

Europa 2020

"Ancient postal routes"



In 2020 (64 countries, 110 stamps) had "*Ancient Postal Routes*" as topic.

- 08.05.2020 **Åland** – 1 stamp (World €2.00)
- 22.02.2021 **Albania** – 2 stamps (150 L.) & 250 L. on souvenir sheet
- 11.05.2020 **Andorra (French post)** – 1 stamp (€1.40)
- 14.05.2020 **Andorra (Spanish post)** – 1 stamp (€1.45)
- 03.07.2020 **Armenia** – 1 stamp (350.– AMD)
- 08.05.2020 **Austria** – 1 stamp (€1.00)
- 28.07.2020 **Azerbaijan** – 3 stamps (50 Aq & 60 Aq) & 1.50 Am on souvenir sheet
- 25.05.2020 **Azores** – 2 stamps (€0.86) & souvenir sheet (2x €0.86)
- 05.05.2020 **Belarus** – 2 stamps (H 1.74 BYN & P 1.92 BYN)
- 15.06.2020 **Belgium** – 2 stamps (Europe 3rd class, €4.65)
- 08.05.2020 **Bosnia and Herzegovina** – 2 stamps (2x 2.50 KM)
- 05.04.2020 **Bosnia and Herzegovina (Croat post)** – 2 stamps (3.00 KM.)
- 03.09.2020 **Bosnia and Herzegovina (Serb post)** – 2 stamps (1.80 KM. & 2.70 KM.)
- 29.06.2020 **Bulgaria** – 3 stamps (0.95 & 2.00 L.) & 0.65 L. on postcard
- 08.05.2020 **Croatia** – 2 stamps (2x 8.60 Ck.)
- 04.05.2020 **Cyprus** – 2 stamps (0.34 € & 0.64 €)
- 10.09.2020 **Cyprus (Turkish post)** – 2 stamps (1.25 TL. & 12.50 TL.)
- 22.04.2020 **Czech Republic** – 1 stamp (value E, 39.– Kc.)
- 11.05.2020 **Denmark** – 2 stamps (2x 30 Kr) on souvenir sheet
- 14.05.2020 **Estonia** – 2 stamps (2x €1.90)
- 27.04.2020 **Faroe Islands** – 2 stamps (17 Kr. & 20 Kr.)
- 06.05.2020 **Finland** – 1 stamp (International, €1.70)
- 11.05.2020 **France** – 1 stamp (€1.40)
- 30.10.2020 **Georgia** – 1 stamp (2.70 Gel)
- 07.05.2020 **Germany** – 1 stamp (€0.80)
- 08.05.2020 **Gibraltar** – 2 stamps (£1.66 & £2.86)
- 08.05.2020 **Greece** – 2 stamps (€2.00 & €4.50)
- 14.09.2020 **Greenland** – 2 stamps (16 Kr & 18 Kr)
- 01.04.2020 **Guernsey** – 2 stamps (68 p. & 85 p.)
- 04.05.2020 **Hungary** – 2 stamps (2x 650.– Ft.) on souvenir sheet
- 07.05.2020 **Iceland** – 2 stamps (50g inside, 250 Kr & 50g outside Europe, 315 Kr)
- 16.07.2020 **Ireland** – 2 stamps (N €1.00 & W €1.70)
- 22.04.2020 **Isle of Man** – 1 stamp (EU, 94 p.)
- 29.06.2020 **Italy** – 2 stamps (B value €1.10 & €1.15)
- 07.04.2020 **Jersey** – 2 stamps (84 p. & £1.05)
- 30.12.2020 **Kazakhstan** – 1 stamp (800 KZT)
- 10.06.2020 **Kosovo** – 3 stamps (€1.– & €2.–) and €2.– on souvenir sheet
- 08.05.2020 **Latvia** – 2 stamps (€1.35 & €1.42)
- 02.03.2020 **Liechtenstein** – 2 stamps (2x 1.50 CHF)
- 12.06.2020 **Lithuania** – 2 stamps (2x €0.75)
- 05.05.2020 **Luxembourg** – 2 stamps (€0.80 & €1.05)
- 08.05.2020 **North Macedonia** – 2 stamps (144 MKD) & 144 MKD on souvenir sheet

25.05.2020 **Madeira Islands** – 2 stamps (€0.86) & 2x €0.86 on souvenir sheet
09.05.2020 **Malta** – 2 stamps (€0.59 & €2.00)
17.08.2020 **Moldova** – 2 stamps (9.50 & 11.00 MDL)
06.05.2020 **Monaco** – 1 stamp (€1.40)
09.05.2020 **Montenegro** – 1 stamp (€0.95) on souvenir sheet
25.05.2020 **Artsakh (Nagorno–Karabakh (Armenian post))** – 2 stamps (2x 400 Ad)
11.05.2020 **Netherlands** – 2 stamps (2x International 1, €1.50)
17.04.2020 **Norway** – 1 stamp (Europa, 26 Kr)
29.04.2020 **Poland** – 1 stamp (5.00 Zł.)
25.05.2020 **Portugal** – 2 stamps (2x €0.86) & 2x €0.86 on souvenir sheet
09.04.2020 **Romania** – 2 stamps (1.90 & 20.50 L.)
15.01.2020 **Russia** – 1 stamp (53 Rb)
24.03.2020 **San Marino** – 2 stamps (€1.10 & €1.15)
05.05.2020 **Serbia** – 2 stamps (74.– & 108.– RSD)
30.04.2020 **Slovakia** – 1 stamp (€1.20)
13.07.2020 **Slovenia** – 2 stamps (Value C & Value D, €1.17 & €1.31)
14.05.2020 **Spain** – 1 stamp (Tarifa B, €1.45)
30.04.2020 **Sweden** – 2 stamps (22 Kr) on souvenir sheet
07.05.2020 **Switzerland** – 2 stamps (1.– CHF)
09.05.2020 **Turkey** – 1 stamp (5.50 Lira)
25.06.2020 **Ukraine** – 1 stamp (value Z, 26 Uh.)
23.06.2020 **Vatican City** – 2 stamps (€1.10 & €1.15)

Non Europa stamps but with the same theme :

20.03.2020 **Peterspost (Finland)** – 2 values (100 Gr & 500 Gr)
01.09.2020 **Spitsbergen (Svalbard)** – 1 value (1000 Rb)

8 May 2020 – Åland

Value Världen, World (no face value, €2.00) – Ancient Postal Routes – This stamp shows the Postal Boat Race across the sea of Åland. The race, which began in 1974, follows the 400 year old postal route between Åland and Sweden.

The first mail run across Åland to Finland departed from Sweden in 1638. The crossing between Grisslehamn and Eckerö was to be known as one of the most dangerous postal routes in the world, particularly during times of treacherous ice and snow conditions; more than 200 farmer–postmen lost their lives.



50×20 mm



Sheet gutter image

The stamp has been issued in sheets of 30 stamps consisting of 2 panes of 15 stamps separated by a gutter.



22 February 2021 – Albania

150 L. – Post Runner on Via Egnatia

250 L. – Postal Carriage on Via Egnatia (souvenir sheet)



40 × 30 mm

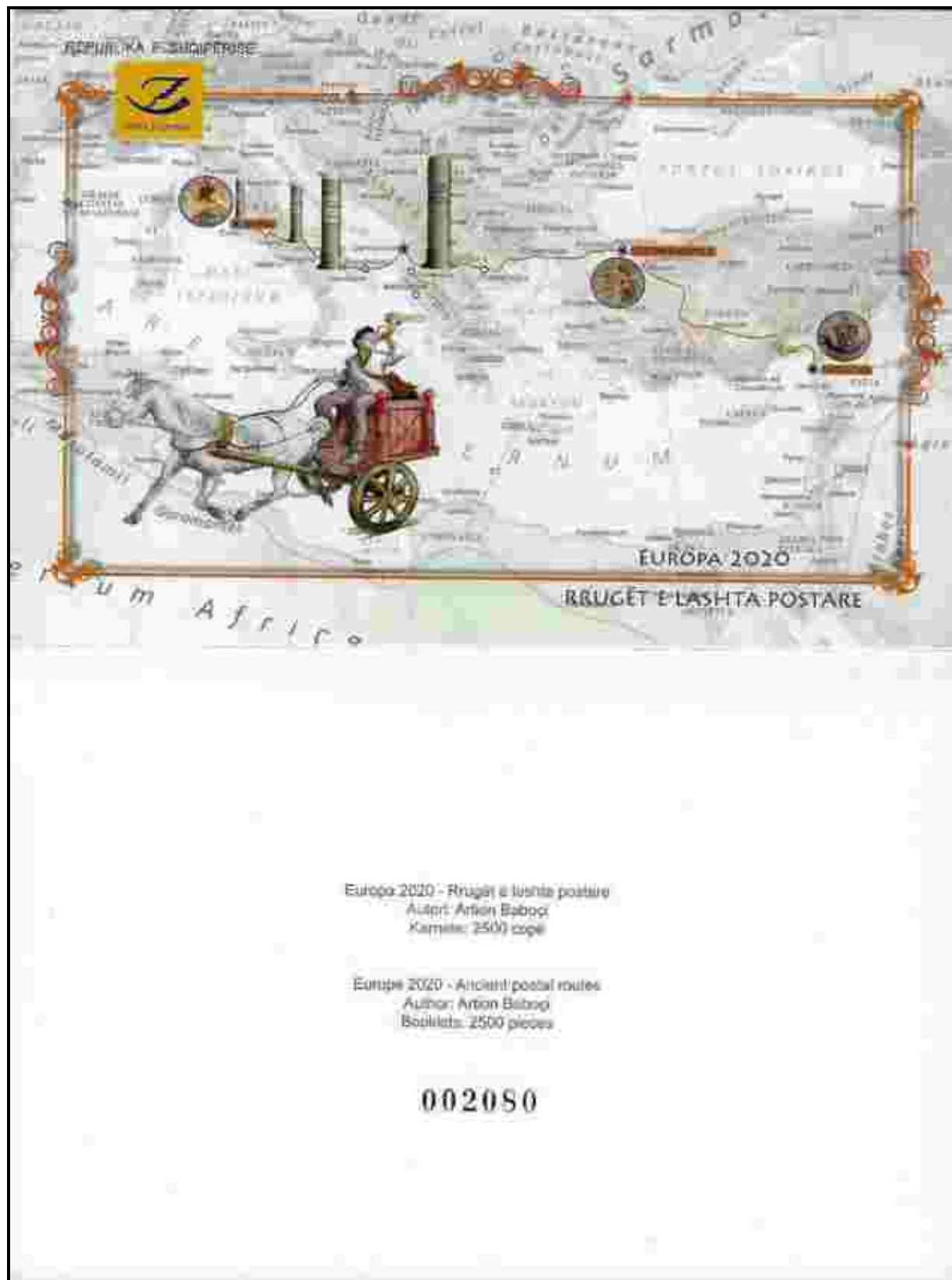


80 × 60 mm

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 9 stamps and large sheets of 28 stamps.



A different souvenir-sheet with two stamps (150– & 250.– L) has also been issued in a booklet.





The stamp has been issued in a large sheet of 28 stamps.



11 May 2020 – Andorra (French post)

The date of issue (May 11, 2020) was postponed to June 2, 2020 due to the Covid-19 crisis. The First Day postmark of May 11, 2020 has been maintained.

€1,40 – Ancient Postal Routes



40.85×30 mm

The stamp has been issued in sheets of 20 stamps.



14 May 2020 – Andorra (Spanish post)

€1,45 – Ancient Postal Routes – The stamp shows the pedestrian messengers travelling between Andorra la Vella and La Seu d'Urgell



28.8×40.9 mm

The stamp has been issued in sheets of 25 stamps.



3 July 2020 – Armenia

350 Ad – Ancient Postal Routes – Stamp shows city of Gyumri, the 19th century cultural and political centre of Armenia



40 × 24 mm



100 x 140 mm

8 May 2020 – Austria

€1.00 – Ancient Postal Routes – Shows the Palais Fugger in Innsbruck (Tyrol)



43 × 32 mm

This stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.

28 July 2020 – Azerbaijan

50 Aq. – Ancient Postal Routes – In the foreground is shown a gasid (post rider) on horseback. The background depicts a map showing Baku, Shamakhi and Tabriz.

60 Aq. – Ancient Postal Routes – In the foreground is shown a gasid (post rider) on horseback. The background depicts a map showing Derbent, Shamakhy, Nakhchivan, Ganja and Irevan.

1.50 Am. – Ancient Postal Routes – Depiction of a gasid (post rider) on horseback. (souvenir sheet)



40 × 46.5 mm

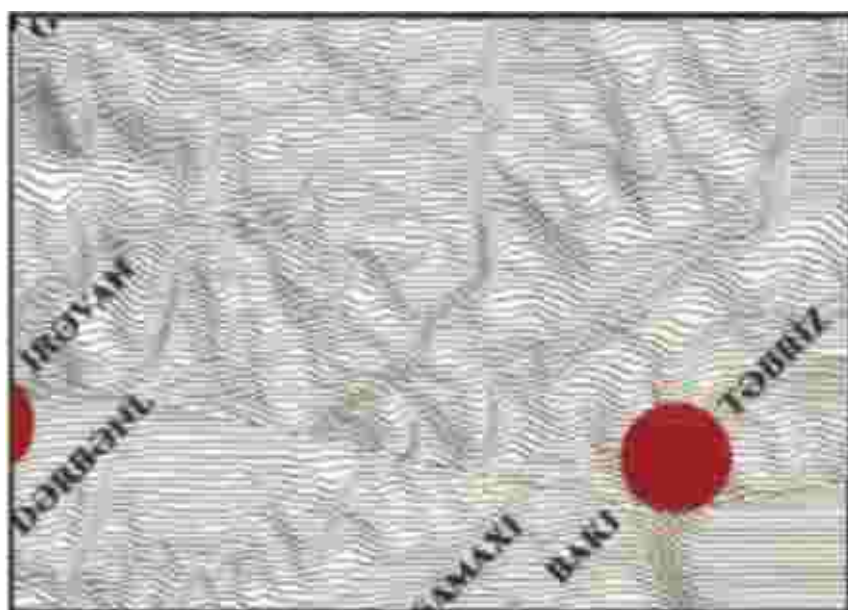


45 x 45 mm



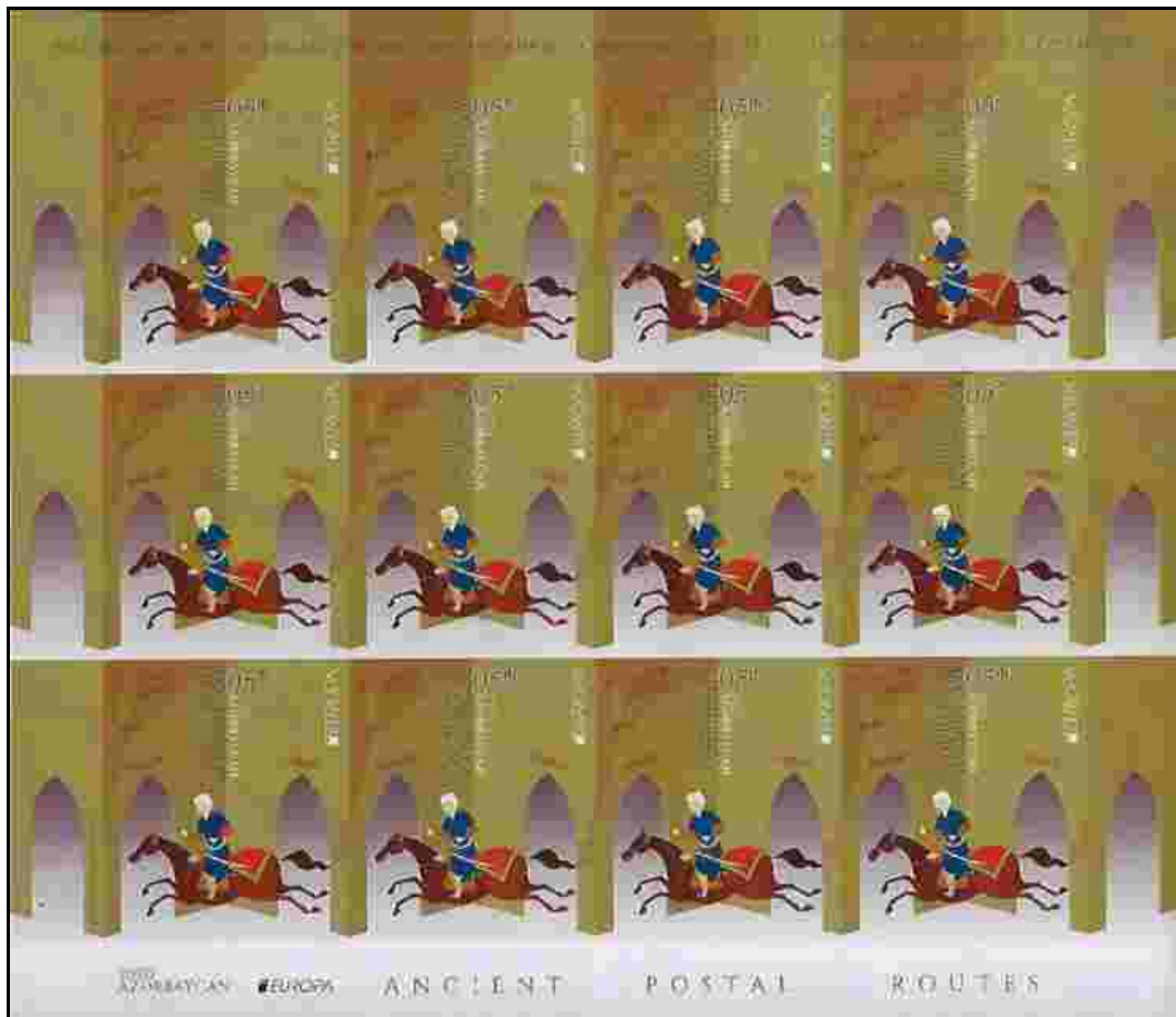
110 × 60 mm

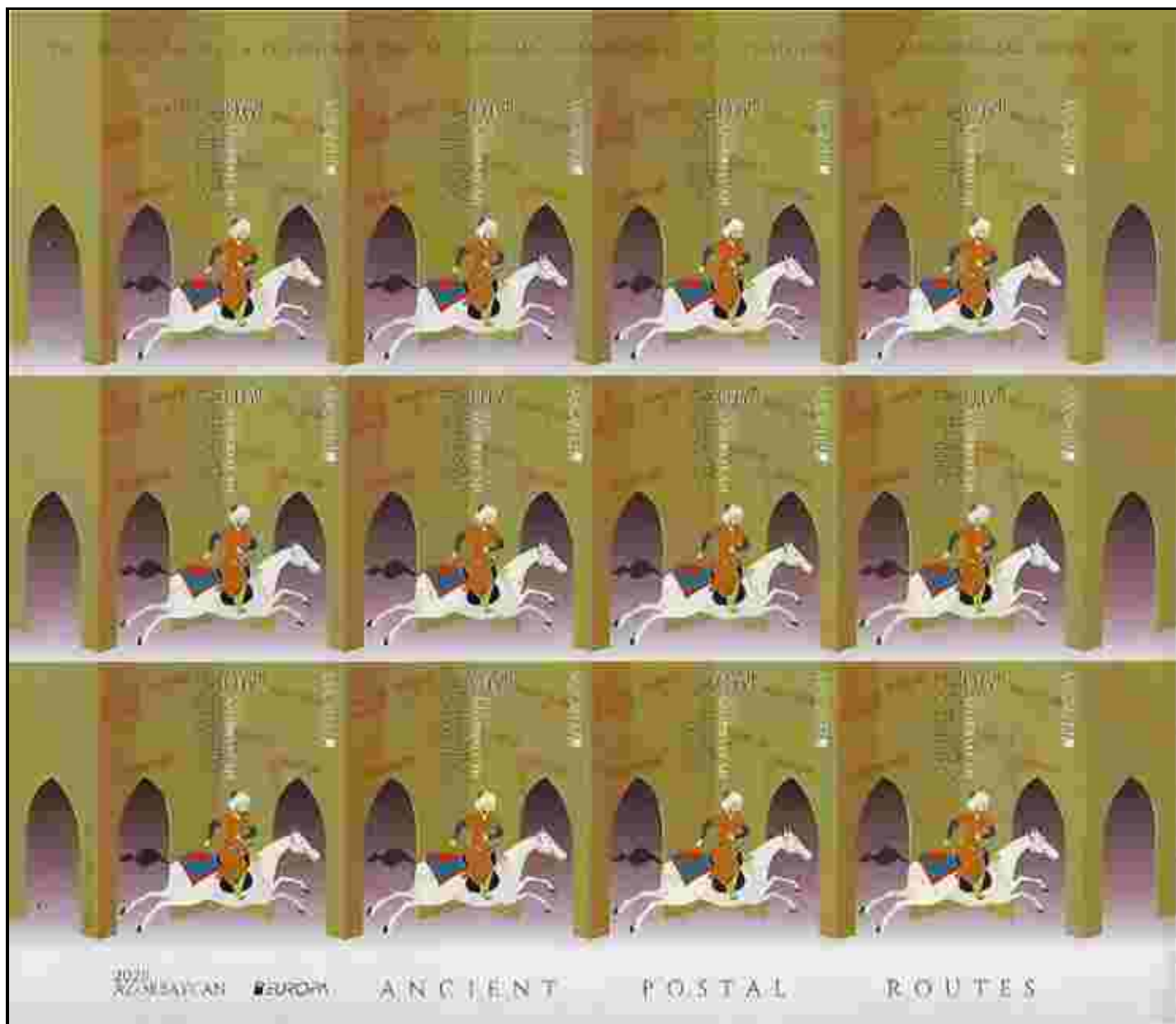
Both stamps have been issued in a booklet of 8 stamps (4 of each). The booklet pane contains four of each stamp in this series, printed checkerboard. One vertical side of each stamp is imperforate.



79 x 209 mm booklet pane

Both stamps have been issued mini-sheets of 12 stamps.





190 x 165 mm

25 May 2020 – Azores

€0,86 – Postcards and Hand Canceller

€0,86 – Mail Delivery Methods (souvenir sheet)



40 x 30.6 mm



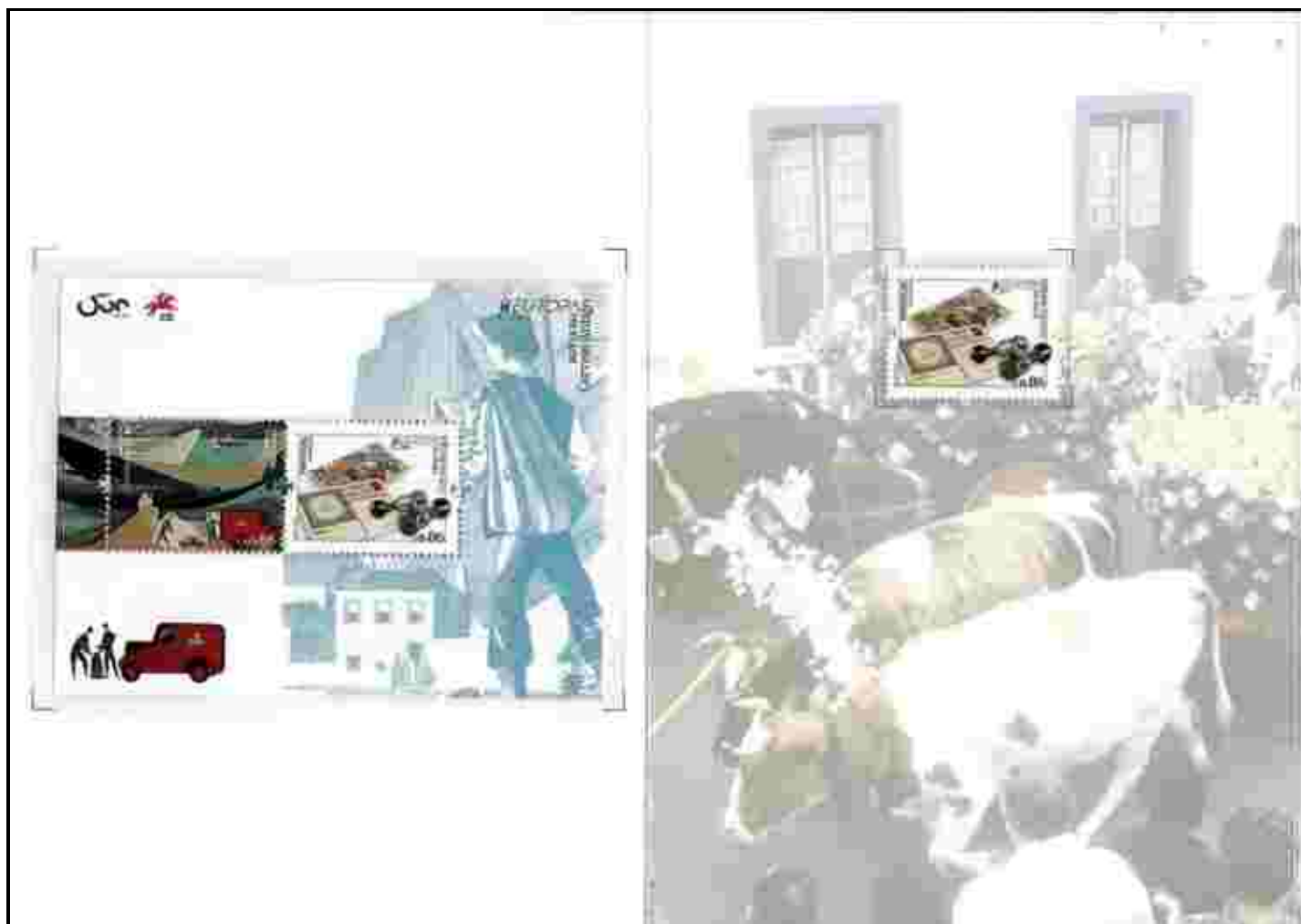
125 × 95 mm

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.



Booklet issued by the postal administration presenting the stamps from the Europa emission and the stamps from the Festivities of the Divine Holy Spirit emission. Print run = 3.000 copies, price = €7.38







5 May 2020 – Belarus

Value H (no face value, 1.74 Rb.) – Postrider and Map – Horse messenger on the Vilna – Maladzieczna – Mensk – Barysau – Drutsk – Orsha – Smalensk. It was established by the Grand Duke of Lithuania Zhigimont the Old in 1528

Value P (no face value, 1.92 Rb.) – Postman and Map of Belarus (XVII century) – Foot messenger with a special travel document on the Krakow – Warsaw – Goradnya – Vilna route approved by the Grand Duke of Lithuania Stefan Batory in 1583



52 × 37 mm



37 × 52 mm



125 x 135 mm

The stamps have been issued in panes of six with decorative margin.





147 x 152 mm

15 June 2020 – Belgium

Europa 3rd class (no face value, €4.65) – Gold Postal Seal with Lion of Belgium – Emblem of Postman (Administration des Postes, Facteur)

Europa 3rd class (no face value, €4.65) – Gold Postal Seal with W and Crown – Emblem of Postman (Convois et Licences, Préposé à Pied)



40 x 50 mm



220 × 165 mm



8 May 2020 – Bosnia and Herzegovina

2.50 KM. – Ancient Postal Routes – View of Sarajevo and Pigeon

2.50 KM. – Ancient Postal Routes – View of Istanbul and Pigeon



40 x 30 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a souvenir–sheet.



100 × 80 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a booklet of 6 stamps (3 stamps of each) – the vertical borders of the stamps are imperforated.



40 x 30 mm



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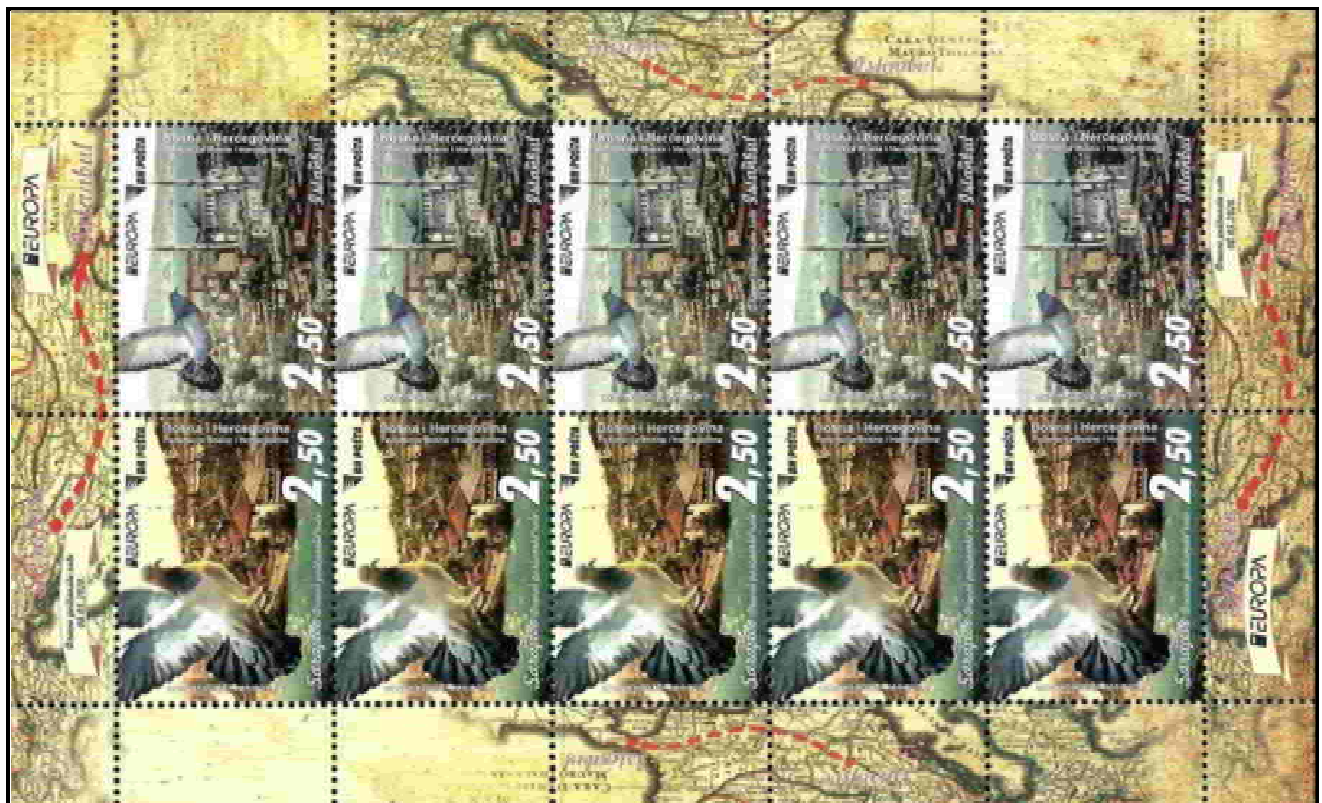
■EUROPA

Tiraž: 8.000 kom.
Štampa: "Blicdruk" d.o.o. Sarajevo





Both stamps have been issued a mini-sheet of 10 stamps (5 stamps of each).



5 April 2020 – Bosnia and Herzegovina (Croat Post)

3 KM. – Ancient Postal Routes – Roman Postal Route and Coin

3 KM. – Ancient Postal Routes – Roman Postal Route and Coin

The Roman Messenger Service, initially called vehiculatio later cursus publicus, was founded by Emperor Augustus between 27 and 20 BC. For Emperor Septimius Severo (193–211) cursus publicus is divided into two parts: fast (cursus velox) and slow (cursus claburalis). A wagon and a silver penny from the Roman Consul L. Saufeius (152 BC) were chosen as motifs on the stamps.



35.5×30 mm

Both stamps are also issued in a souvenir–sheet of 2 stamps.



112 x 73 mm

Each stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 8 stamps + 1 vignette.



3 September 2020 – Bosnia and Herzegovina (Serb Post)

1.80 KM. – Ancient Postal Routes – Map and Postrider

2.70 KM. – Ancient Postal Routes – Map and Railway



35 × 26 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a booklet with 2 stamps of each. The top and bottom edge of the booklet pane is imperforated.





Booklet pane

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 9 stamps.





129 x 102 mm

29 June 2020 – Bulgaria

1.10 L. – Ancient Postal Routes – Map and Mail Coach (souvenir sheet)

2.30 L. – Ancient Postal Routes – Map and Fortress (souvenir sheet)

0.65 L. – Ancient Postal Routes – Map and Mail Coach (postal stationery)



33 x 43 mm (perf 13¼)



33 x 43 mm (perf syncopated 13)



98 × 68 mm

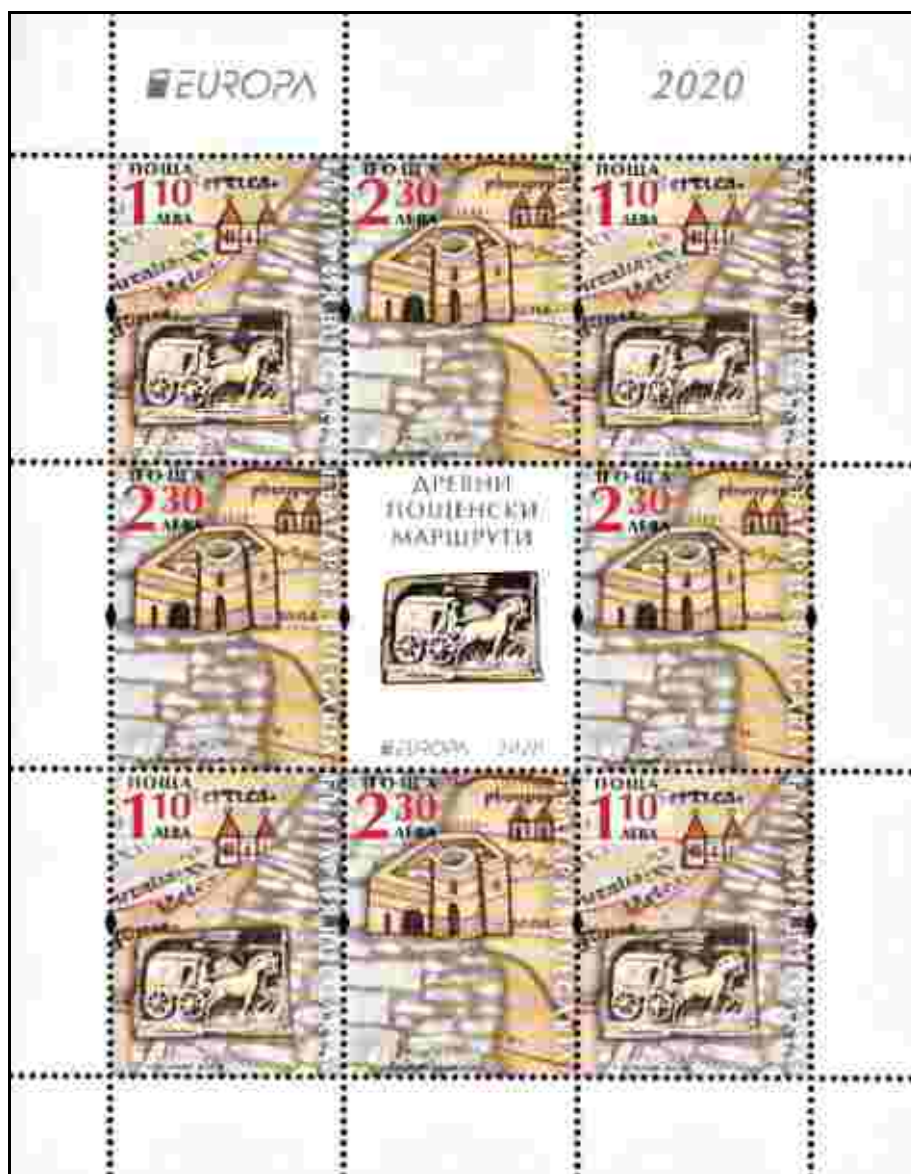
Both stamps have been issued in a booklet of one mini-sheet. The stamps are printed as one single stamp without horizontal perforations on the top and the bottom. The sheet is containing four vertical pairs of stamps se-tenant. One pair is imperforate horizontally, one pair has perforations only on the left side, one pair is completely imperforate, and the final pair is perforated on the right side only.





Booklet pane

Both stamps have been issued in a mini-sheets of 8 stamps (4 of each) + 1 vignette. The sheet contains four se-tenant pairs and a central decorative label. The stamps are printed checkerboard allowing various vertical and horizontal se-tenant combinations.



A postal stationery has also been issued (0.65 L.)



The stamps have also been issued in a limited quantity of print proof sheets with a zero value. The sheets are numbered with a perforated number.





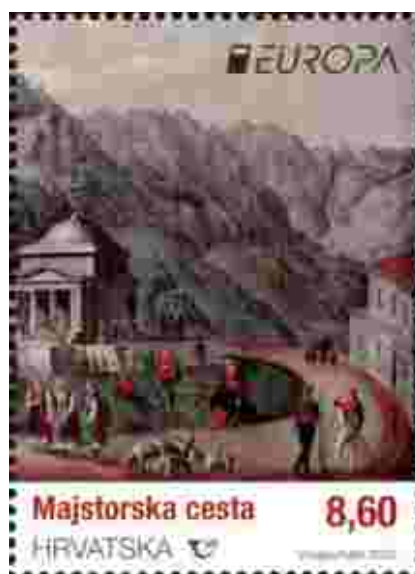
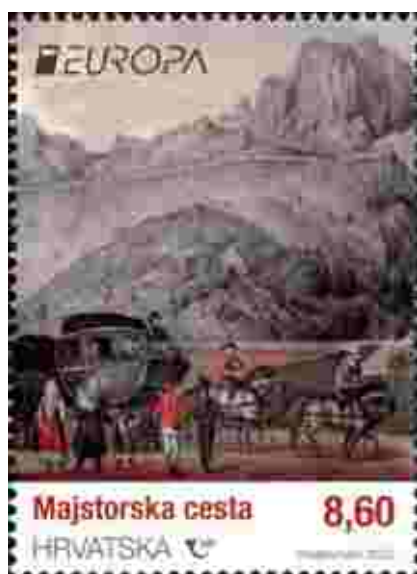


Double booklet pane print proof

8 May 2020 – Croatia

8.60 k – Ancient Postal Routes – St Francis Chapel, (Velebit) and road built from 1825 to 1832 and is considered the first modern road that connected continental Croatia and Dalmatia. It was built by the famous builder of Croatian roads of the time, border officer Josip Kajetan Knežić. Precisely because of the high quality of design and construction, it was called the “Master Road”. At the end of 1833, traffic was established once a week by postage carriages (dilizansa) between Vienna and Zadar.

8.60 k – Ancient Postal Routes



35.5 × 48.28 mm



Both stamps have been issued in a sheet of 12 stamps (6 pairs).



172 x 175 mm

4 May 2020 – Cyprus

€0.34 – Ancient Postal Routes

€0.64 – Ancient Postal Routes



42.5 × 31.5 mm

Both stamps are also issued in one booklet of 8 stamps (4 of each). The stamps are imperforate on either top or bottom margins.



Both stamps have also been issued in mini sheets of 8 stamps.



95 x 202 mm

10 September 2020 – Cyprus (Turkish Post)

£ 1,25 – Ancient Postal Routes – Ottoman Cancellation, Mailcoach and Ship

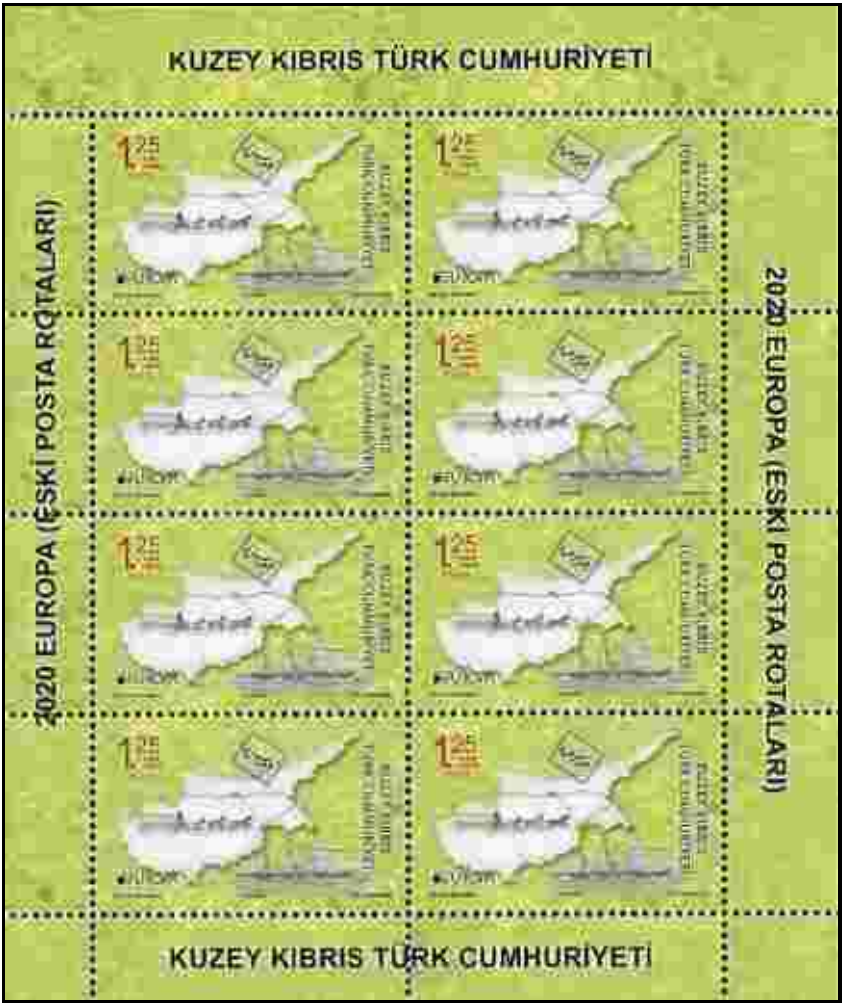
£ 12,50 – Ancient Postal Routes – Ottoman Cancellation, Mailcoach and Ship

Steamship lines were created during the Ottoman period. Austrian Lloyd established routes from Trieste, Istanbul, Rhodes, Larnarca and Beirut. Second lines were operated by P&O with steamships running between Istanbul & Beirut. Third line run by Captain Bell's Asia Minor Company (depicted in the FDC) ran steamers between Beirut and the Levant.



41 × 26 mm

Both stamps are also issued in mini-sheets of 8 stamps.



22 April 2020 – Czech Republic

Value E (no face value, 39 Kc.) – Ancient Postal Routes

In the Czech lands, the development of postage began only with the advent of the Habsburgs. Regular mail, organized news transport in today's territory of the Czech Republic is associated with the election of Ferdinand I as Czech king and was created even before Habsburg took the Czech throne, already in 1526. Ferdinand I used the services and experience of the aristocratic Taxis family, who since the end of the 13th century have almost monopolized postal transport in northern Italy and much of Europe. The oldest postal route between Prague and Vienna led through Tábor and further into the area of Košice, where it was divided into two branches. The southern one was heading for Linz, the eastern branch led through Jindřichuv Hradec and Slavonice further towards Vienna.



38 × 38 mm

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 6 stamps.



145 x 113 mm

11 May 2020 – Denmark

1624 route between Copenhagen and Altona near Hamburg. Established by Christian IV

10 Kr. – Ancient Postal Routes – Postrider

30 Kr. – Ancient Postal Routes – View of Copenhagen in 17th Century

30 Kr. – Ancient Postal Routes – View of Altona, Hamburg in 17th Century



26 x 40 mm

One souvenir-sheet of three stamps, only the two 30.– Kr. values are bearing the Europa logo.



130 × 70 mm

14 May 2020 – Estonia

€1.90 – Ancient Postal Routes – Postal Tavern, Tille (Late 19th century)

€1.90 – Ancient Postal Routes – Varbuse Postal Museum



41 × 29.25 mm

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.





122 x 175 mm

27 April 2020 – Faroe Islands

17 Kr. – Ancient Postal Routes – Klaksvík–Viðareiði Post Route

20 Kr. – Ancient Postal Routes – Vestmanna–Vágar Post Route



56 × 27 mm



Self-adhesive stamps

Both stamps are also issued in a booklet of 6 self-adhesive stamps (3 of each).

Europa 2020: Søguligar posturur
 17.00 Føroyariskur og evnið posturur á vegg upp um fjall í kvartal. Váðast bókast á vegg upp um fjall í kvartal. Váðast bókast á vegg upp um fjall í kvartal. Váðast bókast á vegg upp um fjall í kvartal.

20.00 Føroyariskur og evnið posturur. 17.00 Føroyariskur og evnið posturur. 17.00 Føroyariskur og evnið posturur. 17.00 Føroyariskur og evnið posturur. 17.00 Føroyariskur og evnið posturur. 17.00 Føroyariskur og evnið posturur.

Europa 2020: Ancient Postal Routes
 The 2020 value depicts the ancient mail routes to the way to the north in a black. Sometimes they thought their way forward, sometimes they abandoned their ships and then continued it just to keep alive in the black sea. The story is the whole story.

The 2020 value depicts the ancient mail routes, after the accident in 1933, when the last pennant with the postman aboard. It was prohibited to carry mail across the strait of Váðast bókast á vegg upp um fjall í kvartal. Mail was at first carried across the strait in the ancient boat "Hval", and later in the ancient boat "Hval", which was built for the purpose in 1930.

Posta Danmark
 Østergaard 2
 17.00 Føroyariskur og evnið posturur
 Søguligar posturur
 17.00 Føroyariskur og evnið posturur
 Søguligar posturur

Posta Danmark
 Østergaard 2
 17.00 Føroyariskur og evnið posturur
 Søguligar posturur
 17.00 Føroyariskur og evnið posturur
 Søguligar posturur

Value / DKK	Postage / DKK	Postage / DKK
3 x 12.00	Postage / DKK	Postage / DKK
1 x 20.00	Postage / DKK	Postage / DKK

Østergaard 2 / Date of issue: 27.08.2020

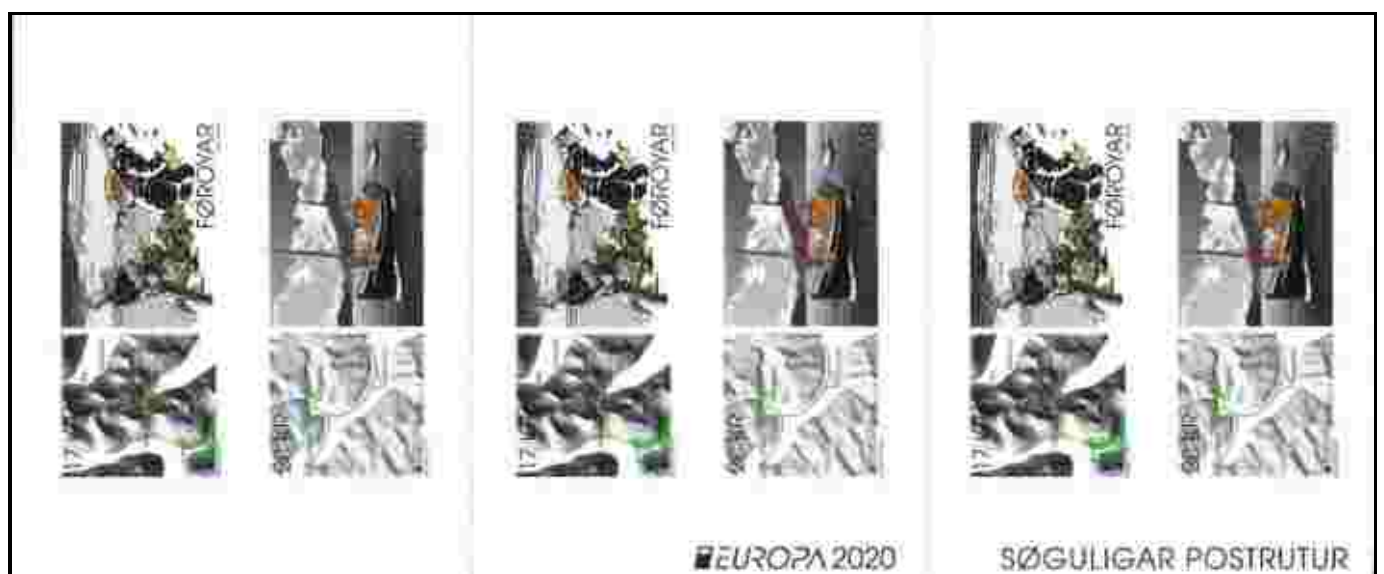
FD 830-531

Føroyafrimpostur / Booklet

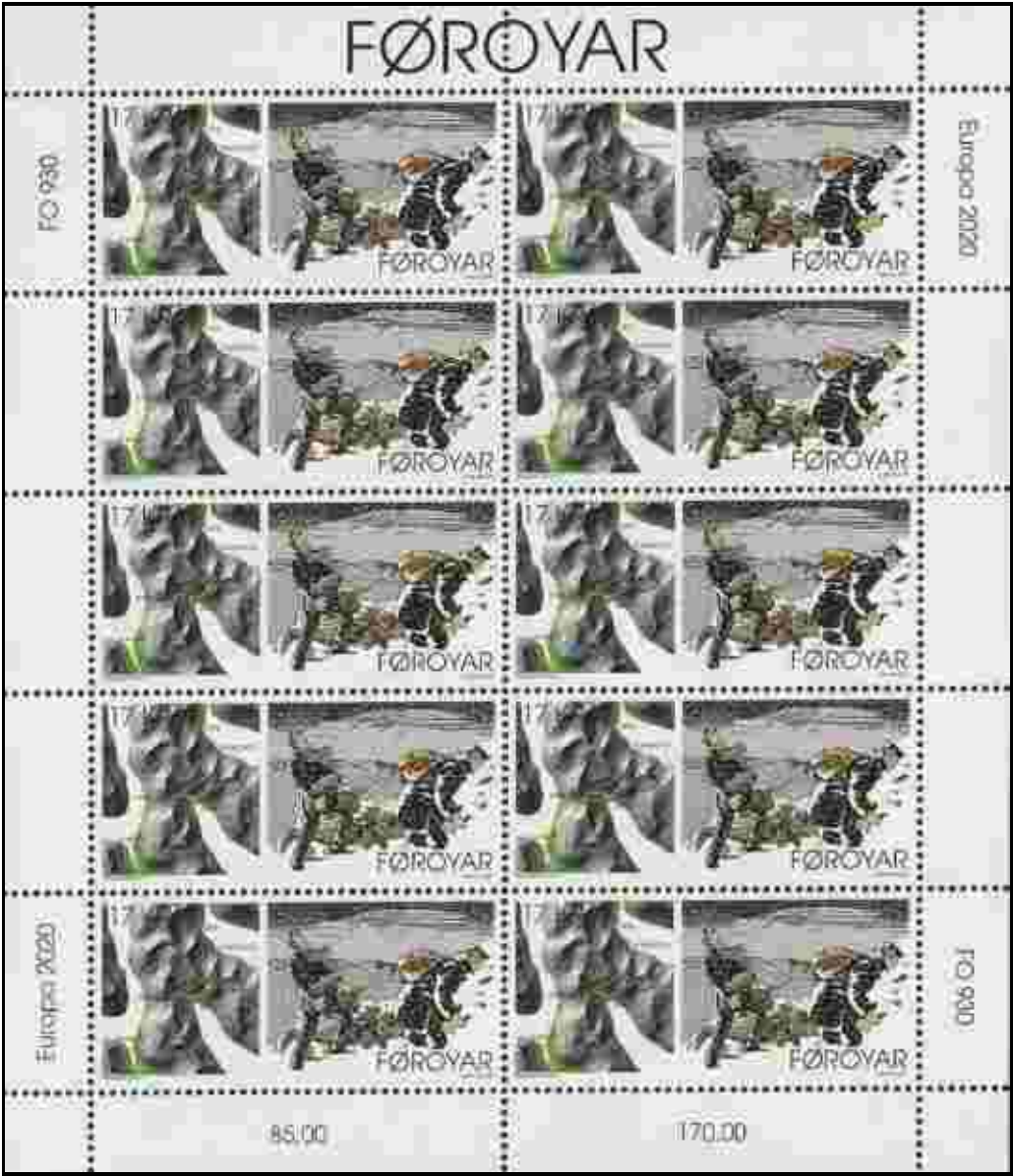
11,00 DKK

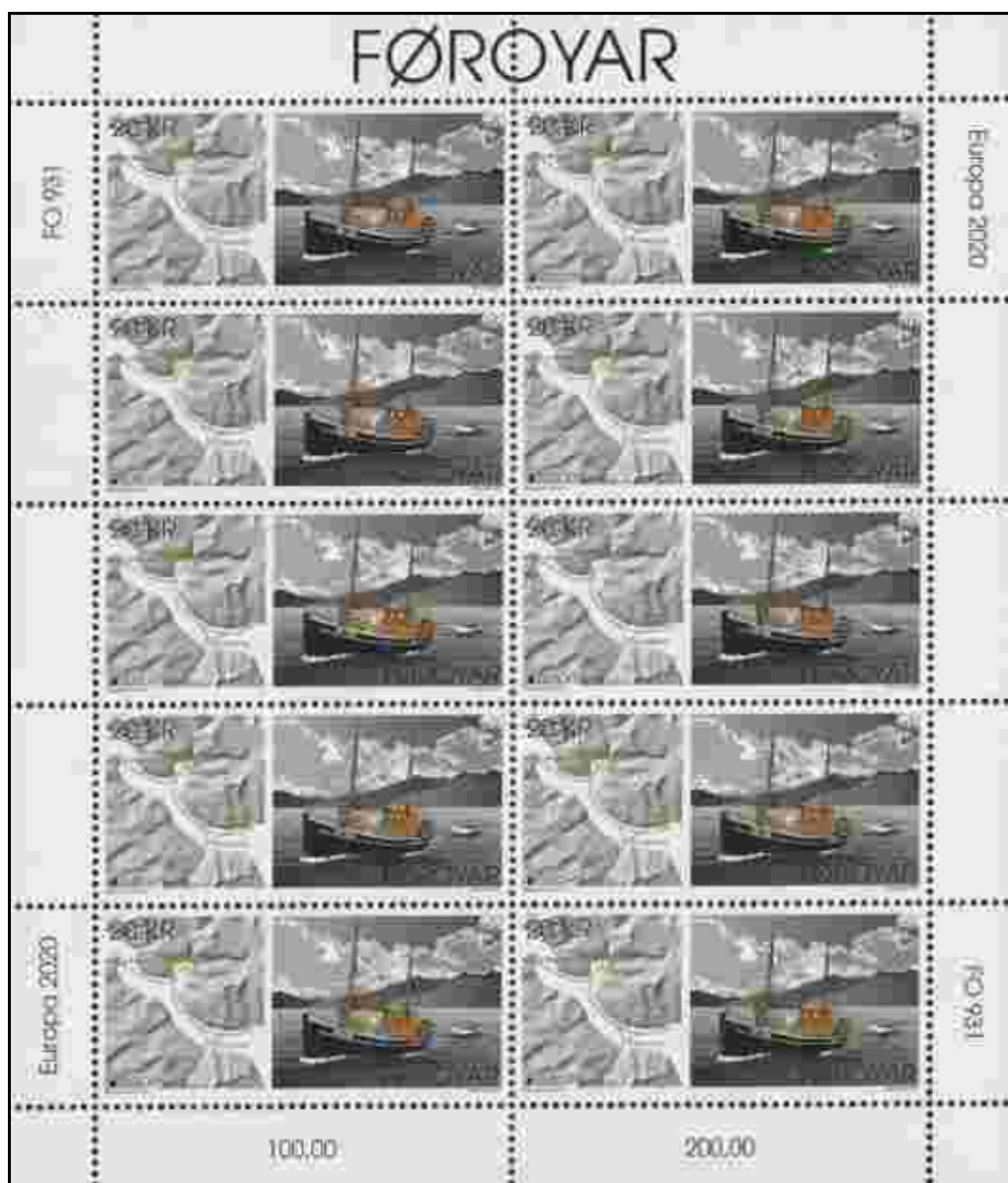
SØGULIGAR POSTURUR

17.00 FØROYAR



Both stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.





