Laboratory and Hermes shuttle (Colombus Development Program)

32 p. – ERS–1 Earth Resources Remote Sensing Satellite



35 × 26 mm



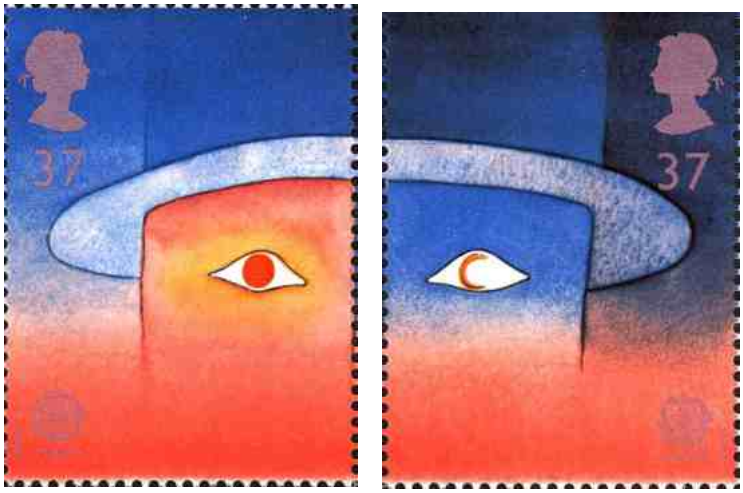


23 April 1991 – Great Britain

22 p. – Stylized Space and Man Looking at Space
22 p. – Stylized Space and Man Looking at Space
37 p. – Stylized Space and Space Looking at Man
37 p. – Stylized Space and Space Looking at Man





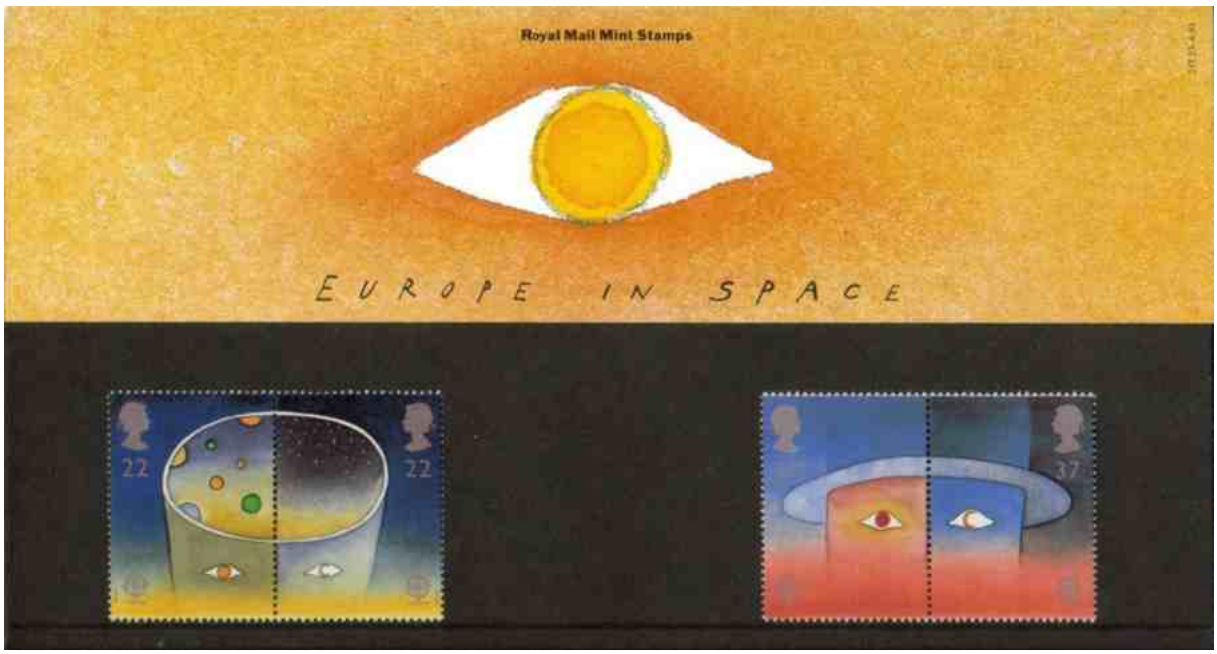


30 × 41 mm

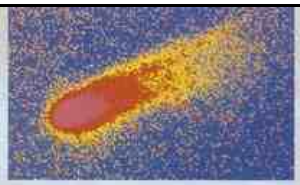


Stamps se–tenant pair

Presentation Pack



Once believed to be the centre of the universe, our planet is now perceived as a mere speck of dust in a vast galaxy which is itself merely one among millions. In modern astronomy, knowledge shared on an international scale is more than good manners: it is a vital necessity.



False-colour image of Comet Bradfield which has been designated Comet 1987S.

Nowhere is the spirit of international co-operation in astronomy more clearly demonstrated than at El Observatorio del Roque de los Muchachos on La Palma in the Canary Islands. There, a multi-European team – British, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, French, German, Irish, Norwegian, Spanish and Swedish – works together on some of the most important astronomical research being undertaken today.

Roque de los Muchachos, on the summit of La Palma at an altitude of 2,350 metres, is one of the best sites in the world for astronomical observations. A prevailing temperature inversion in the area keeps cloud levels below the observation site and ensures clear, pollution-free skies virtually the whole year round.

La Palma was chosen in the 1970s when the Royal Greenwich Observatory, realising that British weather and encroaching urban lighting hampered observations from the Isaac Newton Telescope at Herstmonceux Castle in Sussex, approached Spain about relocating the telescope on the island. Today, the Isaac Newton Telescope stands on top of La Palma alongside the Anglo-Dutch William Herschel and Jacobus Kapteyn Telescopes, the Anglo-Danish Carlsberg Automatic Meridian Circle, the Swedish Solar and Stellar Telescopes and the Nordic Optical Telescope.

A revolutionary feature of these telescopes is the fact that they are computer-controlled. Movements of the William Herschel Telescope, the third largest reflector in the world, can be operated by astronomers from computers at the Royal Greenwich Observatory's headquarters in Cambridge.

Traditionally, astronomers have used photographic plates to record observations of distant galaxies – images received by large telescopes are seldom viewed directly by eye. At La Palma, photography has been superseded by electronic chips, known as charge-coupled devices (CCDs), which are much more sensitive to light than photographic emulsions and enable images to be stored and enhanced by computer and viewed on television monitors.

Jean-Michel Folon's images on these stamps offer a perspective of the universe which is unlikely ever to be recorded literally at La Palma. Nevertheless they strike a chord with many astronomers. Their discoveries have already challenged us to rethink our origins and identity. Jean-Michel Folon's images suggest that this process is far from over.

The cycle of day and night, the Sun and the Moon, the solar system – all of these we understand to some degree. But what about galaxies, quasars and the universe? Is the artist tempting us to take the hat off earthly constraints and delve into a totally new dimension – to visualise time which has no beginning and space which has no boundary? Does the all-pervasive eye represent us looking out or someone else looking in?

Although astronomers have yet to find positive evidence of life as we know it beyond this planet, they have proof that the conditions which life needs are common in the universe. What is more, their scientific training challenges them to ask why, if life is sustainable on this insignificant planet, it should not exist elsewhere?

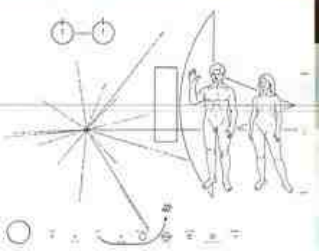
Experiments are, in fact, being carried out with the William Herschel Telescope to determine whether other planets exist in orbit around nearby stars. The motions of these stars will show if they have planets pulling them from side to side. And, if such planets are found, what then?

In the future, astronomers could well be beaming radio messages to these planets in the knowledge that, if there is to be a reply, it will be a long time returning. Even though radio waves travel at the speed of light, they would take eleven years to strike Tau Ceti, the nearest star which offers a hope for a planet with life. A message transmitted from Earth in 1991 would not reach Tau Ceti until 2002. Just imagine what a challenge we would face if, in 2013, we actually received a reply!

The Isaac Newton Telescope was named after Britain's greatest scientist.

Background images: CCD image, captured by the Jacobus Kapteyn Telescope, of the Crab nebula and a view of planet Earth taken from space.





This interstellar message, with information about life on Earth and our knowledge of the solar system, was attached to Pioneer craft launched in the early 1970s.



A CCD camera on the Isaac Newton Telescope and computer enhancement produced this image of the NGC 7752 and NGC 7753 galaxies.



Observatorio del Roque de los Muchachos on La Palma. Left to right: Nordic Optical Telescope, Carlsberg Automatic Meridian Circle, William Herschel Telescope, Swedish Solar Tower, Isaac Newton Telescope and Jacobus Kapteyn Telescope.

Europe in Space is the theme adopted this year by the Conference of European Posts and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT). An imaginative interpretation of this theme can be seen on these stamps which honour the major contribution to our knowledge of the universe being made by European astronomers at La Palma in the Canary Islands. The fact that these two pairs of British se-tenant stamps have been designed by Jean-Michel Folon, the highly acclaimed European artist who lives in France, emphasises this pan-European spirit. Through his thought-provoking illustrations, he challenges us to explore questions which astronomers at La Palma may one day be able to answer.

Top photograph far left:
Isaac Newton Telescope
on La Palma.

Centre and bottom left:
The William Herschel
Telescope can track a star
across the sky with pinpoints
precision and its 36-tonne
mirror is one of the three
largest in the world.

The Nordic Optical Telescope
on La Palma is run by the
four Nordic nations.

Further details about British
postage stamps and philatelic
facilities can be obtained from
the British Philatelic Bureau
20 Brandon Street,
Edinburgh EH3 6HS

Face designed by
Carroll, Dempsey & Thirkell
Text by Mike Harden
Made and printed in Great Britain
by Harrison, Lancaster
Published at Stamp Mart
© Royal Mail Stamps 1991
Enquiries Press Office,
Security Printing Division,
Harrison House Library,
Telegraph Colour Library,
Additional pictures by
Cavendish Royal Observatory,
Royal Mail Stamps 1991

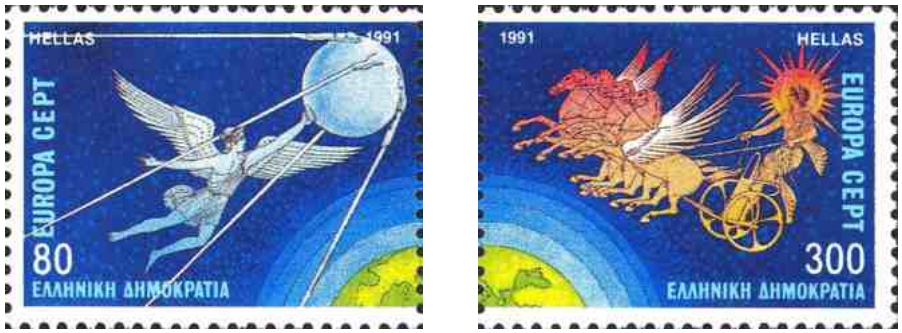
Date of issue: 23 April 1991
Two se-tenant
stamps were designed by
Jean-Michel Folon RBelA
Printed in photogravure
by Harrison & Sons Limited
Stamp design
© Royal Mail Stamps 1991
Format: vertical
Size: 30mm × 41mm
Perforation: 14 × 15
Number per sheet: 100
Paper: unwatermarked
phosphor-coated
Gum: PVA Dextrin

Stock number: 317

Royal Mail Mint Stamps

EUROPE IN SPACE

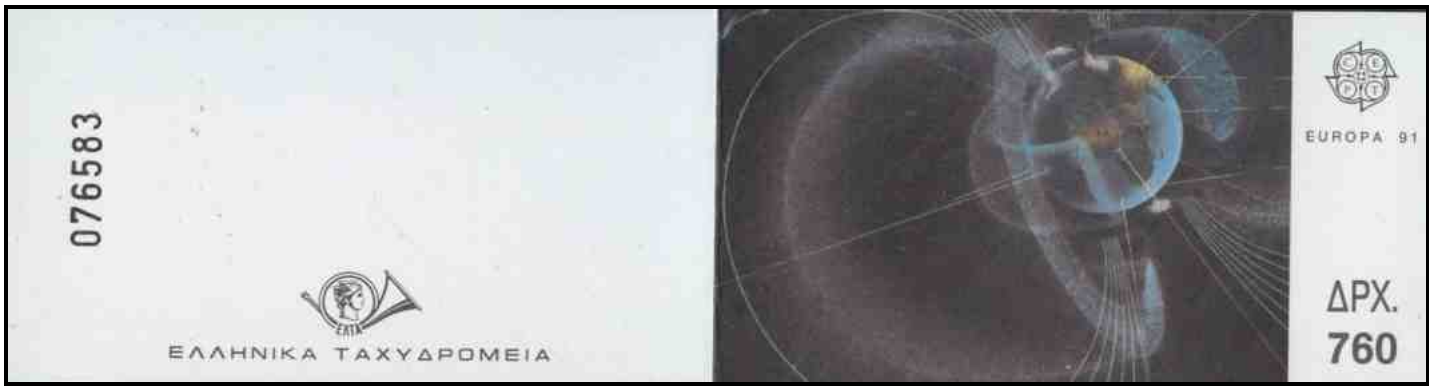
20 May 1991 – Greece
80 Dr. – Icarus with satellite
300 Dr. – Sun's chariot and Apollo



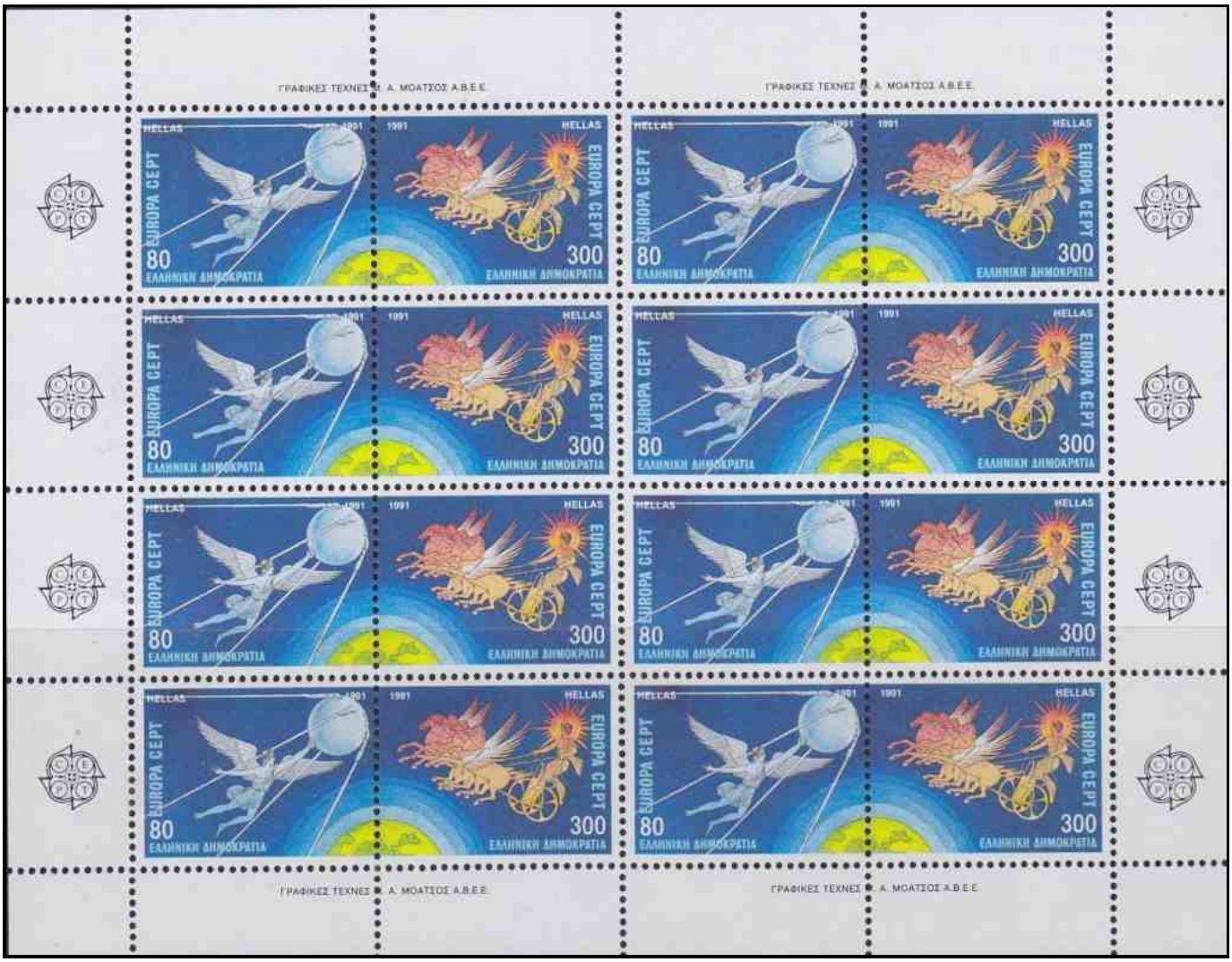
35 × 27 mm



The stamps have been issued in sheets of 16 stamps (8 of each) and in numbered booklets of 4 stamps (2 of each).







10 April 1991 – Guernsey

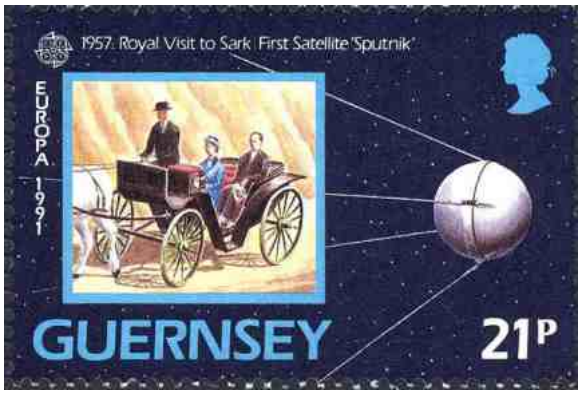
21 p. – 1846 Visit of Queen Victoria to Guernsey and Discovery of Neptune

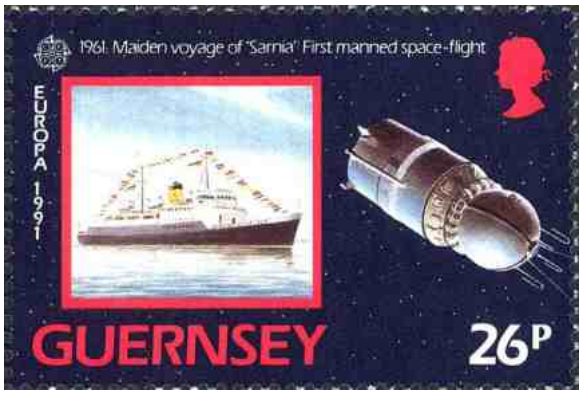
21 p. – 1957 Visit of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip to Sark and First Satellite Sputnik

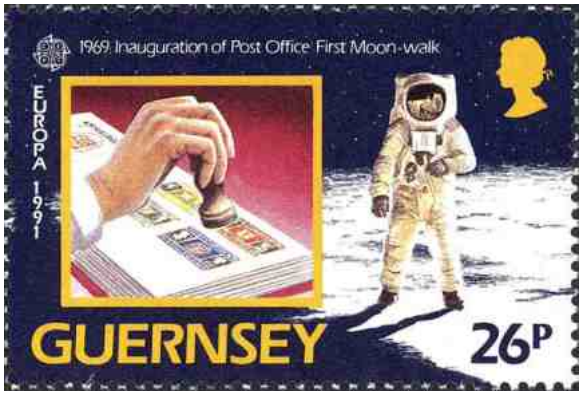
26 p. – 1961 Maiden Voyage of the ferry “Sernia” and First Manned Space Flight “Vostok”

26 p. – 1969 Cancelling Guernsey Stamps and First Manned Moon Landing






1961. Maiden voyage of 'Sarnia' First manned space-flight
EUROPA 1991
GUERNSEY
26P


1969. Inauguration of Post Office First Moon-walk
EUROPA 1991
GUERNSEY
26P

48 × 32 mm


GUERNSEY
EUROPE
AND
SPACE
EUROPA 1991
ENSCHEDÉ
HOLLAND
Designer J. Toombs
GUERNSEY
21P
£ 1.05
£ 2.10
£ 3.15
£ 4.20


GUERNSEY
EUROPE
AND
SPACE
1A
1A
1A
1A
EUROPA 1991
ENSCHEDE
HOLLAND
Designer J. Toombs
GUERNSEY
21P
£ 1.05
£ 2.10
£ 3.15
£ 4.20


GUERNSEY
EUROPE
AND
SPACE
1A
1A
1A
1A
1A
EUROPA 1991
ENSCHEDÉ
HOLLAND
Designer J. Toombs
GUERNSEY
26P
£ 1.30
£ 2.60
£ 3.90
£ 5.20



30 April 1991 – Hungary
12 Ft – Ulysses Solar Explorer
30 Ft – Cassini and Huygens satellites



31 × 48 mm

29 April 1991 – Iceland
26 Kr. – Stylized European aerospace
47 Kr. – Stylized European aerospace





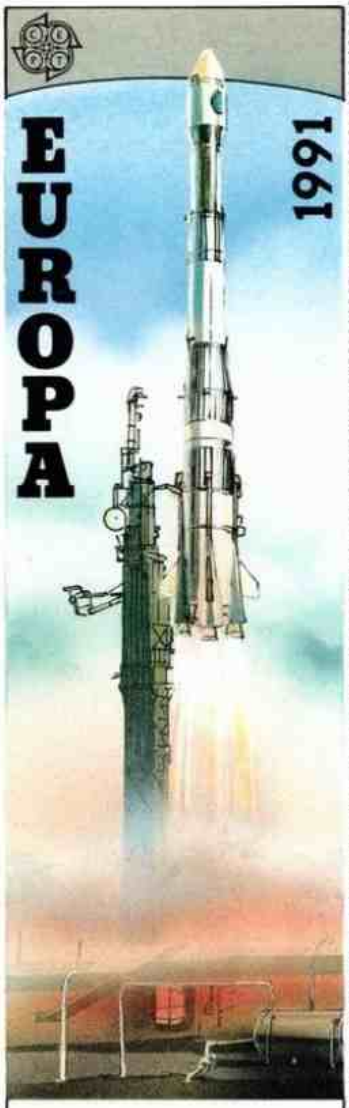
41 × 29 mm

14 May 1991 – Ireland
32 p. – Europe in Space – Giotto Satellite
44 p. – Europe in Space – Hubble Telescope



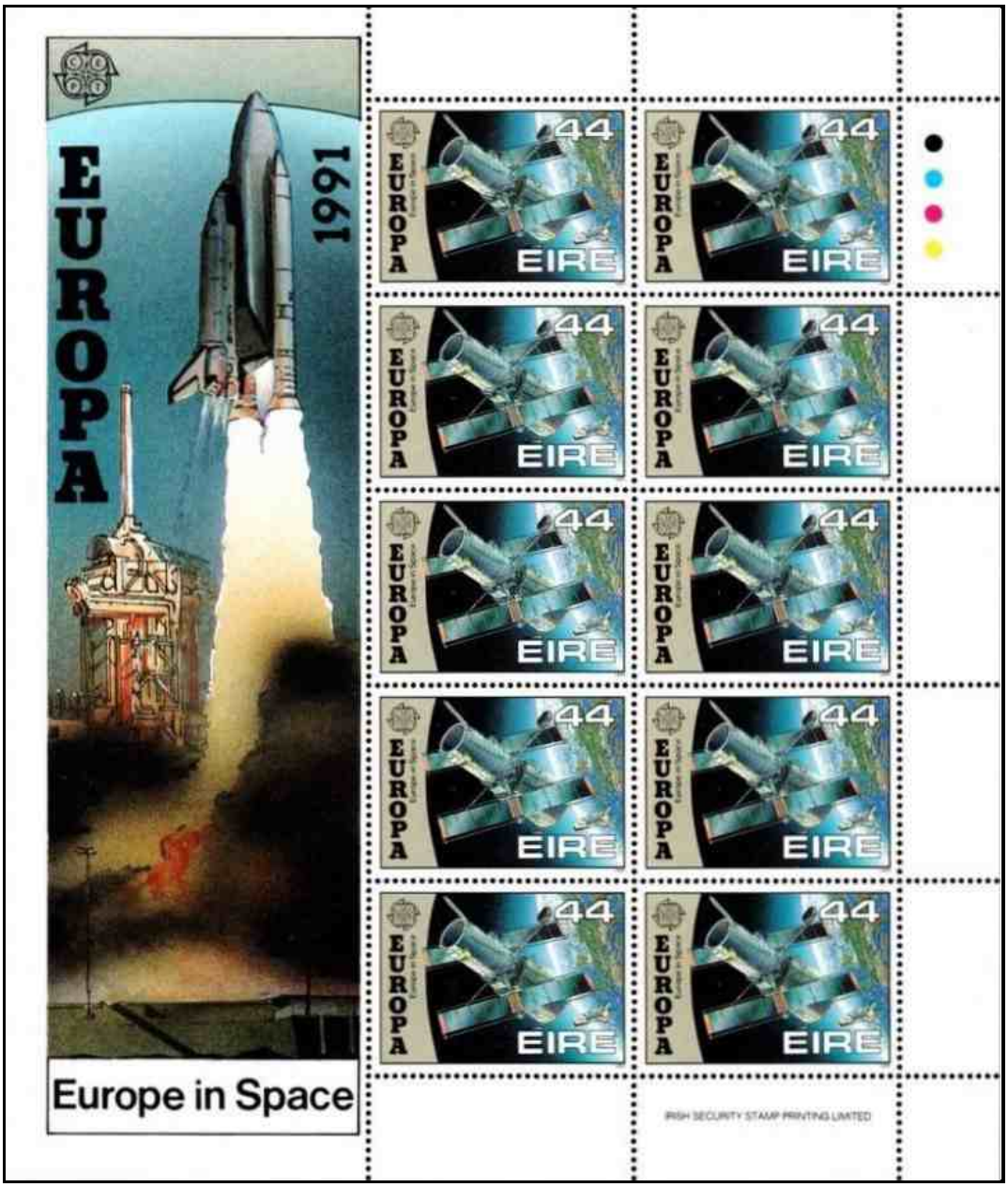


41×30 mm





IRISH SECURITY STAMP PRINTING LIMITED



29 April 1991 – Italy
750 L. – DRS Satellite
800 L. – Proposed Hermes Spaceship and Columbus Space Station





40×30 mm

19 March 1991 – Jersey

20 p. – Satellite “Landsat 5” and Thematic Mapper Image of Jersey
20 p. – Satellite “ERS–1”, Earth Resources Remote Sensing Satellite
26 p. – “Olympus” Direct Broadcasting Satellite
26 p. – “Meteosat” Weather Satellite



28.3 × 46 mm

JERSEY EUROPA 1991

Europe and Space



EARTH RESOURCES. This stamp shows LANDSAT 5, a satellite which orbits Earth every sixteen days. It carries a Multispectral Scanner (MSS) and a Thematic Mapper (TM). TM images comprise 6,000 scan lines composed of thousands of pixels (tiny squares). Each pixel represents a 30 metre square patch of ground and a complete scene covers an area of 185 sq. kms.

JERSEY EUROPA 1991

Europe and Space



OCEANOGRAPHY. This stamp shows ERS-1 a new polar orbiting satellite with a wide range of sensors for studying land and oceans, including measurement of surface temperature, wave height and sea levels. The strip up to 100 kms. wide and Jersey is shown within this grey tone area, the radar beam focusing one pixel at a time on the sea off Brittany.

JERSEY EUROPA 1991 Europe and Space

JERSEY METEOROLOGY



26P EUROPA

1C 1C 1C 1C 1C

16899

Enschedé

SHEET VALUE £5·20

METEOROLOGY. This stamp shows METEOSAT, the first European meteorological satellite launched in 1977 in a geostationary (above the equator) orbit. From here it scans almost half the globe every half an hour. Information is sent to Lannion in Brittany and Bracknell in Berkshire with Jersey Met receiving it by separate land lines from both stations.

JERSEY EUROPA 1991

Europe and Space



COMMUNICATION. This stamp shows OLYMPUS, launched in 1989. It was built by a consortium of European Space Agency's used for experimental video-communications Payload is being European countries led by high powered Direct conferencing, tele-education, data and video trans-British Aerospace as prime Broadcasting Satellite contractor. The Commu-missions.

4 March 1991 – Liechtenstein
50 c. – Olympus 1 Satellite
90 c. – Meteosat Satellite





25.7 × 41.1 mm

Fürstentum Liechtenstein

Fürstentum Liechtenstein



13 May 1991 – Luxemburg
14 Fr. – Earth and Orbit of “Astra 1A“ and “Astra 1B” Satellites
18 Fr. – Betzdorf Earth Station



36 × 26 mm

11 April 1991 – Madeira
80 Esc. – Satelliet ERS–1
80 Esc. – Satelliet SPOT



40 × 31 mm



140 x 112 mm

The first stamp has also been issued in sheets.

16 March 1991 – Malta

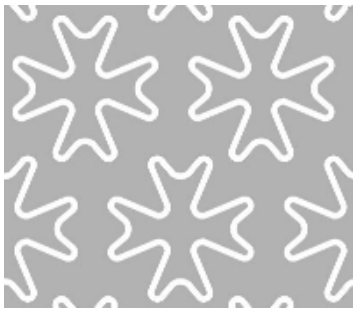
10 c. – “Eurostar” Satellite and V.D.U. Screen

35 c. – “Ariane 4” Rocket and Projected HOTOL Aerospace Plane

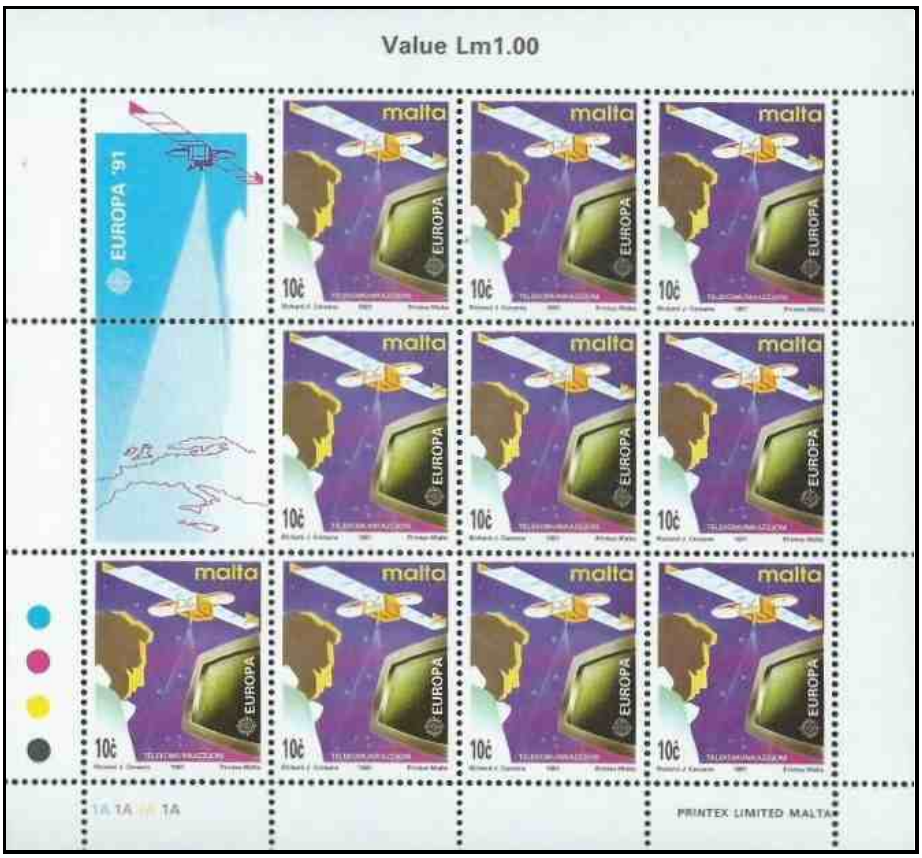


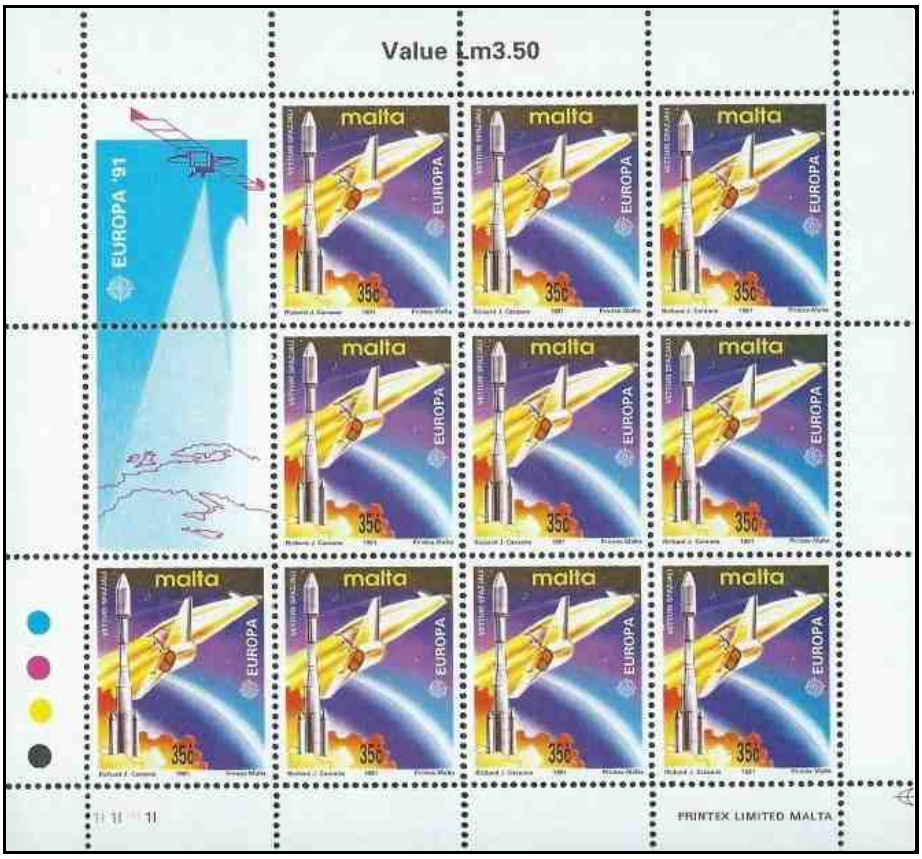


27 × 33 mm



Watermark : Maltese Cross Multiple Type 1





24 April 1991 – Isle of Man

17 p. – “Intelsat” Communications Satellite

17 p. – “Ariane” Rocket and fishing boats in Douglas harbour

26 p. – Weather satellite and space station

26 p. – Bristish Aerospace ATP over Ronaldsway Airport, Manx Radio



29 × 43 mm


EUROPA '91
ISLE OF MAN
17P
E R
17P
EUROPA '91
ISLE OF MAN


EUROPA '91
ISLE OF MAN
26P
E R
26P
EUROPA '91
ISLE OF MAN


ISLE OF MAN · EUROPA 1991 · SPACE
SHEET VALUE £3.40
10555
EUROPA '91
ISLE OF MAN
17P
SGT INTERNATIONAL SECURITY PRINTING LTD
1A
1A
1A
1A
ISLE OF MAN · EUROPA 1991 · SPACE


ISLE OF MAN · EUROPA 1991 · SPACE
SHEET VALUE £5.20
1678
EUROPA
ISLE OF MAN
26P
BDT INTERNATIONAL SECURITY PRINTING LTD
1A
1A
1A
ISLE OF MAN · EUROPA 1991 · SPACE

26 April 1991 – Monaco

2.30 Fr. – European communications satellite Eutelsat

3.20 Fr. – International communications satellite for the merchant shipping Inmarsat



40×30 mm



143 x 171 mm


PRINCIPAUTE
EUROPA 1991
L'ESPACE
DE MONACO
C E P T
2.30
MONACO
INMARSAT
3.20

PRINCIPAUTÉ DE MONACO



L'EUROPE SPATIALE

IMPRIMERIE des TIMBRES-POSTE_FRANCE

PRINCIPAUTÉ DE MONACO



L'EUROPE SPATIALE

IMPRIMERIE des TIMBRES-POSTE_FRANCE

Luxe sheets, perforated and imperforated



Souvenir sheet, imperforated and not cut to size



Colour test print

11 June 1991 – The Netherlands
55 c. – Respect Consideration of the Space
75 c. – Making the Universe accessible both material and immaterial



25 × 36 mm

The stamps have been issued in sheet of 100 stamps (10 x 10).

16 June 1991 – Norway
3.20 Kr. – Europe in space – Satellite
4 Kr. – Rocket leaving Andoya Rocket Range



31×38 mm

6 May 1991 – Poland
1000 Zl. – European aerospace



26 × 43 mm

11 April 1991 – Portugal
80 Esc. – Satellite Eutelsat II
80 Esc. – Satellite Olympus 1



40 × 31 mm



140 x 112 mm

The first stamps has also been issued in sheets.

10 May 1991 – Romania
4,50 L – Satellite Eutelsat



48 × 33 mm



12 February 1991 – San Marino
750 L. – Ariane 4 Rocket
800 L. – Satellite ERS–1



30×40 mm




SAN MARINO
800
EUROPA 1991
ERS-I SATELLITE
EUROPEO PER L'AMBIENTE
IL FOGLIO DI 20 FRANCOBOLLI VALE L. 16000

28 May 1991 – Spain
25 Pta – Tracking Station INTA–NASA, Madrid
45 Pta – European Satellite Olympus 1





41 × 29 mm

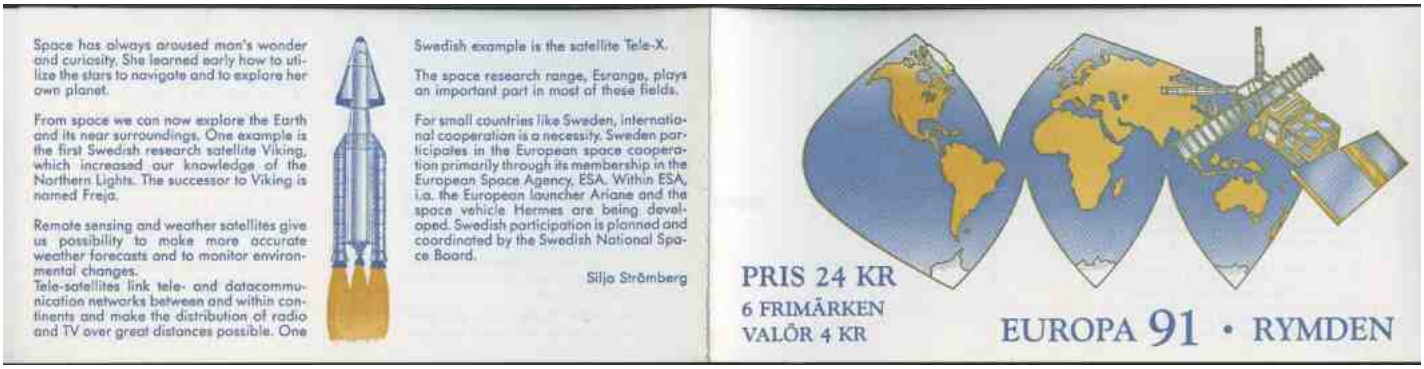
15 May 1991 – Sweden
4 Kr. – Hermes Space Shuttle
4 Kr. – Satellite Freja
4 Kr. – Television Satellite Tele–X







32 × 45 mm





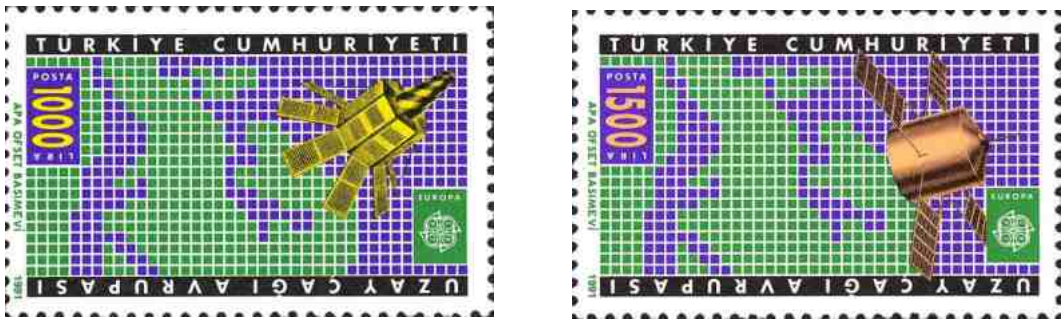


14 May 1991 – Switzerland
50 c. – Cargo Load Cladding of the Carrier Rocket “Ariane 4”
90 c. – Space Probe “Giotto” and Orbits



35 × 29 mm

6 May 1991 – Turkey
1000 L. – Communications Satellite and Map of Europe
1500 L. – Communications Satellite and Map of Europe



41 × 26 mm

6 May 1991 – Yugoslavia
7.50 d. – Telecommunications Satellite
15 d. – Telecommunications Satellite





35 × 25 mm



JUGOSLAVIJA EUROPA-CEPT ЈУГОСЛАВИЈА



19 91

028818

In 1992 (42 countries, 102 stamps) it was time to celebrate the 500 years of the discovery of the Americas by Columbus and the last year the CEPT logo was in use on Europa stamps. Albania took part for the first time producing an expensive first souvenir–sheet. Croatia was that year the first republic of ex–Yugoslavia to issue Europa stamps.

18.09.1992 **Albania** – 3 stamps (0.60 L.& 3.20 L.) and 5.00 L. on souvenir sheet
25.04.1992 **Andorra (French)** – 2 stamps (2.50 Fr & 3.40 Fr)
08.05.1992 **Andorra (Spanish)** – 2 stamps (27 Pta & 45 Pta)
08.05.1992 **Austria** – 1 stamp (7 Sh.)
22.05.1992 **Azores** – 1 stamp (85.00 Esc.)
02.05.1992 **Belgium** – 2 stamps (15 Fr & 28 Fr)
24.04.1992 **Bulgaria** – 2 stamps (1 Lev & 2 Lev)
31.07.1992 **Croatia** – 4 stamps (30 d., 60 d., 75 d. & 130 d.)
29.05.1992 **Cyprus** – 4 stamps (2x 10 c. & 2x 30 c.)
29.05.1992 **Cyprus (Northern)** – 2 stamps (1500 L. & 3500 L.) on souvenir sheet
05.05.1992 **Czechoslovakia** – 1 stamp (22 Kcs)
07.05.1992 **Denmark** – 2 stamps (3.50 Kr. & 4.75 Kr.)
06.04.1992 **Faroe Islands** – 2 stamps (3.70 Kr. & 6.50 Kr.) on souvenir sheet
08.05.1992 **Finland** – 2 stamps (2x 2.10 Mk.)
09.05.1992 **France** – 2 stamps (2.50 Fr. & 3.40 Fr.)
07.05.1992 **Germany** – 2 stamps (60 Pf & 100 Pf)
02.06.1992 **Gibraltar** – 4 stamps (2x 24 p. & 2x 34 p.)
07.04.1992 **Great Britain** – 2 stamps (24 p. & 39 p.)
22.05.1992 **Greece** – 2 stamps (90 Dr. & 340 Dr.)
02.06.1992 **Guernsey** – 4 stamps (2x 23 p. & 2x 28 p.) on souvenir sheet
14.04.1992 **Hungary** – 2 stamps (15 Ft. & 40 Ft.)
06.04.1992 **Iceland** – 2 stamps (2x 55 Kr.) on souvenir sheet
14.05.1992 **Ireland** – 2 stamps (32 p. & 44 p.)
02.05.1992 **Italy** – 2 stamps (750 L. & 850 L.)
14.04.1992 **Jersey** – 3 stamps (22 p., 28 p. & 39 p.)
02.03.1992 **Liechtenstein** – 2 stamps (80 c & 90 c)
18.05.1992 **Luxemburg** – 2 stamps (14 Fr & 22 Fr)
22.05.1992 **Madeira** – 1 stamp (85.00 Esc.)
20.02.1992 **Malta** – 2 stamps (10 c. & 35 c.)
16.04.1992 **Isle of Man** – 4 stamps (2x 18 p. & 2x 28 p.)
24.04.1992 **Monaco** – 3 stamps (2.50 Fr, 3.40 Fr & 4.00 Fr.)
12.05.1992 **Netherlands** – 2 stamps (60 c. & 80 c.)
21.04.1992 **Norway** – 2 stamps (3.30 Kr. & 4.20 Kr.)
05.05.1992 **Poland** – 2 stamps (1500 Zl & 3000 Zl)
22.05.1992 **Portugal** – 7 stamps (85.00 Esc. & 6x 260 Esc.) with 6 stamps on souvenir sheet
22.04.1992 **Romania** – 4 stamps (4x 35 L.) on souvenir sheet
22.05.1992 **San Marino** – 2 stamps (750 L. & 850 L.)
05.05.1992 **Spain** – 2 stamps (17 Pta & 45 Pta)
26.03.1992 **Sweden** – 3 stamps (3x 4.50 Kr.)
24.03.1992 **Switzerland** – 2 stamps (50 c. & 90 c.)
04.05.1992 **Turkey** – 2 stamps (1500 L. & 2000 L.)
05.05.1992 **Yugoslavia** – 3 stamps (300 d. & 500 d.) & 1200 d; on souvenir sheet

Albanian stamps issued on occasion of the Albanian admission to CEPT :
14.04.1992 **Albania** – 2 stamps (90 q. & 1.20 L.)
The stamps are shown at the end of this document

18 September 1992 – Albania
0,60 l. – Caravel and Christopher Columbus
3,20 l. – Landing of Columbus
5 l. – Christopher Columbus and map of America on souvenir sheet





40×30 mm



90 x 70 mm


EVROPA
60q
POSTA SHQIPTARE
500 VJETORËT ZBULIMIT TË AMERIKËS 1992


EVROPA
3 20 LEKE
POSTA SHQIPTARE
500 VJETORI I ZBULIMIT TË AMERIKËS 1992

25 April 1992 – Andorra (French)
2.50 Fr. – Santa Maria, Niña & Pinta and navigation instruments
3.40 Fr. – Sailing ships and Christopher Columbus





40 × 26 mm

8 May 1992 – Andorra (Spanish)
27 Pta – Bow of a caravel
45 Pta – King Ferdinand II and letter of discovery

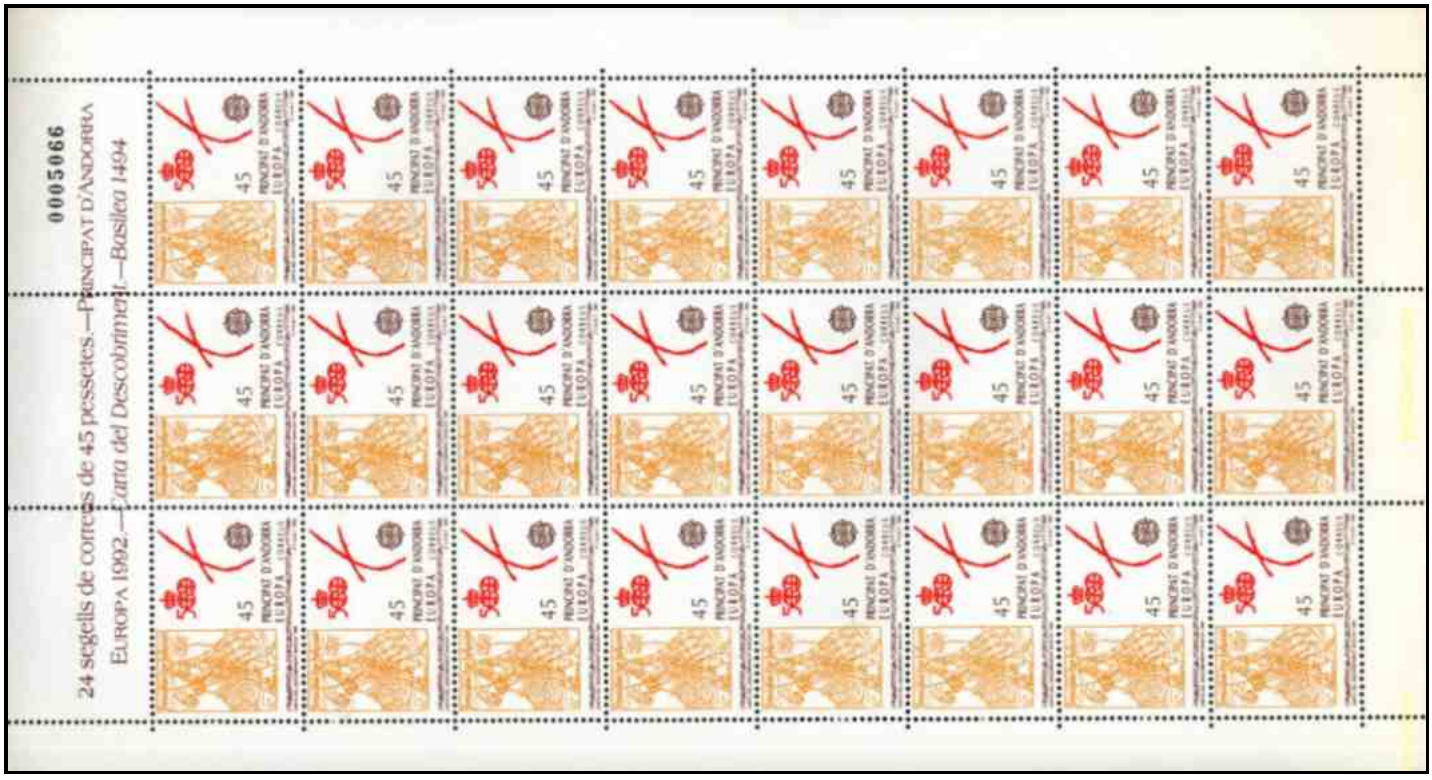




29 × 41 mm 41 × 29 mm

The stamps are issued in sheets of 24 stamps.