6 May 2020 – Finland

International (no face value, €1,70) – Ancient Postal Routes – Father Christmas around the world
The stamps are self-adhesive



49 × 28 mm

The mini-sheet consists of 10 self-adhesive stamps.



11 May 2020 – France

€1,40 – Ancient Postal Routes – Briska horse drawn carriage



40.85×30 mm

The stamp has been issued in sheets of 48 stamps.



Epreuve d'Etat 6/10, signed by the engraver Line Fihon

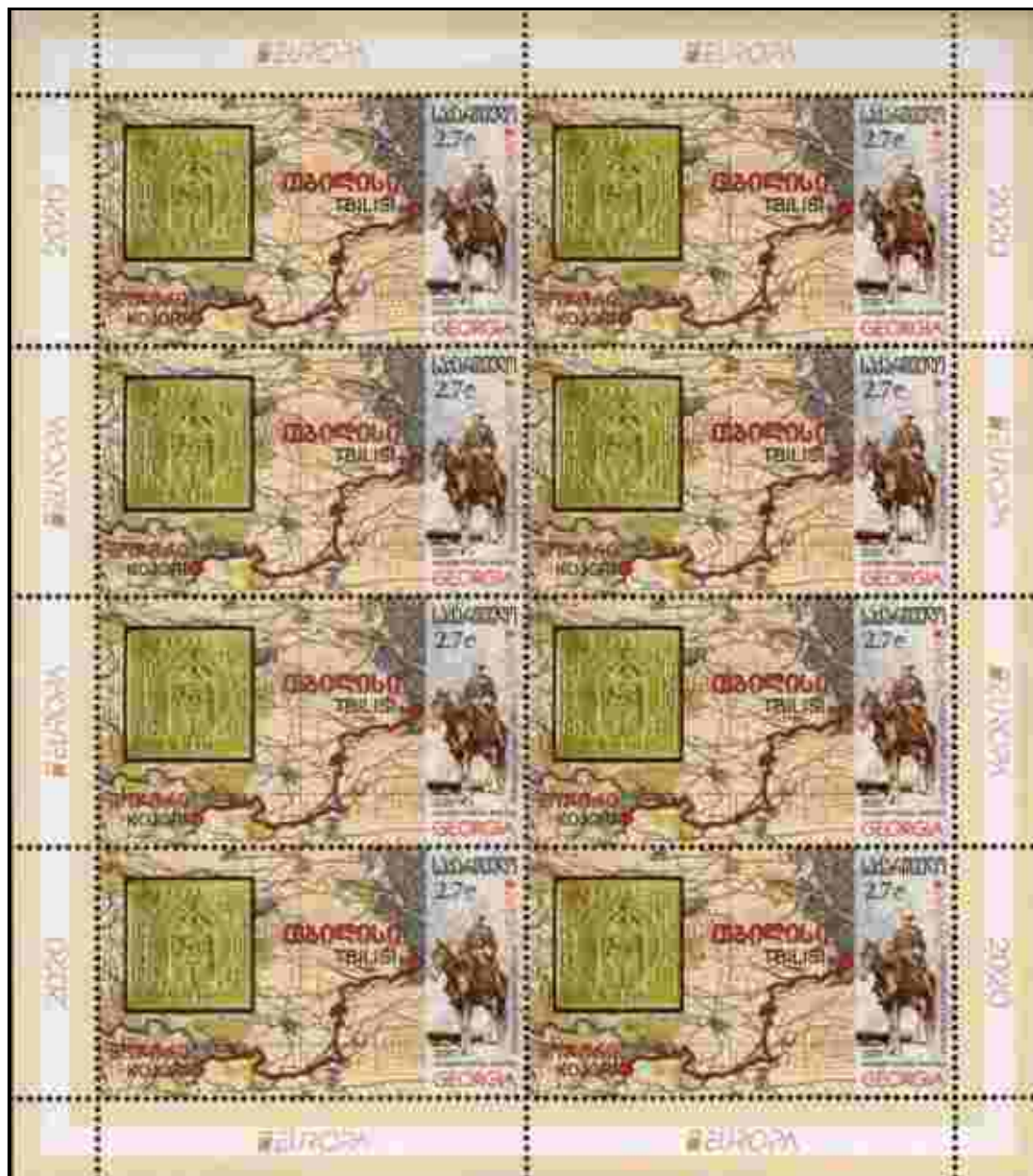


Epreuve d'Etat 6/10, signed by the engraver Line Fihon

30 October 2020 – Georgia
2,70 Gl. – Ancient Postal Routes



60 × 35 mm



144 x 164 mm

7 May 2020 – Germany

€0,80 – Ancient Postal Routes – Thurn and Taxis routes

1490, the Roman–German king and later Emperor Maximilian I commissioned the brothers Janetto and Francesco de Tasso to establish a postal connection. With the help of their family, they created the Dutch postal exchange, on which letters could be sent from Innsbruck to the Netherlands and as far as Italy.

This postal exchange is considered to be the first permanently operated, centrally organized postal route in the Holy Roman Empire and the year 1490 as the founding year of the modern European postal system. Along the route, post stations were built where riders and horses changed and the messengers handed over the broadcasts to each other like a relay (relay system).



44.25 x 26.25 mm



99 × 60 mm

8 May 2020 – Gibraltar

£1.66 – Ancient Postal Routes – Lady Mary Wood 1842

£2.86 – Ancient Postal Routes – SS Iberia 1836



50 x 30 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a souvenir sheet (1 stamp of each) and in mini-sheets of eight stamps with a decorative margin.



120 × 75 mm





8 May 2020 – Greece

€2.00 – 19th Century Greek Mail Ships – Ship Prince Maximilian 19th century

€4.50 – 19th Century Greek Mail Ships – Ship Archduke Ludwig 19th century



42 × 30 mm



42 × 30 mm

Both stamps have been issued in one booklet of 4 stamps (2 horizontal se-tenant stamps of each). The stamps from the booklets are imperforate on the top and bottom.



Both stamps have been issued in a sheet of 16 stamps (8 stamps of each) and in mini-sheets of 8 stamps.



14 September 2020 – Greenland

16 Kr. – Ancient Postal Routes – Mail Flights of Charles Lindbergh in Greenland 1933

18 Kr. – Ancient Postal Routes – Mail Flights of Charles Lindbergh in Greenland 1933

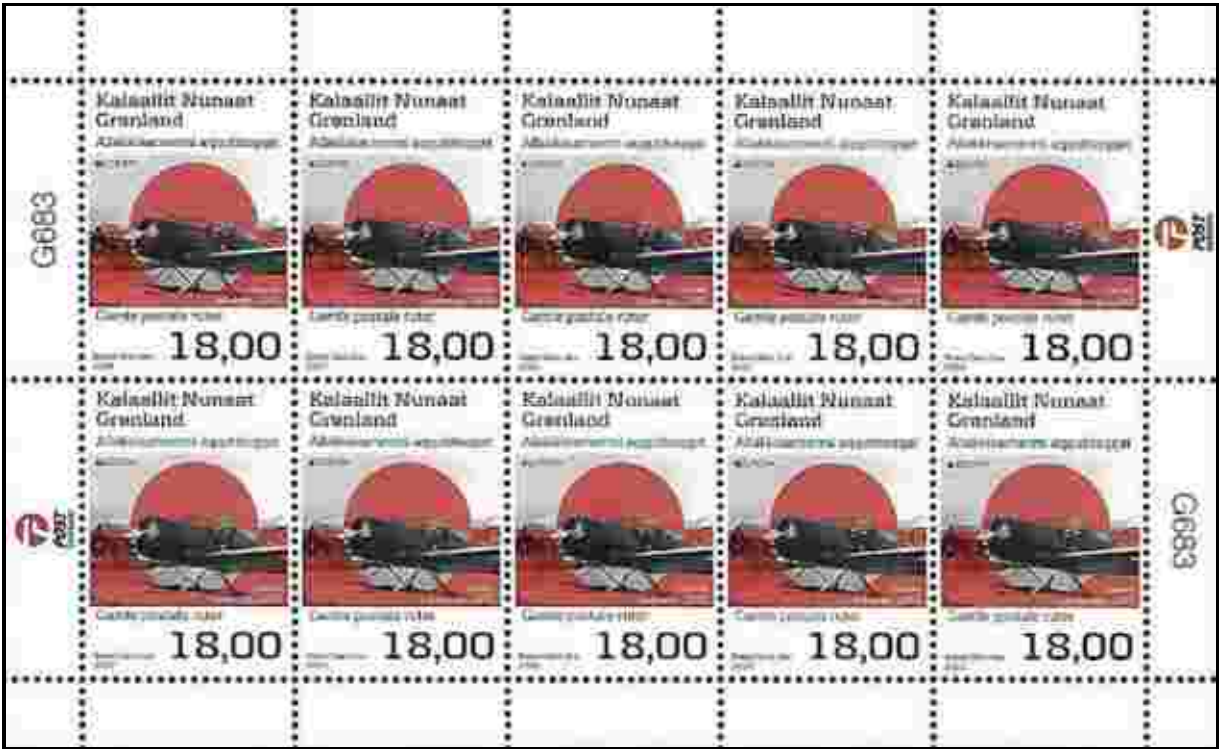


28 × 40 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a booklet of 12 self-adhesive stamps (6x each stamp) printed checkerboard.



Both stamps are also issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.





Special cover with letter sent by Lingbergh Post

1 April 2020 – Guernsey

Two stamps (68 p. & 85p.) out of a set of six stamps with theme “Mail Ships” are bearing the Europa logo.

50 p. – Ancient Postal Routes – Earl of Chesterfield (1794) – 78 ton oak cutter, captured in 1811 by privateer L’Epervier

68 p. – Ancient Postal Routes – Ariadne (1824–1852) – 3 mast paddle steamer captained by J. Bazin on the Southampton to Gernsey & Jersey route around 1823

70 p. – Ancient Postal Routes – Antelope, 609 tons (1889–1913) – 672 gross ton ship that sailed for Great Western Rail along the Weymouth–Channel Islands. Maiden voyage 1889

85 p. – Ancient Postal Routes – Alberta, 1,193 tons (1900–1929) – South & Western Railway single funnel ship that sailed in 1900. Sailed the Southampton to Channel Islands until 1930, including during the Great War

95 p. – Ancient Postal Routes – Isle of Guernsey, 3,143 tons (1930–1961) – First sailed in 1930 and sailed extensively around the Channel islands until WW2. During the war she was converted to a hospital ship and served in the Dunkirk evacuation. One of the first ships to be fitted with son

£1.02 – Ancient Postal Routes – Sarnia, 4,174 tons (1960–1975) – 308 ft ship that travelled the Channel Island route





42 × 28 mm

The stamps have been issued in a souvenir-sheet of 6 stamps (£4.70).



The 6 stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.



€5.80

Issue Date:
14 April 2010



Mail Ships

Ariadne

132 tons

1824-1852

In 1883 the Ariadne, a three-masted paddle steamer, started running every Tuesday from Southampton to Guernsey, commanded by J. Harris, a well-known Guernsey captain. Records show that she was broken up in 1892.



1910

First Day
on April 10th



Mail Ships

Antelope
609 tons.
1889-1913

The Antelope was one of the most successful of the Guernsey Mail Steamship Company's fleet, which was built by the Guernsey Shipbuilding & Repair Co. Ltd. She was launched on 1st August 1889.



LR56

Issue Date:
1st April 2024



Designer:
Andrew Robinson



Printer:
Cartor Security Printing



Mail Ships

Alberta
1,193 tons
1900-1929

The Alberta, a single-
funnelled vessel, was built
in 1900. She maintained the
link between Southampton
and the Channel Islands via
London & South Western
Railway for thirty years,
including during the
Great War.





4 May 2020 – Hungary

In the territory of Hungary at the time of Louis the Great in the 14th century, guilds established postal routes, which, besides their own correspondence, carried the letters of private individuals, while travelling merchants and craftsmen took the messages and orders of customers to distant places. One of the most well-known postal routes was that of the butchers. Armed drivers escorting cattle from the Hungarian Great Plain to markets abroad carried the correspondence of the cities and their burghers based on individual instructions.

The mini sheet shows the work of László Balla, *The Butchers' Post Progressing Through Hungary* and *Diligence Crossing the Hortobágy Plain*

650 Ft – Ancient Postal Routes – Image shows a brass signage used by butcher's guilds

650 Ft – Ancient Postal Routes – Image shows an ornate horn



26 × 24.75 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a souvenir sheet containing two se-tenant pairs. The stamps are printed checkerboard, allowing horizontal or vertical pairs.



92 x 70 mm

7 May 2020 – Iceland

50g inside Europa (no face value, 250 Kr.) – Map of Iceland with Postal Route

50g outside Europa (no face value, 315 Kr.) – Map of Northwest Iceland with First Postal Route



40×30 mm

Both stamps are self-adhesive and have been issued in sheets of 10 stamps.





110 x 199 mm

16 July 2020 – Ireland

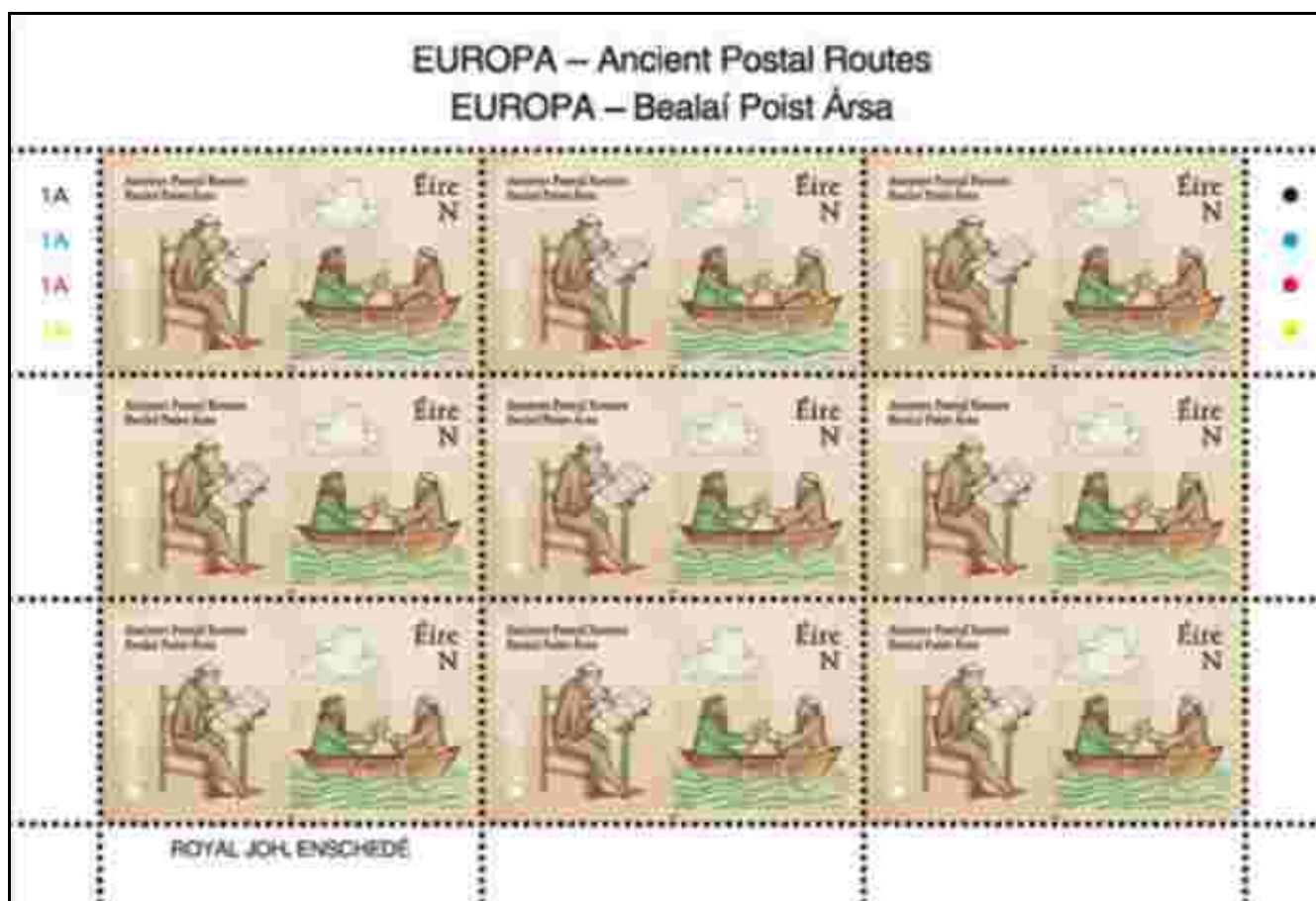
Value N (no face value, €1.00) – Ancient Postal Routes – medieval monk preparing a letter and then carrying it overseas by boat.

Value W (no face value, €1.70) – Ancient Postal Routes – shows the message being carried onward by horseback and the delivery of the message to the recipient, a medieval prioress



51×30 mm

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 9 stamps.





22 April 2020 – Isle of Man

One stamp (EU value (94 p.)) out of a set of six stamps with theme “400th Anniversary of Voyage of the Mayflower” is bearing the official Europa logo.

1st Class (no face value, 0 p.) – The Departure of the Mayflower

EU (no face value, 94 p.) – The Landing at Plymouth Rock (Europa stamp)

Large (no face value, 0 p.) – The Signing of the Compact

RoW (no face value, 0 p.) – Thanksgiving

£1.85 – Myles Standish, Military Adviser for Plymouth Colony

£2.50 – The First Church in New England





40×30 mm

The stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.



140 x 180 mm

29 June 2020 – Italy

B (€1,10) – Ancient Postal Routes – Old Map of Campania and Lazio

B zone 1 (€1,15) – Ancient Postal Routes – 1695 Italian Peninsula showing its extensive postal system roads – Old Map of Italy



40×30 mm

The stamps have been issued in sheets of 45 self-adhesive stamps.



Stamps issue cards



7 April 2020 – Jersey

Two stamps (84 p. & £1.05) out of a set of six stamps with theme “Mail Ships” are bearing the official Europa logo) and one souvenir–sheet of 2 stamps (84 p. & £1.05).

54 p. – Ancient Postal Routes – Mail Ships – Rover

70 p. – Ancient Postal Routes – Mail Ships – Atalanta

84 p. – Ancient Postal Routes – Mail Ships – Cygnus (Europa stamp)

88 p. – Ancient Postal Routes – Mail Ships – Lydia

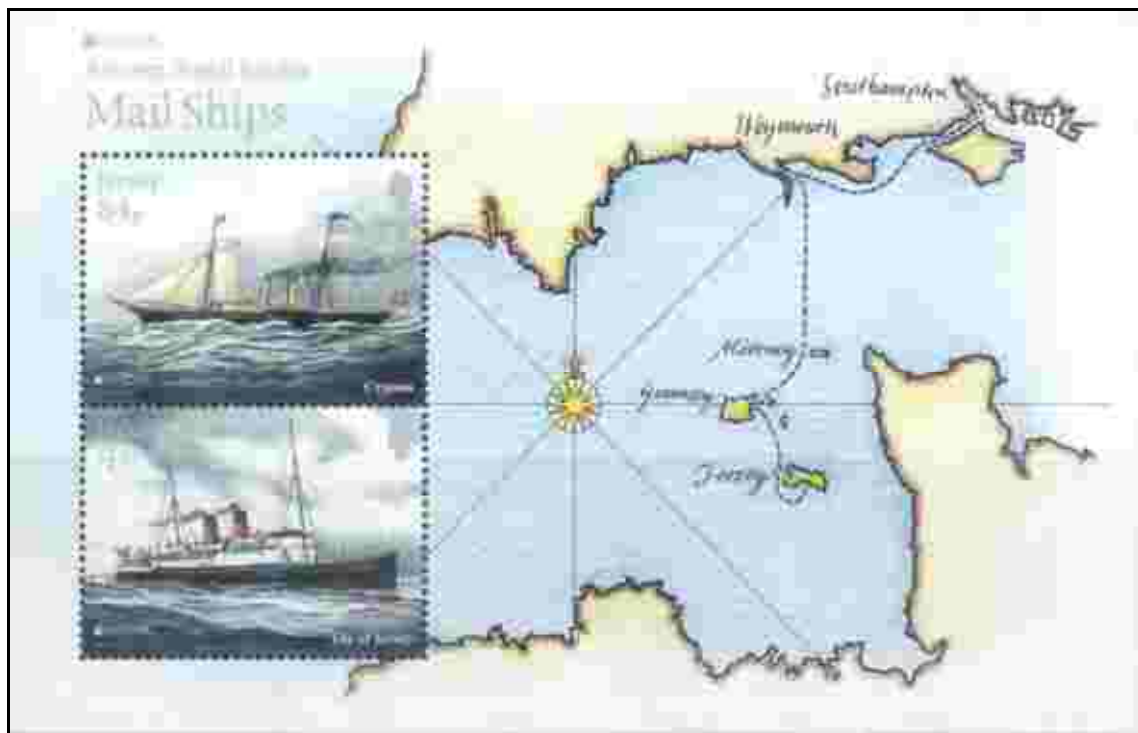
£1.05 – Ancient Postal Routes – Mail Ships – Isle of Jersey (Europa stamp)

£1.18 – Ancient Postal Routes – Mail Ships – Caesarea III





45 × 35 mm



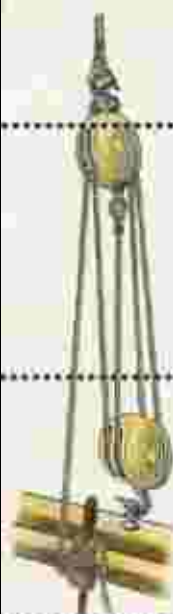
150 x 95 mm

The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.



Ancient Postal Routes Mail Ships

IX. 1A 1A. 11.



• • • • •



© Jersey Post Ltd 2018



0071



© Jersey Post Ltd 2018

Produced by
Carnegie Shipping Printing



jersey



Ancient Postal Routes Mail Ships

22 18 18 22



Jersey
88p



Jersey
88p



Jersey
88p



Jersey
88p



Jersey
88p



Jersey
88p



Jersey
88p



Jersey
88p



0071

Prepared for
Charles Stewart Parnell

Jersey
88p



Jersey
88p



to Jersey from 1881 to 1882

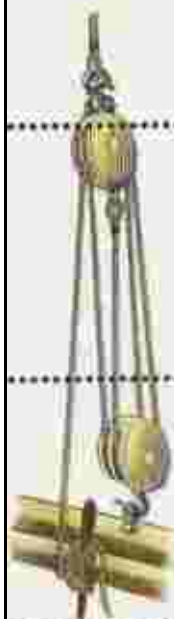


Jersey



ROYAL MAIL
Ancient Postal Routes
Mail Ships

16 16 16 16



0071

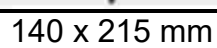
Printed by
Dunlop & Co. Ltd.

Printed by
Dunlop & Co. Ltd.



Jersey





140 x 215 mm

30 December 2020 – Kazakhstan
800 Kt. – Ancient Postal Routes



90 x 39 mm



110×90 mm

10 June 2020 – Kosovo

The stamps do not bear the official Europa stamps logo. Kosovo is not a PostEurop member and the stamps issued by Kosovo are not recognized on an international level, not by the UPU nor by PostEurop.

€1.00 – Ancient Postal Routes – Mailman delivering letter

€2.00 – Ancient Postal Routes – Horse drawn Mail Cart

€2.00 – Ancient Postal Routes – Means of Transporting Mail (souvenir sheet)



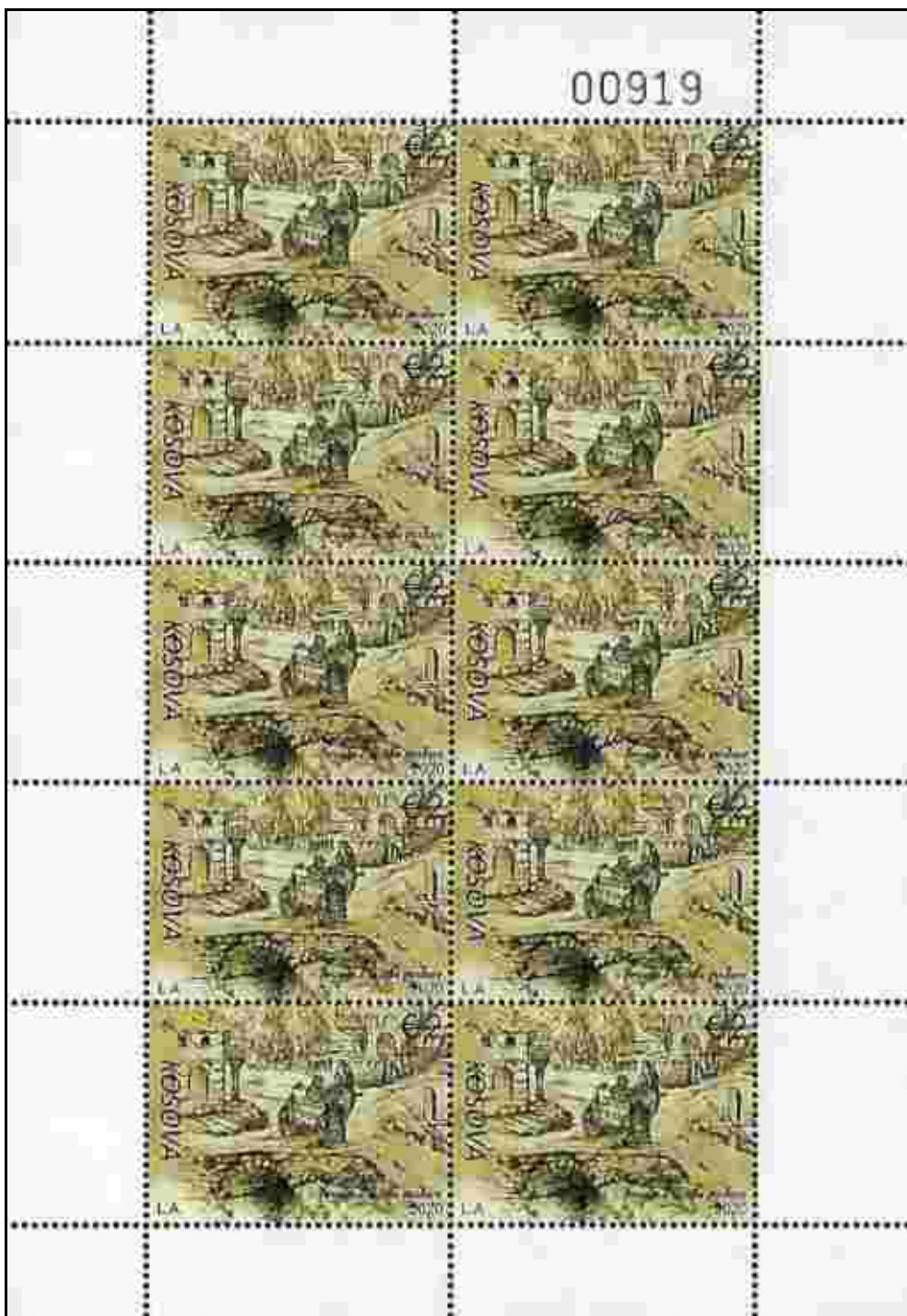
42 × 30 mm



85 × 61 mm

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.





130 x 187 mm

8 May 2020 – Latvia

€1.35 – Ancient Postal Routes – Mail Delivery by Bicycle

€1.42 – Ancient Postal Routes – Horse Messenger



38 x 30 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a souvenir sheet of 2 stamps. The stamps from this souvenir sheet are not perforated on one side.



105 x 50 mm

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.



2 March 2020 – Liechtenstein

1.50 Fr. – Ancient Postal Routes – Postman on horse

1.50 Fr. – Ancient Postal Routes – Stagecoach

This was a transport service that was operated between the trading centres at the time in Lindau at Lake Constance and the Italian city of Milan up to 1826 and carried goods, money and letters. It is assumed that the Lindau Messenger was already travelling along the arduous route, which reached its peak on the Splügen Pass at 2113 metres above sea level, on a fairly regular basis towards the end of the 15th century.



38 × 32 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a souvenir sheet of 4 stamps (2 of each).



200 x 135 mm

12 June 2020 – Lithuania

€0.75 – Ancient Postal Routes – Taurage Post Office

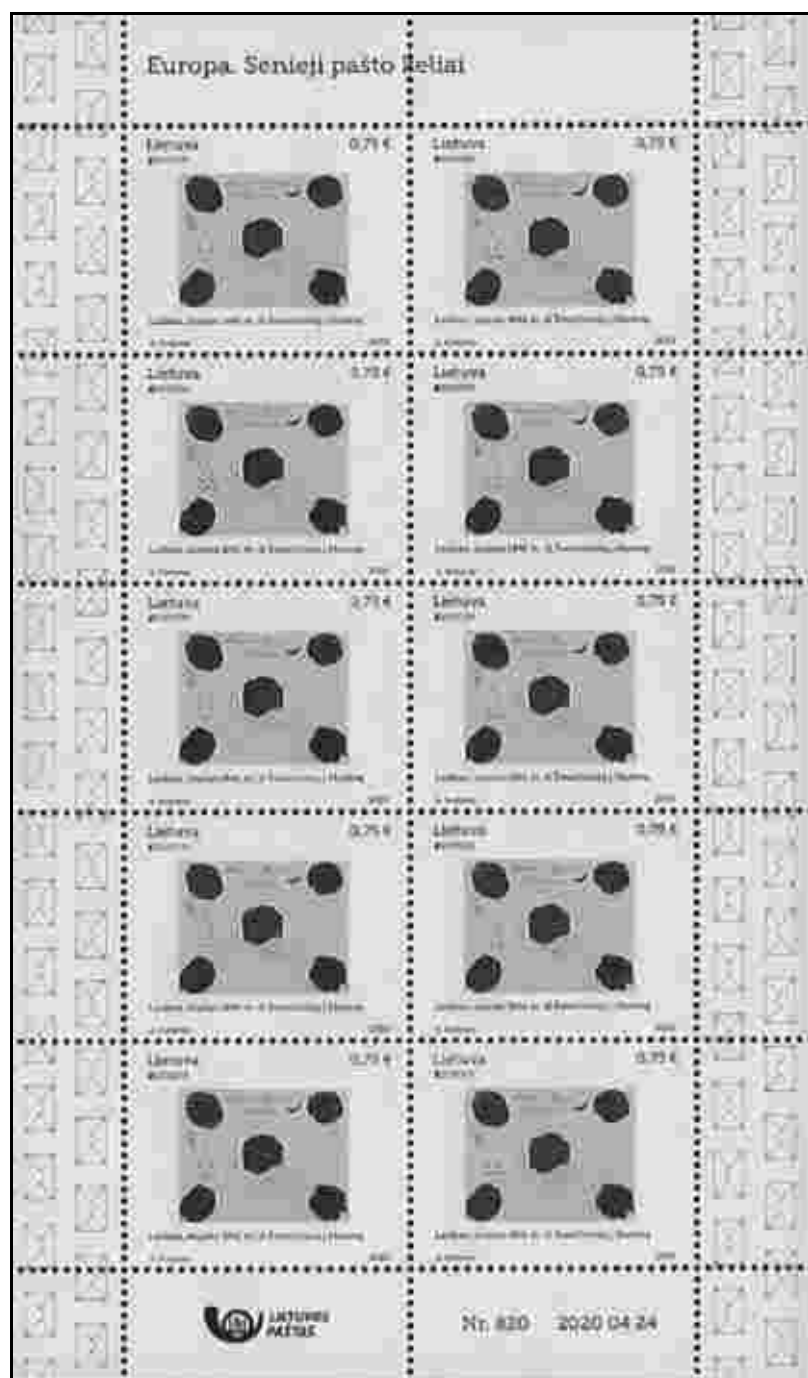
€0.75 – Ancient Postal Routes – Letter From Švenčionys To Moscow, 1841



37.5×30.0 mm

Both stamps have been issued mini-sheets of 10 stamps.





105.5 x 180.5 mm

5 May 2020 – Luxembourg

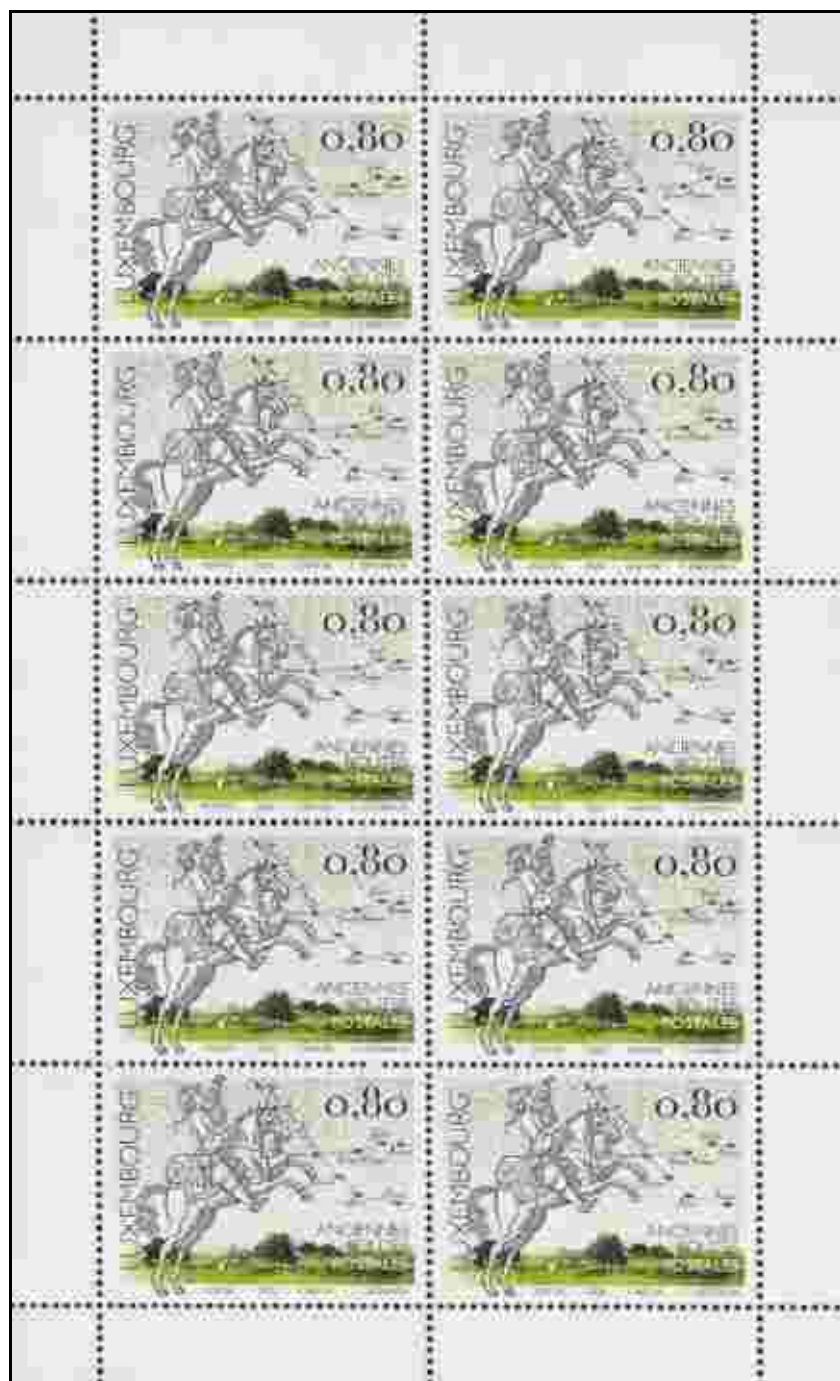
€0,80 – Ancient Postal Routes – Postrider and Map

€1,05 – Ancient Postal Routes – Postrider and Map



45 × 33 mm

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.





8 May 2020 – North Macedonia

144 D. – Ancient Postal Routes – Ancient Mail Coach

144 D. – Ancient Postal Routes – Medieval Postal Riders (souvenir sheet)



40×30 mm



63×80 mm

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 9 stamps.



25 May 2020 – Madeira Islands

€0,86 – Ancient Postal Routes – Letters and Mailbox

€0,86 – Ancient Postal Routes – Mail Delivery Methods (souvenir sheet)



40 x 30.6 mm



125 x 95 mm

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.



9 May 2020 – Malta

€0.59 – Ancient Postal Routes – Map of Malta–Italy Postal Routes and speronara vessel

€2.00 – Ancient Postal Routes – Francesco I de Tassis (1459–1517)

Francisco de Tassis who was a 15th century pioneer of the postal service in Europe and tasked by Emperor Maximilian I to reform the courier system in Burgundy and the Netherlands. In time, this new postal system grew as deTassis founded new postal stations in major European cities, thereby guaranteeing a complete service over the years. De Tassis commercialised this service by establishing fast and stable connections which evolved into the globalised postal network service we have today.



44 × 31 mm



31 × 44 mm



Watermark : Maltese Cross Multiple Type 1

The €0.59 stamp has been issued in a booklet of 5 stamps + 1 vignette.





Both stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet of 9 stamps + 1 vignette.





17 August 2020 – Moldova

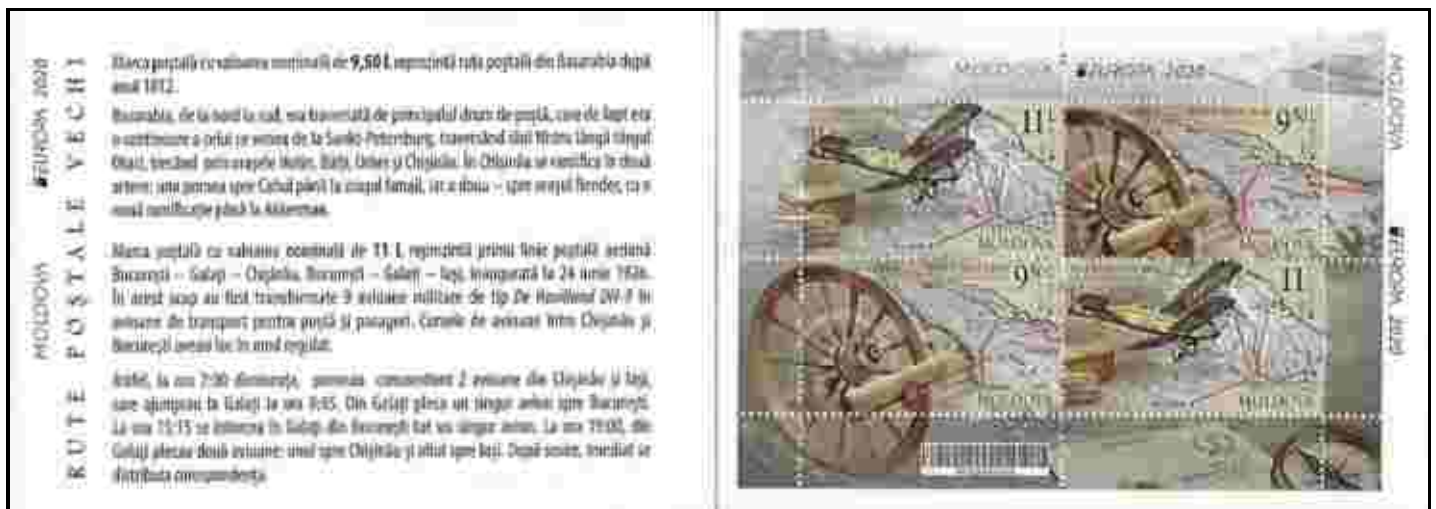
9,50 L. – Ancient Postal Routes – Wagon Wheel and Map – First postal route in 1812

11 L. – Ancient Postal Routes – Aircraft and Map – First airmail route 1926. Compagnie Franco-Roumaine de Navigation Aérienne – CFRNA flew the route run from Bucharest – Galați – Chișinău and Bălți.



46 × 28 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a booklet of 4 stamps (2 stamps of each).



Booklet pane

Both stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.





113 x 163 mm

6 May 2020 – Monaco

€1,40 – Ancient Postal Routes – Transport of Mail, 18th century messenger



40×31.75 mm

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.



111 x 189 mm

9 May 2020 – Montenegro

€0.95 – Ancient Postal Routes – The Cursus Publicus (The cursus publicus, a well-organized service for the transportation of passengers, goods and mail in the Roman Empire)



40 x 28 mm



65×50 mm

This stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 8 stamps + 1 vignette.



25 May 2020 – Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh (Armenian post))

The stamps issued by the Republic of Artsakh are not recognized on an international level, not by the UPU nor by PostEurop.

400l. – Ancient Postal Routes – Mailcoach and Route shushi–Yelizavetpol

400l. – Ancient Postal Routes – Train and Route Yerevan–Horadiz



68 × 40 mm

Both two stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.





Both stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps (5 of each).



11 May 2020 – Netherlands

Internationaal 1 (no face value, €1.50) – Ancient Postal Routes – Thurn and Taxis postal routes

Internationaal 1 (no face value, €1.50) – Ancient Postal Routes – Thurn and Taxis postal routes



36 × 25 mm



108 × 25 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet of 6 stamps se-tenant (3 stamps of each).



108 × 150 mm

A booklet has been issued by the postal administration.



"Brieven behouden nog de belangrijke gedankteliken
die een ijdeldit van schrijvers."

— W. van der Stoep, 1840, De Duitse Duitse Duitse Duitse



"Vroeger wachtte iemand geduldig tot de volgende
week als hij de postkoets had gemist. Nu wordt hij
woedend als hij het eerste vak van de draaideur mist."

— Kees de Vries, 1900, De Duitse Duitse Duitse Duitse

"Het schrijven van brieven is verouderd.
Maar dat spreekt niet tegen het schrijven
maar tegen de tijd."

— W. van der Stoep, 1840, De Duitse Duitse Duitse Duitse



"Als je begint te sparen
vind je elke postzegel mooi."

— G. van der Stoep, 1840, De Duitse Duitse Duitse Duitse

17 April 2020 – Norway

Europa 20g (no face value, 26 Kr). – Ancient Postal Routes – Vindhella Road is an ancient mountainous route that connects Oslo to Bergen. Postmen walked this dangerous route with mail bags slung on their back.



31 x 56 mm



105 × 70 mm

Gold FDC (issued in a limited edition of 750 copies)



29 April 2020 – Poland

5 Zł. – Ancient Postal Routes – 16th century mail delivery along the Vistula River with major stops along the route Kraków, Sandomierz, Warsaw, Toruń, Elbląg, Gdańsk.



31.25×76.5 mm

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 6 stamps.



25 May 2020 – Portugal

€0.86 – Ancient Postal Routes

€0.86 – Ancient Postal Routes



40 x 30.6 mm



125 x 95 mm

The stamp has been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.



9 April 2020 – Romania

1,90 L – Ancient Postal Routes – Postal Routes of 1840 in Moldova

20,50 L – Ancient Postal Routes – Postal Routes in 1840 in the Romanian Principalities



36 × 36 mm



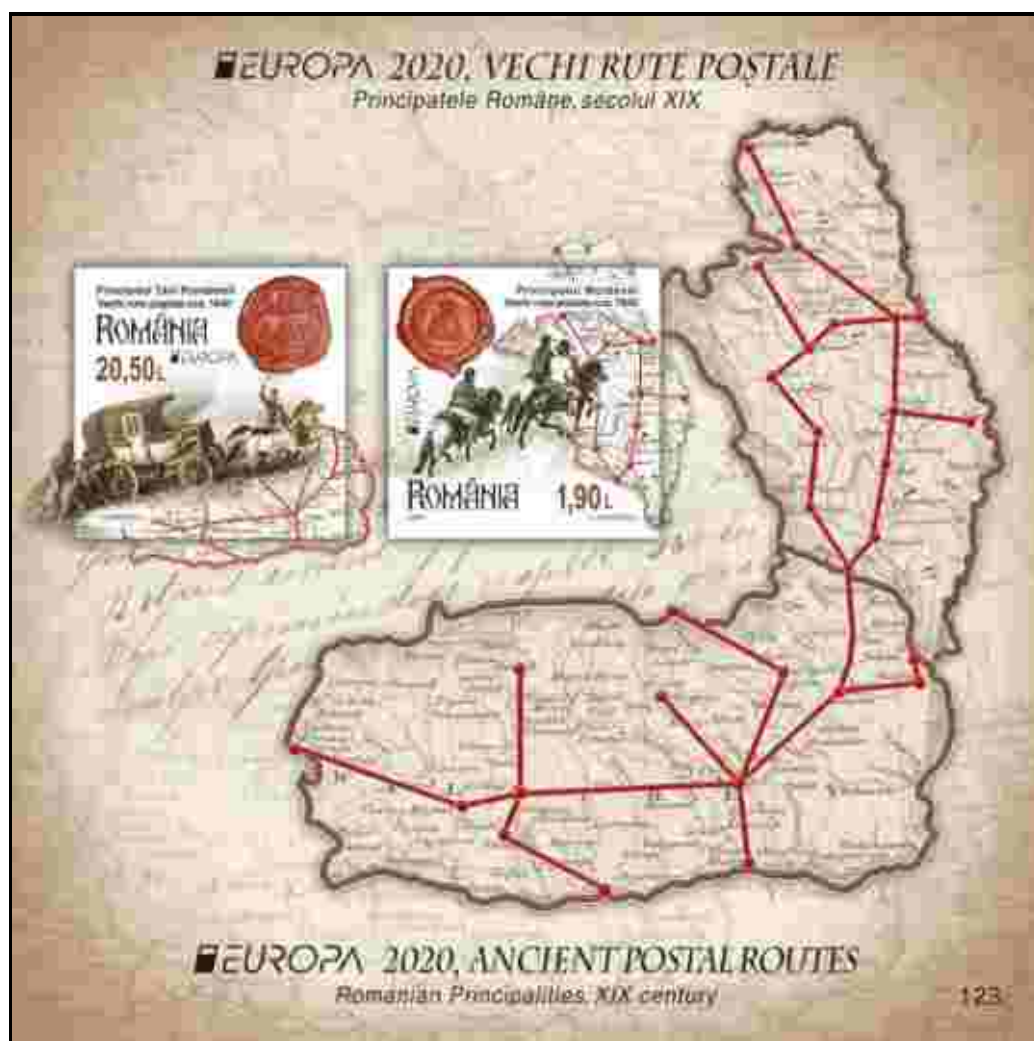
Both stamps have been issued in 2 types of souvenir–sheets of 4 stamps (2 stamps of each). The position of both stamps is different in each souvenir–sheet.





100 x 136 mm

A limited souvenir sheet of only 301 copies has also been issued with the 2 Europa stamps imperforated.



136 x 136 mm

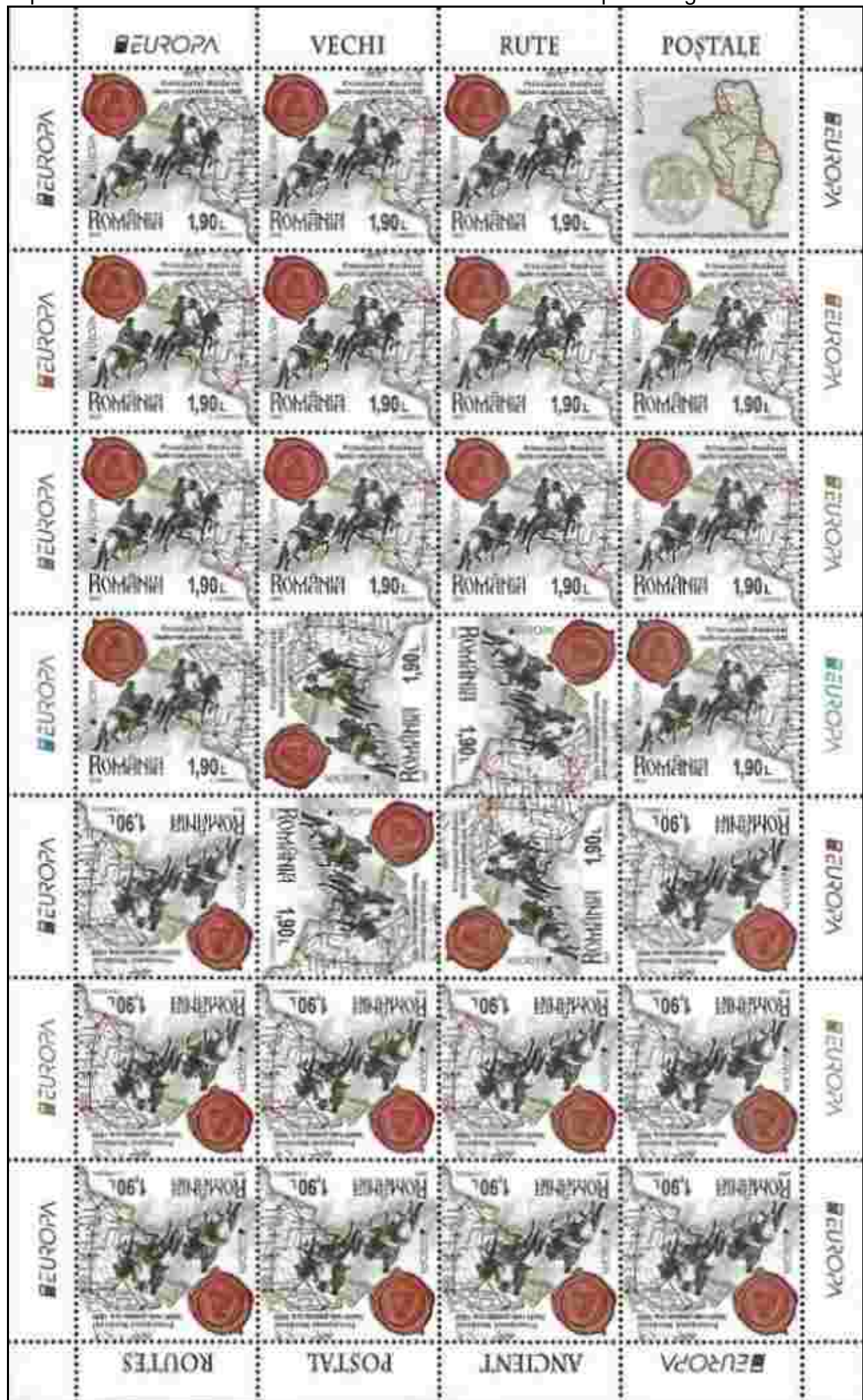
Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 5 stamps + 1 vignette.





136 x 136 mm

The stamps have also been issued in sheets of 27 tête-bêche stamps + 1 vignette.





EUROPA - VECHI RUTE POSTALE
Principatul Moldovei cca. 1840





Test print with zero value

15 January 2020 – Russia

53 Rb – Ancient Postal Routes – Kholmogory postroad (Archangelsk – Vologda – Yaroslavl – Moscow)



33 × 65 mm

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 8 stamps.



146 x 160 mm

24 March 2020 – San Marino

€1.10 – Ancient Postal Routes – Postman at start of journey (1607), heading to Monte Titano

€1.15 – Ancient Postal Routes – Postman completion of journey (1607), arriving at Porta del Paese



30×40 mm

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 12 stamps.





5 May 2020 – Serbia

74 d. – Ancient Postal Routes – 17th century Mail Runner

108 d. – Ancient Postal Routes – Transporting Mail by Boat



42 × 32 mm

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 8 stamps + 1 vignette.



152 x 122 mm

The stamps are also issued in booklets with 6 stamps (3 of each) and in booklets with 4 stamps (2 of each).



30 April 2020 – Slovakia

€1.20 – Ancient Postal Routes – Magna Via



44.25 × 26.25 mm (perf comb13½)



Self-adhesive stamp – 44.25 x 26.25 mm
(perf serpentine die cut 10)

The stamp has been issued in a booklet of 6 self-adhesive stamps.



The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 8 stamps.



109 x 127 mm

13 July 2020 – Slovenia

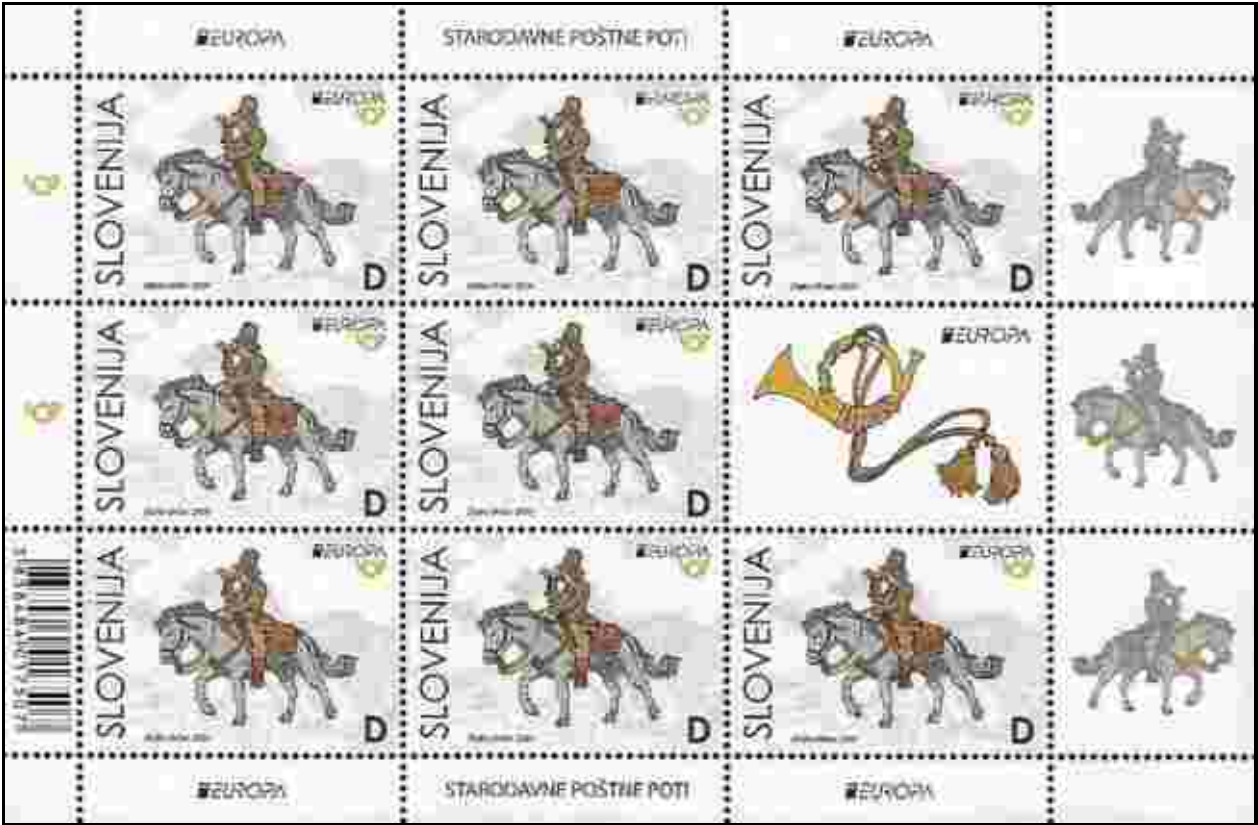
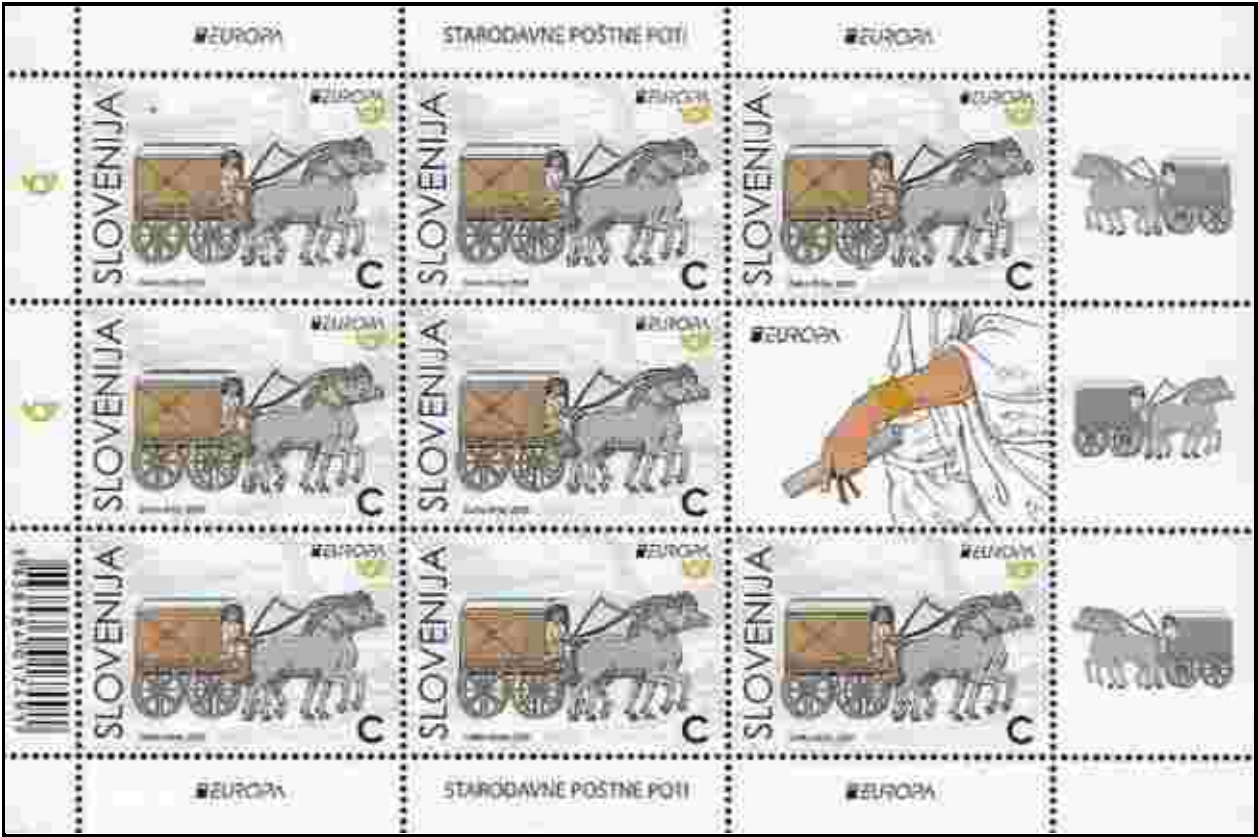
Value C (no face value, €1.17) – Ancient Postal Routes – Ancient Roman Carriage

Value D (no face value, €1.31) – Ancient Postal Routes – Postillion



43×30 mm

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 8 stamps + 1 vignette.



165 x 110 mm

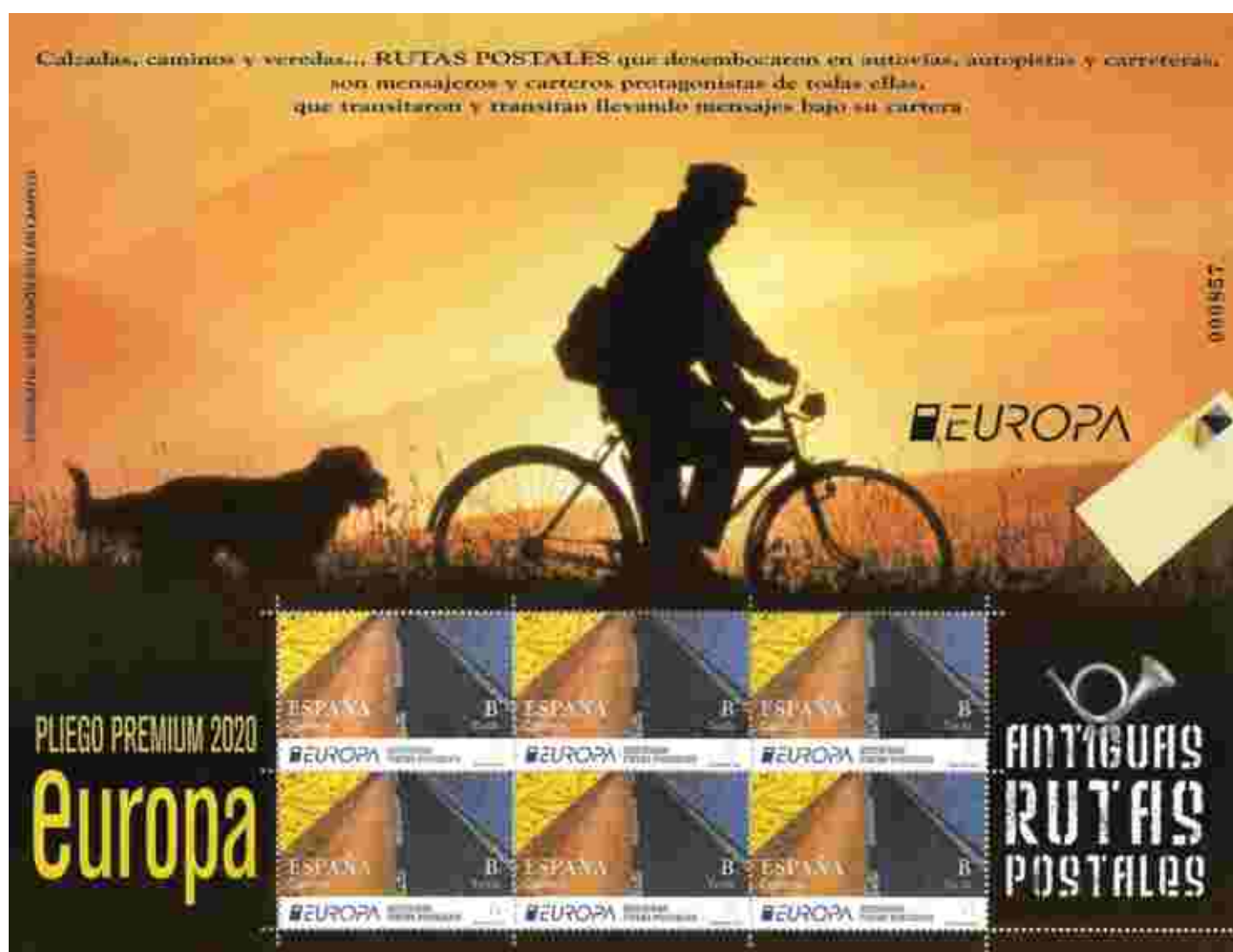
14 May 2020 – Spain

Tarifa B (€1.45) – Ancient Postal Routes – Bicycle Mailman on a rural Route



50 × 33.25 mm

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 6 stamps.



30 April 2020 – Sweden

One souvenir sheet of three stamps (3x 22 Kr) and only the 2 outer stamps are bearing the Europa logo.

22 Kr. – Ancient Postal Routes – Postrider

22 Kr. – Ancient Postal Routes – Map of Swedish Postal Routes

22 Kr. – Ancient Postal Routes – Messenger's Bag and Posthorn



32.5 x 44.5 mm



130 × 70 mm



7 May 2020 – Switzerland

1 Fr. – Ancient Postal Routes – 1627 route from Rheinhausen (Germany) to Milan and Mantua

1 Fr. – Ancient Postal Routes – 1627 route from Rheinhausen (Germany) to Milan and Mantua



40 × 32.5 mm

The stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet of 16 stamps se-tenant (8 of each).



9 May 2020 – Turkey

5,50 L. – Ancient Postal Routes – Map of Turkey and Postal Routes



90 × 45 mm

This stamp has been issued in a sheet of 30 (3x10) stamps.



25 June 2020 – Ukraine

Value Z (no face value, 26.5 Uh or \$1) – Ancient Postal Routes – Postman Fedir Feketa (1789–1839) on his way from Turji Remety to Uzhorod



43.5 x 30.5 mm



50 x 35 mm

This stamp is also issued in a booklet of 1 souvenir-sheet of one stamps (Z value = 26.5 Uh.). The stamp from the booklet is bigger than the stamp issue in mini-sheet. Booklet print run 9.000 copies, price 62 Uh



Booklet (closed)



Booklet back side (closed)



Booklet pane 115 × 75 mm



Booklet (open)

This stamp has been issued in a mini sheet of 6 stamps tête-bêche.



23 June 2020 – Vatican City

€1.10 – Ancient Postal Routes – Colonia Axernias (Terracina), with a stretch of the Appia Route.

€1.15 – Ancient Postal Routes – Colonia Iulia (Turin), with the intersection of its main roads, the Cardo Massimo (North–South direction) with the Decumanus Maximus (East–West direction).



40×30 mm

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.



Non Europa stamps but with the same theme :

20 March 2020 – Peterspost (Finland)

100 Gr –

500 Gr –



01 September 2020 – Spitsbergen Svalbard (Norway)

1000 Rb – D/S Lyngen

Svalbard, also known as Spitsbergen, or Spitzbergen, is a Norwegian archipelago in the Arctic Ocean. They use Norway stamps for all postal matters. They are not authorized to produce stamps. This item is illegally produced by a private source with intent to profit from and deceive collectors. They are being promoted by a notorious illegal and counterfeit stamp dealer located in Svalbard who has created a new website completely based on lies. Russia has no authority over Svalbard.



54 x 36 mm



130 x 96 mm

Europa 2021

"Endangered national wildlife"



In 2021 (63 countries, 119 stamps) had "Endangered National Wildlife" as topic.

- 07.05.2021 **Aland** – 1 stamp (Europe €2.00)
- 30.03.2022 **Albania** – 2 stamps (150 L.) & 250 L. on souvenir sheet
- 14.05.2021 **Andorra (French post)** – 1 stamp (€1.50)
- 30.04.2021 **Andorra (Spanish post)** – 1 stamp (€1.50)
- 07.05.2021 **Armenia** – 1 stamp (350.– AMD)
- 08.05.2021 **Austria** – 1 stamp (€1.00)
- 24.06.2021 **Azerbaijan** – 3 stamps (50 Aq & 60 Aq) & 2.00 Am on souvenir sheet
- 07.05.2021 **Azores** – 2 stamps (€0.88) & souvenir sheet (2x €0.88)
- 04.05.2021 **Belarus** – 2 stamps (H 1.74 BYN & P 1.92 BYN)
- 14.06.2021 **Belgium** – 2 stamps (Europe 3rd class, €5.55)
- 07.05.2021 **Bosnia and Heregovina** – 2 stamps (2x 2.50 KM) & 1 souvenir sheet (2x 2.50 KM)
- 05.04.2021 **Bosnia and Herzegovina (Croat post)** – 2 stamps (3.00 KM.)
- 15.04.2021 **Bosnia and Herzegovina (Serb post)** – 2 stamps (1.95 KM. & 2.70 KM.)
- 31.05.2021 **Bulgaria** – 3 stamps (1.10 & 2.30 L.) & 0.65 L. on postal stationary
- 07.05.2021 **Croatia** – 2 stamps (3.30 Ck. & 15.00 Ck.)
- 06.05.2021 **Cyprus** – 2 stamps (€0.34 & €0.64)
- 15.07.2021 **Cyprus (Turkish post)** – 2 stamps (6.00 TL.& 6.50 TL.)
- 21.04.2021 **Czech Republic** – 1 stamp (value E, 39.– Kc.)
- 20.05.2021 **Denmark** – 2 stamps (2x 11 Kr)
- 06.05.2021 **Estonia** – 2 stamps (2x €1.90)
- 26.04.2021 **Faroe Islands** – 2 stamps (17 Kr. & 27 Kr.)
- 28.04.2021 **Finland** – 3 stamps (Domestic, €1.85)
- 25.05.2021 **France** – 1 stamp (€1.50)
- 22.09.2021 **Georgia** – 2 stamps (2x 2.10 Gel)
- 06.05.2021 **Germany** – 1 stamp (€0.80)
- 05.02.2021 **Gibraltar** – 2 stamps (£1.96 & £3.16) & 1 souvenir sheet of 2 stamps (£1.96 & £3.16)
- 06.05.2021 **Greece** – 2 stamps (€2.00 & €4.50)
- 08.06.2021 **Greenland** – 2 stamps (17 Kr & 19 Kr)
- 07.04.2021 **Guernsey** – 2 stamps (73 p. & £1.00)
- 05.05.2021 **Hungary** – 2 stamps (4x 715.– Ft.) on souvenir sheet

06.05.2021 **Ireland** – 2 stamps (N €1.00 & W €1.70)
 12.04.2021 **Isle of Man** – 1 stamp (EU, 94 p.)
 15.11.2021 **Italy** – 2 stamps (B value €1.10 & €2.60)
 11.03.2021 **Jersey** – 2 stamps (54 p. & £1.05)
 29.11.2021 **Kazakhstan** – 2 stamps (2x 800 KZT) on souvenir sheet
 07.05.2021 **Kosovo** – 3 stamps (€1.– & €2.–) and €2.– on souvenir sheet
 16.04.2021 **Latvia** – 2 stamps (€1.00 & €1.27)
 01.03.2021 **Liechtenstein** – 2 stamps (2x 1.50 CHF)
 23.04.2021 **Lithuania** – 2 stamps (2x €0.75)
 11.05.2021 **Luxembourg** – 2 stamps (€0.80 & €1.05)
 07.05.2021 **North Macedonia** – 6 stamps (144 MKD) & 144 MKD & 4x 50 MKD on souvenir sheet
 07.05.2021 **Madeira Islands** – 2 stamps (€0.88) & 2x €0.88 on souvenir sheet
 12.05.2021 **Malta** – 2 stamps (€0.59 & €2.00)
 28.05.2021 **Moldova** – 2 stamps (5.75 & 11.00 MDL)
 07.05.2021 **Monaco** – 1 stamp (€1.50)
 09.05.2021 **Montenegro** – 1 stamp (€0.95) on souvenir sheet
 09.04.2021 **Artsakh (Nagorno–Karabakh (Armenian post))** – 3 stamps (3x 500 Ad)
 10.05.2021 **Netherlands** – 2 stamps (2x International 1, €1.55)
 23.04.2021 **Norway** – 2 stamps (Europa, 27 Kr)
 21.04.2021 **Poland** – 1 stamp (3.30 Zł.)
 07.05.2021 **Portugal** – 2 stamps (2x €0.88) & 2x €0.88 on souvenir sheet
 22.04.2021 **Romania** – 2 stamps (3.40 & 19.50 L.)
 20.01.2021 **Russia** – 1 stamp (52 Rb)
 30.03.2021 **San Marino** – 2 stamps (€1.10 & €1.15)
 12.05.2021 **Serbia** – 2 stamps (30.– & 85.– RSD)
 07.05.2021 **Slovakia** – 1 stamp (€1.70)
 28.05.2021 **Slovenia** – 2 stamps (€1.22 & €1.37)
 14.05.2021 **Spain** – 1 stamp (Tarifa B, €1.50)
 14.01.2021 **Sweden** – 1 stamp (24 Kr)
 06.05.2021 **Switzerland** – 2 stamps (1.– CHF)
 09.05.2021 **Turkey** – 2 stamps (3.00 & 6.50 Lira)
 09.06.2021 **Ukraine** – 2 stamps (2x value Z, 13.80 UH.)
 25.05.2021 **Vatican City** – 2 stamps (€1.10 & €1.15)

Non Europa stamps but with the same theme :

07.07.2021 **Peterpost (Finland)** – 8 values (€3.20, 2x €3.50, €3.70, 270 Rb, 2x 300 RB & 350 Rb)
 06.03.2021 **Transnistria** – Value T & value B

Illegal stamps but with the same theme :

2021 – **Abkhazia (Georgia)** – 4 values (40 Rb, 55 Rb, 60 Rb & 70 Rb)
 2021 – **South Ossetia (Georgia)** – 4 values (40 Rb, 50 Rb, 60 Rb & 75 Rb)
 2021 – **Transnistria (Moldova)** – 2 values (value A & value B)

7 May 2021 – Åland

Europa (no face value, €2,00) – Endangered national wildlife – Moor Frog (*Rana arvalis*)



34.5 × 34.5 mm

Gutter between the 2 panes of 15 stamps.



The stamp has been issued in sheets of 30 stamps consisting of 2 panes of 15 stamps separated by a gutter.



30 March 2022 – Albania

150 L. – Endangered national wildlife

250 L. – Endangered national wildlife

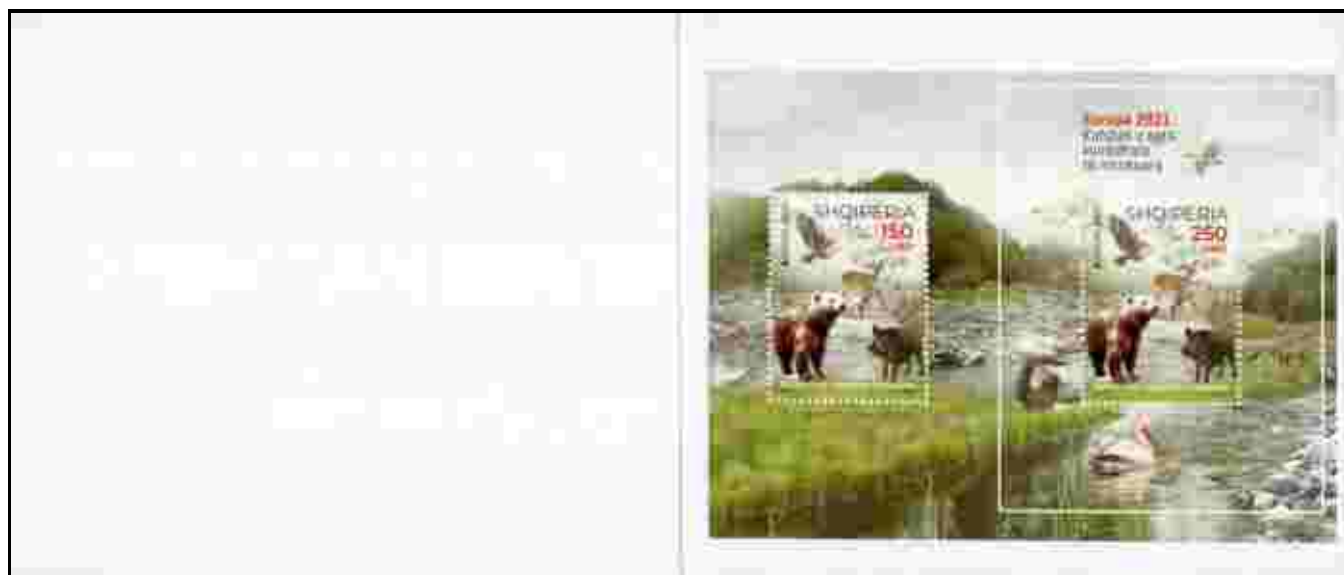
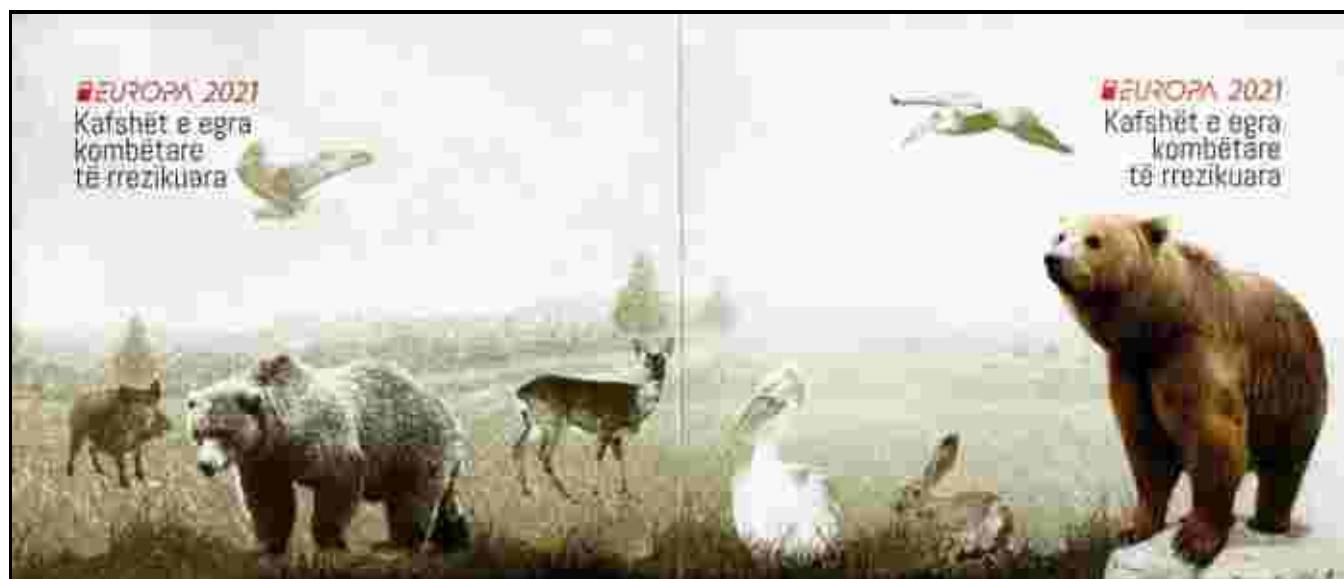


30 x 40 mm



60 x 80 mm

The stamps have been issued in booklets containing a souvenir sheet containing only the 250 L. value and in mini-sheets of 9 stamps of the 150 L. value.



Booklet pane (120 × 90 mm)



14 May 2021 – Andorra (French Post)

€1,50 – Endangered national wildlife – Pyrenean Desman (*Galemys pyrenaicus*)



30 × 41 mm

The stamp has been issued in sheets of 15 stamps.



30 April 2021 – Andorra (Spanish Post)

€1,50 – Endangered national wildlife – Bearded Vulture (*Gypaetus barbatus*)



57.60 × 40.90 mm

The stamp has been issued in sheets of 16 stamps.

7 May 2021 – Armenia

350 I. – Endangered national wildlife – Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)



40×30 mm

The stamp has been issued in sheets of 10 stamps.



100 x 170 mm

8 May 2021 – Austria

€1.00 – Endangered national wildlife – Wolf



42 × 29 mm

The stamp has been issued in sheets of 50 stamps.

24 June 2021 – Azerbaijan

50 Aq. – Endangered national wildlife – Asiatic Mouflon (*Ovis orientalis*)

60 Aq. – Endangered national wildlife – Transcaucasian Racerunner (*Eremias pleskei*)

2.00 Am. – Endangered national wildlife (souvenir sheet) – Caucasian Leopard (*Panthera pardus* Ciscaucasia)



46 × 33 mm

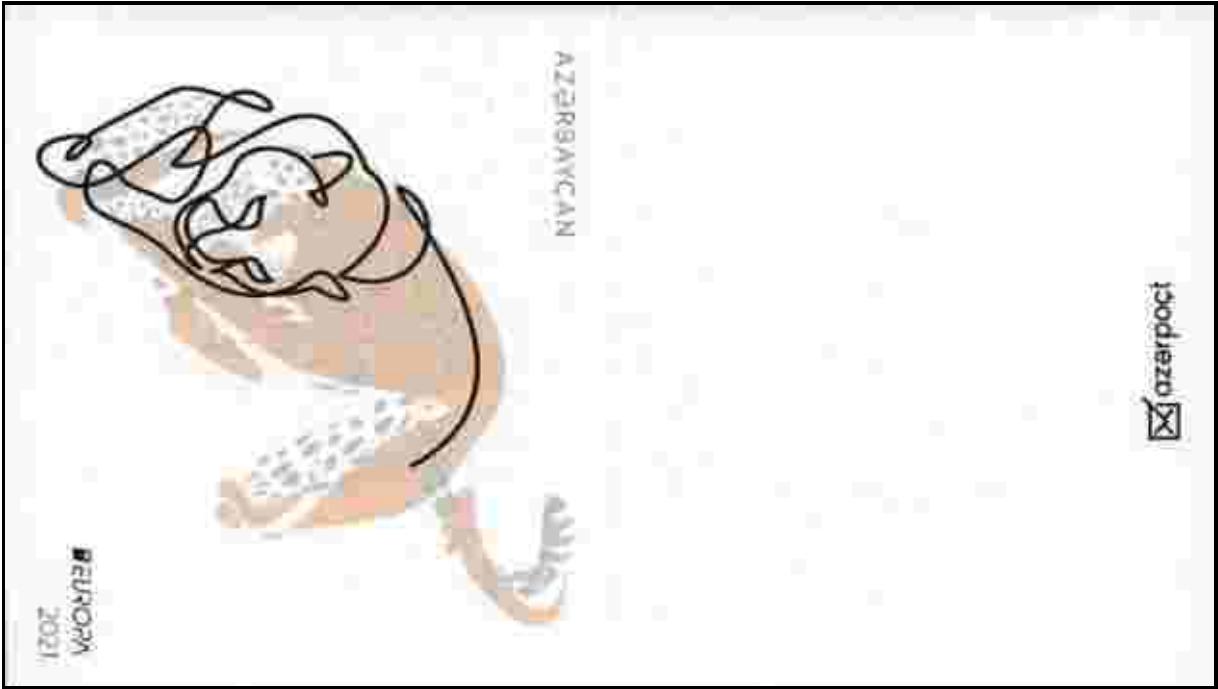


33 x 46 mm



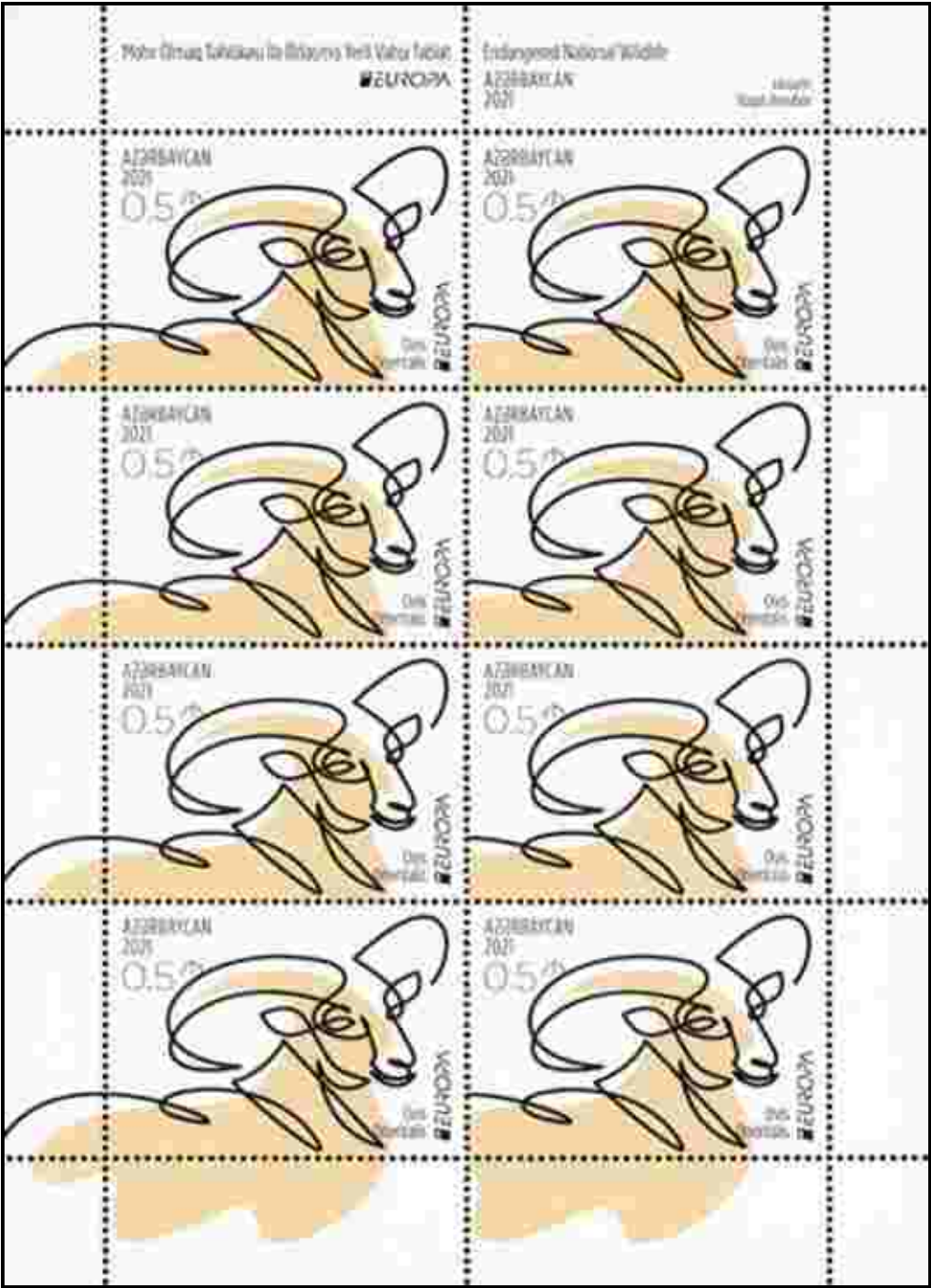
60 × 60 mm

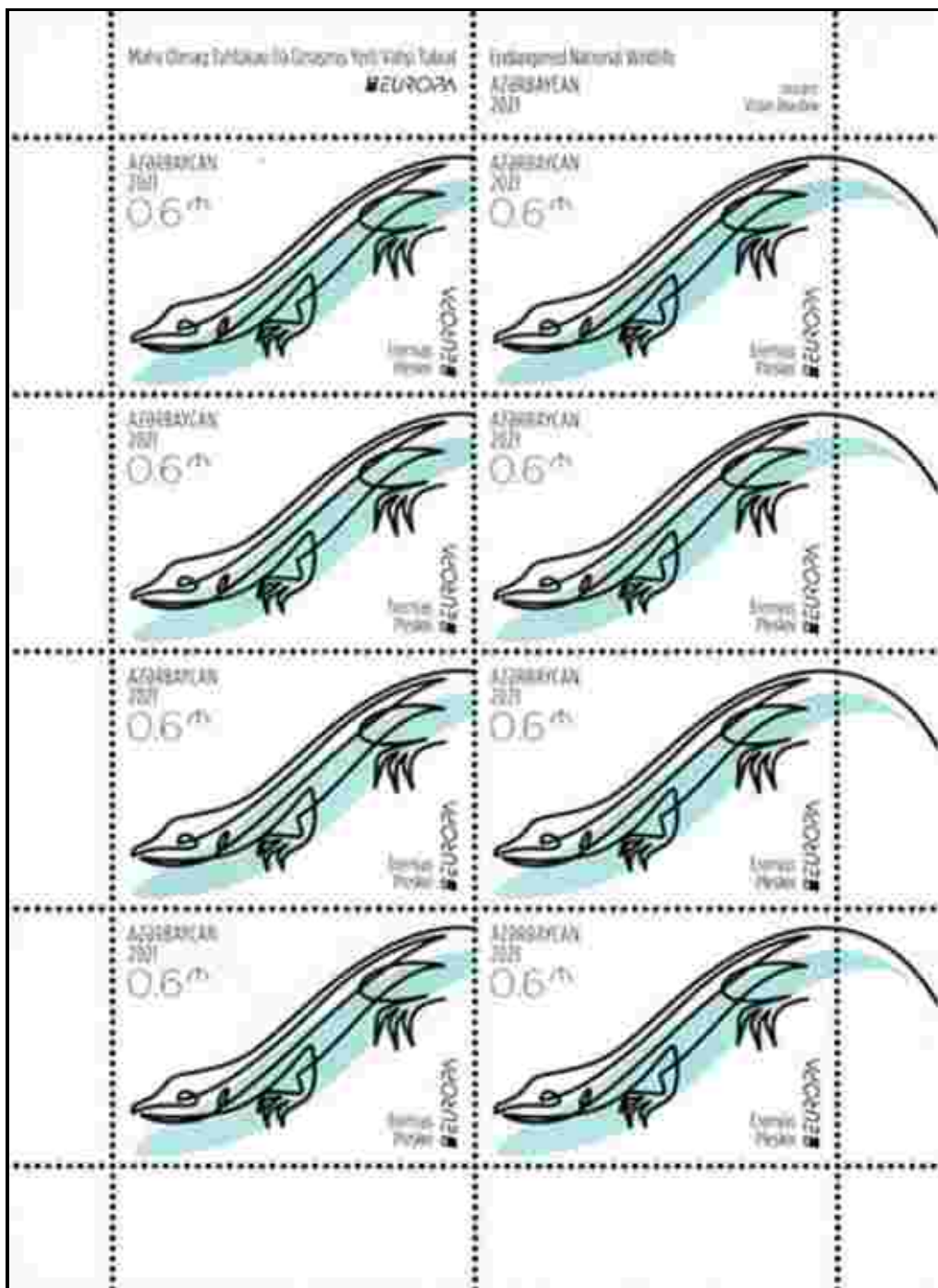
Both stamps have been issued in 1 booklet of 8 stamps (4 of each). The stamps from booklet panes are imperforate on one side.



Booklet pane 104 x 85 mm

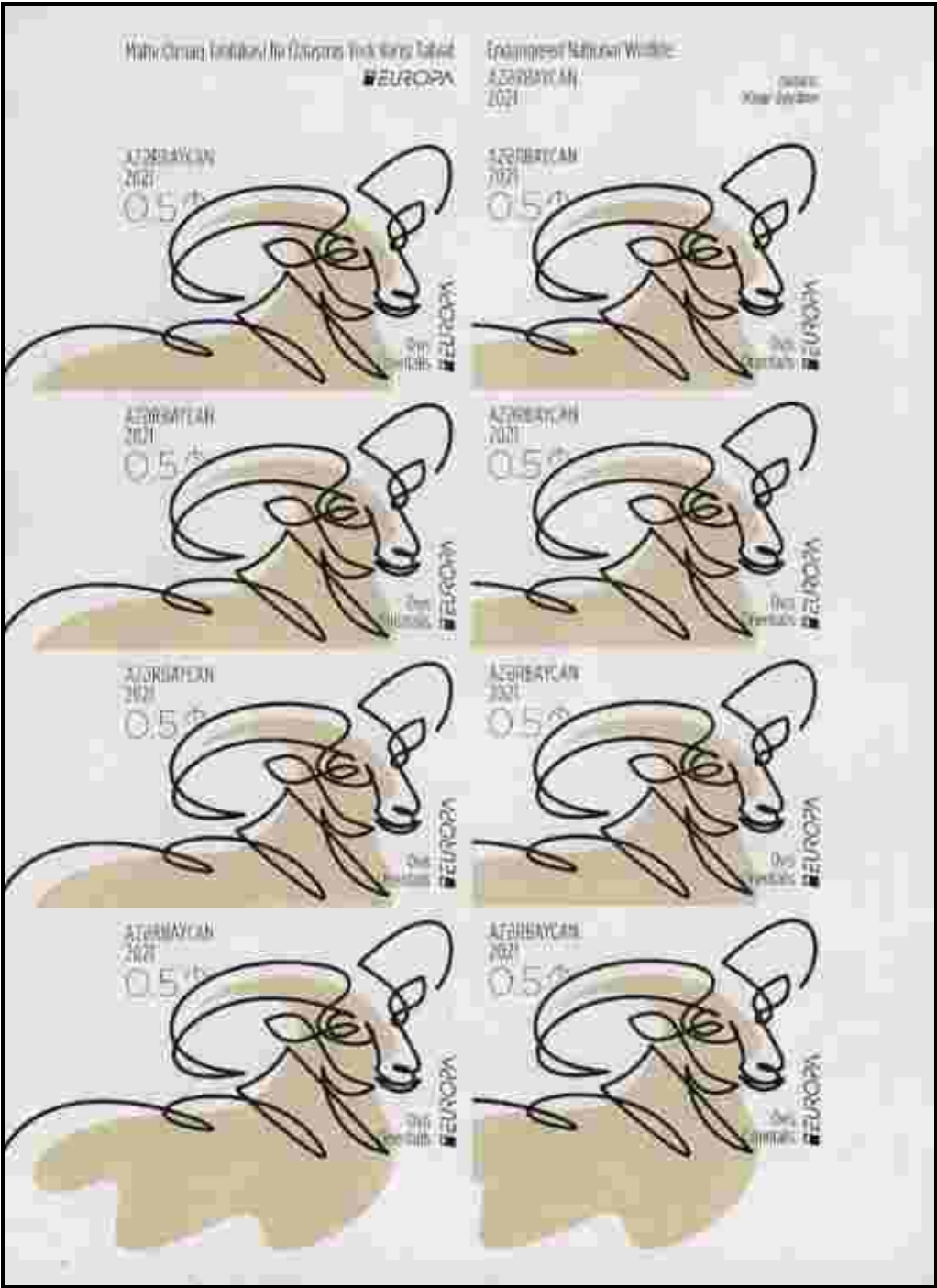
Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.





134 x 185 mm

Both stamps have also been issued in mini-sheets of 10 imperforated stamps.



More Strong Linkages to European Youth Talent

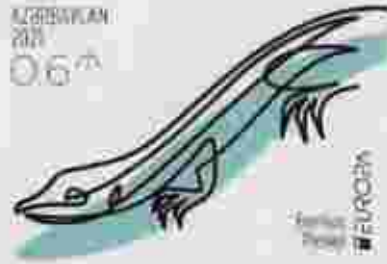
EUROPA

Extended Nationality

AZERBAIJAN
2021

Young
Talent Award

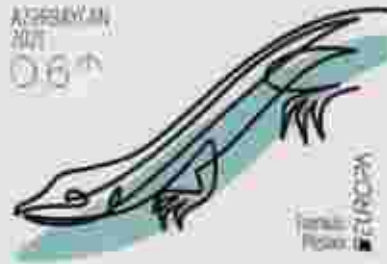
AZERBAIJAN
2021
0.6



AZERBAIJAN
2021
0.6



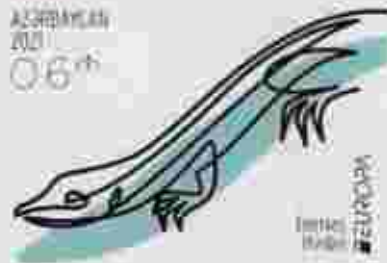
AZERBAIJAN
2021
0.6



AZERBAIJAN
2021
0.6



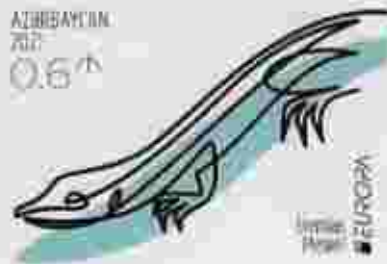
AZERBAIJAN
2021
0.6



AZERBAIJAN
2021
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AZERBAIJAN
2021
0.6



AZERBAIJAN
2021
0.6



7 May 2021 – Azores

€0,88 – Endangered national wildlife – Blue Whale (*Balaenoptera musculus*)

€0,88 – Endangered national wildlife – Azores Noctule (*Nyctalus azoreum*) (souvenir sheet)

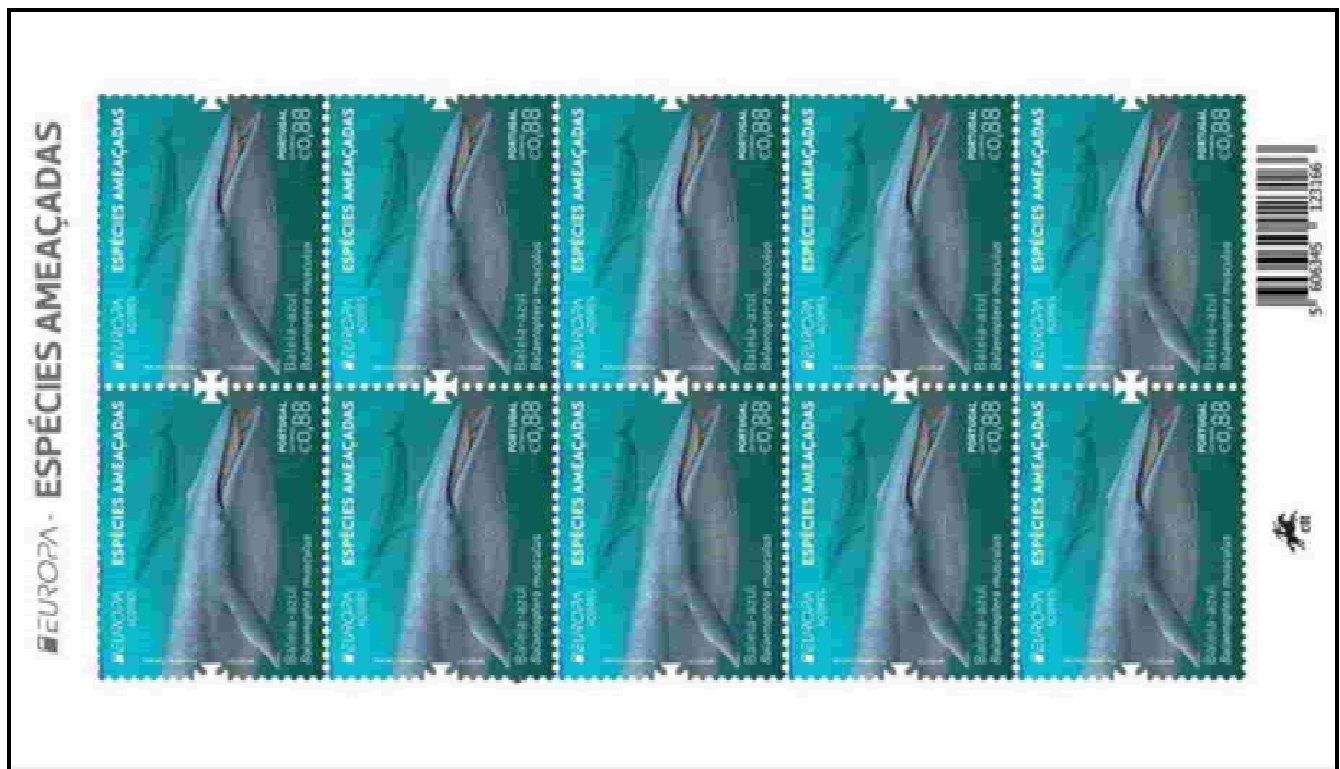


40 x 30.6 mm



95 x 125 mm

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.



The postal administration has issued a booklet presenting these stamps and the emission about the 400 years of the battle of Salga. Print run = 2.500 copies, price = €7,47.





#250COP, Espécies Ameaçadas Com mais de 400 espécies, que a Planeta Terra está correndo o risco de perder, o MMA lançou uma campanha para conscientizar a população sobre a importância de preservar essas espécies e seus habitats.

Esta é a segunda edição da campanha, que agora também inclui a divulgação de espécies ameaçadas, além das espécies ameaçadas.

O objetivo da campanha é conscientizar a população sobre a importância de preservar essas espécies e seus habitats, e também sobre a importância de preservar a biodiversidade e o meio ambiente em geral.

A campanha também inclui a divulgação de espécies ameaçadas, além das espécies ameaçadas. A campanha também inclui a divulgação de espécies ameaçadas, além das espécies ameaçadas.

#250COP, Endangered National Wildlife With all the changes that Planet Earth has undergone in recent years, 250 species have been proposed as Endangered, including the golden lion tamarin and the pink river dolphin. The number of species threatened by extinction has increased, which is why it's urgent to act.

This year the campaign is dedicated to Endangered National Wildlife, in the Amazon, the Atlantic Forest and the Cerrado.

The campaign is one of the ways in which the government is trying to raise awareness about the importance of preserving these species and their habitats, and also about the importance of preserving the biodiversity and the environment in general.

The goal of the campaign is to raise awareness about the importance of preserving these species and their habitats, and also about the importance of preserving the biodiversity and the environment in general. The goal of the campaign is to raise awareness about the importance of preserving these species and their habitats, and also about the importance of preserving the biodiversity and the environment in general.

BATALHA DA SALGA 440 ANOS

Com a comemoração dos 440 anos da Batalha da Salga, o MMA lançou uma campanha para conscientizar a população sobre a importância de preservar essas espécies e seus habitats.

440 Anos da Batalha da Salga A Batalha da Salga ocorreu na ilha de São Sebastião, no dia 22 de maio de 1582.

Em 1582, o Brasil era uma colônia portuguesa. A ilha de São Sebastião era uma das principais bases militares portuguesas no Brasil.

Os portugueses defendiam a ilha contra os ataques dos franceses, que queriam estabelecer uma colônia na ilha. A batalha foi uma vitória para os portugueses.

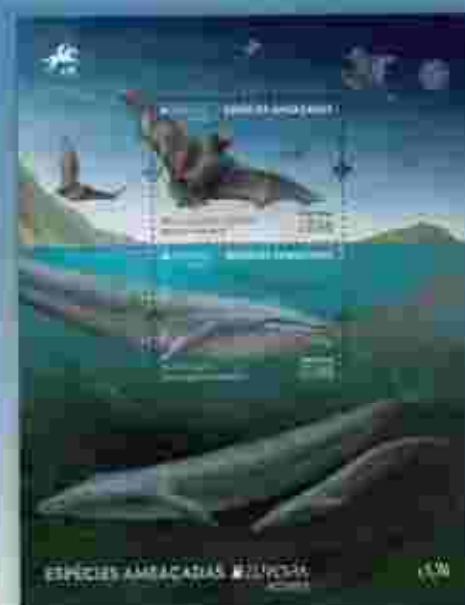
A batalha da Salga é uma das muitas batalhas que ocorreram no Brasil durante o período colonial. A batalha da Salga é uma das muitas batalhas que ocorreram no Brasil durante o período colonial.

440 Years of the Battle of Salga The Battle of Salga took place on the day of the ceremony, in the village of São Sebastião, on May 22, 1582.

In the year of the 440th anniversary, a campaign was launched to raise awareness about the importance of preserving these species and their habitats.

When the Portuguese colony took possession of Brazil, the first battle was fought in 1582. The battle of Salga was one of the many battles that took place in Brazil during the colonial period.

The campaign is one of the ways in which the government is trying to raise awareness about the importance of preserving these species and their habitats, and also about the importance of preserving the biodiversity and the environment in general.





4 May 2021 – Belarus

Value H (no face value, 1.74 BR.) – Endangered national wildlife – Aquatic Warbler (*Acrocephalus paludicola*)

Value P (no face value, 1.92 BR.) – Endangered national wildlife – European Hamster (*Cricetus cricetus*)



26 × 37 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a souvenir-sheet of 4 stamps (2 stamps of each).



80 x 130 mm

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 5 stamps.



80 x 130 mm

14 June 2021 – Belgium

Europe 3rd Class (no face value, €5.55) – Endangered national wildlife – European Hamster (*Cricetus cricetus*)

Europe 3rd Class (no face value, €5.55) – Endangered national wildlife – European Adder (*Vipera berus*)



60 x 40 mm



200×160 mm

7 May 2021 – Bosnia and Herzegovina

2,50 KM – Endangered national wildlife – Lynx (*Lynx lynx*)

2,50 KM – Endangered national wildlife – Chamois (*Rupicapra rupicapra*)



41.58 x 27.72 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a souvenir-sheet.



95×50 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a booklet of 6 stamps (3 stamps of each). The outside vertical borders of the stamps are imperforate.





Booklet pane

Both stamps have been issued a mini-sheet of 10 stamps (5 stamps of each).



5 April 2021 – Bosnia and Herzegovina (Croat Post)

3 KM – Endangered national wildlife – Western Capercaillie, male (Tetrao urogallus)

3 KM – Endangered national wildlife – Western Capercaillie, female (Tetrao urogallus)

NOTE : Design error: The stamps are showing the Hazel Grouse (Bonasa bonasia) and are mislabelled "Tetrao urrogallus".



30 x 35.5 mm



70 × 110 mm

The stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet of 8 stamps + 1 vignette.





15 April 2021 – Bosnia and Herzegovina (Serb Post)

1.95 KM – Endangered national wildlife – Hermann's Tortoise (*Testudo hermanni*)

2.70 KM – Endangered national wildlife – Eurasian Harvest Mouse (*Micromys minutus*)



31×36 mm

Both stamps have also been issued in a booklet of 4 stamps. The stamps from the booklets are imperforate at the top or bottom.

УТРОЖЕНИ
НАЦИОНАЛНИ
ЖИВОТИЊСКИ СВИЈЕТ
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15.04.2021.



LEINBERG
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MILWAUKEE
HAWAIIAN



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Journal of Internal Medicine 255: 105–114

[illegible]

Thompson and Mitchell studied a wide range of management quality. During 1974-1980, 217 American firms and 149 foreign firms were surveyed. The firms were classified according to size and industry.

Второй вариант связан с тем, что в настоящее время в России отсутствуют нормативные акты, регламентирующие деятельность по созданию и развитию системы менеджмента качества. В связи с этим в настоящее время в России отсутствуют нормативные акты, регламентирующие деятельность по созданию и развитию системы менеджмента качества. В связи с этим в настоящее время в России отсутствуют нормативные акты, регламентирующие деятельность по созданию и развитию системы менеджмента качества.

[illegible]

84 (2004) *Journal of Polymer Science: Part A: Polymer Chemistry*, 42, 1000–1008.

Both stamps have been issued in two mini-sheets of 8 stamps + 1 vignette.



31 May 2021 – Bulgaria

1.10 L. – Endangered national wildlife – European Pine Marten (*Martes martes*)

2.30 L. – Endangered national wildlife – Marbled Polecat (*Vormela peregusna*)



32.5 x 43 mm



100×100 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a booklet of 2 panes (2x 3 stamps).The stamps in the booklet are imperforate on different sides.



Booklet left pane



Booklet right pane

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 5 stamps + 1 vignette





116 x 120 mm

A postal stationery has also been issued with the design of the 1.10 L. stamp but a different value (0.65 L.).



7 May 2021 – Croatia

3.30 Ck – Endangered national wildlife – Western Capercaillie (Tetrao urogallus)

15 Ck – Endangered national wildlife – Lynx (Lynx lynx)



35.5×30 mm

Both stamps have been issued in sheets of 20 stamps.





6 May 2021 – Cyprus

€0.34 – Endangered national wildlife – Cyprus Honey Bee (*Apis mellifera cypria*)

€0.64 – Endangered national wildlife – Mediterranean Seal (*Monachus monachus*)



35 × 35 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a booklet with 4 se-tenant stamps of each. The top and bottom margins of the booklet panes are imperforate.



Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 8 stamps.



175 x 95 mm

15 July 2021 – Cyprus (Turkish Post)

6.00 TL. – Endangered national wildlife – Common Pochard (*Aythya farina*)

6,50 TL. – Endangered national wildlife – Common Pochard (*Aythya farina*)

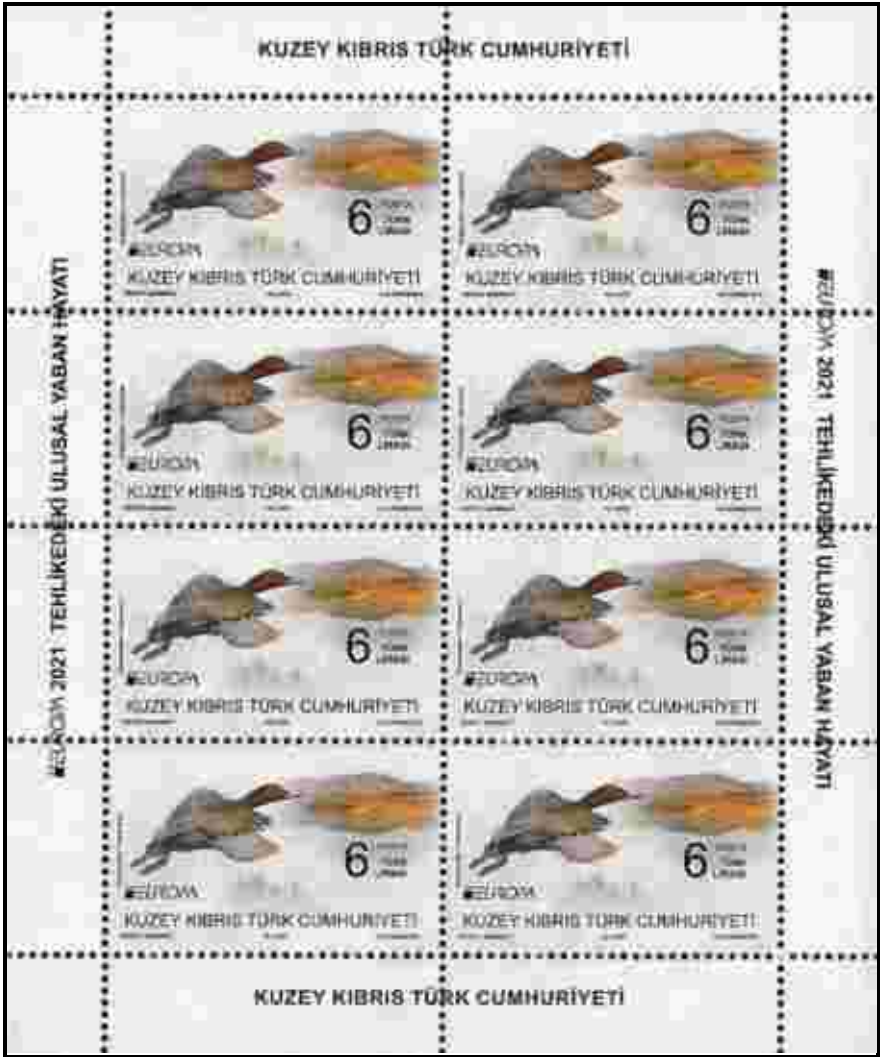


41 x 26 mm



82 x 78 mm

Both stamps are also issued in mini-sheets of 8 stamps.



KUZEY KIBRIS TÜRK CUMHURİYETİ

MEYDAN 2021 TEHLİKEDƏKİ ULUSAL YABAN-HAYATI



RELIJION 2021 TEHLIKEDENKI ULUSAL YABAN MİYATI

KUZEY KIBRIS TÜRK CUMHURİYETİ

21 April 2021 – Czech Republic

Value E (no face value, 39 Kc.) – Endangered national wildlife – Wild Cat (*Felis silvestris*)



33×33 mm

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 6 stamps.



20 May 2021 – Denmark

Two stamps out of a set of 5 stamps with theme “Danish Butterflies” are bearing the Europa logo.

11 Kr. – Endangered national wildlife – Pearl-bordered Fritillary (*Boloria euphrosyne*)

11 Kr. – Endangered national wildlife – Northern Chequered Skipper (*Carterocephalus silvicola*)

11 Kr. – Endangered national wildlife – Alcon Large Blue (*Phengaris alcon*)

11 Kr. – Endangered national wildlife – Old World Swallowtail (*Papilio Machaon*)

11 Kr. – Endangered national wildlife – Purple edged Copper (*Lycaena hippothoe*)



Europa stamps



26 × 26 mm

The stamps have been issued in a booklet of 10 self-adhesive stamps (2 of each).

postnord

Sommerfugle

10 x 11.00 kr. / 110 kr.