24 segells de correus de 27 pessetes.—Principat d'Andorra
0014067
Europa 1992.—Proa de la Santa Maria


0005066
24 segells de correus de 45 pessetes.—Principat d'Andorra
Europa 1992.—Carta del Descobriment.—Basilea 1494

8 May 1992 – Austria
7 Sh. – Map of the Americas, 16th century



43 × 35 mm

22 May 1992 – Azores
85 Esc. – Christopher Columbus



40×30 mm

2 May 1992 – Belgium
15 Fr. – 500th Anniversary of the Discovery of America by Christopher Colombus – Allegory
28 Fr. – 500th Anniversary of the Discovery of America by Christopher Colombus – Allegory





49 × 38 mm

The stamps are issued in sheets of 40 stamps.

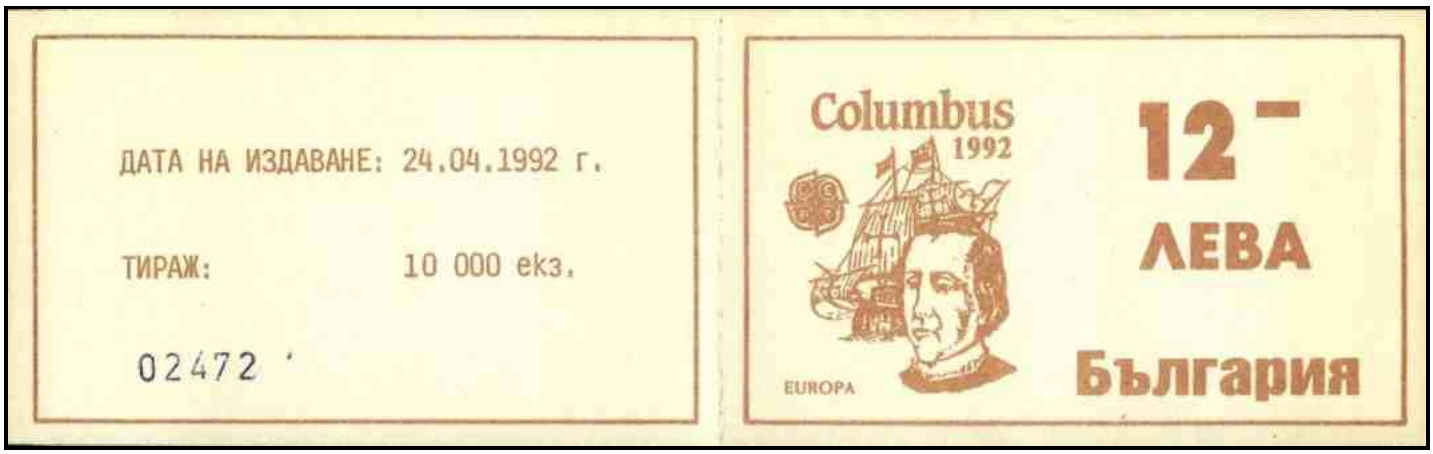
24 April 1992 – Bulgaria
1 lev – Caravels
2 lev – Christopher Columbus



43 × 33 mm



The stamps are issued in sheets of 40 stamps (20 of each) and in booklets of 8 stamps (4 of each).





31 July 1992 – Croatia
30 d. – Dubrovnik's Caraca
75 d. – Statue "Indian horseman"
60 d. – Dubrovnik's Caraca
130 d. – Statue "Indian horseman"

Only the last 2 stamps are bearing the Europa logo.









35.5 × 29.82 mm

500. OBLJETNICA OTKRIĆA AMERIKE DUBROVAČKA KARAKA – 15. STOLJEĆE



500. OBLJETNICA OTKRIĆA AMERIKE DUBROVAČKA KARAKA – 15. STOLJEĆE

500. OBLJETNICA OTKRIĆA AMERIKE DUBROVAČKA KARAKA – 15. STOLJEĆE

500. OBLJETNICA OTKRIĆA AMERIKE DUBROVAČKA KARAKA – 15. STOLJEĆE

500. OBLJETNICA OTKRIĆA AMERIKE PREMA MOTIVU MEŠTROVIĆEVIH INDIJANACA U CHICAGU



500. OBLJETNICA OTKRIĆA AMERIKE PREMA MOTIVU MEŠTROVIĆEVIH INDIJANACA U CHICAGU

500. OBLJETNICA OTKRIĆA AMERIKE PREMA MOTIVU MEŠTROVIĆEVIH INDIJANACA U CHICAGU

500. OBLJETNICA OTKRIĆA AMERIKE PREMA MOTIVU MEŠTROVIĆEVIH INDIJANACA U CHICAGU

29 May 1992 – Cyprus
10 c. – Map and Routes of the voyages of Columbus
10 c. – Embarkation Ceremony in Palos
30 c. – Ships Santa Maria, Niña and Pinta
30 c. – Portrait of Christopher Columbus



40 × 27 mm



REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

019667



PRINTED IN GREECE BY ALEX. MATSOURIS S.A.

REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

019668



PRINTED IN GREECE BY ALEX. MATSOUKIS S.A.

29 May 1992 – Cyprus (Northern)
1500 L. – Ships Santa Maria, Niña and Pinta
3500 L. – Karvelen en Christopher Columbus



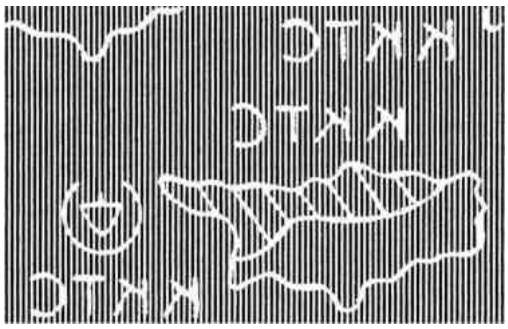


41 × 26 mm

The sheet shows Map of America and pictures of Vincente Yanez Pinzon (captain of the Niña), Martin Alonso Pinzon (captain of the Pinta) and King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella



79 × 76 mm



Watermark : Map of Cyprus and KKTC Multiple (up)

5 May 1992 – Czechoslovakia
22 Kc. – 500th Anniversary of the Discovery of America



44 × 27 mm



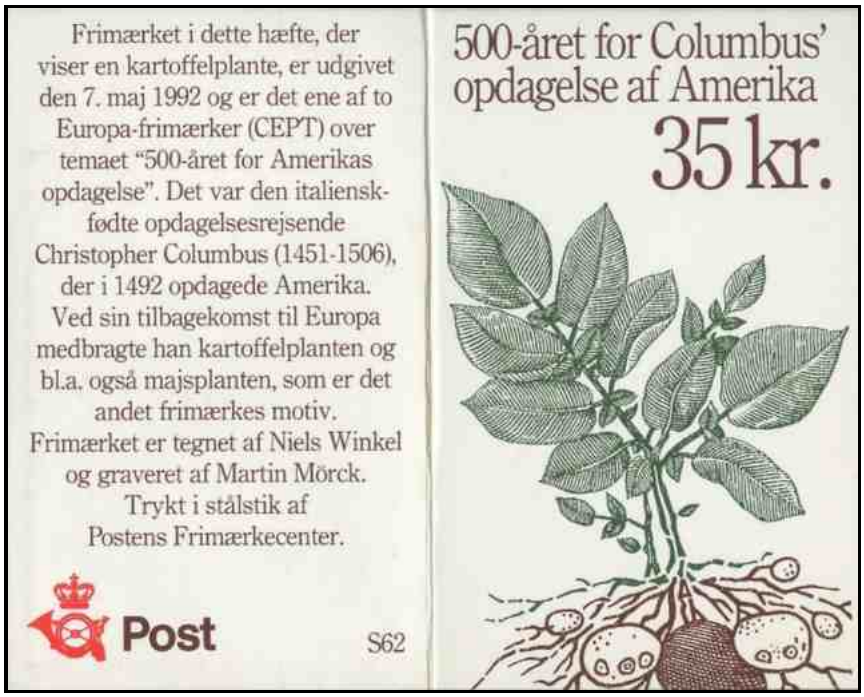
7 May 1992 – Denmark
3,50 Kr. – Patato plant
4.75 Kr. – Maïze cob





24 × 32 mm







6 April 1992 – Faroe Islands

Joint issue with Island

3.70 Kr. – Map, Viking ship and discovery by Leivur Eiriksson (ca. 1000)

6.50 Kr. – Map, Caravel and discovery by Christopher Colombus (1492)





45 × 26 mm



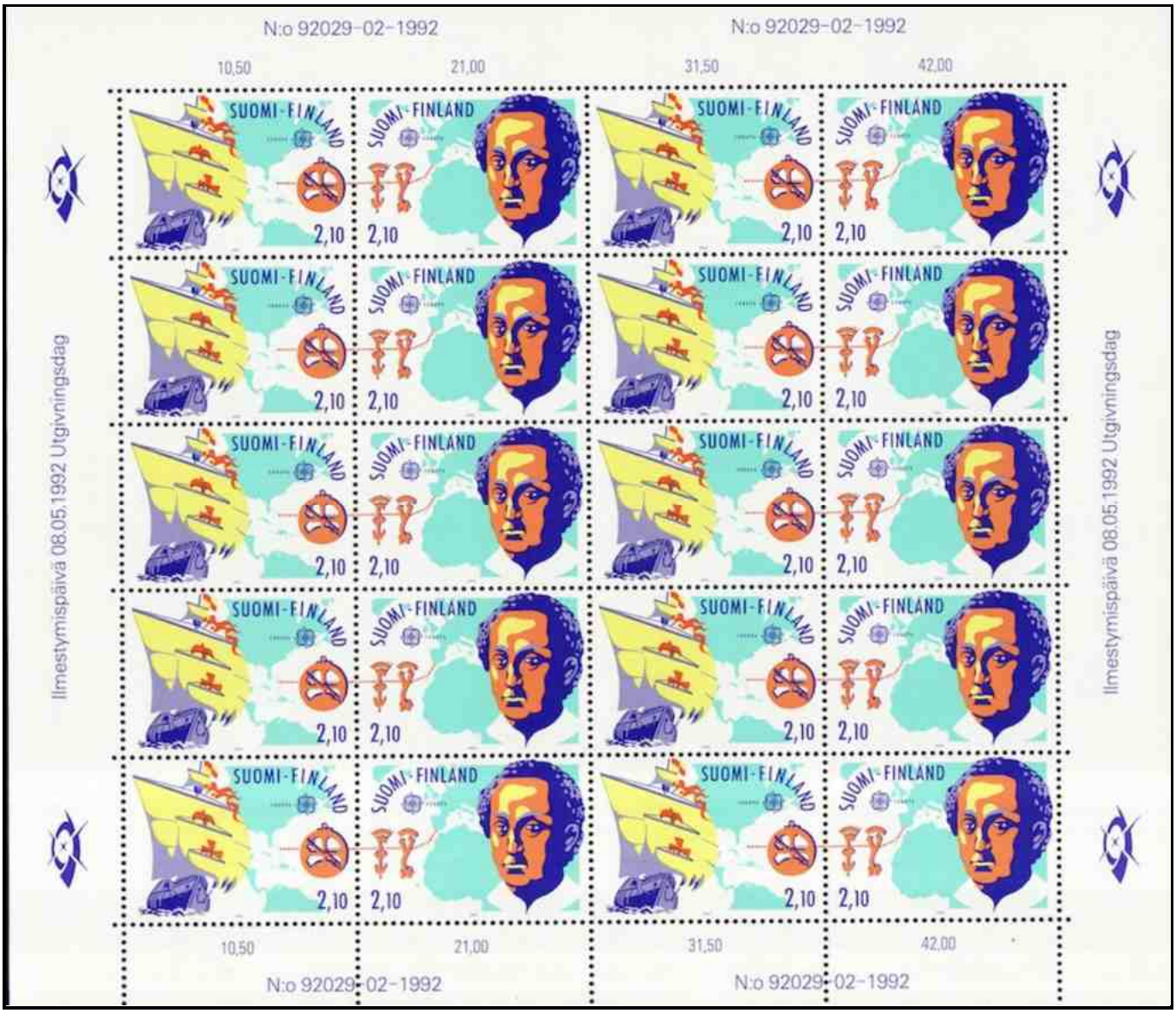
85 × 67 mm

8 May 1992 – Finland
2.10 Mk. – Voyages of Discovery in America
2.10 Mk. – Christopher Columbus



41 × 29 mm





9 May 1992 – France
2.50 Fr. – Navigation aids
3.40 Fr. – Map of America and Caravel



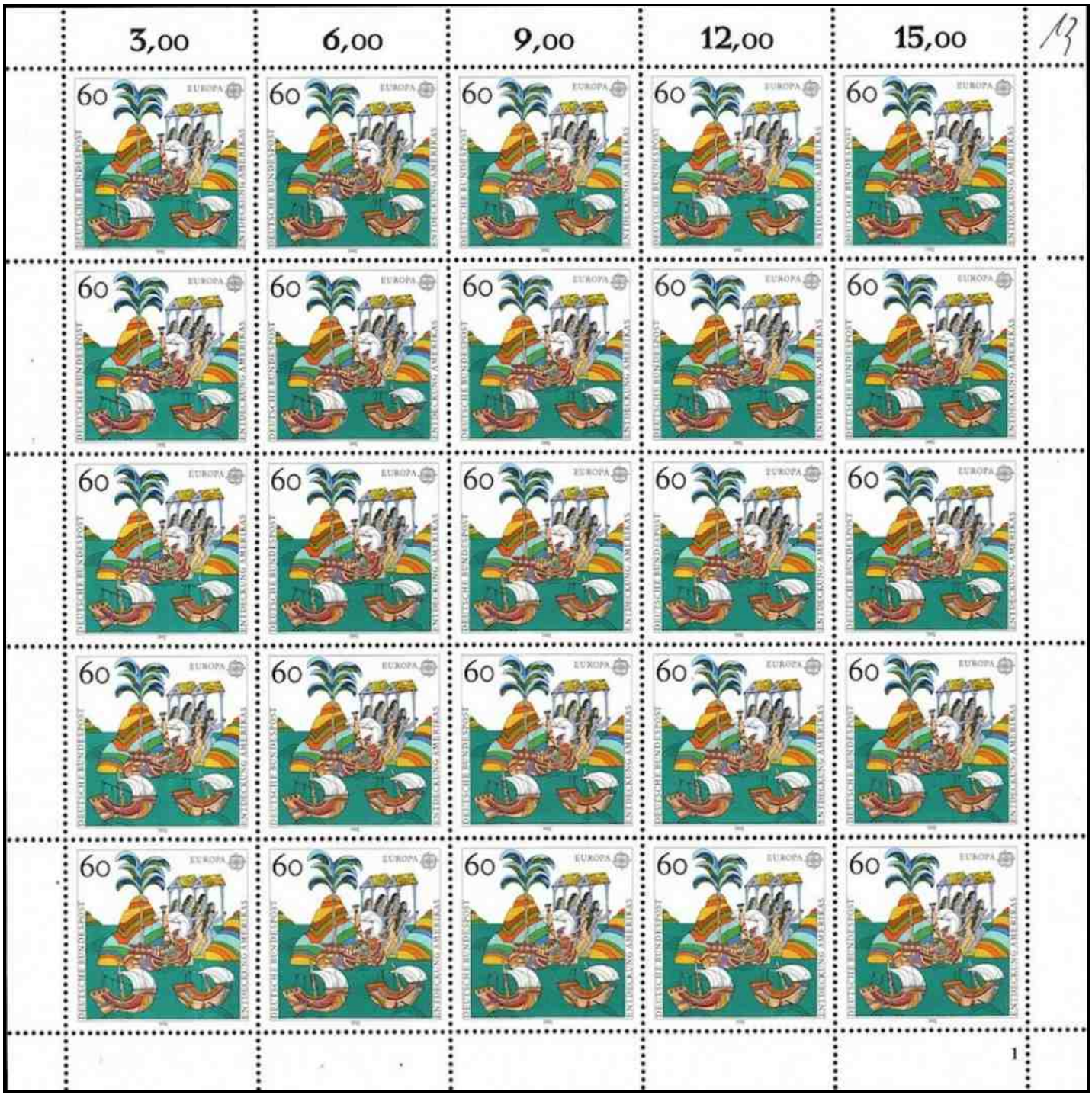
26 × 40 mm

7 May 1992 – Germany
60 Pf. – Woodcut from 1493 Edition of Colombus's Letters
100 Pf. – René de Laudonniere and Chief Athore





35 × 35 mm



5,00	10,00	15,00	20,00	25,00	12
					
					
					
					
					
				2	

2 June 1992 – Gibraltar

24 p. – Christopher Columbus and the Santa Maria

24 p. – Map of Old World and Niña

34 p. – Map of New Word and Pinta

34 p. – Map of the Old World and Look–Out



45 × 29 mm




EUROPA
GIBRALTAR
Gibraltar
Christopher Columbus
500th Anniversary
La Santa Maria
EUROPA
24p
La Nina





Presentation Pack

7 April 1992 – Great Britain
24 p. – Santa Maria
39 p. – Kaisei (Japanese cadet brigantine)



37 × 35 mm



Presentation Pack

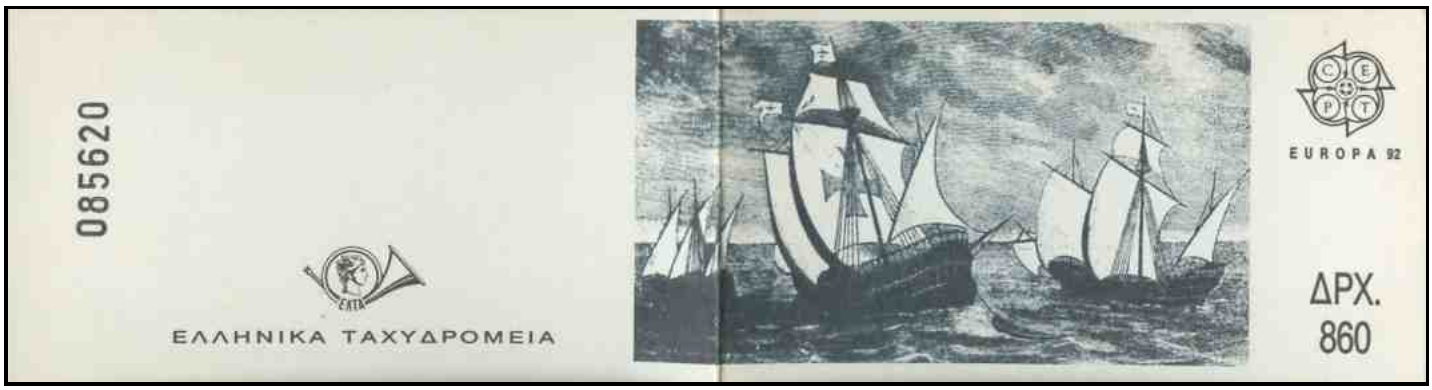
22 May 1992 – Greece
90 Dr. – The Discovery of America – Christopher Columbus
340 Dr. – The Discovery of America – Christopher Columbus





37 × 26 mm

The stamps are issued in sheets of 16 stamps (8 of each) and in numbered booklets of 4 stamps (2 of each).





ΓΡΑΦΙΚΕΣ ΤΕΧΝΕΣ Μ. Α. ΜΟΑΤΣΟΣ Α.Β.Ε.Ε.

ΓΡΑΦΙΚΕΣ ΤΕΧΝΕΣ Μ. Α. ΜΟΑΤΣΟΣ Α.Β.Ε.Ε.



ΓΡΑΦΙΚΕΣ ΤΕΧΝΕΣ Μ. Α. ΜΟΑΤΣΟΣ Α.Β.Ε.Ε.

ΓΡΑΦΙΚΕΣ ΤΕΧΝΕΣ Μ. Α. ΜΟΑΤΣΟΣ Α.Β.Ε.Ε.

2 juni 1992 – Guernsey
23 p. – Christopher Columbus
23 p. – Signature of Christopher Columbus
28 p. – Route of first voyage of Christopher Columbus
28 p. – Santa Maria



48.7 x 32.1 mm



157 × 77 mm

THE 500th ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA 38780

IC IC IC IC

EUROPA 1992

Designer R. Ollington



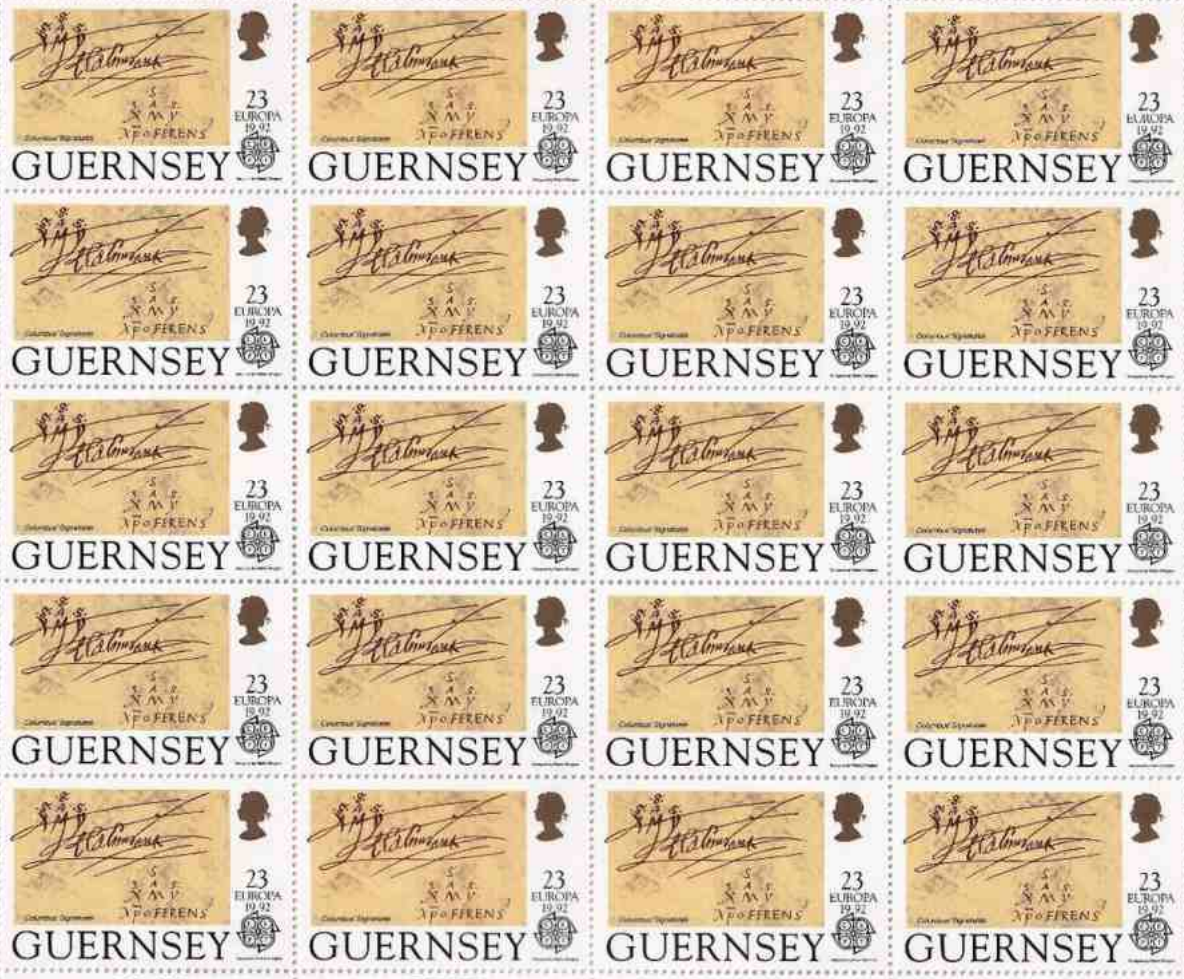
£1.15 £2.30 £3.45 £4.60

THE 500th ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA 7780

IA IA IA IA

EUROPA 1992

Designer R. Ollington



£1.15 £2.30 £3.45 £4.60

THE 500th ANNIVERSARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA 14280

1B 1B 1B 1B

EUROPA 1992

Designer R. Ollington



£1.40 £2.80 £4.20 £5.60



14 April 1992 – Hungary

15 Ft – Exploration of America – Precolumbian statuette

40 Ft – Exploration of America – Precolumbian statuette



30×40 mm

6 April 1992 – Iceland

Joint issue with Faroe Islands

55 Kr. – Map, Viking ship and discovery by Leifur Eiriksson (ca. 1000)

55 Kr. – Map, Caravel and discovery by Christopher Colombus (1492)





45×26 mm





Stamps with white borders are from sheets



85 × 67 mm

14 May 1992 – Ireland
32 p. – 3 Caravels
44 p. – Landing of Columbus





40×30 mm




ÉIRE 44
EUROPA
EUROPA
Discovery of the Americas
Insula hyspana
IRISH SECURITY STAMP PRINTING LIMITED

2 May 1992 – Italy
750 L. – Colombus Monument, Genoa (G. Giannetti)
850 L. – Emblem of Colombo ’92 Exhibition, Genoa





30×40 mm

14 April 1992 – Jersey
22 p. – John Bertram (Ship owner 1796–1882) and Christopher Columbus
28 p. – Sir George Carteret (Founder of New Jersey) and Christopher Columbus
39 p. – Sir Walter Raleigh (Founder of Virginia) and Christopher Columbus







41 × 29 mm


JERSEY
EUROPA '92
Discovery
of America
JERSEY
22p
The House of Questa
SHEET VALUE £4.40
This year's theme celebrates the first transatlantic voyage by Christopher Columbus in 1492. Jersey is pleased to contribute three commemorative stamps portraying historic personalities who influenced the exploration and development of young America. A portrait of
John Bertram (1796–1882), Born in St. Saviour he was only eight years old when his family emigrated to Salem, Massachusetts. He became an American Merchant-Adventurer and Philanthropist. Bertram's fortune was founded on shipping, his clippers sailing to all parts of the world. His brig 'Eliza' was one of the first to reach California in the gold rush of 1848.

JERSEY EUROPA '92 Discovery of America



This year's theme celebrates the first transatlantic voyage by Christopher Columbus in 1492. Jersey is pleased to contribute three commemorative stamps portraying historic personalities who influenced the exploration and development of young America. A portrait of **Sir George Carteret**. This famous Jerseyman was named one of the eight proprietors of Carolina by King Charles II and in March 1664 Carteret was awarded another province in America which he named New Jersey. He was one of the original subscribers to the Hudson's Bay Company of which he was elected Deputy-Governor.



2 March 1992 – Liechtenstein

80 c. – The Old America

90 c. – The New America





40 × 29 mm


FÜRSTENTUM LIECHTENSTEIN
500 JAHRE ENTDECKUNG AMERIKAS
EUROPA
80
FÜRSTENTUM LIECHTENSTEIN


FÜRSTENTUM LIECHTENSTEIN
500 JAHRE ENTDECKUNG AMERIKAS
EUROPA
90
FÜRSTENTUM LIECHTENSTEIN

18 May 1992 – Luxemburg
14 Fr. – Nicholas Gonner (1835–1892), Newspaper Editor
22 Fr. – N.E. Becker (1842–1920), Poet of America





38.5 × 30 mm

22 May 1992 – Madeira
85 Esc. – Christopher Columbus at Funchal



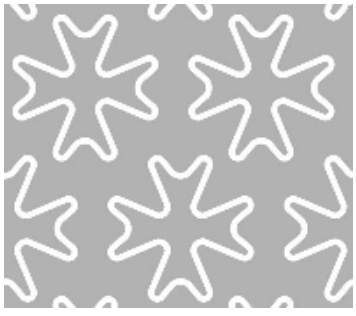
40×30 mm

20 February 1992 – Malta
10 c. – Carrack “Santa Maria”, Caravels “Niña » and « Pinta”
35 c. – Christopher Columbus and Map of America

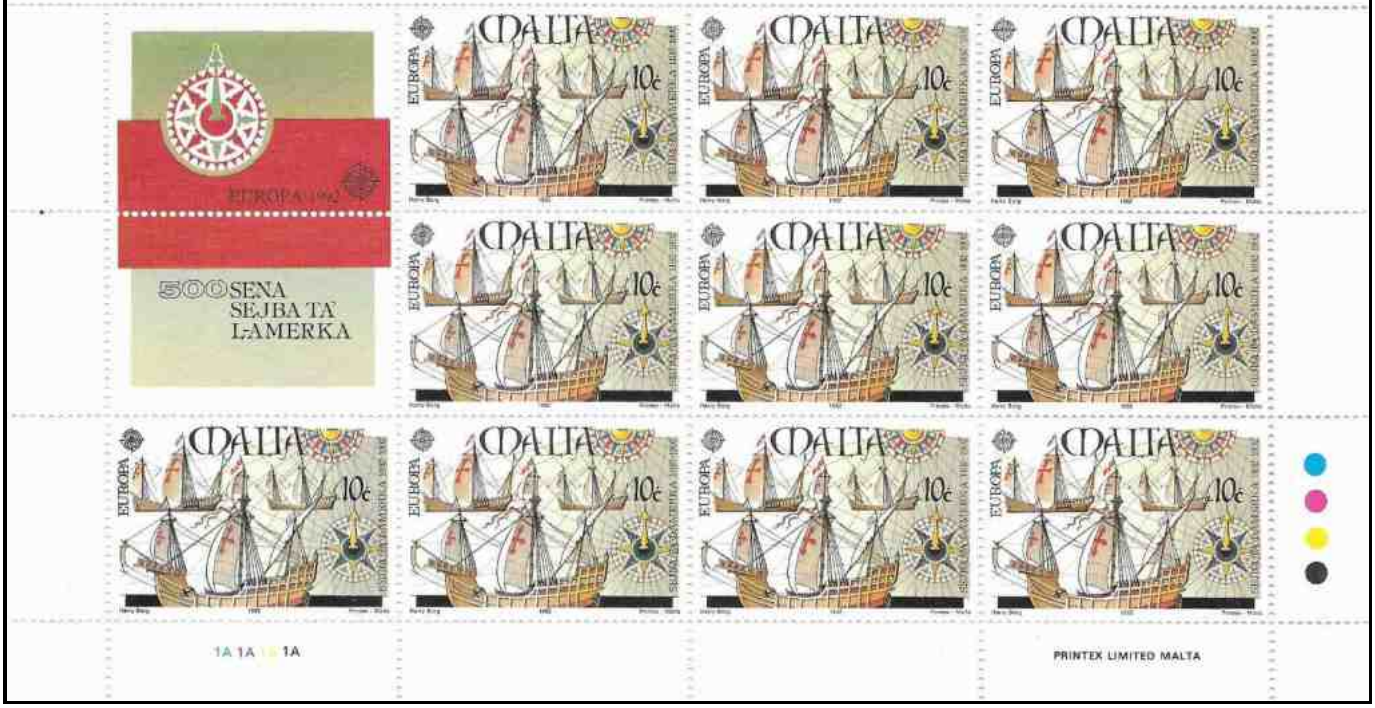




44 × 32 mm


Watermark : Maltese Cross Multiple Type 1

Value Lm1.00



1A 1A 1A 1A

PRINTEX LIMITED MALTA

Value Lm3.50



1D 1D 1D 1D

PRINTEX LIMITED MALTA

Post Card commemorating the participation of the Malta Post Office in the Genova ’92 World Exhibition of Thematic Philately held in Genoa from 18 to 27 September 1992.



16 April 1992 – Isle of Man

18 p. – The Pilgrim Fathers embarking at Delfshaven, 1620
18 p. – “Speedwell” leaving Delfshaven, Holland
28 p. – “Mayflower” setting sail for America, 1620
28 p. – “Speedwell” anchored at Dartmouth, England









32.3 × 31.8 mm


The Pilgrim Fathers 1620
Speedwell, Delfshaven, Holland
Europa 92
18 ISLE OF MAN
ISLE OF MAN 18
Mayflower 1620
Speedwell, Dartmouth, England
Europa 92
28 ISLE OF MAN
ISLE OF MAN 28

64.3 × 31.8 mm

ISLE OF MAN

SHEET VALUE £ 36

37925



1B
1B
1B
1B
1B

EUROPA 92

"Anniversary of the Discovery of America"

The Pilgrim Fathers left Delfshaven, Holland in July 1620 on the "Speedwell" which was finally abandoned in Plymouth, and it was the "Mayflower" which carried the little band of Pilgrims safely from England to the New World. Their military leader was Captain Myles Standish who had his home in the Isle of Man. The first successful English colony was established in December 1620 in Plymouth, Massachusetts.

Joh. Enschedé en Zonen

ISLE OF MAN

SHEET VALUE £ 56

37923



18
18
18

EUROPA 92

"Anniversary of the Discovery of America"

The Pilgrim Fathers left Delfshaven, Holland in July 1620 on the "Speedwell" which was finally abandoned in Plymouth, and it was the "Mayflower" which carried the little band of Pilgrims safely from England to the New World. Their military leader was Captain Myles Standish who had his home in the Isle of Man. The first successful English colony was established in December 1620 in Plymouth, Massachusetts.

Joh. Enschedé en Zonen

24 April 1992 – Monaco
2,50 Fr. – “Pinta” at the exit of Palos
3.40 Fr. – ”Santa Maria” at the Antilles Islands
4.00 Fr. – ”Niña” on arrival in Lisbon







40×30 mm



Souvenir sheet perforated



Souvenir sheet imperforated
140 x 170 mm



Luxe sheet perforated



Luxe sheet imperforated

The stamps have also been issued in sheets.






1 9 9 8 6
MONACO
3.40
Santa Maria
EUROPA 1992


MONACO
3.40
Santa Maria
EUROPA 1992
ITVF
30. 392


0 15 8 6
MONACO
4.00
Niña
EUROPA 1992


MONACO
4.00
Niña
EUROPA 1992
ITVF
31. 392

12 May 1992 – The Netherlands
60 c. – Dicovery of America – Christopher Columbus and globe
80 c. – 15th century Caravel



36 × 25 mm



25 × 36 mm

The stamps are issued in sheets of 100 stamps (10 x 10).

21 April 1992 – Norway
3.30 Kr. – Colonist saling ship “Restaurationen” (1825)
4.20 Kr. – Passenger Ship “Stavangerfjord” arriving in New York (1918)



37 × 24 mm

Presentation pack

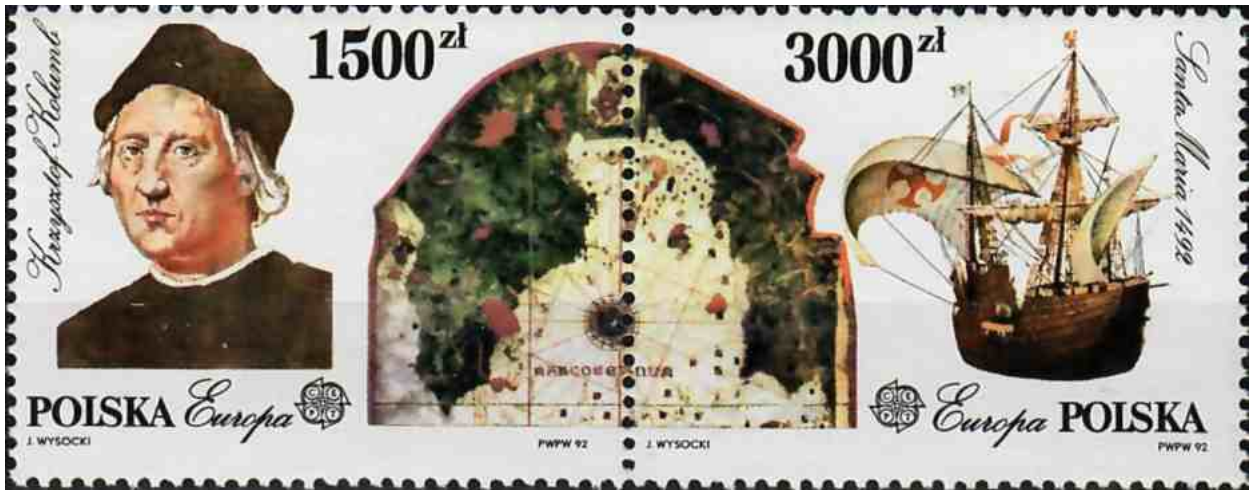




5 May 1992 – Poland
1500 Zl. – Christopher Columbus (1451–1506), Explorer
3000 Zl. – Chart, Ship Santa Maria



51×39 mm



102×39 mm


EUROPA CEPT
1500 zł
3000 zł
POLSKA Europa
Europa POLSKA

22 May 1992 – Portugal
85 Esc. – Christopher Columbus with D. João II



40×30 mm



Luxe sheet black/white

22 April 1992 – Romania
35 L. – Colombus and Santa Maria
35 L. – Colombus and Niña
35 L. – Colombus and Pinta
35 L. – Colombus and ship making landfall



54 × 32 mm



129 × 87 mm

22 May 1992 – San Marino
750 L. – Discovery of America – Globe and caravel
850 L. – Discovery of America – Stylized globe





29 × 40 mm

STAMPATO DA HE LIO COURVOISIER S.A., LA CHAUX-DE -FONDS, SVIZZERA



STAMPATO DA HE LIO COURVOISIER S.A., LA CHAUX-DE -FONDS, SVIZZERA


STAMPATO DA HELIO COURVOISIER S.A., LA CHAUX-DE-FONDS, SVIZZERA
SAN MARINO
EUROPA
850
STAMPATO DA HELIO COURVOISIER S.A., LA CHAUX-DE-FONDS, SVIZZERA

5 May 1992 – Spain

17 Pta. – Discovery of America – Ship making landfall

45 Pta. – Discovery of America – Stylized globe





41 × 29 mm

26 March 1992 – Sweden

4,50 Kr. – Discovery of America – Sprentporten Sailing Ship (1785)

4,50 Kr. – Discovery of America – Superb Sailing Ship (1855)

4,50 Kr. – Discovery of America – Discovery Race (1992)







32 × 44 mm





24 March 1992 – Switzerland
50 c. – Carrack “Santa Maria” and Map of America
90 c. – Statue of Christopher Columbus and Map of the Caribbeans



26 × 36 mm

4 May 1992 – Turkey
1500 L. – Ships of Colombus’ Fleet stylized by Water Droplets
2000 L. – Map of America stylized by Balloons



41 × 26 mm



26 × 41 mm

5 May 1992 – Yugoslavia
300 d. – Caravel and Christopher Columbus
500 d. – Caravels
1200 d. – Columbus expedition



35 × 25 mm



54 × 35 mm



86 × 66 mm


GODIŠNJICA
OTKRIĆA AMERIKE
EUROPA-CEPT
ANNIVERSARY
OF THE DISCOVERY
OF AMERICA
300
EUROPA
JUGOSLAVIJA
ANNIVERSAIRE
DE LA DÉCOUVERTE
DE L'AMÉRIQUE
19 92
JAHRESTAG
DER ENTDECKUNG
AMERIKAS


GODIŠNJICA
OTKRIĆA AMERIKE
EUROPA-CEPT
ANNIVERSARY
OF THE DISCOVERY
OF AMERICA
500
ЈУГОСЛАВИЈА
ANNIVERSAIRE
DE LA DÉCOUVERTE
DE L'AMÉRIQUE
19 92
008064
JAHRESTAG
DER ENTDECKUNG
AMERIKAS

500th Anniversary of Discovery of America by Colombus
(Joint issue between Italy, Portugal, Spain and the USA)

22 May 1992 – Portugal
500th Anniversary of Discovery of America by Colombus

260 Esc. – Colombus asking Queen Isabel's support (1928)
260 Esc. – Colombus seeing land (1929)
260 Esc. – The Arrival of Colombus, New World Announcement (1930)
260 Esc. – The Re–establishment of Royal Support and Colombus presenting the natives (1931)
260 Esc. – Reporting the Discoveries and Arrival of Colombus at Barcelona (1932)
260 Esc. – Christopher Columbus (1933)













Souvenir sheets
Seeking Royal Support (1928, BL85)
First Sighting of Land (1929, BL86)
Claiming a New World (1930, BL87)
Reporting Discoveries (1931, BL88)
Royal Favor Restored (1932, BL89)
Christopher Colombus (1933, BL90)

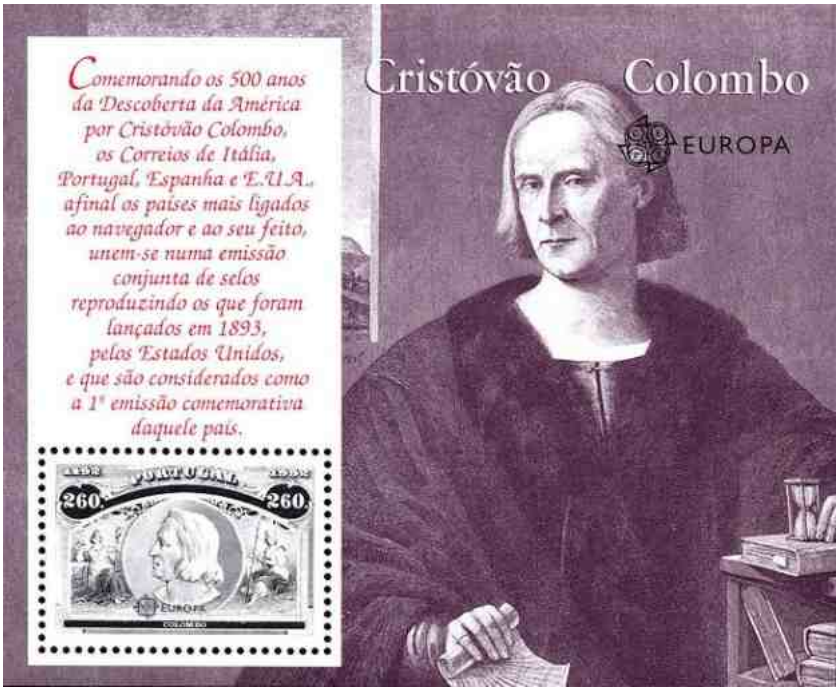





As Viagens de Colombo
EUROPA
260
260
O Anúncio do Mundo Novo


As Viagens de Colombo
EUROPA
260
260
Relatando as Descobertas


As Viagens de Colombo
EUROPA
O Restabelecer do Apoio Real


Comemorando os 500 anos da Descoberta da América por Cristóvão Colombo, os Correios de Itália, Portugal, Espanha e E.U.A., afinal os países mais ligados ao navegador e ao seu feito, unem-se numa emissão conjunta de selos reproduzindo os que foram lançados em 1893, pelos Estados Unidos, e que são considerados como a 1ª emissão comemorativa daquele país.
Cristóvão Colombo
EUROPA

110×90 mm

22 May 1992 – Spain
The stamps are not bearing the Europa logo
500th Anniversary of Discovery of America by Colombus

60 Pta – Colombus soliciting Support from Queen Isabella (3066)
60 Pta – Colombus sighting Land (3067)
60 Pta – Taking Possession of the New World (3068)
60 Pta – Colombus being received in Barcelona (3069)
60 Pta – Telling of the Discoveries (3070)
60 Pta – Bust of Christopher Colombus (3071)



41 x 29 mm

6 Souvenir Sheet have been issued (Joint issue of Italy, Portugal, Spain and USA) :
Seeking Royal Support (3066, BL45)
First Sighting of Land (3067, BL46)
Claiming a New World (3068, BL47)
Reporting Discoveries (3069, BL49)
Royal Favor Restored (3070, BL48)
Christopher Colombus (3071, BL50)


Los Viajes de Colón
ESPAÑA
CORREOS
60
Solicitando
el Apoyo Real


Los Viajes de Colón
ESPAÑA
CORREOS
60
Tomando Posesión del
Nuevo Mundo


Los Viajes de Colón
ESPAÑA
CORREOS
60
Avistando Tierra


Los Viajes de Colón
ESPAÑA
CORREOS
60
Relatando
el Descubrimiento





107 x 91 mm

24 April 1992 – Italy
The stamps are not bearing the Europa logo
500th Anniversary of Discovery of America by Colombus

500 L. – Seeking Queen Isabella's Support (2208)
500 L. – Colombus's Fleet (2209)
500 L. – Sighting Land (2210)
500 L. – Landing in the New World (2211)



40 x 30 mm



The stamps are issued in sheets of 40 stamps (10 of each).
Stamps 40 x 30 mm, tanding 10,5)

22 May 1992 – Italy
The stamps are not bearing the Europa logo
500th Anniversary of Discovery of America by Colombus

400 L. – Colombus soliciting Aid of Queen Isabella (2215)
700 L. – Colombus at La Rabida Friary (2216)
1.000 L. – Recall of Colombus (2217)
200 L. – Colombus Sighting Land (2218)
900 L. – Colombus's Fleet (2219)
1.500 L. – Queen Isabella Pledging Jewels (2220)

500 L. – Landing of Colombus (2221)
600 L. – Caravel Santa Maria (2222)
2.000 L. – Portraits of Queen Isabella and Colombus (2223)
100 L. – Colombus Welcomed at Barcelona (2224)
800 L. – Colombus Restored to Favour (2225)
3.000 L. – Colombus Describing Third Voyage (2226)
50 L. – Colombus Presenting Natives (2227)
300 L. – Colombus Announcing Discovery (2228)
4.000 L. – Colombus in Chains (2229)
5.000 L. – America, Colombus and Liberty (2230)

































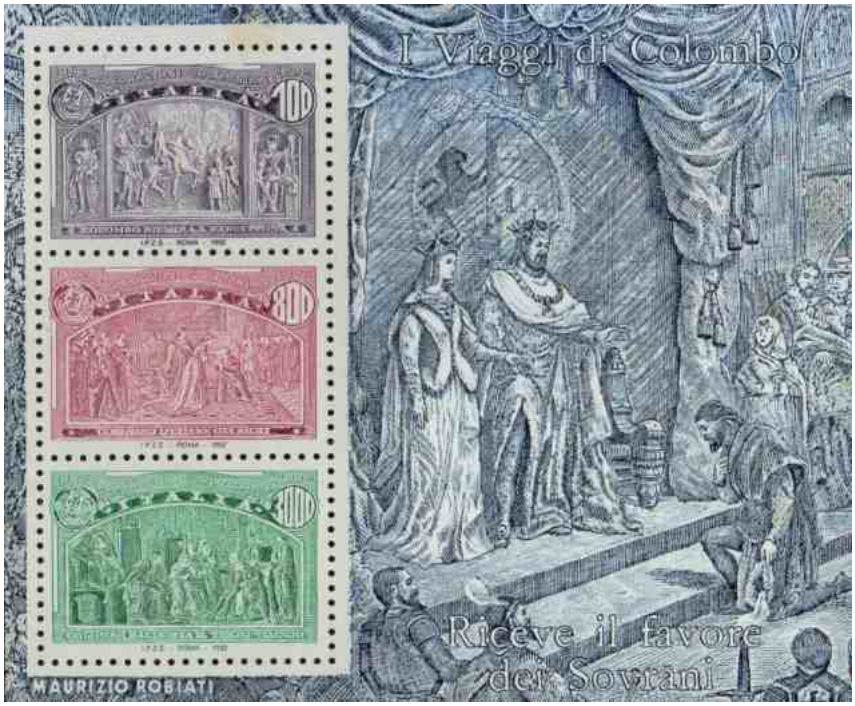
40 x 24 mm

Souvenir Sheets
Seeking Royal Support (BL9)
First Sighting of Land (BL10)
Claiming a New World (BL11)
Royal Favour Restored (BL12)
Reporting Discoveries (BL13)
Christopher Colombus (BL14)




I Viaggi di Colombo
Avvistamento della terra
PIETRO LEONI


I Viaggi di Colombo
Rivendicazione della scoperta
MAURIZIO ROBIATI


I Viaggi di Colombo
ITALIA
100
800
3000
Riceve il favore
dei Sovrani
MAURIZIO ROBIATI


I Viaggi di Colombo
ITALIA
50
COLOMBO PRESENTA I NATIVI
ITALIA
3000
COLOMBO RISCOPRE LA SCOPERTA
ITALIA
4000
COLOMBO IN CATENE
Resoconto della scoperta
FRANCO SARANDREA



112 x 93 mm

24 April 1992 – United States of America

Joint issue with Italy, Spain and Portugal commemorating the discovery of America by Christopher Colombus

29 c. – Seeking Queen Isabella's Support (2214)
29 c. – Colombus's Fleet (2215)
29 c. – Sighting Land (2216)
29 c. – Landing in the New World (2217)



41 x 31 mm



22 May 1992 – United States of America

Joint issue with Italy, Spain and Portugal commemorating the discovery of America by Christopher Colombus

5 c. – Colombus Soliciting Aid from Queen Isabella (2219)
30 c. – Colombus at La Rábida Friary (2220)
50 c. – Recall of Colombus (2221)
1 c. – Colombus in Sight of Land (2222)
4 c. – Fleet of Colombus (2223)
$1 – Queen Isabella pledging her Jewels (2224)
10 c. – Colombus Presenting Natives (2225)
15 c. – Colombus Announcing his Discovery (2226)
$2 – Colombus in Chains (2227)
6 c. – Colobus Welcomed in Barcelona (2228)
8 c. – Colombus Restored to Favor (2229)
$3 – Colombus Describing his Third Voyage (2230)
2 c. – Landing of Colombus (2231)
3 c. – Santa Maria (1460), Flagship of Colombus (2232)
$4 – Queen Isabella and Colombus (2233)
$5 – Admiral Christopher Colombus (1451–1506), Italian Explorer (2234)








1892 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1892
1 POSTAGE ONE CENT 1
COLUMBUS IN SIGHT OF LAND


1892 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1892
4 POSTAGE FOUR CENTS 4
FLEET OF COLUMBUS


1892 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1892
$1 POSTAGE ONE DOLLAR $1
ISABELLA PAWNING HER JEWELS


1892 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1892
10 POSTAGE TEN CENTS 10
COLUMBUS PRESENTING NATIVES


1892 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1892
15 POSTAGE FIFTEEN CENTS 15
COLUMBUS ANNOUNCING HIS DISCOVERY


1892 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1892
$2 POSTAGE TWO DOLLARS $2
COLUMBUS IN CHAINS


1892 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1892
6 POSTAGE SIX CENTS 6
COLUMBUS WELCOMED AT BARCELONA


1892 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1892
8 POSTAGE EIGHT CENTS 8
COLUMBUS RECEIVED BY FERDINAND AND ISABELLA


1892 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1892
$3 POSTAGE THREE DOLLARS $3
COLUMBUS DESCRIBING THIRD VOYAGE


1892 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1892
2 POSTAGE TWO CENTS 2
LANDING OF COLUMBUS


1892 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1892
3 POSTAGE THREE CENTS 3
FLAG SHIP OF COLUMBUS


1892 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1892
$4 POSTAGE FOUR DOLLARS $4
ISABELLA LA COLUMBA


1892 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1892
$5 POSTAGE FIVE DOLLARS $5
COLUMBUS

41 x 31 mm

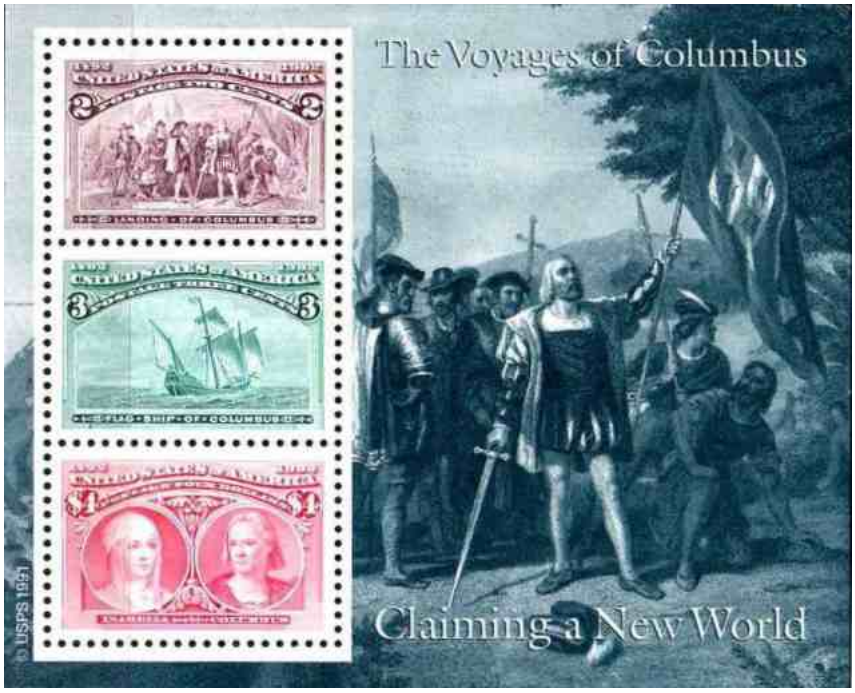
Souvenir Sheets :
Seeking Royal Support – BL25
First Sighting of Land – BL26
Reporting Discoveries – BL27
Royal Favor Restored – BL28
Clamiing a New World – BL29
Christopher Colombus – BL30

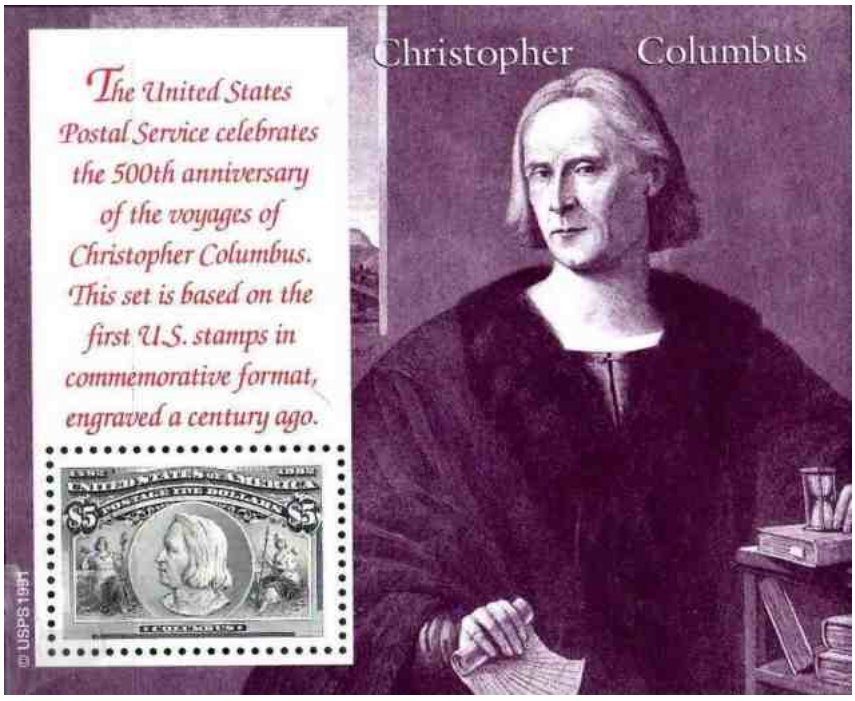





The Voyages of Columbus
Reporting Discoveries
USPS 1991


The Voyages of Columbus
Royal Favor Restored


The Voyages of Columbus
Claiming a New World
© USPS 1991


The United States Postal Service celebrates the 500th anniversary of the voyages of Christopher Columbus. This set is based on the first U.S. stamps in commemorative format, engraved a century ago.
Christopher Columbus
© USPS 1991

112 x 90 mm

Stamps issued on occasion of the Albanian admission to CEPT

14 April 1992 – Albania

90 q. – Stamps and CEPT emblem

1.20 L. – Stamps and CEPT emblem










90
POSTA SHQIPTARE
90
POSTA SHQIPTARE
120L
POSTA SHQIPTARE
90
POSTA SHQIPTARE
POSTA SHQIPTARE
120L
POSTA SHQIPTARE
90
POSTA SHQIPTARE
RODOS '91
POSTA SHQIPTARE
120L
POSTA SHQIPTARE
90
POSTA SHQIPTARE
120L
POSTA SHQIPTARE
120L
POSTA SHQIPTARE

In 1993, the CEPT decided to concentrate on telecommunication issues only and the Europa stamps issues coordination was transmitted to PostEurop the association of European public postal operators. Since then a new logo is in use on Europa stamps :

EUROPA

In 1993 (48 countries, 107 stamps), the first year with the new Europa logo, the common theme was contemporary art. Lithuania, Moldova and Slovenia took part for the first time that year. Slovakia and the Czech Republic for the first time as two independent countries and the Vatican took part again for the first time since 1969 !

That year two unofficial issues appeared. The first one from: Belarus; although the new logo was introduced that year they used the old one on their stamps. The other one from the Croat post of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was the first postal administration of Bosnia to issue Europa stamps but they weren't recognized by the UPU at that time, that's why their issue is also considered as unofficial.

25.05.1993 **Albania** – 3 stamps (3.00 L.& 7.00 L.) and 20.00 L. on souvenir sheet
15.05.1993 **Andorra (French)** – 2 stamps (2.50 Fr & 3.40 Fr)
20.05.1993 **Andorra (Spanish)** – 2 stamps (28 Pta & 45 Pta)
16.04.1993 **Austria** – 1 stamp (7 Sh.)
05.05.1993 **Azores** – 2 stamps (2x 90.00 Esc.)
12.10.1993 **Belarus** – 3 stamps (2x 1500 Br.) and 2500 Br. on souvenir sheet
24.04.1993 **Belgium** – 2 stamps (15 Fr & 28 Fr)
06.12.1993 **Bosnia and Herzogovina (Croat post)** – 2 stamps (3500 m. & 5000 m.)
29.04.1993 **Bulgaria** – 2 stamps (3 Lev & 8 Lev)
05.06.1993 **Croatia** – 3 stamps (700 d., 1000 d. & 1100 d.)
29.05.1993 **Cyprus** – 2 stamps (10 c. & 30 c.)
29.05.1993 **Cyprus (Northern)** – 2 stamps (2000 L. & 3000 L.) on souvenir sheet
11.03.1993 **Czech Republic** – 1 stamp (14 Kcs)
06.05.1993 **Denmark** – 2 stamps (3.75 Kr. & 5 Kr.)
05.04.1993 **Faroe Islands** – 2 stamps (4 Kr. & 7 Kr.)
26.04.1993 **Finland** – 2 stamps (2 Mk. & 2.90 Mk.)
17.04.1993 **France** – 2 stamps (2.50 Fr. & 3.40 Fr.)
05.05.1993 **Germany** – 2 stamps (80 Pf & 100 Pf)
02.03.1993 **Gibraltar** – 4 stamps (2x 24 p. & 2x 34 p.)
11.05.1993 **Great Britain** – 4 stamps (24 p., 28 p., 33 p. & 39 p.)
25.05.1993 **Greece** – 2 stamps (90 Dr. & 350 Dr.)
07.05.1993 **Guernsey** – 4 stamps (2x 24 p. & 2x 28 p.)
05.05.1993 **Hungary** – 2 stamps (17 Ft. & 45 Ft.)
26.04.1993 **Iceland** – 2 stamps (35 Kr. & 55 Kr.)
18.05.1993 **Ireland** – 2 stamps (32 p. & 44 p.)
03.05.1993 **Italy** – 2 stamps (750 L. & 850 L.)
01.04.1993 **Jersey** – 3 stamps (23 p., 28 p. & 39 p.)
01.03.1993 **Liechtenstein** – 2 stamps (80 c & 1 Fr.)
24.12.1993 **Lithuania** – 1 stamp (80 Lct.)
10.05.1993 **Luxemburg** – 2 stamps (14 Fr & 22 Fr)
05.05.1993 **Madeira** – 2 stamp (2x 90.00 Esc.)
07.04.1993 **Malta** – 2 stamps (10 c. & 35 c.)
14.04.1993 **Isle of Man** – 4 stamps (2x 20 p. & 2x 28 p.)

29.12.1993 **Moldova** – 2 stamps (3 L. & 150 L.)
04.05.1993 **Monaco** – 3 stamps (2.50 Fr & 4.20 Fr.)
06.07.1993 **Netherlands** – 3 stamps (70 c., 80 c. & 1 Gld.)
30.04.1993 **Poland** – 2 stamps (1500 Zl & 4000 Zl)
05.05.1993 **Portugal** – 2 stamps (2x 90 Esc.)
31.05.1993 **Romania** – 4 stamps (4x 280 L.) on souvenir sheet
29.01.1993 **San Marino** – 2 stamps (750 L. & 850 L.)
31.05.1993 **Slovakia** – 1 stamp (14 Sk.)
29.04.1993 **Slovenia** – 2 stamps (44 st. & 159 st.)
05.05.1993 **Spain** – 2 stamps (45 Pta & 65 Pta)
21.05.1993 **Sweden** – 3 stamps (3x 5 Kr.)
05.05.1993 **Switzerland** – 2 stamps (60 c. & 80 c.)
03.05.1993 **Turkey** – 2 stamps (1000 L. & 3000 L.)
29.09.1993 **Vatican City** – 2 stamps (750 L. & 850 L.)
05.05.1993 **Yugoslavia** – 2 stamps (2x 95000 d.)

25 May 1993 – Albania

3 l. – Albanian Sovereignty, painting by Agim Zajmi

7 l. – The green stone, painting by Edi Hila

20 l. – Landscape, painting by B. Ahmeti–Peizah (imperforated)



30x40 mm



40x30 mm



116 × 121 mm



EVROPA 93



SHQIPERIA - ALBANIA

EVROPA 93

MODERN EUROPEAN ART

ART BASHKEKOHOR

SHQIPERIA - ALBANIA



EVROPA 93



SHQIPERIA - ALBANIA

EVROPA 93

MODERN EUROPEAN ART (+ VIGNET)

ART BASHKEKOHOR (+ VINJET)

SHQIPERIA - ALBANIA







Strip of 9 stamps

15 May 1993 – Andorra (French)
2.50 Fr. – Wind turbine structure by Jorge Dubon
3.40 Fr. – Sculpture: Fisicromia per Andorra by Carlos Cruz–Diez



42 × 53 mm



53 × 42 mm

The stamps are issued in sheets of 30 stamps.

20 May 1993 – Andorra (Spanish)
28 Pta. – Upatream by J.A. Morrison
45 Pta. – Ritme by Angel Calvente



41 × 29 mm



29 × 41 mm

Both stamps have been issued in sheets of 24 stamps.





16 April 1993 – Austria
7 Sh. – “Flying Harlequin” drawing by Paul Flora (b. 1922)



39 × 30 mm

5 May 1993 – Azores
90 Esc. – Modern Art – Antonio Dacosta (1914-1990) “Two sirens at the mouth of a cave urn” – 1980
90 Esc. – Modern Art – Antonia Dacosta (1914-1990) “Acoriana III” – 1986



31×41 mm

The 2 stamps are issued in a souvenir sheet (2 of each) and the first stamp has been issued in sheets of 50 stamps.



140 x 113 mm

20 October 1993 – Belarus
1500 Rb.. – Man over Vitebesk by Mark Chagall
1500 Rb.. – Promenade by Mark Chagall (1917)
2500 Rb.. – Allegory by Mark Chagall



51×38.5 mm

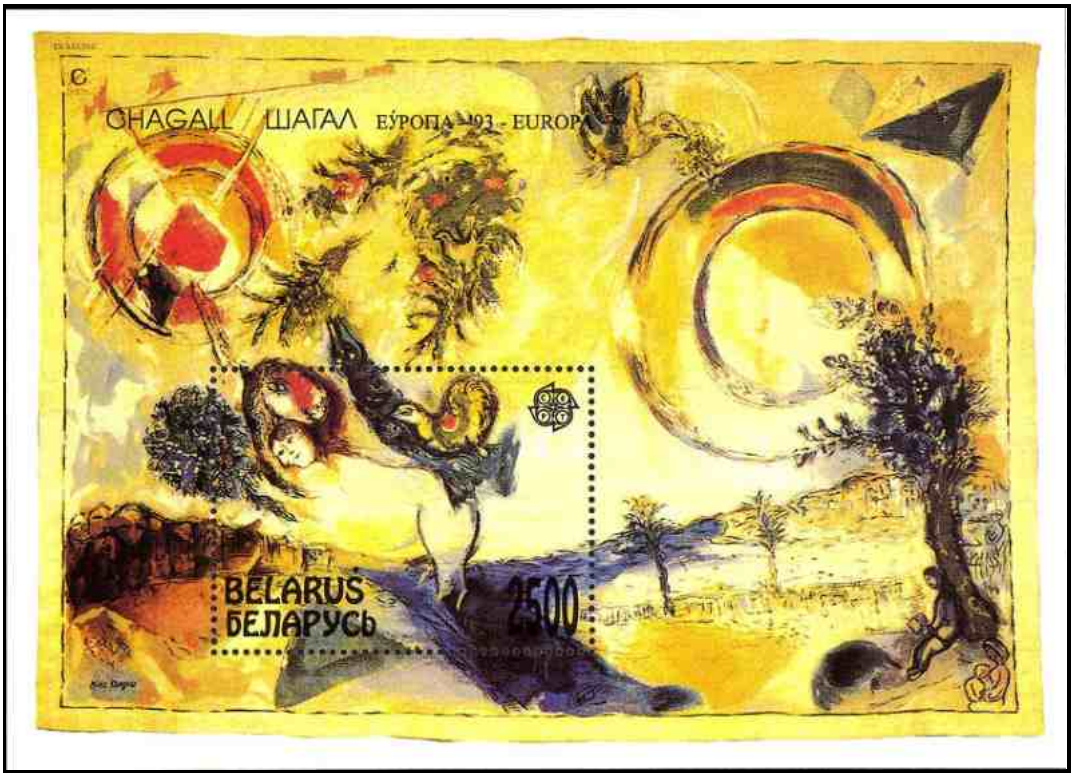


38.5×51 mm





51×38,5 mm



140×100 mm



24 April 1993 – Belgium
15 Fr. – “Florence 1960” by Gaston Bertrand
28 Fr. – “The Gig” by Constant Permeke



28 × 41 mm



Both stamps have been issued in sheets of 50 stamps.





6 December 1993 – Bosnia and Herzegovina (Croat post)
3500 m. – Landscape by Gabrijel Jurkic (1886–1974)
5000 m. – Landscape by Gabrijel Jurkic (1886–1974)



42.6 × 35.5 mm





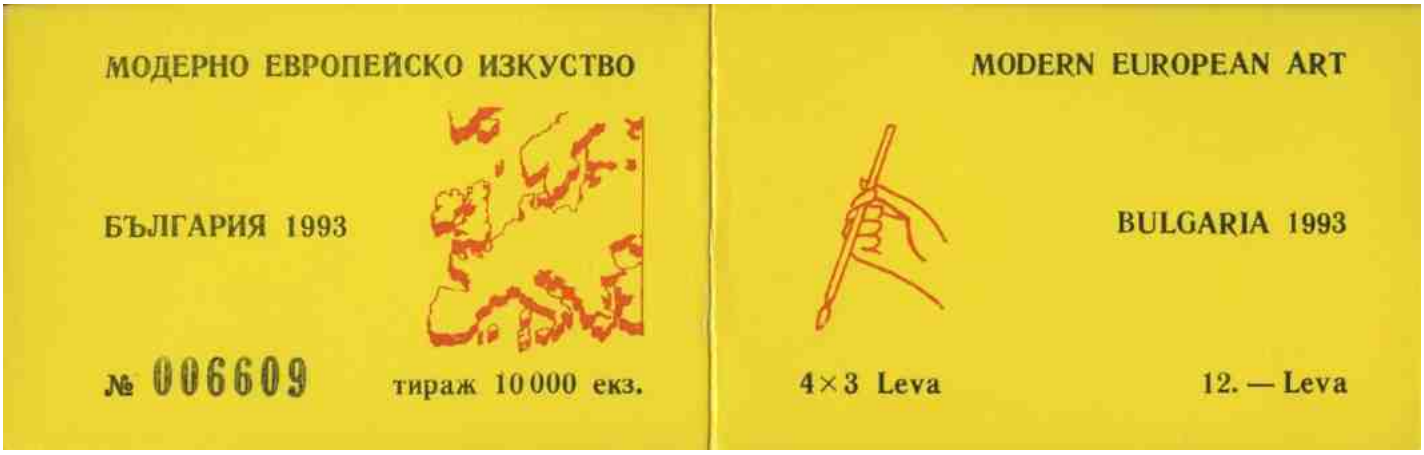
29 April 1993 – Bulgaria

3 l. – “Tomorrow”, Sculpture by Georgi Tschapkanov

8 l. – “Composition”, Painting by Dimitar.Bujukliiski



29×39 mm





5 June 1993 – Croatia
700k – Painting by Ivo Dulčić (1916-1975)
1000k – Panting by Miljenko Stančić (1926-1977)
1100k – Painting by Ljubo Ivančić (1925–2003)







42.6 × 35.5 mm

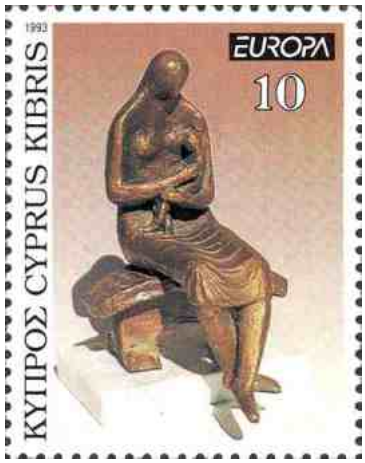


172 × 116 mm

5 April 1993 – Cyprus

10 c. – “Motherhoood”, Sculpture by N. Dimiotis

30 c. – “Motherhood”, Aplique by Chr. Savvas



30 × 38 mm



38 × 30 mm


REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS
012780
ΚΥΠΡΟΣ CYPRUS KIBRIS
EUROPA
10
PRINTED IN GREECE BY ALEX MATSOUKIS S.A.



5 May 1993 – Cyprus (Northern)
2000 L. – “Love Fire”, Painting by Türksal Ince (b. 1949)
3000 L. – Painting by Ilkay Önsoy (b. 1953)

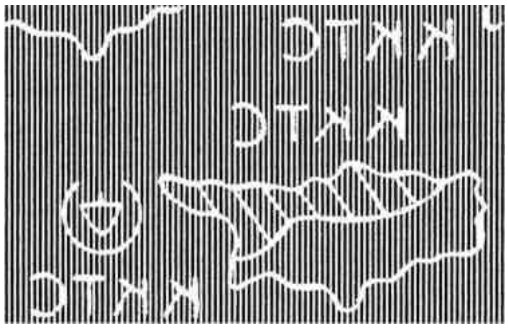




26 × 41 mm



78 × 69 mm



Watermark : Map of Cyprus and KKTC Multiple (up)

11 March 1993 – Czech (Republic)

14 Kc. – “Hungry Saint 1” by Mikuláš Medek, 1966



30.5×44 mm



77 x 99 m

6 May 1993 – Denmark

3,75 Kr. – Untitled painting by Troels Worsel

5 Kr. – “The 7 Corners of the Earth” by Stig Brogger



40×30 mm



30x40 mm

5 April 1993 – Faroe Islands

4 Kr. – “Movement” by Hans Pauli Olsen (b. 1957)

7 Kr. – “Reflection” by Hans Pauli Olsen (b. 1957)





30.5×40.5 mm

FØRO YAR

FR 238 EUROPA 1993



1993 EUROPA FR 238

20,00 40,00 60,00 CARTOR 80,00 FRANCE

FØROYAR

FR 239 EUROPA 1993



1993 EUROPA FR 239

35,00 70,00 105,00 CARTOR 140,00 FRANCE

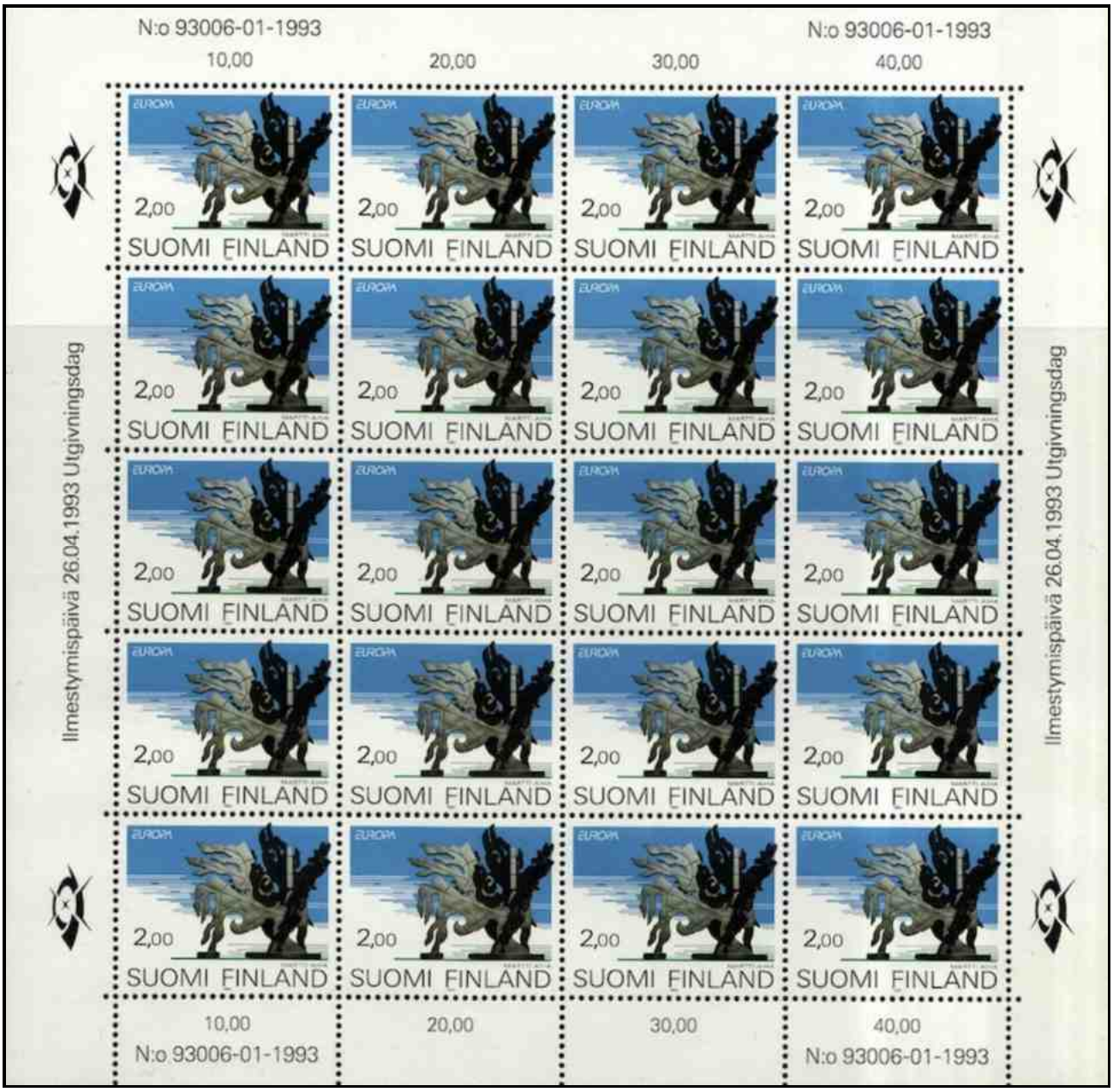
26 April 1993 – Finland

2.00 Mk. – “Rumba”, sculpture by Martti Aiha (1952–2023)

2.90 Mk. – “Completed Works”, sculpture by Kari Caven (b. 1954)



36 × 29 mm



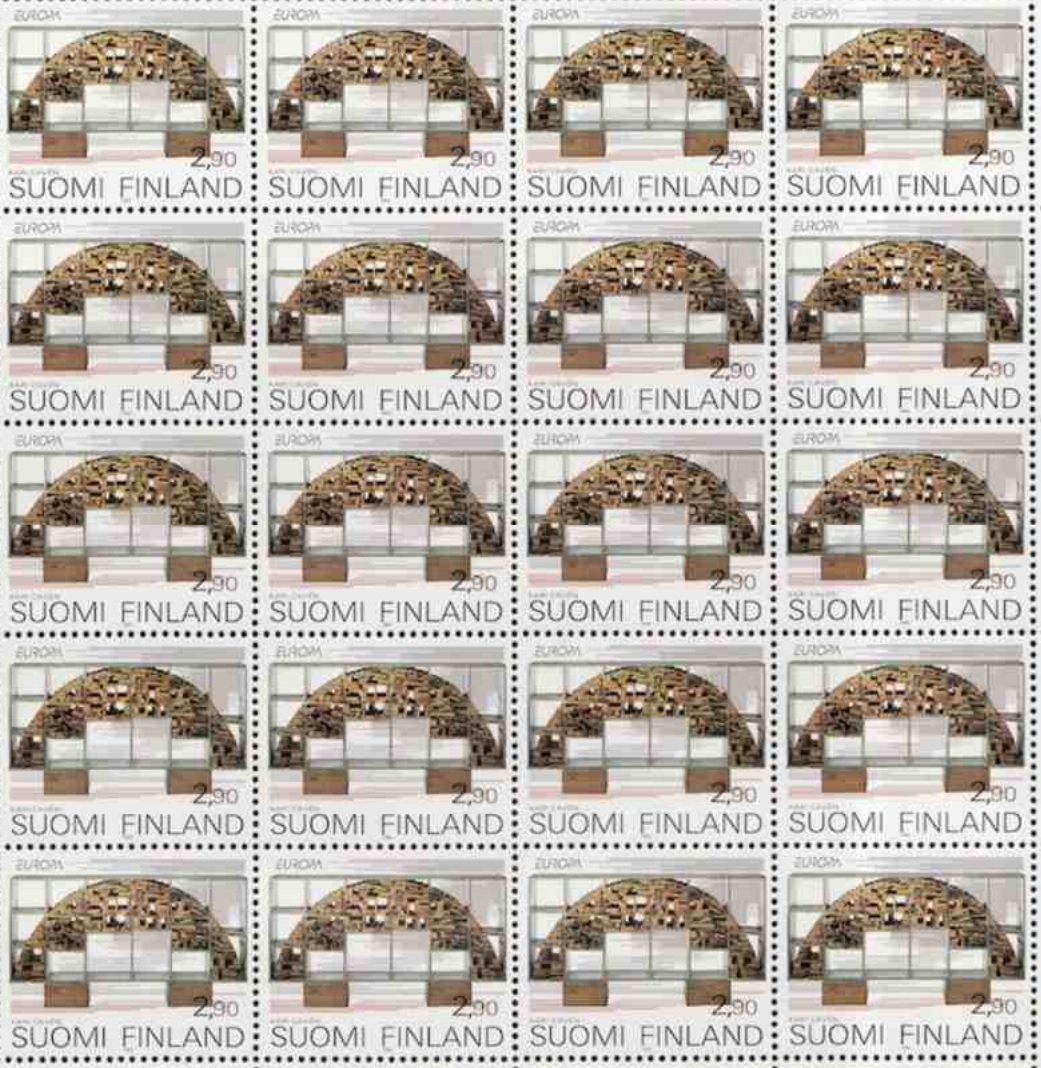
N:o 93007-01-1993
14,50

29,00

43,50

N:o 93007-01-1993
58,00

Ilmestymispäivä 26.04.1993 Utgivningsdag



Ilmestymispäivä 26.04.1993 Utgivningsdag

14,50
N:o 93007-01-1993

29,00

43,50

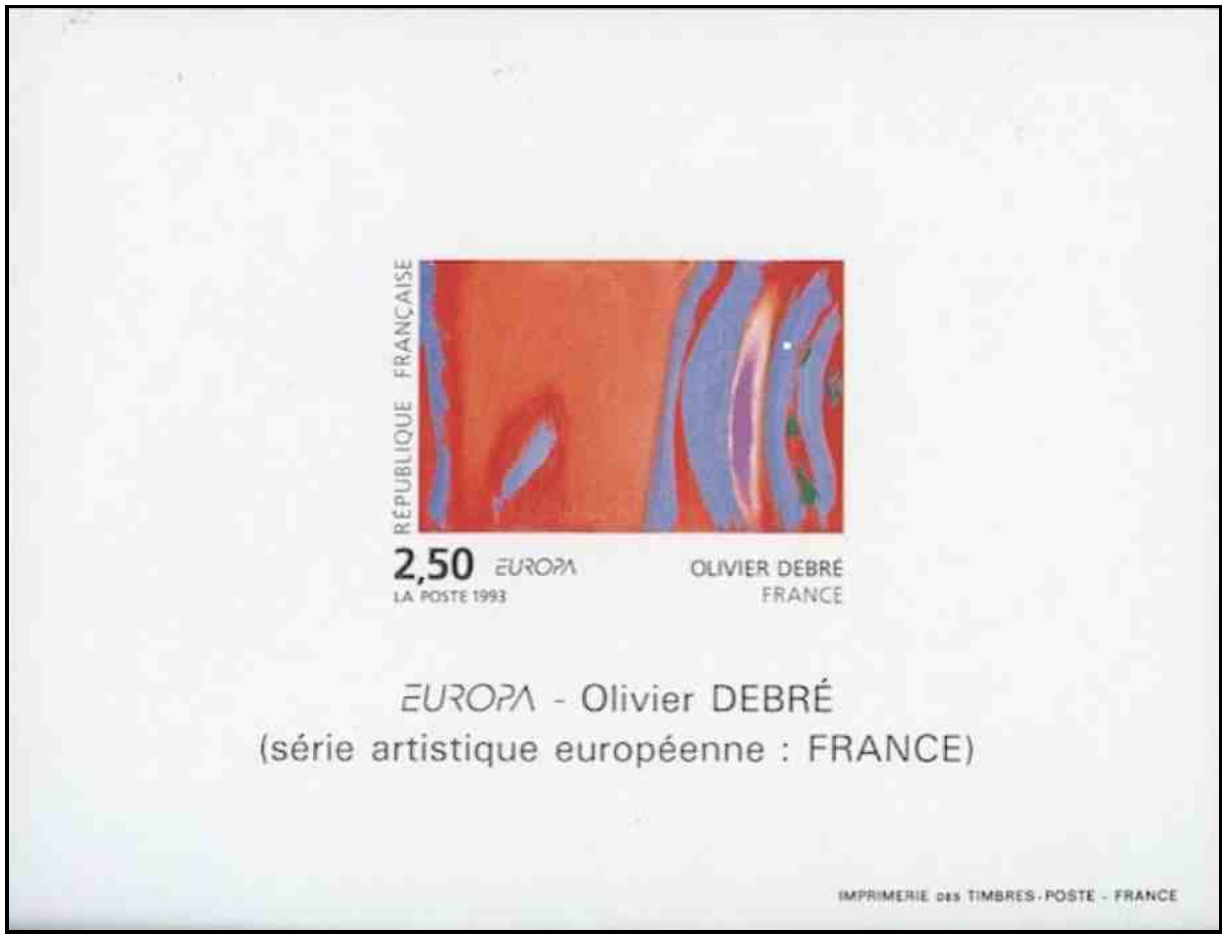
58,00
N:o 93007-01-1993

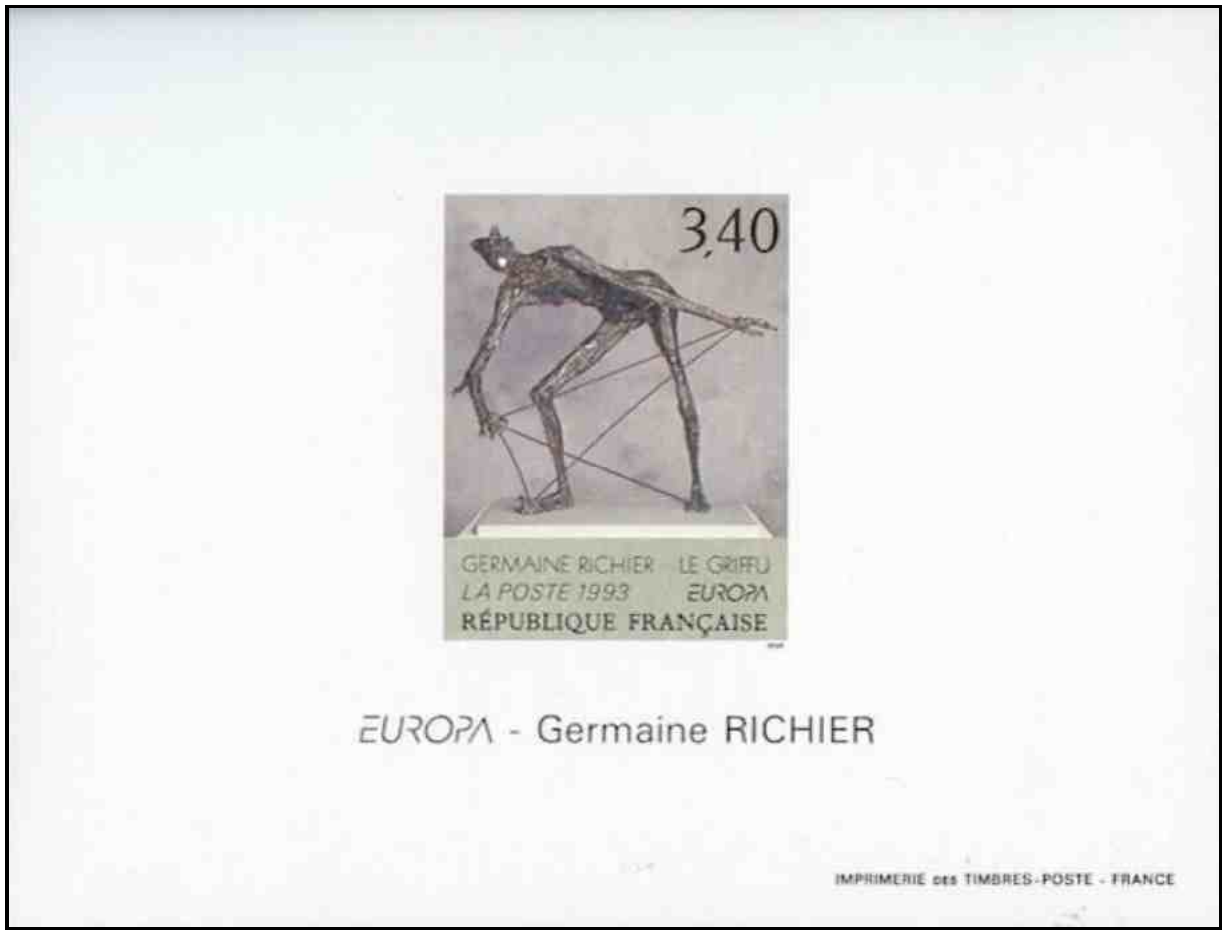
17 April 1993 – France
2.50 Fr. – “Red Blue Rythm”, Painting by Olivier Debré
3.40 Fr. – “The Clawed”, Sculpture by Germaine Richier





41 × 53 mm

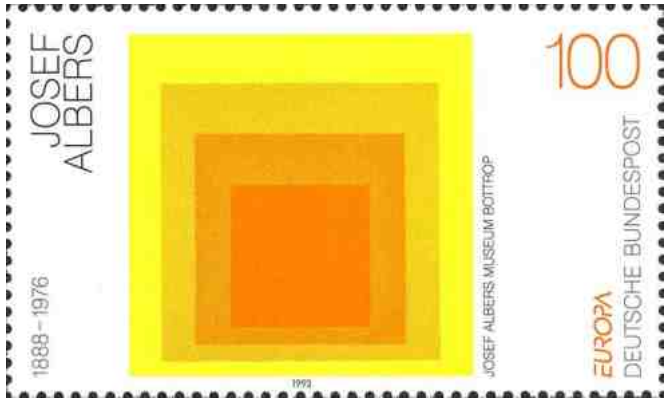




Luxe sheets

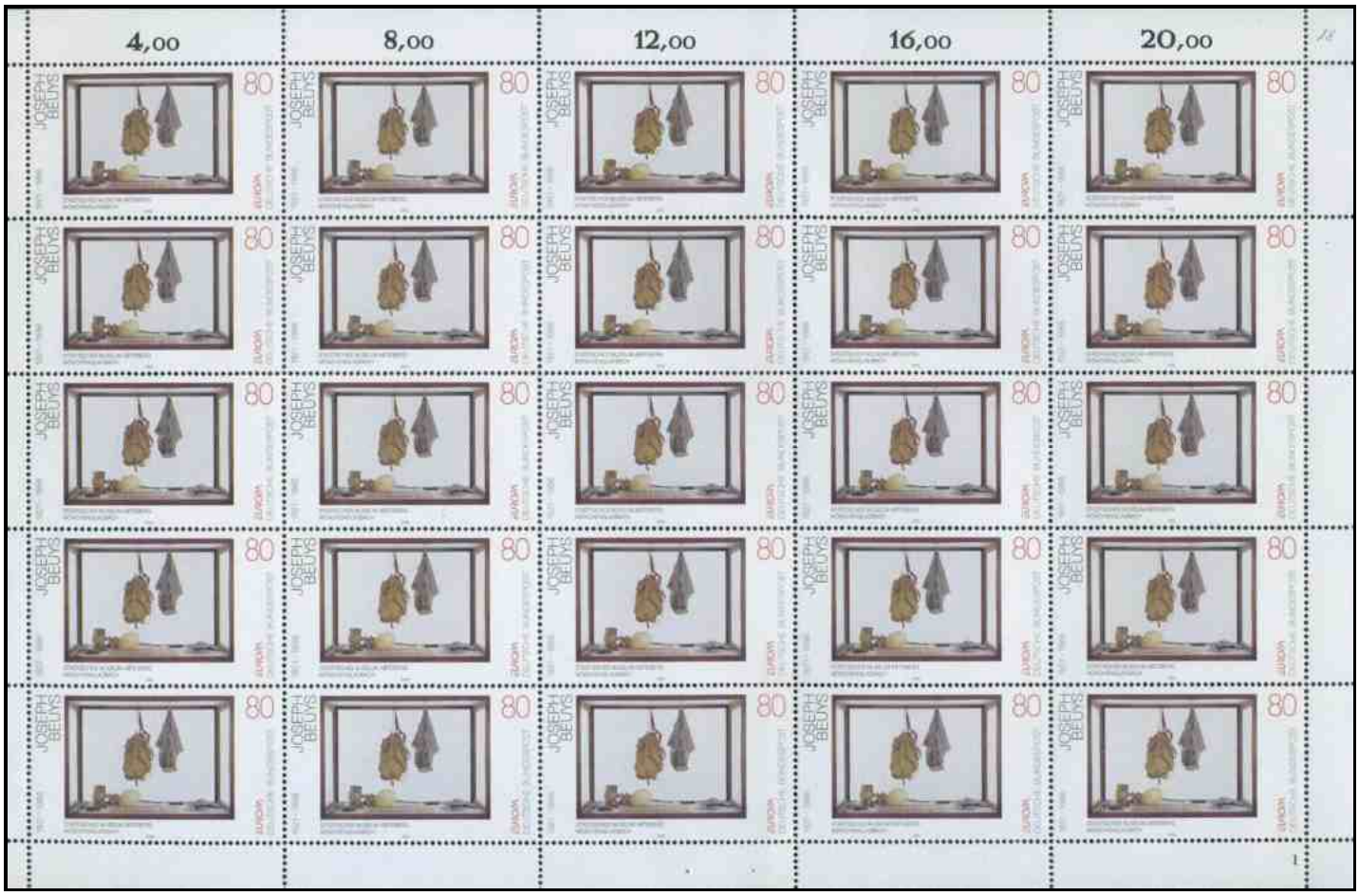
5 May 1993 – Germany
80 Pf. – “Storage Place”, by Joseph Beuys (1921–1986)
100 Pf. – “Homage tot he Square”, by Josef Albers (1888–1976)

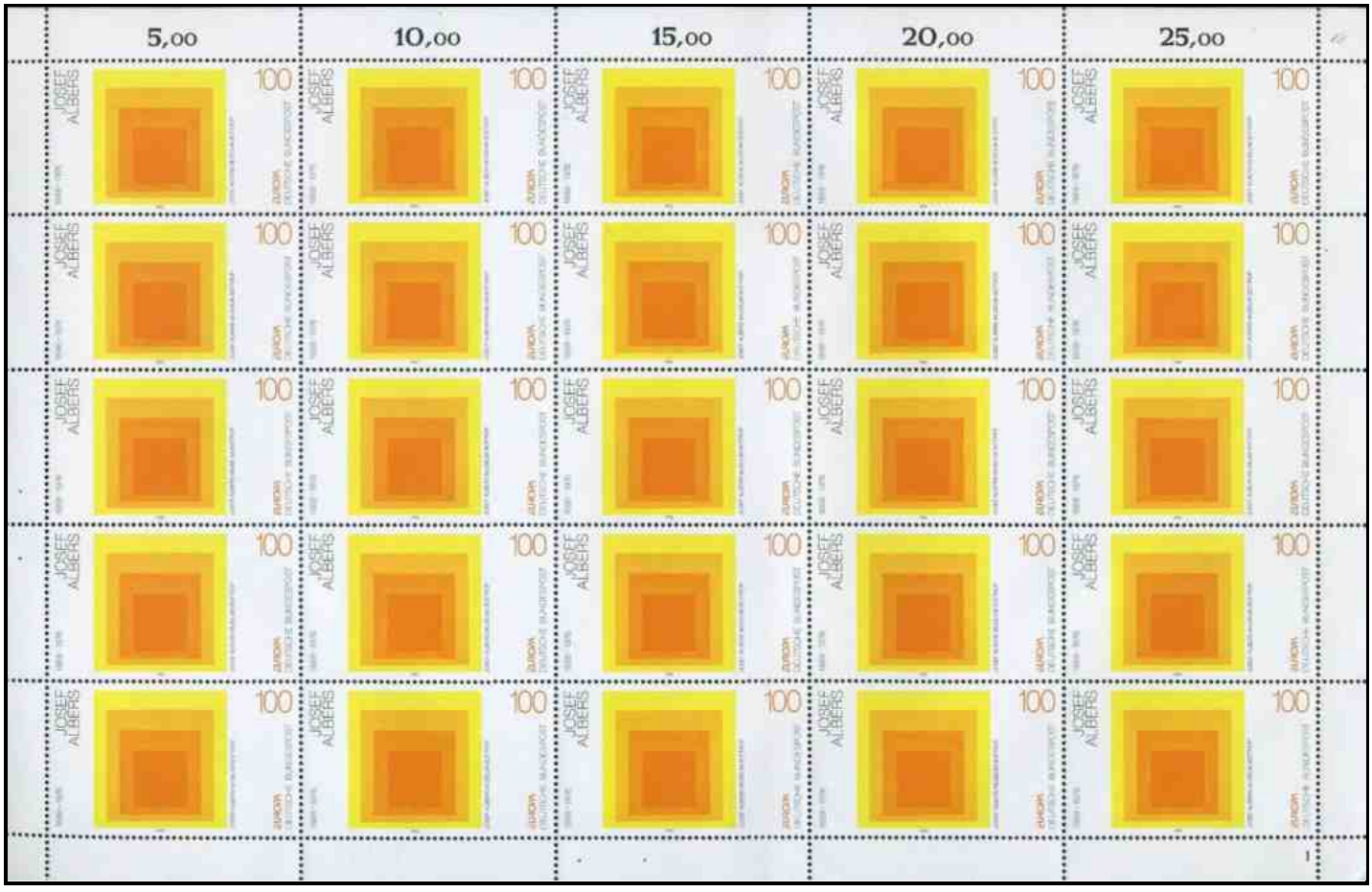




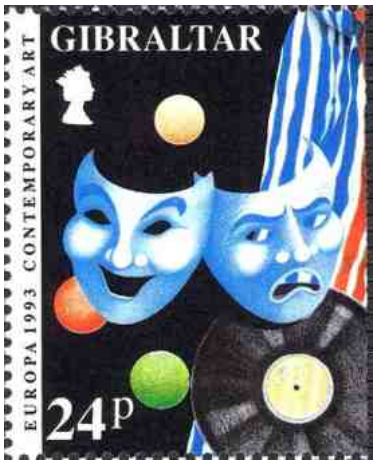
55 × 33 mm

The stamps have been issued in sheets of 25 stamps.