Truede dyrearter
Sommerfuglen er med til at skabe stor skønhed. Men det forsvundne insekt for det svært, og mange arter er døde på vej til helt af forsvinde fra den danske natur. Motiverne her er i alt fem af de truede sommerfuglearter: Enskjoldfugl, Sortpletet Bredpande, Rødt Perlemorsommerfugl, Svalehale samt Violetterandet lidflugt.

Udgivet 20. maj 2021.

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Med PostNord-åbne kan du blandt andet:

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6 May 2021 – Estonia

€1.90 – Endangered national wildlife – Eurasian Hoopoe (Upupa epops)

€1.90 – Endangered national wildlife – Lady's Slipper (Cypripedium calceolus)



44.75 × 37 mm

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps. The stamps are printed with alternating rows inverted.



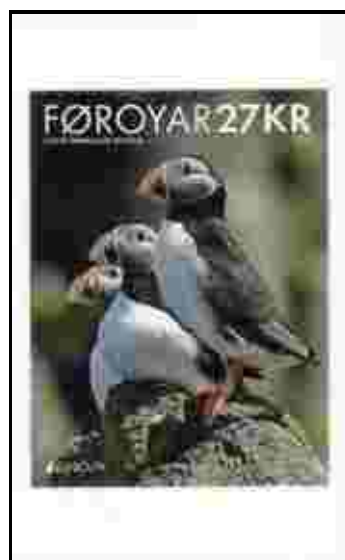
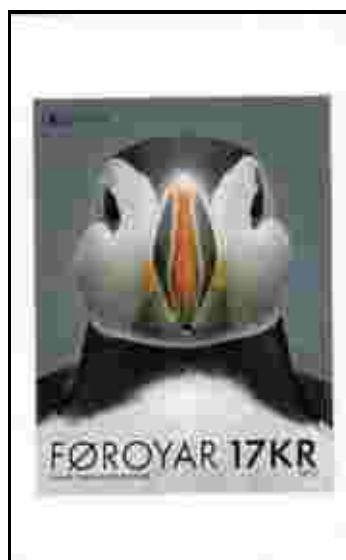
26 April 2021 – Faroe Islands

17 Kr. – Endangered national wildlife – Atlantic Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)

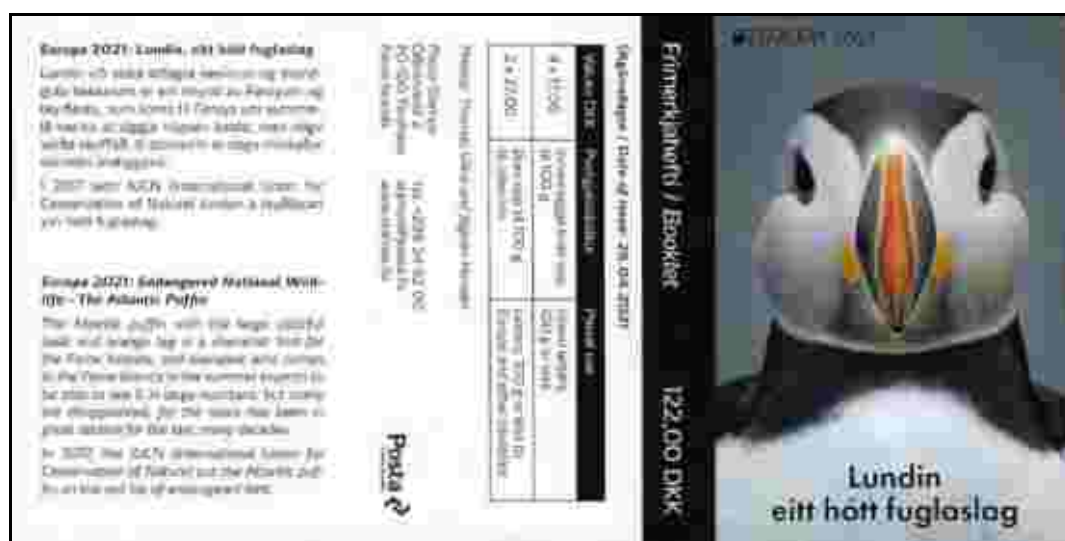
27 Kr. – Endangered national wildlife – Atlantic Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)



30×40 mm

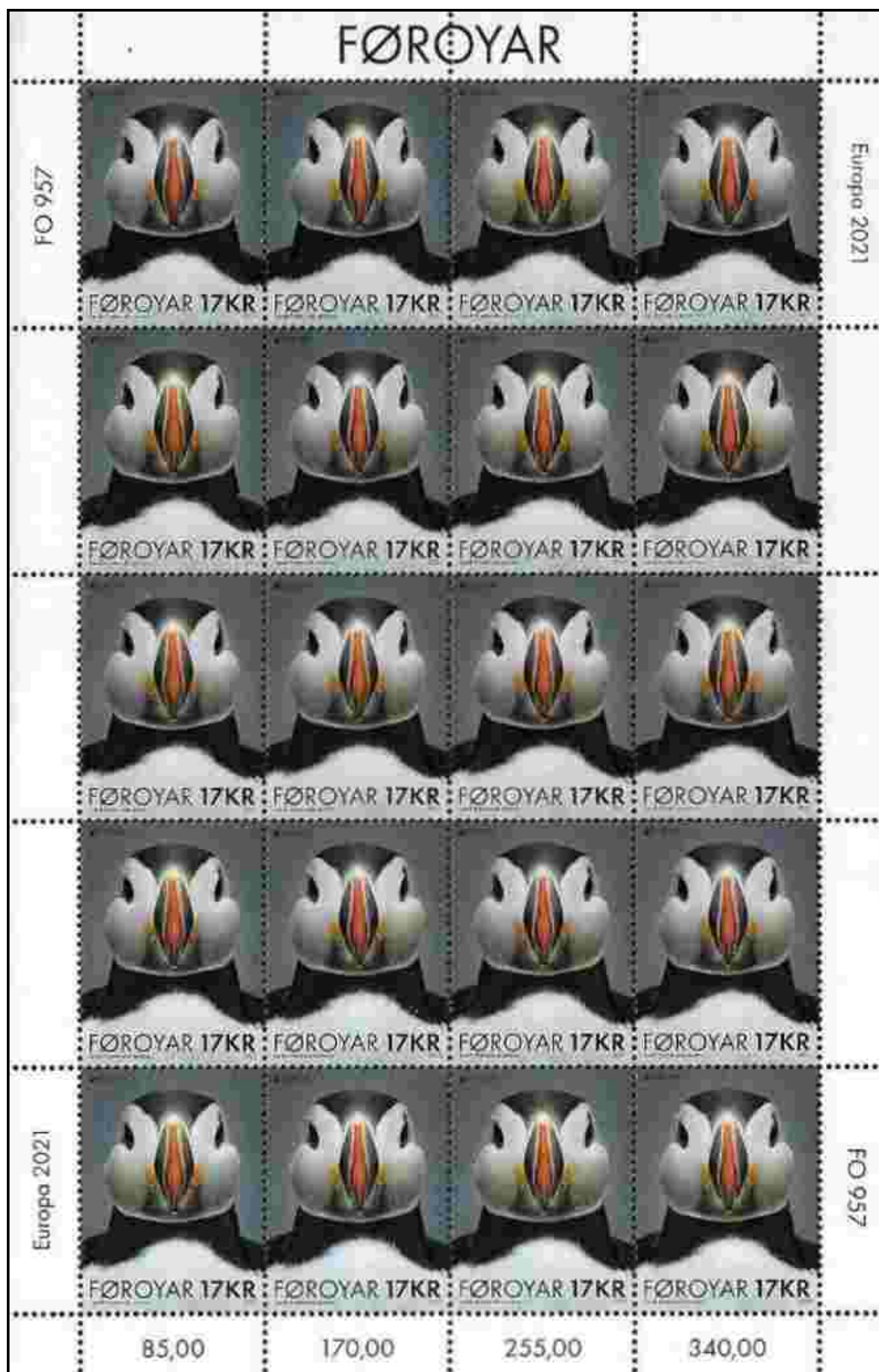


Both stamps have also been issued in a booklet of 6 self-adhesive stamps (4x 17.– Kr & 2x 27. Kr).





The stamps are also issued in sheets of 20 stamps.



28 April 2021 – Finland

Domestic (no face value, €1,85) – Endangered national wildlife – Common Kingfisher (*Alcedo atthis*)
Domestic (no face value, €1,85) – Endangered national wildlife – Mountain Apollo (*Parnassius apollo*)
Domestic (no face value, €1,85) – Endangered national wildlife – Siberian Flying Squirrel (*Pteromys volans*)



41.5 × 28.5 mm



The stamps have been issued in a booklet of 15 self-adhesive stamps (5 stamps of each).



25 May 2021 – France

€1.50 – Endangered national wildlife



40.85×30 mm

This stamp has been issued in sheets of 15 stamps.



22 September 2021 – Georgia

2.10 Gel – Endangered national wildlife – Goitered Gazelle (*Gazella subgutturosa*) and also depicts a Pistachio Tree (*Pistacia mutica*)

2.10 Gel – Endangered national wildlife – Eastern Imperial Eagle (*Aquila heliaca*) and also depicts a Pistachio Tree (*Pistacia mutica*)

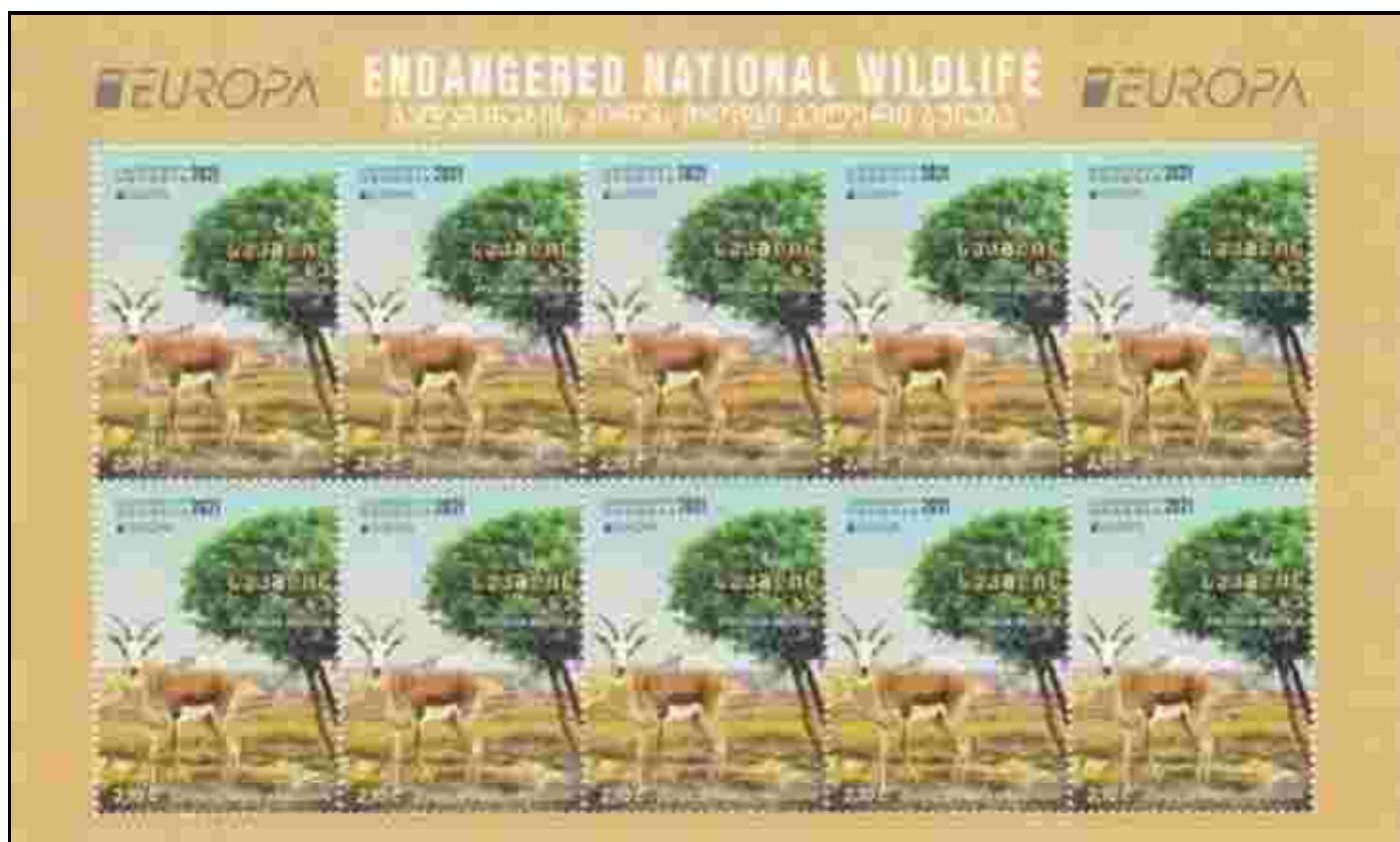


33 x 45 mm



110 × 75 mm

The stamps have been issued in sheet of 10 stamps.



6 May 2021 – Germany

€0.80 – Endangered national wildlife – Depicts *Mycetoma suturale*, *Ceruchus chrysomelinus* and *Tragosoma Deysarium*



33 × 39 mm

This stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.



191 x 104 mm

5 February 2021 – Gibraltar

£1.96 – Endangered national wildlife – Barbary Macaque (*Macaca sylvanus*) looking down

£3.16 – Endangered national wildlife – Barbary Macaque (*Macaca sylvanus*)

Two stamps (£1.96 & £3.16) and one souvenir-sheet of 2 stamps (£1.96 & £3.16).



34 x 34 mm



100×100 mm

Those stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 6 stamps.





On the 14th September, Gibraltar issued a set of 6 post & go stamps depicting the 2nd Europa stamps design and bearing the Europa logo – price £7.95



6 May 2021 – Greece

€2.00 – Endangered national wildlife – Red Deer (*Cervus elaphus*)

€4,50 – Endangered national wildlife – Common Dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*)



45 × 35 mm



Both stamps have been issued in one booklet of 4 stamps (2 of each). The stamps from the booklet are imperforate at the top or bottom.



Both stamps have been issued in a sheet of 16 stamps (8 stamps of each) and in mini-sheets of 8 stamps.

8 June 2021 – Greenland

17 Kr. – Endangered national wildlife – Greater White–Fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons flavirostris*)

19 Kr. – Endangered national wildlife – Harbours Seal (*Phoca vitulina*)

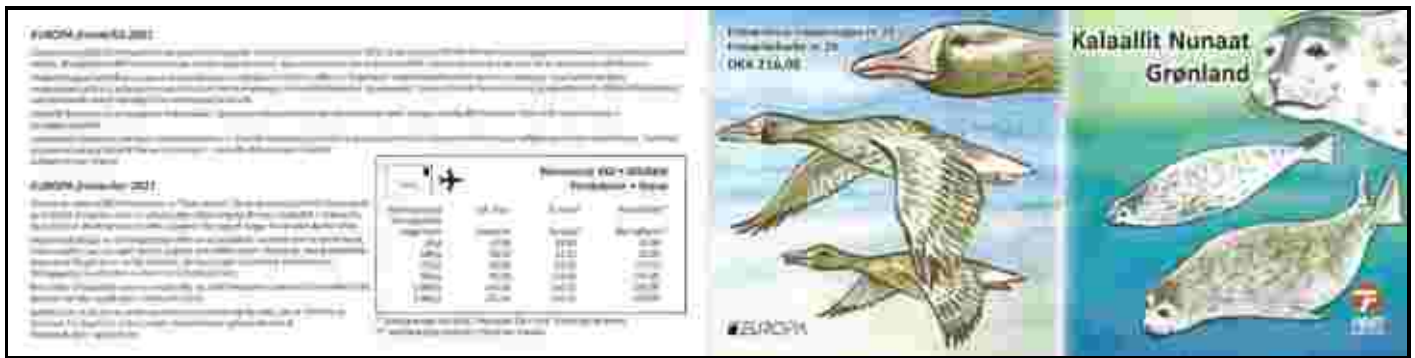


30 × 40 mm



Self-adhesive stamps

Both stamps have been issued in a booklet of 12 self-adhesive stamps (6x each stamp).



Both stamps have also been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.





7 April 2021 – Guernsey

Two stamps (73 p. & £1.–) out of a set of eight stamps with theme “Endangered Wildlife” are bearing the official Europa logo.

50 p. – Endangered national wildlife – European Herring Gull (*Larus argentatus*)

70 p. – Endangered national wildlife – Scaly Cricket (*Pseudomogoplistes squamiger*)

73 p. – Endangered national wildlife – Basking Shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*)

£1.00 – Endangered national wildlife – European Eel (*Anguilla Anguilla*)

£1.15 – Endangered national wildlife – Black Backed Meadow Ant (*Formica pratensis*)

£1.20 – Endangered national wildlife – Harbour Porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*)

£2.20 – Endangered national wildlife – Glanville Fritillary (*Melitaea cinxia*)

£3.50 – Endangered national wildlife – Porbeagle Shark (*Lamna nasus*)





Europa stamps



45 x 38 mm



90 x 66 mm

The stamps have been issued in sheets of 10 stamps.







	£10.00	7 April 2021	Endangered National Wildlife European Eel The European eel depicted on the £1 stamp was once common and frequently caught to make eel pie and eelied eels, but some estimates suggest that numbers have declined to less than one percent of historic levels. They are now listed as Critically Endangered.
			
			
European Wildlife Stamp			
British Wildlife Stamp			
			
			

473.38

2 April 2011



1A
1A
1A



Thompson, Wendy (Herald)



Thompson, Wendy (Herald)



Thompson, Wendy (Herald)



Endangered National Wildlife

Black-backed Meadow Ant

Guernsey and Jersey are the only places where the black-backed meadow ant, seen on the £1.15 stamp, can be found in the British Isles. An enhanced land management scheme has been implemented in Guernsey to help increase numbers of the species, listed as Near Threatened.





The stamps have been issued in a souvenir sheet of 4 stamps (2 of each).



100 x 68 mm

6 May 2021 – Ireland

Value N (no face value, €1.00) – Endangered national wildlife – White Prominent Moth (*Leucodonta bicoloria*)

Value W (no face value, €1.70) – Endangered national wildlife – Freshwater Pearl Mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*)



36 × 36 mm



The stamps have been issued in sheets of 16 self-adhesive stamps.



ELNORPA – Endangered National Wildlife
ELNORPA – Fluctuare Nărilor și Eribat



12 April 2021 – Isle of Man

One stamp (EU value, 94 p.) out of a set of ten stamps with theme “The Calf of Man” is bearing the official Europa logo.

1st Class (no face value, 62 p.) – The Calf of Man Nature Reserve

1st Class (no face value, 62 p.) – Sea Transport

1st Class (no face value, 62 p.) – Crucifixion Stone

1st Class (no face value, 62 p.) – Calf of Man and Wart Marine Nature Reserve

1st Class (no face value, 62 p.) – Calf of Man and Wart Marine Nature Reserve

EU (no face value, 94 p.) – The Manx Swearwater Recovery Project

EU (no face value, 94 p.) – Infrastructure

EU (no face value, 94 p.) – Flora – Thrift

EU (no face value, 94 p.) – Insect Conservation – Garden Tiger Moth

EU (no face value, 94 p.) – The Bird Conservatory – Common Whitethroat



Europa stamp



33 × 42 mm



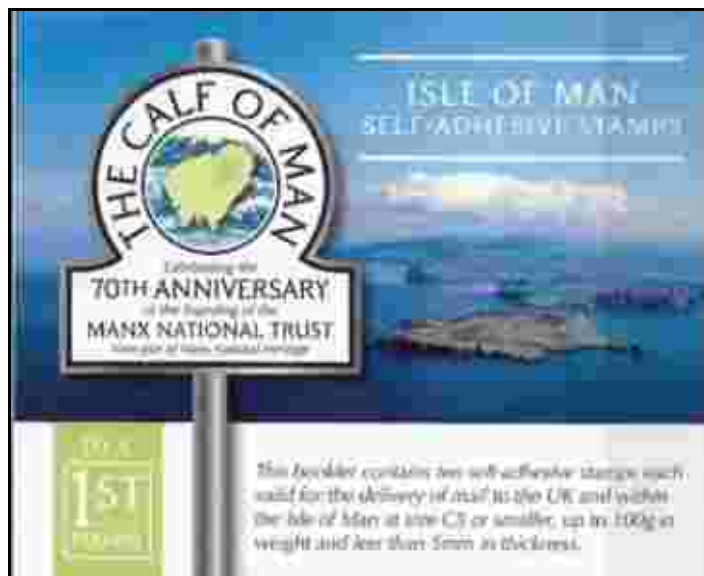
This Europa stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.



The EU stamps have been issued in a sheet of 20 stamps (4x 5 stamps Europa value).



The stamps are also issued in a booklet of 10 stamps of 10x 1st value = 10 x 62 p. The stamps from the booklet are self-adhesive and the Europa value has another value as in the sheets (1st instead of EU). Those stamps are also sold in an unfolded self-adhesive pane similar to the booklet.



15 November 2021 – Italy

Value B (no face value, €1,10) – Endangered national wildlife – Aeolian Wall Lizard (Podarcis raffonei)

Value B 50 gr. (no face value, €2,60) – Endangered national wildlife – Marsican Brown Bear (Ursus arctos marsicanus)



40×30 mm

The stamps have been issued in sheets of 45 self-adhesive stamps.



11 March 2021 – Jersey

Two stamps (54 p. & £1.05) out of a set of six stamps with theme "Endangered Wildlife" are bearing the official Europa logo) and one souvenir-sheet of 2 stamps (54 p. & £1.05).

54 p. – Endangered national wildlife – Atlantic Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)

70 p. – Endangered national wildlife – Loggerhead Turtle (*Caretta caretta*)

84 p. – Endangered national wildlife – Orca (*Orcinus orca*)

88 p. – Endangered national wildlife – Common Bottlenose Dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*)

£1,05 – Endangered national wildlife – Balearic Shearwater (*Puffinus mauretanicus*)

£1,18 – Endangered national wildlife – Grey Seal (*Halichoerus grypus*)



40 x 30 mm



130 × 85 mm

The 6 stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.

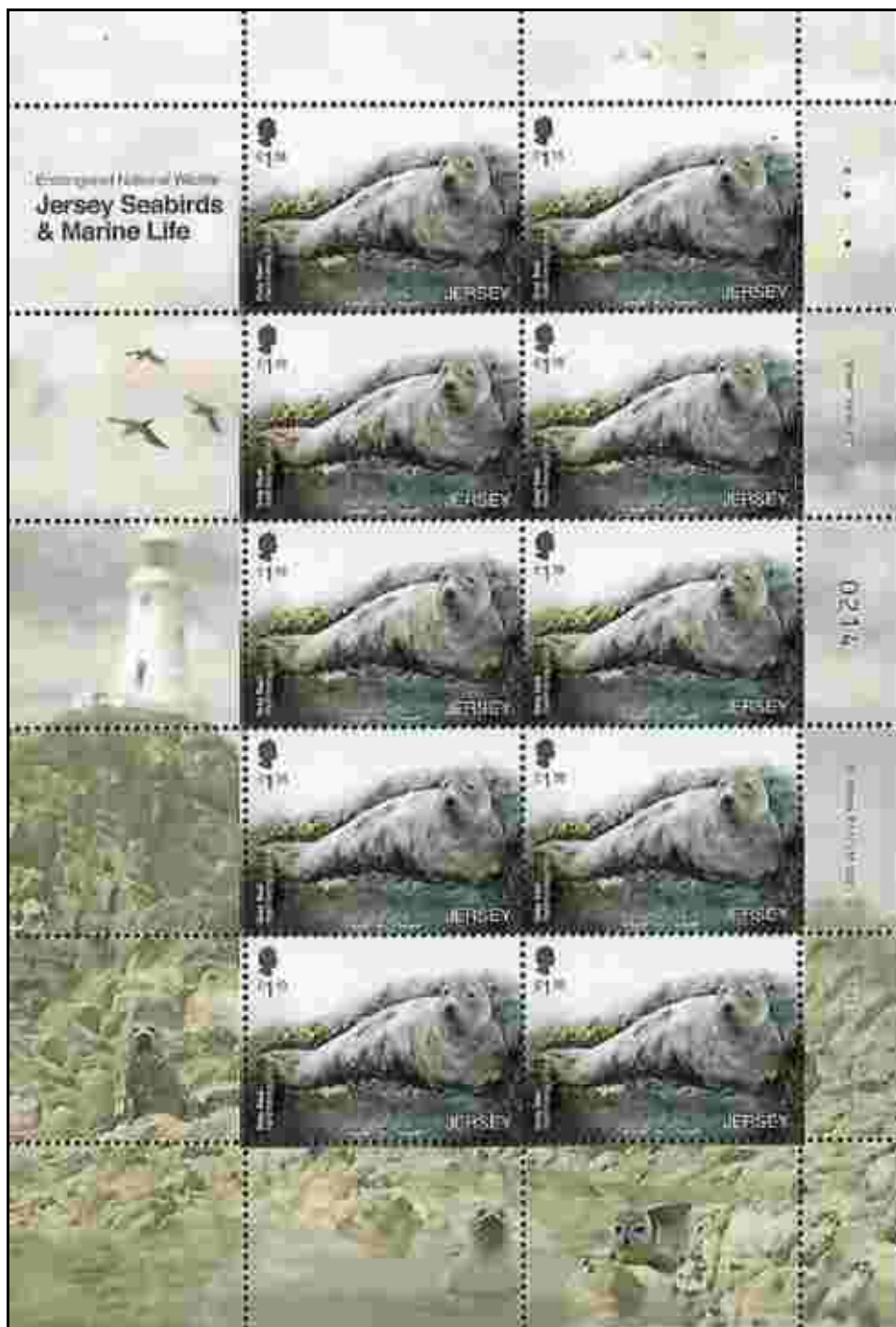












29 November 2021 – Kazakhstan

800 KZT – Endangered national wildlife – Roe Deer (*Capreolus pygargus*)

800 KZT – Endangered national wildlife – Wild Boar (*Sus scrofa*)





110 × 95 mm

7 May 2021 – Kosovo

The stamps do not bear the official Europa stamps logo, Kosovo is not a PostEurop member.

€1.00 – Endangered national wildlife – Western Roe Deer (*Capreolus capreolus*)

€2.00 – Endangered national wildlife – Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*)

€2.00 – Endangered national wildlife (souvenir sheet)



42 × 30 mm



85 × 61 mm

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.



The €1 stamp has also been issued in sheets of 25 stamps. The mini-sheets of 10 were used for philatelic purpose and the sheet of 25 was used in post offices. The stamp in those larger sheets is different. The "deer" is oriented with its head to the left of the stamp and the stamp has also a white border around the stamp.



16 April 2021 – Latvia

€1.00 – Endangered national wildlife – Freshwater Pearl Mussel (*Margaritifera margaritifera*)

€1.27 – Endangered national wildlife – Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra*)



33.5 × 28 mm

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.



1 March 2021 – Liechtenstein

1.50 Fr. – Endangered national wildlife – Common Weasel (*Mustela nivalis*)

1.50 Fr. – Endangered national wildlife – European Crayfish (*Astacus astacus*)



43 × 36 mm

The stamps have been issued in a souvenir sheet of 4 stamps (2 of each).



171 x 120 mm

23 April 2021 – Lithuania

€0.75 – Endangered national wildlife – Grey Seal (*Halichoerus grypus*)

€0.75 – Endangered national wildlife – Eurasian Lynx (*Lynx lynx*)



37.5 × 32 mm

The stamps have been issued mini-sheets of 10 stamps.





105.5 x 180.5 mm

11 May 2021 – Luxembourg

€0,80 – Endangered national wildlife – Greater Myotis (*Myotis myotis*)

€1.05 – Endangered national wildlife – European Polecat (*Mustela putorius*)



45 x 33 mm

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheet of 10 stamps.



7 May 2021 – North Macedonia

144 MKD – Endangered national wildlife – Balkan Lynx (*Lynx lynx balcanicus*)

144 MKD – Endangered national wildlife – Eurasian Eagle Owl (*Bubo bubo*)

50 MKD – Endangered national wildlife – Western Roe Deer (*Capreolus capreolus*)

50 MKD – Endangered national wildlife – Grey Wolf (*Canis lupus*)

50 MKD – Endangered national wildlife – Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*)

50 MKD – Endangered national wildlife – Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*)



40×30 mm



83×60 mm



30 x 40 mm



105 × 75 mm

The small sheet with 4 stamps of 50 MKD has been sold in a booklet.



The first stamp has been issued in mini-sheets of 9 stamps.



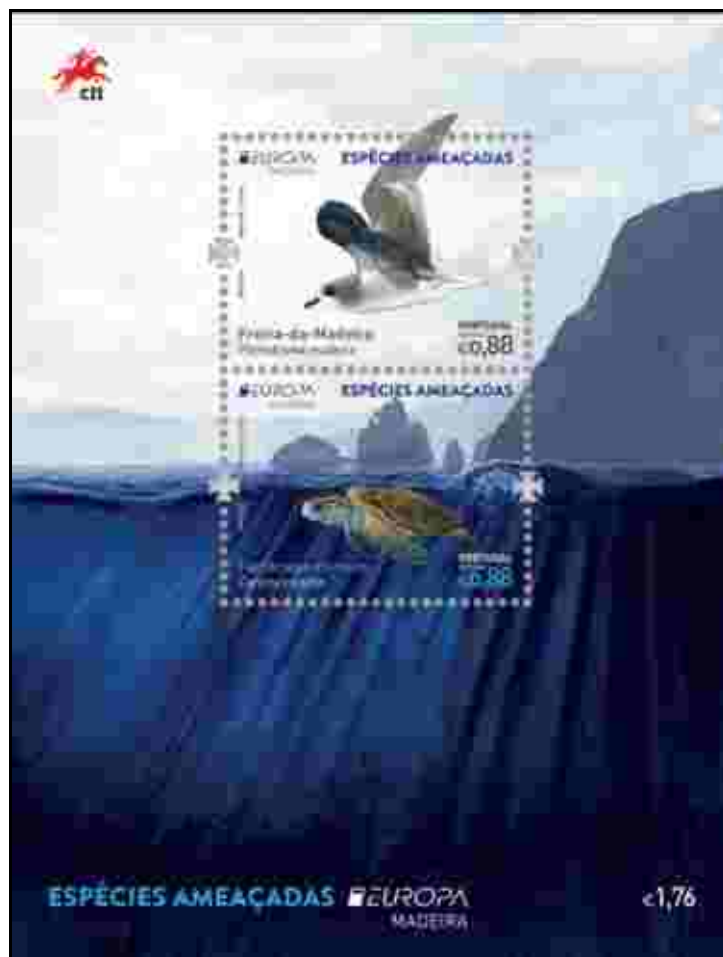
7 May 2021 – Madeira Islands

€0,88 – Endangered national wildlife – Loggerhead Sea Turtle (*Caretta caretta*)

€0,88 – Endangered national wildlife – Zino's Petrel (*Pterodroma madeira*) (souvenir sheet)



40 x 30.6 mm



95 × 125 mm

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.



12 May 2021 – Malta

€0.59 – Endangered national wildlife – Mediterranean Chameleon (*Chamaeleo chamaeleon*)

€2.00 – Endangered national wildlife – Mediterranean Painted Frog (*Discoglossus pictus*)



44 × 31 mm



Watermark : Maltese Cross Multiple Type 1

The €0.59 stamp has been issued in a booklet of 5 stamps + 1 vignette.





Both stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet of 11 stamps + 1 vignette.





28 May 2021 – Moldova

5.75 L. – Endangered national wildlife – Black Stork (*Ciconia nigra*)

11 L. – Endangered national wildlife – Eurasian Eagle Owl (*Bubo bubo*)



34 × 34 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a booklet with 2 stamps of each.



Booklet pane

Both stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.



7 May 2021 – Monaco

€1,50 – Endangered national wildlife – Long-snouted Seahorse (Hippocampus guttulatus)



41 × 31 mm

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.



9 May 2021 – Montenegro

€0,95 – Endangered national wildlife – Little Egret in Tivat Salt Flats Nature Reserve



43 x 31 mm



72 × 61 mm

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 8 stamps + 1 vignette.



9 April 2021 – Artsakh (Nagorno–Karabakh)

The stamps issued by the Republic of Artsakh are not recognized on an international level, not by the UPU nor by PostEurop.

500 Ad. – Endangered national wildlife – Red Kite (Milvus milvus)

500 Ad. – Endangered national wildlife – Apollo (Parnassius Apollo)

500 Ad. – Endangered national wildlife – Marbled Polecat (Vormela peregusna)



46 × 27.5 mm

The three stamps are also issued in a mini-sheet of 6 stamps (3 of each) + 4 vignettes.



The three stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 8 stamps + 2 vignettes.





The stamps are also available imperforated.

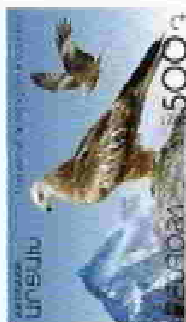




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ARTSAKH
ԱՐԶԱԽ



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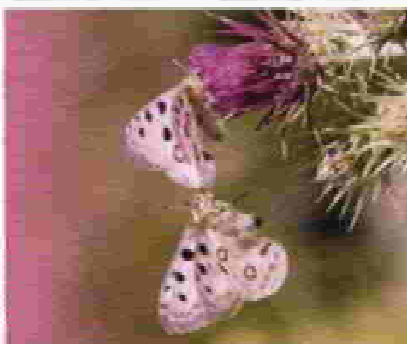
EUROPA-2021



ՀԱՆՐԱԿԱՆ ԱՉԳԱՅԻՆ ԿԱՅՐԻ ԲՆՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ • NATIONAL ENDANGERED WILDLIFE



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EUROPA-2021



10 May 2021 – Netherlands

International 1 (no face value, €1,55) – Endangered national wildlife – Endangered Bees

International 1 (no face value, €1,55) – Endangered national wildlife – Endangered Bees

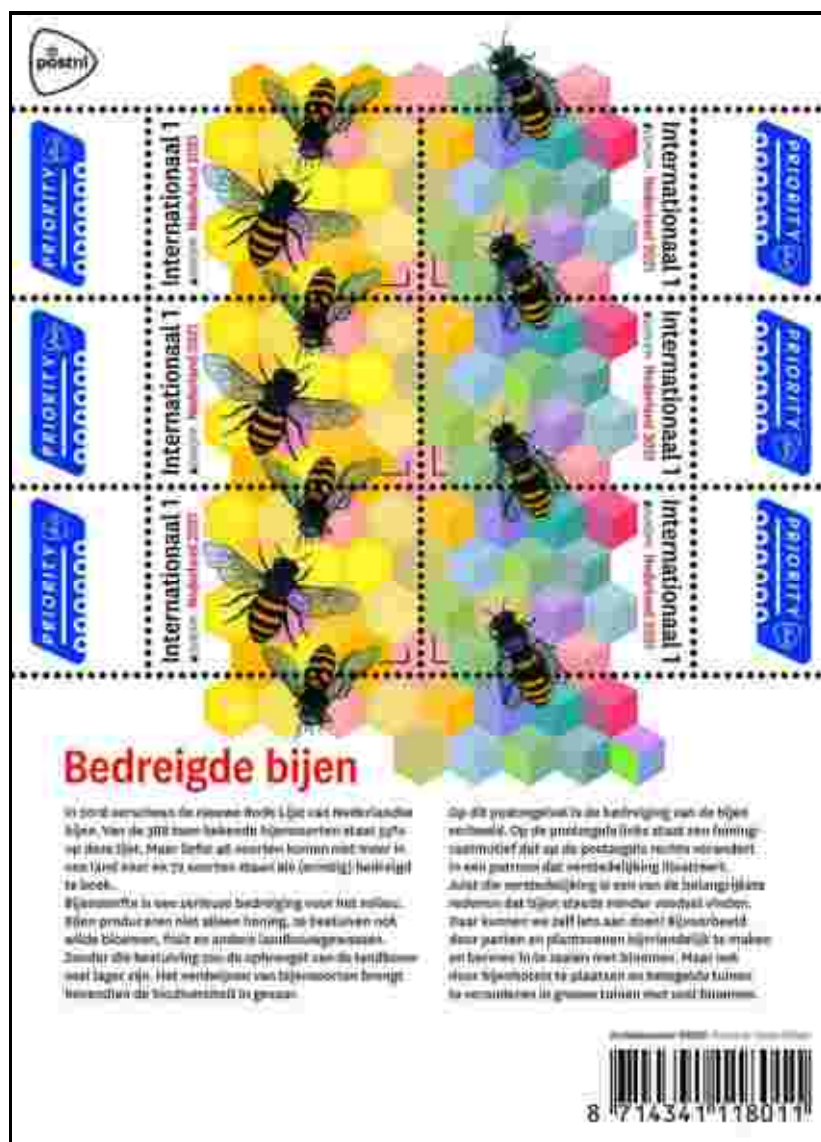


36 × 25 mm



108 × 25 mm

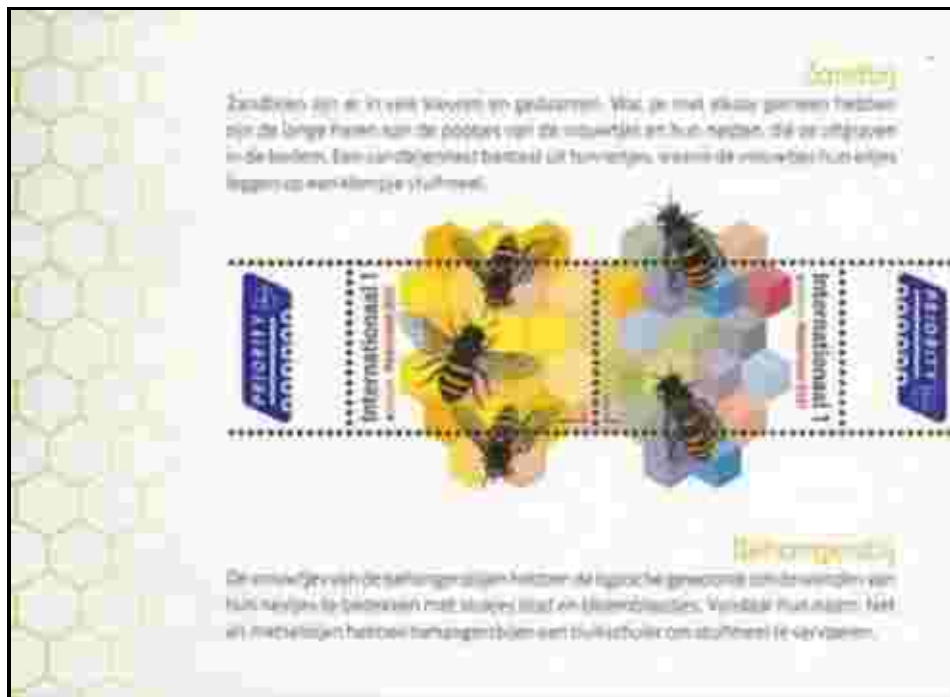
The stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet of 8 stamps (4 stamps of each).



108 x 150 mm

A prestige booklet with 3 panes has been sold for €12.45.





23 April 2021 – Norway

20g Europa (no face value, 27 Kr.) – Endangered national wildlife – Atlantic Puffin (*Fratercula arctica*)

20g Europa (no face value, 27 Kr.) – Endangered national wildlife – Great Yellow Bumblebee (*Bombus distinguendus*)

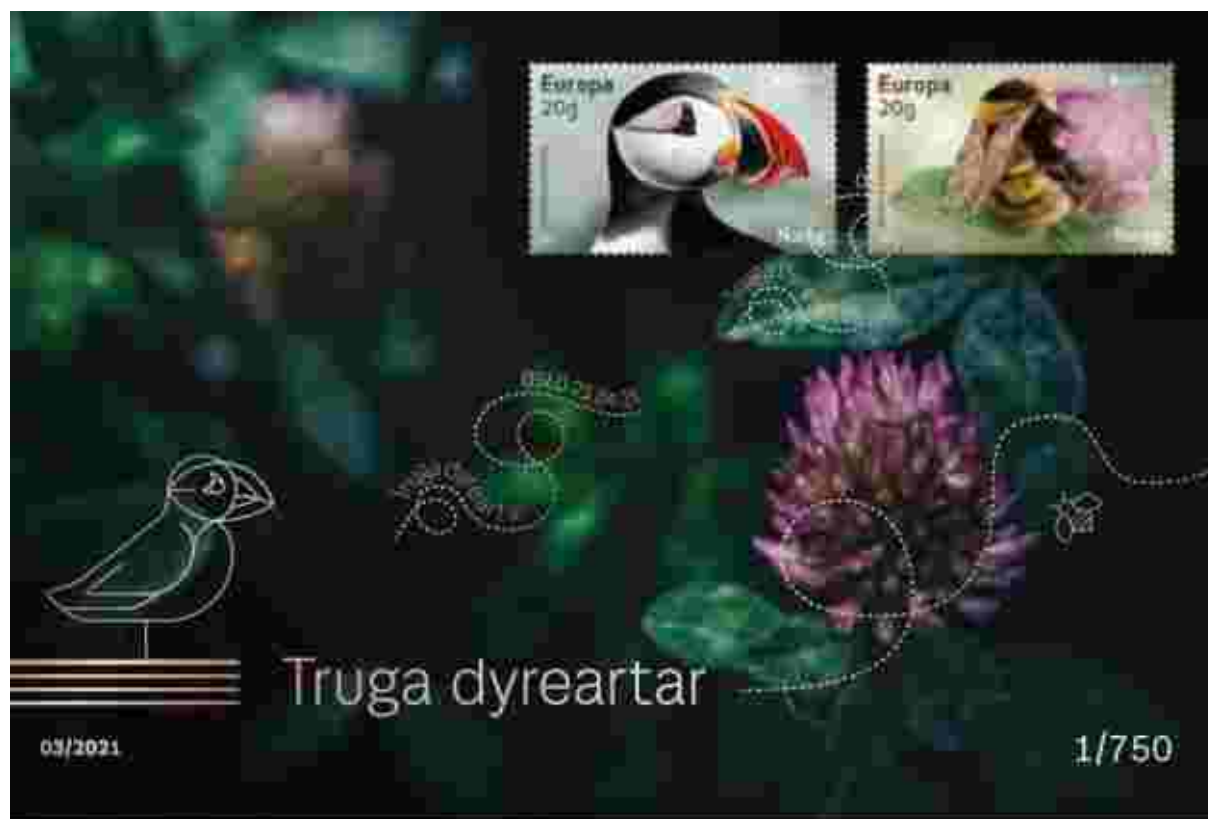
The stamps are self-adhesive.



49 × 30 mm



FDC Gold limited edition 750 copies.



21 April 2021 – Poland

3.30 Zł. – Endangered national wildlife – Eurasian Lynx (*Lynx lynx*)

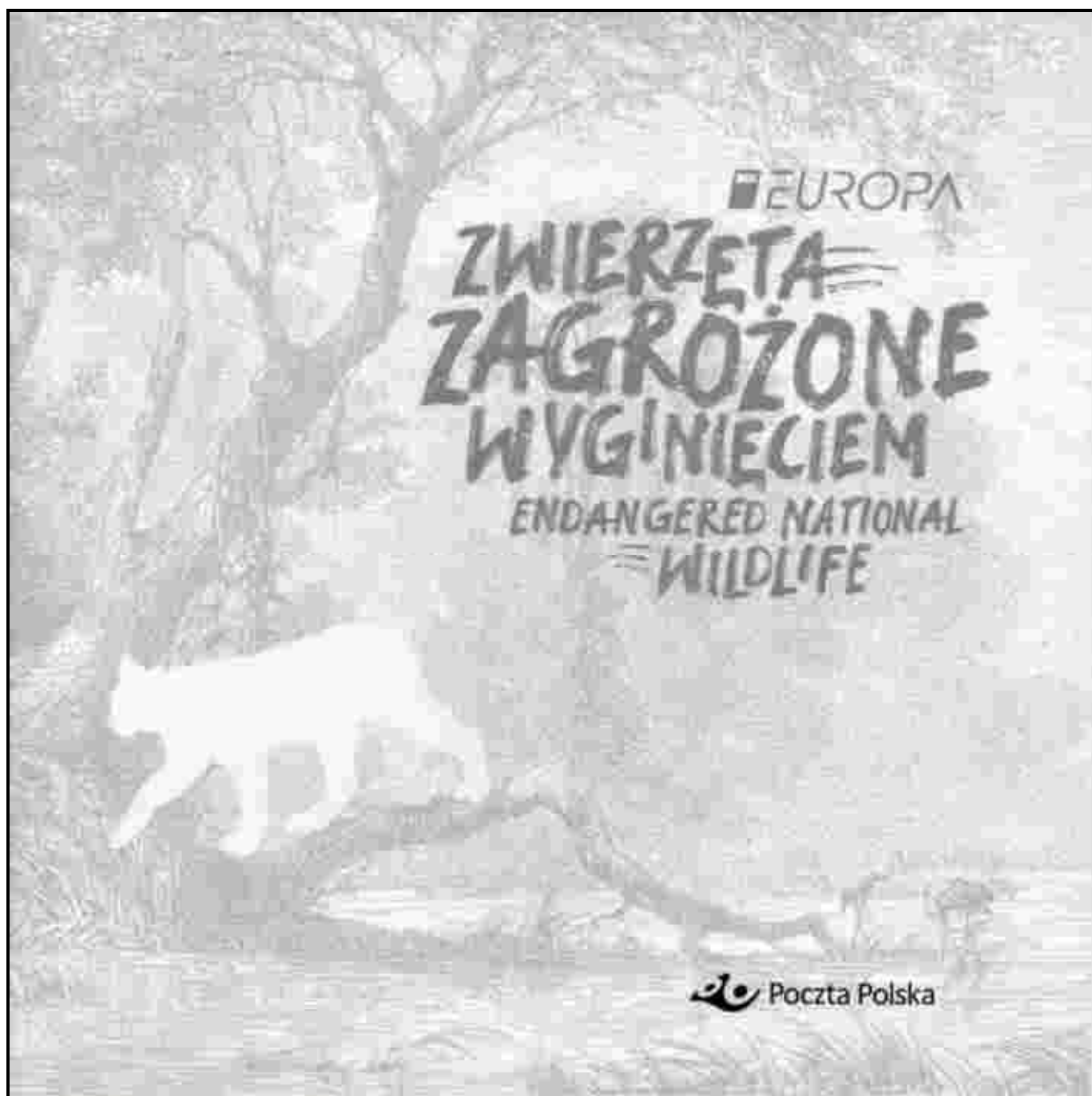


51×39.5 mm

The stamp has been issued in mini-sheets of 9 stamps.



200 x 150 mm



autor projektu: Bożydar Grodzew
 liczba znaczków: 1
 wartość: 3,30 zł
 nakład: 171 000 szt.
 technika druku: offset
 format znaczka: 51 x 39,5 mm
 papier: fluorescencyjny
 arkusz sprzedaży: 9 znaczków
 data wprowadzenia do obiegu:
 21 kwietnia 2021 r.

designer: Bożydar Grodzew
 number of stamps: 1
 value: PLN 3.30
 print run: 171 000 units
 print process: offset
 stamp size: 51 x 39.5 mm
 paper: fluorescent
 sheet of: 9 stamps
 circulation date:
 21 April 2021



EUROPA ZWIERZĘTA ZAGROŻONE WYGINIECIEM ENDANGERED NATIONAL WILDLIFE

W ramach tegorocznej emisji „Europa”, Poczta Polska prezentuje jednego z gatunku kotowatych, zagrożonego wyginięciem w Polsce – rysia euroazjatyckiego. Drapieżnik ten w Polsce żyje tylko w Karpatach, północno-wschodniej części kraju oraz w okolicy Puszczy Kampinoskiej. Największymi czynnikami wpływającymi na zmniejszenie populacji rysia jest fragmentacja lasów oraz niestabilna baza pokarmowa. W Polsce żyje obecnie około 150 osobników. Rysie potrzebują rozległych i zwartych kompleksów leśnych z trudnodostępnymi ostojami, które zapewniają im spokój. Tylko zachowanie odpowiednich siedlisk może dziś pomóc przetrwać temu pięknemu zwierzęciu.

Czego nie wiesz o rysiach:

- ☞ to samotniki łączące się w pary tylko w okresie rui;
- ☞ młode rodzą się w maju i pozostają z matką przez prawie rok;
- ☞ masa ciała dochodzi do 30 kg;
- ☞ żywią się samami i jeleniami, a także zającami, gryzoniami i ptakami;
- ☞ bardzo dobrze pływają;
- ☞ bardzo rzadko wchodzi na drzewa;
- ☞ mogą zabić zdobycz nawet 7-krotnie większą od siebie;
- ☞ potrafią wykonywać 6 metrowe skoki.

As part of this year's "Europa" issue, Polish Post presents one of the cat species threatened with extinction in Poland – the Eurasian lynx. In Poland, this predator lives only in the Carpathians, the north-eastern part of the country and in the vicinity of the Kampinos Forest. The biggest factors influencing the reduction of the lynx population are forest fragmentation and unstable food base. Currently, about 150 individuals live in Poland. Lynxes need extensive and dense forest complexes with hard-to-reach refuges that provide them with peace and quiet. Only the preservation of suitable habitats can help this beautiful animal survive today.

Facts you did not know about lynxes:

- ☞ they are loners that mate only in heat;
- ☞ cubs are born in May and stay with their mother for almost a year;
- ☞ their body weight reaches 30 kg;
- ☞ they feed on deer, as well as hares, rodents and birds;
- ☞ they are great swimmers;
- ☞ they very rarely climb trees;
- ☞ they can kill prey up to 7 times their size;
- ☞ they can make 6 meter jumps.





7 May 2021 – Portugal

€0,88 – Endangered national wildlife – Spanish Minnow Carp (*Anaecypris hispanica*)

€0,88 – Endangered national wildlife – European Pond Turtle (*Emys orbicularis*) (souvenir sheet)

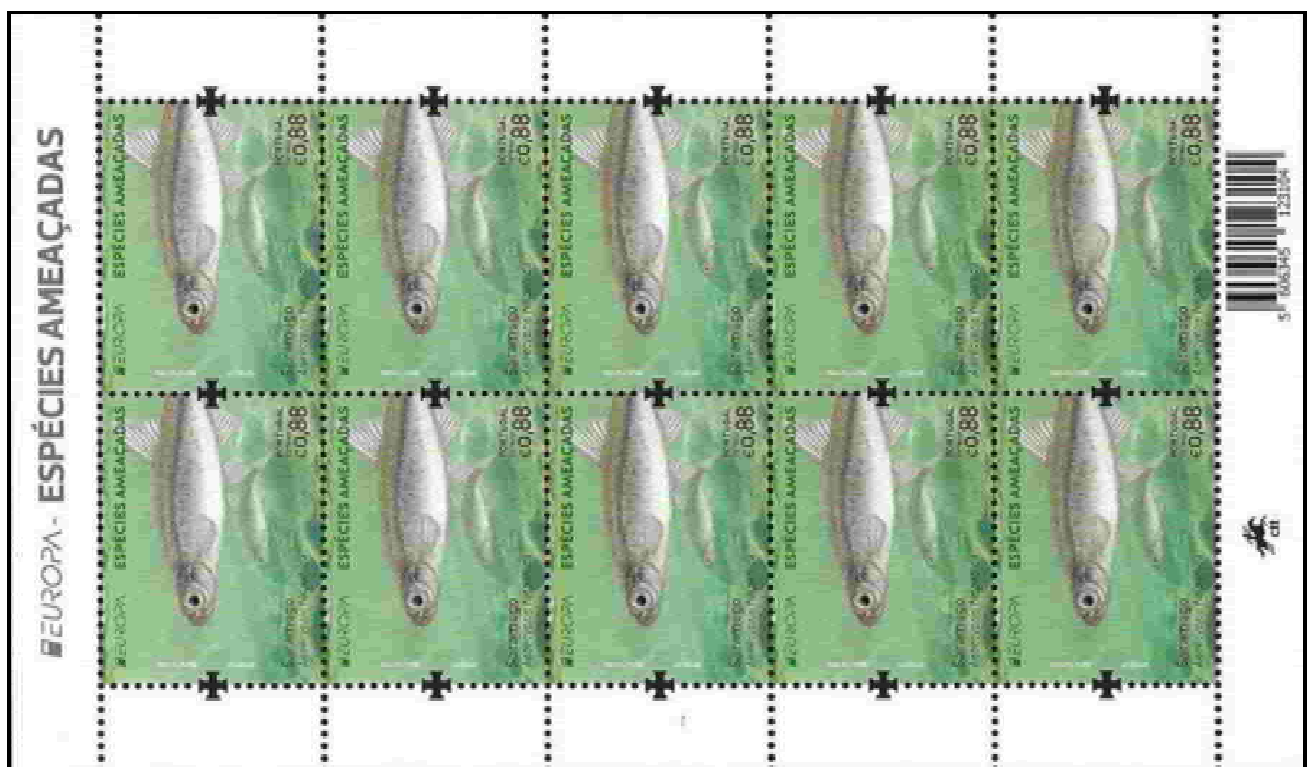


40 x 30.6 mm



95 × 125 mm

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.



22 April 2021 – Romania

3.40 L – Endangered national wildlife – European Mink (*Mustela lutreola*)

19.50 L – Endangered national wildlife – Great Bustard (*Otis tarda*)

NOTE : the animal footprints appear only when the stamps are illuminated with a UV-light.



33 × 48 mm

Both stamps have been issued in 2 types of souvenir-sheets of 4 stamps (2 stamps of each). The position of both stamps and the frame is different in each souvenir-sheet.





Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 5 stamps + 1 vignette.



125 x 125 mm

The stamps have also been issued in sheets with 32 stamps (16 stamps tête-bêche).





A limited souvenir-sheet of only 361 copies is also issued. It shows the 2 Europa stamps imperforated (2 stamps of each) + 1 vignette.



20 January 2021 – Russia

52 Rb – Endangered national wildlife – Persian Leopard (*Panthera pardus ciscaucasica*)



50 × 37 mm

This stamp has been issued in a sheet of 12 stamps.



178 x 176 mm

A special booklet has been issued with the Europa stamp and a block with 4 different animals (without postal value).





30 March 2021 – San Marino

€1,10 – Endangered national wildlife – Italian Cave Salamander (*Speleomantes italicus*)

€1,15 – Endangered national wildlife – Freshwater Crab (*Potamon fluviatile*)



40×30 mm

Both stamps have been issued in sheets of 12 stamps with a decorated frame depicting other animals.

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 8 stamps + 1 vignette.



Both stamps have been issued in a booklet1 with 3 stamps of each.



Both stamps have been issued in a booklet2 with 2 stamps of each + 2 vignettes.