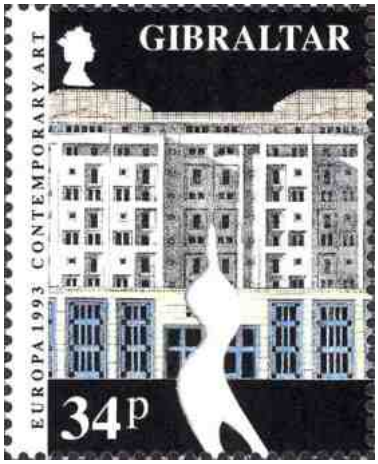


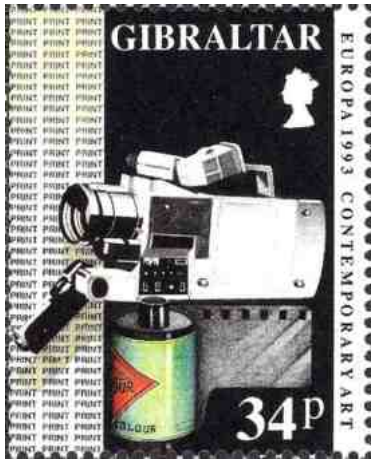


2 March 1993 – Gibraltar
24 p. – “Drama and Music”
24 p. – “Sculpture Art and Pottery”
34 p. – “Architecture”
34 p. – “Printing and Photography”









31×38 mm




GIBRALTAR
EUROPA 1993 CONTEMPORARY ART
34P
GIBRALTAR
EUROPA 1993 CONTEMPORARY ART
34P


GIBRALTAR EUROPA 1993
GIBRALTAR
24P
CONTEMPORARY ART



184.5 x 141.5 mm

11 May 1993 – Great Britain

24 p. – “Family Group”, Bronze Sculpture by Henry Moore (1898-1986)
28 p. – “Kew Gardens”, Lithograf by Edward Badwen (1903-1989)
33 p. – “St Francis and the Birds”, Painting by Stanley Spencer (1891-1959)
39 p. – “Still Life : Odyssey I”, Painting by Ben Nicholson (1894-1982)

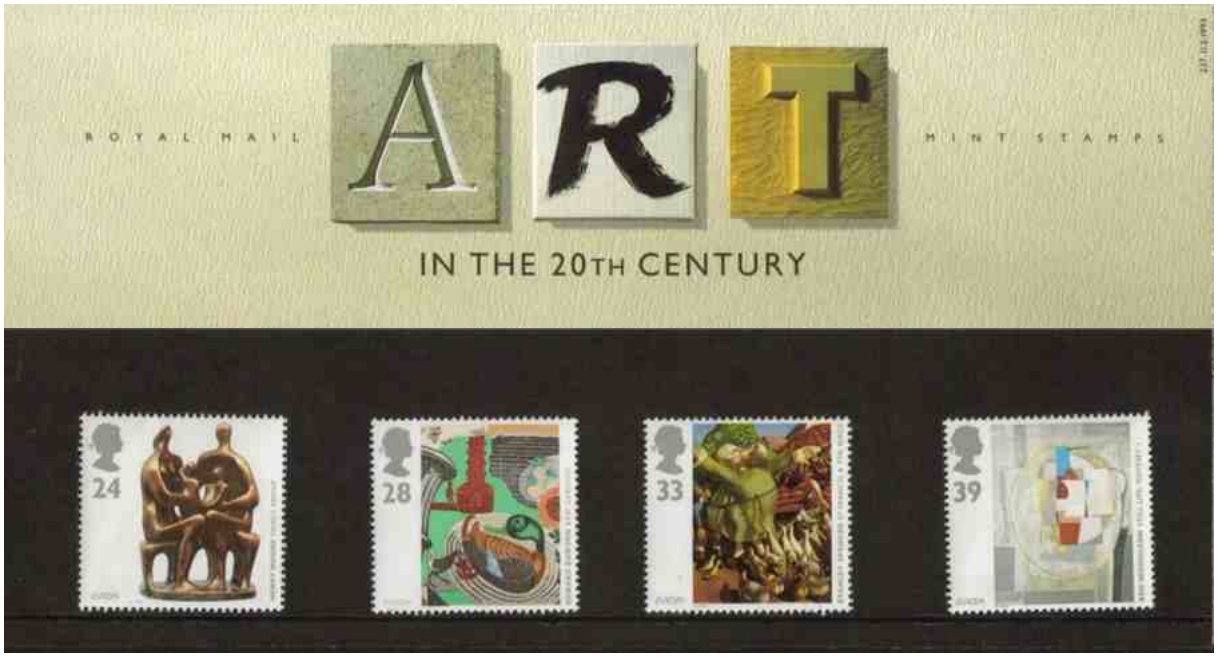






37 × 35 mm

Presentation Pack





1



2



3



4





Mask of 1929 reflects long hours spent studying sculpture in the British Museum. Rose of Skoogera (1941) is an unforgettable image of the Blitz. (Henry Moore Foundation, Much Hadham).

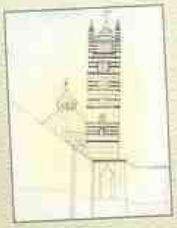
The typographic ornament for the Curwen Press, c. 1952, and the bookplate for Barton's sister, Birmingham, 1949, revival Bawden's supreme ability as a decorative artist. A true craftsman, he could turn his hand to almost anything, but there was an underlying seriousness to his best work. (Private Collections, by courtesy of the Fine Art Society, London).







Spencer had a vast collection of drawings waiting to be turned into paintings. Naming Elephants is one such, but the sketch for his Christ in the Wilderness series





Works, such as Sienna Campanile, 1956, (left) have some relation to conventional ideas of 'reality', but with paintings like Kos, 1962, (above) Nicholson's images had become increasingly abstract as the artist sought the deeper truths of art and perception. (Private collections).

HENRY MOORE (1898 – 1986). The son of a Yorkshire coalminer, Henry Moore probed deep beneath the immediate surface of consciousness in his work. His sculptures are definitive statements of twentieth-century art, and yet the pent-up energy implicit in his forms suggests the elemental power and mystery that is found in faces and figure studies from Easter Island, Mexico or Ancient Egypt.

'Sculpture, a life-long struggle to grasp reality in terms of three dimensions, is the most intellectually and imaginatively exacting pursuit I can think of,' he once said. 'The spaces between forms, the holes in things are an obsession with me. Space is an element as important as what is solid and material.'

EDWARD BAWDEN (1903 – 1989). Bawden's work is firmly rooted in the scenes and traditions of his native country and, in particular, of the eastern counties. Born in Braintree, an ironmonger's son, he lived in Essex for most of his life.

As a water-colourist, he had, as one of his contemporaries observed, 'the remarkable ability of reducing complex forms to a direct shorthand pattern of brush strokes; from the large shapes down to small details this sprightly calligraphy is sustained.'

Equally at home with book illustration, murals, poster advertising, even fabric design, he allowed his talents generous room for manoeuvre. His greatest achievements were probably his linocuts, which helped elevate a craft skill to an art form.

STANLEY SPENCER (1891 – 1959). Spencer was a true original, a member of that tradition of idiosyncratic British artists stretching back at least as far as William Blake.

'The intention in all my work is towards happiness and peace,' he wrote. Painting was a means of self-analysis, and many of his canvases are suffused with an intensely personal spirituality. He invested everyday objects and scenes with unexpected significance, painting the Resurrection or the Crucifixion as though they were happening in Cookham, the Thames-side village where he lived. Pushing the old pram on which he carried his easel and paints, he was a familiar sight in the area.

BEN NICHOLSON (1894 – 1982) Born in Denham, Buckinghamshire, Nicholson came from a family of painters. He had little respect for the teaching he received at the Slade School of Art, preferring to spend his time playing billiards with Paul Nash. 'I think the billiard-balls, so cleanly geometrical in form and so ringingly clean in colour against the matt-green of the baize, must have appealed to my aesthetic sense,' he later recalled.

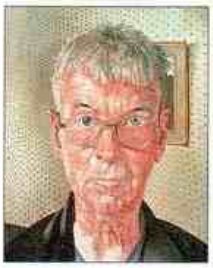
He wanted to stress the physical nature of the materials he was working with, the reality behind appearance in his painting. The surface was often heavily pitted, scraped and incised. Always there was the overriding concern with form and balance.



5



6

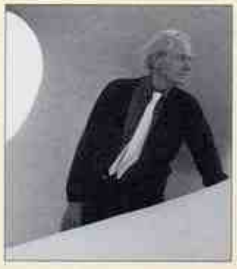


7



8

Acknowledgements: **HENRY MOORE** 4 *Reclining Figure*, 1929. Brown Hornton stone, length 84cm; 5 working model for *Oval with Points*, 1968 – 9, bronze edition of twelve, height 110 cm (both Henry Moore Foundation, Much Hadham); **EDWARD BAWDEN** 1 advertising material for Fortnum & Mason ; 1959 (Collection Mr and Mrs Peyton Skipwith); 2 *Cat with Tumblerings*, 1985, pencil and water-colour, 49.5 × 65 cm (Fine Art Society, London); **STANLEY SPENCER** 3 *Christ in the Wilderness: Rising from Sleep*, 1940, oil on canvas, 56 × 56 cm (Art Gallery of Western Australia, Perth); 9 *Self-portrait*, 1959, oil on canvas, 50 × 40 cm (Trustees of the Tate Gallery, London); **BEN NICHOLSON** 7 *Kingsmere Valley*, 1929, oil on canvas, 56 × 68 cm (Private Collection); 8 *Feb. 58 – (Vertical Seconds)*, 1955, oil on canvas, 75.6 × 41.6 cm (Trustees of the Tate Gallery, London).



HENRY MOORE



EDWARD BAWDEN



STANLEY SPENCER



BEN NICHOLSON



Britain's artists have made a unique contribution to the modern art movement, and their achievement is recognised in this set of stamps. It is Royal Mail's contribution to 'Art in the Twentieth Century', which has been adopted by Europe's postal administrations as the theme to be celebrated in 1993. The images presented here – from a sculptor, a printmaker, an iconographer and an abstract painter – are symbolic of the enormous and exceptionally varied talent that has been fostered in the past ten decades among the artists of the United Kingdom.

ROYAL MAIL



MINT STAMPS

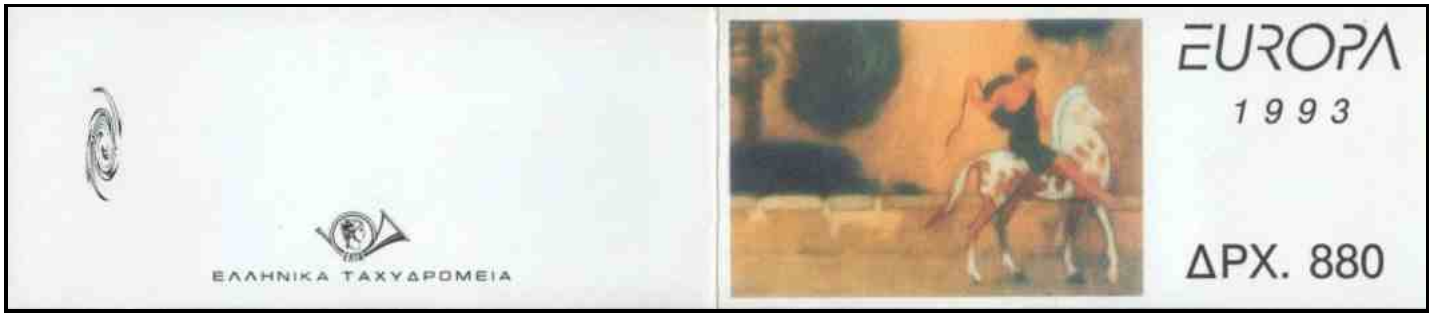
IN THE 20TH CENTURY

25 May 1993 – Greece
90 Dr. – “The Benefits of Transportation”, Painting by K. Parthenis (1878-1967)
350 Dr. – “The Benefits of Transportation”, Painting by K. Parthenis (1878-1967)



31×43 mm








ΓΡΑΦΙΚΕΣ ΤΕΧΝΕΣ Μ. Α. ΜΟΔΑΤΣΟΣ Α.Β.Ε.Ε.
EUROPA
HELLAS 1993
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ
90
350

7 May 1993 – Guernsey
24 p. – Tapestry by Kelly Fletcher
24 p. – Le Marchi a Paissaon, Etching and Aquatint by Sally Reed
28 p. – Red Abstrac, Paining by Molly Harris
28 p. – Dress Shop, King's Road, Painting by Damon Bell







33.3x33.7 mm



48.3×33.7 mm


CONTEMPORARY
ART
1D
24 GUERNSEY
£1.20
£2.40
£3.60
£4.80

CONTEMPORARY ART



£ 1.20 £ 2.40 £ 3.60 £ 4.80

CONTEMPORARY ART





5 May 1993 – Hungary
17 Ft – Church (interior view) designed by Imre Makovecz
45 Ft – Hungarian Pavillion at Expo '92 (Sevilla) designed by Imre Makovecz



30 × 45 mm

26 April 1993 – Iceland
35 Kr. – “Sailing”, by Gunnar Arnason
55 Kr. – “The Jet Nest”, by Magnus Tomasson



26 × 36.5 mm

18 May 1993 – Ireland
32 p. – Painting by Hilda Van Stockum
44 p. – Painting by Tony O'Malley




EUROPA
CONTEMPORARY ART
Tony O'Malley, HRHA
ÉIRE 44
EUROPA
EUROPA
EUROPA
EUROPA
EUROPA

38 × 51 mm


EUROPA
CONTEMPORARY ART
ÉIRE 32
IRISH SECURITY STAMP PRINTING LIMITED



3 May 1993 – Italy
750 L. – Carousel Horses, painting by Lino Bianchi Barriviera
850 L. – Dynamism of Coloured Shapes, painting by Gino Severini



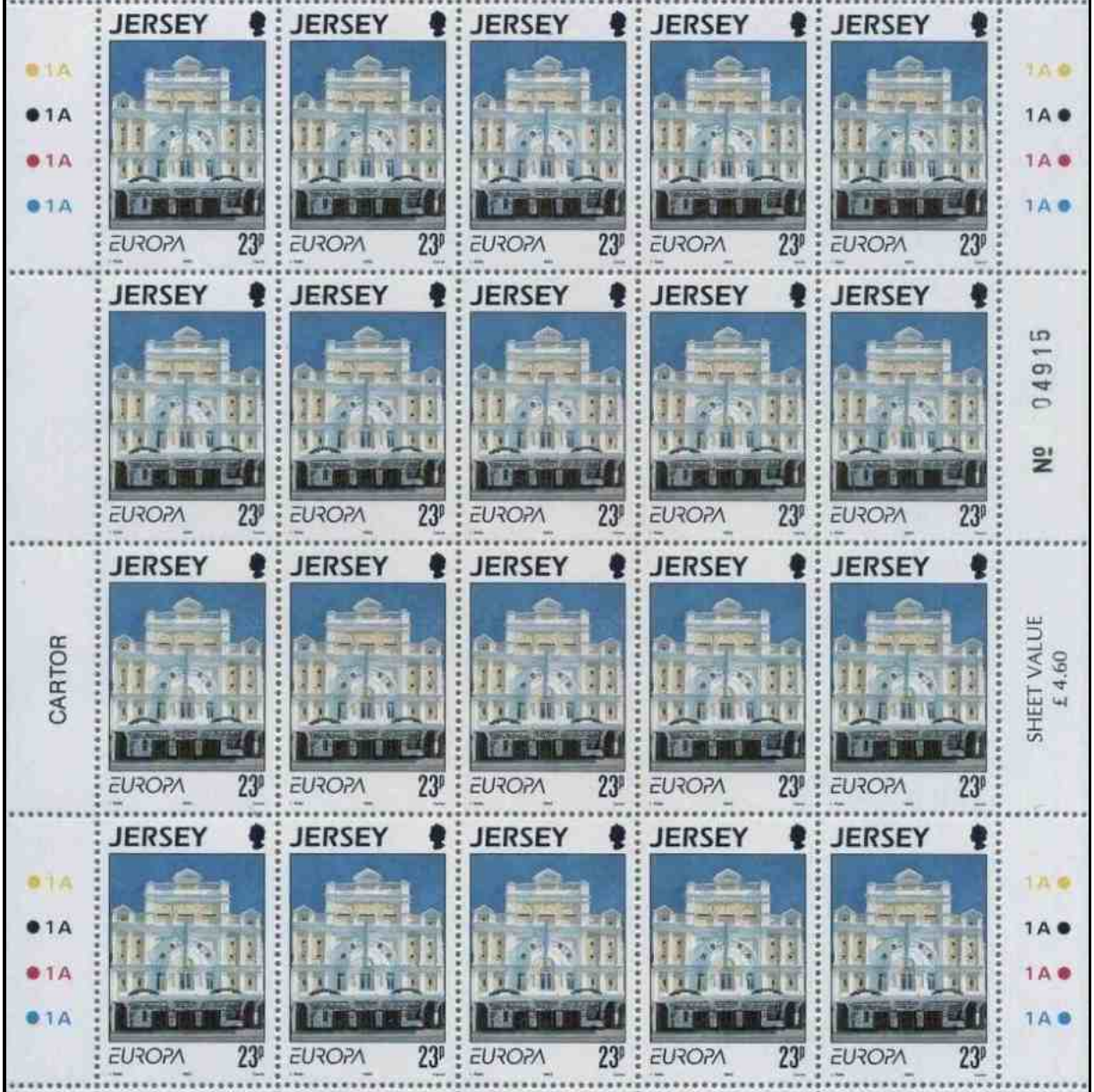
30×40 mm

1 April 1993 – Jersey
23 p. – “Jersey’s Opera House”, by Jan Rolls
28 p. – “The Ham and Tomato Bap”, by Jonathan Hubbard
39 p. – “Vase of Flowers”, by Neil MacKenzie



28.3 × 42.3 mm

JERSEY EUROPA 1993 'Contemporary Art'



Ian Rolls : Winner of the 1992 J.J. Fox ture of Jersey's was educated at completed his stu- International Ltd. Opera House repre- Victoria College, dies at Gateshead Open Art Competi- sents his individual Jersey before quali- Technical College. tion. From amongst style. Born in Banbury, fying as a picture

JERSEY EUROPA 1993 'Contemporary Art'

1A 1A 1A 1A



1A 1A 1A 1A

№ 03671

CARTOR

SHEET VALUE £5.60

1A 1A 1A 1A

Jonathan Hubbard: Degree in Graphic in the J.J. Fox Inter- Born in Jersey and Design at Birmingham national Ltd. Open Art educated at Victoria Polytechnic. In 1984 Competition with this College, Jonathan he won the under-25 picture entitled "The gained an Honours age category prize Ham and Tomato Bap".



1 March 1993 – Liechtenstein

80 c. – “910805”, Painting by Bruno Kauffman

1 Fr. – “The small Leave”, Painting by Evi Kliemand

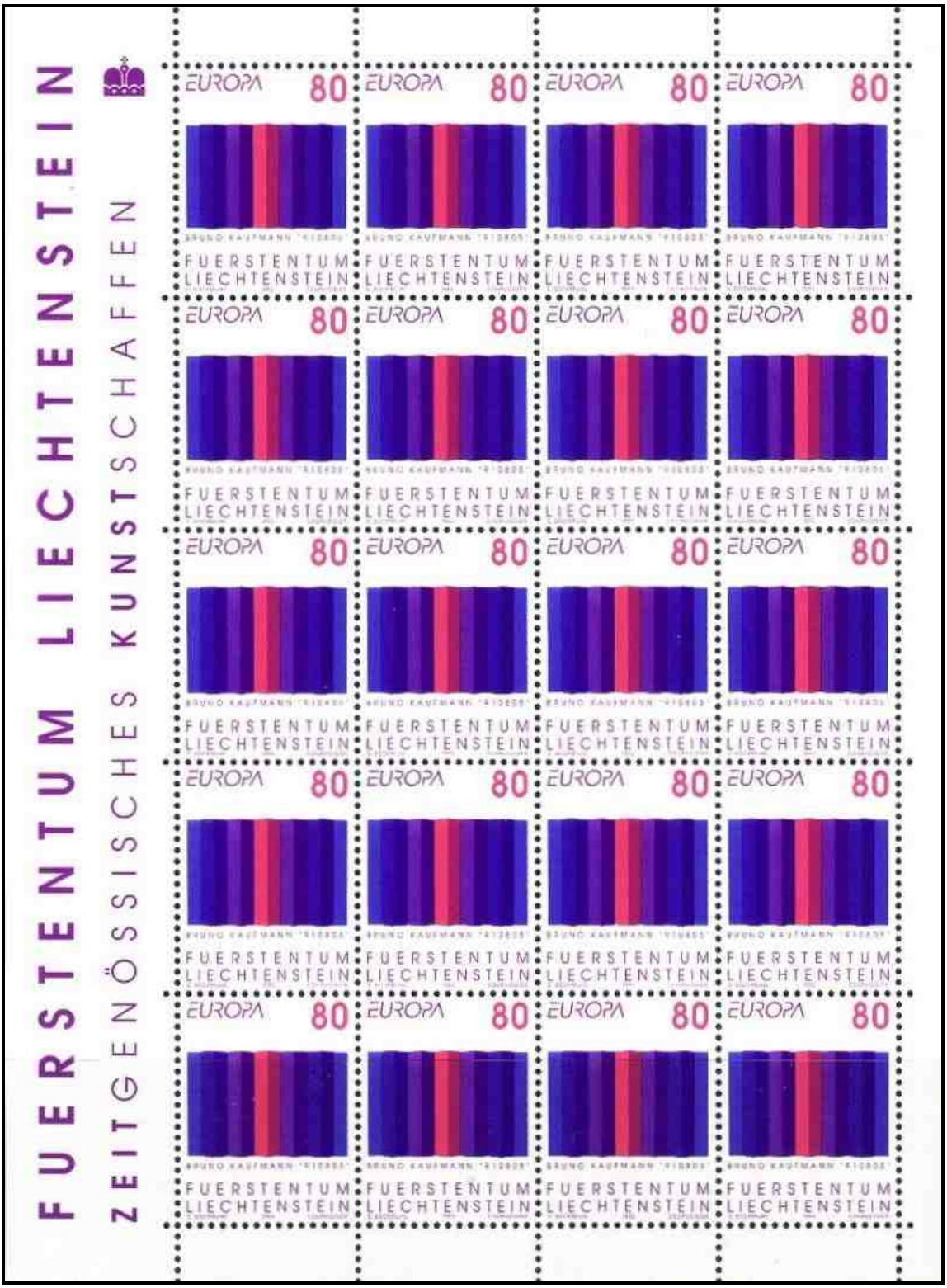




29 × 36.5 mm

FUERSTENTUM LIECHTENSTEIN

ZEITGENÖSSISCHES KUNSTSCHAFFEN



FUERSTENTUM LIECHTENSTEIN

ZEITGENÖSSISCHES KUNSTSCHAFFEN



24 December 1993 – Lithuania
80 Lct – “The Ladle Carver”, painting by A. Gudaitis (1939)



30 × 35 mm

10 May 1993 – Luxemburg
14 Fr. – “Rezlop”, Painting by Fernand Roda (b. 1951)
22 Fr. – “So Close”, Painting by Sonja Roef (b. 1952)



41.5 × 35 mm

IMPRIMÉ PAR HÉLIO COURVOISIER S.A. LA CHAUX-DE-FONDS, SUISSE

70.— 140.— 210.— 280.— 350.—



IMPRIMÉ PAR HÉLIO COURVOISIER S.A. LA CHAUX-DE-FONDS, SUISSE



5 May 1993 – Madeira

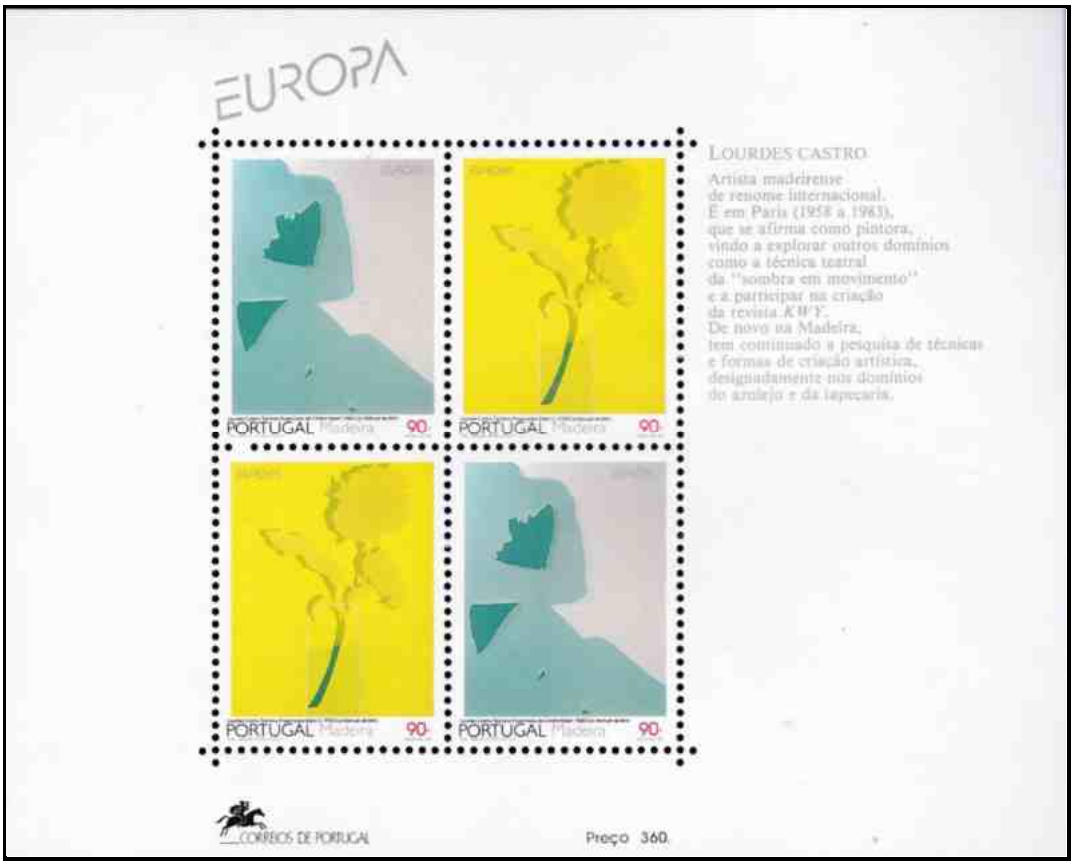
90 Esc. – “Cast Shadows by Christa Maar” by Lourdes Castro

90 Esc. – “Cast Shadows Dahlia”, Painting by Lourdes Castro



31×40 mm

The 2 stamps are issued in a souvenir sheet (2 of each) and the first stamp has been issued in sheets of 50 stamps.



140 x 112 mm

7 April 1993 – Malta

10 c. – Unitled Painting by Pawl Carbonaro (b. 1948)

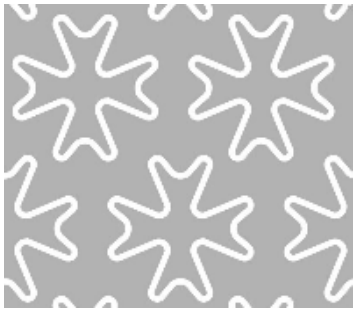
35 c. – Untitled Painting by Alfred Chircop (1933–2015)



31.3 × 44.3 mm



44.3 x 31.3 mm



Watermark : Maltese Cross Multiple Type 1



VALUE Lm3.50



1F 1F 1F 1F

PRINTEX LIMITED MALTA

Post Card commemorating the participation of the Malta Post Office in the Na Posta ’93 Philatelic Exhibition held in Dortmund, Germany from 19 to 23 May 1993



14 April 1993 – Isle of Man
20 p. – Sir Hall Caine (statue) by Bryan Kneale
20 p. – The Brass Bedstead (painting) by Bryan Kneale
28 p. – Abstract Bronze (sculpture) by Bryan Kneale
28 p. – Polar Bear Skeleton (drawing) by Bryan Kneale



32 × 32 mm


ISLE OF MAN
20
BRYAN KNEALE RA
The Brass Bollard
EUROPA
ISLE OF MAN
20


ISLE OF MAN
28
Bronze
EUROPA
BRYAN KNEALE RA
Polar Bear 1988
BRYAN KNEALE RA
EUROPA
ISLE OF MAN
28

Sheet Value £4.00

ISLE OF MAN

11523

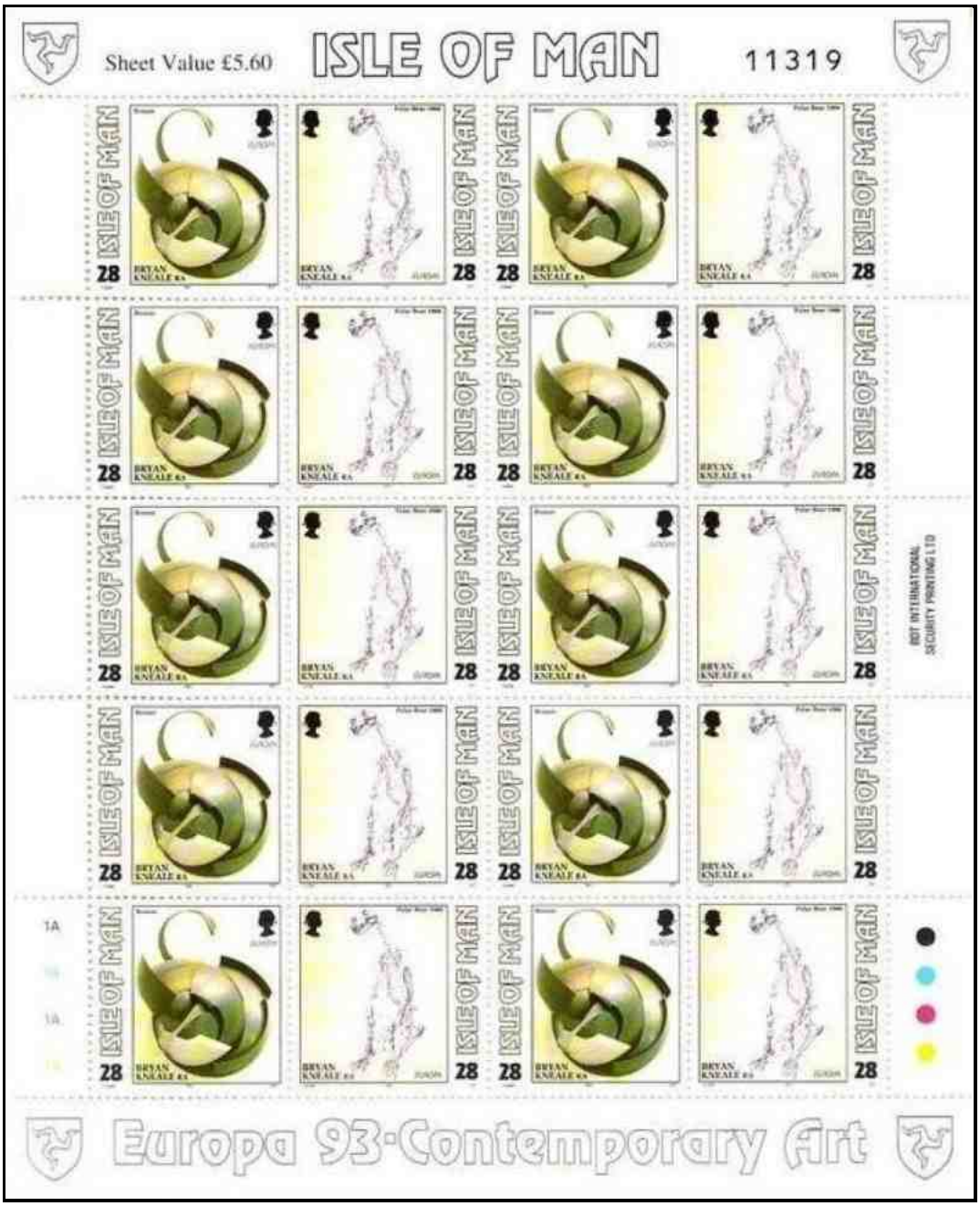


BDT INTERNATIONAL SECURITY PRINTING LTD

1A

1A

Europa 93-Contemporary Art


Sheet Value £5.60
ISLE OF MAN
11319
ISLE OF MAN
28
BRYAN KNEALE
BDT INTERNATIONAL SECURITY PRINTING LTD
Europa 93-Contemporary Art

29 December 1993 – Moldova
3 L. – “Story of One Life”, painting by M. Grecu (1967)
150 L. – “Coming of Spring”, painting by I. Vieru (1975)



30 × 36 mm





170 x 94 mm

POȘTA MOLDOVA



M.GRECU "ISTORIA UNEI VIEȚI" (1967)
MOLDOVA 1993 3

EUROPA

EUROPA

1993

POSTA MOLDOVA



I.VIERU "GRIJI DE PRIMAVARA" (1975)
MOLDOVA 1993 150

EUROPA

EUROPA

1993



Souvenir sheet, imperforated and no cut to size

4 May 1993 – Monaco
2.50 Fr. – Couple of the New Ballet of Monte Carlo
4.20 Fr. – “Evolution”, Sculpture by Emma de Sigaldi

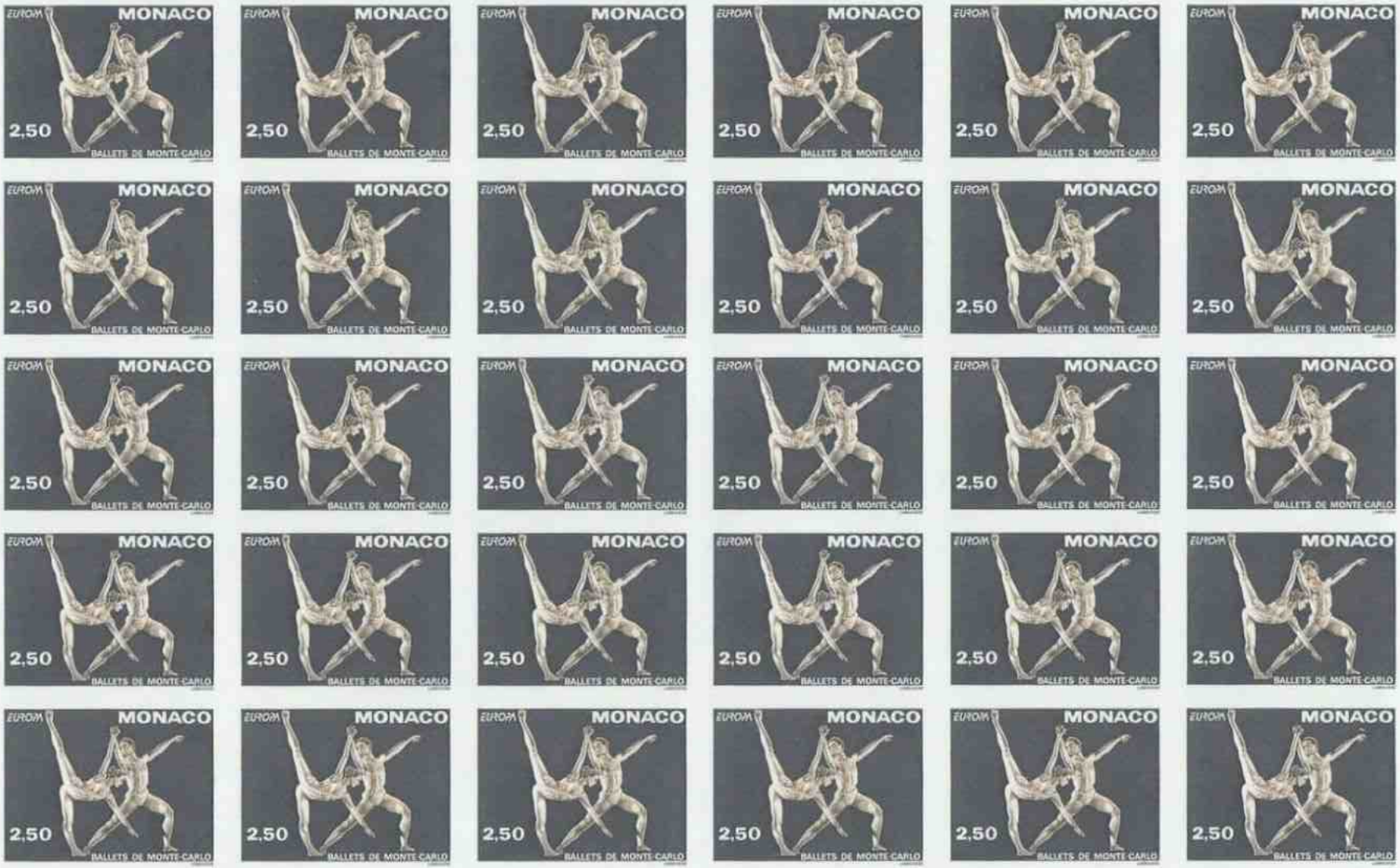


41×31 mm



143 x 170 mm

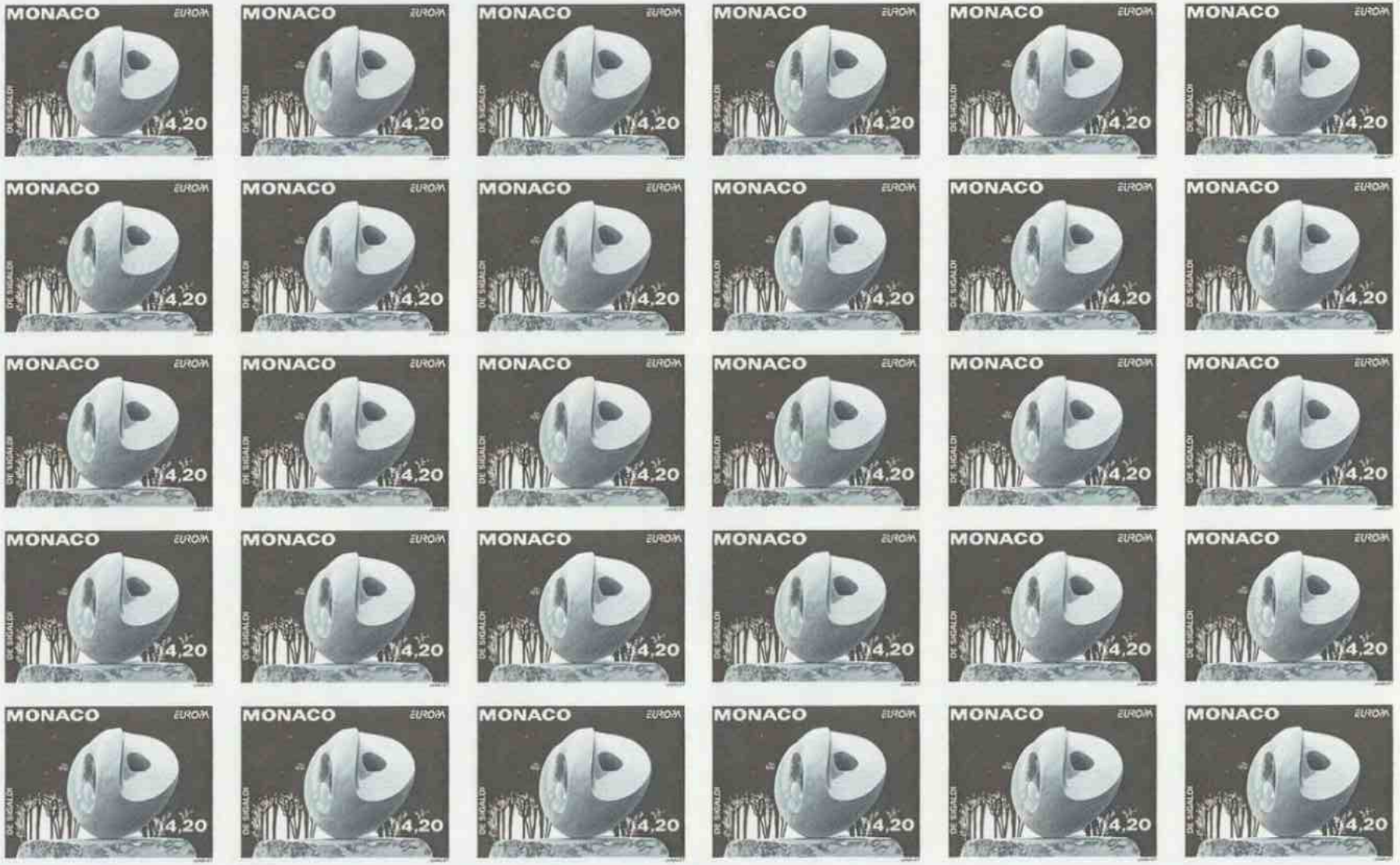
The 2 stamps have also been issued in sheets of 30 stamps.



475 583

T.D.6 1

23.4.93



13926

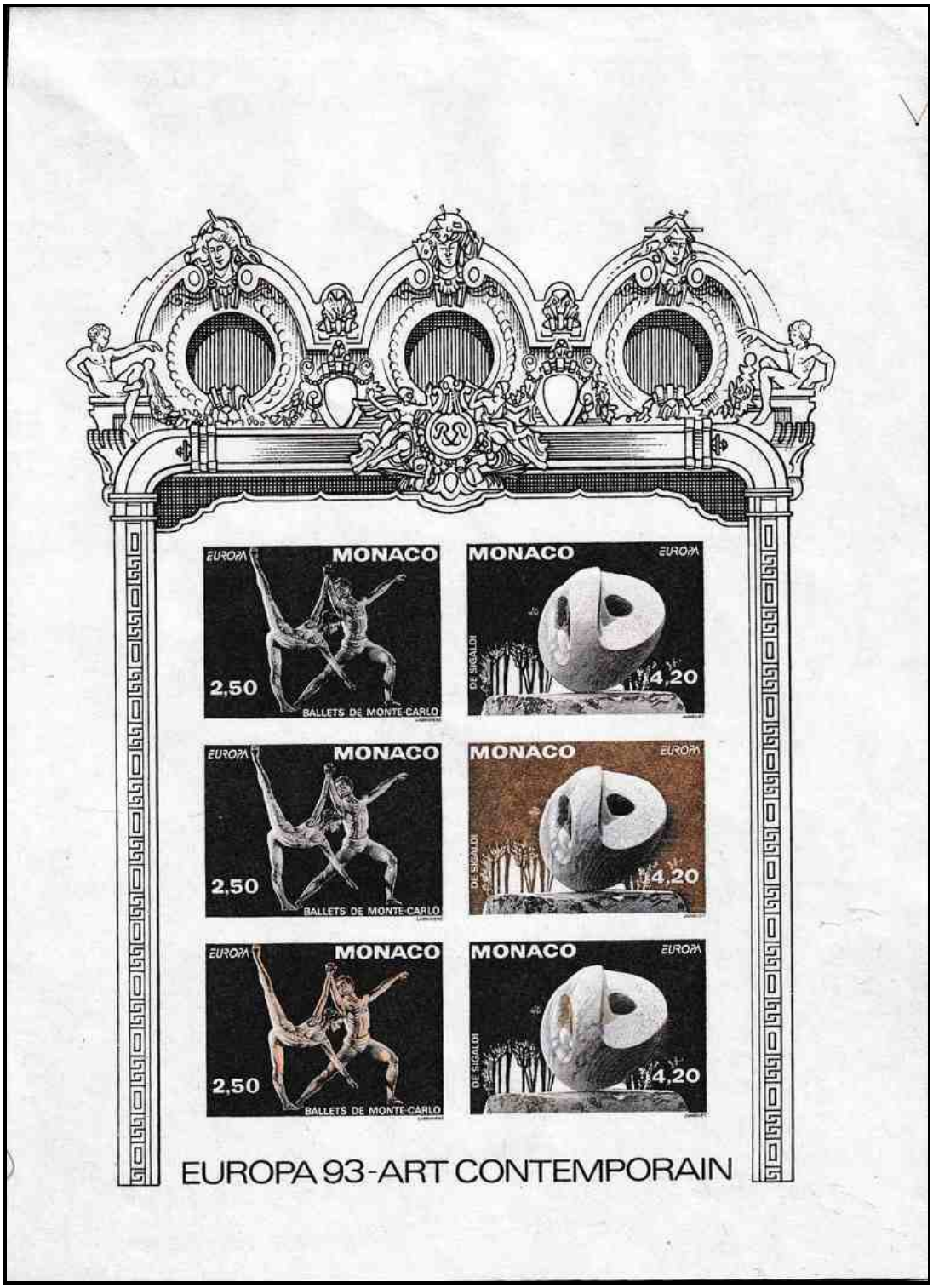
T.D.S-1

-3.593

Both stamps are also issued in a luxe sheet, perforated and imperforated.







Colour Test print of the souvenir sheet



Souvenir sheet, imperforated and not cut to size

6 July 1993 – The Netherlands

70 c. – “Belichaamde Eenheid”, Modern Sculpture (Rotterdam) by Wessel Couzijn (1912–1984)
80 c. – Modern Architecture (Groningen) by Per Kirkeby (1938–2018)
160 c. – Modern Sculpture (Rotterdam) by Naum Gabo (1890–1977)



37 × 26 mm



37 × 26 mm



26 × 37 mm

The stamps have been issued in sheets of 100 stamps (10 x 10).

30 April 1993 – Poland

1500 Zl. – Contempory Art by Alina Szapocznikow and Jan Lebenstein

4000 Zl. – Contempory Art by Stefan Gierowski and Bronislaw Linke



51×40 mm





5 May 1993 – Portugal

90 Esc. – Contempory Art – Painting by José Escada

90 Esc. – Contempory Art – Painting by José Escada





40 × 31 mm

The 2 stamps are issued in a souvenir sheet (2 of each) and the first stamp has been issued in sheets of 50 stamps.



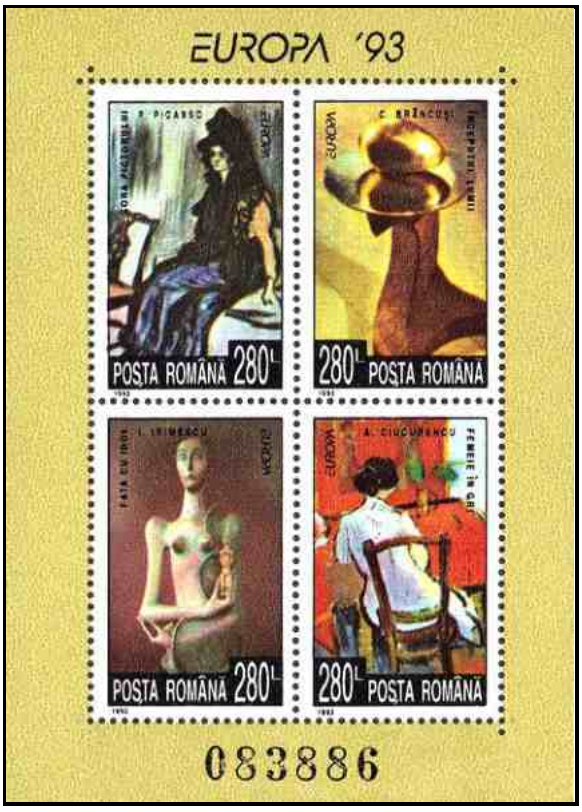
140 x 112 mm

31 May 1993 – Romania

280 L. – “The Painter’s Sister” by Pablo Picasso (1881–1973)
280 L. – “Beginning of the World” by Constantin Constantin Brâncuși (1876–1957)
280 L. – “Girl with Statue of God” by Ion Irimescu (1903–2005)
280 L. – “Woman in Grey” by Alexandru Ciuccurencu (1903–1977)



27 × 42 mm



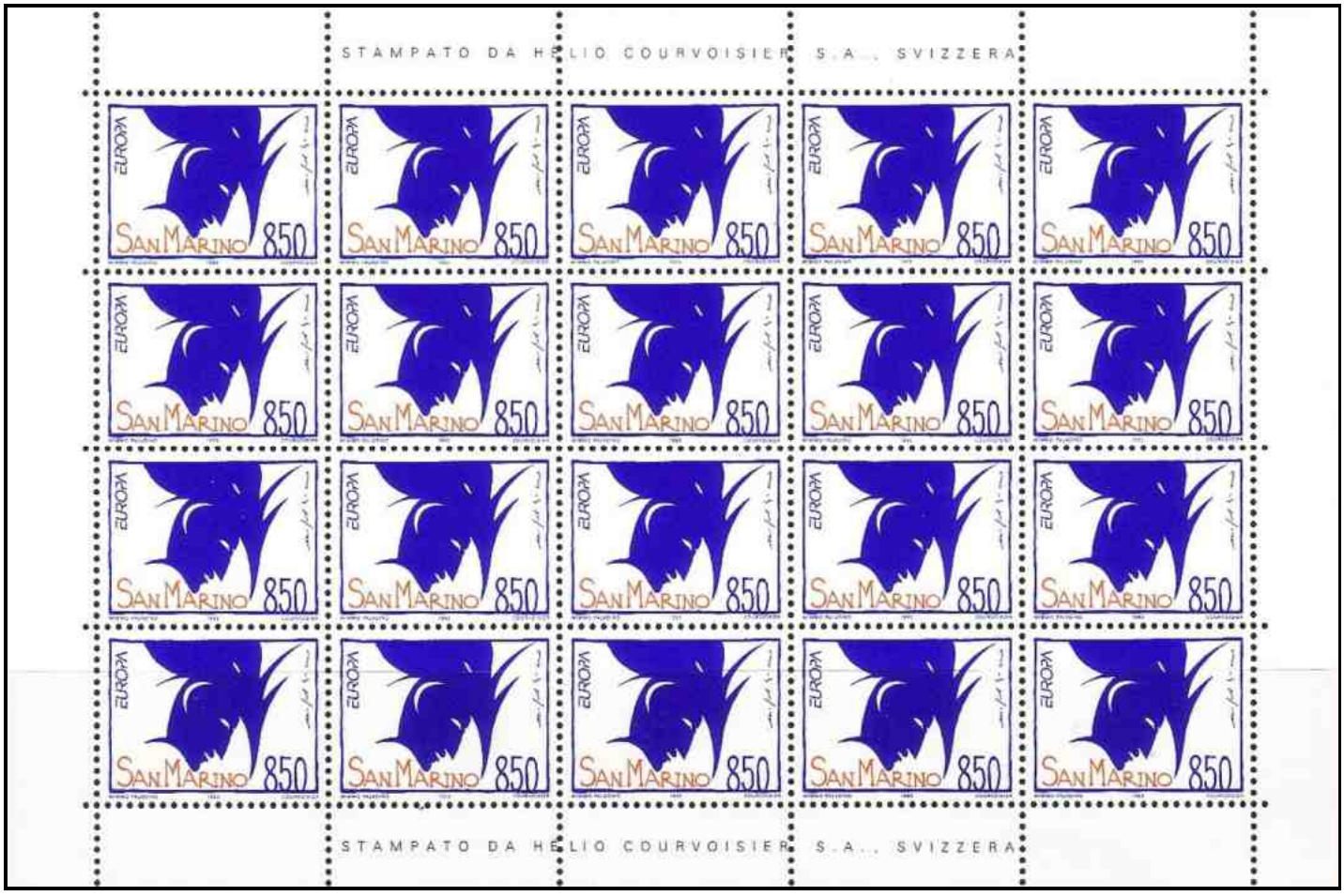
75 × 105 mm

29 January 1993 – San Marino
750 L. – Painting by Nicola de Maria
850 L. – Painting by Mimmo Paladino



36 × 28 mm


STAMPATO DA HELIO COURVOISIER S.A., SVIZZERA
EUROPA
SAN MARINO 730
STAMPATO DA HELIO COURVOISIER S.A., SVIZZERA


STAMPATO DA HELIO COURVOISIER S.A., SVIZZERA
EUROPA
SAN MARINO 850
STAMPATO DA HELIO COURVOISIER S.A., SVIZZERA

31 May 1993 – Slovakia

14 Sk – “Woman with Dzbanon”, (1958) Painting by Marian Cundelrik



31x45 mm



76 x 109 mm

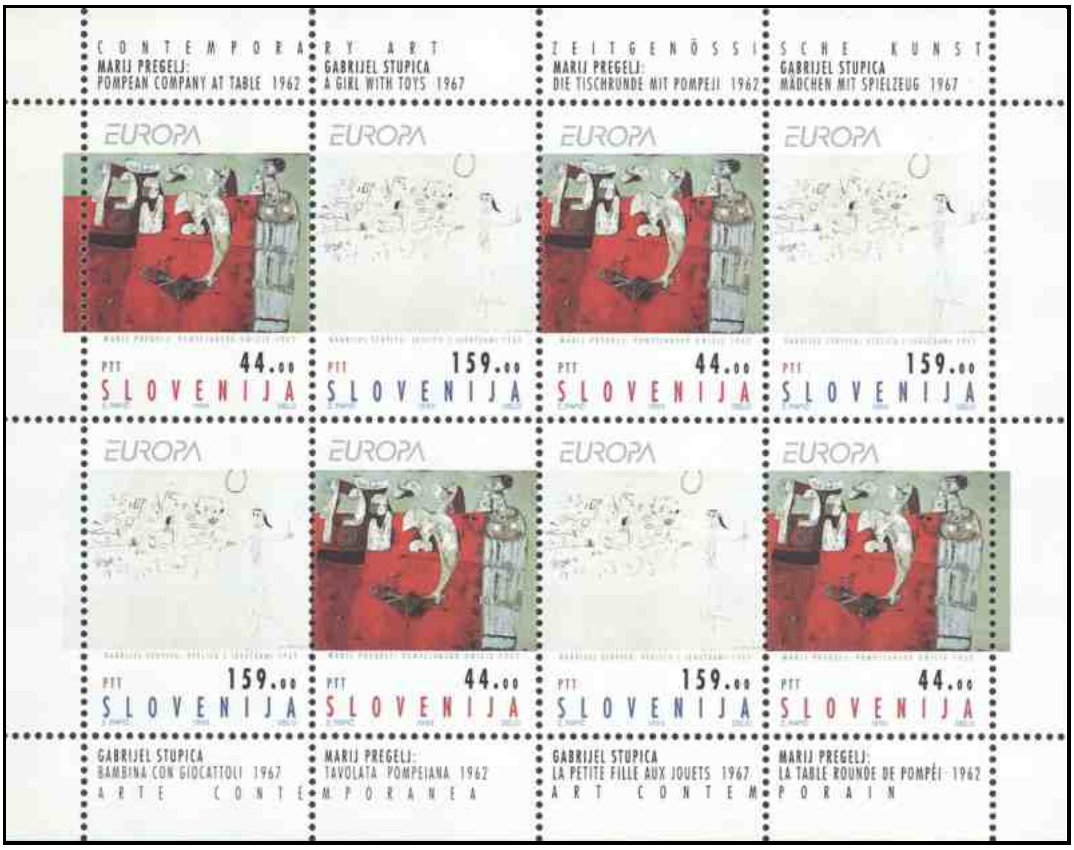
29 April 1993 – Slovenia
44 st. – “The Round Table with Pompeji” (1962), Painting by Marij Pregelj
159 st. – “Girl with Toys” (1967), Painting by Gabrijel Stupica



28.8 x 40.32 mm



(2 x 28.8) × 40.32 mm



5 May 1993 – Spain
45 Pta. – “Fusées” (1959), Painting by Joán Miró
65 Pta. – “La Bague d’Aurore” (1957), Painting by Joán Miró



41 × 29 mm



29 × 41 mm

21 May 1993 – Sweden

5 Kr. – Modern Art by Olle Baertling (1911-1981)
5 Kr. – Modern Art by Öyvind Fahlström (1928-1976)
5 Kr. – Modern Art by Otto G. Carlsund (1897-1948)



32 × 44 mm



44 × 32 mm



32 × 44 mm





5 May 1993 – Switzerland
60 c. – Media Library, Villeurbanne (France) by Mario Botta (1943–)
80 c. – Single Family Home, Breganzona by Mario Botta (1943–)



28 × 34 mm

Both stamps have been issued in sheets of 50 stamps.

3 May 1993 – Turkey
1000 L. – Sculpture by Hadi Bara
3000 L. – Sculpture by Zuhtu Muridoglu



26 × 41 mm

29 September 1993 – Vatican City

750 L. – Crucifixion, Painting by Felice Casorati (1883-1963)

850 L. – Rouen Cathedral, Painting by Maurice Utrillo (1883-1955)



40 × 50 mm

IL FOGLIO DI 20 FRANCOBOLLI VALE L.15000



IL FOGLIO DI 20 FRANCOBOLLI VALE L.17000



5 May 1993 – Yugoslavia
95000 d. – “Nude with a Mirror”, Painting by Milo Mikinovic (1897–1967)
95000 d. – “Composition”, Painting by Milena Pavlovic–Barili (1909–1945)



30 × 37 mm



ЈУГОСЛАВИЈА EUROPA CEPT JUGOSLAVIJA



1993

15946

In 1994 (50 countries, 112 stamps) the new countries came from the North. Åland, Greenland, Estonia and Latvia took part for the first time. The theme was “great discoveries” that year.

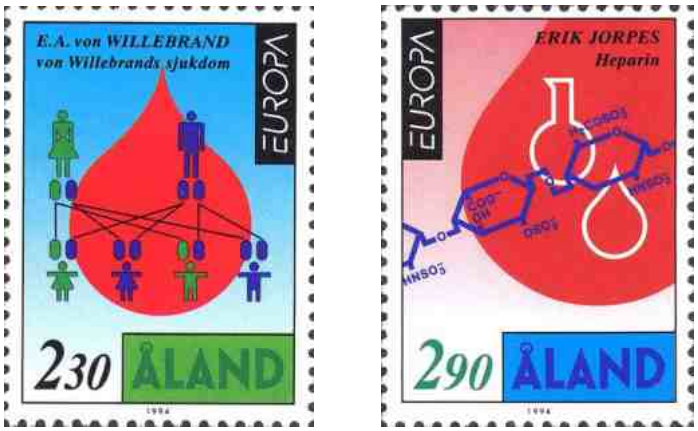
05.05.1994 **Aland** – 2 stamps (2.30 Mk & 2.90 Mk.)
24.12.1994 **Albania** – 3 stamps (50 L.& 100 L.) and 150 L. on souvenir sheet
07.05.1994 **Andorra (French)** – 2 stamps (2.80 Fr & 3.70 Fr)
06.05.1994 **Andorra (Spanish)** – 2 stamps (29 Pta & 55 Pta)
27.05.1994 **Austria** – 1 stamp (7 Sh.)
05.05.1994 **Azores** – 2 stamps (2x 100.00 Esc.)
07.05.1994 **Belgium** – 2 stamps (16 Fr & 30 Fr)
05.12.1994 **Bosnia and Herzogovina (Croat post)** – 2 stamps (8 m. & 10 m.)
29.04.1994 **Bulgaria** – 2 stamps (3 Lev & 15 Lev)
16.05.1994 **Croatia** – 2 stamps (3800 d. & 4000 d.)
01.03.1994 **Cyprus** – 2 stamps (10 c. & 30 c.)
16.05.1994 **Cyprus (Northern)** – 2 stamps (2x 8500 L.) on souvenir sheet
04.05.1994 **Czech Republic** – 2 stamps (2x 14 Kcs)
05.05.1994 **Denmark** – 2 stamps (3.75 Kr. & 5 Kr.)
19.07.1994 **Estonia** – 2 stamps (1.00 k. & 2.70 k.)
18.04.1994 **Faroe Islands** – 2 stamps (4 Kr. & 7 Kr.) on souvenir sheet
18.03.1994 **Finland** – 2 stamps (2.30 Mk. & 4.20 Mk.)
30.04.1994 **France** – 2 stamps (2.80 Fr. & 3.70 Fr.)
05.05.1994 **Germany** – 2 stamps (80 Pf & 100 Pf)
01.03.1994 **Gibraltar** – 4 stamps (2x 24 p. & 2x 34 p.)
27.09.1994 **Great Britain** – 4 stamps (25 p., 30 p., 35 p. & 41 p.)
09.05.1994 **Greece** – 2 stamps (90 Dr. & 350 Dr.)
05.05.1994 **Greenland** – 2 stamps (4.00 Kr. & 7.25 Kr.)
18.02.1994 **Guernsey** – 4 stamps (2x 24 p. & 2x 30 p.)
01.04.1994 **Hungary** – 2 stamps (19 Ft. & 50 Ft.)
18.04.1994 **Iceland** – 2 stamps (35 Kr. & 55 Kr.) on souvenir sheet
18.04.1994 **Ireland** – 2 stamps (32 p. & 44 p.) on souvenir sheet
02.05.1994 **Italy** – 2 stamps (750 L. & 850 L.)
05.04.1994 **Jersey** – 4 stamps (2x 23 p. & 2x 30 p.)
29.10.1994 **Latvia** – 2 stamps (10 Ls. & 50 Ls.)
07.03.1994 **Liechtenstein** – 2 stamps (80 c & 1 Fr.)
07.05.1994 **Lithuania** – 1 stamp (80 Lct.)
16.05.1994 **Luxemburg** – 2 stamps (14 Fr & 22 Fr)
05.05.1994 **Madeira** – 2 stamp (2x 100 Esc.)
29.03.1994 **Malta** – 2 stamps (14 c. & 30 c.)
05.05.1994 **Isle of Man** – 6 stamps (3x 20 p. & 3x 30 p.)
18.06.1994 **Moldova** – 3 stamps (0.01 Lb., 0.45 Lb. & 2.50 Lb.)
05.05.1994 **Monaco** – 2 stamps (2.80 Fr & 4.50 Fr.)
30.04.1994 **Poland** – 2 stamps (2500 Zl & 6000 Zl)
05.05.1994 **Portugal** – 2 stamps (2x 100 Esc.)
25.05.1994 **Romania** – 2 stamps (240 L. & 2100 L.) on souvenir sheet
23.05.1994 **San Marino** – 2 stamps (750 L. & 850 L.)
27.05.1994 **Slovakia** – 1 stamp (28 Sk.)
22.04.1994 **Slovenia** – 2 stamps (70 St. & 215 St.)
05.05.1994 **Spain** – 2 stamps (55 Pta & 65 Pta)
26.08.1994 **Sweden** – 3 stamps (3x 5.50 Kr.)
17.05.1994 **Switzerland** – 2 stamps (60 c. & 100 c.)
02.05.1994 **Turkey** – 2 stamps (1500 L. & 5000 L.)
31.05.1994 **Vatican City** – 2 stamps (750 L. & 850 L.)

05.05.1994 **Yugoslavia** – 2 stamps (0.60 d. & 1.80 d.)

5 May 1994 – Åland

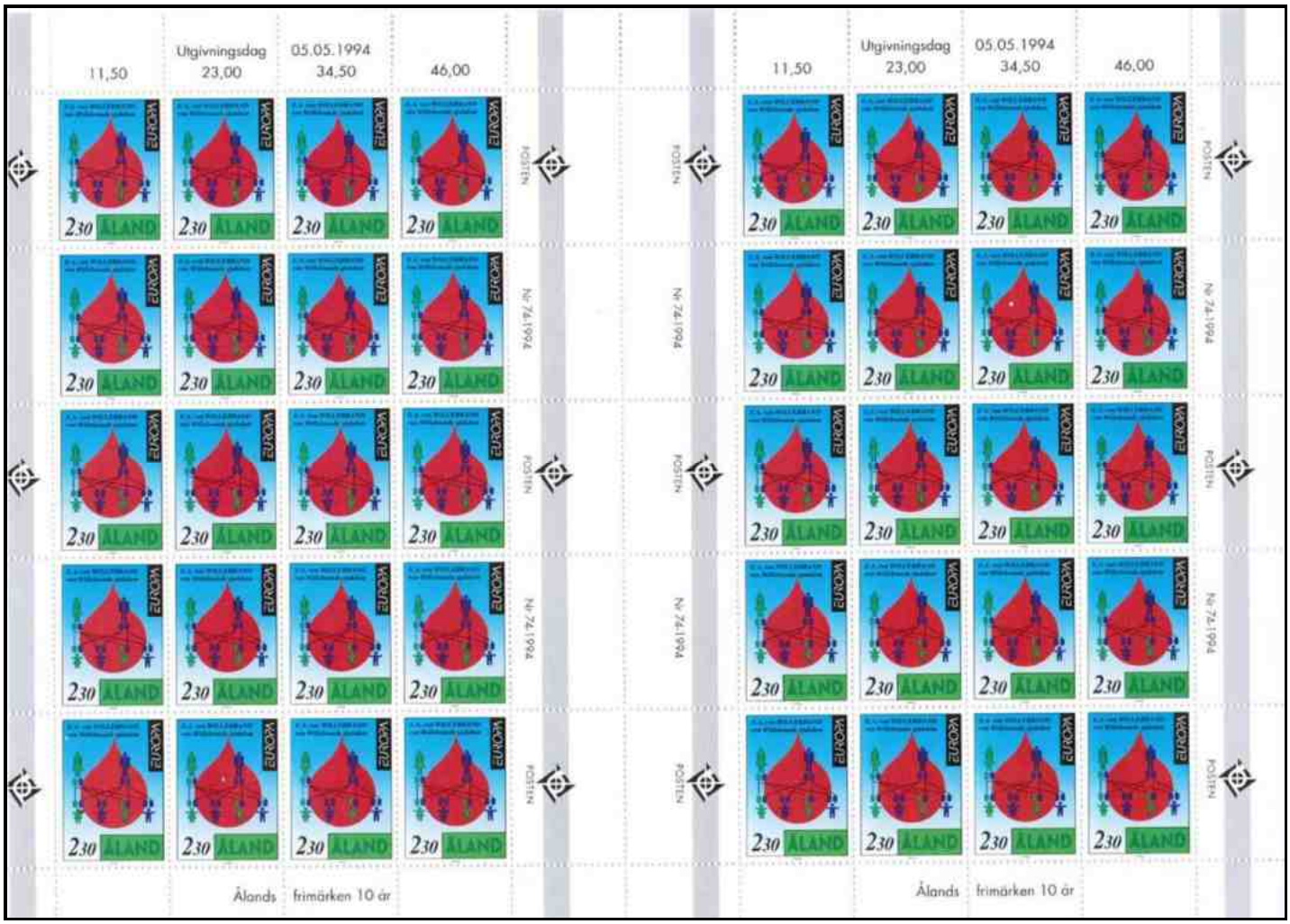
2.30 Mk. – E. A. von Willebrand, discovery of the Von Willebrand disease

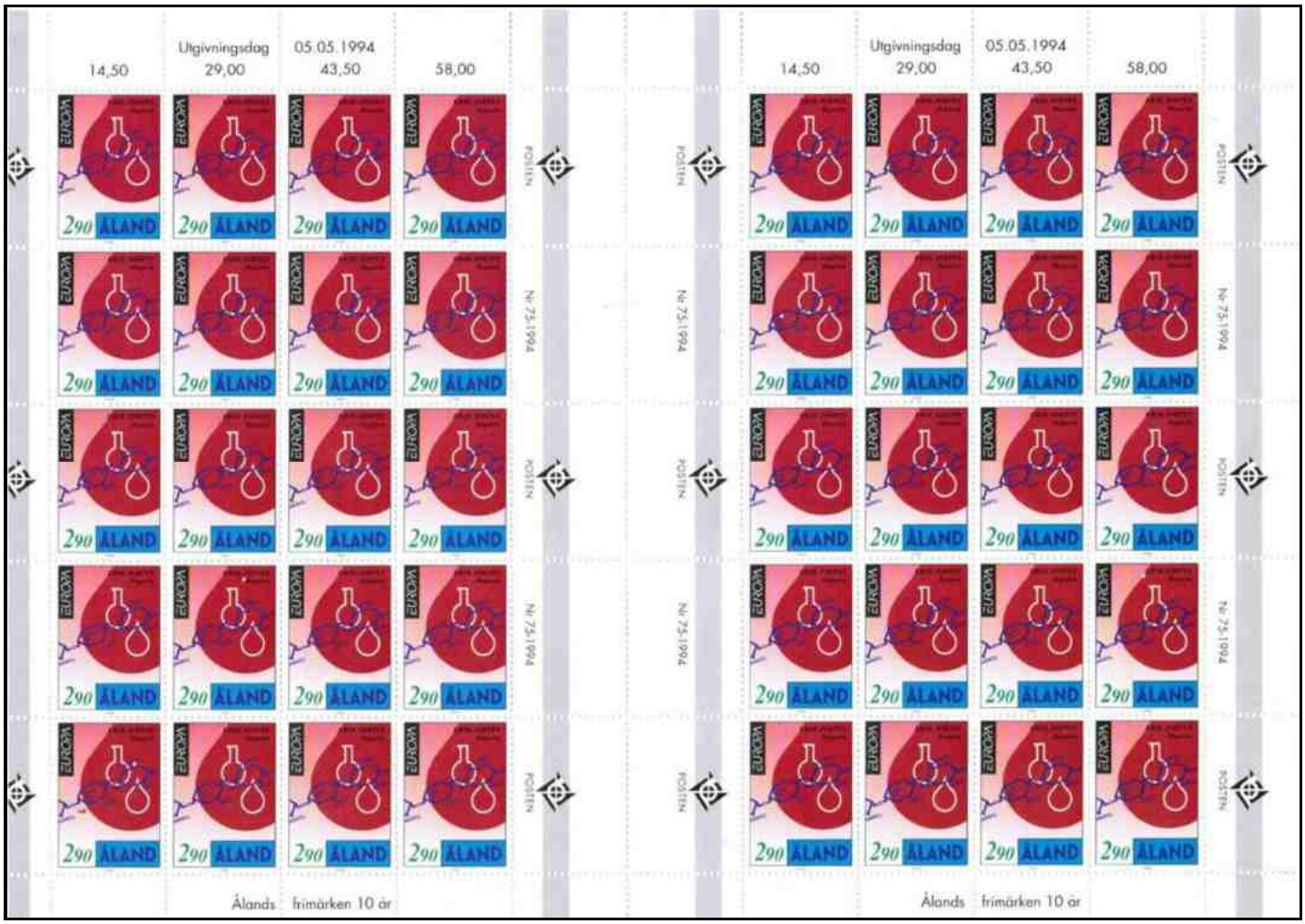
2,90 Mk. – Purifying of Heparin by Erik Jorpes



26 × 35.38 mm

The stamps have been issued in sheets of 40 stamps (2x 20 stamps separated by a gutter).



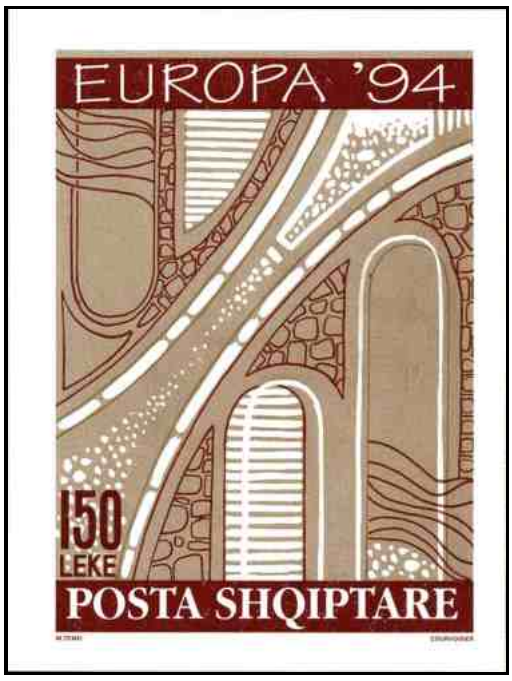

14,50
Utgivningsdag
29,00
05.05.1994
43,50
58,00
EUROPA
2,90 ÅLAND
POSTEN
Nr 75-1994
Ålands frimärken 10 år

24 December 1994 – Albania
50 l. – Gjovalin Gjadri (1899–1974), Albanian engineer and academic
100 l. – Carl Ritter von Ghega (1802–1860), Austrian railway designer
150 l. – Sketch of road project



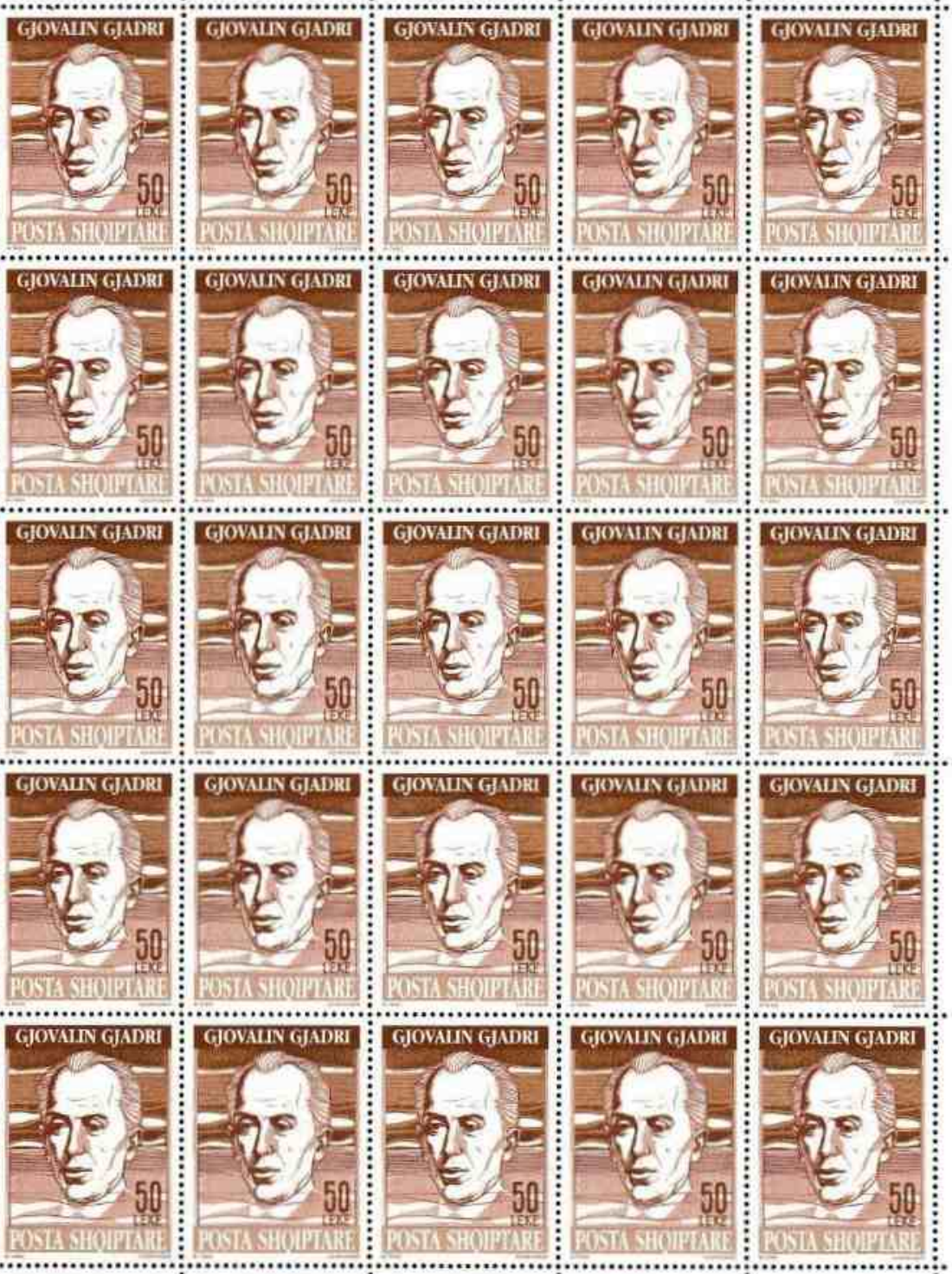
30×40 mm

Both stamps have been issued in sheets of 25 stamps.



60 × 80 mm

EUROPA 94



EUROPA 94

EUROPA 94



EUROPA 94

7 May 1994 – French Andorra
2,80 Fr. – Discovery of the Aids–virus
3.70 Fr. – Radio Diffusion





40.5 × 26.5 mm






2,80
DESCOBERTA DEL VIRUS DE LA SIDA
EUROPA
EUROPA DESCOBERTA 3,70
DE LA RADIODIFUSIÓ
PRINCIPAT D'ANDORRA
EUROPA 1994
Descoberta del virus de la Sida
Descoberta de la radiodifusió
IMPRIMERIE DES TIMBRES-POSTE - FRANCE

Luxe sheets

The stamps have been issued in sheets of 50 stamps.



6 May 1994 – Spanish Andorra
29 Pta. – Alexander Fleming and Peniciline G
55 Pta. – Aids–virus



41 × 29 mm

The stamps have been issued in sheets of 24 stamps.



27 May 1994 – Austria
7 Sh. – Teleki Höhnel Expedition



43 × 35 mm

The stamp has been issued in sheets of 50 stamps.



5 May 1994 – Azores
100 Esc. – Explorer and African Fauna (macaque)
100 Esc. – Explorer and Brazilian Fauna (armadillio)





40 × 31 mm



140 x 112 mm

The first stamp has been issued in sheets and in a souvenir sheet.



7 May 1994 – Belgium
16 Fr. – Monsignor Georges Lemaître (1894–1966), father of the Big Bang Theory
30 Fr. – Gerardus Mercator (1512–1594), cartographer



28 × 41 mm



Black/white luxe sheet

The stamps have been issued in sheets of 50 stamps.



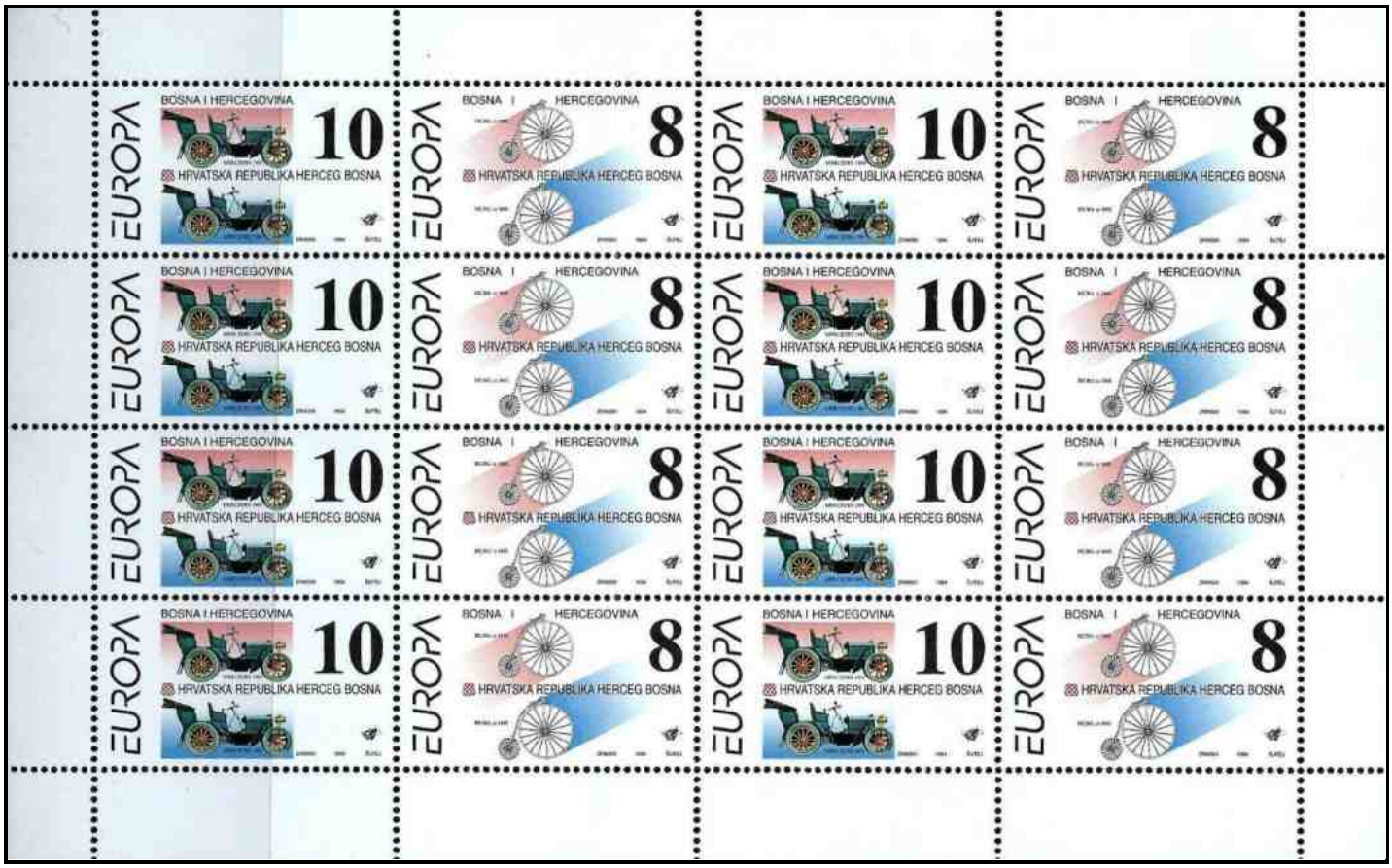


5 December 1994 – Bosnia and Herzegovina (Croat Post)
8 m. – Velocipede ca. 1885
10 m. – Mercedes 1901



43 × 24 mm





29 April 1994 – Bulgaria

3 l. – Analysis of the Photoelectric State by Georgi Nadjakov

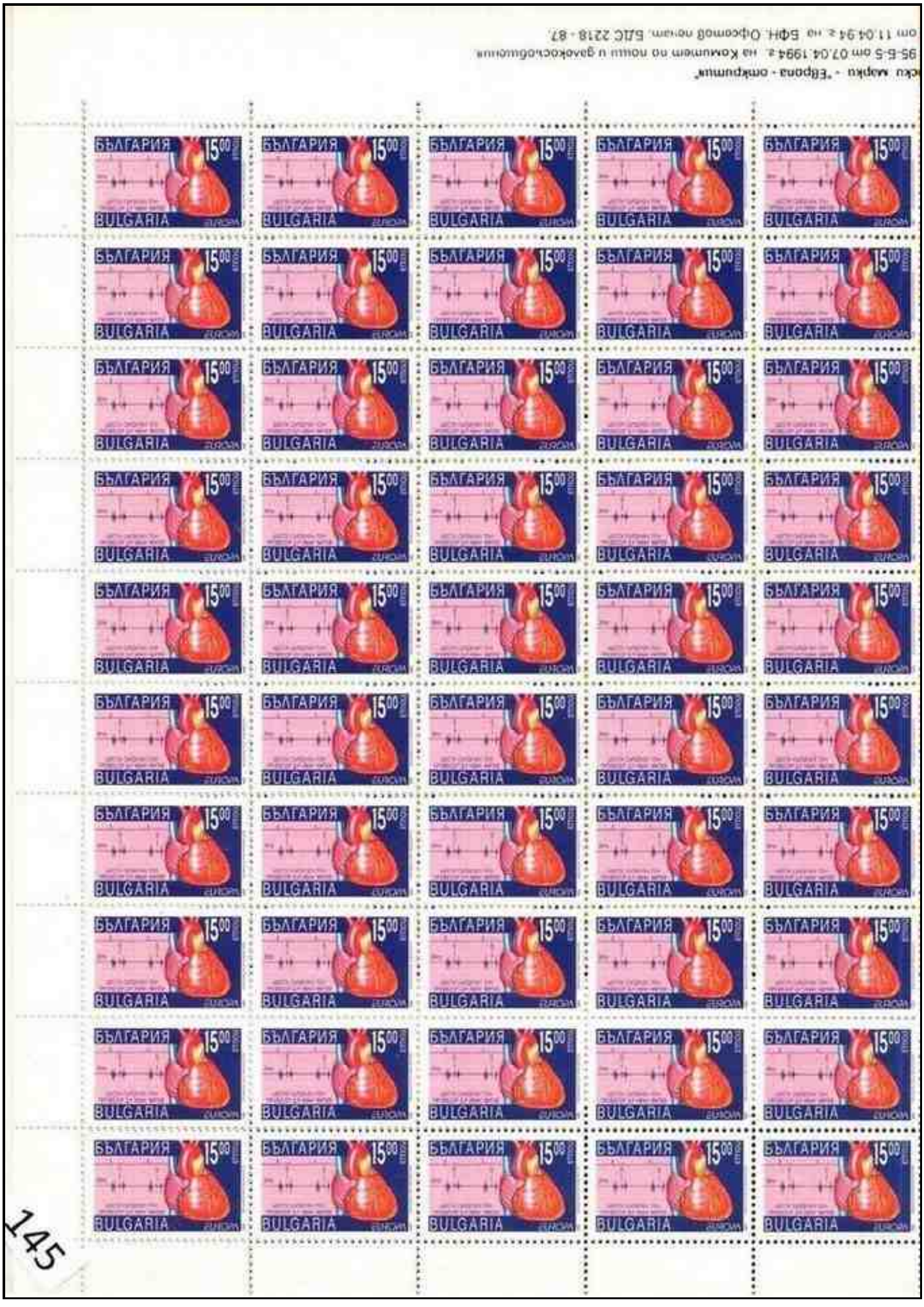
15 l. – Discovery of the Sixth Heart Sound by Ivan Mitev





33 × 22 mm

The stamps have been issued in sheets of 100 stamps (10 x 10).



16 May 1994 – Croatia
3800 kd. – “Homo volans”, Faust Vrancic
4000 kd. – “Mechanical pencil”, Slavoljub Penkala



24.14 × 38.4 mm



36×30 mm

Both stamps have been issued in sheets of 20 stamps.





1 March 1994 – Cyprus
10 c. – Smelting of Copper
30 c. – Copper Trade





40 × 27 mm

The stamps have been issued in sheets of 20 stamps.



REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS

042755



PRINTED IN GREECE BY: ALEX. MATSOUKIS S.A.