7 May 2021 – Slovakia

€1.70 – Endangered national wildlife – Capercaillie (Tetrao urogallus)



26 × 44 mm, perf comb 11¼ x 11¼

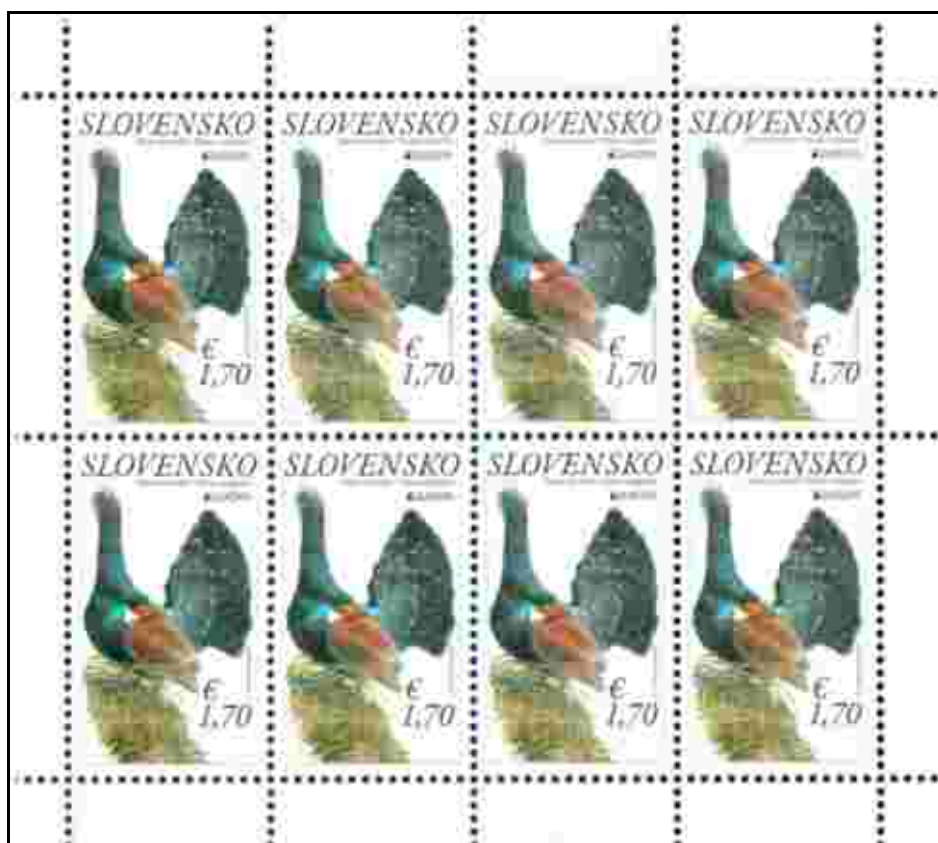


26 × 44 mm, perf die cut 10

The stamp has been issued in a booklet of 6 self-adhesive stamps.



The stamp has also been issued in a mini-sheet of 8 stamps.



28 May 2021 – Slovenia

€1.22 – Endangered national wildlife – Wildcat (*Felis silvestris*)

€1.37 – Endangered national wildlife – Capercaillie (*Tetrao urogallus*)



30 × 43 mm





108 x 165 mm

14 May 2021 – Spain

Tarifa B (no face value, €1,50) – Endangered national wildlife – Lynx (*Lynx lynx*)



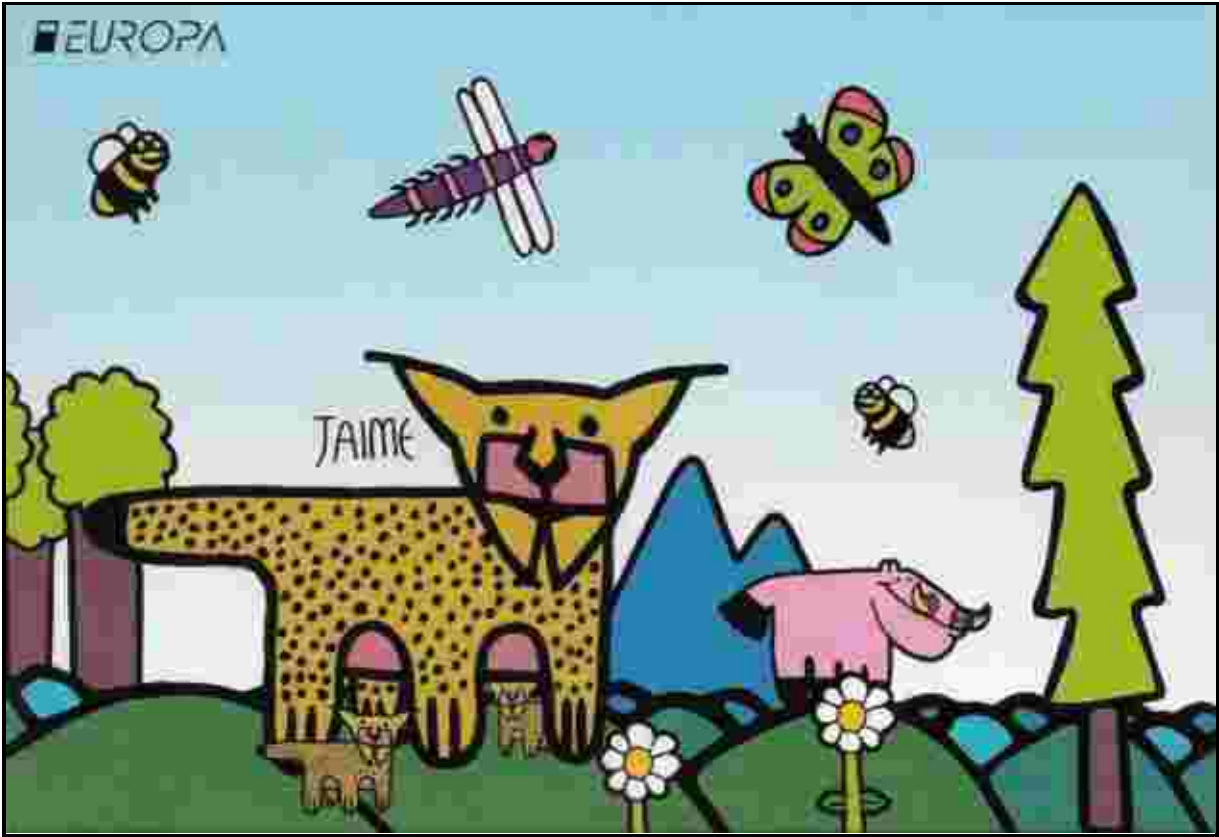
49.80 × 33.20 mm

[illegible]

The stamp has also been issued in a sheet of 25 stamps.



A postal stationery has also been issued





14 January 2021 – Sweden

24 K. – Endangered national wildlife – European Green Toad (*Bufo viridis*)

The self-adhesive stamp has been issued in coils of 100 stamps. A consecutive number is printed on the back of each stamp.



36.6 x 26.5 mm

Strip of 5 consecutive stamps



6 May 2021 – Switzerland

1 Fr. – Endangered national wildlife – Woodland Brown (*Lopinga achine*)

1 Fr. – Endangered national wildlife – Scarce Large Blue (*Phengaris teleius*)

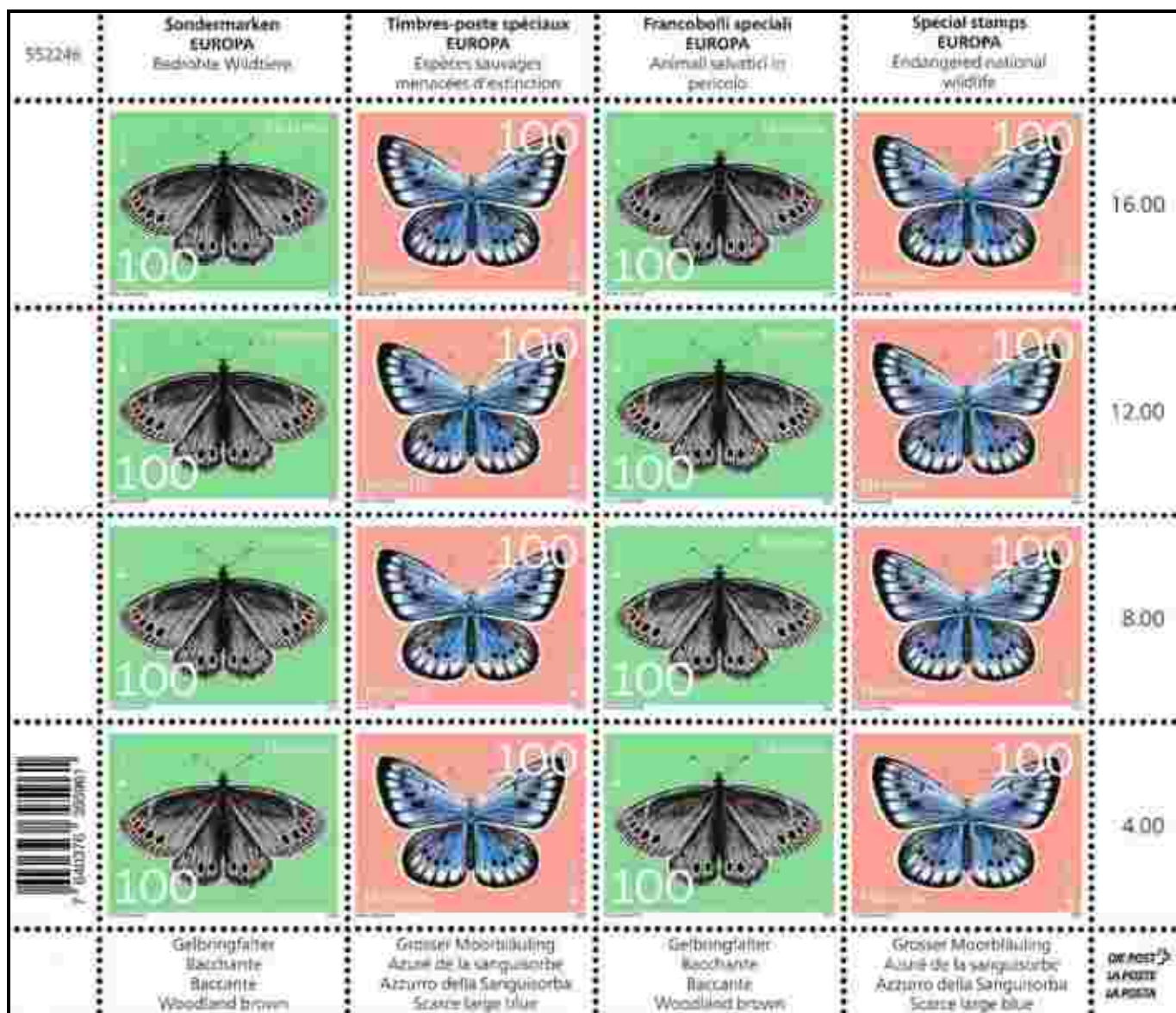


40 × 32 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a souvenir-sheet of 8 stamps (4 of each) with decorated frame.



Both stamps have been issued in a sheet of 16 stamps (4 vertical stripes of each).



9 May 2021 – Turkey

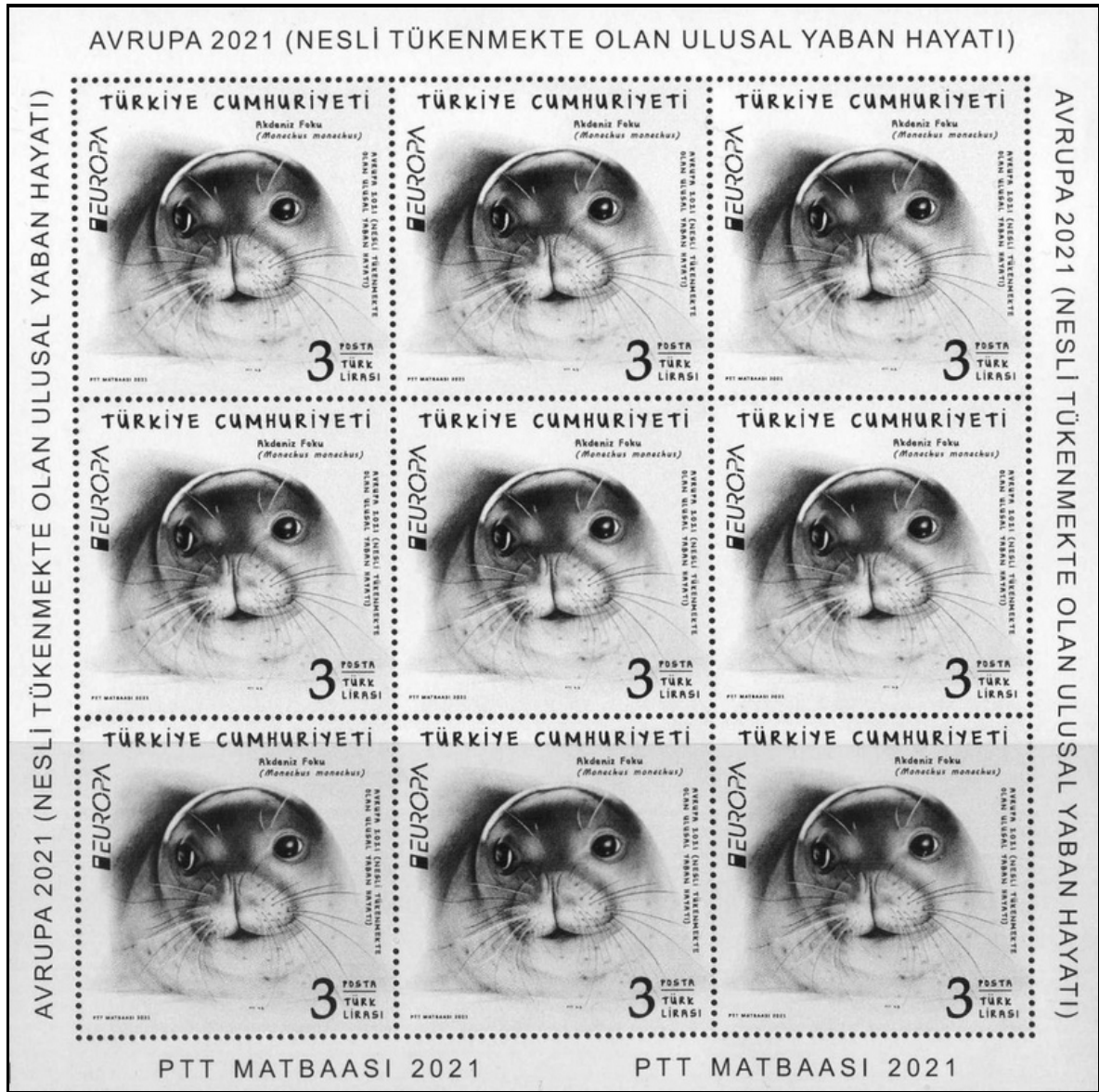
3.00 L. – Endangered national wildlife – Mediterranean Monk Seal (*Monachus monachus*)

6.50 L. – Endangered national wildlife – Montagu's Harrier (*Circus pygargus*)



45 × 45 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet of 9 stamps.



9 June 2021 – Ukraine

value Z (no face value, 13.80 UH.) – Endangered national wildlife – Killer Wheels (Deforestation)

value Z (no face value, 13.80 UH.) – Endangered national wildlife – Cry of the Carpathians



29.58 x 41.76 mm, perforation comb 14½ x 14

Booklet stamps

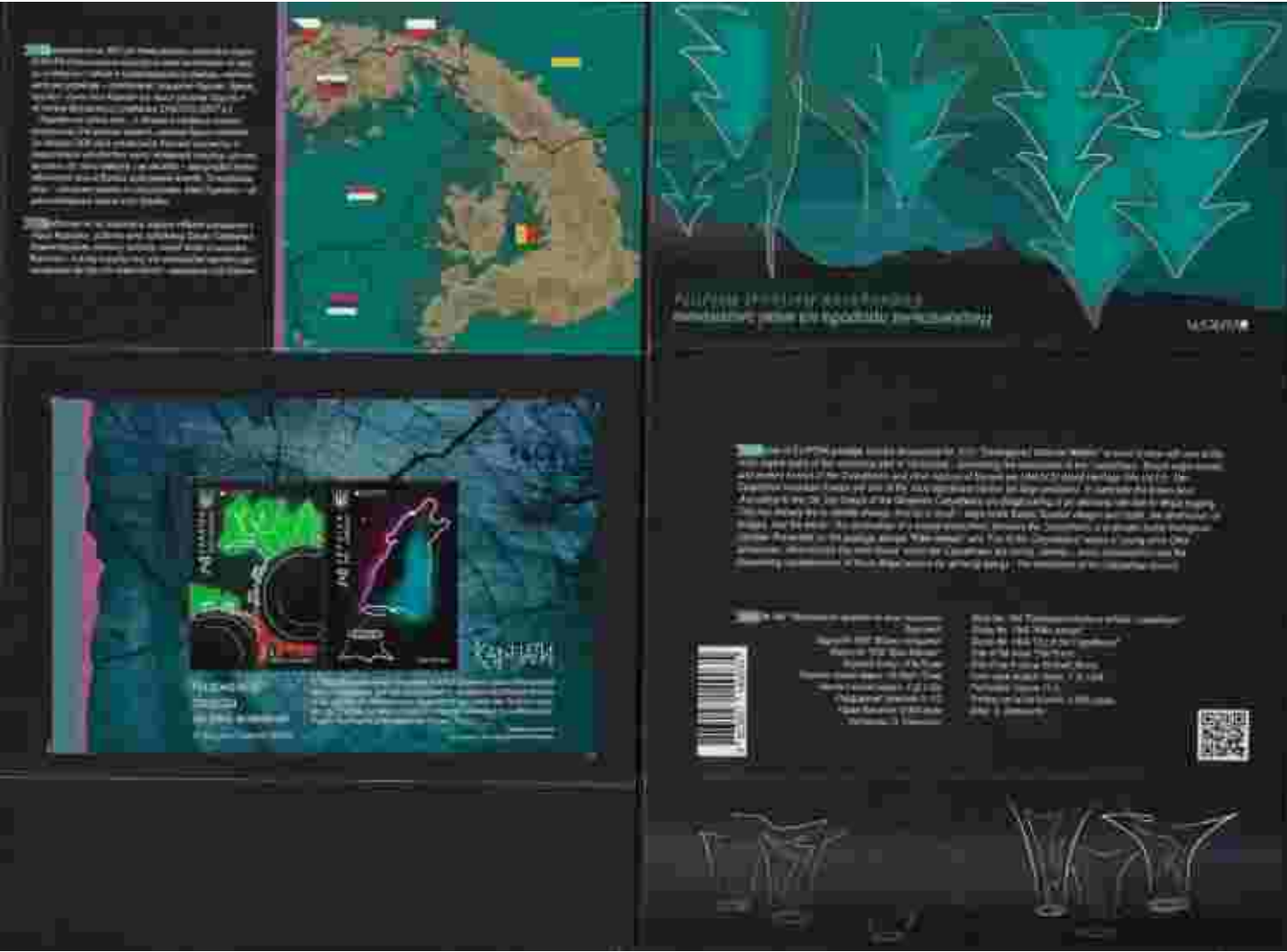


29.75 x 42.5 mm, perforation Harrow 11½



119 × 78 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a booklet of 1 stamp of each. Print run = 6.000 copies.



Both stamps have been issued in a mini sheet of 6 stamps.

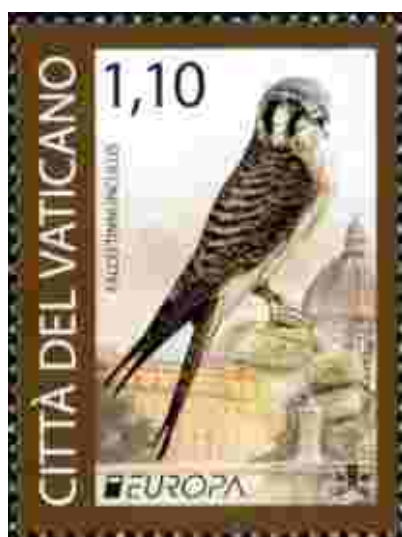




25 May 2021 – Vatican City

€1,10 – Endangered national wildlife – Common Kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*)

€1,15 – Endangered national wildlife – Eurasian Wren (*Troglodytes troglodytes*)



30×40 mm

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.

7 July 2021 – Peterspost (Finland)

€3.20 – Common Crane (*Grus grus*)

€3.50 – Common Crane (*Grus grus*)

€3.50 – Moor Frog (*Rana arvalis*)

€3.70 – Moor Frog (*Rana arvalis*)

270 Rb – Siberian Apollo (*Parnassius arcticus*)

300 Rb – Siberian Apollo (*Parnassius arcticus*)

300 Rb – Baltic Marsh Orchid (*Dactylorhiza baltica*)

350 Rb – Baltic Marsh Orchid (*Dactylorhiza baltica*)



33 x 33 mm



6 March 2021 – Transnistria (official issue)

Value T (no face value) – Endangered animals – Greater Noctule (*Nyctalus lasiopterus*)

Value B (no face value) – Endangered animals – European Wildcat (*Felis silvestris*)



38 x 27 mm

ILLEGAL STAMPS

18 March 2021 – Svalbard (Spitsbergen)

Svalbard, also known as Spitsbergen, or Spitzbergen, is a Norwegian archipelago in the Arctic Ocean. They use Norway stamps for all postal matters. They are not authorized to produce stamps. This item is illegally produced by a private source with intent to profit from and deceive collectors. They are being promoted by a notorious illegal and counterfeit stamp dealer located in Svalbard who has created a new website completely based on lies. Russia has no authority over Svalbard. The Soviet Union retained the name Spitsbergen (Шпицберген) to support undocumented claims that Russians were the first to discover the island.

1000 R – Polar Bear (*Ursus maritimus*)



2021 – Abkhazia (Georgia)

40 Rb – Endangered animals – Red Deer (*Cervus elaphus*)

55 Rb – Endangered animals – West Caucasian Tur (*Capra caucasica*)

60 Rb – Endangered animals – Red Deer (*Cervus elaphus*)

70 Rb – Endangered animals – West Caucasian Tur (*Capra caucasica*)



25 x 35 mm







2021 – South Ossetia (Georgia)

40 Rb – Alpine Chamois (*Rupicapra rupicapra*)

50 Rb – Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*)

60 Rb – Alpine Chamois (*Rupicapra rupicapra*)

75 Rb – Brown Bear (*Ursus arctos*)







2021 – Transnistria (Moldova)

Value A – Endangered animals – European Wildcat (*Felis silvestris silvestris*)

Value B – Endangered animals – European Badger (*Meles meles*)







Europa 2022

"Myths & Legends"



In 2022 (62 countries, 109 stamps) had "*Myths and Legends*" as topic.

- 09.05.2022 **Åland** – 1 stamp (Europe €2.30)
- 13.05.2022 **Andorra (French post)** – 1 stamp (€1.65)
- 09.05.2022 **Andorra (Spanish post)** – 1 stamp (€1.65)
- 27.05.2022 **Armenia** – 1 stamp (350.– AMD)
- 07.05.2022 **Austria** – 1 stamp (€1.00)
- 16.06.2022 **Azerbaijan** – 3 stamps (50 Aq & 60 Aq) & 1.00 Am on souvenir sheet
- 09.05.2022 **Azores** – 2 stamps (€0.95) & souvenir sheet (2x €0.95)
- 06.05.2022 **Belarus** – 2 stamps (2x value P 1.92 BYN)
- 13.06.2022 **Belgium** – 2 stamps (2x Europe 3rd class, €6.27)
- 09.05.2022 **Bosnia and Heregovina** – 2 stamps (2x 2.50 KM) & 1 souvenir sheet (2x 2.50 KM)
- 05.04.2022 **Bosnia and Herzegovina (Croat post)** – 2 stamps (3.00 KM.)
- 11.05.2022 **Bosnia and Herzegovina (Serb post)** – 2 stamps (1.95 KM. & 2.70 KM.)
- 07.12.2022 **Bulgaria** – 2 stamps (1.25 & 2.70 L.)
- 09.05.2022 **Croatia** – 2 stamps (2x B value, 2x 8.60 Ck.)
- 06.05.2022 **Cyprus** – 2 stamps (€0.34 & €0.64)
- 09.05.2022 **Cyprus (Turkish post)** – 2 stamps (6.00 TL. & 10.75 TL.)
- 06.04.2022 **Czech Republic** – 1 stamp (value E, 39.– Kc.)
- 19.05.2022 **Denmark** – 1 stamp 36 Kr. (2x 12 Kr & 36 Kr.) on souvenir sheet
- 05.05.2022 **Estonia** – 2 stamps (2x €1.90)
- 16.05.2022 **Faroe Islands** – 2 stamps (19 Kr. & 29 Kr.)
- 27.04.2022 **Finland** – 2 stamps (International, €2.05)
- 09.05.2022 **France** – 1 stamp (€1.65)
- 06.06.2022 **Georgia** – 2 stamps (2x 4.20 Gel)
- 05.05.2022 **Germany** – 1 stamp (€0.85)
- 25.02.2022 **Gibraltar** – 2 stamps (£1.96 & £3.16) & 1 souvenir sheet of 2 stamps (£1.96 & £3.16)
- 26.05.2022 **Greece** – 2 stamps (€2.00 & €4.50)
- 31.08.2022 **Greenland** – 2 stamps (18 Kr & 20 Kr)
- 21.05.2022 **Guernsey** – 2 stamps (79 p. & £1.10) on souvenir sheet
- 02.05.2022 **Hungary** – 2 stamps (4x 715.– Ft.) on souvenir sheet
- 08.09.2022 **Ireland** – 2 stamps (N €1.25 & W €2.20)
- 12.09.2022 **Isle of Man** – 1 stamp (EU, £1.04)
- 25.10.2022 **Italy** – 2 stamps (B50g value & B zone 3, €2.70 & €3.10)
- 16.03.2022 **Jersey** – 2 stamps (88 p. & £1.25)
- 28.09.2022 **Kazakhstan** – 2 stamps (2x 2.000 KZT)
- 09.05.2022 **Kosovo** – 3 stamps (€1.– & €2.–) and €2.– on souvenir sheet
- 08.04.2022 **Latvia** – 2 stamps (€1.77 & €1.98)
- 07.03.2022 **Liechtenstein** – 2 stamps (2x 1.80 CHF)
- 29.04.2022 **Lithuania** – 2 stamps (2x €0.95)
- 17.05.2022 **Luxembourg** – 2 stamps (L50g & E50g, €0.80 & €1.05)

10.05.2022 **North Macedonia** – 2 stamps (144 MKD) & 72 MKD on souvenir sheet
 09.05.2022 **Madeira Islands** – 2 stamps (€0.95) & 2x €0.95 on souvenir sheet
 09.05.2022 **Malta** – 2 stamps (€0.59 & €2.00)
 29.04.2022 **Moldova** – 2 stamps (9.50 & 11.00 MDL)
 09.05.2022 **Monaco** – 1 stamp (€1.50)
 24.06.2022 **Montenegro** – 1 stamp (€0.95) on souvenir sheet
 18.04.2022 **Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh (Armenian post))** – 2 stamps (2x 500 Ad)
 09.05.2022 **Netherlands** – 2 stamps (2x International 1, €1.55)
 22.04.2022 **Norway** – 2 stamps (Europa, 28 Kr)
 21.04.2022 **Poland** – 1 stamp (4.50 Zł.)
 09.05.2022 **Portugal** – 2 stamps (2x €0.95) & 2x €0.95 on souvenir sheet
 08.04.2022 **Romania** – 2 stamps (10 & 16 L.)
 20.01.2022 **Russia** – 1 stamp (55 Rb)
 05.04.2022 **San Marino** – 2 stamps (€1.10 & €1.15)
 06.05.2022 **Serbia** – 1 stamp (85.– RSD) on souvenir sheet
 02.05.2022 **Slovakia** – 1 stamp (€1.50)
 27.05.2022 **Slovenia** – 2 stamps (€1.33 & €1.46)
 09.05.2022 **Spain** – 1 stamp (Tarifa B, €1.65)
 28.04.2022 **Sweden** – 1 stamp (26 Kr)
 05.05.2022 **Switzerland** – 2 stamps (1.10 CHF)
 09.05.2022 **Turkey** – 2 stamps (2x 5.00 Lira)
 22.11.2022 **Ukraine** – 2 stamps (2x value A)
 16.05.2022 **Vatican City** – 3 stamps (€0.10 & €0.30) & €1.15 on souvenir sheet

Non Europa stamps but with the same theme :

22.12.2022 **Beepost Estonia** – 4 stamps (2x €4.80 & 2x €8.50)
 22.12.2022 **Beepost Finland** – 4 stamps (2x €4.90 & 2x €9.50)
 22.12.2022 **Beepost Lithuania** – 4 stamps (2x €4.50 & 2x €7.90)
 07.04.2022 **Peterspost** – 10 stamps (4x €3.90, €4.70, 4x 770 Rb & 1000 Rb)
 28.05.2022 **Transnistria** – 2 stamps (Value T & value B)
 30.01.2023 **Kyrgystan** – 1 stamp (150 KSom)

IMPORTANT UPDATE – May 4, 2022

In an extraordinary meeting of PostEurop members on April 25, 2022, it was decided that Belarus & Russia will be allowed to issue postal stamps for the 2022 *Stories & Myths* theme. However, neither country's stamps will be considered for the *Most Beautiful EUROPA* portion of the competition. The 2023 theme has been changed to *PEACE – the highest value of humanity* in support of Ukraine. The previously announced theme *Underwater Fauna & Flora* will be moved to 2024. *National Archaeological Discoveries* will be moved to 2025.

€2,30 – Myths and Legends – SJÖRÅET – Sjöra, the Mistress of the Lake

The sjörå is a female water nymph who rules the sea and the lakes. Her beauty only extends to the front; from behind, she is a hollow stump. The sjörå, also known as mistress of the sea, is closely related to the mermaid. The water nymph has her own pots and pans of glittering copper that she scrubs by the lake shore, and she keeps her own livestock. The sjörå keeps a pike as a pet, so, be careful if you catch a particularly large pike!



35 × 35 mm



The stamp has been issued in sheets of 30 stamps consisting of 2 panes of 15 stamps separated by a gutter related to the theme of the stamp.

13 May 2022 – Andorra (French Post)

€1,65 – Myths and Legends – Legend of Charlemagne

Charlemagne (742–814) was king of the Franks, the Lombards and emperor of the West, he laid the foundations of what will be the medieval European kingdoms.



30 × 41 mm

The stamp has been issued in sheets of 15 stamps.



9 May 2022 – Andorra (Spanish Post)

€1,65 – Myths and Legends – The Virgin of Meritxell is the patron saint of Andorra

The story takes place in the late 12th century. One winter morning, villagers from Meritxell were going to mass in the parish of Canillo in the north of Andorra. On their way, they observed a blooming wild rose. This was particularly strange for them, as the flower was out of season. As they gathered and looked at the growing flower, they noticed an object at its base, soon revealed to be a statue of the Virgin Mary.

The legend tells of several attempts made by these villagers to relocate the statue to a chapel or a church in the neighbouring towns and villages, to no avail. Every morning, the statue was found back at the original place, at the base of the blooming wild rose. Eventually, the villagers of Meritxell took this as a sign to build a chapel for their town.



40.9 × 57.6 mm

The stamp has been issued in sheets of 16 stamps.



27 May 2022 – Armenia

350 Ad. – Myths and legends – Astghik, Goddess of Love, Beauty and Water

Astghik (aka Astlik), the goddess of beauty and love whose name means “little star” (translated from Beldi, the Syrian goddess). Associated with doves and roses, she had a festival dedicated to her at the beginning of summer. One story involving Astghik tells of her habit of bathing in a stream each night. On one occasion a group of local young men, eager to glimpse the naked goddess, lit a fire on a hill to see Astghik better. The goddess foiled the plan by causing a great mist to settle over the area which henceforth acquired the name “Plain of Mush” after the Armenian word mshoush, meaning mist.



40×40 mm



7 May 2022 – Austria

€1.00 – Myths and Legends – Der Eisernerz Wassermann i.e. The Eisernerz Waterman (merman)
This is a legend from the Styrian mountains that explains how the Erzberg district became a rich source of iron ore. Locals near Leopoldsteiner Lake (near Erzberg) captured a “waterman” or a merman. The creature bargained with his captures and promised untold riches if they would release him. In return for his freedom, the people of Erzberg would receive one of the following rewards “gold for ten years, silver for a hundred years, or iron ore forever.”

After a great deal of thinking and discussion, they settled on iron ore and have been mining iron from the mountains since that time. After granting their reward, the merman leapt into a spring and disappeared. The spring is still called the Black Puddle.



32.5 × 40 mm

The stamp has been issued in sheets of 50 stamps.

16 June 2022 – Azerbaijan

50 Aq. – Myths and legends – Tepegöz

60 Aq. – Myths and legends – Div

1 Am. – Myths and legends (souvenir sheet)

Tepegöz – In Turkic mythology, Tepegoz or Tepegöz is a legendary creature who has only one eye on his forehead – a kind of cyclops. He is an ogre that appears in the Book of Dede Korkut, a famous epic story of the Oghuz Turks.

Div or dev are monstrous creatures within Middle Eastern lore. Most of their depictions derive from Persian mythology, integrated to Islam and spread to surrounding cultures including Armenia, Turkic countries and Albania. Although they are not explicitly mentioned within canonical Islamic scriptures, their existence was well accepted by most Muslims just like that of other supernatural creatures. They exist alongside with jinn and shayatin within South- and Central Asia demon-beliefs. They are described as having a body like that of a human, only of gigantic size, with two horns upon their heads and teeth like the tusks of a boar. Powerful, cruel and cold-hearted they have a particular relish for the taste of human flesh. Some use only primitive weapons, such as stones: others, more sophisticated, are equipped like warriors, wearing armour and using weapons of metal. Despite their uncouth appearance – and in addition to their great physical strength – many are also masters of sorcery, capable of overcoming their enemies by magic and afflicting them with nightmares.

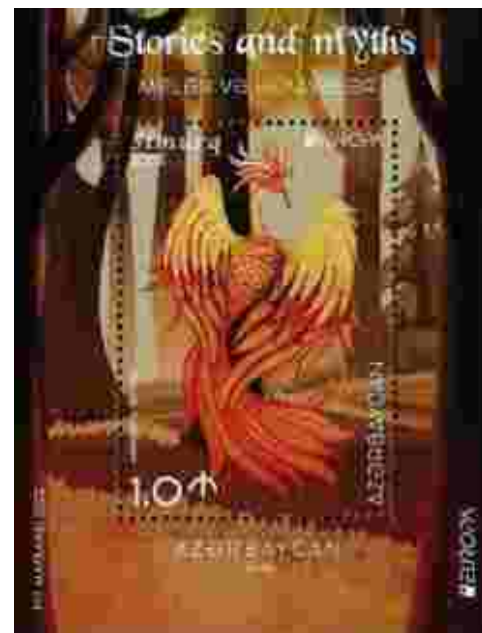
Simurgh is a benevolent, mythical bird in Persian mythology and literature. It is sometimes equated with other mythological birds such as the phoenix. The figure can be found in all periods of Iranian art and literature and is also evident in the iconography of Georgia, medieval Armenia, the Eastern Roman Empire, and other regions that were within the realm of Persian cultural influence.



38 x 38 mm

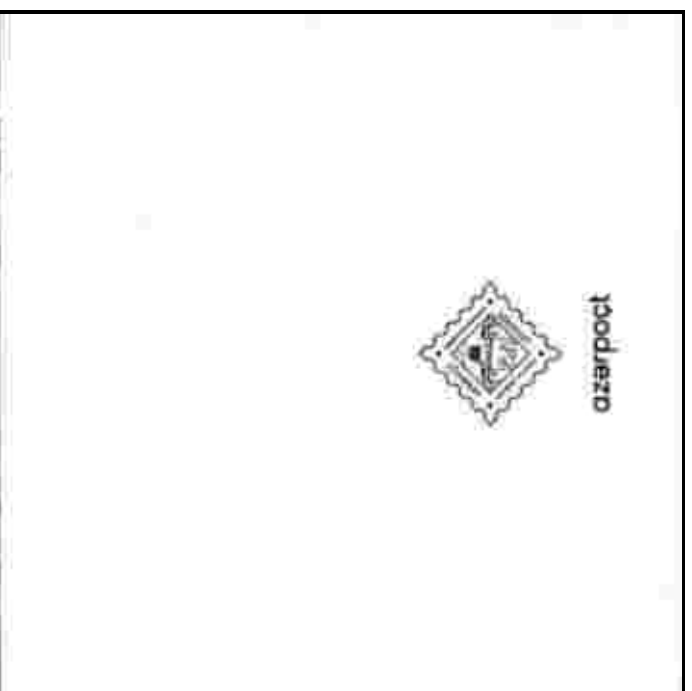


36 x 52 mm



63 x 83 mm

The first 2 stamps have been issued in a booklet that contains four horizontal se-tenant pairs of each stamp. The stamps are imperforate on one side.





These stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet of 8 stamps.





9 May 2022 – Azores

€0.95 – Myths and Legends – The Legend of Pêro Botelho's Caldera

€0.95 – Myths and Legends (souvenir sheet)

The Legend of Pêro Botelho's Caldera – A little moral tale, recounting the punishment for a sulphurous temper. Silence is what Pêro Botelho gets back in return whenever he begs “Get me out of here! Get me out of here!”, from the bottom of the Furnas cave, on the island of São Miguel, where he has been trapped since immemorial time. A man of deplorable character, he had the habit, like the other inhabitants of the region, of boiling wicker and corn in volcanic calderas of boiling water. In one of them, which exudes a strong smell of sulphur, it was more common, however, to use its mud to cure various diseases, such as rheumatism. It is said that, one day, when going there to find the balsamic material, Pêro Botelho lost his footing and fell into the caldera. He attempted an appeal for help, but no one would have heard him. And he was never seen again. The only sign of life would be the cry for a hypothetical rescue. Or, all things considered, a little more. For if anyone were to approach the warm cavity and call out to him, they would receive a smoky puff of stones, ashes and mud in response. In addition to the more or less recurrent plea, Pêro Botelho would respond in an ill-tempered manner to any attempt to engage in dialogue, even when kind-hearted. And when children and adults threw stones into the caldera, saying “Give us a sneeze, Pêro Botelho!”, they would be expelled back out at them. So, whenever anyone approached the cave to find the therapeutic mud, they were always scared of what might come from there. From then on, the residents of Povoação began to call the smoking orifice Caldeira de Pêro Botelho, or Pêro Botelho's Caldera.

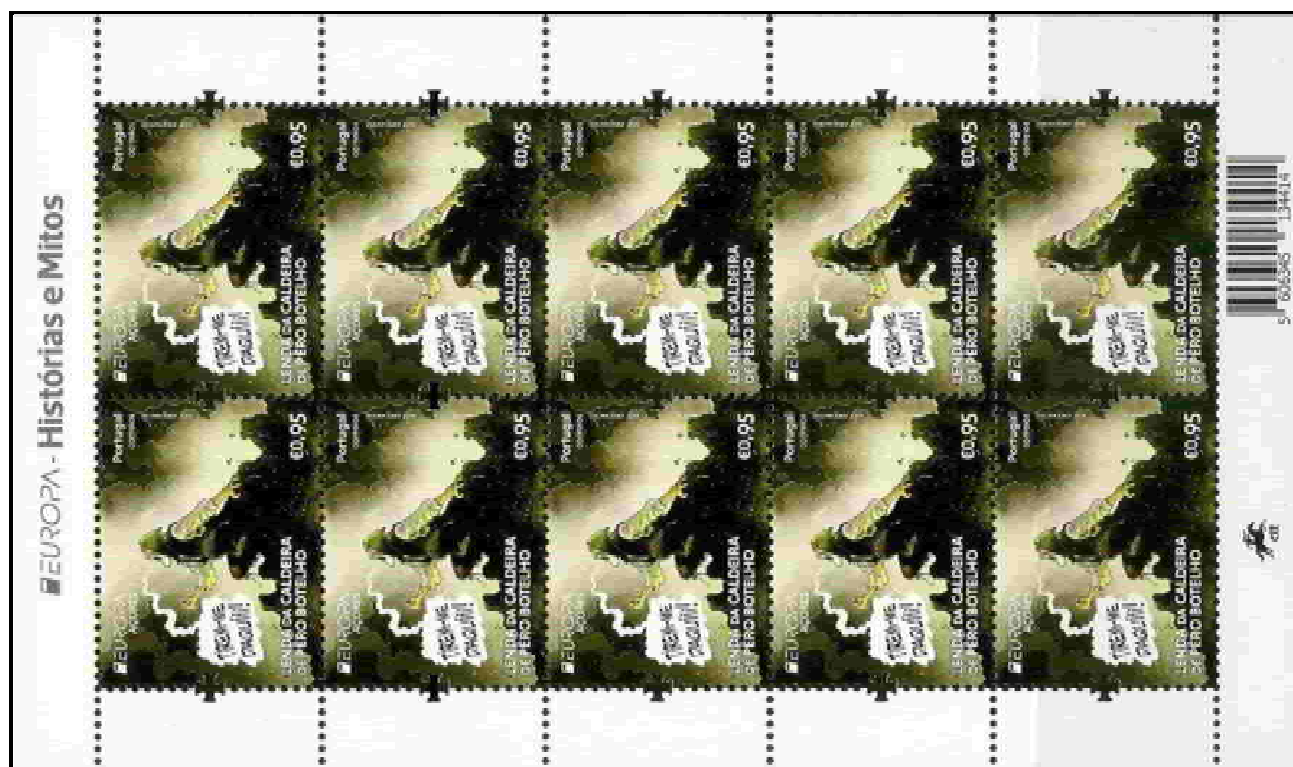


40 x 30.6 mm

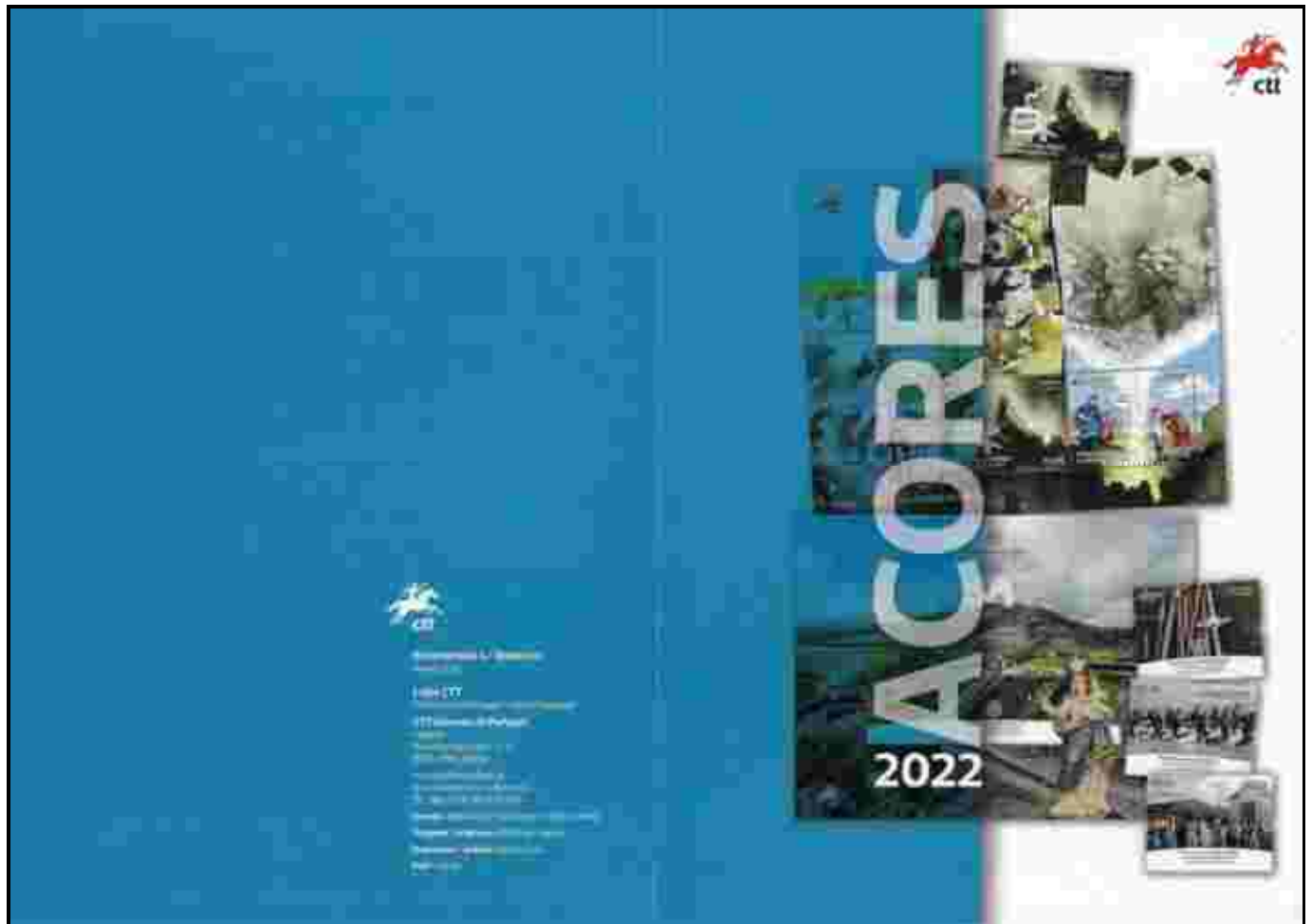


130 × 110 mm

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.



A booklet has been issued presenting this emission together with the issue of The Romeiros of São Miguel. Print run = 2.000 copies, price = €8.42





• **Agile CSM** **Historical + Mitig.** How does it evolve, its development, strengths and a focus on it. Mitig. and its specific guidelines. Answer for a Leadership Capability in PDSA Institute. IIT Bombay. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U3t333333333>

CO-OP is a not-for-profit organization serving the South's business & industry. For more information, visit www.co-op.org or call 1-800-845-2262.

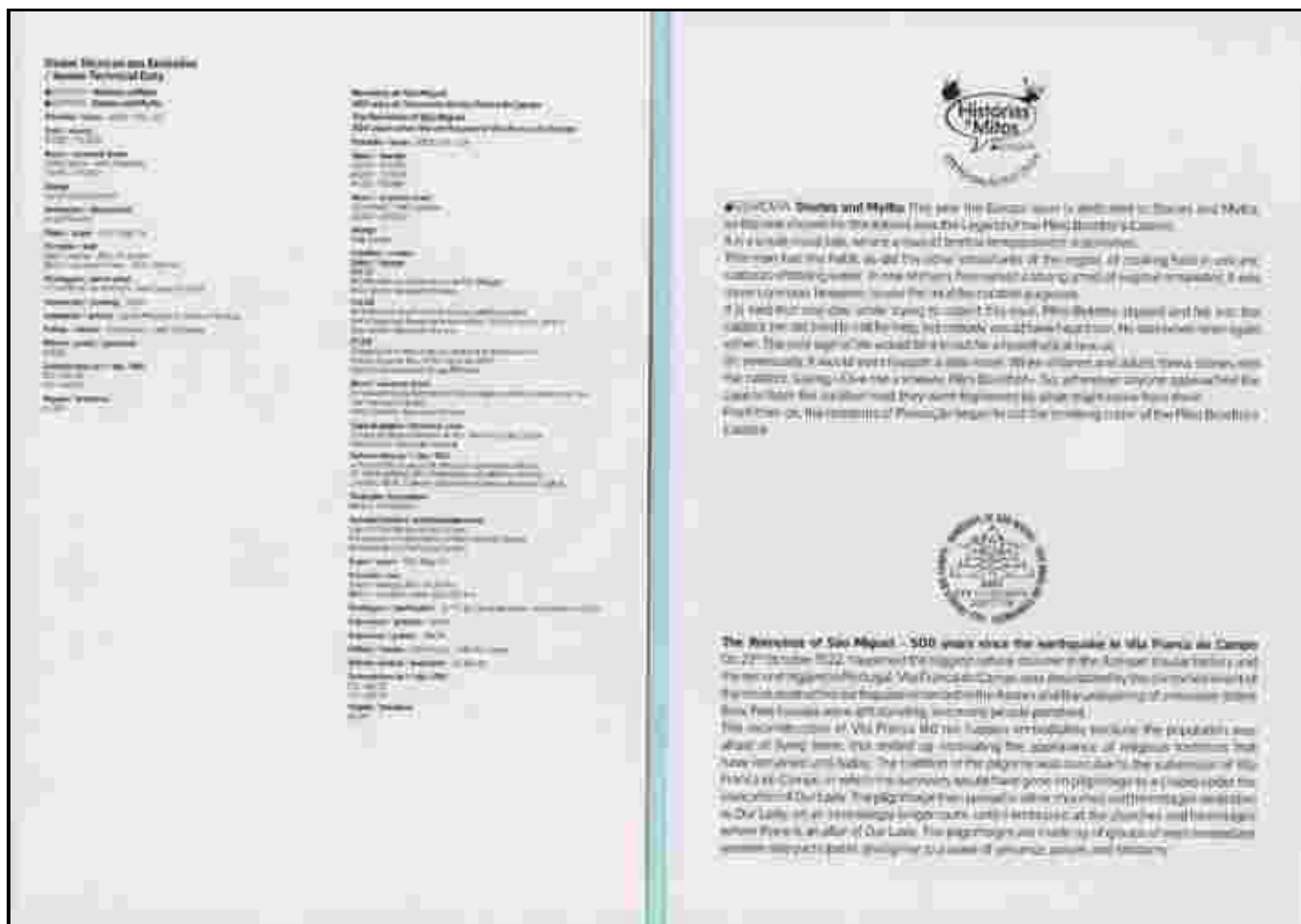
On the other hand, the fact that the *Chlorophyll* and *Chlorophyll* content of the leaves of the plants grown in the greenhouse was significantly higher than that of the plants grown in the field, may be due to the fact that the plants grown in the greenhouse were not subjected to the same environmental stresses as the plants grown in the field.

Agosto del 2012 (in collaborazione con Paolo Zappavigna) e il Gruppo di lavoro "Sociologia e Metodologia" a cura di Riccardo.



Reverend de S. Miguel – 500 anos do Sarracento de Vila Franca do Campo Tem 12 de dezembro de 1522, aniversário do nascimento do primeiro rei de Portugal, que se comemora no dia 1 de agosto, o dia de São Bartolomeu, Vila Franca do Campo celebra 500 anos do sarracento e a celebração é marcada pela realização de uma festa popular em honra de São Bartolomeu. A celebração é organizada por uma comissão local, formada por membros da comunidade local, e é marcada por uma série de eventos, incluindo uma procissão, uma festa popular e uma exposição de arte. A celebração é uma oportunidade para a comunidade local se reunir e celebrar a sua história e a sua cultura. A celebração é também uma oportunidade para a comunidade local conhecer a história e a cultura de Vila Franca do Campo. A celebração é uma oportunidade para a comunidade local se orgulhar da sua história e da sua cultura. A celebração é uma oportunidade para a comunidade local se orgulhar da sua história e da sua cultura.





6 May 2022 – Belarus

Value P (no face value, 1.92 BRb) – Myths and legends – Lesovik

Value P (no face value, 1.92 BRb) – Myths and legends – Rusalka

Lesovik – The Leshy is a tutelary deity of the forests in pagan Slavic mythology. As the spirit rules over the forest and hunting, he may be related to the Slavic god Porewit.

The Leshy is masculine and humanoid in shape, is able to assume any likeness and can change in size and height. He is known by some to have a propensity to lead travellers astray and abduct children, which would lead some to believe he is an evil entity. He is, however, also known to have a more neutral disposition towards humans, dependent on the attitudes and behaviours of an individual person, or local population, towards the forest. Leshy could take children who were cursed by their relatives (in particular, parents) away to the forest people. Some would therefore describe him as more of a temperamental being, like a fairy.

The Leshy is known by a variety of names and spellings including : Lesovik (Russian: Лесовик, Belarusian: Леса́вік, Ukrainian: Лисовик, Serbo-Croatian: Lesovik, Лесовик).

Rusalka – In Slavic folklore, the rusalka is a typically feminine entity, often malicious toward mankind and frequently associated with water, with counterparts in other parts of Europe, such as the French Melusine and the Germanic Nixie. Folklorists have proposed a variety of origins for the entity, including that they may originally stem from Slavic paganism, where they may have been seen as benevolent spirits. Rusalki appear in a variety of media in modern popular culture, particularly in Slavic language-speaking countries, where they frequently resemble the concept of the mermaid.

In Belarus they were linked with the forest and field. They were usually pictured as beautiful naked maidens, but in some areas they were imagined as hideous and hairy. They were said to tickle men to death. According to some Russian beliefs, rusalki had the appearance of very pale little girls with green hair and long arms. In other beliefs, they were described as naked girls with light brown hair.



40 × 56 mm



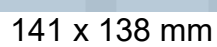
Both stamps with a security feature

Both stamps have been issued in a souvenir-sheet of 4 stamps (2 stamps of each).



Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 5 stamps.





141 x 138 mm

13 June 2022 – Belgium

Europa 3rd class (no face value, 6.27€) – Myths and Legends – Legend of St Hubertus

Europa 3rd class (no face value, 6.27€) – Myths and Legends – Legend of Brabo

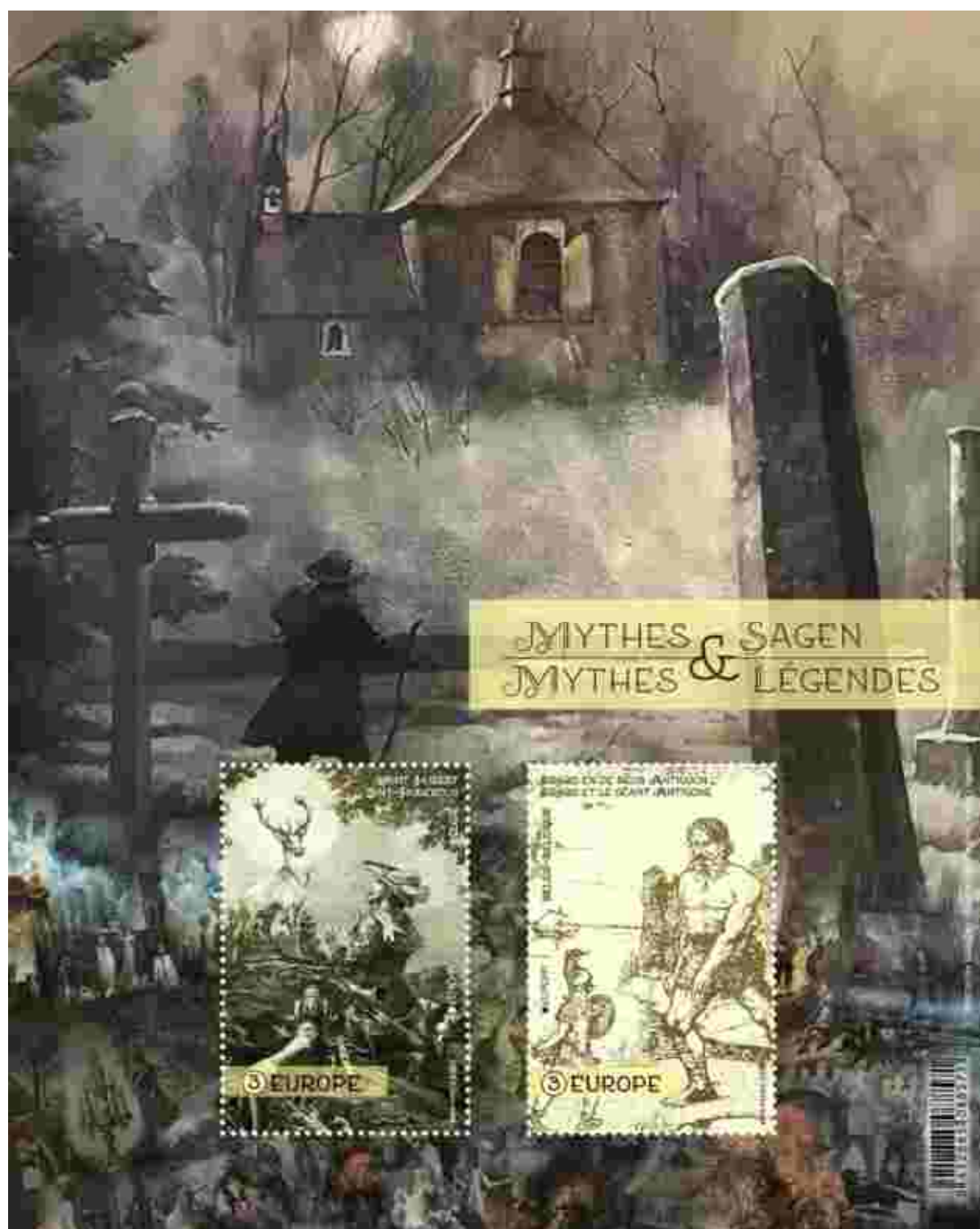
Legend of St Hubertus : Legend holds that on a Good Friday morning, while the faithful were in church, Hubert was hunting in the forest. As he pursued a magnificent stag or hart, the animal turned and Hubert was astounded to see a crucifix floating between its antlers. He heard a voice saying: "Hubert unless thou turnest to the Lord and leadest a holy life, thou shalt quickly go down into Hell." Hubert dismounted and prostrated himself, and after asking "Lord, what wouldst Thou have me do?" is told, "Go and seek Lambert, and he will instruct you."

Legend of Brabo : Silvius Brabo was a mythical Roman soldier who was said to have killed a giant, and by this would have created the name Brabant.

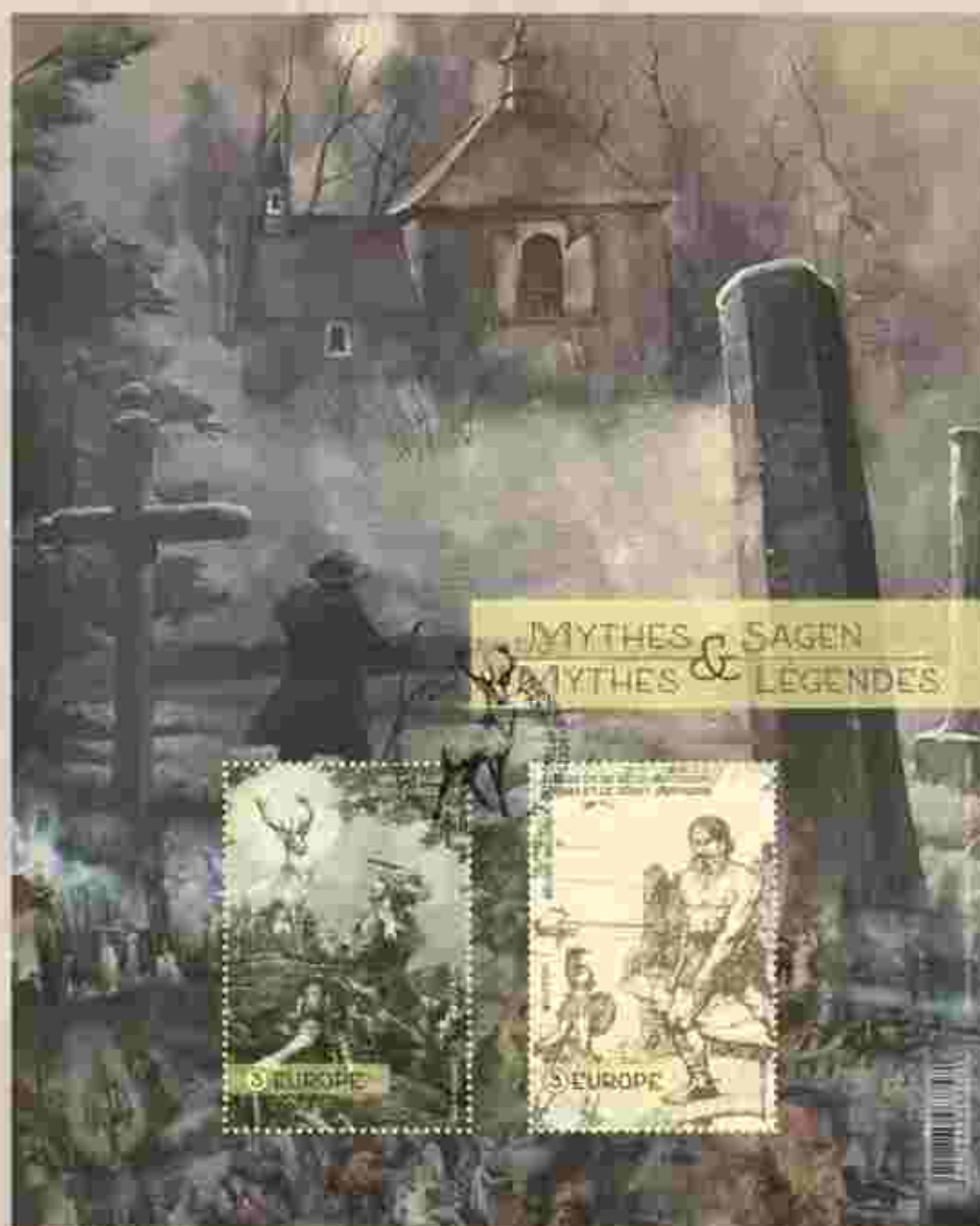
Later this story was also used to explain the name Antwerp ('Antwerpen' in Dutch) which, according to the story, is a derivative of 'handwerpen' (meaning hand throwing). Brabo once killed a giant, called Druon Antigoon, who asked money from people who wanted to pass the bridge over the river Scheldt. When they didn't want to or couldn't pay, he cut off their hand and threw it in the river. Because of this, Brabo also removed the hand of the giant, and threw it into the river. This mythical story is still shown by the statue in front of the Antwerp City Hall.



40 x 60 mm



160×200 mm



Mythes et légendes - Mythes en Sagen
FIRST DAY SHEET • 2022 • 10

MYTHES ET LÉGENDES

Cette émission Europe nous plonge dans le monde fascinant des mythes et légendes. Chaque pays possède une riche culture du récit, et dans cette émission, nous vous présentons quelques histoires fascinantes de notre pays.

Le feuillet de l'émission présente l'histoire de la "Baraque Michel". Cette Auberge se situe au carrefour de Jalhay, Malmedy et Waremme. Jadis, la traversée de ce territoire était une entreprise difficile et périlleuse. Un certain Michel Schmitz en fit une expérience entre 1811 et 1813. Il se perdit en effet dans les forêts en voulant traverser le Haut Plateau de nuit. L'obscurité était telle qu'il lui était impossible d'apercevoir les croix de bois indiquant le chemin. Michel n'osa pas s'aventurer plus loin. Il planta son bâton dans le sol et invoqua l'aide de la Sainte Vierge. S'il arrivait sain et sauf chez lui, il viendrait vivre en ce lieu. Soudain, une lumière apparut et guida Michel jusqu'à chez lui. Il tira ensuite sa promesse et construisit une cabane où il habita seul durant deux ans en survivant grâce à l'aubaine. Depuis 1827, une cloche retentit en cas de brouillard, d'obscurité ou de chute de neige. Depuis 1833, une lanterne est accrochée à la chapelle. En 36 ans, quelque 370 personnes ont été sauvées.

Les origines de la légende de Saint Hubert remontent à la première moitié du XVI^e siècle. Hubert Le Prévost a écrit l'histoire de la "Vie de Saint Hubert" vers 1460. Hubertus était un duc régnant dans le pays des Ardennes. Il était toutefoix athée. Il préférait aller chasser dans les bois que fréquenter les églises. Il faisait également des offrandes aux dieux. Le jour de Noël, il repartit à la chasse, tandis que son entourage allait à l'église pour assister à la messe. Alors qu'Hubertus parcourait la forêt à la recherche de gibier, un cerf à l'holette immaculée lui apparut soudain, portant la Sainte-Croix entre ses bois. Une voix se fit entendre, lui ordonnant d'aller voir Lambert, évêque de Tricht (Maastricht), et de se convertir au christianisme; sinon il lui en coûterait cher. Hubertus tomba à genoux en admiration et supplia que ses péchés soient pardonnés. Cette vision se serait produite dans la forêt de Frey, entre Saint-Hubert et La Roche-en-Ardenne.

Le nom d'Anvers est évocateur. La ville devait son nom au Romain Silvius Brabo, qui a combattu le géant Duyn Antigoon. Ce dernier demandait un péage aux navires qui voulaient accoster dans la ville. Si les marins refusaient de l'acquiescer, il les jeta dans la mer. Une main droite était coupée et jetée dans l'Escaut. Ne pouvant plus supporter cette situation, Silvius tua le géant. Il coupa la main droite et la jeta dans l'Escaut. Certaines sources attribuent une origine beaucoup plus simple au nom de la ville. Le nom d'Anvers ("Antwerpen") vient aussi de "Aangeworpen grond", ou d'"Aanwerp" et "Aanwerpen", au pluriel, à savoir des jetées. La main occupait toutefoix une place prépondérante sur les armoiries de la ville. Elle aurait été ou le jadis le symbole de la domination, de la possession et de l'occupation. Il pourrait aussi s'agir de gants, symboles de droit, de pouvoir et de propriété.

MYTHES EN SAGEN

In deze Europe-uitgifte duiken we in de fascinerende wereld van de mythes en sagen. Elk land heeft een rijk verhaal/cultuur en in deze uitgifte brengen we enkele bekende verhalen uit ons land.

Op het blaadje van de uitgifte zien we het verhaal rond de "Baraque Michel". Deze herberg bevindt zich op het raakpunt van Jalhay, Malmedy en Waremme. Destijds was dit gebied doorkruist een onzekere en hachelijke oordeneming. Zo ook voor Michel Schmitz eigens tussen 1811 en 1813. Hij verdwaalde in de Venen toen hij 's nachts het Hoge Plateau wou oversteken. Het was zo donker dat hij ook de houten kruisen die de weg konden duiden niet zag. Michel durfde niet verder gaan. Hij plantte zijn stok in de grond en riep de hulp van de Heilige Maagd in. Als hij veilig zijn huis zou bereiken, dan zou hij op die plek kunnen wonen. Opeens verscheen licht dat Michel naar huis leidde. Hij kwam zijn belofte na, en bouwde eigenhandig een hutje waar hij twee jaar alleen zou wonen en ontfermen van alle mensen. Vanaf 1827 luidde er een klok bij mist, misten weer of sneeuwval. Vanaf 1833 werd er een lantern aan de kapel gehangen. Op 36 jaar tijd werden ongeveer 170 mensen gered.

De oorsprong van de legende rond Sint-Hubertus, ook voor het eerst op rond de eerste helft van de 15de eeuw. Hubert Le Prévost schreef omstreeks 1460 het verhaal "Leven van Sint-Hubertus". Hubertus was een hertog die in het land van de Ardennen werd geboren. Hij was echter ongelovig. Hij ging liever op jacht in de bossen, dan in de kerk te zitten. Hij bracht ook offers aan afgoden. Op Kerstmis trok hij opnieuw op jacht, terwijl iedereen in zijn omgeving naar de kerk trok om de misviering bij te wonen. Terwijl Hubertus het bos doorkruiste op zoek naar wild, verscheen plots een sneetloos wit hert dat tussen zijn gewei het Heilig Kruis droeg. Er weerklonk een stem die hem beval om naar Lambertus, Bisschop van Tricht (Maastricht) te gaan en zich te bekeren tot het christendom, want anders zou Hubertus in de hel terecht komen. Hubertus zeeg vol ontzag op zijn knieën en strekte om zijn zonden te vergeven. Dit visioen zou plaatsgevonden hebben in het woud van Frey, tussen Sint-Hubert en La Roche-en-Ardenne. Antwerpen heeft een tot de verbeelding sprekende naam. De stad zou haar naam te danken hebben aan de Romein Silvius Brabo die het opium tegen de reus Duyn Antigoon. Deze laatste eiste een tol van schepen die wilden aanmeren in de stad. Weigerde men de tol te betalen, dan werd de rechterhand afgehaakt en in de Schelde geworpen. Silvius werd dat het welletjes was en versloeg de reus, waarna hij de rechterhand afhaakte en in de Schelde wierp. Er zijn ook bronnen die de stadsnaam een veel eenvoudiger oorsprong toedichten. Zo zou de naam betekenen "Aangeworpen grond" of een "Aanwerp" en "Aanwerpen" in het meervoud. De hand is echter prominent aanwezig in het wapenschild van de stad. Het zou vroege het symbool geweest zijn van heerschappij, bezit en bezetting. Het zouden ook handtekenen kunnen zijn, die dan weer recht en macht en eigendom uitstralen.

CARACTÉRISTIQUES

Date d'émission : 13 Jun 2022 - n°10

Thème :

Pour l'émission Europe, nous vous offrons
plongés dans les légendes et mythes de Belgique.

Nous en avons sélectionné quelques uns qui parlent à l'imaginaire.

Timbres poste :

a. La légende de Saint-Hubert

b. Histoire de Silvius Brabo et le géant Duyn Antigoon.

Copyright: 2022, Collectie Stad Antwerpen.

Briefwisselboek Postale Collectie

Feuillet : Le feuillet comprend tout d'abord l'émission

de la Baraque Michel, complétée par des images riches

comme ceux des quatre fils Aymon, du Kinde, etc.

Lay-out : Bob Maes

Motif des timbres poste : EUROPE

Format des timbres poste : 40mm x 60mm

Format du feuillet : 140mm x 200mm

Composition du feuillet : 2 timbres poste

Papier : papier blanc FSC

Ombrellage : 11/12

Procedé d'impression : offset

Repro : impression : bpost Philately & Stamps Printing

KENMERKEN

Uitgavedatum : 13 Jun 2022 - n° 10

Thema :

Voor de Europe-uitgifte doken we in de

Belgische legendes, mythes en sagen.

Wij selecteerden enkele uit alle tot de verbeelding sprekende

verhalen.

Postzegels :

a. De legende van Sint-Hubertus

b. Silvius Brabo en de reus Duyn Antigoon.

Copyright: 2022, Collectie Stad Antwerpen.

Briefwisselboek Postale Collectie

Blaadje : Het blaadje bevat in de eerste plaats het verhaal

rond de Baraque Michel, aangevuld met talrijke verhalen

zoals die van de vier Aymon, de Kinde, etc.

Lay-out : Kris Maes

Motif van de postzegels : EUROPE

Format van de postzegels : 40mm x 60mm

Format van het blaadje : 140mm x 200mm

Inhoud van het blaadje : 2 postzegels

Papier : geprint wit FSC

Indeling : 11/12

Drukproef : offset

Repro : druk : bpost Philately & Stamps Printing



Europe / Europa Hill
2208 00000



9 May 2022 – Bosnia and Herzegovina

2.50 KM. – Myths and Legends – The Fairies of Bosnia

2.50 KM. – Myths and Legends – The Fairies of Bosnia

The fairies are, in short, the ancient spirits of nature or the personification of its forces. According to Bosnian mythology, fairies are born from dew falling on the leaves of a large tree that grows on a mysterious, unknown hill. Legends say that they possess magical powers that they can use for good and bad purposes. Our ancestors believed that fairies lived in mountains and large forests, but also around lakes. In our mythology, the most famous are: Red Fairy: It mostly appears around sunset. Its symbol is red. Bosnian fairy: She is a girl with lily flowers in her hair. Its symbol is the lily flower. Queen of Golden Fairies: She is the mistress of all Bosnian fairies. Its symbol is the full moon. Mountain Fairy: It is among the oldest villas and is often called the mother of fairies. Its symbol is the golden apple. Planinka: She is a fairy who has a wreath of flowers entangled in her hair. Her symbol is a white goat.



40×30 mm



Both stamps have been issued in a souvenir–sheet



100×50 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a booklet of 6 stamps (3 stamps of each) – the borders of the stamps are imperforate.





Booklet pane

Both stamps have been issued a mini-sheet of 10 stamps (5 stamps of each)



5 April 2022 – Bosnia and Herzegovina (Croat Post)

3 KM. – Myths and legends – Legend of Perun

3 KM. – Myths and legends – Legend of Mokoš

The Slavic people worshiped various deities, and research has led to the fact that the god of thunder and lightning, Perun, is considered the supreme god of the Slavic pantheon. He rules the living world by dwelling in a fort on the highest branch of the tree of life. His wife is the goddess of fertility and protector of women, Mokosh. She is the mother of the wet Earth and the bright Sun. Perun is depicted as a rough red-haired man, symbolized by an eagle sitting on an oak branch watching the world. The water god of the underworld, Veles, is his enemy who lives at the root of the tree of life and is symbolized by the serpent. The most significant myth of Slavic mythology is the struggle between Perun and Veles who steals the Sun – Mokosh and takes her to the underworld, where she spends half a year. Perun pursues Veles with his lightning and thunder and expels him to the underground to bring back Mokosh and restore order. The myth was repeated every year in a circular cycle following the movement of the Sun and the seasons. (Željka Šaravanja)



30 x 35.5 mm

Both stamps are also issued in 2 souvenir-sheets of 1 stamp.



79 × 97 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet of 8 stamps (4 of each) printed tête-bêche.



11 May 2022 – Bosnia and Herzegovina (Serb Post)

1.95 KM. – Myths and legends – Legend of Baba Roga

2.70 KM. – Myths and legends – Legend of Drekavac

Baba Roga – In Slavic folklore, Baba Yaga is a supernatural being (or one of a trio of sisters of the same name) who appears as a deformed and/or ferocious-looking woman. In fairy tales Baba Yaga flies around in a mortar, wields a pestle, and dwells deep in the forest in a hut usually described as standing on chicken legs. Baba Yaga may help or hinder those that encounter or seek her out and may play a maternal role; she has associations with forest wildlife.

Similarities between Baba Yaga and other beings in folklore may be due to either direct relation or cultural contact between the Eastern Slavs and other surrounding peoples. In Central and Eastern Europe, these figures include the Bulgarian gorska maika (Горска мајка, 'Forest Mother', also the name of a flower); the Hungarian vasorrú bába ('Iron-nose Midwife'), the Serbian Baba Korizma, Gvozdenzuba ('Iron-tooth'), Baba Roga (used to scare children in Bosnia, Croatia, Montenegro and Serbia), šumska majka ('Forest Mother'), and the babice; and the Slovenian jaga baba or ježibaba, Pehta or Pehtra baba and kvatrna baba or kvatrnica. In Romanian folklore, similarities have been identified in several figures, including Mama padurii ('Forest Mother'). In neighboring Germanic Europe, similarities have been observed between the Alpine Perchta and Holda or Holle in the folklore of Central and Northern Germany, and the Swiss Chlungeri.

Drekavac, (literally "the screamer") is a mythical creature in South Slavic mythology.

A modern description of a supposed drekavac describes it as a canine creature similar to a dog.

The drekavac was originally thought to have come from the souls of sinful men, or from children who died unbaptised.

It was popularly believed to be visible only at night, especially during the twelve days of Christmas (called unbaptised days in Serbo-Croatian) and in early spring, when other demons and mythical creatures were believed to be more active. When assuming the form of a child, it predicts someone's death, while in its animal form, it predicts cattle disease. The drekavac is believed to avoid dogs and bright light. Also, it is believed that if the shadow of drekavac falls upon some person then that person will turn sick and die.



27 × 40 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a booklet of 4 stamps (2 of each). The top and bottom sides of the booklet pane are imprforate.



Both stamps have been issued in two mini-sheets of 8 stamps + 1 vignette.



7 December 2022 – Bulgaria

1.25 L. – Myths and Legends

2.70 L. – Myths and Legends

Khan Asparuh, the first Bulgarian king, had a sister called Huba. She was held captive in another kingdom. Asparuh sent a message to his sister that he had found a land where they could settle down south of the Danube River, a place that nowadays is Bulgaria.

When Huba got the good news from her brother, she managed to escape from captivity and run away. She rode on horseback without stopping until she reached the Danube River. She looked for some way to cross the mighty river but couldn't find a ford to pass across. So then she tied a thread of white yarn to one of the legs of a falcon sent by her brother and let him fly up into the air, holding the other end of the thin thread in her hands.

The falcon flew away to find a ford for passage across the river and just then, when he found a place, an arrow shot by an enemy pierced the falcon, and he fell to the ground dead. The yarn became red from his blood. Huba followed the thread she was holding and so she found the way to cross the great river and reach the country where her brother Asparuh had made his new home. Then they lived free and happy in the new land they called Bulgaria.

That day was March 1st, the new year in the tradition of those times. They called the white and red threads of yarn after the name of the month March, and named it 'Martenitsa.'

The Martenitsa became a symbol of peace and love, health and happiness. The white color symbolizes purity and honesty in relationships, and the red color means life, passion, and cordiality in friendship and mutual love.

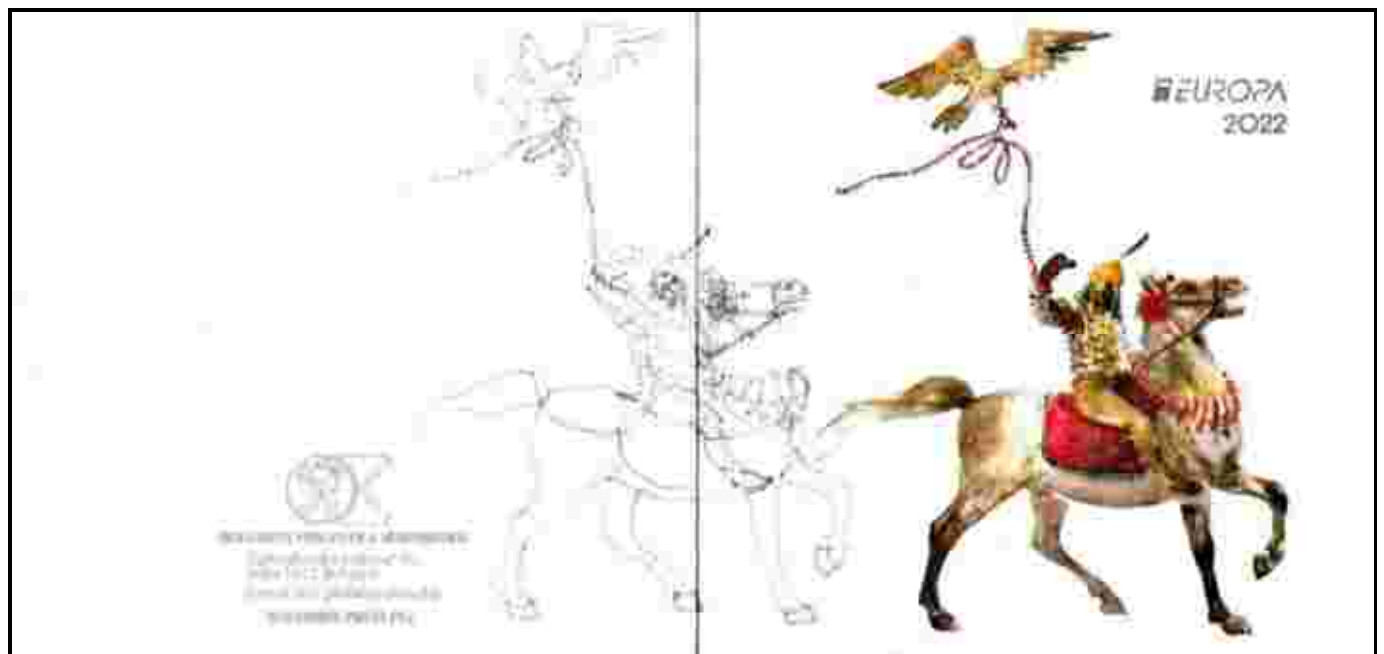


29 x 39 mm



88 × 88 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a booklet of 2 panes (2x 4 imperforated stamps).



Both stamps have been issued in mini sheets of 8 stamps printed checkerboard (4 stamps of each).



A postal stationery is also issued (0.75 BGN).



9 May 2022 – Croatia

B value (no face value, 8.60 Ck) – Myths and legends – Veles

B value (no face value, 8.60 Ck) – Myths and legends – Perun

Ancient Croatian mythology is a unique blend of Slavic beliefs that have assimilated with native Roman and Pre-Driman nations in this area....

What brought heaven and earth together was a huge “Tree of the World” as an axe that held everything together; stars, planets, clouds and winds, but also all that under the earth in the womb of the world. That tree is most often mentioned as a giant oak, which is also most valued as a tree in these regions.

On the branch of the “Tree of the World” sit celestial creatures and gods, and at the very top is the ancient Celestial Perun, master of lightning and time. The ancient righteous man to whom all the birds, stars, sky and everything in the air belong. He often appeared in the form of a great eagle or hawk, and his kingdom at the top of the Tree of the World is called Right.

On the other hand, the roots of that tree reach deep into the ground where it holds the world together, but also the water that is hidden under its roots, which keeps it alive. There at the bottom is the dark Lord of the underground and water: Veles – Perun’s brother. He masters the world of the dead, spirits and darkness, but also three kinds of treasures. That worldly – money, treasure in the form of cattle, but also treasure in the form Of wisdom and knowledge. It is often described in the form of a horned dragon or a bear. His kingdom underground is called Viraj.



30 × 49 mm



Both stamps have been issued se-tenant in a sheet of 16 stamps (8 of each stamp).



6 May 2022 – Cyprus

€0.34 – Myths and legends – The Secret Treasure of Regina

€0.64 – Myths and legends – The Legend of Digenis Akritas

The Secret Treasure of Regina – Regina, namely the Queen, is a mysterious person mentioned in several myths and legends of Cyprus.

Some of these legends are connected to the castle of Vufavendo, in which, according to tradition, Regina hid her treasures in one of its 101 rooms.

One of the legends states that every night on which the Resurrection of Christ was celebrated, a secret door would open for a short period of time through which someone could gain access to Regina's room containing the treasures.

On one night of the Resurrection of Christ, a shepherd entered the room, but the door closed before he could collect the treasures.

The shepherd had a pomegranate with him and by eating a piece every day he was kept alive until the following year when on the night of the Resurrection the secret door opened and he gained his freedom.

The Legend of Digenis Akritas – Digenis Akritas was the most courageous of all the Akrites, who guarded the borders of Byzantium. They caused fear and terror to the Saracens who came from the mountains of Central Asia.

The giant stone that dominates the sea and is called "Petra tou Romiou", is associated with the legend of Digenes Akritas, from whom the area took its name.

According to legend, Digenis Akritas, the legendary Byzantine hero, during the 7th – 10th century, in order to repel the Saracen Arabs, who were preparing to plunder the area, grabbed onto the mountain range of Kyrenia by his one hand as a result of which it took the shape and the name Pentadaktylos (meaning five fingers) and with his other hand lifted a huge rock (the Stone of Romios – Petra tou Romiou) and threw it into the sea against the Saracens who left fleeing.



30 × 42.5 mm

Both stamps are also issued in one booklet of 8 stamps (4 of each) – stamps from the booklet aren't perforated on one side.





Booklet pane

Both stamps are also issued in mini sheets of 8 stamps.





9 May 2022 – Cyprus (Turkish Post)

£ 6,00 – Myths and Legends – The Legend of Karakiz

£ 10,75 – Myths and Legends – The Legend of Pygmalion and Galatea

Karakiz – In the early days of the Ottoman Empire, shepherds used to wander only during the day on the rock to the east of Kyrenia. No one would dare to go there at night, believing that this area is unlucky and gathering place for jinn at night. A shepherd herding cattle here had a very beautiful daughter known as Karakiz. Karakiz's favourite thing was to bathe in this bay. Young shepherds who visited that region fell in love with her because of her beauty. A rich shepherd's son liked her and had his parents ask her father to give his daughter as a bride. Since Karakiz liked him, the wedding preparations started. On the day of her wedding, Karakiz got bored with the heat of the wedding dress she wore and the veil on her head, so she went down the bay to have a bath and relax. After she took off her wedding dress of the shore, she went into the sea with her veil. Legend has it that there was an eye (whirlpool) at the bottom of the big rock in the bay that opened certain times and closed after swallowing everything there. Just when Karakiz entered the sea, that eye opened and swallowed her : the body was never found. Only her veil was found near the shore, and it was given to the groom as a souvenir. From that day on, the rocky area was called "Karakiz's lair", while the bay to the west of this area was named "Karakiz bay".

Pygmalion and Galatea – The ancient city of Carpasia was a harbour town located on the coast, 4 km west of today's Dipkarpaz village. It was established as a city–state during Pagan times, before Christianity. Today, it is possible to see the fortification walls and columns of the palace in the clear waters of the sea. The legendary king Pygmalion, who founded this city, had an artistic character. He decorated his palace with his own carved marble sculptures. He wasn't satisfied with the surrounding women, but was waiting for his ideal : his queen. One day, he began to carve a beautiful woman, sculpted from snow–white marble. Day by day, Pygmalion fell in love with his own carved sculpture. Each day, his love grew deeper. Aphrodite, the goddess of love, took pity on Pygmalion and want to end his sorrow. One day, when the king hugged the sculpture, he realized that it had come to life ; that his creation had colour in its cheeks, and was looking at him lovingly. He gave the fair–skinned woman the name "Galatea, which means "as white as milk". He married her, and they had a son named Paphos. Years passed, and the King said to his son : Dear son, I have established a kingdom at the very easternmost point of the island. Go to the west and found your own kingdom. It is believed that the city of Paphos or Baf, was founded by and named after Paphos, the son of King Pygmalion.

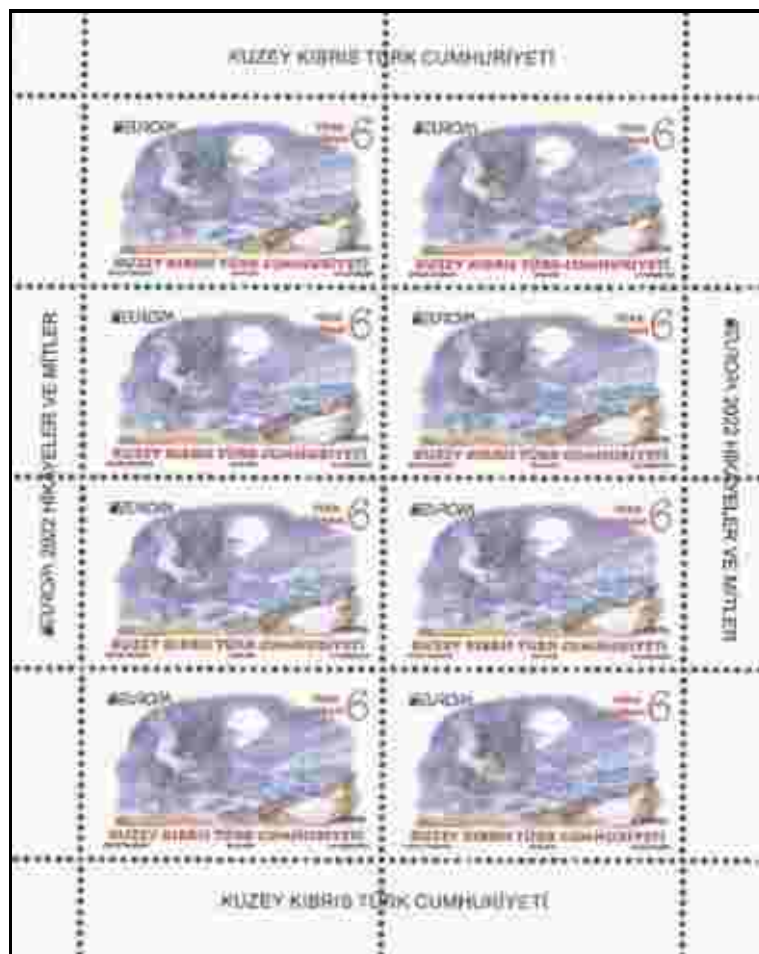


41 × 26 mm



26 × 41 mm

Both stamps are also issued in mini-sheets of 8 stamps.





6 April 2022 – Czech Republic

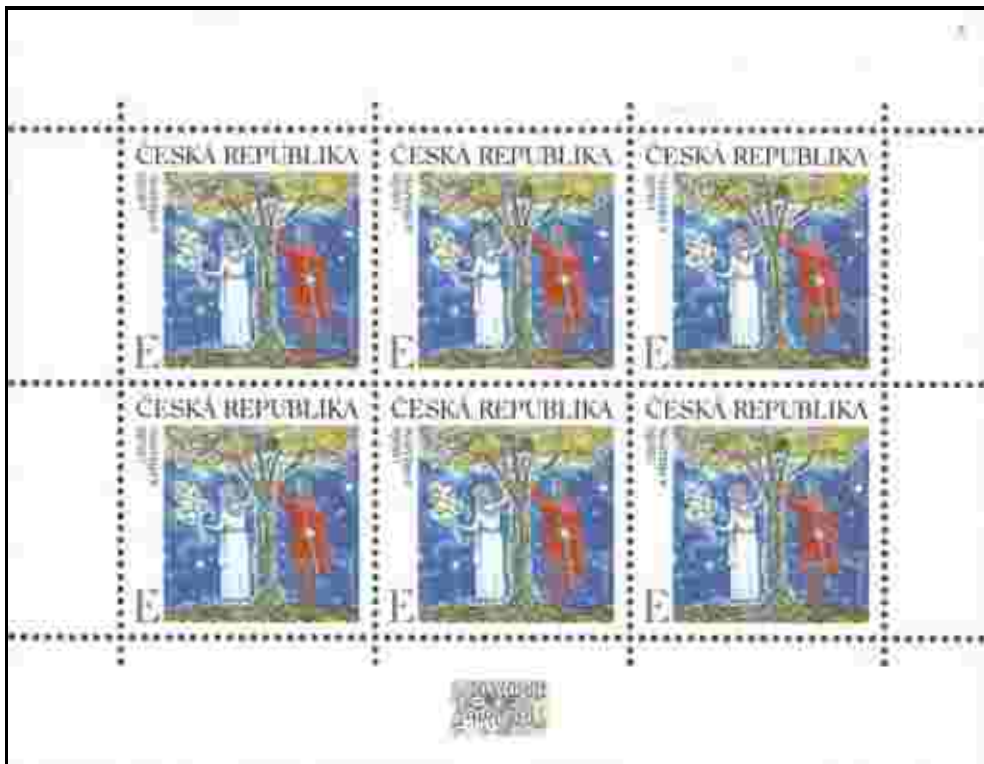
Value E (no face value, 39 Ck.) – Myths and Legends – Libuše and Přemysl

According to a legend, Přemysl was a free peasant who attracted the notice of Libuše, daughter of a certain Krok, who ruled over a large part of Bohemia. Libuše succeeded her father, and her councillors demanded that she marry, but because Přemysl was not a nobleman she recounted a vision in which they would follow a horse let loose at a junction, and follow it to find her future husband, making it appear as if it was the will of fate not her own wish. Two versions of the legend exist, one in where they are to find a man ploughing a field with one broken sandal, and another in which the man would be sitting in the shade of a single tree, eating from an iron table (his plough). They did so and found Přemysl exactly as foretold.



33×33 mm

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 6 stamps.



19 May 2022 – Denmark

12 Kr – Myths and Legends – The Subterranean Inhabitants of Bornholm

36 Kr – Myths and Legends – The Subterranean Inhabitants of Bornholm

12 Kr – Myths and Legends – The Subterranean Inhabitants of Bornholm

Hardly any other place in Denmark than Bornholm has such a strong tradition of legends and tales connected with the supernatural world.

The rocky landscape is said to be inhabited by the underworld, who revealed themselves to the locals over the centuries.



24 x 29 mm



48x29mm



24 x 29 mm

One souvenir–sheet of three stamps (2x 12 Kr. & 1x 36 Kr). Only the 36 Kr. value is bearing the Europa logo.



130 × 70 mm

5 May 2022 – Estonia

€1.90 – Myths and legends – Sun–Bird Legend of Kalevipoeg

€1.90 – Myths and legends – Kelvipoeg Doing a Headstand

The stamps depict the painting ‘Tiritamme kasvatamine’ (‘Doing a headstand’) and the tapestry design ‘Siuru–lindu Kalevipojast’ (‘The Siuru bird from Kalevipoeg’) by the artist Oskar Kallis.

Kalevipoeg is a mythical hero in Estonian folklore, which contains many legends and stories about a mighty man named Kalevipoeg. The legends of Kalevipoeg, together with runic folk songs, were the subject for Friedrich Robert Faehrmann and Friedrich Reinhold Kreutzwald while preparing and writing the epic Kalevipoeg in the nineteenth century.

Kalevipoeg is considered to be one of the most important works of Estonian literature, and its motifs have later been used by many artists, composers, and writers. The work also played an important role in the development of Estonian national self–awareness.



37 × 30 mm



30 × 37 mm

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 8 stamps with a large vignette in the center.



16 May 2022 – Faroe Islands

19 K. – Myths and Legends – Legend of Svinoy – Island of Pigs

29 K. – Myths and Legends – Legend of the Giant of Mykines

Svinoy – Island of pigs

Just as many other islands Svinoy is said to have originally been a floating island. It often appeared in the north, but it was rarely seen because it was usually shrouded in fog. Now we need to tell you the story of how it came to be one of the permanent inhabited islands in the Faroes.

In the village of Viðareði on Viðoy, a farmer kept a sow but had no boar, a mature male swine. Despite this, the sow became pregnant and had piglets every year. People were astounded and one could explain how this could have happened. It was well known that the sow occasionally disappeared from the village, but it was never gone for a long time.

One day the sow was seen running eastwards through the village – over the isthmus – and down towards a small bay called Eiðsvík. One of the women in the village got a hold of it and hastily tied a bundle of keys to its tail. The sow then ran into the sea and swam away from land.

A moment later an island was seen drifting from the south. The villagers quickly manned a boat and rowed to the island. This time it did not disappear from sight and they were able to go ashore. Since the sow had iron keys attached to its tail, it fastened to the seabed and the surrounding fog disappeared like dewdrops in the sun. And there the island has stayed ever since.

Ever since the island has been called Svínoy (Pig Island) because of its multitude of pigs – and it was there that the sow from Viðareidi found its mate.

Floating islands

In many island cultures we find legends of so-called floating islands – islands that have mysteriously drifted in from the sea, disappeared again, or run aground and conjoined with other islands, often as a result of witchcraft or similar phantasmic happenings.

The Faroe Islands are no exception in this regard. Most of our smallest islands have some form of floating island legends. In his work from 1673 "FAROÆ ET FÆROA RESERATA" the priest Lucas Debes describes this phenomenon and attributes it to icebergs drifting past the islands, or a Satanic veiling of the superstitious population. A century later, in 1781–82, Jens Christian Svabo, a man of the Enlightenment, rejected Debes' theories and attributes the phenomenon to rocklike clouds drifting on the horizon or even "pollamjørki", the Faroese term for heavy drifting sea-mist.

And there is little doubt that Svabo's assumption was correct. Anyone who has seen dense sea fogs drift over and alongside these tiny islands, cannot help feeling that the island itself had begun floating over the sea and through the fog. But reality is usually less interesting than a good story, so let us stick to the legendary world's colourful explanation of nature's visual illusions – and look at a few examples of islands that have come floating with their mountains and valleys – and even with pigs and giants following in their wake.



40×30 mm (perforation comb 12)



Perforation die cut 10½

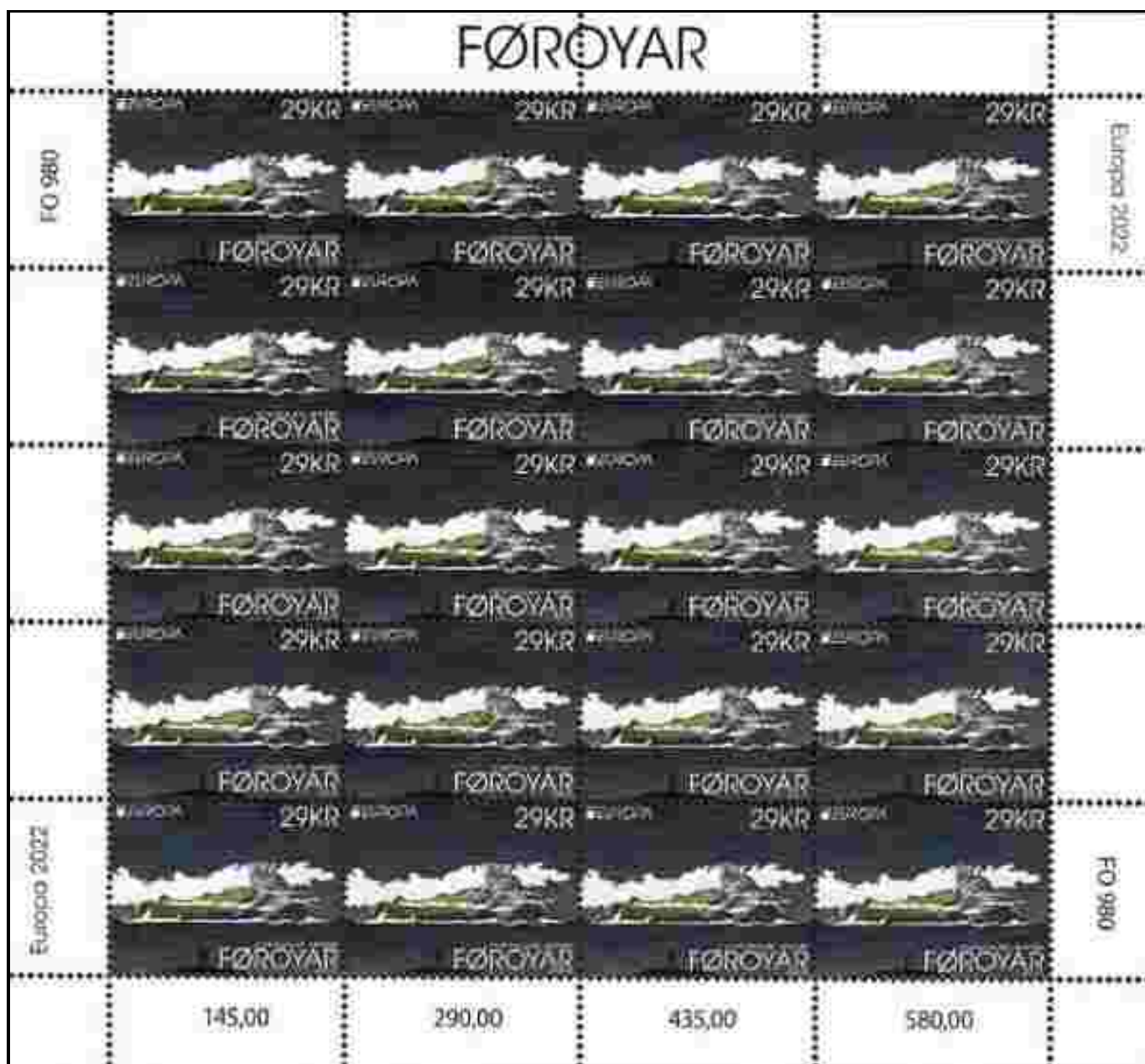


Self-adhesive stamps

[illegible]

Both stamps have been issued in sheets of 20 stamps.





27 April 2022 – Finland

International (€2,05) – Myths and Legends – Goddesses of the Kalevala

International (€2,05) – Myths and Legends – Goddesses of the Kalevala

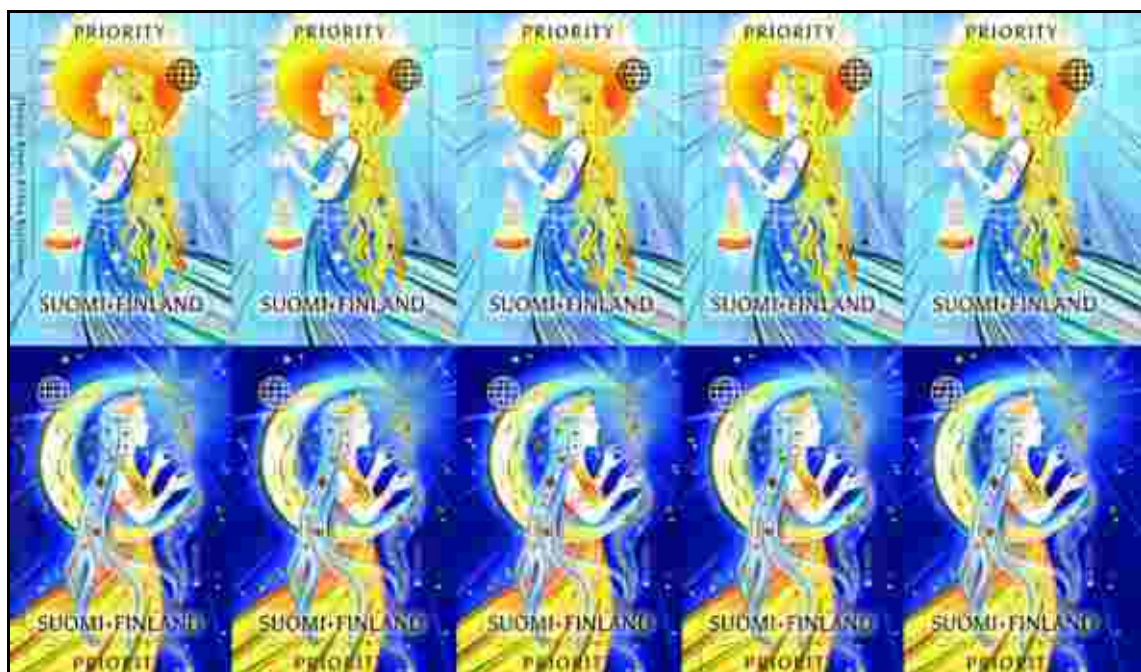
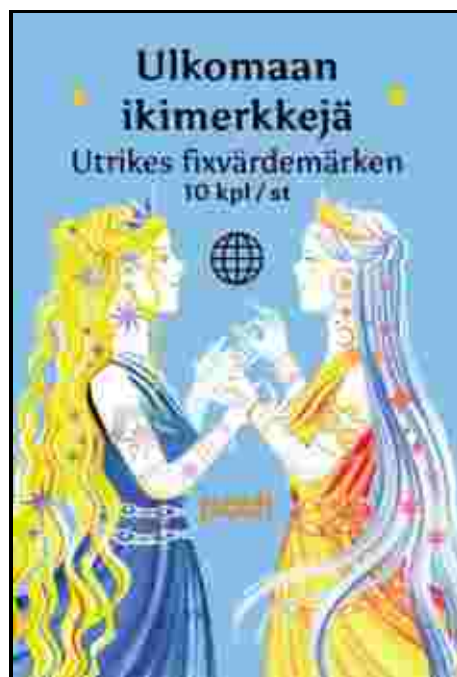
Päivätär and **Kuutar** are *luonnotars* (feminine personifications of nature) or goddesses of the Sun and the Moon in Finnish mythology. They own the gold of the Moon and the silver of the Sun, spin golden and silver yarns, and weave clothes out of them. In Kalevala, young maidens ask Päivätär and Kuutar to give them some of their golden and silver jewellery and clothes.

Both *luonnotars* are mentioned in Finnish folk poetry, but there is little information of them. Päivätär and Kuutar are *emuus* (origin mothers) of bees, wasps and hornets and appear in spells that were sung in order to prevent these insects from stinging. There is also one spell from Finnish Karelia that states that the world tree grew from the golden and silver tears of Kuutar and Päivätär.



28 × 42.5 mm

Those stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps (2 stamps of each) that is included in a booklet.



9 May 2022 – France

€1,65 – Myths and Legends – The Fairy Mélusine

Melusine was a young woman cursed by her mother to live a double life. Every Saturday, she would turn into a serpent like or mermaid like creature every Saturday. She was doomed to be alone until she found a man who would both respect her request to not disturb her on Saturdays and, would also love her unconditionally if he found out she was cursed.

Cue her marriage to a great noble man, who one day spied on her, thus forcing her to leave. The story has a number of variations, but this is one of the most familiar. It's basically an very old cautionary tale about truth, loyalty and lying. The legend pops up in many folk stories throughout Europe, including Germanic and Norse tales, like The Swan Maiden and the Valkyrie. Eastern European stories involving Baba Yaga, also use the transformation mythology to teach lessons. But check out the link above for a first class write up that touches on the Melusine's influence across Europe. It's an easy read and fascinating.



40.85 × 52 mm

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 9 stamps.



6 June 2022 – Georgia

4.20 Gel – Myths and legends – Medea flies to Jason

4.20 Gel – Myths and legends – The Legend of the Establishment of Tbilisi

Medea

Medea was the daughter of King Aeëtes of Colchis and the granddaughter of the sun god Helios. According to the myth, Medea fell deeply in love with Jason and aided him on his quest to find the Golden Fleece.

The kingdom of Colchis, where much of the story of Jason and Medea takes place, was located on the western Georgia coast, along the Black Sea. The Golden Fleece was guarded by Aeëtes and his family who considered it a prize possession. The king did everything in his power to protect the fleece, but was ultimately betrayed by his daughter, Medea, who helped Jason overcome all the obstacles Aeëtes put in place to prevent the Jason taking the fleece.

So with her brilliant aid Jason was able to avoid the traps laid for him by Aietes and to capture the Golden Fleece and escape. Medea, to assist the escape, murdered her own brother, strewing the pieces of his body over the water so that her father's pursuing fleet, collecting the fragments for burial, was delayed. After an epically adventurous voyage, Medea and Jason settled in Jason's hereditary kingdom of Iolcus where Pelias still denied him his rights to the throne. Medea, again aiding Jason, persuaded the daughters of Pelias to attempt, under her guidance, a magic rejuvenation of their father – by killing him, cutting him to pieces, and with the aid of herbs and incantations, restoring him to youth. The duped daughters, their father's blood on their hands, forced the exile of Jason and Medea and their two children.

Eventually Jason and Medea settle in Corinth, where Jason promptly abandons Medea and their children. He marries the King of Corinth's daughter, forsaking his first family. Predictably, this drives Medea mad and she plots revenge on Jason and his new bride.

Medea pretends to be reconciled with Jason and sends poisoned garments as a gift for his new wife. The princess puts on these robes and dies a painful death, for the poison makes the cloth stick to her body and her flesh is burned away. Her father tries to help her and is killed by the poison also. When Jason learns of this he rushes to Medea's house to protect his sons from the wrath of the citizens of Corinth. Now Medea carries out the most horrible element of her plan. She kills her two children, knowing that this, more than anything, will be a terrible blow to the hated Jason. Jason is indeed broken by this series of disasters, and Medea, although she loved her children dearly, is exultant at her triumph. Jason tries to get revenge, but Medea escapes to Athens in a magic chariot drawn by flying dragons.

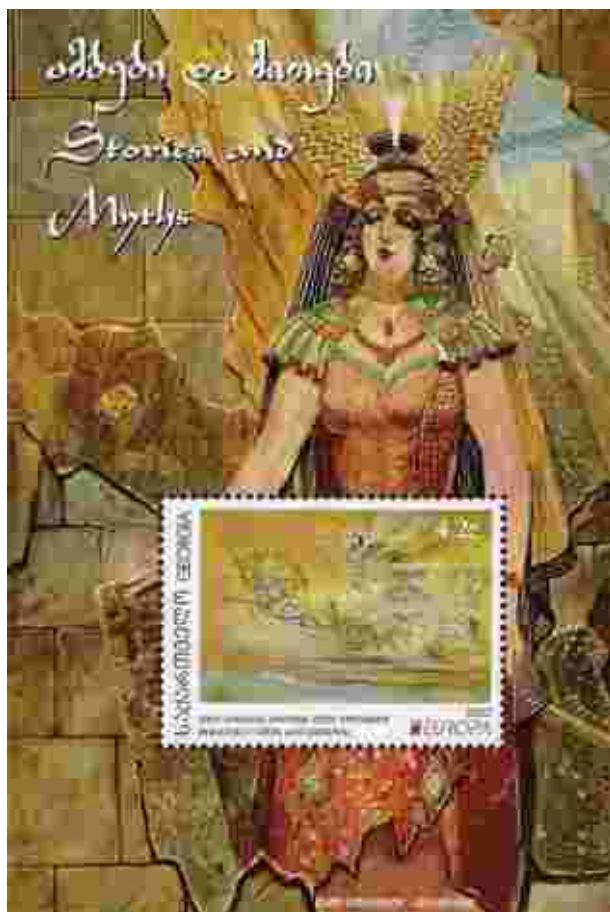
The Legend of the Establishment of Tbilisi

According to the legend, the king of ancient Iberia, Vakhtang I Gorgasali, once hunted in the forests near the first capital of Georgia – Mtskheta. After some time, he saw a pheasant, then shot and killed the bird. The king sent his falcon to find the prey. The falcon flew away, and after a while, the king lost sight of him. In search of the birds, Vakhtang Gorgasali with his hunters came upon the source and saw that both the falcon and the pheasant got into its waters. The source turned to be hot. And amazed with this find Vakhtang I decided to found here the city realizing a great advantage of that location.

In addition, to the hot sources, the location had many important construction factors for the city: a protected position between the mountains, location on a trade route, strategically favourable factors. Thus, according to legend, the city of Tbilisi was founded. The word "Tbilisi" is translated from Georgian as "warm". Tbilisi is a city of warm sources.



45 x 33 mm



80 × 120 mm

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 8 stamps.





5 May 2022 – Germany

€0,85 – Myths and Legends – Knight fighting Dragon

The motif of the dragon fight – an extremely fortunate choice to represent what connects myths, fairy tales and legends! We already encounter the dragon fighter in ancient myth (e.g. Heracles), as well as in fairy tales from all over the world or in the Saga of the Nibelungs. It is a widespread motif that transcends genres and has been handed down worldwide for centuries.

In these sources, the dragon is a mythical creature. It can symbolise the forces of nature as well as destructive potentates of power. In many cases it stands for 'evil' par excellence. The fight against him requires not only physical strength, but above all cleverness, coupled with courage, ingenuity and the desire to save the world.

Sometimes the gruesome figure hides an enchanted youth who is redeemed by an intrepid girl. Here the threatening figure becomes the lover.

The trivialisation of the dragon in modern children's literature and thus its demonisation is completely alien to the old stories. The myths, fairy tales and legends celebrate the overcoming of fear and terror in the victory over the dragon; they appeal to man's fearlessness and will to stand up to fate, to save humane values and nature.

Thus, the pictorial representation of this central motif in myths, fairy tales and legends today – in view of global threat scenarios (famines, floods, fires, wars) – acquires an almost oppressive topicality.



46.5 × 34.75 mm

This stamp is the first ever to feature a "matrix code" introduced since last year by the German post. Anyone who scans the letter before sending it can keep an eye on its status via the Post app. Matrix code franking is more forgery-proof and ensures that postal stamps cannot be used more than once.

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.



113 x 193 mm

25 February 2022 – Gibraltar

£1.96 – Myths and Legends – The Pillars of Hercules

£3.16 – Myths and Legends – The Pillars of Hercules

The Pillars of Hercules is the ancient name given to the promontories that flank the entrance to the Straits of Gibraltar. The Northern Pillar is the Rock of Gibraltar and the Southern Pillar, Abila Mons, has been disputed throughout history, with the two most likely candidates being Monte Hacho in Ceuta and Jebel Musa in Morocco.

According to Greek mythology, when Hercules had to perform twelve labours, one of them (the tenth) was to fetch the Cattle of Geryon of the far West and bring them to Eurystheus; this marked the westward extent of his travels. Alost passage of Pindar quoted by Strabo was the earliest traceable reference in the context: The pillars which pindar calls the – Gates of Gades when he asserts that they are the farthestmost limits reached by Heracles. Since there has been a one-to-one association between Hercules and and Melqart since Herodotus, the Pillars of Melqart in the temple near Gades/Gadeira (Modern Cadiz) have sometimes been considered to be the true pillars of Hercules.

According to some Roman sources, while on his way to the garden of Hesperides on the island of Erytheria, Hercules had to cross the mountain that was once Atlas. Instead of climbing the great mountain, Hercules used this superhuman strength to smash through it. By doing so, he connected the Atlantic ocean to the Mediterranean Sean and formed the Strait of Gibraltar. One part split mountain is Gibraltar and the other is either Monte Hacho or Jebel Musa. These two mountains taken together have since then been known as the pillars of Hercules, though other natural feautres have been assoicated with the name.