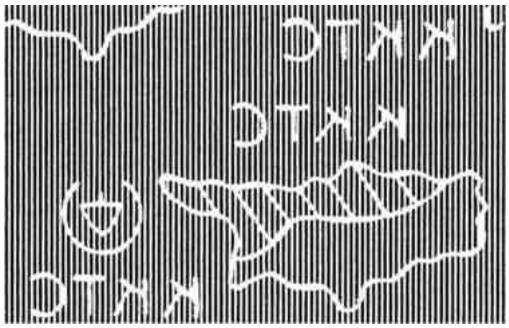
16 May 1994 – North Cyprus
8500 L. – Neolithic Village Vrysi – Catalkoy, Girne
8500 L. – Neolithic Chisel Pestle and Mortar ca. 6000 BC



41.5x26.5 mm



73×80 mm



Watermark : Map of Cyprus and KKTC Multiple (up)

4 May 1994 – Czech (republic)
14 Kc. – Marco Polo (1254–1324)
14 Kc. – Marco Polo (1254–1324)



31×46 mm



77 x 109.5 mm

5 May 1994 – Denmark

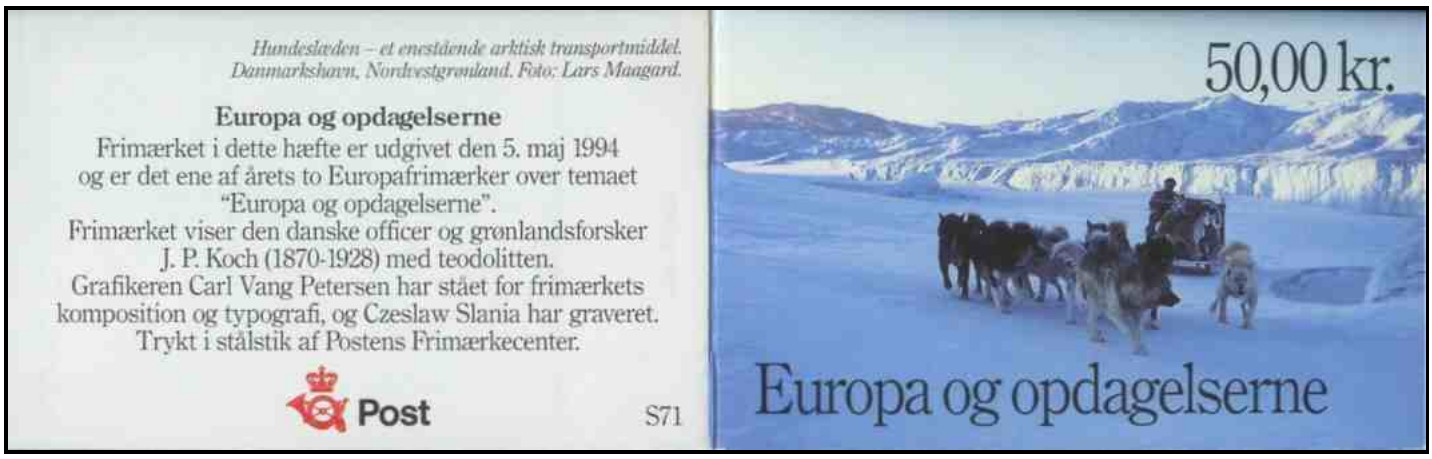
3,75 Kr. – Danish Expedition (1906–1908) – “Danmark” & Wegener’s Weather Balloon, Danmark port

5.00 Kr. – Johan Peter Koch (1870–1928) and theodolite

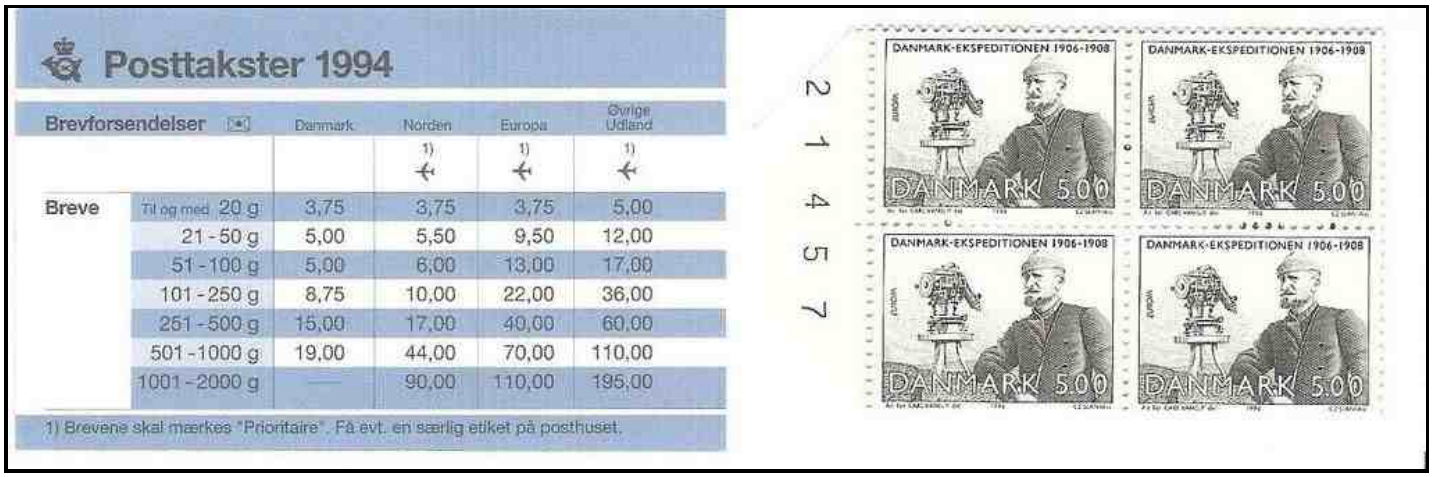




32 × 24 mm







19 July 1994 – Estonia

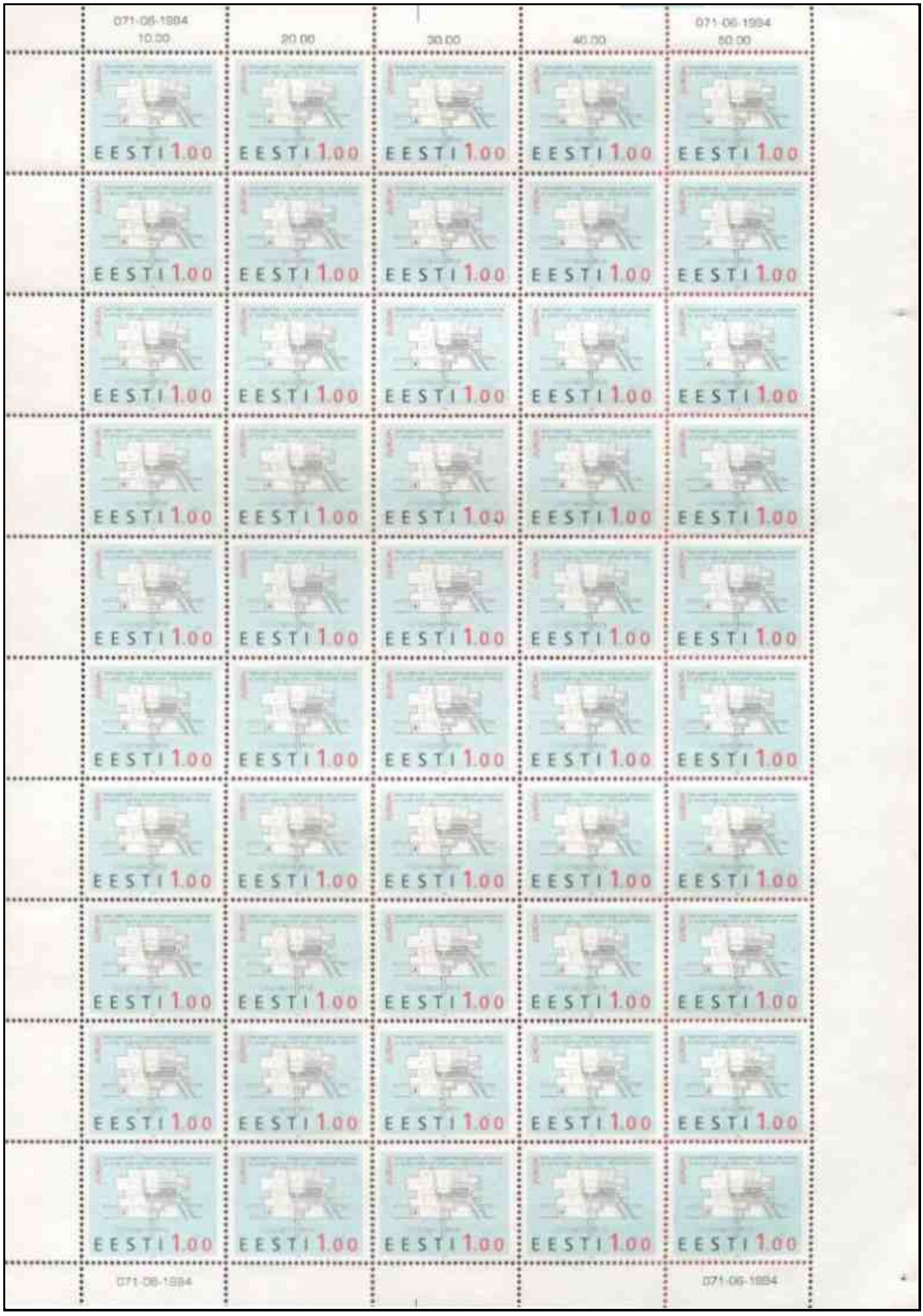
1.00 k. – Estonian Patents – Patent n°1 – Adjustable Mill Stones

2.70 k. – Estonian Patents – Patent n°2628 – Minox Camera





33 × 27 mm


071-06-1994
10.00
20.00
30.00
40.00
071-06-1994
50.00
EESTI 1.00
071-06-1994
071-06-1994

072-06-1994
27.00

54.00

81.00

108.00

072-06-1994
135.00



072-06-1994

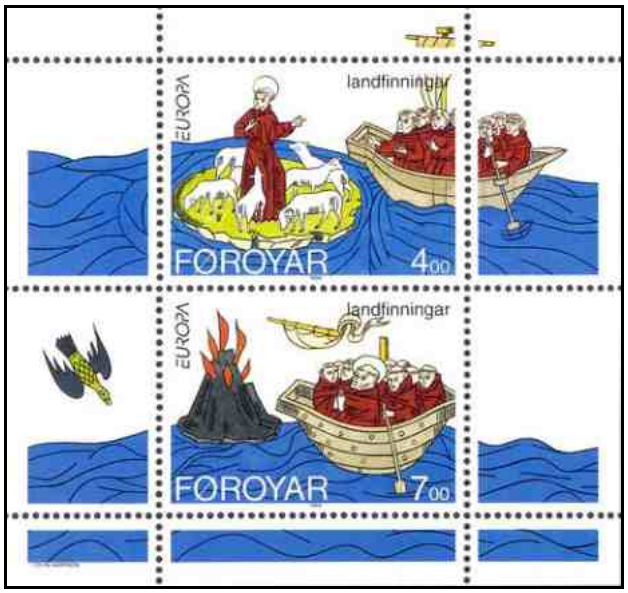
072-06-1994

18 April 1994 – Faroe Islands
4 Kr. – Brendan discovers the Faroe Islands
7 Kr. – Brendan discovers Iceland

Joint issue with Iceland and Ireland



41x30 mm



81 × 76 mm

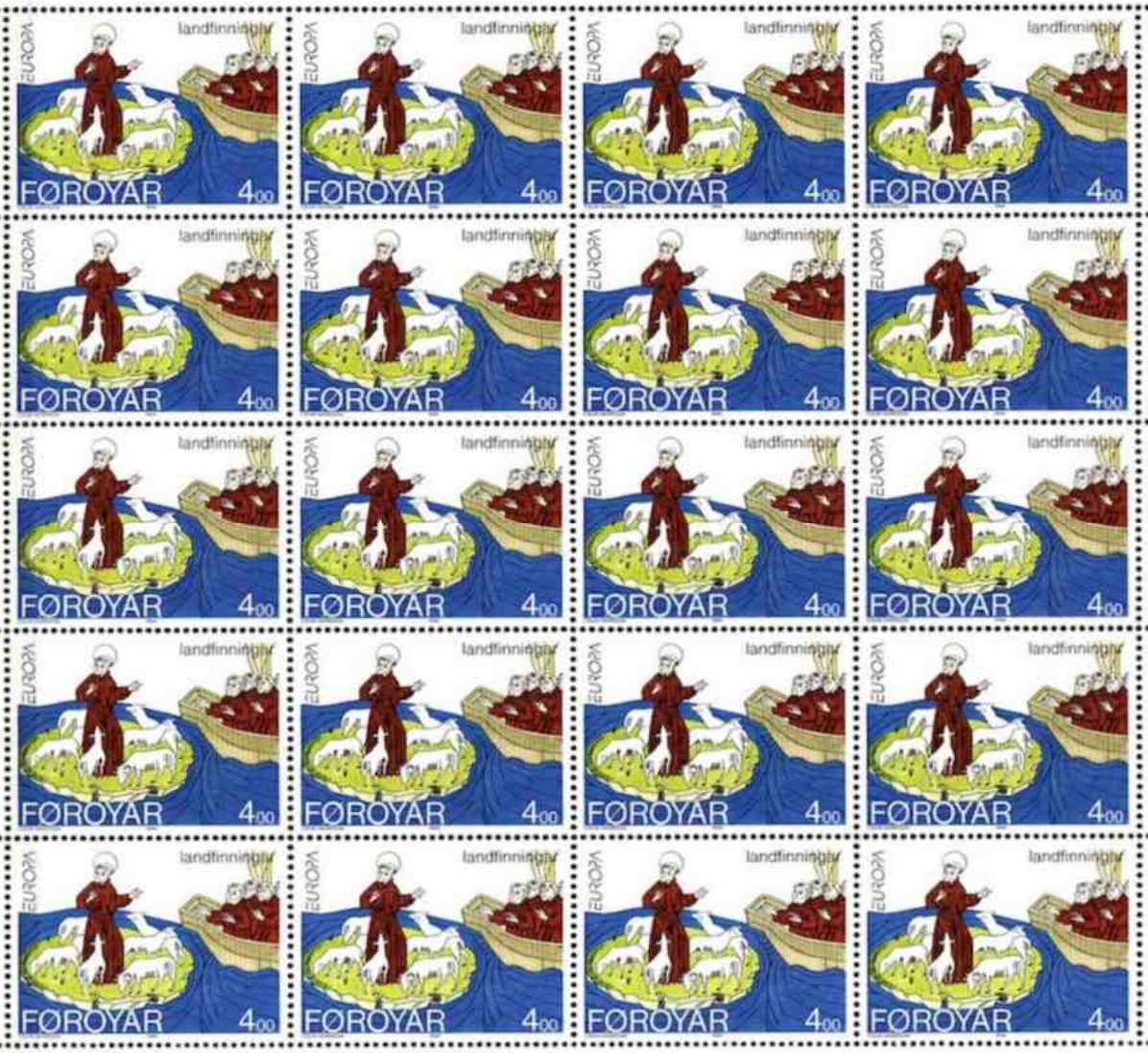
FØROYAR

FR252 SANKTA

BRANDAN BRANDAN

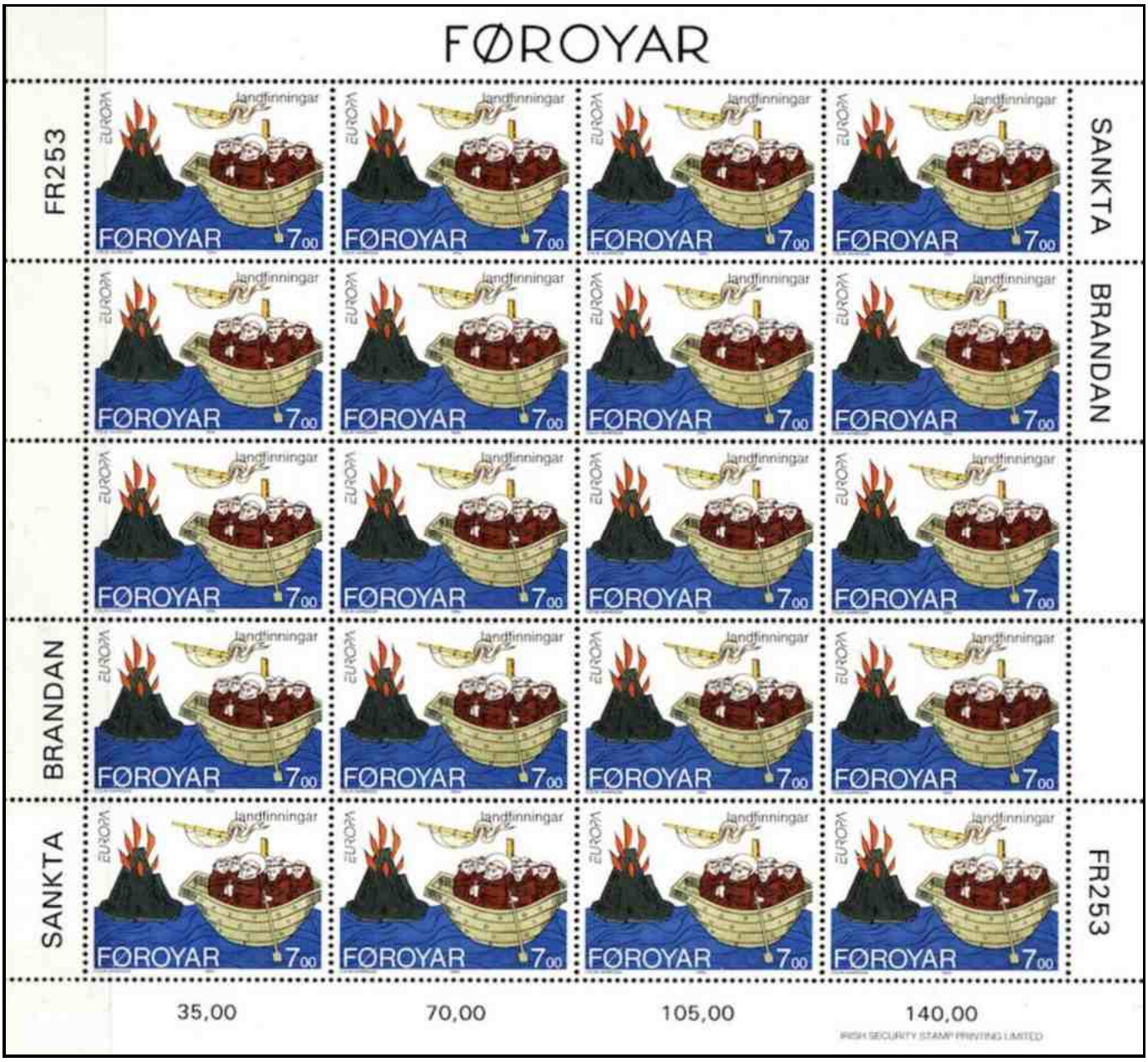
BRANDAN

SANKTA FR252



20,00 40,00 60,00 80,00

IRISH SECURITY STAMP PRINTING LIMITED



18 March 1994 – Finland
2.30 Mk. – Inventions
4.20 Mk. – Inventions





41 × 29 mm

N:o 94009-11-1993

11,50

23,00

34,50

N:o 94009-11-1993

46,00



Ilmestymispäivä 18.03.1994 Utgivningsdag

Ilmestymispäivä 18.03.1994 Utgivningsdag

11,50

N:o 94009-11-1993

23,00

34,50

46,00

N:o 94009-11-1993

N:o 94010-11-1993

21,00

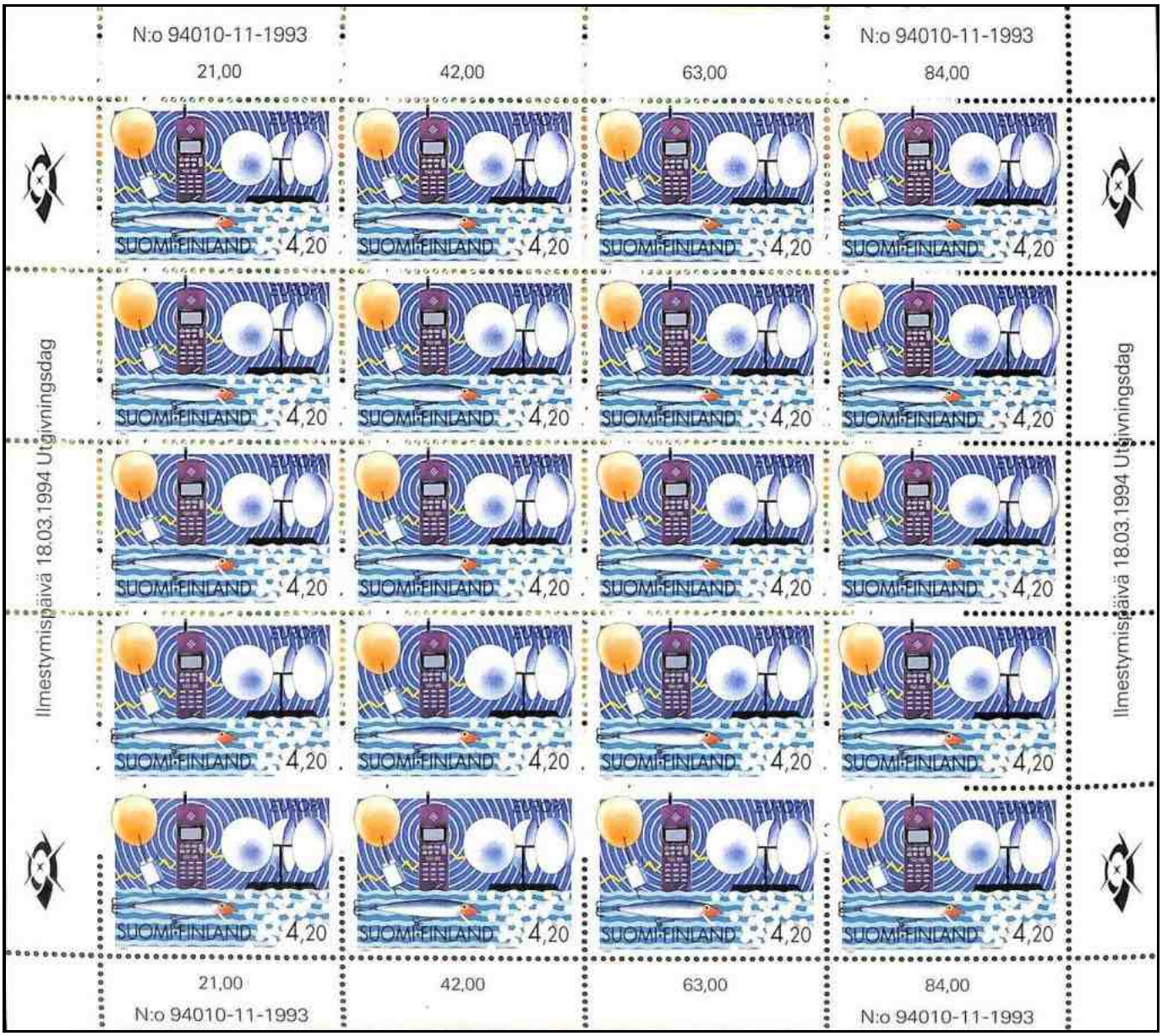
42,00

63,00

N:o 94010-11-1993

84,00

Ilmestymispäivä 18.03.1994 Utgivningsdag



Ilmestymispäivä 18.03.1994 Utgivningsdag

21,00

42,00

63,00

84,00

N:o 94010-11-1993

N:o 94010-11-1993

30 April 1994 – France
2.80 Fr. – 1983 : Discovery of the Aids–virus
3.70 Fr. – 1924 : Discovery of the Louis de Broglie wave



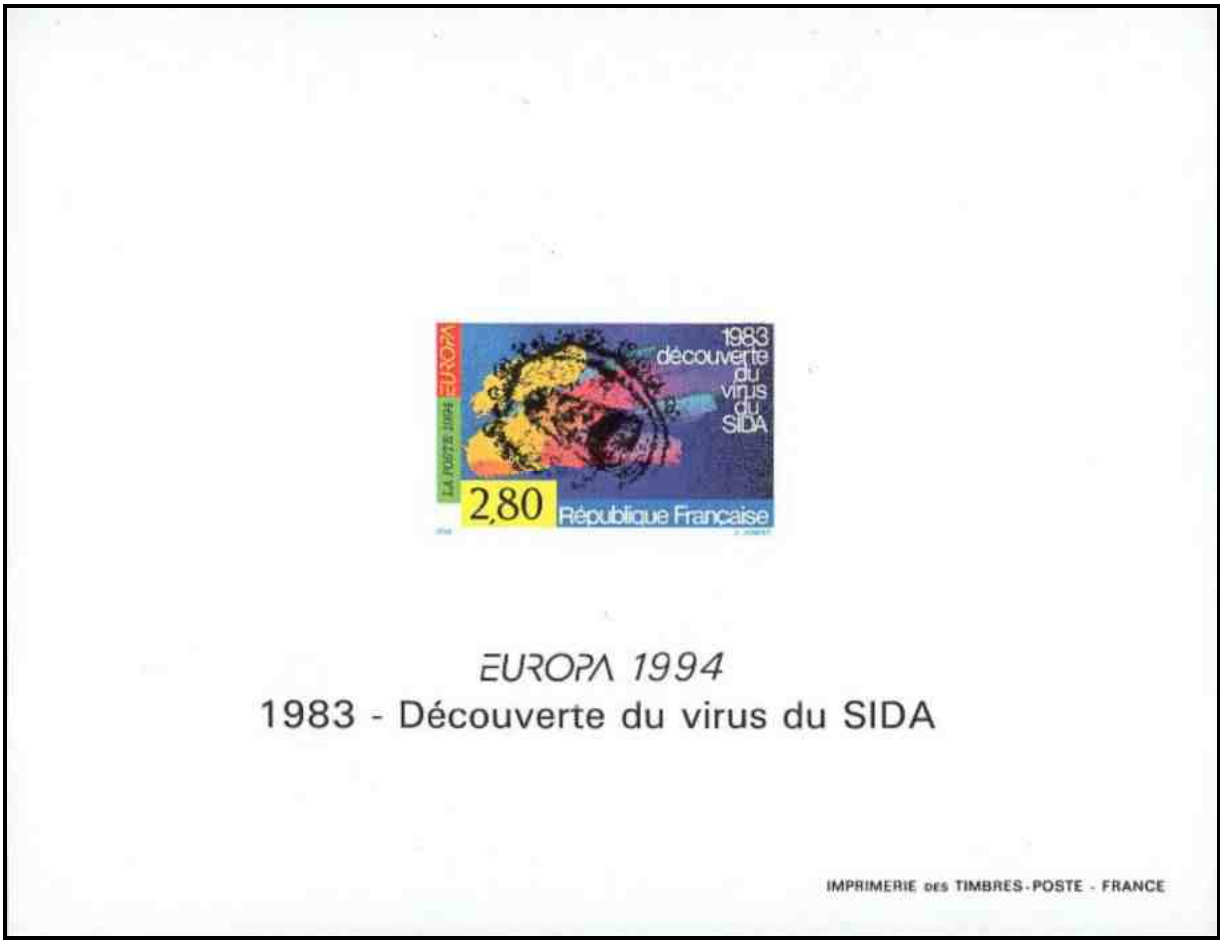


40 × 26 mm



80 × 26 mm

The stamp with value 2.80 Fr has been issued in sheets of 15 stamps and 15 vignettes.





EUROPA 1994

1924 - Découverte de l'onde
de Louis de Broglie

IMPRIMERIE des TIMBRES-POSTE - FRANCE



EUROPA 1994

1983 - Découverte du virus du SIDA
1924 - Découverte de l'onde
de Louis de Broglie

IMPRIMERIE des TIMBRES-POSTE - FRANCE

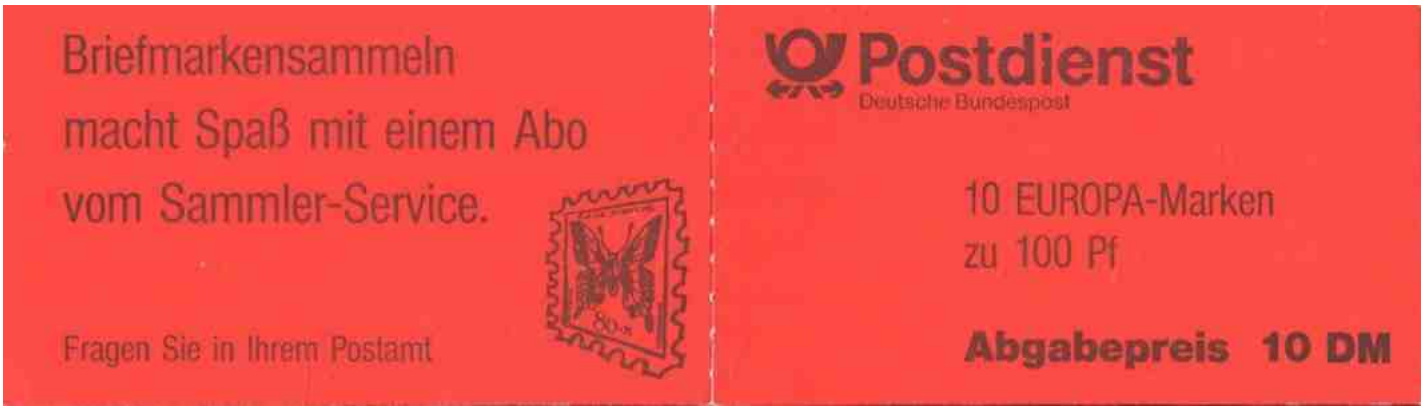
Luxe sheets

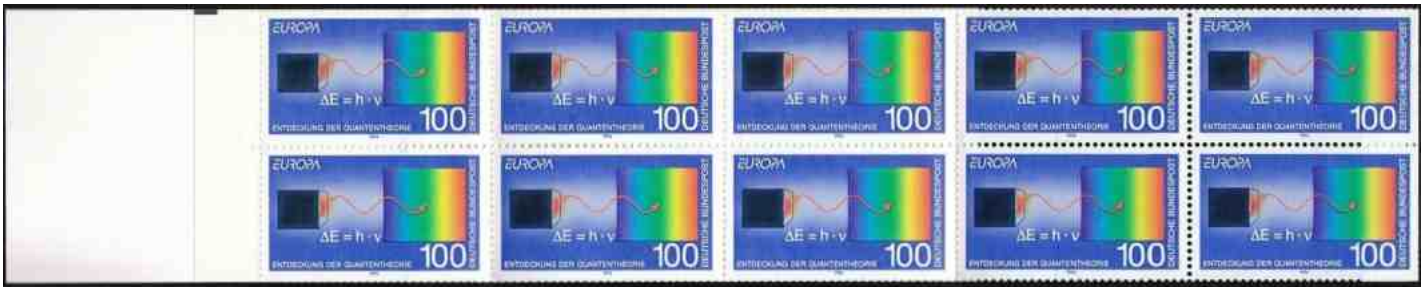


5 May 1994 – Germany
80 Pf. – Resistor and Formula of Ohm
100 Pf. – Quantumtheory – Radiation from black Body and Formula



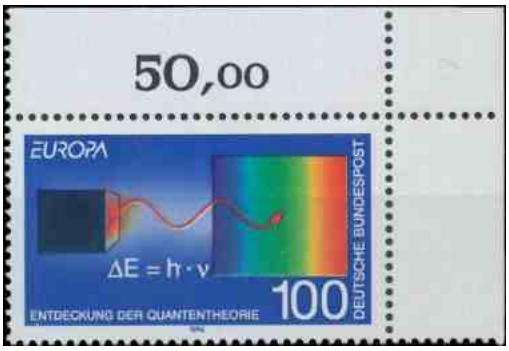
43 × 25.5 mm





Both stamps have been issued in sheets of 50 stamps





1 March 1994 – Gibraltar

24 p. – Exploding Atom by Lord Penney, 1909–1991
24 p. – Polonium and Radim Experiment by Marie Curie, 1867–1934
34 p. – First Oil Engine by Rudolf Diesel, 1858–1913
34 p. – Early Telescope by Galileo Galilei, 1564–1642









48 × 30 mm


GIBRALTAR
LORD
PENNEY
1909-1991
EUROPA '94
24P
GIBRALTAR
MARIE
CURIE
1867-1934
POLONIUM
RADIUM
EUROPA '94
24P


GIBRALTAR
RUDOLF
DIESEL
1858-1913
EUROPA '94
34P
GIBRALTAR
GALILEO
GALILEI
1564-1642
EUROPA '94
34P


GIBRALTAR
GIBRALTAR
LORD
PENNEY
1909-1991
EUROPA '94
24P
GIBRALTAR
MARIE
CURIE
1867-1934
EUROPA '94
24P
Europe and its Discoveries



27 September 1994 – Great Britain
25 p. – Ultrasonic Imaging
30 p. – Scanning Electron Microscopy
35 p. – Magnetic Resonance Imaging MRI
41 p. – Computer Tomography







41×30 mm

Presentation pack n° 251



Magnetic resonance imaging

Magnetic resonance imaging allows doctors to examine the atoms that make up the human body by subjecting them to precisely tuned radio waves. This process prompts 'answers' from the very heart of the body's atoms – their nuclei. The radio signals with which the nuclei respond depend on where they are in the body, their concentration and on the other atoms to which they are bound.

Large superconducting magnets are the key to the process, once known as 'nuclear' magnetic resonance imaging, but now simply as MRI. The technique exploits the fact that much of the human body is comprised of water (H_2O). The nuclei of hydrogen (H) atoms in water behave like tiny magnets when inside the strong magnetic field of an MRI machine, and line themselves up just as compass needles align themselves with the Earth's magnetic field.

As these nuclei 'relax', they give off tell-tale signals that are valuable clues for doctors on the state of a patient's tissues. Pioneering work on MRI took place in the late 1960s and early 1970s, at Aberdeen University, by Professor John Mallard, and at Nottingham University by Professors Peter Mansfield and Raymond Andrew.

This made clear that diseased and healthy tissues contain different amounts of water, and that cancerous tissue produces its own characteristic MRI traces. The Nottingham group produced an image of a finger in 1977, and a cross-sectional image of Professor Mansfield's own abdomen a year later.

Within ten years, whole-body MRI machines had been installed in many hospitals, giving doctors more information than CT scans without the risk associated with the use of X-rays.



1. A false-colour magnetic resonance image (MRI) of a slice through the human head, showing the left and right cerebral hemispheres.

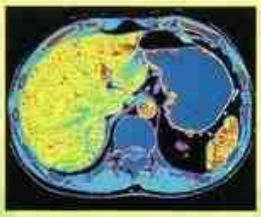
Computed axial tomography

It was while enjoying a long country ramble that Godfrey Hounsfield hit on the idea of computed axial tomography, or CAT, scans, now generally known as CT scans. He had worked on radar during the Second World War, then on early computers with Electric and Musical Industries Ltd. (EMI). His computing skills were to prove vital in the development of CT scanning.

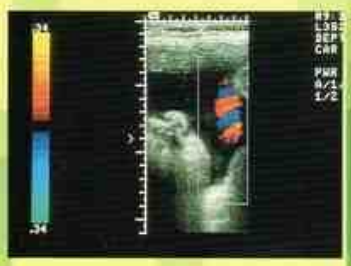
Tomography uses precise beams of X-rays to take a picture of a slice, or one particular plane, through the body. The X-ray source and sensitive detector are positioned on opposite sides of the body to provide information from which a computer creates an image of the chosen plane within the patient.

Hounsfield built the first clinical prototype of the CT scanner in 1971. Most importantly, he devised computer processing techniques that removed redundant information from the scanner's image, making pictures far easier to interpret. His first images were of brains, and the X-ray pictures he produced showing tumours were instrumental in securing funding for further machines.

In 1979, Hounsfield shared the Nobel Prize for Medicine or Physiology, and the field developed rapidly as scientists moved on to whole-body CT scanning.



2. An image of an axial section through the upper abdomen, produced by a computed axial tomography (CT) scan. This false-colour image shows the liver, coloured mostly yellow, and the stomach, coloured blue. The blue peripheral areas are ribs.



3. The face of an unborn child, made possible by ultrasound imaging technology, shown adjacent to the umbilical cord.

Ultrasound imaging

An ultrasound scan for pregnant women is now a standard part of antenatal care in the United Kingdom, producing a striking 'photograph' of the unborn baby. Yet it was less than forty years ago that scientists at Glasgow University, under Professor Ian Donald, first glimpsed the possibility that sonar technology, developed initially to spot submerged submarines during the First and Second World Wars, might also be used to create foetal images.

Ultrasound is sound pitched at a frequency too high to hear. An ultrasound scanner uses crystals that resonate naturally at these high frequencies to transmit and pick up sound waves. As the ultrasonic waves pass through the body they bounce back as echoes at boundaries between different densities of tissue, and the scanner displays an image of these echoes on a screen.

Using an industrial flaw detector, Professor Donald first produced images of ovarian cysts, and by the late 1950s his equipment had become sufficiently sensitive to pick up foetal echoes. By 1964 his work had led to the first comprehensive account of foetal skull measurement by ultrasound.

Measurement of the size of a baby's skull was to prove an invaluable guide to its development, and this helped to establish ultrasound as a safer alternative to X-rays for examining pregnant women.



5. An historic first – a nuclear magnetic resonance scan of the human head, recorded in October 1978.

6. An image of an early CT scan of the brain.

7. An echo, recognisably that from a heart, produced by an ultrasonic scanner.

8. This image, produced by the Cambridge stereoscan electron microscope, shows with astounding clarity part of the surface of a wasp's eye.

The scanning electron microscope

Electron microscopes take imaging of objects down to the unbelievable scale of less than a few thousandths of a millimetre across. Ordinary microscopes use light and optical lenses to create magnified images and so, at best, are limited by the size of the photon, the smallest particle of visible light. Electron microscopes, however, use electrons, with a wavelength many tens of times shorter than this, and electromagnets as lenses to bend these electrons. The result is a machine that can resolve image magnifications up to 100,000 times life size.

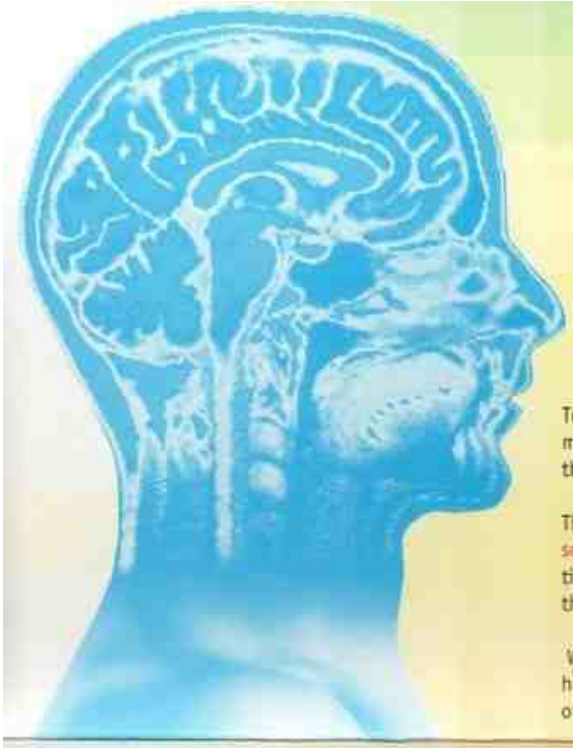


4. A part of a wasp's eye, seen at a magnified scale, from the human point of view, produced by a scanning electron microscope.

A 'scanning' electron microscope is so called because it builds up its images by examining the surface of a specimen directly. Its images have a striking three-dimensional appearance, created bit by bit in spots on a screen, in much the same way as the picture on a domestic television set is formed.

A fine beam of electrons zigzags across the surface of the specimen, knocking electrons off as it scans. These electrons control the brightness of the spots on the screen, giving detailed information on the surface and fantastic sharpness and clarity. These machines can be used to examine blood cells, picking up abnormalities in cell membranes, such as those seen in sickle-cell anaemia.

Cambridge Instrument Company manufactured the first batch of machines in 1965, taking up earlier research by the engineering department at Cambridge University under Charles Oatley.



Technological advances that let doctors peek inside the human body have transformed medical diagnostics. United Kingdom scientists have played a key part in these discoveries, the foundations of which were laid down during the two world wars.

Their work has led to such techniques as ultrasound for antenatal screening and CT body scans. Magnetic resonance imaging helps to distinguish between healthy and diseased tissue, while the scanning electron microscope peers into the very atoms that make up the human body.

Without the growth of super-fast computers to analyse the images these machines create, however, none of this would have been possible, and the hope of the early detection of diseases such as cancer for thousands of patients might never have become a reality.



MEDICAL DISCOVERIES

ROYAL MAIL MINT STAMPS



9 May 1994 – Greece

90 Dr. – Thales of Militos

350 Dr. – Constantin Karatheodoris

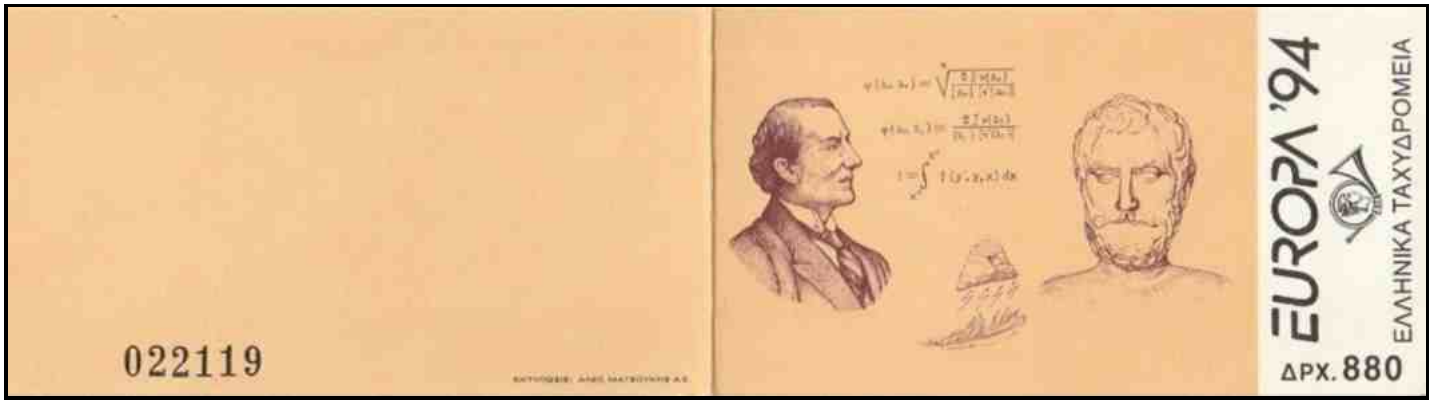


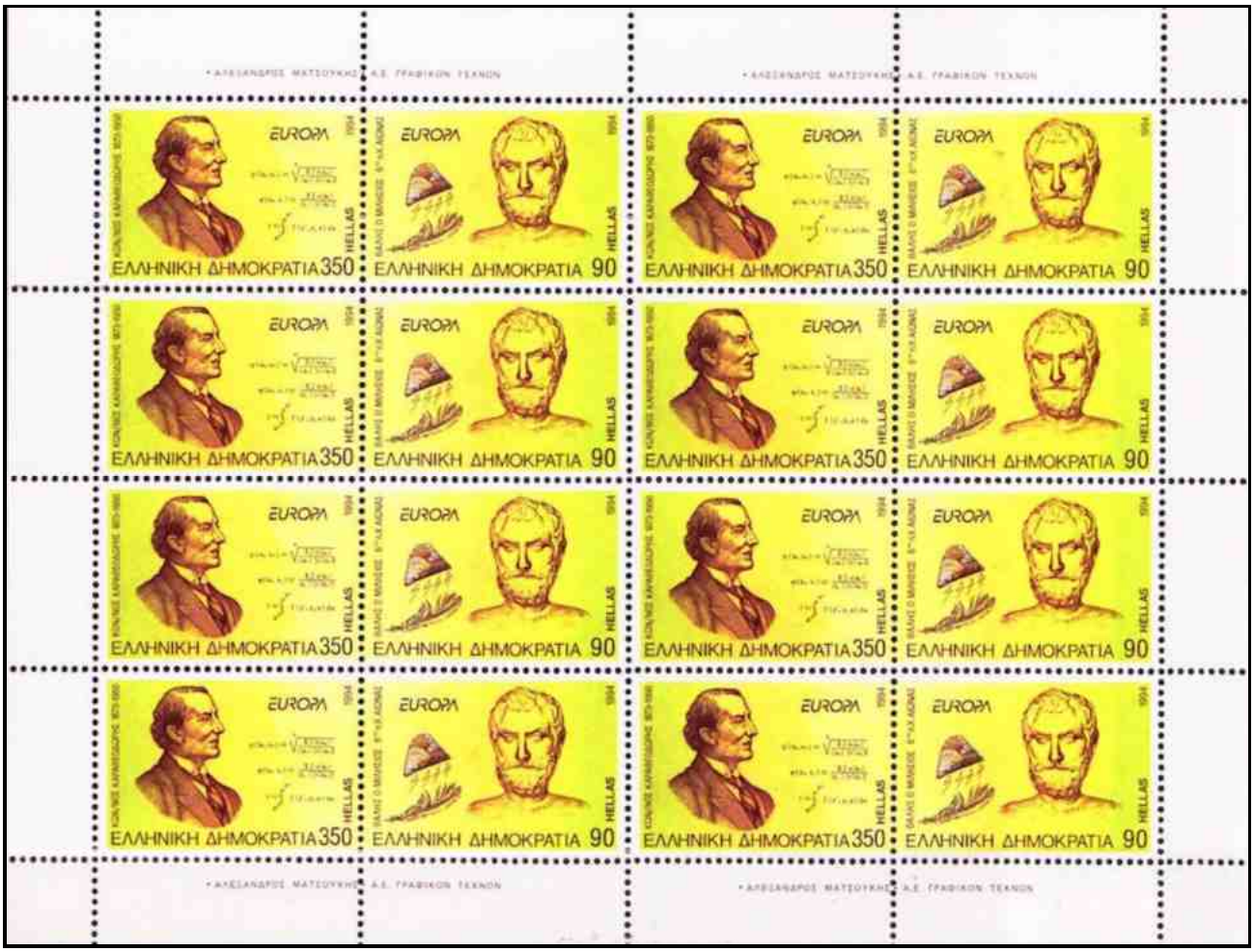
37 × 26.5 mm






EUROPA
1994
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ 350
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ 90
HELLAS


022119
EUROPA '94
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΑ ΤΑΧΥΔΡΟΜΕΙΑ
ΔΡΧ. 880


EUROPA
1994
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ 350
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ 90
HELLAS

5 May 1994 – Greenland
4 Kr. – Discoveries and Inventions
7,25 Kr. – ELG Mobile Car



41 × 24 mm

18 February 1994 – Guernsey
24 p. – Les Fouillages (Ancient Burial Ground)
24 p. – Mounted Celtic Warrior
30 p. – Jars, Arrow Heads and Stone Axe from Les Fouillages
30 p. – Sword, Spear Head and Torque from King's Road Burial



48 × 30 mm


EUROPA 1994
European Discoveries
Les Fouaillages.
7000 years old, the earliest known stone building in western Europe.
GUERNSEY 24P EUROPA
№ 25993
1A

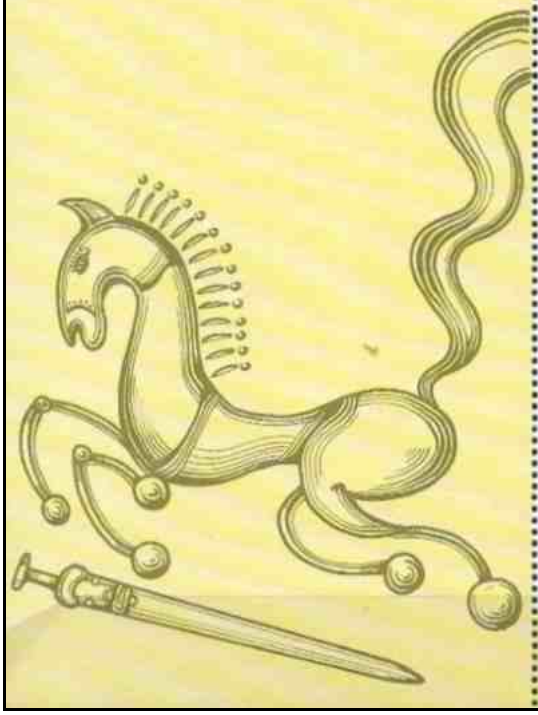
175 × 177.5 mm

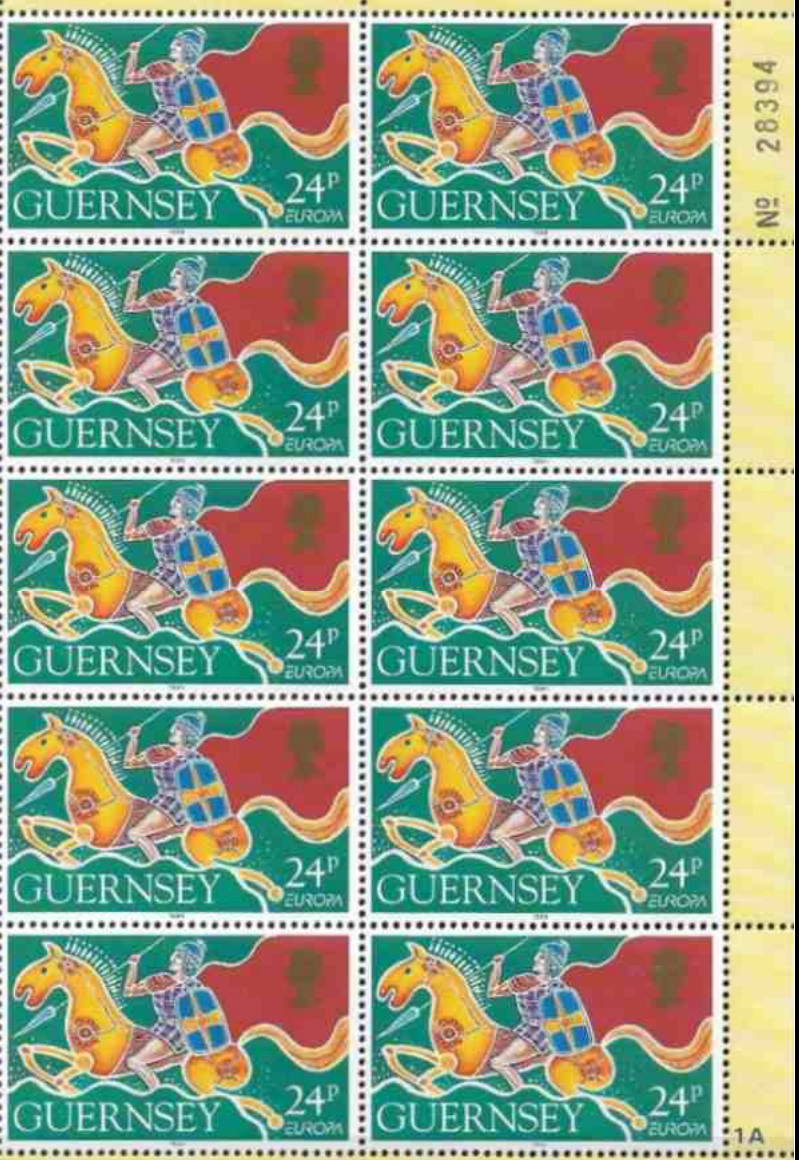
EUROPA 1994

European Discoveries

King's Road Warrior Burial.