Diodors Sicukus, however, held that, instead of smashing through an isthmus to create the Straits of Gibraltar, Hercules narrowed an already existing strait to prevent monsters from the Atlantic Ocean from entering the Mediterranean sea.

In some versions, Hercules instead built the two to hold the sky away from the earth, liberating Atlas from his damnation.



40 x 30 mm



On the 5th of September 2022, Gibraltar issued a set of 6 post & go self-adhesive stamps depicting the 2nd Europa stamp design and bearing the Europa logo – price £7.95.





55 x 25 mm

26 May 2022 – Greece

€2.00 – Myths and Legends – Maenads are attacking Orpheus

€4,50 – Myths and Legends – Orpheus is defending himself, but still playing his lyre

Orpheus

Orpheus was a musician and poet who is called the “father of songs”. Part of the Orpheus myth has him travelling with Jason and the Argonauts when they went in search of the Golden Fleece. During the voyage, when they encountered the Sirens, Orpheus played his lyre to drown out their seductive singing. As a result the Argo didn’t come to a grisly end.

There are many more myths surrounding Orpheus and his travels, including a trip to the underworld in a failed attempt to rescue his wife, Eurydice. He mourned her death for the rest of his life. He was eventually killed by the Maenads, followers of the god Dionysus, who was jealous of Orpheus’ devotion to Apollo.

The two stamps depict Orpheus’ death. In the first stamp, the Maenads are attacking Orpheus. In the second, Orpheus is defending himself, but still playing his lyre. According the mythology, his head was torn from his body and thrown in the water. It continued singing as it was swept away. Eventually the head and lyre washed up on the shore of the island of Lesbos, where the people built the Oracle of Orpheus to house his remains.

Even in his death, Orpheus continued to sing and prophesize the future. Eventually Apollo told the people of Lesbos to take all of Orpheus’ body parts and bury them under Mount Olympus. It was then that Orpheus was allowed to rest and able to join his beloved wife Eurydice in the Fields of the Blessed.



35 × 45 mm

Both stamps have been issued in one booklet of 4 stamps (2 of each). The stamps from the booklet are imperforate at the top and bottom.



Both stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet containing eight se-tenant pairs.



31 August 2022 – Greenland

18 Kr. – Myths and Legends – Scene from the Iqaluttuat

20 Kr. – Myths and Legends – Scene from the Iqaluttuat

Aka Høegh, one of Greenland's most significant living artists, says about her two stamps :

– “The first stamp symbolises Inuit narratives in a broader sense. I have drawn two mask-like faces to represent that our stories are told and passed on. The book is open to let the stories come out. In creating the design, I cut from an old history book with old orthography, as a form of talking flower that grows.

– The second stamp depicts a myth about the children between the willow twigs. After Earth came into being, humans appeared. It is said that the little children came forth out of the earth between the willow bushes, covered in willow leaves. Then they lay there with their eyes closed, between the bushes, squirming. Then the children crawled around and ate of willow twigs and of the soil. This is an Inuit narrative of the genesis of man.”

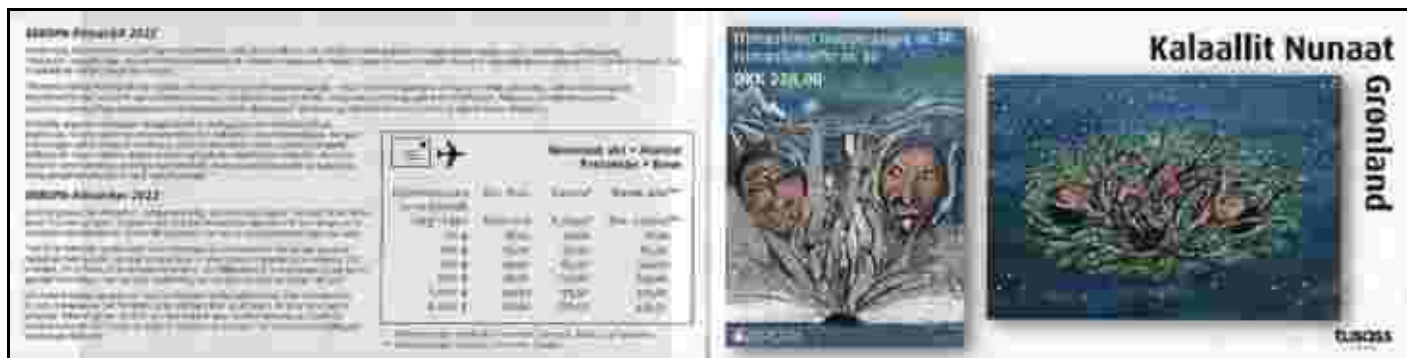


30×40 mm



40×30 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a booklet of 12 self-adhesive stamps (6 of each stamp).



Both stamps are also issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.



21 May 2022 – Guernsey

Two stamps (79 p. & £1.10) out of a set of six stamps with theme “Witches of Guernsey” are bearing the Europa logo.

52 p. – Myths and Legends – Le Sabbath des Sorciers (Witches Sabbath)

73 p. – Myths and Legends – Witches flying without Broomsticks

79 p. – Myths and Legends – Witches’ seats

£1.10 – Myths and Legends – The Witch in the Hedge

£1.26 – Myths and Legends – Jean Falla and the Witches

£1.35 – Myths and Legends – Ghost Witches

Both black and white witches were said to practice in Guernsey, with white witches using their craft solely for the benefit of other people. Black witches however were said to practice ritual witchcraft, holding assemblies and covens to summon demons and devils.

Many of the old house and cottages in the west of the island have a strange piece of granite extruding from the chimney; these are known as “witches seats” and are a place for these night-time flyers to stop and rest.

It is believed that over one hundred people were found guilty of witchcraft in Guernsey in the 16th and 17th centuries. the last witch trial in Guernsey took place in January 1914 when local women, Aimee Lake was charged with witchcraft.



30 x 40 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a souvenir-sheet of 2 stamps (79 p. & £1.10).



140×100 mm

The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.









140 x 100 mm

2 May 2022 – Hungary

715 Ft – Myths and Legends – The Legend of the White Horse

715 Ft – Myths and Legends – The Legend of the White Horse

The tale of the white horse is one of the myths and legends about how the land of Hungary was acquired dating from the time the Magyar tribes settled in the Carpathian Basin. This was passed down by oral tradition for centuries until it was recorded in writing. Several sources have survived about this story. The legend of the white horse was included by Anonymus in his historical work, but it is also mentioned in the Buda and Dubnica Chronicles. The most complete story is preserved in the Illuminated Chronicle, written at the end of the 13th century. According to the legend, when the chieftain Árpád and his nobles heard of the wealth of Pannonia, they sent an envoy with the most beautiful steed from Árpád's stable, a white horse, as a present to the prince of the province, Svatopluk. In exchange the envoy asked for a canteen of water from the Danube, a handful of soil and some grass from the meadows. Little did Svatopluk realise that by giving these he was actually handing over the right to the land. The story goes that the Hungarian chieftains were exploiting an ancient eastern custom which was based on the belief that the soil, dust or any other object taken from a country, settlement or house would place that country or area under the power of its enemy. Árpád then entered Pannonia with the seven chieftains, not as a guest, but as the rightful owner of the land.



25.25 × 25.25 mm



100 x 68 mm

8 September 2022 – Ireland

N (no face value, €1,25) – Myths and Legends – Balor of the Evil Eye

W (no face value, €2,20) – Myths and Legends – The Poisoned Glen

According to the Irish folklore tales, Balor caused great pain and anguish to the Tuatha Dé Dannan, the other supernatural race in Irish folklore.

The legend centres on Balor having an eye that, when unleashed, could cause instant death or poisoning.

Balor's Poisoned Eye is the main focus of one stamp. The second stamp relates to the legend that claimed Balor had only to look on the landscape to cause damage, such as in the Poisoned Glen in County Donegal.

In both cases, contemporary colours are used to create the impression of poison almost leaping off the stamp.



30 x 51 mm

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 16 stamps.



EUROPA — Stories and Myths
EUROPA — Scéalta agus Míotais



12 September 2022 – Isle of Man

One stamp (£1.04) out of a set of eight stamps with theme “David Bowie, Musician” is bearing the official Europa logo.

73 p. – Myths and Legends – David Bowie, Final Portrait 2016

73 p. – Myths and Legends – David Bowie in Everybody Loves Sunshine 1999

£1.04 – Myths and Legends – David Bowie in Labyrinth 1986 (Europa stamp)

£1.04 – Myths and Legends – David Bowie in Merry Christmas, Mr Lawrence 1983

£1.38 – Myths and Legends – David Bowie in Baal 1982

£1.38 – Myths and Legends – David Bowie in The Elephant Man 1980

£1.75 – Myths and Legends – David Bowie in Just A Gigolo 1978

£1.75 – Myths and Legends – David Bowie in The Man Who Fell to Earth 1976

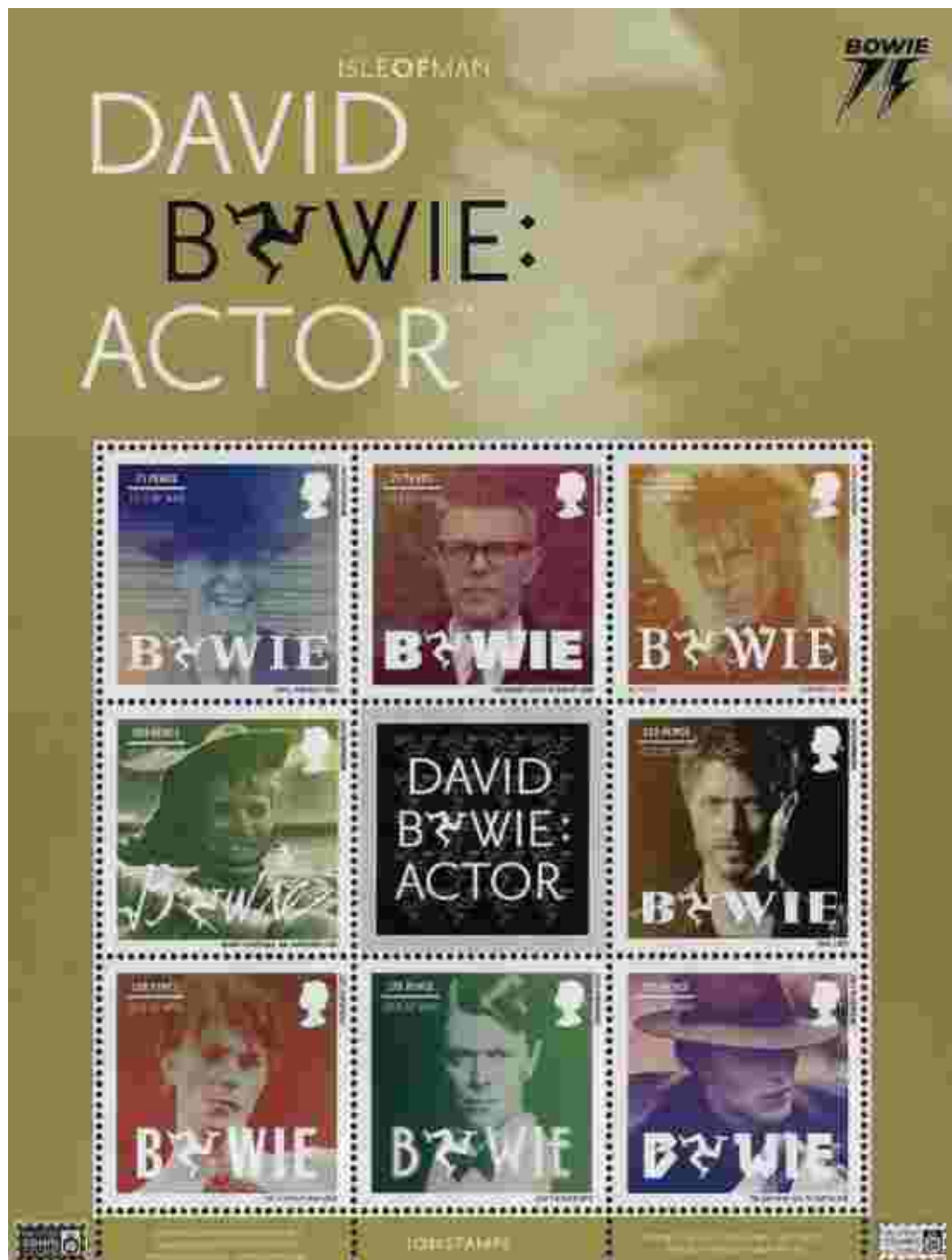


Europa stamp



40×40 mm

This stamp has been issued in a sheet of 9 stamps + 1 vignette. This sheet has also been issued imperforated.



ISLE OF MAN



DAVID BOWIE: ACTOR™



DAVID BOWIE: ACTOR™
ISLE OF MAN
10 PENCE

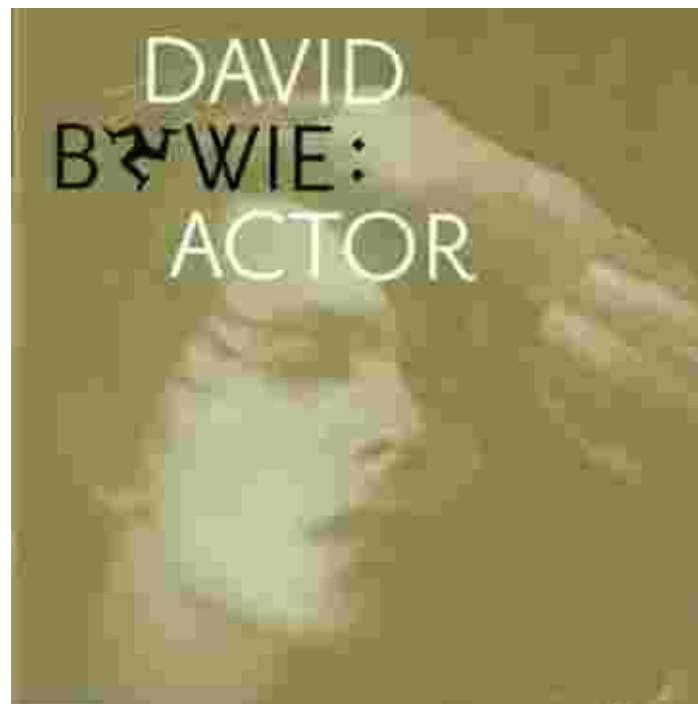
DAVID BOWIE: ACTOR™

10

DAVID BOWIE: ACTOR™
ISLE OF MAN
10 PENCE



This stamps is also issued in a "mini-book" with 4 panes of 4 stamps (2x the Europa value).



FINAL PORTRAIT

2016

David Bowie's "Greatest Hits" (2016) (left) and "The Next Day" (2013) (right) are the only two albums to be certified platinum by the RIAA. Bowie's "The Next Day" (2013) (right) is the only album to be certified platinum by the RIAA.

They're going to be one of the most iconic of his. Bowie's "The Next Day" (2013) (right) is the only album to be certified platinum by the RIAA. Bowie's "The Next Day" (2013) (right) is the only album to be certified platinum by the RIAA.

Longtime friends, including Bowie's son, Duncan Jones, "The Next Day" (2013) (right) is the only album to be certified platinum by the RIAA. Bowie's "The Next Day" (2013) (right) is the only album to be certified platinum by the RIAA.



DAVID
BOWIE
ACTOR



EVERYBODY LOVES SUNSHINE

1999

[illegible]

University of Michigan and the University of Iowa. The researchers found that the more people who were involved in the decision-making process, the more likely they were to make a decision that was consistent with the majority. The researchers also found that the more people who were involved in the decision-making process, the more likely they were to make a decision that was consistent with the majority. The researchers also found that the more people who were involved in the decision-making process, the more likely they were to make a decision that was consistent with the majority.

LABYRINTH

1236

[illegible]

DAVID
BRYNIE
ACTOR





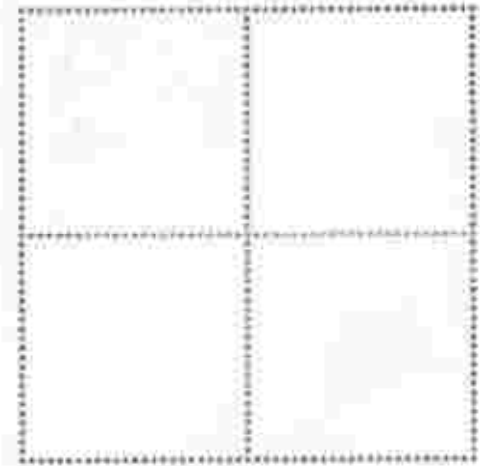
MERRY CHRISTMAS, MR. LAWRENCE

1983

Adapted from the 1955 novel by E. M. Forster, *Merry Christmas, Mr. Lawrence* is a story of four men in a Japanese prisoner-of-war camp during World War II. The film is a masterpiece of subtlety and restraint, capturing the complex relationships between the four men as they navigate the harsh conditions of the camp. The film is a testament to the power of the written word and the art of the film.

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DAVID
BOWIE:
ACTOR

THE ELEPHANT MAN

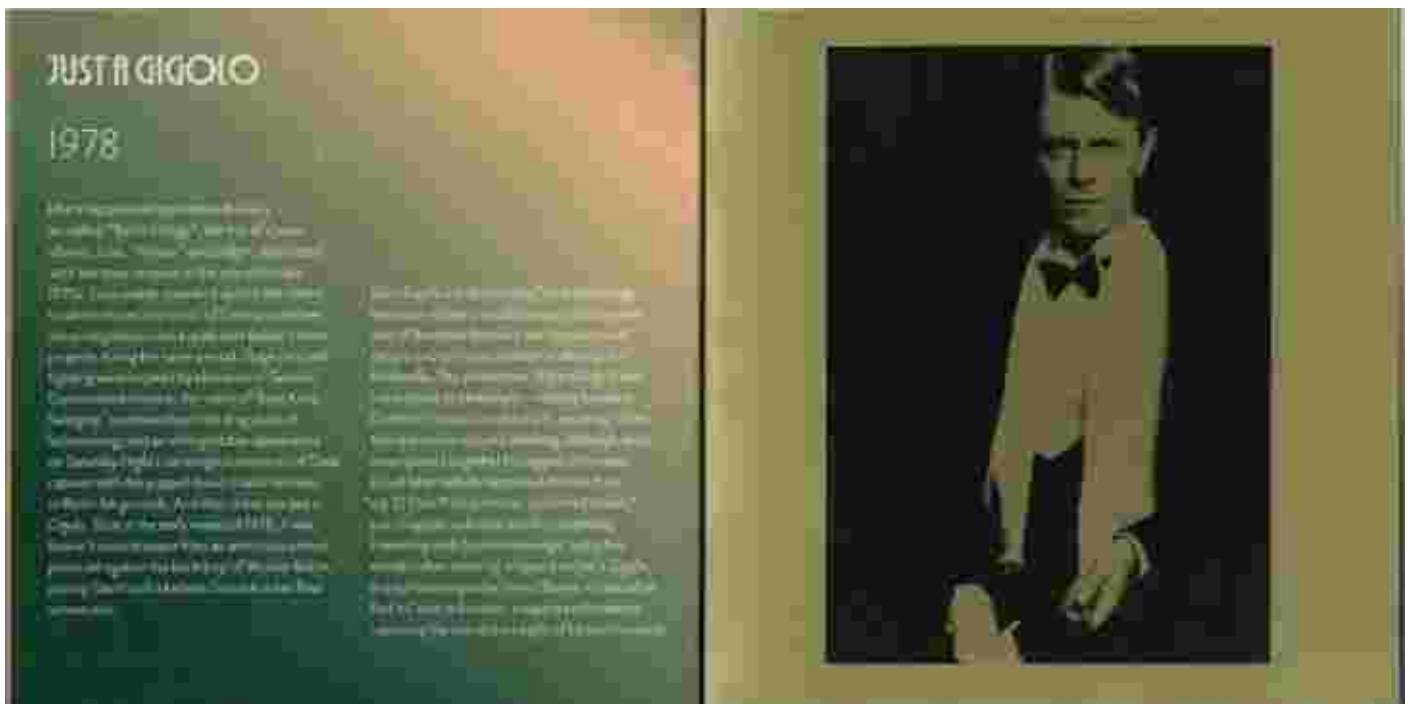
1980

David Bowie's performance in *The Elephant Man* was a turning point in his career. He played the role of John Merrick, a man with a severe physical deformity. The film was a critical and commercial success, and Bowie's performance was widely praised.

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25 October 2022 – Italy

B 50 gr. (no face value, €2.70) – Myths and Legends – Colapesce

B zone 3 (no face value, €3.10) – Myths and Legends – Romeo and Juliet

Colapesce – Colapesce holding up one of the three columns on which Sicily rests, consumed by the fire of Mount Etna, to prevent the island from sinking.

In a version from Palermo, edited by Italo Calvino, Colapesce spends all of his time swimming, until his frustrated mother curses him to turn into a fish. He instantly becomes half fish, with duck feet and a frog's throat. He appears to fishermen and warns them of upcoming storms, and also informs them of the marvels found at the bottom of the sea. A king hears of him and summons him, then gives him orders to swim around the island and explore the bottom of the ocean. The king sends him down on numerous dives around Italy. Nick Fish discovers that Messina rests on three columns, some of which are broken, and brings back hot and fresh water from springs in the ocean around Naples. Finally the king urges Nick Fish to explore a bottomless ocean chasm, despite his resistance. He throws his crown into the chasm and orders him to fetch it. Nick Fish reluctantly dives in. Some lentils he was carrying float to the surface, but he but never returns.

Romeo and Juliet – Grieving Juliet in the presence of lifeless Romeo.

Romeo and Juliet is a tragedy written by William Shakespeare early in his career about two young Italian star-crossed lovers whose deaths ultimately reconcile their feuding families. The play is set in the Italian city of Verona.



40×30 mm



Stamps are self-adhesive

The stamps have been issued in sheets of 45 self-adhesive stamps.

16 March 2022 – Jersey

Two stamps (88 p. & £1.25) out of a set of six stamps are bearing the official Europa logo and one souvenir-sheet of 2 stamps (88 p. & £1.25). This issue is also the 3rd part of the "Jersey myths and legends" series. Part one was issued in 2016 and part 2 in 2020.

54 p. – Myths and Legends – The Vioge of Crack Ankle Lane

74 p. – Myths and Legends – The Woman in Black

88 p. – Myths and Legends – The Belenji

£1.00 – Myths and Legends – The Bells of Les Minquiers

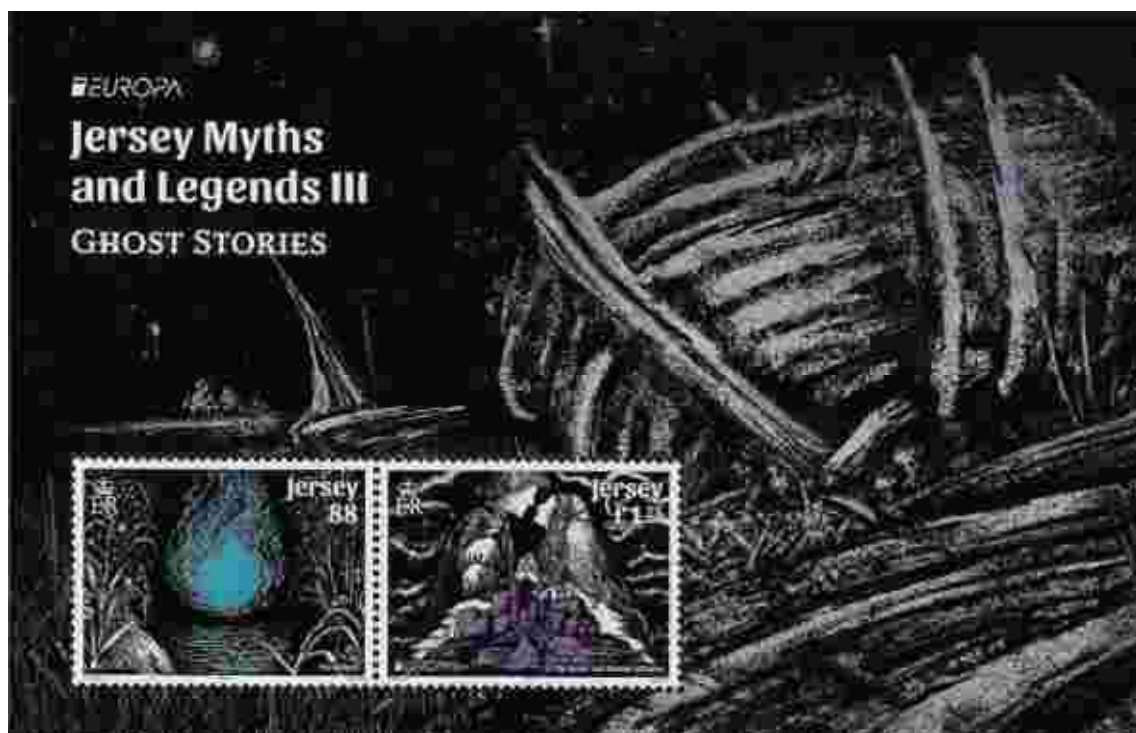
£1.25 – Myths and Legends – The Bride and Groom of Gorey Castle

£1.30 – Myths and Legends – The Soldiers of Vinchelez Lane



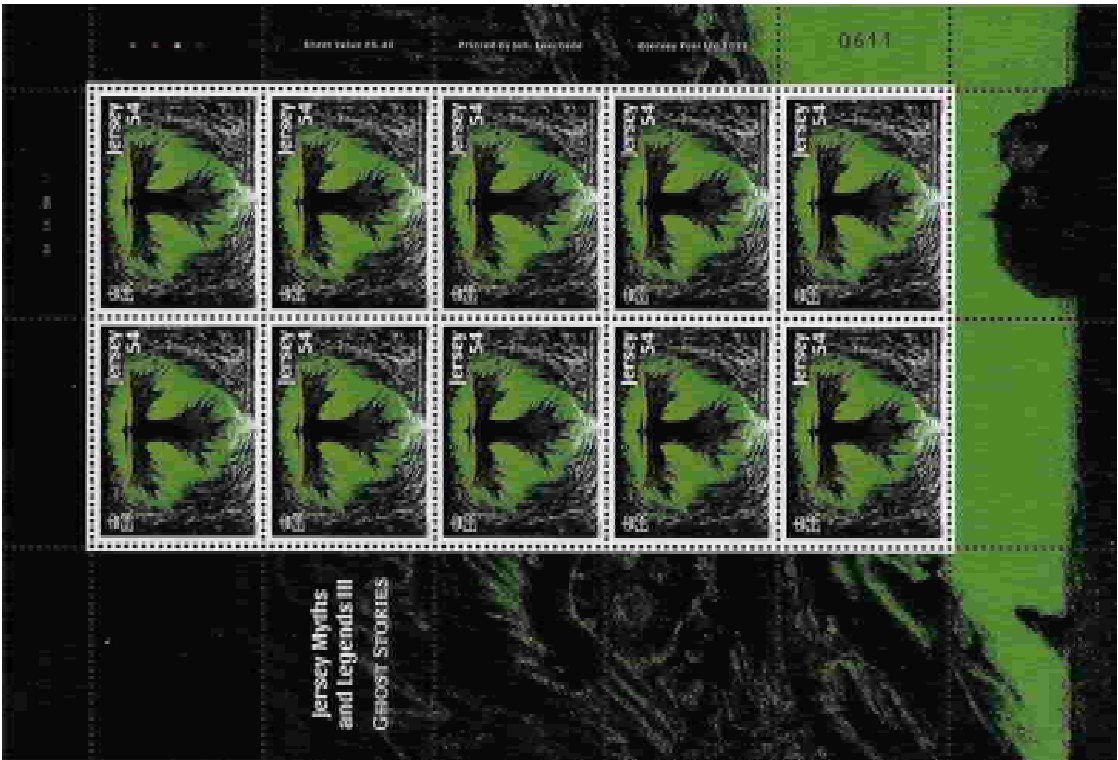


40 x 30 mm



150 × 90 mm

The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.





28 September 2022 – Kazakhstan

2000 Kzt. – Myths and legends – Golden Bird Samurik

2000 Kzt. – Myths and legends – Giant Tree Bayterek

Bayterek and Samruk : Ancient Turkic myth a tree of life "Bayterek" and a sacred bird "Samruk". Bayterek in Kazakh means "High poplar tree", every year the Samruk, lays its egg (the Sun) in the crevice between the branches of the poplar tree.



26 × 37 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a souvenir-sheet of 4 stamps (2 of each).



80 x 130 mm

9 May 2022 – Kosovo

€1.00 – Myths and Legends – Legend of Rozafës

€2.00 – Myths and Legends – The Old Man of the Garden

€2.00 – Myths and Legends – Elders of April (lotët e plakës) (souvenir sheet)

The Legend of Rozafës is an interesting story about 3 brothers who kept trying to build a castle and failed each time. Every day they worked hard but, when they went home at the end of the day, the castle would fall to the ground. Puzzled by why their work kept falling apart, they consulted a local known for his wisdom and asked for help.

The old man told the brothers the site of their castle was inflicted with an evil force. The only way to exorcize the evil and ensure the castle would stand for centuries was to entomb someone in the castle walls. That person would act as the protector of the land and people. The wise man told the brothers one of their wives would have to be the sacrificed.

To make this fair, some rules were laid down to determine which wife would be killed. The brothers vowed to remain silent and not tell their wives about the promise. Whichever wife brought her husband lunch to the worksite, first would be the one who would be sacrificed. The most dutiful would be the one who would be the best protector.

Of course, the two older brothers acted treacherously and warned their wives. The youngest wife showed up and was the “chosen”. After much crying and grief, she agreed to be walled up alive, leaving her husband and newborn son behind. There was one condition thought – one breast, foot and arm would remain free so she could feed her baby and soothe him during the day.

Old Woman’s Tears – Elders of April

This is an interesting cautionary tale that also explains natural events. The legend centres around an old woman takes her cattle to a sunny pasture to graze one warm spring day. She takes time to enjoy the warm sun, bidding goodbye to winter. Winter overheard her and became angry at the woman, presumably for favouring spring over winter and decided to make the woman pay for it.

Winter borrowed a few bad, wintry days from February and sent the bad weather to freeze the old woman to her spot on the rock she was resting on. From then on, when warm weather thaws the ground, water springs up from around the rock that is shaped like the old woman. The spring is called the “old woman’s tears”.



31 × 43 mm



43 x 31 mm



85 × 60 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.





8 April 2022 – Latvia

€1,77 – Myths and Legends – Zalkši Feeding

€1,98 – Myths and Legends – Appearance of the Heavenly Father

One of the stamps shows a scene where Heavenly Father feeds the snakes while the other stamp shows the Heavenly Father or God riding a white horse.

There are many different stories about the Heavenly Father in Latvian folklore – in folk songs it is mentioned that he has a wide coat, wears a belt with a sword, a white skirt and a cane, but elsewhere he is also mentioned as a little man. He usually rides a horse, but often also rides in sleighs and carriages, but his horses also appear in other ways – like black dogs, black ravens and black oxen with white horns.

Feeding snakes or reverence for snakes in mythology has been found in many peoples since ancient times – tradition has it that souls appear in the form of snakes. In the past, some mythologists thought that the cult of snakes originated from the cult of souls, but in Latvian mythology, vultures have nothing to do with laundry or souls. All the deities, according to old deceptions, have been able to do good and evil to man, so they have been made favorable in various ways. The only fact is that the ancient Latvians kept the logs as guardians of the cows and that the Milk Mother herself sometimes appeared in the form of a log, maybe also a calf.



33×28 mm



7 March 2022 – Liechtenstein

1.80 Fr. – Myths and Legends – The Tälibudel

1.80 Fr. – Myths and Legends – The White Woman

The Liechtenstein alpine region is the setting for many eerie legends. A figure to be found in one such legend is "The Tälibudel". The spirit in dog-like form with fiery red eyes is said to have chased an alpine shepherd out of his hut. The illustration by Liechtenstein artist Eliane Schädler shows the scene of this tale with the fearsome creature in the background.

"The White Woman" is a figure that appears in numerous legends and myths in these parts. As a rule, she appears as a harmless being whom observers see by chance or notice by their having an uneasy feeling. On the stamp, the white woman floats through a field full of mulleins and slowly dissolves into thin air, just as she is said to have done, according to legend, when children encountered her. The mullein stands for fearlessness and protection from evil spirits.



33.5 × 38.5 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a souvenir sheet of 4 stamps, 2 se-tenant pairs printed checkerboard.



175 x 120 mm

29 April 2022 – Lithuania

€0.95 – Myths and Legends – Eglė the Queen of Serpents

€0.95 – Myths and Legends – Legend of the Blooming Fern

Eglė žalčių karalienė – Eglė the Queen of Serpents is a Lithuanian folk tale, first published by M. Jasewicz in 1837. Eglė the Queen of Serpents is one of the best-known Lithuanian fairy tales with many references to the Baltic mythology.

One warm summer day, Eglė, the youngest daughter of a local farmer, went bathing in the sea with her two sisters. Afterwards, returning to the shore to get dressed, she found a serpent in her clothes. To her surprise, the serpent spoke to her in a man's voice and demanded that she promise to become his wife for the return of her clothes. Faced with an immediate need to get dressed and not thinking about possible future consequences, Eglė agreed.

Three days later a great number of serpents pulling a wagon showed up at Eglė's parents' farm to claim the bride. Eglė's family tried to trick the serpents by giving them one of their farm animals, but each time a cuckoo warned the serpents about the deception. Finally, wise to the trickery, serpents succeeded in taking Eglė with them to their master.

At the seashore they were met by Žilvinas, a handsome young man, the Serpent King, who took Eglė to a nearby island and then to his palace under the sea, where they wed. Eglė and Žilvinas lived together happily and had three sons, Ažuolas, Uosis and Beržas, and a daughter, Drebulė, their youngest.

One day the children started asking about their mother's former home. Eglė became homesick and asked Žilvinas to allow her and the children to visit her parents' farm. Žilvinas was against it and set a number of what he thought were impossible conditions – to spin a never diminishing amount of silk, to wear out a pair of iron shoes, and to bake a pie without kitchen utensils. Eglė, however, with the help of a local sorceress, was able to accomplish them and Žilvinas had to allow Eglė and the children to go.

The reunion with the family was such a happy event that Eglė's family did not want to let them return to the sea and decided to kill Žilvinas. But first, they needed to know how to get Žilvinas to appear from the sea. They demanded that the children reveal the family secret. Sensing danger, the sons refused to comply, but the youngest daughter Drebulė became frightened and revealed the secret call.

Eglė's twelve brothers rushed to the seashore, called Žilvinas, who appeared in serpent form, and killed him with scythes.

Not knowing her husband's fate and ending her stay with her parents, brothers, and sisters, Eglė returned to the seashore and called Žilvinas. In reply only a bloody foam appeared.

In her grief, after she realized that Žilvinas was dead, Eglė transformed her family into trees – her sons into an oak, an ash and a birch, her daughter into a trembling aspen, and herself into a spruce.

Paparčio žiedas – The fern flower – In the Estonian, Lithuanian and Latvian tradition, the fern flower is supposed to appear only on the night of 23 to 24 June during the celebration of the summer solstice. The celebration has pre-Christian origins. In addition to the idea that the finder of the fern flower will become rich or happy, here, the fern flower is sometimes perceived a symbol of fertility. During this supposedly magical night, young couples go into the woods "seeking the fern flower", which is most commonly read as a euphemism for sex.



30 × 37 mm

Both stamps have been issued mini-sheets of 10 stamps.



17 May 2022 – Luxembourg

L 50g. (no face value, €0,80) – Myths and Legends – Legend of Kropemann

E 50g. (no face value, €1,05) – Myths and Legends – Legend of Mélusine

Kropemann – Originally, the Kropemann was a nature spirit who lived in rivers, streams, ponds, lakes, springs, weirs or wells. According to legend, he caught those children with his Kropestaang (hooked pole) who dared to get too close to the water, pulled them in and devoured them or held them captive. Until 1950, the Kropemann was known (and feared) throughout the country. As creepy as his story sounds, many parents in Luxembourg used the warning of the Kropemann to keep their children away from dangerous waters and shores and to protect them. 30 years ago, the legend was rediscovered in Redingen, and since then the Kropemann has become firmly associated with the municipality, its mascot, so to speak and is present all year round in the form of various sculptures. Every year a big festival is held in his honour where he makes his appearance in front of numerous visitors visitors – nowadays as a children's friend – and also promotes the cleanliness of water and nature.

Melusina – According to legend, Melusina was the wife of Count Siegfried I, who is considered the founder of Luxembourg. In 963, the count built his castle on the Bock rock above the Alzette for his beautiful wife, because she had set him two conditions before agreeing to marry her: she did not want to leave the Alzette valley and she wanted to be alone undisturbed every Saturday noon. After a few years, instigated by friends, Siegfried's curiosity is said to have tempted him to watch his wife through the keyhole one Saturday and discover that her legs had turned into a fish's tail. His cry betrayed him and Melusina disappeared into the Alzette. To this day, it is said that she appears every 7 years, makes a stitch on a shirt and that as soon as this shirt is finished, the Alzette will burst its banks, the rocks will collapse and the city of Luxembourg will perish.

The Melusina with her fish tail is one of the most famous landmarks of Luxembourg City, a sculpture is located directly on the bank of the Alzette and she is a popular motif in a wide variety of illustrations.



32 × 38 mm

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.





10 May 2022 – North Macedonia

144 D – Myths and Legends

144 D – Myths and Legends

72 D – Myths and Legends (souvenir sheet)

Labin is a young boy playing his flute on the shores of Lake Dojran. Taken by the magical sound produced by the kaval flute, the three fairies decided to come out of the lake. As Labin noticed their presence by the lakebed he instantly started to admire their beauty; and knowing that the magic power of the fairies was hidden in their cloaks, he stole them. Once the fairies realised that their cloaks were gone, they started searching for them, only to bump into Labin. In this very moment, both Labin and Dojrana fell in love. Labin returned the cloaks to the other sisters but kept Dojrana's cloak to himself. Being in love, Dojrana decided to stay and live with him as time flew away. One day they decided to get married, and invite all their friends to the ceremony, who then requested the fairy to perform a magical dance. To do this performance, Labin handed over her cloak, Dojrana's powers returned, making her vanish to the perplexity of the present guests.



40×30 mm



40 x 30 mm



82 x 60 mm

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 9 stamps.





9 May 2022 – Madeira Islands

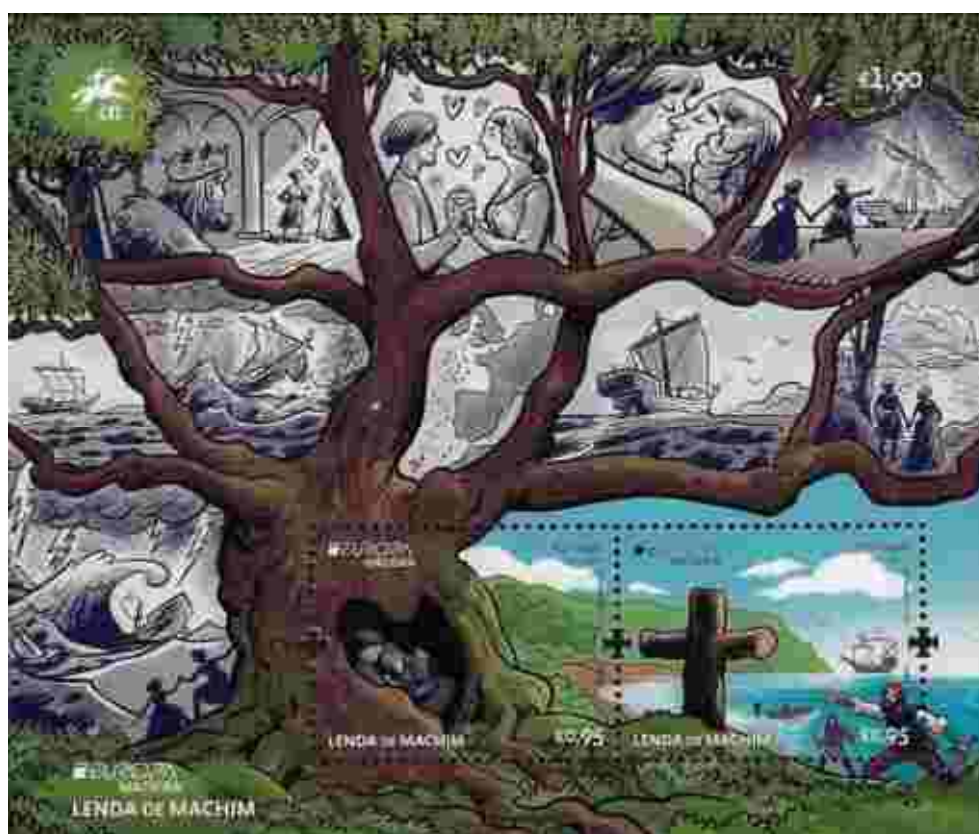
€0,95 – Myths and Legends – The Legend of Machin

€0,95 – Myths and Legends – The Legend of Machin (souvenir sheet)

Legend of Machin – There is no historical evidence to prove it, but for a long time the narration of the facts that led to the discovery of the island of Madeira has had a much more poetic version than the usual description of the arrival of Tristão Vaz Teixeira and João Gonçalves Zarco, in 1419. According to the tale, it was the young Englishman Robert Machin, along with his beloved Anne of Arfet and some companions, who were the first to land there, in 1377. Robert, a man of modest condition, frequented the court of King Edward III (1312–1377). It was there that he met the aristocrat Anne of Arfet, with whom he would fall in love. Their desire for marriage, however, was at odds with that of Anne's relatives, who considered her only within the reach of a suitor from the nobility. This opposition led Robert Machin to decide to flee with his intended towards France, a country with which England maintained a long military conflict, which would come to be known as the Hundred Years' War (1337–1453). The elopement took place on the eve of Anne's arranged marriage. On the high seas however, a strong storm blew the couple and the crew off course from their intended destination. After countless days lost at sea, they sighted land with lush vegetation and, once disembarked, began to explore the island, looking for water and food. However, a new storm approached, forcing them to seek refuge among the roots of a massive tree. When the storm subsided, they realised that their boat had not weathered the storm and they had no way of getting out of there. Worse yet, shortly afterwards, weakened by the trip, Anne died. Robert buried her next to the leafy tree where they had taken shelter, and erected a wooden cross to mark the spot. A week later, broken with grief, he too perished, being buried next to his beloved. As for the remaining crew members, some died, others were eventually captured by Moorish sailors and sold as slaves in North Africa. One of them was eventually rescued and his story reached the ears of the Portuguese, who, when they arrived on the island, years later, came across the cross and an inscription telling the couple's saga. In honour of Machin, they named that region Machico.

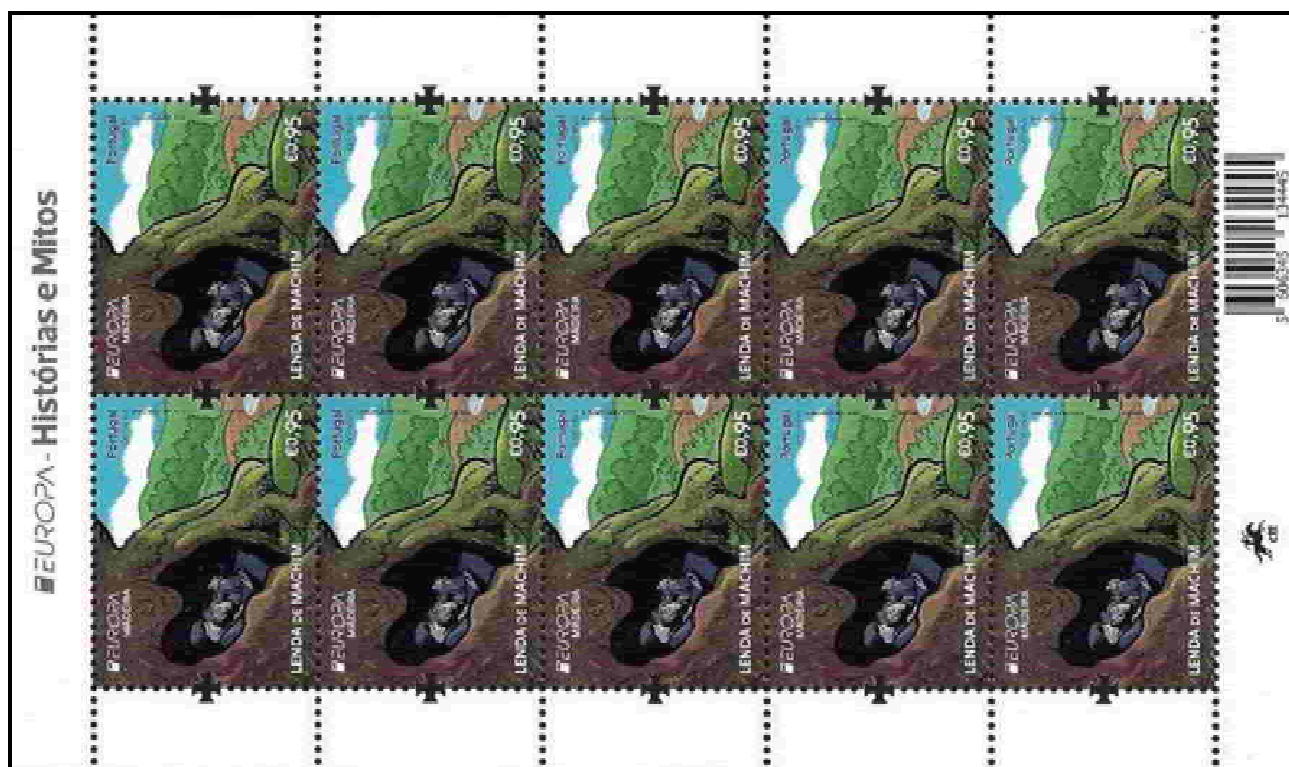


40 x 30.6 mm



130 x 110 mm

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.



The postal administration has issued a booklet presenting this issue and the emission of Blessed Karl of Austria. Print run = 2.000 copies, price = €8.42



9 May 2022 – Malta

€0.59 – Myths and legends – Legend of Calypso

€2.00 – Myths and legends – Legend of Speranza Cave

The Legend of Calypso – As the legend narrates, Ulysses' ship was hit by a violent storm, causing him to be the only survivor of his shipwreck. After a few days of clutching a broken mast, he spied land and swimming towards it, found food, water, flowers, and beautiful girls.

The nymph Calypso appeared from within a cave giving him food and shelter. Ulysses spent a good many years, "....in heaven with a queen..." as the legend goes, but others have speculated that he was her captive. But after a number of years, it was time to return home and he prayed to the gods to help him. After much persuasion Calypso reluctantly let him go, giving him, food, water, and sails for his boat. If you head to Ramla l-Hamra beach, you can spot Calypso's Cave up within the rock face. One version of the legend places Calypso on the island of Ogygia (Sicily), however the renowned Greek historian Callimachus places it on Gozo, Malta's sister island.

Legend of Speranza Cave – According to the book *Naghru l-Leggendu Maltin* by Guido Lanfranco, the legend recounts how while a young girl was gathering grass in Mosta field, she heard voices in the distance, only to then be chased by two corsairs. She was far from home and needed a hiding place fast, so she took shelter in a nearby cave.

While praying to Our Lady for salvation, a spider began weaving a web all across the cave's entrance. As a result of this the corsairs did not enter the cave assuming that the young girl could not possibly be in there.

In his commentary, Guido Lanfranco shares that the chapel at Wied Speranza was completed in 1761. It's well taken care of, and a feast is celebrated each November. The popular cave is situated beneath the chapel, with a statue that depicts the girl praying on her knees, along with statues of Sts. John and Luke.



31×44 mm



Watermark : Maltese Cross Multiple Type 1

The 0.59 € value stamp is also issued in a booklet of 5 stamps + 1 vignette.



Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 11 stamps + 1 vignette.



29 April 2022 – Moldova

9.50 L. – Myths and Legends – Legend of Moldova

11.00 L. – Myths and Legends – The Poor Man and the Dragons

The Foundation of Moldova – The legend says that Dragos Voda, the Voivode of Maramures, crossed the Carpathian Mountains at the valley of the Siret River to defend the population in the East, which was being raided by the Tartars.

An aurochs, a huge bison with sharp horns and a thick, powerful neck, crossed Dragos' path.

Disregard the ferocity of the aurochs, Dragos did not back down but thrust his sharp spear deep into him. The wounded beast ran to a deep river pursued by Molda, Dragos' brave dog, who jumped into the river after him, but drowned in the rough water.

As a sign of his triumph, Dragos cut off the auroch's head and named the river and the surrounding country Moldova, in tribute to his brave dog.

The Poor Man and the Dragons – It is said that there was once a poor man, with a house full of children, but he was very cunning. When the dragons engaged him as a servant in the court, they sent him to fetch two pails of water. In order not to show the dragons that he was not able to carry the pails, even when empty, he began to dig around the water well. Believing the man intended to bring the entire well into the court, one of the dragons carried the full pails himself.

The next day, when the man was sent by the dragons to bring firewood, he started to tie the trees together, pretending his intention was to bring the whole forest to the court of the dragons.

Frightened by the man's feats and wishing to be rid of him, the dragons gave him a bag of gold coins and took him home to his wife and children.



46 × 27.5 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a booklet of 6 stamps (3 stamps of each + 2 vignettes).



■EUROPA 2022

Pe această poștă, în volumul european al 12.8-ia aniversare poștală „Orfel dintr-o grădă” din Moldova, legenda spune că Dragoș Vodă, însoțit de Muravory, a jucat pentru Căpuș pe câmpul din fața lui Ștefan cel Mare și a jucat pentru el în 1462, apoi în 1463 și în 1464. În 1465, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1465 și în 1466. În 1467, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1467 și în 1468. În 1469, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1469 și în 1470. În 1471, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1471 și în 1472. În 1473, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1473 și în 1474. În 1475, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1475 și în 1476. În 1477, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1477 și în 1478. În 1479, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1479 și în 1480. În 1481, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1481 și în 1482. În 1483, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1483 și în 1484. În 1485, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1485 și în 1486. În 1487, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1487 și în 1488. În 1489, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1489 și în 1490. În 1491, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1491 și în 1492. În 1493, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1493 și în 1494. În 1495, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1495 și în 1496. În 1497, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1497 și în 1498. În 1499, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1499 și în 1500.

The postage stamp with the nominal value of 9.50 L (Moldova) has legend of the foundation of Moldavia. The legend says that Dragoș Vodă, the Prince of Muravory, arrived the Carpathian Mountains at the hills of the first time to defend the population of the town, which was being ruled by the Prince. He arrived with a long army with many horses and a black, powerful man, named Dragoș vodă. Dragoș vodă, the prince of the town, Dragoș vodă and his army, but there was a war with the prince, the second time was in a deep area, given by Moldavia. Dragoș vodă, who arrived from the town after that, he arrived in the town after that. At a sign of his strength, Dragoș vodă and his army, he arrived in the town and the surrounding country. Moldavia, which was in the town.

■EUROPA 2022

Pe această poștă, în volumul european al 12.8-ia aniversare poștală „Orfel dintr-o grădă” din Moldova, legenda spune că Dragoș Vodă, însoțit de Muravory, a jucat pentru Căpuș pe câmpul din fața lui Ștefan cel Mare și a jucat pentru el în 1462, apoi în 1463 și în 1464. În 1465, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1465 și în 1466. În 1467, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1467 și în 1468. În 1469, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1469 și în 1470. În 1471, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1471 și în 1472. În 1473, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1473 și în 1474. În 1475, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1475 și în 1476. În 1477, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1477 și în 1478. În 1479, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1479 și în 1480. În 1481, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1481 și în 1482. În 1483, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1483 și în 1484. În 1485, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1485 și în 1486. În 1487, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1487 și în 1488. În 1489, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1489 și în 1490. În 1491, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1491 și în 1492. În 1493, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1493 și în 1494. În 1495, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1495 și în 1496. În 1497, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1497 și în 1498. În 1499, Dragoș a jucat pentru el în 1499 și în 1500.

The postage stamp with the nominal value of 11 L (Moldova) has legend of the foundation of Moldavia. The legend says that Dragoș Vodă, the Prince of Muravory, arrived the Carpathian Mountains at the hills of the first time to defend the population of the town, which was being ruled by the Prince. He arrived with a long army with many horses and a black, powerful man, named Dragoș vodă. Dragoș vodă, the prince of the town, Dragoș vodă and his army, but there was a war with the prince, the second time was in a deep area, given by Moldavia. Dragoș vodă, who arrived from the town after that, he arrived in the town after that. At a sign of his strength, Dragoș vodă and his army, he arrived in the town and the surrounding country. Moldavia, which was in the town.



Booklet pane left



Booklet pane right

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.





9 May 2022 – Monaco

€1,65 – Myths and Legends

The Monaco Stamp Office has chosen to depict François Grimaldi, known as Malizia, who, on the night of 8 January 1297, disguised as a Franciscan monk, took back the fortress of Monaco from the Ghibellines by deception, thus establishing the Grimaldi dynasty.



41×30 mm

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.



24 June 2022 – Montenegro

€0,95 – Myths and Legends – The legend of Bukumir Lake

The legend of Bukumir Lake – The legend of Bukumir Lake tells of an Illyrian tribe that inhabited the area of today's Kuči, near the city of Podgorica. The tribe opposed the evil dragon from the lake by setting fire to a pile of trees on a nearby rock. When the rock glowed with heat, they threw it into the lake, which boiled. A man on a white horse jumped out of the lake and cast a curse on Bukumiri to mutually exterminate themselves. The curse came true, and only stones remained around the lake, the so-called kiljans, in memory as a remembrance of Bukumiri.

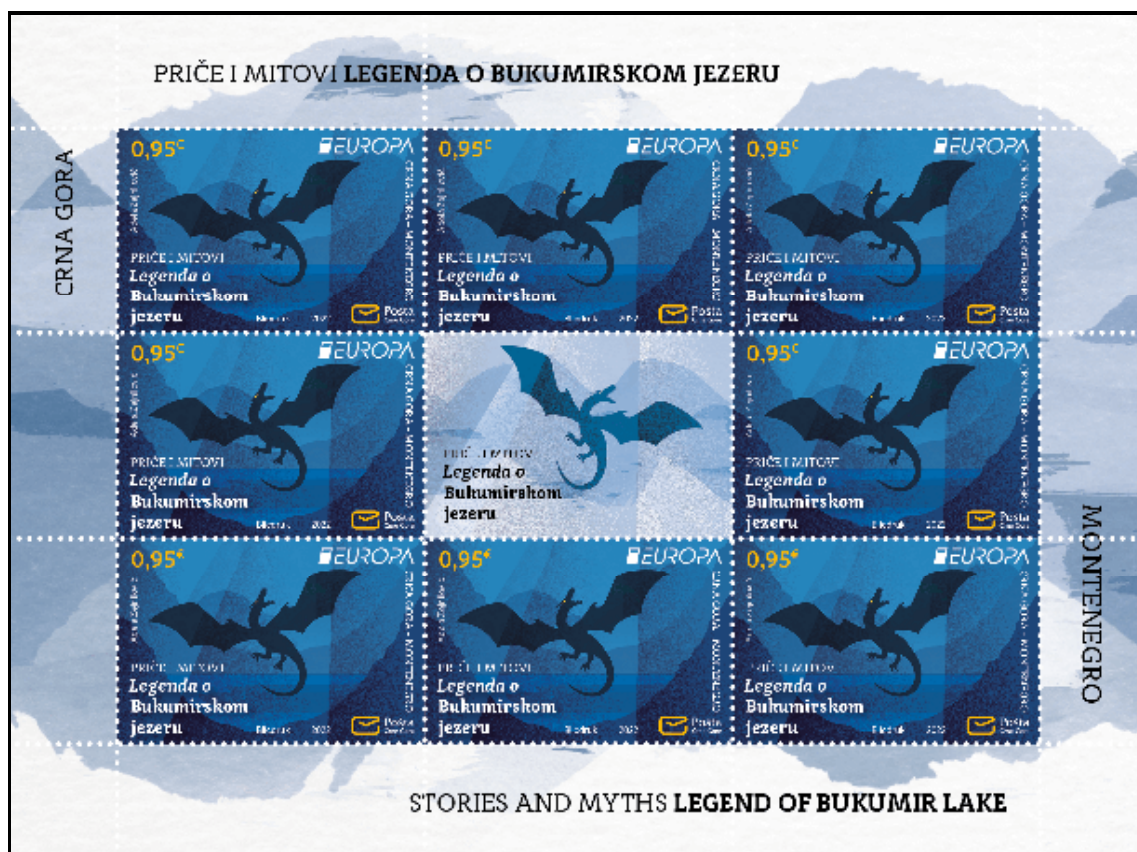


42 x 28 mm



66 x 52 mm

This stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 8 stamps + 1 vignette.