An outstanding example of the grave of a warrior, c. 150-100BC.



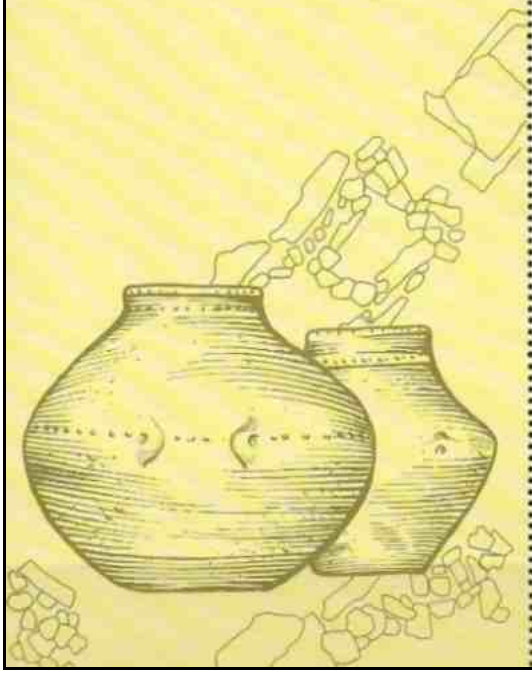


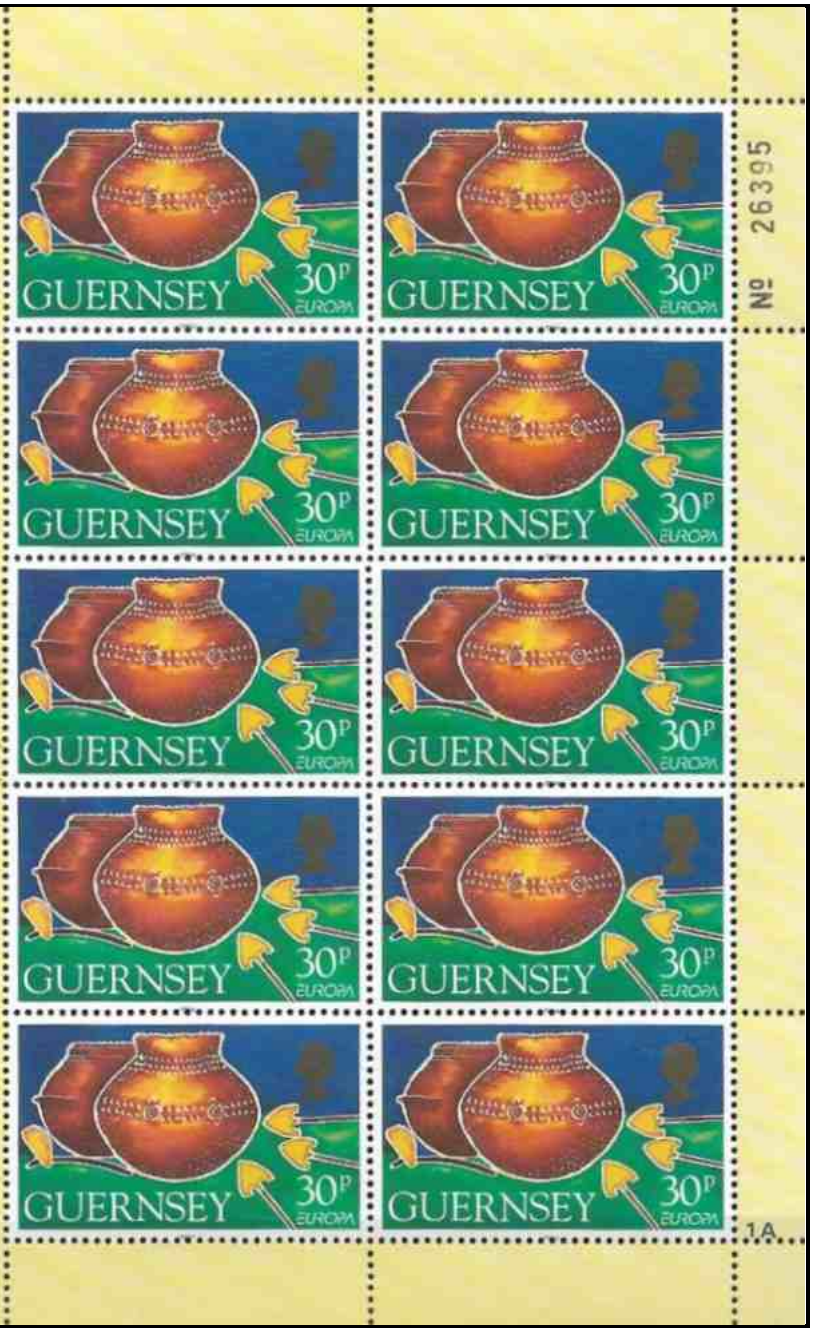
EUROPA 1994

European Discoveries

Les Fouaillages.

7000 years old, the earliest known stone building in western Europe.



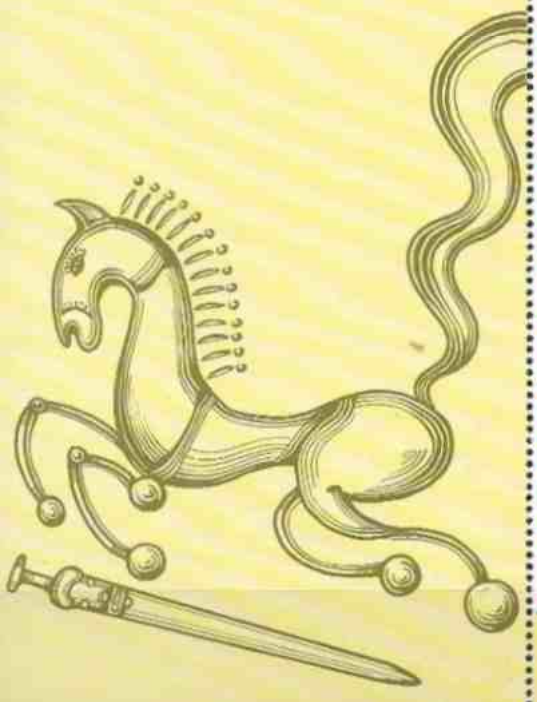


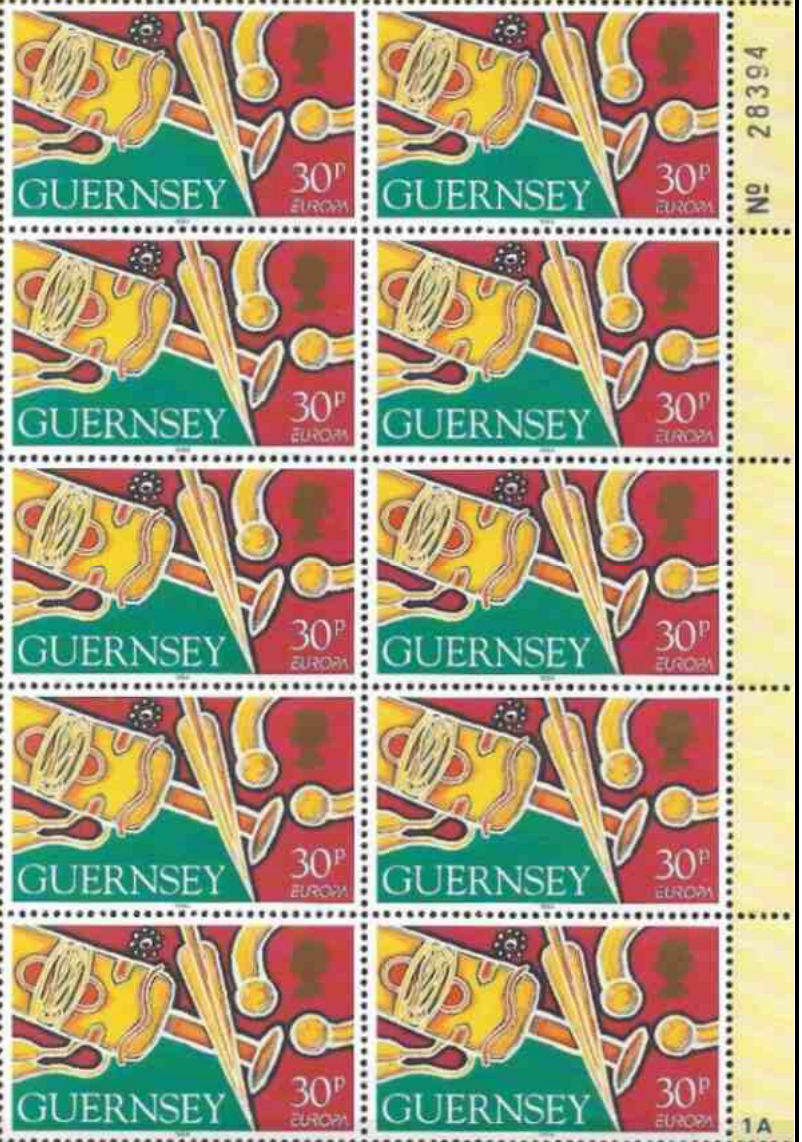
EUROPA 1994

European Discoveries

King's Road Warrior Burial.

An outstanding example of the grave of a warrior, c. 150-100BC.





№ 28394

1A

Booklet issued by the Guernsey Post Office to commemorate the participation in Hong Kong ’94, 18-21 February 1994.





Guernsey Post Office

格恩斯郵政署

The Bailiwick of Guernsey is a group of British islands in the English Channel, close to the coast of northern France.

The population of just over 60 000 enjoy a warm climate which attracts thousands of visitors every summer to the beaches and country lanes.

Since 1969 the local government, the States of Guernsey, has run its own postal service, and Guernsey stamps have been issued since that time - just 25 years. It is therefore still quite easy to acquire the complete Guernsey collection. In 1983 the Guernsey Post Office also began producing stamps for Alderney, the second-largest island in the Bailiwick.

This special issue is based on part of the 1994 Europa set on the theme of discoveries. The set consists of two stamps on the theme of the warrior c. 150 - 100 BC, plus two featuring the oldest stone building in western Europe, dating from 5,000 BC.

Hong Kong '94 is the first regional stamp exhibition ever held in the country. Guernsey is privileged to be among the few administrations attending from further afield. The exhibition logo features Central Plaza, Asia's tallest building.

Collecting Guernsey and Alderney stamps is simple. Customers who open a standing order account are sent new issues automatically as soon as they are released. Special orders are also despatched promptly.

For further details, write to:

Guernsey Philatelic Bureau, Postal Headquarters, St Peter Port
Guernsey, Channel Islands, GY1 1AB

格恩斯州 (The Bailiwick of Guernsey)是位於英倫海峽接近法國北部海岸的英屬群島。

群島人口共有六萬多人，此地氣候和暖，每年夏季都吸引了無數的遊客到各處海灘和鄉村小路遊覽。

自一九六九年始，格恩斯州政府便自行辦理本地的郵政服務，而格恩斯郵票亦從那時開始發行－至今僅25年。因此，要搜集全套格恩斯郵票，仍相當容易。一九八三年，格恩斯郵政署並開始為州內第二大島嶼奧特尼(Alderney)發行郵票。

這套特別郵票，取材於一九九四年歐洲一套以探奇為主題的郵票其中部分。這套郵票有兩枚是以公元前約150-100 年之戰士為主題，另有兩枚描繪西歐最古老的石建築物，這座建築可追溯至公元前5000年。

「香港九四」是首次在該地舉辦的區域郵票展覽。格恩斯有幸而成為遠道前往參展的數個政府之一。展覽會的標誌為全亞洲最高建築物 Central Plaza。

收集格恩斯和奧特尼郵票，十分簡單。客戶只要開立一個轉帳戶口，以後凡有新郵票發行，都會自動立即寄上。特別訂購郵票，亦會迅速寄發。

如需進一步詳情，請致函：

Guernsey Philatelic Bureau, Postal Headquarters, St Peter Port
Guernsey, Channel Islands, GY1 1AB

EUROPA 1994

European Discoveries

King's Road Warrior Burial.

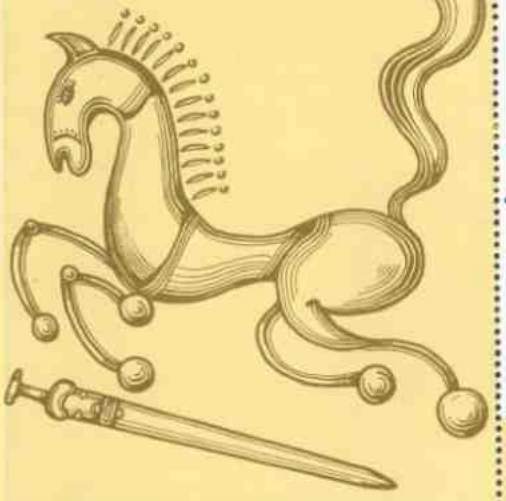
An outstanding example of the grave of a warrior, c. 150-100BC.

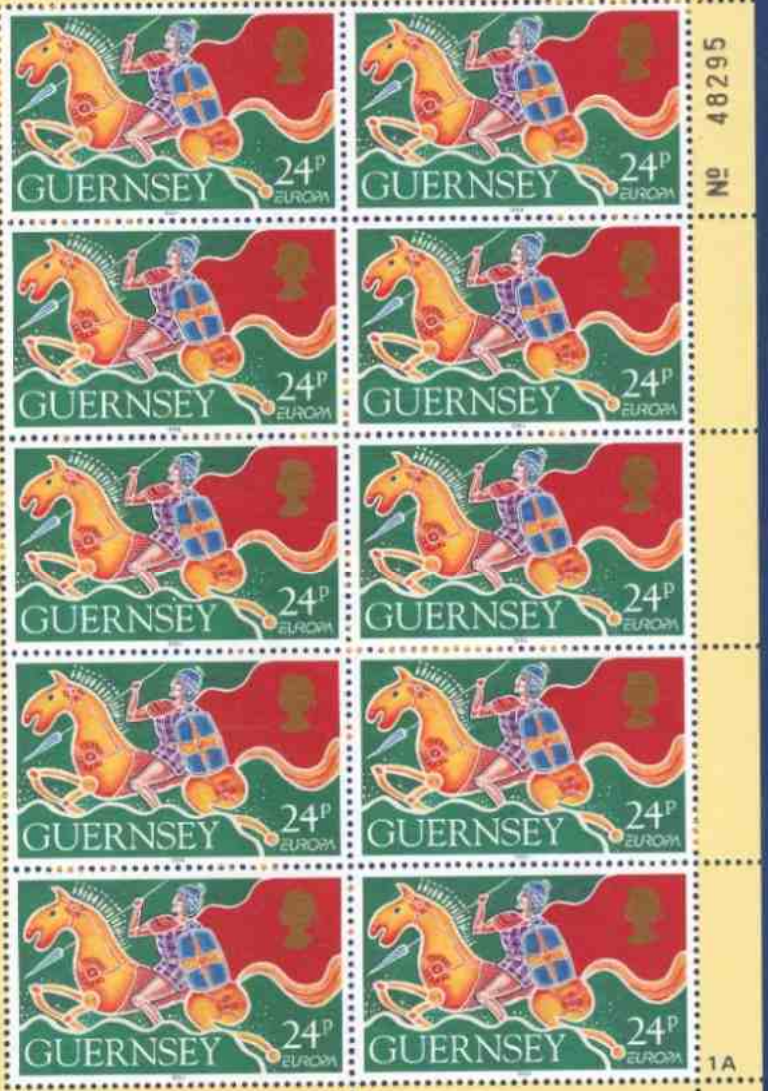


PHILATELIC EXHIBITION
18 - 21 FEBRUARY 1994

郵票展覽

一九九四年二月十八至二十一日





No. 48295

1A

1 April 1994 – Hungary
19 Ft – North Pole Expedition – Ferenc Jozsef–Fold & J. Payer
50 Ft – Exploration – Aurél Stein (1862–1943)



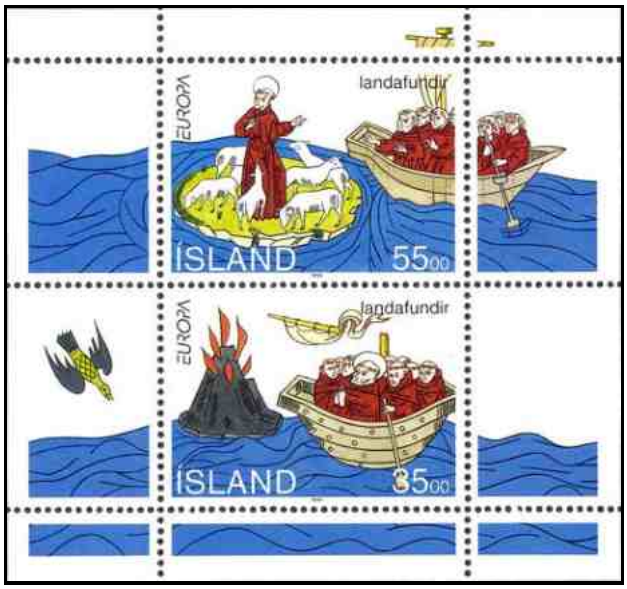
28 × 45 mm

18 April 1994 – Iceland
35 Kr. – St. Brendan visiting Iceland
55 Kr. – St. Brendan discovers the Faroe Islands

Joint issue with Ireland and Faroe Islands



41x30 mm



81 × 76 mm

Frímerkjasöfnun er skemmtilegt áhugamál sem tengist flestum sviðum mannlífsins

Frímerkjasöfnun er bæði skemmtilegt og fræðandi áhugamál.
Hún er krefjandi, en ánægjan er fyrirhafnarinnar virði.
Póstur og sími starfrækir söludeild fyrir safnara og hún heitir einfaldlega Frímerkjasalan. Söludeildin annast alla þjónustu við frímerkjasafnara.



Frímerkjahefte, Stamp Booklet, Briefmarkenheftchen, Carnet de Timbres-poste

10 frímerki á bréf til landa í Evrópu

Ten stamps for letters/postcards in Europe
10x35 ISK

PÓSTUR OG SÍMI





Póstburðargjöld/Postage rates 01.11.1992

	Ísland Iceland	Evrópa Europe		Lönd utan Evrópu Other countries	
Bréfapóstur Letters		A-póstur A-post	B-póstur B-post	A-póstur A-post	B-póstur B-post
0 - 20 g	30	35	30	55	35
20 g - 50 g	40	70	50	110	60
50 g - 100 g	50	90	60	180	75
100 g - 250 g	90	180	120	385	175
250 g - 500 g	125	340	180	710	325
500 g - 1000 g	190	585	340	1250	640
1000 g - 2000 g	265	960	570	2300	1100
Ábyrgðargjald Registration fee	110	110	110	110	110
Hraðboðagjald Express delivery	250	250	250	250	250



Frímerkjasöfnun er skemmtilegt áhugamál sem tengist flestum sviðum mannlífsins

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Frímerkjahefte, Stamp Booklet, Briefmarkenheftchen, Carnet de Timbres-poste

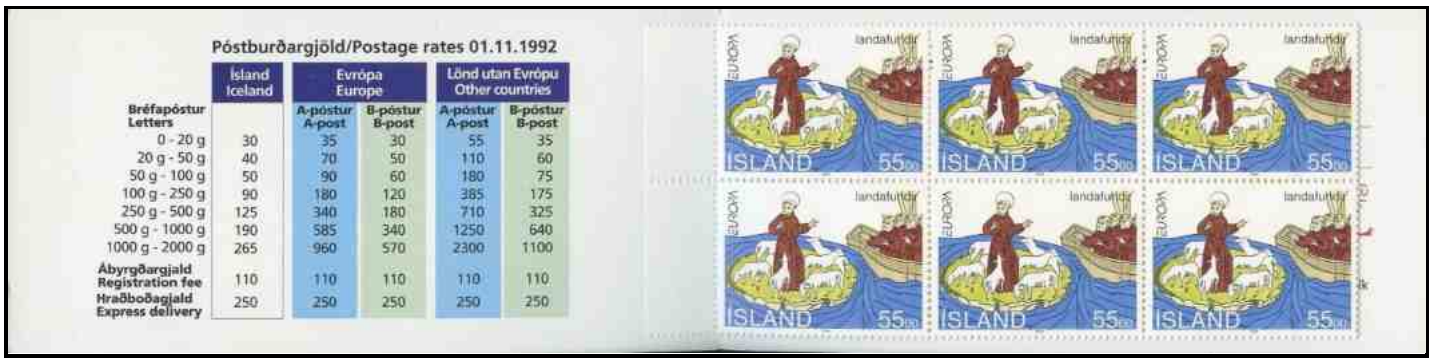
10 frímerki á bréf til landa utan Evrópu

Ten stamps for letters/postcards outside Europe
10x55 ISK

PÓSTUR OG SÍMI







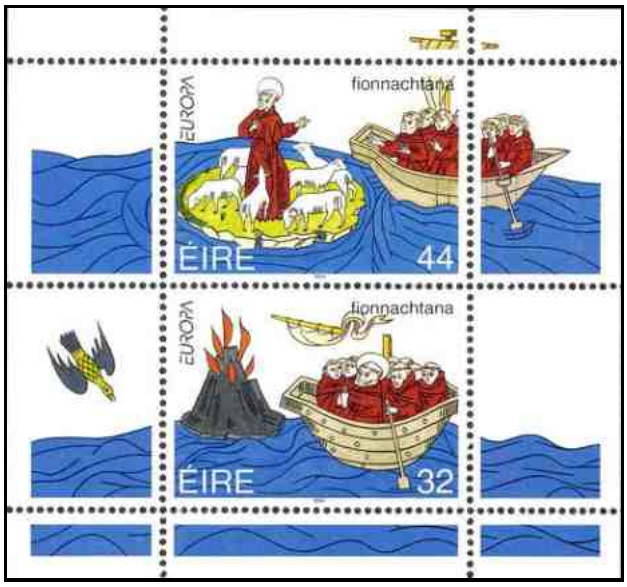
18 April 1994 – Ireland
32 p. – St. Brendan visiting Iceland
44 p. – St. Brendan discovering the Faroe Islands

Joint issue with Iceland and Faroe Islands

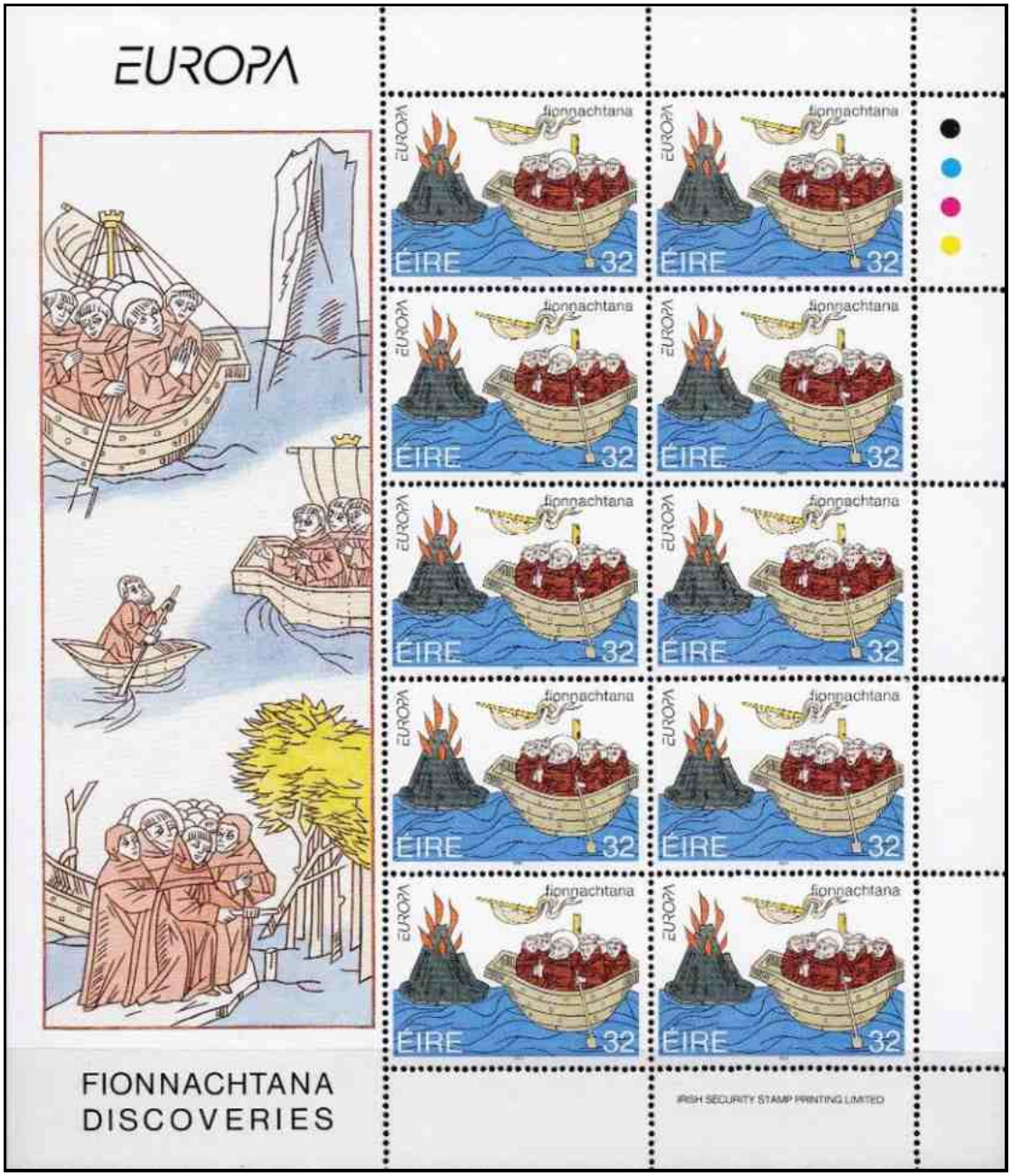




41x30 mm


EUROPA
fionnachtana
ÉIRE
44
EUROPA
fionnachtana
ÉIRE
32

81 × 76 mm


EUROPA
FIONNACHTANA
DISCOVERIES
IRISH SECURITY STAMP PRINTING LIMITED
ÉIRE
32

EUROPA



FIONNACHTANA
DISCOVERIES



IRISH SECURITY STAMP PRINTING LIMITED

Presentation pack with joint issue of Ireland, Iceland and Faroe Islands



EUROPA *1994* - DISCOVERIES

Voyages of Saint Brendan

Ireland, the Faroe Islands and Iceland are linked historically by the voyages of discovery made by Saint Brendan (c.484-577 A.D.), hence this joint stamp issue. These voyages are recorded in many medieval manuscripts, and in the Icelandic sagas.

Following the collapse of the Roman empire Irish monasteries had become the chief repositories of religion, learning, and culture in Europe, and Irish monks or "saintly scholars" began to bring these back to mainland Europe. Many Irish monks also sailed along the coasts of the British Isles and Europe, and beyond, spreading the Christian faith and establishing monasteries. These saintly mariners had a knowledge of astronomy to aid their navigation, but no charts or compass.

St. Brendan was one of these, and there are many legends about his voyages. Some of these legends may be unfounded - for example, there is no evidence of his landing in North America. But others have been proved to be founded in truth - the landing of Irish monks in the Faroes was the first notable geographical discovery of the Middle Ages, and by 795 A.D. Irish monks had reached Iceland. In the Brendan legend one of the Faroe Islands is described as the "Island of Sheep", and Iceland as the "Island of Fire".

It appears that the exploits and discoveries attributed to St. Brendan may in reality have been achieved by a number of Irish monks over a period of more than 200 years, and it is clear that Irish monks at this time did make extensive journeys by sea in boats of both animal skins and wood. In addition to the religious and secular learning which they preserved these monks also fostered skills in seamanship, navigation and shipbuilding, and used these skills in voyages of discovery which inspired many later explorers to continue to extend the horizons of the known world.



EUROPA *1994* - FIONNACHTANA

Turais farraige Naomh Breandán



Tá baint stairiúil idir Éire, Oileáin Fharó agus an ioslainn mar gheall ar na turais fionnachtana a rinne Naomh Breandán (c.484-577 A.D.): is dá bharr sin atá an chomheisiúint seo ann. Tá tuairisc faoi na turais sin le fáil ina lán lámhscríbhinní meánaoiseachta agus i seanscéalta na hioslainne.

Tar éis mheath impireacht na Róimhe bhí na mainistreacha Éireannacha ina bpríomhionaid chreidimh, léinn agus chultúir san Eoraip agus thosaigh manaigh na hÉireann nó "na scoláirí naofa" ar na nithe sin a thabhairt ar ais go mórthír na hEorpa. Sheol a lán manach Éireannach feadh chóstaí na nOileán Briotanacha agus na hEorpa, agus chuig áiteanna is faide ar shiúl ná sin, agus iad ag leathadh chreideamh na Críostaíochta agus ag bunú mainstreacha. Bhí an t-eolas a bhí ag na mairnéalaigh naofa sin ar an réalteolaíocht mar a bheadh áis ann chun cúnamh leo loingseoireacht a dhéanamh ach ní raibh aon chairteanna ná compáis acu.

Ba dhuine de na mairnéalaigh sin N. Breandán agus tá a lán scéalta ann faoina chuid turas farraige. D'fhéadfadh nach bhfuil bunús ar bith le roinnt de na scéalta sin - mar shampla, níl aon fhianaise ann go ndeachaigh sé i dtír i dTuaisceart Mheiriceá. Ach tá cruthúnas ann go bhfuil roinnt eile acu bunaithe ar an bhfírinne - b'ionann dul i dtír manach Éireannach in Oileáin Fharó agus an chéad fhionnachtain gheografach shuntasach de chuid na Meánaoiseanna, agus faoin mbliain 795 A.D. bhí an ioslann sroichte ag manaigh Éireannacha. I scéal Bhreandáin tugtar "Oileán na gCaorach" ar Oileáin Fharó agus tugtar "Oileáin an Dóiteáin" ar an ioslainn.

Is dealraitheach, maidir leis na heachtraí agus na fionnachtana atá curtha i leith N. Breandán, gur mhanaigh éagsúla Éireannacha a rinne iad, le fírinne, thar thréimhse is faide ná 200 bliain agus is léir go mbíodh manaigh Éireannacha, an tráth sin, ag tabhairt faoi thurais fhada i mbád a bhí déanta as seithí ainmhithe agus as adhmad. I dteannta an léinn reiligiúnaigh agus thuata a chaomhnaigh na manaigh sin chothaigh siad scileanna freisin i ndáil le cúrsaí mairnéalachta, loingseoireachta agus longthógála agus ba ghnách leo na scileanna sin a úsáid le linn turas fionnachtana a bhí mar spreagadh do thaiscéalaithe a mhair i bhfad ina ndiaidh chun teorainneacha an domhain a chur siar.

EVRÓPA *1994* - LANDAFUNDIR

Ferðir heilags Brendans



Strax á þjóðflutningatímum tengjast eyþjóðirnar þrjár í Norður Atlantshafi, Ísland, Írland og Færeyjar, sögulegum böndum. Þá hefjast könnunarferðir heilags Brendans (484-577 e.Kr.), sem nú eru myndefni á Evrópu-frímerkjum þessara þjóða. Frásögur um ferðir hans eru skráðar á mörg miðaldahandrit og þeirra er getið í Íslendingasögum.

Eftir hrun Rómaríkis voru írsku klaustrin ekki aðeins trúar-og menningarmiðstöðvar - þau urðu mestu lærdómssetur í Evrópu. Írsku munkarnir höfust handa um að flytja menninguna aftur til meginlands Evrópu. Margir þeirra sigldu meðfram ströndum Bretlandseyja og Evrópu og jafnvel enn þá lengra, boðuðu heiðnum þjóðum kristindóm og stofnuðu klaustur. Aðrir voru einsetumenn sem leituðu friðsamlegs athvarfs að þjóna drottni sínum. Þessir heilögu sæfarar höfðu hvorki kort né áttavita, en sigldu eftir stjörnum himinsins.

Einn þeirra var heilagur Brendan og eru ýmsar sagnir til um ferðir hans. Sumt er mjög á huldu um þessar frásögur og vonlítið að fá þar öruggar heimildir - til að mynda þykir allsendis ósannað að hann hafi komið til N-Ameríku. Aðrar eru byggðar á alltraustum heimildum - fundur Færeyja og landnám írskra munka þar er talinn fyrsti markverði landafundur miðalda. Um 795 voru munkarnir komnir til Íslands. Í arfsögninni um Brendan er ein eyjanna í færeyska eyjaklasanum nefnd "Fjárey" og Ísland "Eldeyjan".

Svo virðist sem afrek þau og landafundir sem eru eignaðir heilögum Brendan megi í raun teljast verk margra írskra munka á löngum tíma, hugsanlega meira en 200 árum. Ljóst er að munkar fóru á þessum tímum í langar sjóferðir á bátum sem gerðir voru úr dýraskinnum og viði. Auk þess trúarlega og veraldlega lærdóms sem þeim tókst að varðveita, öfluðu þeir sér staðgóðrar þekkingar á sjómennsku, siglingum og skipasmíði og notuðu þessa kunnáttu á ferðum sínum um höfin. Enginn efi er á því að þessir ferðir blésu mörgum landkönnuðum síðari tíma í brjóst löngun til að leita hins óþekkta á bak við ystu sjónarrönd.

EUROPA *1994* - KANNINGARFERÐIR

Ferðir Sankta Brandans



Sankta Brandan knýtir við ferðum sínum søguliga saman Írland, Føroyar og Ísland, og tí geva tey í felag út hesa frímerkjarøð. Í Íslendingasøgum og mongum øðrum miðaldarritum verður greitt frá hesum ferðum.

Tá ið rómaveldið fall, gjørdust írsku munkakleystrini goymslurúm fyri átrúnað, lærdómi og mentan í Europu, og írsku munkarnir fóru at bera aftur nakað av hesum ríkidømi inn á meginlandið í royndum sínum at kristna fólk og stovna kleystur. Munkarnir fóru eisini ymsar leiðir sjóvegis, fram við strondum meginlandsins, fram við bretsku oyggjunum og eitt langt. Stjørnufrøði var lutur av siglingarfrøði teirra, men sjókort og kumpass høvdu teir ikki.

Sankta Brandan var ein teirra, og søgurnar um ferðir hansara eru mangar. Nakrar av søgunum eru helst bert søgur. T.d. prógvar einki, at hann kom á land í Ameriku. Aðrar eru óivað sannar.

Landafrøðiliga er tað fyrsta, ið vert var at nevna í miðøld, at írskir munkar ella papar, sum teir her hava verið nevndir av teim norrønu, ið eftir koma, komu á land í Føroyum (sbr. Brandansvík). Árið 795 e.Kr. komu teir til Íslands. Í halgisøguni um Brandan er „Seyðaoyggin" ein oyggin í Føroyum, og Ísland verður nevnt „Eldoyggin".

Ymiskt bendir á, at Sankta Brandan hevur fingið heiðurin fyri gerðir og landfundir, ið veruliga fóru fram yvir eitt tíðarskeið, ið vardi í yvir tvær øldir. Vit vita, at írskir munkar í stórum tali fóru víða um á havi í skinnbátum sínum.

Umframt tann lærdóm, ið teir varðveittu – andligan sum handligan – framdu munkarnir eisini sjómensku, siglingarfrøði og bátabygging og nýttu henda kunnleika á kanningarferðum, ið seinni hevur givið øðrum íblástur til at halda fram við royndum teirra at víðka mørkini fyri kenda heimin.

2 May 1994 – Italy

750 L. – Camillo Golgi 1843–1926), Italian Pathologist and Noble prize winner 1906

850 L. – Giulio Natta (1903–1979), Italian Chemist and Noble prize winner 1963



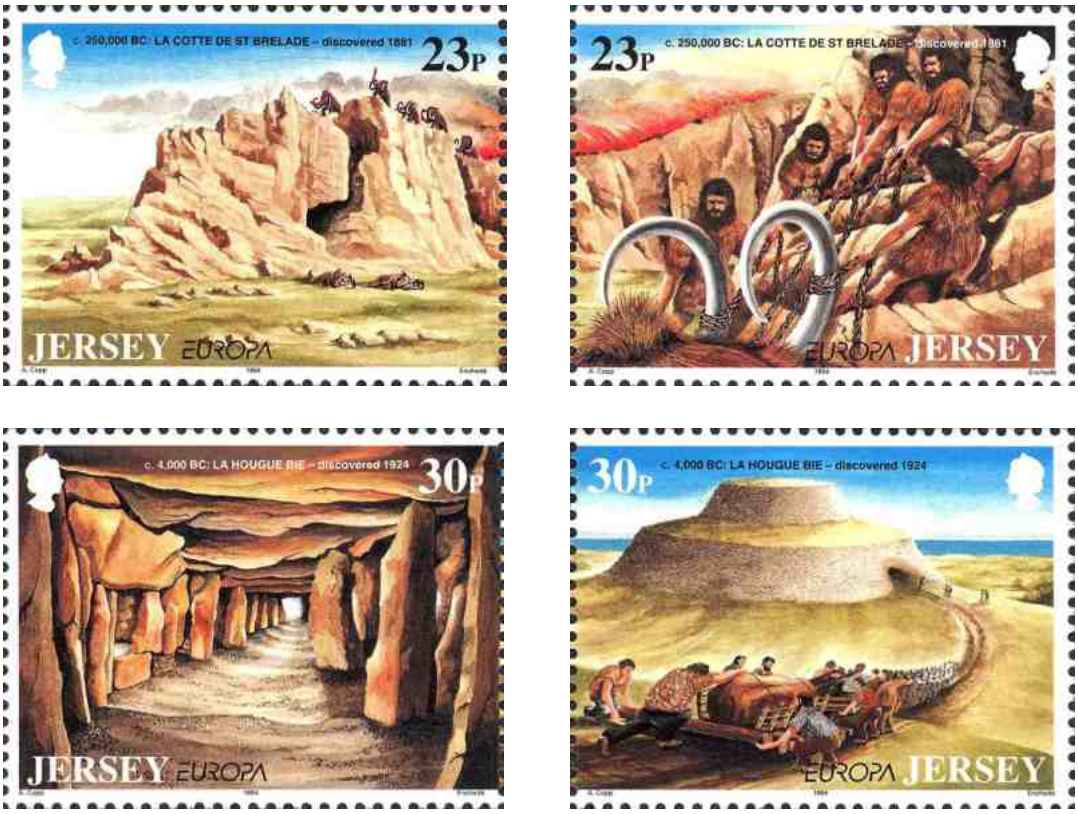
30×41 mm



Souvenir sheet

The stamps have been issued in sheets of 50 stamps.

5 April 1994 – Jersey
23 p. – La Cotte van St. Brelade ca. 250,000 BC (discovered 1881)
23 p. – La Cotte van St. Brelade, Mammoth Hunt
30 p. – ca 4,000 BC – Chambered Passage, La Hougue Bie (discovered 1924)
30 p. – Transporting Stones, La Hougue Bie



42.3 × 32.3 mm



84.5 × 32.3 mm

JERSEY EUROPA '94 'European Discoveries'



La Cotte de St Brelade; a cave cut into a granite headland on Jersey's southwest coast. Palaeolithic man, from around 250,000 B.C. occasionally occupied this area which at the time was part of the main Continental landmass. Tribes of hunters followed herds of wild mammoth and woolly rhinoceros on which they depended for food and clothing. Significant archaeological discoveries since 1881 at the cave reveal that these Stone Age men stampeded the animals over the top of the cliff and then butchered them.



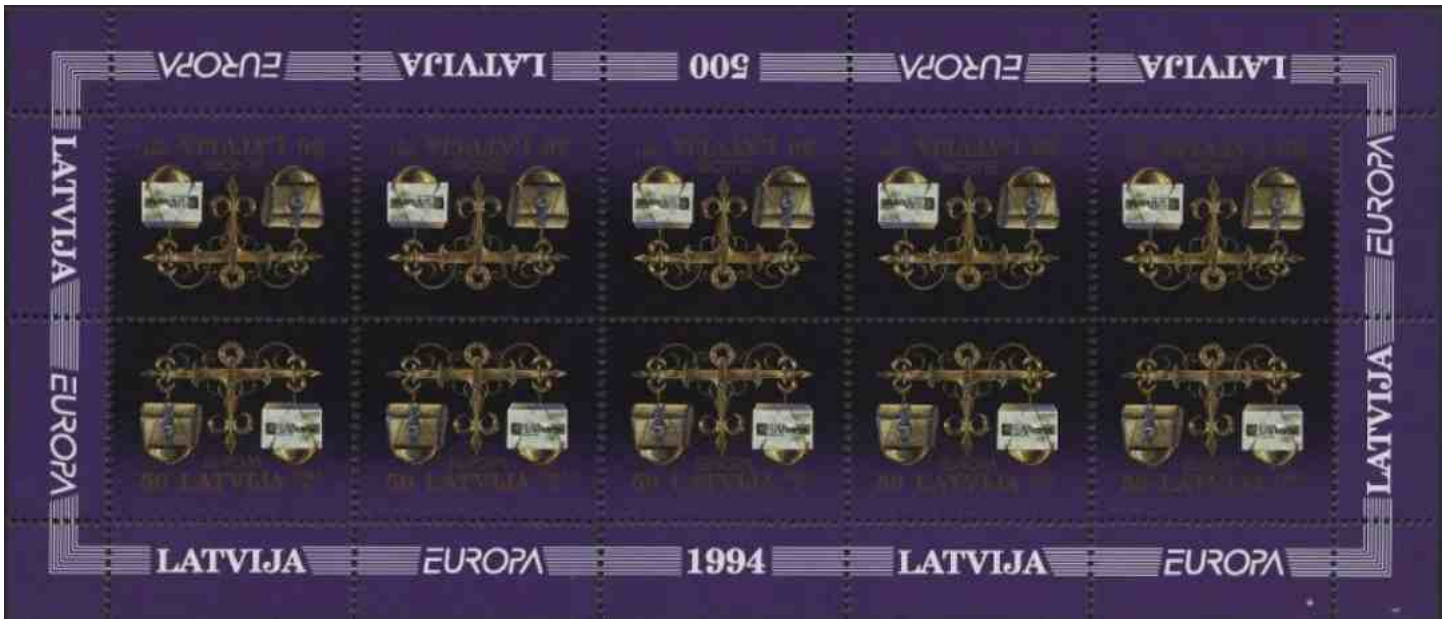
29 October 1994 – Latvia
10 Ls – Latvian Coins in a Scale
50 Ls – Money Chest and Bankcard in a Scale





33 × 28 mm





192x83 mm

7 March 1994 – Liechtenstein

80 c. – Alexander Von Humbolt (1769–1859) – Andean Condor (Vultur gryphus)

1 Fr. – Alexander Von Humbolt (1769–1859) – Rhexia cardinalis



27 × 40 mm

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT
1769–1859



FÜRSTENTUM LIECHTENSTEIN

ÖSTERREICHISCHE STAATSDRUCKEREI

ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT
1769–1859



FÜRSTENTUM LIECHTENSTEIN

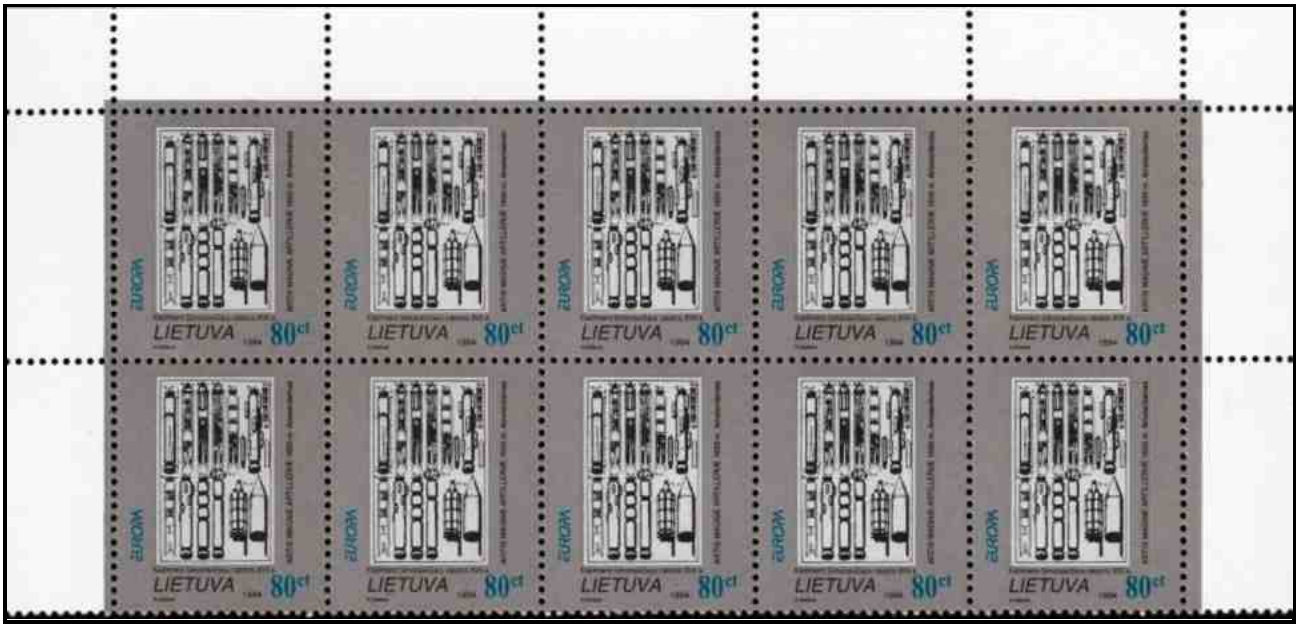
ÖSTERREICHISCHE STAATSDRUCKEREI

7 May 1994 – Lithuania
80 Lct – Inventions – Kazimiero Simonaviciaus rocket XVII and Artis Magna Artillery 1650 m Amsterdam



30 × 35 mm

The stamp has been issued in sheets of 50 stamps (5 x 10).



16 May 1994 – Luxemburg
14 Fr. – Arrows and Terrestrial Globe
22 Fr. – Chart, Compass Rose and Sails



36.3 × 28.3 mm

The stamps have been issued in sheets of 50 stamps.


700.—
LUXEMBOURG
EUROPA
14
SUISSE 630.—
SUISSE
- FONDS, 560.—
- FONDS,
HAUX - DE 490.—
S.A., LA CHAUX - DE
COURVOISIER 350.—
COURVOISIER
HÉLIO 280.—
HÉLIO
PAR 210.—
PAR
IMPRIMÉ 140.—
IMPRIMÉ
70.—


1100.—
SUISSE
990.—
- FONDS,
880.—
HAUX - DE
770.—
S.A., LA CHAUX - DE - FONDS, SUISSE
COURVOISIER
550.—
HÉLIO
440.—
PAR
330.—
IMPRIMÉ
220.—
110.—
LUXEMBOURG
EUROPA
22

5 May 1994 – Madeira

100 Esc. – Explorer and Kafir of the Cape of Good Hope

100 Esc. – Explorer Brazilian Flora (palm tree)





40 × 31 mm



140 x 112 mm

The first stamps has also been issued in sheets.





Black/white print

29 March 1994 – Malta

14 c. – Sir Themistocles Zammit (Discover of Brucella microbe)

30 c. – Bilingually Inscribed Candelabrum

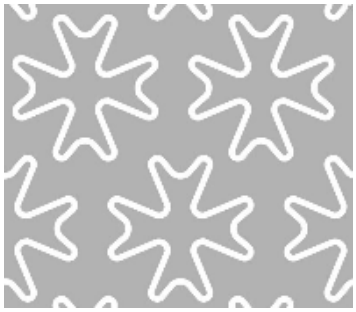




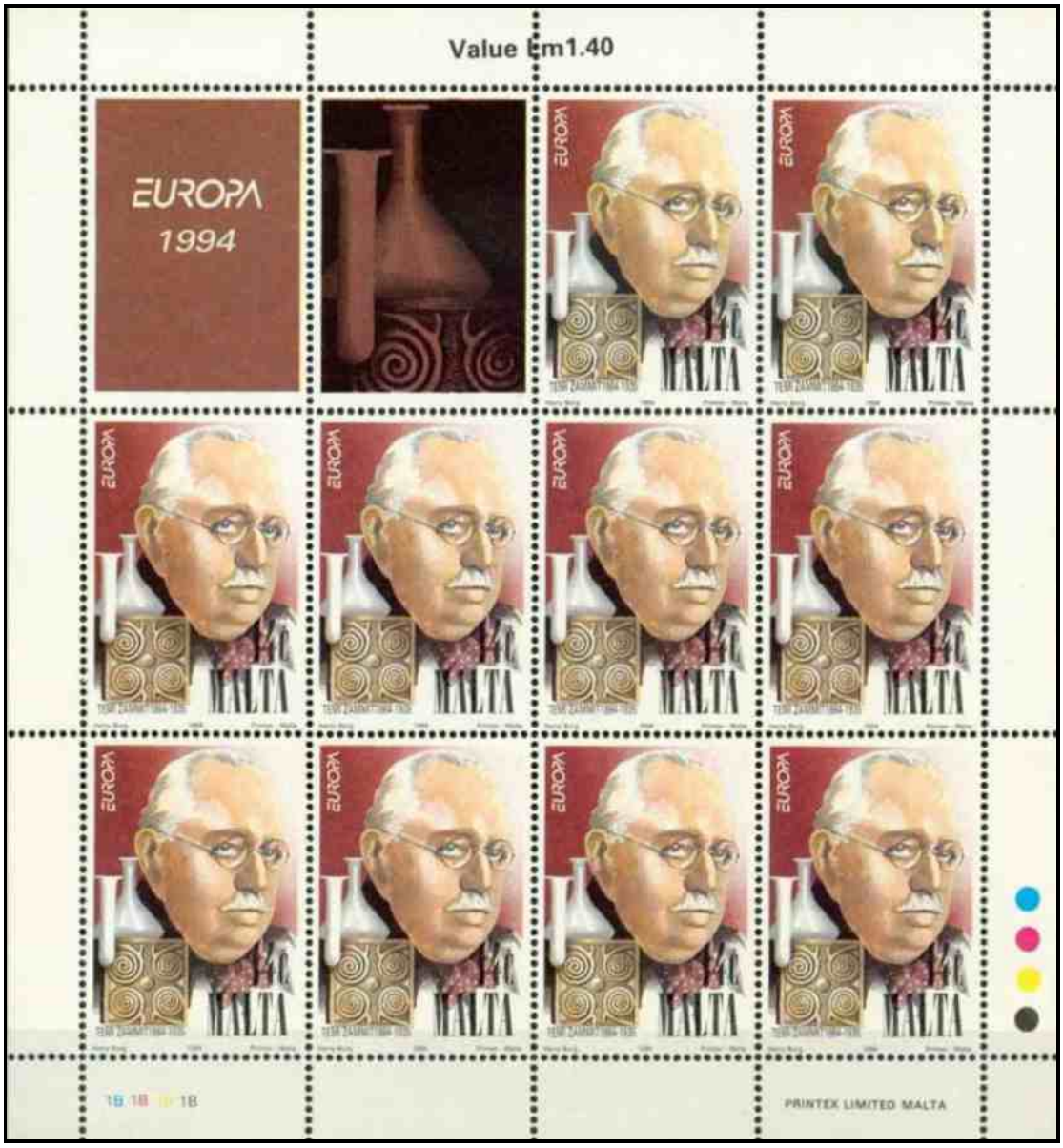
31.4×44.4 mm

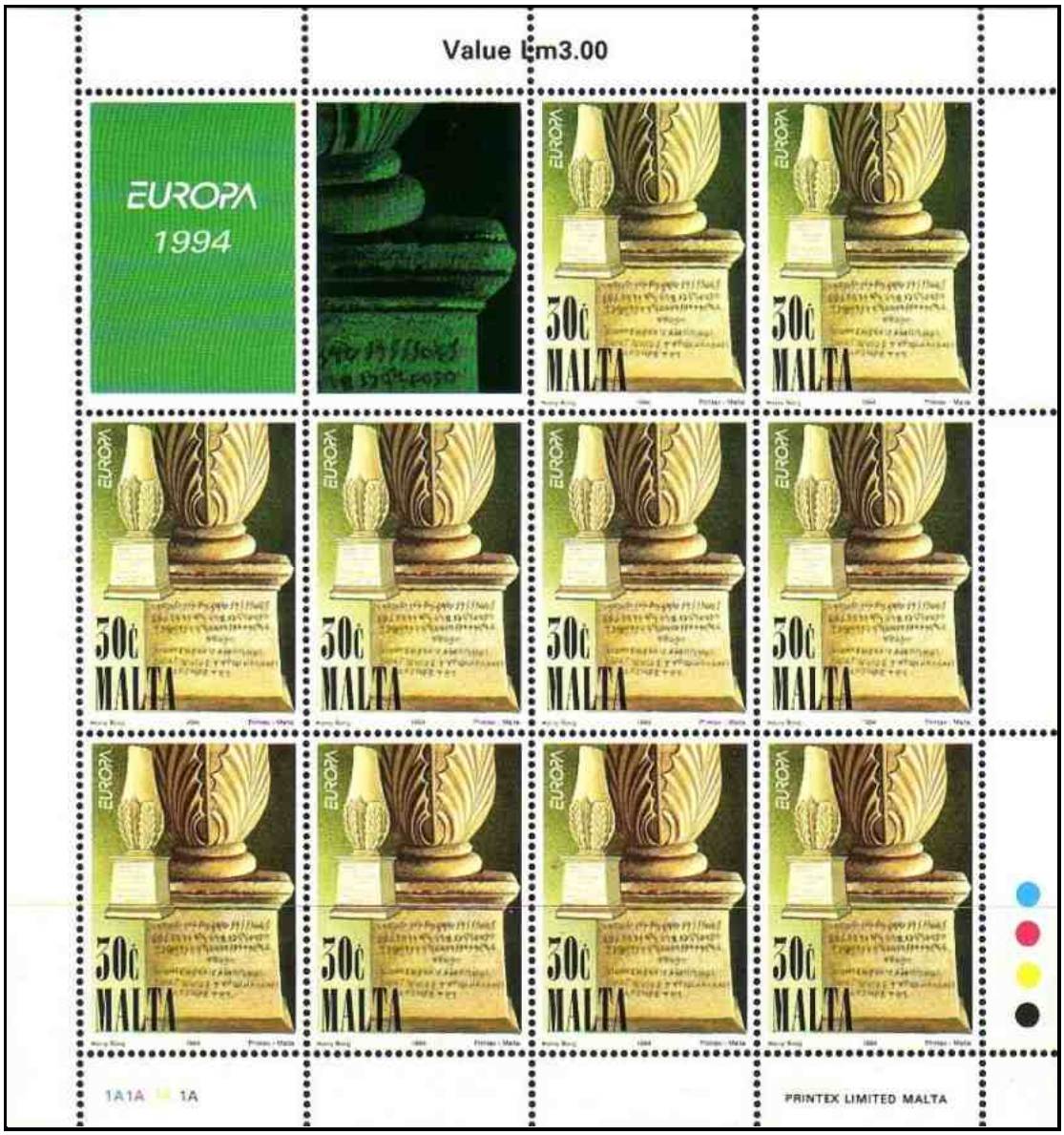






Watermark : Maltese Cross Multiple Type 1





145.5 x 155 mm

5 May 1994 – Isle of Man

20 p. – Painted Balloon Aeolis (Eubranchus tricolor)
20 p. – Veined Squid (Loligo forbesii)
20 p. – Portrait of Edward Forbes (1815–1854), Oceanographer and Geologist
30 p. – Fossil Starfish (Solaster moretonis)
30 p. – Adamsia carcinopados on a Hermit Crab
30 p. – Purple Sunstar (Solaster endeca)






Edward Forbes FRS
1815–1854
EUROPA
20
ISLE of MAN
Edward Forbes FRS
1815–1854
Solaster
moretonis
(fossil starfish)
30
Adamsia carciniopados on a hermit crab
Solaster endeca

43 × 28.3 mm


Eubranchus tricolor
Loligo forbesii
Edward Forbes FRS
1815–1854
EUROPA
20
ISLE of MAN


Edward Forbes FRS
1815–1854
Solaster
moretonis
(fossil starfish)
Adamsia carciniopados on a hermit crab
Solaster endeca
EUROPA
ISLE of MAN
30


ISLE of MAN
Sheet Value £3
02359
Eubranchus tricolor
Loligo forbesi
Edward Forbes FRS
1815-1854
EUROPA
20
ISLE of MAN
1A
1A
1A
1A
EUROPA 94
Designed by J M Toombs Printed by Joh. Enschedé


ISLE of MAN
Sheet Value £ 4.50
02358
ISLE of MAN 30
1A
1A
1A
1A
EUROPA 94
Designed by J M Toombs Printed by Joh. Enschedé

18 June 1994 – Moldova

0.01 Lb – Launch of Titan II Rocket and Gemini (1989)

0.45 Lb – Astronaut Ed White, Space Walk and Gemini IV, 1965

2,50 Lb. – Apollo 11 mission, Lunar Module Landing, 1969



26 × 44 mm




MOLDOVA
EUROPA
0.45
MOLDOVA
25 ani
1994
aselenizare


MOLDOVA
EUROPA
2.50
MOLDOVA
25 ani
1994
aselenizare

153 x 116 mm

5 May 1994 – Monaco

2.80 Fr. – Prince Albert I, Princesse Alice II (ship), Map of Spitsberg (Exploration campaigns 1898–1910)

4.50 Fr. – Oceanographic Museum, deep–sea animals discovered by Albert I (Opisthoproctus Grimaldii and Eryoneicus Alberti)



40×30 mm



Luxe sheet



Colour test print



155 x 130 mm



Luxe sheet, imperforated



Souvenir sheet, imperforated



Colour test print



EUROPA 1994 - LES DECOUVERTES

CAMPAGNES SCIENTIFIQUES DU PRINCE ALBERT 1er



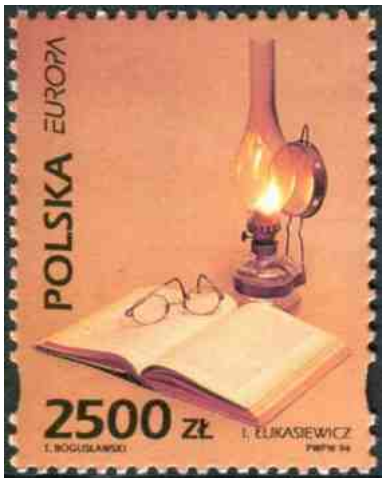
EUROPA 1994 - LES DECOUVERTES

CAMPAGNES SCIENTIFIQUES DU PRINCE ALBERT 1er

91442 -4.3.94

Souvenir sheet, imperforated and not cut to size

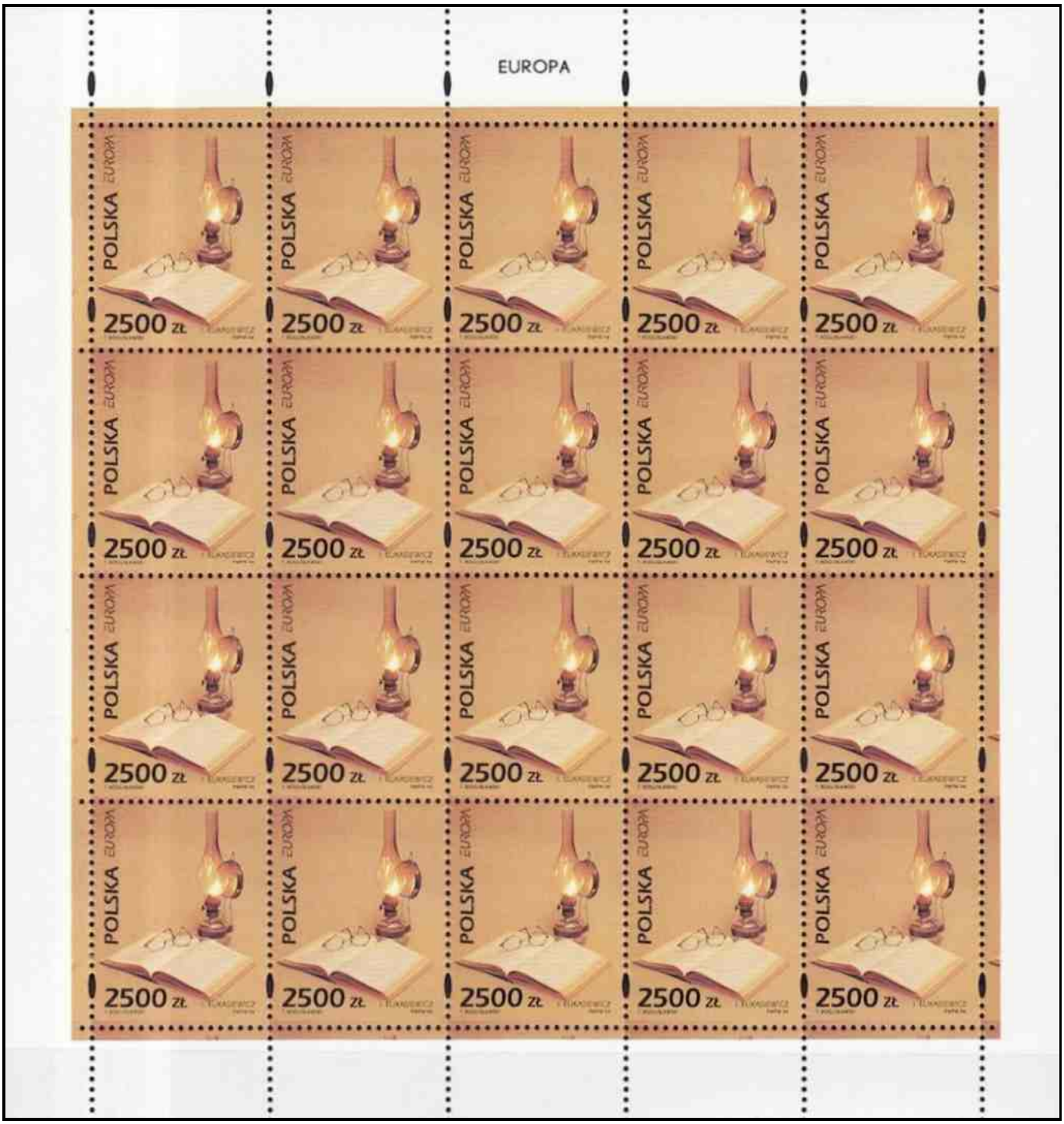
30 April 1994 – Poland
2500 Zl. – Petroleum Lamp, invented by Ignacy Lukasiewicz (1822–1882)
6000 Zl. – Astronomical Sighting Device with Profile of Copernicus





32x40 mm

The stamps are issued in sheets of 20 stamps.



EUROPA



5 May 1994 – Portugal
100 Esc. – Explorer and People from Ormuz
100 Esc. – Explorer and corn cobs



40 x 31 mm



140 x 112 mm

The first stamp is issued in a souvenir sheet and in sheets.





Black/white print

25 May 1994 – Romania
240 L. – Hermann Oberth (1894–1989)
2100 L. – Henri Coanda (1886–1972)



42 x 27 mm



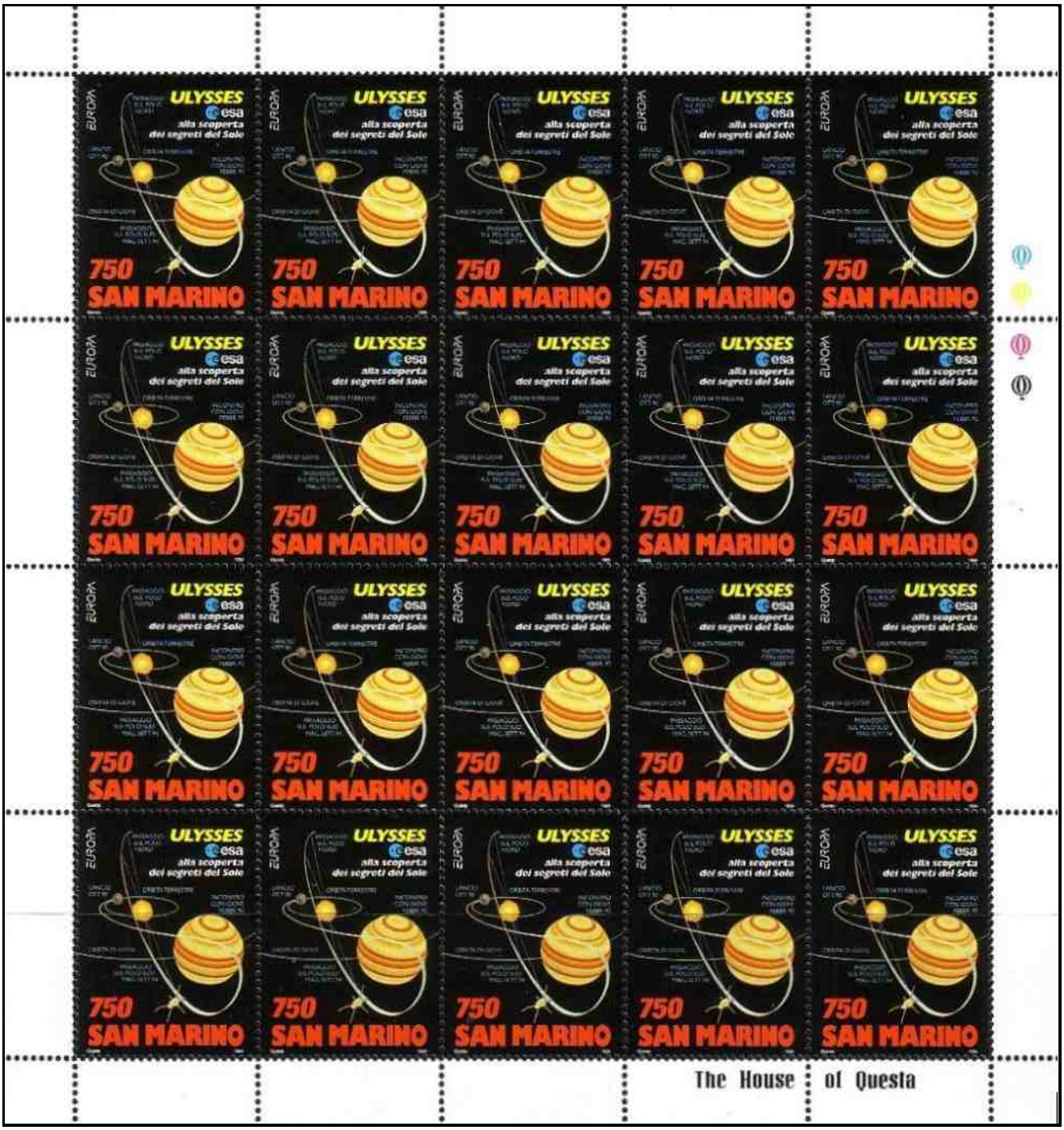
110 × 80 mm

23 May 1994 – San Marino
750 L. – Flight Path of Ulysses Probe
850 L. – Ulysses Probe and the Sun

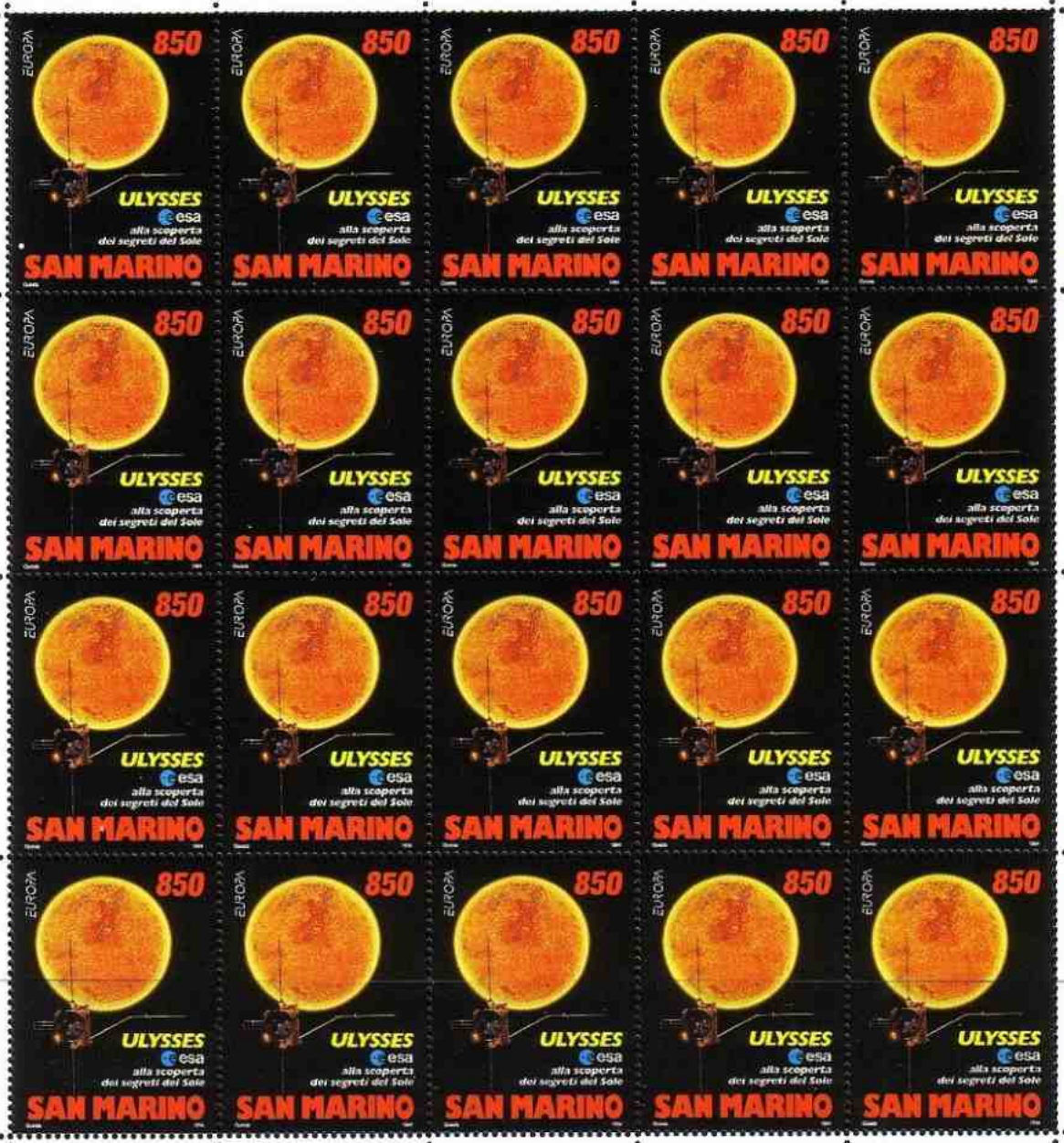




31×41 mm



The House of Questa

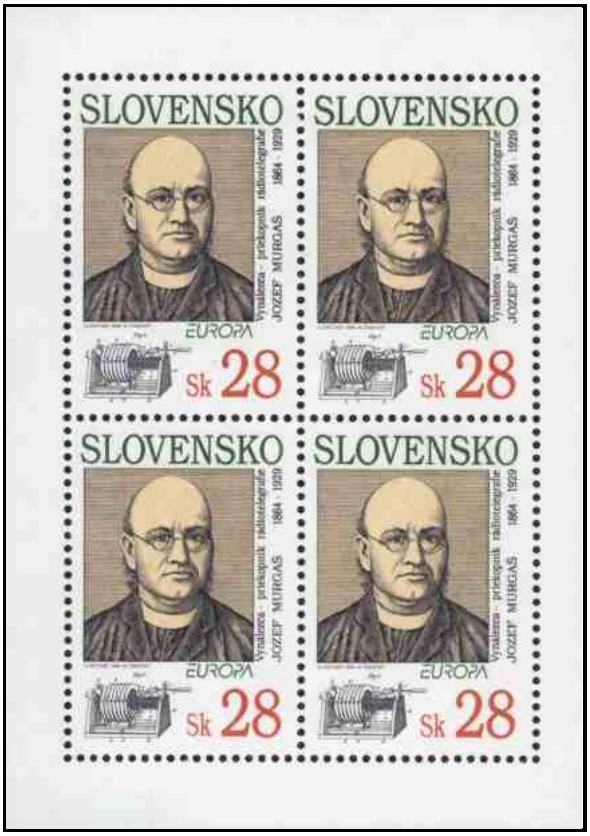


The House of Questa

27 May 1994 – Slovakia
28 Sk. – Jozef Murgas (1864–1929), Radiotelegraph

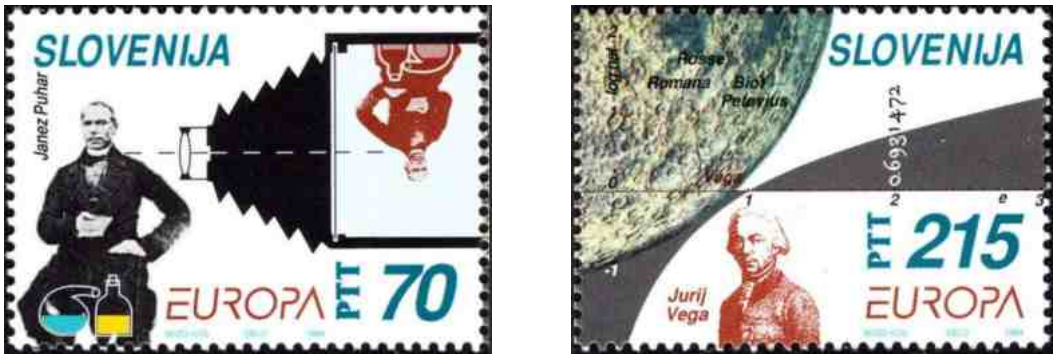


31×45 mm



76x109 mm

22 April 1994 – Slovenia
70 St. – Janez.Puhar (1814–1864), Glass plate photography
215 St. – Jurij Vega (1754–1802), Mathematician, logarithmic tables



40.32 × 28.8 mm



190 x 86 mm

5 May 1994 – Spain
55 Pta. – Severo Ochoa de Albornoz, Doctor of Medicine and Biochemist, Noble Prize 1959
65 Pta. – Miguel Antonio Catalan Sañudo (1894–1957), Spectroscopist



40.9 × 28.8 mm

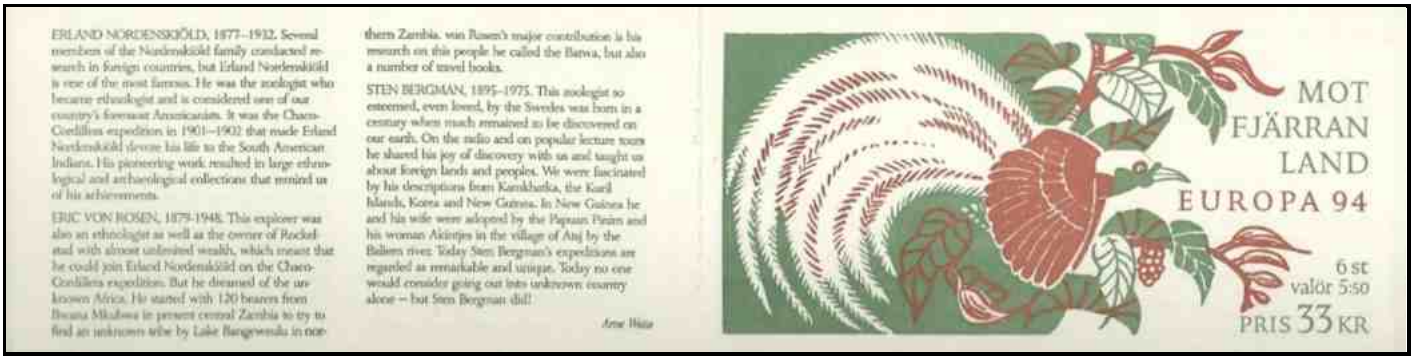
The stamps have been issued in sheets of 50 stamps.

26 August 1994 – Sweden

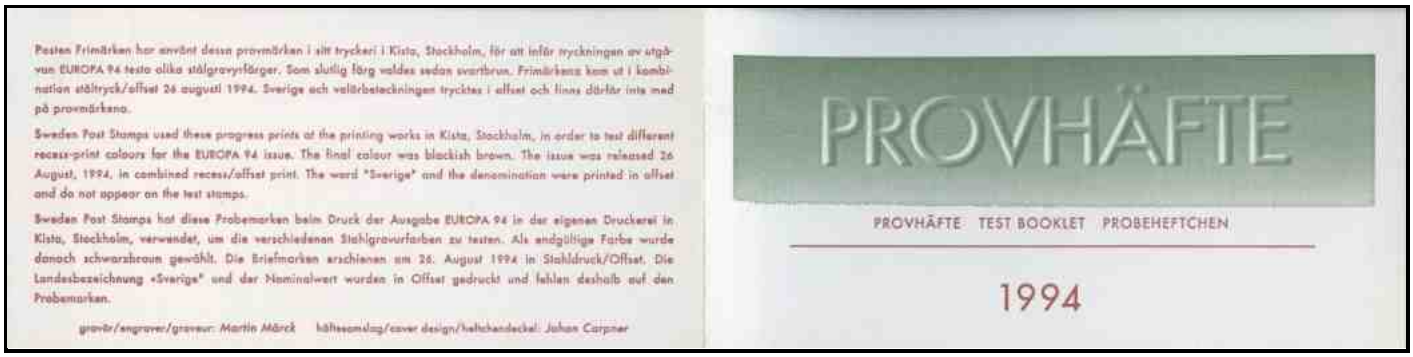
5.50 Kr. – Erland Nordenskiöld (1877–1932) – Explorer
5.50 Kr. – Eric von Rosen (1879–1948) – Explorer
5.50 Kr. – Sten Bergman (1895–1975) – Explorer

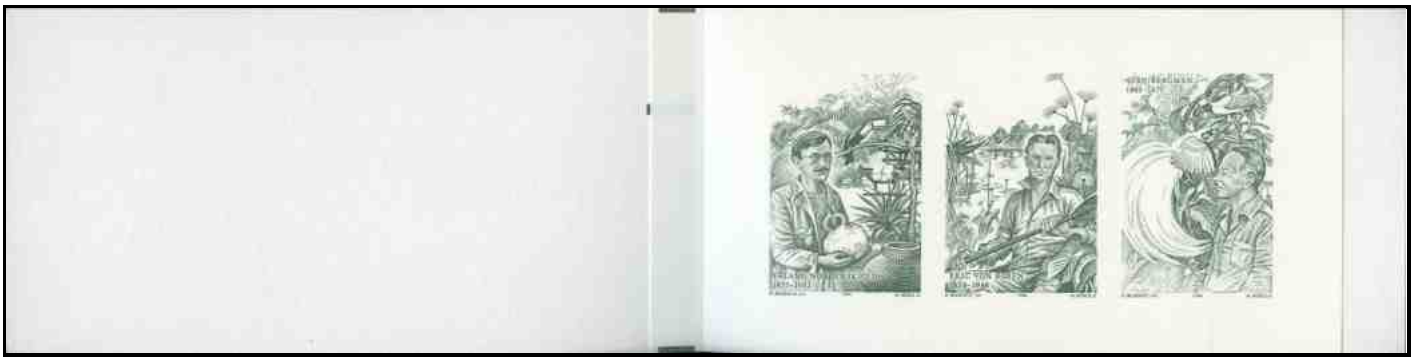


32 × 44 mm









Booklet test print

This booklet test print has been offered to philatelists by the Swedish postal administration on the occasion of Christmas and New Year.





17 May 1994 – Switzerland
60 ct. – Bathyscaphe “Trieste”
100 ct. – Stratosphere Balloon FNRS



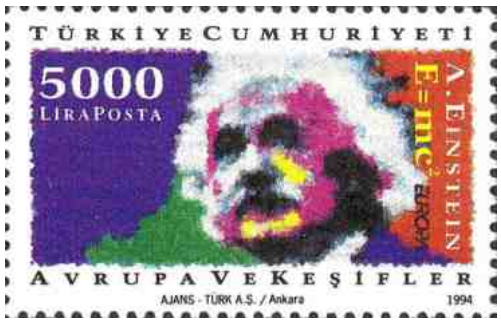


29 × 39 mm

2 May 1994 – Turkey
1500 L. – Marie Curie (1867–1934), Chemist
5000 L. – Albert Einstein (1879–1955), Physicist

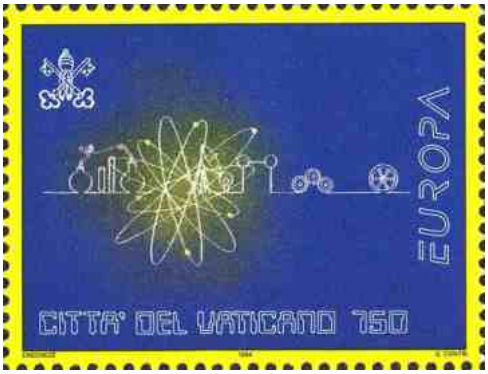


26.5 × 42 mm



42 x 26.5 mm

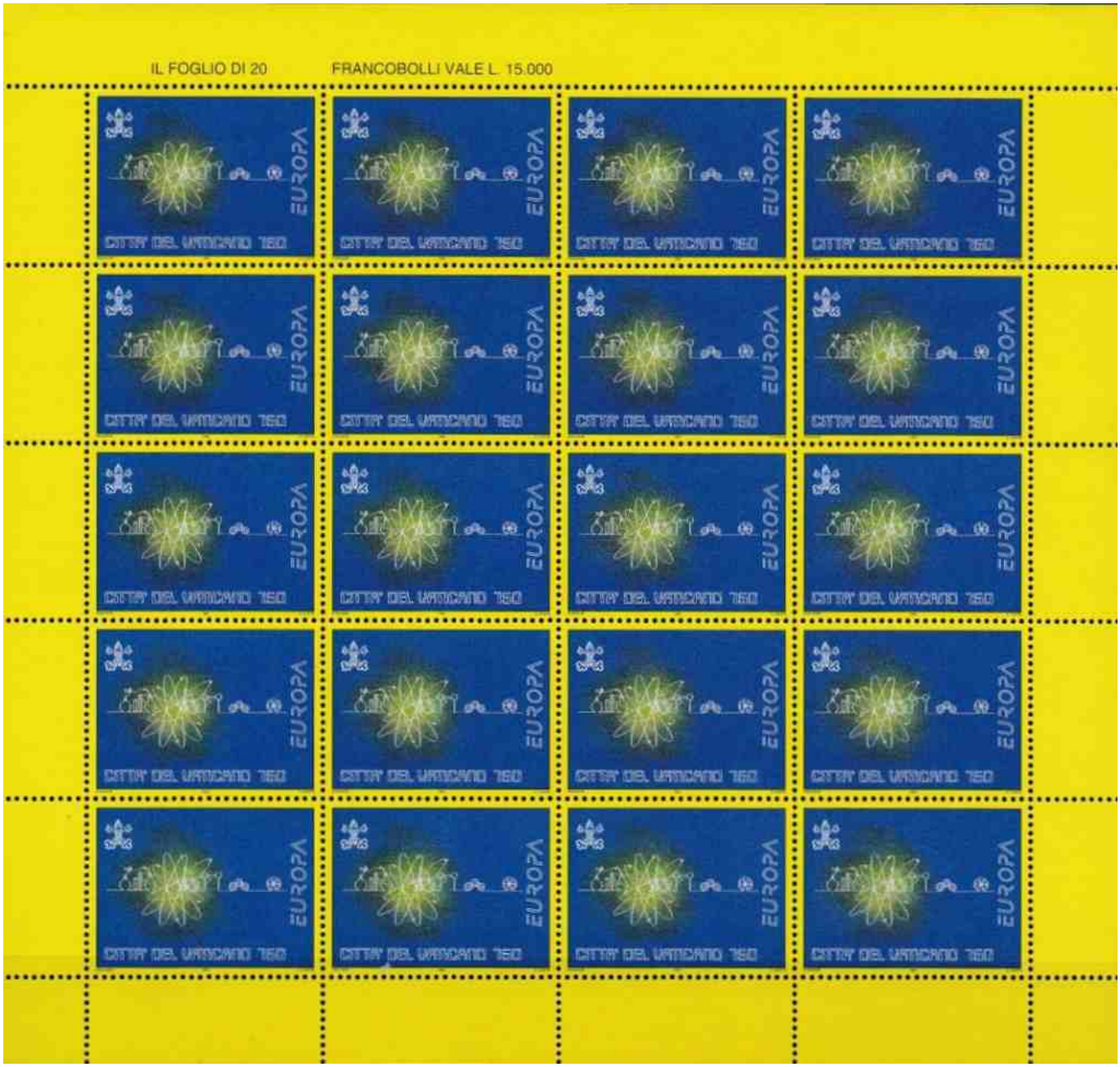
31 May 1994 – Vatican City
750 L. – Discoveries from various eras
850 L. – Galileo Galilei and Discoveries

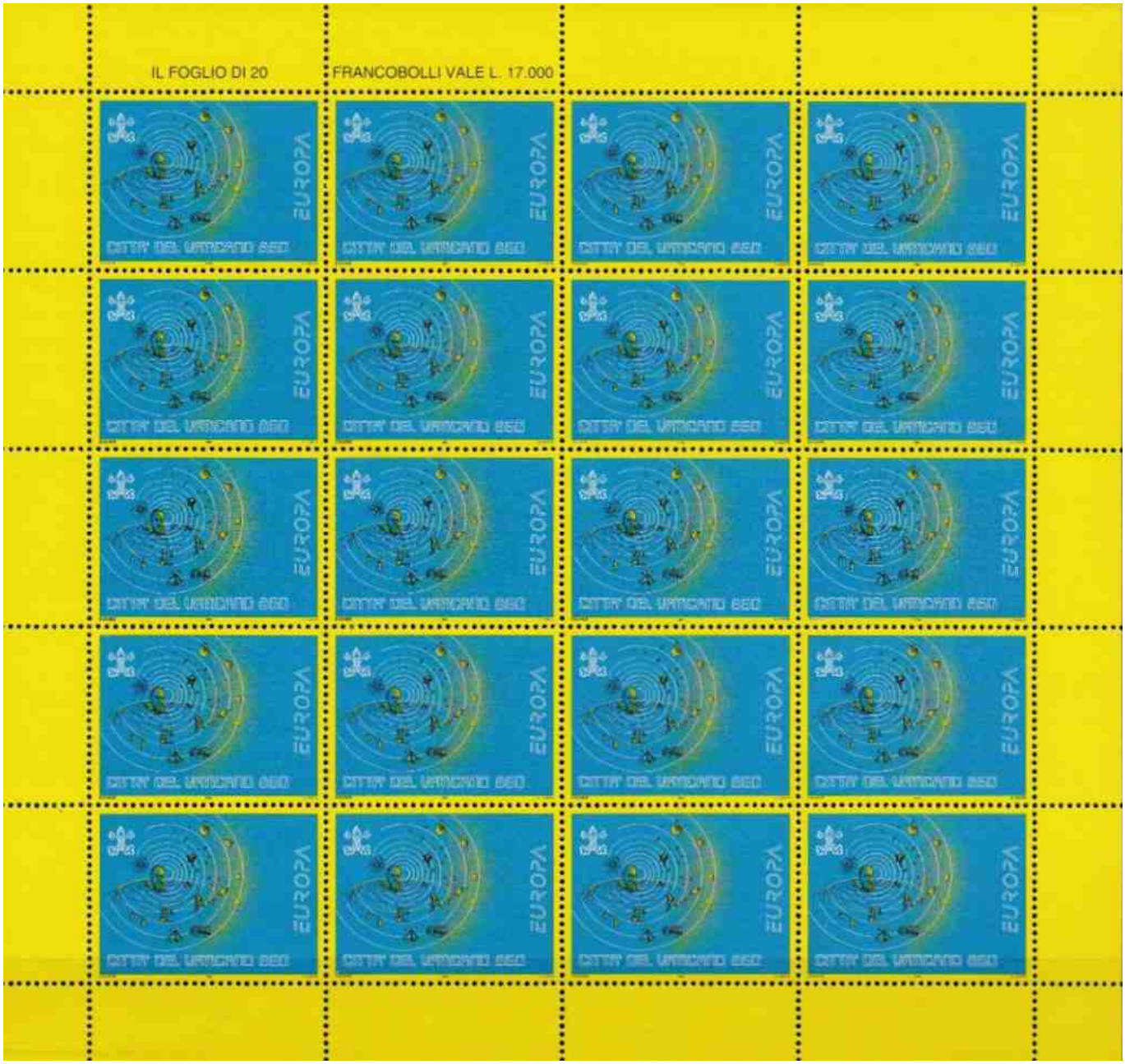




40 x 30 mm

IL FOGLIO DI 20 FRANCOBOLLI VALE L. 15.000





5 May 1994 – Yugoslavia
0.60 d. – First Night Flight
1.80 d. – First Night Flight



37,5×30,5 mm

EVROPA-
OTKRIĆA

EUROPA

EUROPE-
DISCOVERIES



EUROPE-
DÉCOUVERTES

1994
JUGOSLAVIJA

EUROPA-
ENTDECKUNGEN

EVROPA-
OTKRIĆA

EUROPA

EUROPE-
DISCOVERIES



12606

EUROPE-
DÉCOUVERTES

1994
JUGOSLAVIJA

EUROPA-
ENTDECKUNGEN