18 April 2022 – Artsakh (Nagorno Karabakh)

The stamps issued by the Republic of Artsakh are not recognized on an international level, not by the UPU nor by PostEurop.

500I. – Myths and legends – Birth of Vahagn

500I. – Myths and legends – Hayk and Bel

Birth of Vahagn : Vahagn was a god of fire, thunder, and war worshiped in ancient Armenia. Some time during ancient history, he formed a "triad" with Aramazd and Anahit. Vahagn was identified with the Greek deity Heracles. The priests of Vahévahian temple, who claimed Vahagn as their own ancestor, placed a statue of the Greek hero in their sanctuary. In the Armenian translation of the Bible, "Heracles, worshipped at Tyr" is renamed "Vahagn".

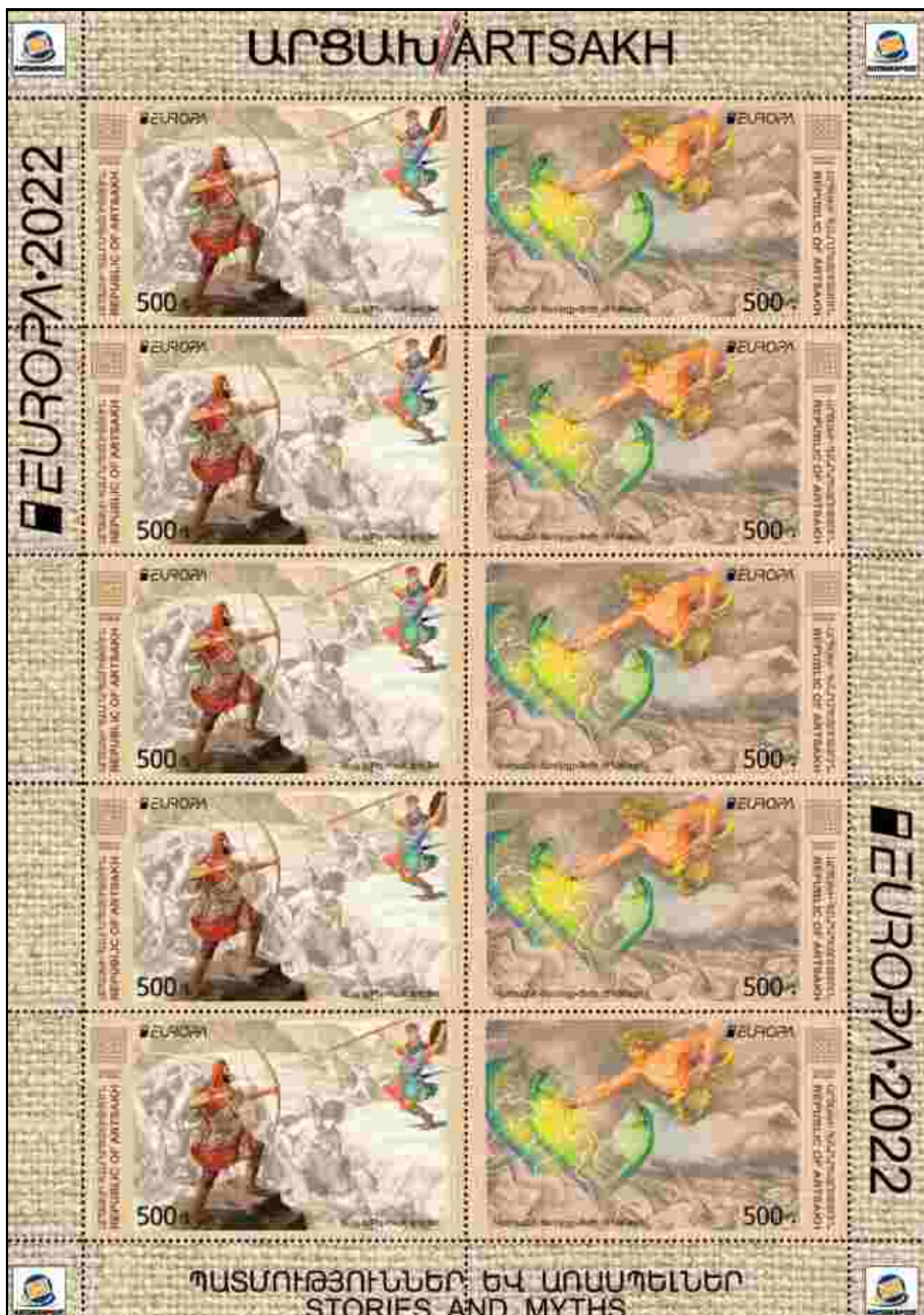
Hayk and Bel : Hayk was a handsome, friendly man, with curly hair, sparkling eyes, and strong arms. He was a man of giant stature, a mighty archer and fearless warrior. Hayk and his people, from the time of their forefathers Noah and Japheth, had migrated south toward the warmer lands near Babylon. In that land there ruled a wicked giant, Bel. Bel tried to impose his tyranny upon Hayk's people. But proud Hayk refused to submit to Bel. As soon as his son Aramaniak was born, Hayk rose up and led his people northward into the land of Ararad. At the foot of the mountain he built a village and gave it his name, calling Haykashen. Hayk is the legendary patriarch and founder of the Armenian nation.

The two stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.





Both stamps have also been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps (5 of each).



The stamps have also been issued in imperforated sheets.





ԱՐՅԱԽ/ARTSAKH



EUROPA-2022



EUROPA-2022



ՊԱՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՆԵՐ ԵՎ ԱՊԱՄԵՆՆԵՐ
STORIES AND MYTHS





ԱՐՏԱՍՔ/ARTSAKH



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ՊԱՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆՆԵՐ ԵՎ ԱՄՍՊՈՇՆԵՐ
STORIES AND MYTHS



9 May 2022 – Netherlands

Europa International 1 (€1,55) – Myths and Legends – The Lady of Stavoren

Europa International 1 (€1,55) – Myths and Legends – The Lady of Stavoren

Het vrouwtje van Stavoren (*The Lady of Stavoren*) is a folk tale from the Netherlands which originated in the 16th century.

Now a village of just 1,000 inhabitants, Stavoren was once a wealthy port city in the Dutch province of Friesland but began to decline in the late Middle Ages after a sandbank formed outside the harbour, blocking ships from entering and exiting. Several stories have been told over the years to explain the forming of the sandbank, including the tale of the Lady of Stavoren.

The story, of which more than 27 versions are known, involves an exceedingly rich patrician merchant widow, who desired ever greater riches. She sent a captain of her merchant fleet out in search of the greatest treasure in the world. When he returned with wheat, declaring wheat to be "the most precious thing in the world," as it can feed the hungry, the widow, in her overweening pride and anger at his (as she perceived it) foolishness, let the wheat be thrown overboard into the harbour of Stavoren. When she was cautioned against this wicked behaviour, being reminded of the fickleness of fate and (despite her wealth and power) of the delicateness of her station, in hubris she took a ring from her finger and cast it into the ocean, declaring that she was as likely to fall into poverty as she was of regaining the ring.

Soon afterwards, during a banquet thrown for her fellow Hanseatic merchant princes, she finds the ring inside a large fish served to her. As this event portended, she lost her wealth, living out her remaining years in destitution, begging for scraps of bread. In divine retribution the port had silted, and the wheat that had been cast overboard now grew in the resulting sandbank that closed the harbour and ruined the city.

The tale has inspired songs, plays, operas and films. A statue of the fabled Lady gazing out to sea was erected in front of Stavoren harbour in 1969.



36 × 25 mm



108 x 25 mm

The stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet of 6 stamps se-tenant (3 stamps of each).



108 x 150 mm

A prestige booklet has also been issued



Fantastische vertellingen uit Nederland

The following table shows the results of the regression analysis for the dependent variable "Number of children in the household" (N = 1,000). The independent variables are "Age of the head of household" and "Gender of the head of household". The table includes the coefficient, standard error, t-statistic, and p-value for each variable.

Variable	Coefficient	Standard Error	t-statistic	p-value
Age of the head of household	0.05	0.02	2.50	0.01
Gender of the head of household	-0.10	0.03	-3.33	0.00

[illegible]

Het Vrouwtje van Stavoren - de zage

...the ... of ...

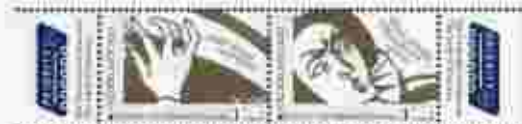
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Journal of Internal Medicine 247: 105–112

THE UNIVERSITY OF



De zeemeermin van Weetenschouwen

[illegible]

Department of Health and Human Services
Administration on Aging, 1255 21st Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20540

agencies and have nothing to do with the work of agencies or professionals. It is possible that you are thinking of a different kind of relationship. The Journal editors would like to hear from you.

*The sandbank of Saurasen
in a warm, damp place*

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These groups showed a significant increase in the number of correct responses and decrease in the number of incorrect responses from baseline to posttest (mean increase = 1.4 questions; $p = 0.0001$). There was no significant change in the number of correct responses and no significant decrease in the number of incorrect responses from baseline to posttest (mean increase = 0.4 questions; $p = 0.0001$).

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Monday 27 November

national universities and business schools in the United States and abroad. The journal also provides a link to the journal's website at www.elsevier.com/locate/jmb. The journal is published by Elsevier, a leading publisher of scientific and technical journals. The journal is published by Elsevier, a leading publisher of scientific and technical journals. The journal is published by Elsevier, a leading publisher of scientific and technical journals.

Bieber, street-filmers, rap's, etc.
 In the 1990s, the music industry began to see a shift in the way it marketed its products. The marketing of hip-hop and rap music, in particular, was a key factor in this change. The industry began to see the potential of the music video as a powerful marketing tool, and the music video became a central part of the marketing strategy for many hip-hop and rap artists. The music video became a way for artists to showcase their talent and their style, and it became a way for the industry to promote their products. The music video became a key part of the marketing strategy for many hip-hop and rap artists, and it became a way for the industry to promote their products.

Hoogmoed komt van de Val

Die Abstände zwischen den Punkten sind in der Abbildung 1 dargestellt. Die Punkte sind in der Abbildung 1 dargestellt. Die Punkte sind in der Abbildung 1 dargestellt.

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444 Stephen J. Liebeck and David H. Gustafson

[illegible]

Elke en Fransje

Elke en Fransje zijn twee kleine kinderen die samen wonen. Elke is een meisje en Fransje is een jongen. Ze zijn heel lief voor elkaar en voor hun ouders. Ze spelen samen in de tuin en lezen samen voor bed.

Elke en Fransje hebben een hondje dat heet Bommel. Bommel is een klein hondje met een bruin vachtje. Elke en Fransje houden heel veel van Bommel en spelen samen met hem. Bommel is heel lief voor Elke en Fransje.



De Thuiszorg Helpende

De Thuiszorg Helpende is een organisatie die hulp biedt aan mensen die thuiszorg nodig hebben. Ze bieden hulp bij het doen van huishoudelijke taken, het kopen van boodschappen en het nemen van medicijnen.

De Thuiszorg Helpende heeft medewerkers die thuis bij jou komen. Ze kunnen je helpen met alles wat je nodig hebt om thuis te blijven wonen. Ze zijn er voor jou, 24 uur per dag.



Kabouterkoning Kyrle

Kabouterkoning Kyrle is de koning van alle kabouters. Hij woont in een kasteel in de hemel. Hij heeft een staf in zijn hand en kan met zijn staf alles doen wat hij wil. Hij is heel lief voor zijn kabouters en voor alle kinderen.

Kabouterkoning Kyrle heeft een hertje dat heet Houtje. Houtje is een klein hertje met een bruin vachtje. Kabouterkoning Kyrle houdt heel veel van Houtje en speelt samen met hem. Houtje is heel lief voor Kabouterkoning Kyrle.

Wat is wat?



Wat is wat? Dat is de naam van een boek. Het boek is geschreven door een vrouw die heet Anja. Het boek is heel leuk en interessant. Het gaat over alles wat er is in de wereld.

Niemand kan het Ligt ontlopen

Niemand kan het Ligt ontlopen. Dat is de naam van een boek. Het boek is geschreven door een vrouw die heet Anja. Het boek is heel leuk en interessant. Het gaat over alles wat er is in de wereld.

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Volksverhalen in Nederland

Volksverhalen zijn de verhalen die door de generaties heen zijn overgeleverd. Ze zijn heel leuk en interessant. Ze gaan over alles wat er is in de wereld.

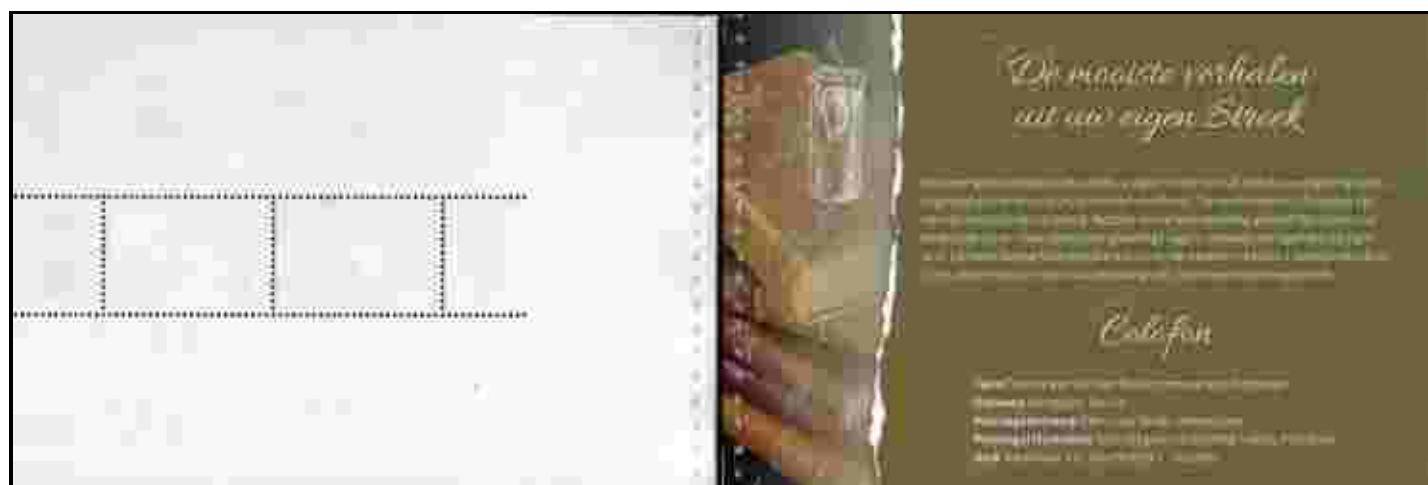


Met dank aan de uitgeverij De Persgroep. Het boek is heel leuk en interessant. Het gaat over alles wat er is in de wereld.

De prechjes van Grimm

De prechjes van Grimm zijn de verhalen die door de generaties heen zijn overgeleverd. Ze zijn heel leuk en interessant. Ze gaan over alles wat er is in de wereld.

De prechjes van Grimm zijn de verhalen die door de generaties heen zijn overgeleverd. Ze zijn heel leuk en interessant. Ze gaan over alles wat er is in de wereld.



22 April 2022 – Norway

Europa 20g. (28 Kr.) – Myths and Legends – Troll

Europa 20g. (28 Kr.) – Myths and Legends – Huldra

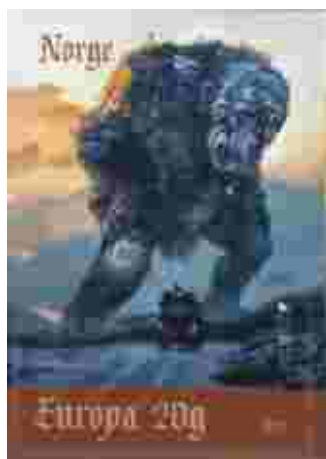
Troll – A troll is a being in Scandinavian folklore, including Norse mythology. In Old Norse sources, beings described as trolls dwell in isolated areas of rocks, mountains, or caves, live together in small family units, and are rarely helpful to human beings.

In later Scandinavian folklore, trolls became beings in their own right, where they live far from human habitation, are not Christianized, and are considered dangerous to human beings. Depending on the source, their appearance varies greatly; trolls may be ugly and slow-witted, or look and behave exactly like human beings, with no particularly grotesque characteristic about them.

Trolls are sometimes associated with particular landmarks in Scandinavian folklore, which at times may be explained as formed from a troll exposed to sunlight. Trolls are depicted in a variety of media in modern popular culture.

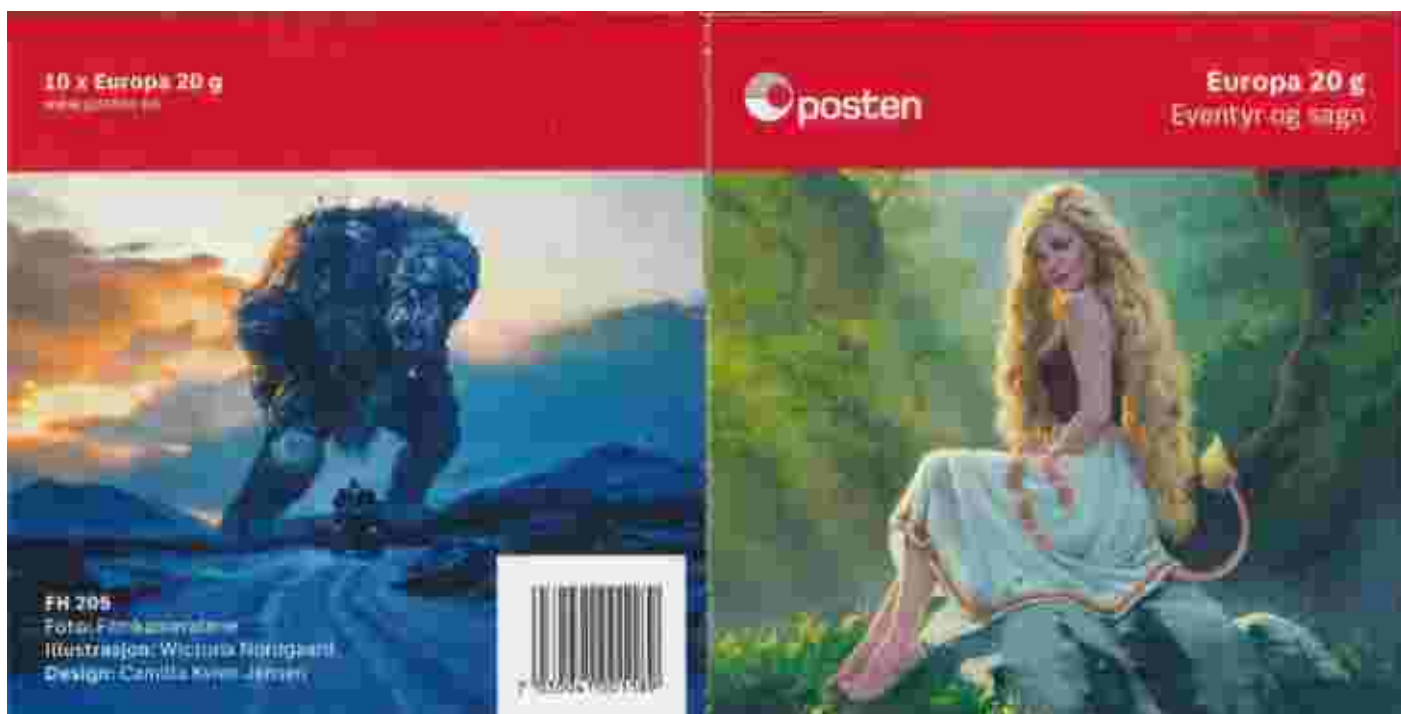
Huldra – A hulder is a seductive forest creature found in Scandinavian folklore. In Norwegian folklore, she is known as huldra. She is known as the skogsrå "forest spirit" or Tallemaja "pine tree Mary" in Swedish folklore, and ulda in Sámi folklore.

Though described as beautiful, the huldra is noted for having a distinctive inhuman feature – an animal's tail (usually a cow's or a fox's) and/or a back resembling a hollowed-out tree.



24 × 35 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a booklet of 10 self-adhesive stamps (5 of each).





21 April 2022 – Poland

4,50 Zł. – Myths and Legends – Dragon of Wawel Hill

The Wawel Dragon (Polish: Smok Wawelski), also known as the Dragon of Wawel Hill, is a famous dragon in Polish folklore.

According to the earliest account (13th century), a dragon plagued the capital city of Kraków established by legendary King Krak. The man-eating monster was being appeased with a weekly ration of cattle, until finally defeated by the king's sons using decoy cows stuffed with sulfur. But the younger prince murdered his elder brother to take sole credit, and was banished afterwards. Consequently Princess Wanda had to succeed the kingdom.

Later in a 15th century chronicle, the prince-names were swapped, with the elder as "Krak junior" and the younger as Lech. It also credited the king himself with masterminding the carcasses full of sulfur and other reagents. A yet later chronicler (Marcin Bielski, 1597) credited the stratagem to a cobbler named Skub (Skuba), adding that the "Dragon's Cave" (Polish: Smocza Jama) lay beneath Wawel Castle (on Wawel Hill on the bank of the Vistula River).

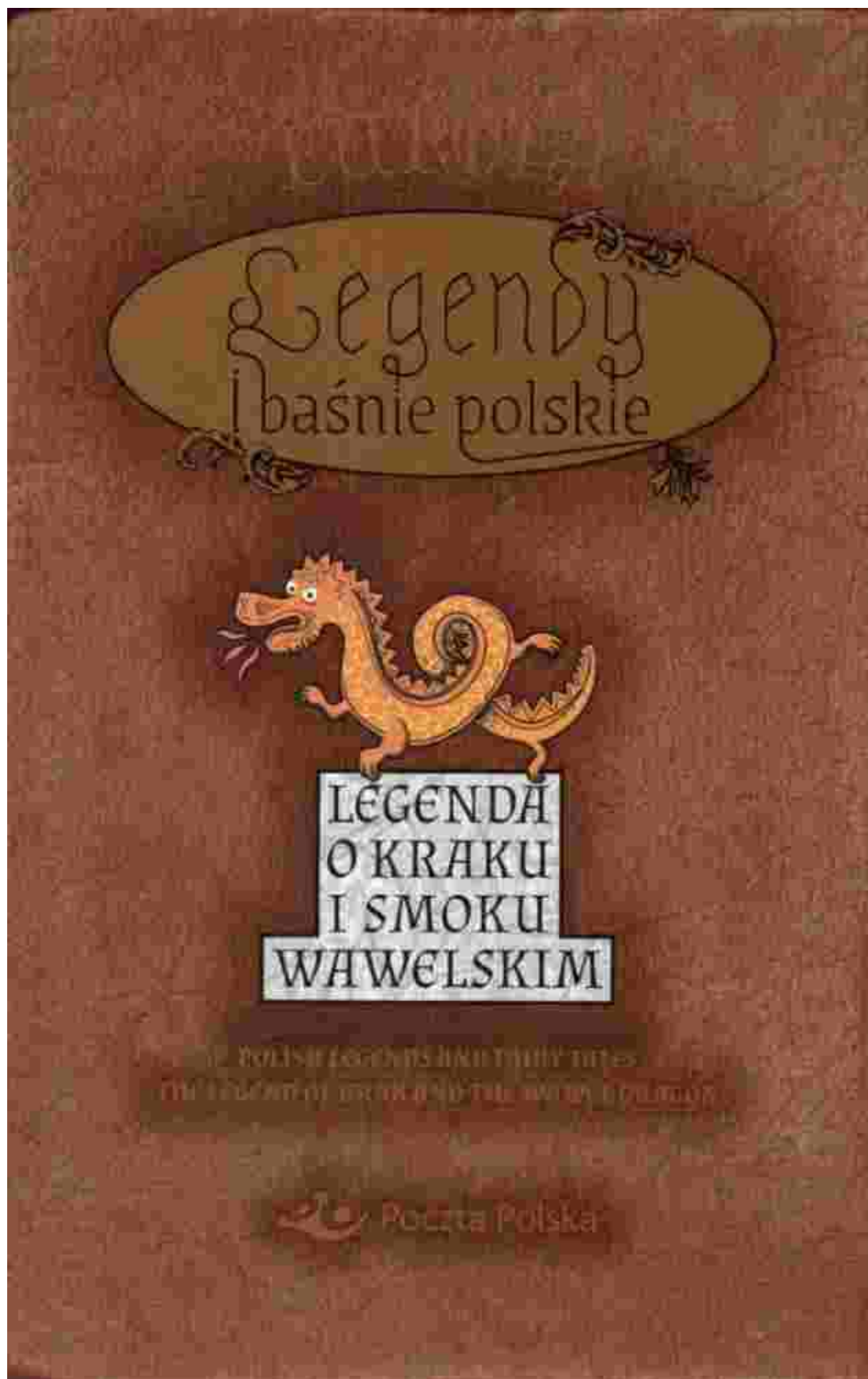


40.5 × 40.5 mm

This stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 9 stamps.



A prestige booklet has been issued.



autor projektu: Maciej Jędrzejak
 liczba znaczków: 1
 wartość: 4,50 zł
 nakład: 171 000 szt.
 technika druku: offset
 format znaczka: 40,5 x 40,5 mm
 papier: fluorescencyjny
 okres sprzedaży: 9 znaczków
 data wprowadzenia do obrotu: 21 kwietnia 2022 r.



designer: Maciej Jędrzejak
 number of stamps: 1
 value: PLN 4.50
 produced: 171000 units
 print process: offset
 stamp size: 40.5 x 40.5 mm
 paper: fluorescent
 time of circulation: 9 stamps
 circulation date: 21 April 2022



DAWNO TEMI, GDY POLSKIMI ZEMIAMİ
KIEDYŚ KRAJ KRAK, W KRAKOWIE
POWSTAŁ SIĘ SMOK. BYŁO TO OKOLNOŚĆ
TWIERDZ, O KILKOMI KRAJZ, DŁUGIM
OKNIE I PRAKCY WYTRZĄSOMI OBYWOMI
ZEMIA. SMOK ZAKŁAMOWIŁ SIĘ W JAMIE POD ZAK-
KAMI I ZDOŁ. JAK NAK W TWIERDZIE SKŁADNO DŁU-
GOWE W POSTACI KROWY. JEDEK WIE KRAKOWO JAKO
ZACHŁANNO, POKRYWAŁ WŁOZI. NA MIEJSCACH
KRAKOWI ENOJ DŁUGI STRACH, JEDEK ZMIAŁO
SIĘ WIAŁI ŚMIAŁO, WŁOZI TWIERDZ, JEDEK
POKRYWAŁ SIĘ. NIEKTO DŁUGI I WŁOZI NA WŁOZI
I WYTRZĄSOMI DO JAMY POKRYWAŁ. ZACHŁANNO KRAJ,
JAK I POKRYWAŁ STRACH I JAK KRAKOWO NA WŁOZI.
DO TWIERDZ STRACH BYŁO WŁOZI SIĘ KRAKOWO,
JAK SMOK WŁOZI WŁOZI NA WŁOZI WŁOZI
SIĘ. KRAKOWO SIĘ, DO TWIERDZ, JAK KRAKOWO
WŁOZI KRAKOWO.

Єсть выданаго сего, за всеушко (на станицах)
и под Калашови сего заплата, на оному же Калаше
платил сего (на оному же станицах).

- PANG! MÓJ, MYŚLE, ŻE JESTEM W STANIE POKONAN-
PRZECIĄGNO. WĄS JAKOŚ - ZWISZĄ SIĘ MI KROKŁA.
MUSKO SIĘ KŁANIAJĄC. W KROŚWISZNYJ ZŁY BOG-
BODZONY JAKOŚ JAKOŚ - PATRZĄC GO, BODZĄC
SIĘ ZWISZĄ. - NO! WIEŻ, ŻE JAKOŚ NIKT KĄ JEŻY
W STANIE POKONAN? - ZŁY, JAK WOLA WYPIENTYCH
BODZONY! JAK MOŻE SIĘ Z KIM BODZĄC? JAKOŚ
KĄK BYŁ NADZEM WŁOŚC! WIEŻ, ŻE JAK MOŻE
BODZONĄC ZŁYMI. JAKOŚ NA UWOLNIŁ SIĘ OD
JAKOŚNY BODZĄ. - DOKŁAD, JAKOŚNY. POKONAJ
JAKOŚ, JAKOŚNYŚ JAKOŚNY BODZONĄC. SŁO-
WIEŻ JAKOŚNY JAKOŚNY, JAKOŚNY, JAKOŚNY.

[illegible]

INE 1890, WHEN THE POLISH LANDS were ruled by King Karol, a dragon appeared in Krynów. It was a huge animal, with green skin, a long tail and a mouth full of sharp teeth.

THE PARAGON MADE ITS HOME IN A CAVE UNDER THE CASTLE AND DEMANDS THAT A COW BE SACRIFICED TO IT ONCE A WEEK. IF THIS DEMAND WERE NOT MET, IT WOULD SLAY PEOPLE. THE CITIZENS OF KATOWE WERE TERRIFIED, BUT THERE WERE A FEW HEROES WHO CLAIMED TO BE ABLE TO DEFEAT THE DRAGON. UNFORTUNATELY, NONE OF THEM RETURNED FROM THE EXPEDITION TO THE MONSTER'S DEN. BOTH THE KING AND HIS SUBJECTS HAD ALMOST LOST HOPE OF RESCUE. EVERY WEEK, THE HERDS OF CATTLE DWINDLED DRIBBLY, AS THE DRAGON ALWAYS DEFEATED THE FEWEST ANIMALS. THEY WORRIED ABOUT WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IF IT DEVoured ALL THE COWS.

WHEN IT SEEMED THAT ALL WERE LOST AND THE FORT OF KILKOW WAS DOOMED, A POOR SHOEMAKER APPEARED AT KATE'S COURT.

"My lord, I think I can defeat the dragon that torments you," he addressed the king, bowing low. The laughter of the knights echoed in the royal hall. Look at him! What a coward! Don't you know that the dragon can't be defeated by anyone? It has already killed many great warriors! How can you compete with them? But Blak was a wise ruler and he knew that no opportunity to break free from the fierce beast should be missed. — All right, commander. Defeat the dragon and you will be handsomely rewarded. The steward bowed and went away, leaving his plan.

Soon he had everything ready. He killed the best ram he could find, then stuffed it with sulphur and sewed it up carefully. He put it on his back and headed towards the dragon's den. As quietly as he could, he crept to the very entrance, dropped the stuffed ram and fled. A dragon soon emerged from the cave, attracted by the smell of fresh meat, and getting the ram, immediately devoured it. The sulphur hidden in the animal immediately took effect, making the dragon extremely thirsty. He threw himself into the Vistula and drank, drank, drank... It seemed that in just a moment, he would drain the whole Vistula! And then suddenly there was a huge roar! The dragon had drunk so much water that it simply burst. The ingenious boy became the hero of the whole city, and the king rewarded him lavishly. In Krakow to this day, at the foot of Wawel Castle, you can see the Dragon's Den like a fire-breathing statue in the Wawel Dragon, commemorating the heroism's heroic deed.



Poczta Polska serdecznie dziękuje za wsparcie merytoryczne i pomoc w realizacji wydawnictw filatelistycznych emisji „Europa”.

The Polish Post would like to thank for substantive support and assistance in the implementation of philatelic publications of the issue „Europa”.

♦ Panu dr hab. Andrzejowi Berlej, profesorowi UI, Dyrektorowi Zaimku Królewskiego na Wawelu – Państwowym Zbiorów Sztuki oraz pracownikom

♦ Mr. dr hab. Andrzej Berlej, Prof. Jagiellonian University, Director of the Royal Castle Wawel – State Art Collections and Staff

Wydawca: Poczta Polska S.A., Biuro Współpracy Międzynarodowej i Filatelistyki, ul. Rodziny Hiszpańskich 8, 00-040 Warszawa

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9 May 2022 – Portugal

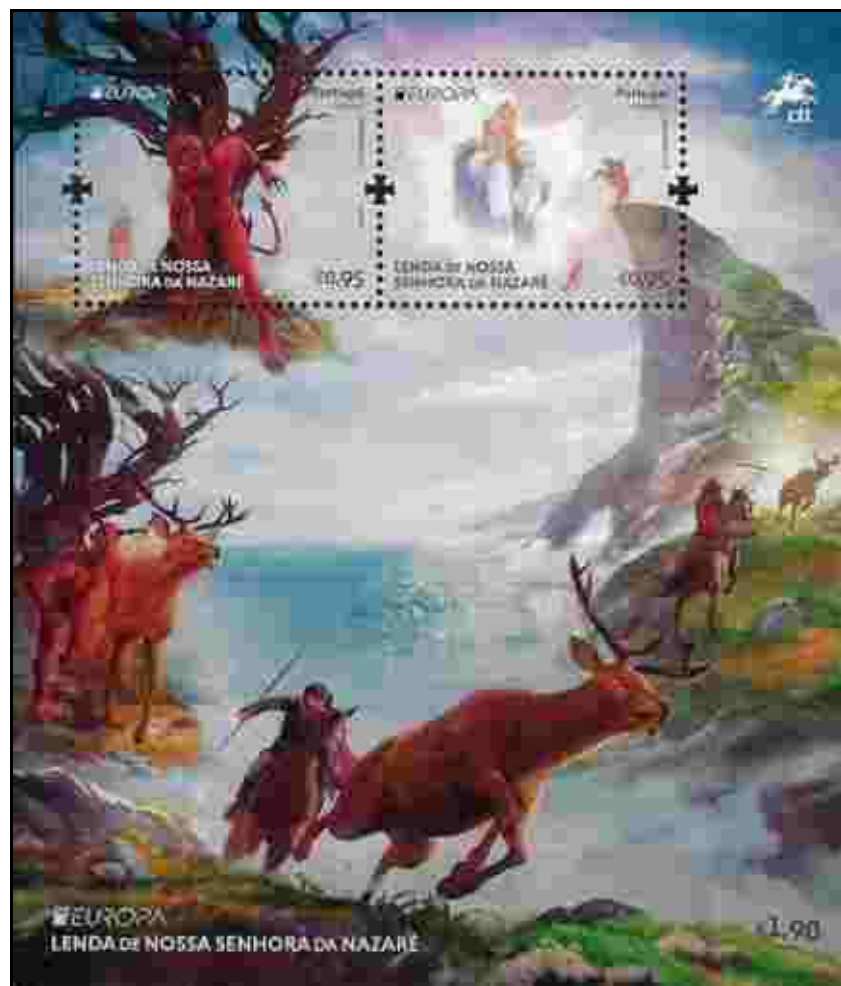
€0,95 – Myths and Legends – The Legend of our Lady of Nazaré

€0,95 – Myths and Legends – The Legend of our Lady of Nazaré (souvenir sheet)

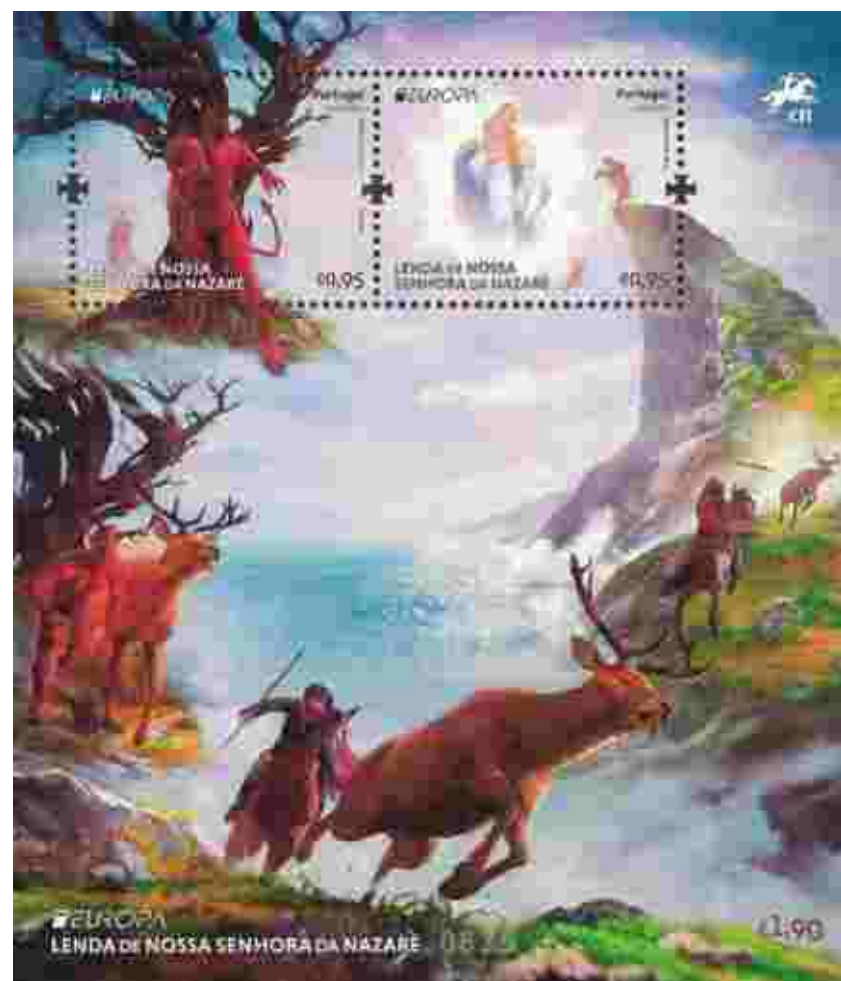
Legend of the Miracle of Our Lady of Nazaré – Salvation in extremis is what is often dreamt of in times of great distress. Or something to which, under such circumstances, the prayers of the most faithful are addressed. And that's what helped Dom Fuas Roupinho on a certain foggy day. On 14 September 1182, the Captain-General of the Porto de Mós castle was hunting, when he sighted what appeared to be a deer. Excited at the prospect of good meat, he launched into fiery pursuit. So invested was he in the task that he only realised that he was on top of a cliff when the fall seemed all but inevitable. At the last moment however, his horse stood on its hind legs, which have been engraved there ever since. The image of the prey, which would ultimately turn out to be the devil, had vanished. Dom Fuas Roupinho was rescued through the instant intervening salvation of Our Lady of Nazaré after having appealed to her in supplication. The image of the saint was hidden a little further down, in a small grotto located on the headland. Relieved by such a provident intervention, the knight dismounted, descended into the sacred hollow, fell to his knees and prayed in gratitude. Shortly afterwards he ordered the construction of a small church at the top of the cliff, the Chapel of the Memory (Ermida da Memória), where he placed this image. The relic was already very old at the time. It was said to have been made by Saint Joseph, in the original village of Nazareth, in Palestine. A few centuries later, it would have been transferred to the Iberian Peninsula, to a monastery near Mérida. There it remained until the Arab invasion of 711. Trying to protect it, the Gothic King Rodrigo and the monk Frei Romano decided to take her with them towards the Atlantic coast. The grotto at the top of the cliff was the chosen location. And there it stayed until the miracle that saved Roupinho. After remaining in the evocative chapel that he had erected in 1182, in 1377 the image was moved to a new sanctuary that King Fernando I had decided to build and which would be rebuilt in the 17th century. It is there that, even today, the image of Our Lady is venerated. And it is from there that worship of Our Lady of Nazaré spread throughout the destinations of the Portuguese maritime explorers, thanks to her popularity among the peoples of the sea.



40 x 30.6 mm



110×130 mm



Souvenir sheet – numbered

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.



8 April 2022 – Romania

10 L. – Myths and Legends – Legend of the Moldavian Aurochs

16 L. – Myths and Legends – Legend of the Bull Head

Legend of the Moldavian Aurochs (10.– L.) and the Legend of the “Bull Head” first stamp (16.– L.).

In the northern part of the incomparable Transylvania there is a land of a special beauty: Voivodal Maramures. There, the sky rests on the high towers of wooden churches, to the construction of which unsurpassed craftsmen did not use even an iron nail.

There, the clear springs leap their water over the stone thresholds, humming a mysterious music, taken from the strings of the violins and in the hoot of the alphorns. The people of Maramures, called moroseni, proud, with a pure soul, are the descendants of those who gave the name of the land, the voivodes who made true and lasting history.

In the Land of Maramures there were, in the 14th century, seven principalities (territories under the jurisdiction of a ruler, called a knyaz, or prince). One of the most important principalities was the one from Cuhea, also known as belonging to the Bogdanesti family. It was located on the Viseu River Valley and on the upper course of the Iza River. In Cuhea was the centre of government and administration, the residence of the voivodal family from which Bogdan I, the founder of Moldavia, was originating.

The principalities had emerged as organized forms of Romanian resistance against Hungarian expansion. The local princes (knyaz), in turn, had elected a voivode of all Romanians in Maramures (Voyvoda Olachorum de Maramurisiu).

In this dignity was, in 1343, the legendary Dragos, a pilgrim at the head of an army placed in the service of King Louis of Anjou of Hungary.

A descendant of Carol Robert, Louis continued the policy of expansion, which, at that time, presupposed the stringent removal of the danger of the Tatar invasion from the borders of the kingdom, also accepting as a solution the help of the Romanian voivodes (considered vassals).

In such a situation, accompanied by a cohort of cavalry, voivode Dragos advanced on one of the narrow roads of the secular forests of Bukovina, to the eastern lands, where the vast plains were taken over by the Tartar hordes.

Somewhere, in front of the army, the companion dogs, led by a beautiful specimen of the breed, the female dog Molda, belonging to the voivode, had begun to show signs of impatience, as if urging them to hurry.

After a while, the road began to widen, stopping in a beautiful meadow that bordered the banks of a clear and fast river.

Across the river, an unexpected image unfolded to the soldiers: a big, fierce aurochs staring from under the broad branch of a tree at the dogs, who, standing in a line by the river, were barking angrily, not having the courage to try the cold of the water. Hitting the ground hard with his front legs, the aurochs moved toward the noisy animals. Gushing from the shore alignment, Molda jumped into the river, quickly reaching the opposite bank. The aurochs, a little astonished, slowed down a little, but resumed his walking vigorously when Molda clearly showed the start of the attack. Pulling out furrows of grass, the blow with the horns threw the dog's body upwards, and the aurochs, as if by a well-thought calculation, found itself immediately on the spot where the dog was about to fall, applying a new blow, this time deadly. Blood rushed to the voivode's cheeks, and before the soldiers could move, he rode his horse, rushing furiously at the fierce animal. Arriving near the aurochs, the horse turned to the right, avoiding a direct collision. The soldiers had drawn their bows but were afraid to release the arrows for fear of injuring the voivode.

Dragos had hurried away by a short detour and had pulled out his heavy mace with steel fangs. The horse, strongly reined in, headed back towards the aurochs, which, with its head down, almost touching the grass, was moving menacingly towards the rider. For a moment he looked up at the man who had broken his territory. With unusual force, the voivode's mace was thrown directly at the animal's forehead. The blood from the wounds was visible and the aurochs' gait was interrupted in a slow knee. The soldiers, who had meanwhile crossed the river, while sitting in the saddle, threw their short spears at the fallen body, causing it dozens of injuries, through which the animal's strength drained out with its life.

Reality or legend, the story continued with the burial of Molda and the baptism of the river with the name Molda.

The Tartar armies were defeated and the voivode Dragos would later return to Baia, his royal fortress, where he ordered that the face of the aurochs, which had been killed by him in circumstances

of great danger, to be sewn with gold thread on the princely flags. In the next seven years of his reign, Dragos, Sas (son of Dragos) and Balc (son of Sas) succeeded each other in the seat of little Moldavia. The locals, however, rebelled against the sovereignty imposed by the king of Hungary.

In 1359, supported by Moldavians eager for independence, the voivode Bogdan arrived in Baia. Sas got chased away, and Bogdan became the leader of Greater Moldavia (by adding to Dragos's Little Moldavia all political parties on the territory of Moldavia).

Exactly 500 years later, in 1859, Greater Moldova would add another country, Muntenia (Wallachia), under the sceptre of a single ruler, Alexandru Ioan Cuza.

The flags of Bogdan I continued to bear the image of the aurochs head, taken over in time by the sculptors who adorned the royal churches with ornaments. Louis of Anjou recognized, after a few lost battles, the exit of Moldavia from under the Crown of Saint Stephen through the Royal Diploma (February 2nd, 1365).

Almost a century after the enthronement of Bogdan I, on the flags of Moldavia carried by the brave soldiers of Stephen the Great, shone from the fabric of golden threads, the coat of arms of the country having as its central image the Aurochs Head.

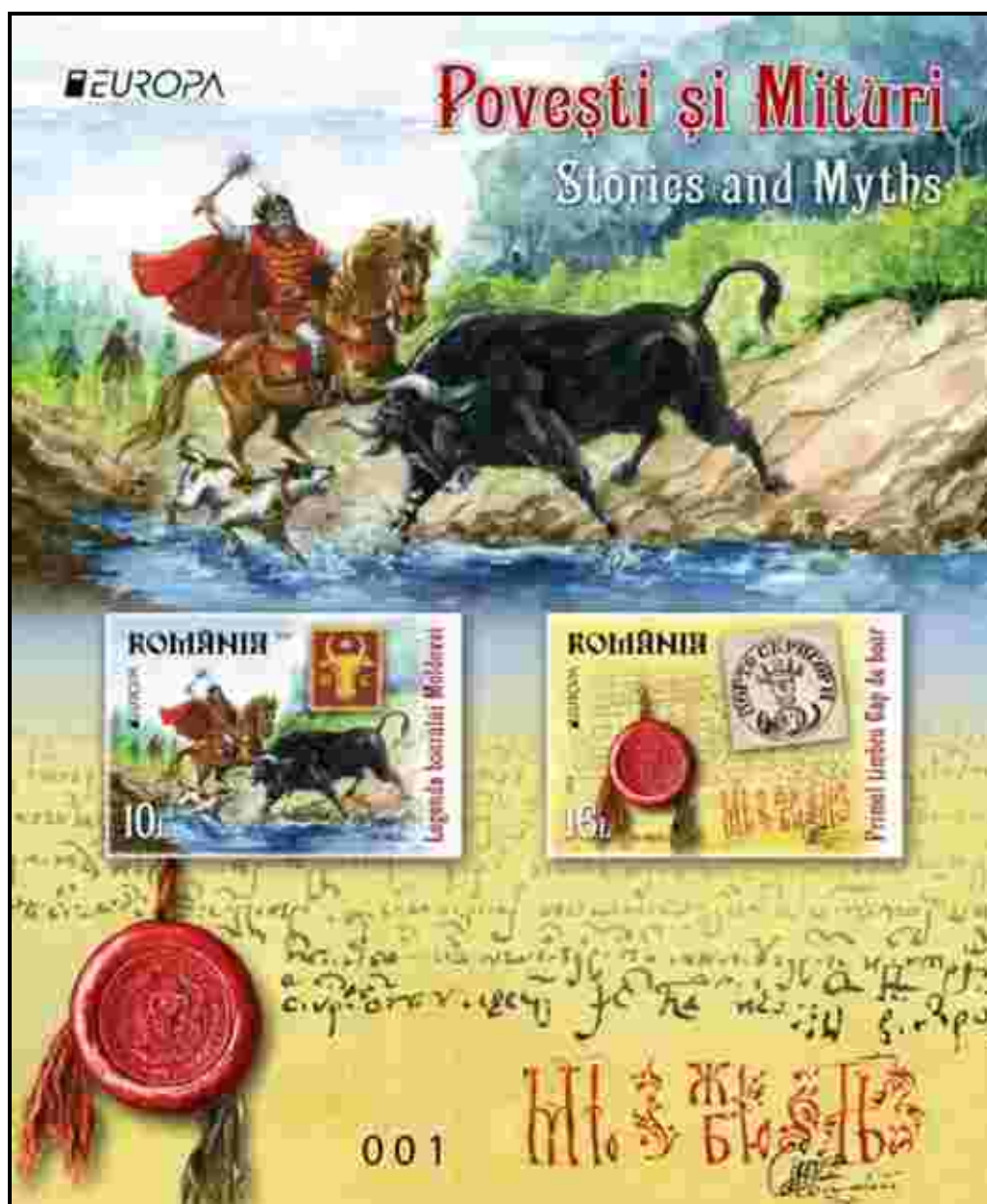
History added new documents, arriving in a time in the capital of Moldavia, Iasi in 1858. There and then, in July, the first postage stamps were printed, whose drawing reproduced, next to the post horn, the Bull Head, with a five-pointed star between the horns. The drawing, whose author had never seen an aurochs (this animal had disappeared in the seventeenth century), vaguely reproduces the true image of the wild aurochs, but accustomed to the coat of arms of their country, Moldavians did not respond critically to the lack of veracity of the image.

The appearance of the postage stamp was a surprise for the inhabitants of Moldavia and for the officials of the Post Office, so another inconsistency was overlooked: the inscription of the stamp with the words PORTO SCRISORI instead of FRANCO SCRISORI. (PORTO is the fee paid upon receipt of correspondence, unlike FRANCO, which refers to prepayment, on posting).



48 x 33 mm

A souvenir-sheet is also issued in a limited number of 313 blocs only. It shows the 2 Europa stamps imperforate.



134×162 mm

Both stamps have been issued in 2 types of souvenir–sheets of 4 stamps (2 stamps of each). The position of both stamps and the frame is different in each souvenir–sheet.



114 x 90 mm

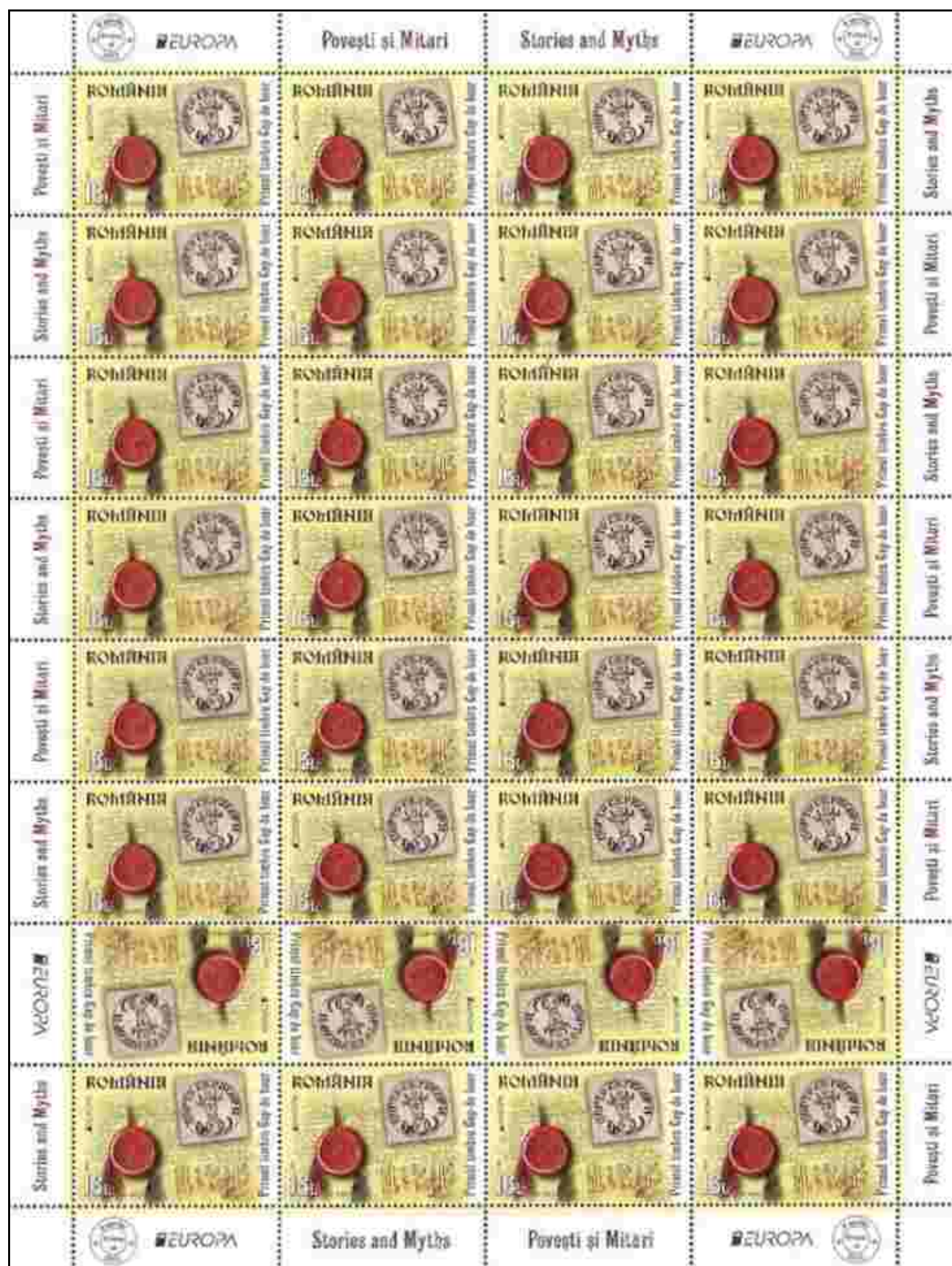
Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 6 stamps.



162 x 90 mm

Those stamps are also issued in sheets of 32 stamps with 1 row (4 stamps) of tête-bêche stamps.





20 January 2022 – Russia

55 Rb. – Myths and Legends – Ruslan and Lyudmila by Aleksander Pushkin

In Russia, mythology is closely and inextricably linked to pagan culture; it is filled with tales of gods, rituals, and customs. Over the course of history, people had been inventing various mystical creatures to explain the unknown world around them. As time went on, many of the characters took root and became part of the culture of the peoples; they safeguarded, helped to gather a rich crop, to bring prosperity, recover from diseases and donated happiness.

Many of them are described in the narratives of Russian writers. For example, in poem Ruslan and Lyudmila by Aleksander Pushkin we read a passage about a sacred place Lukomorye and fairy tale personages living there: a learned cat, a mermaid, Kashchey, Baba–Yaga, and a warlock.

The postage stamp provides images of fairy tale personages from poem Ruslan and Lyudmila by Aleksander Pushkin.



37×50 mm

This stamp has been issued in a sheet of 12 stamps.



5 April 2022 – San Marino

€1,10 – Myths and Legends – Legend of the Bear and the Donkey : Donkey

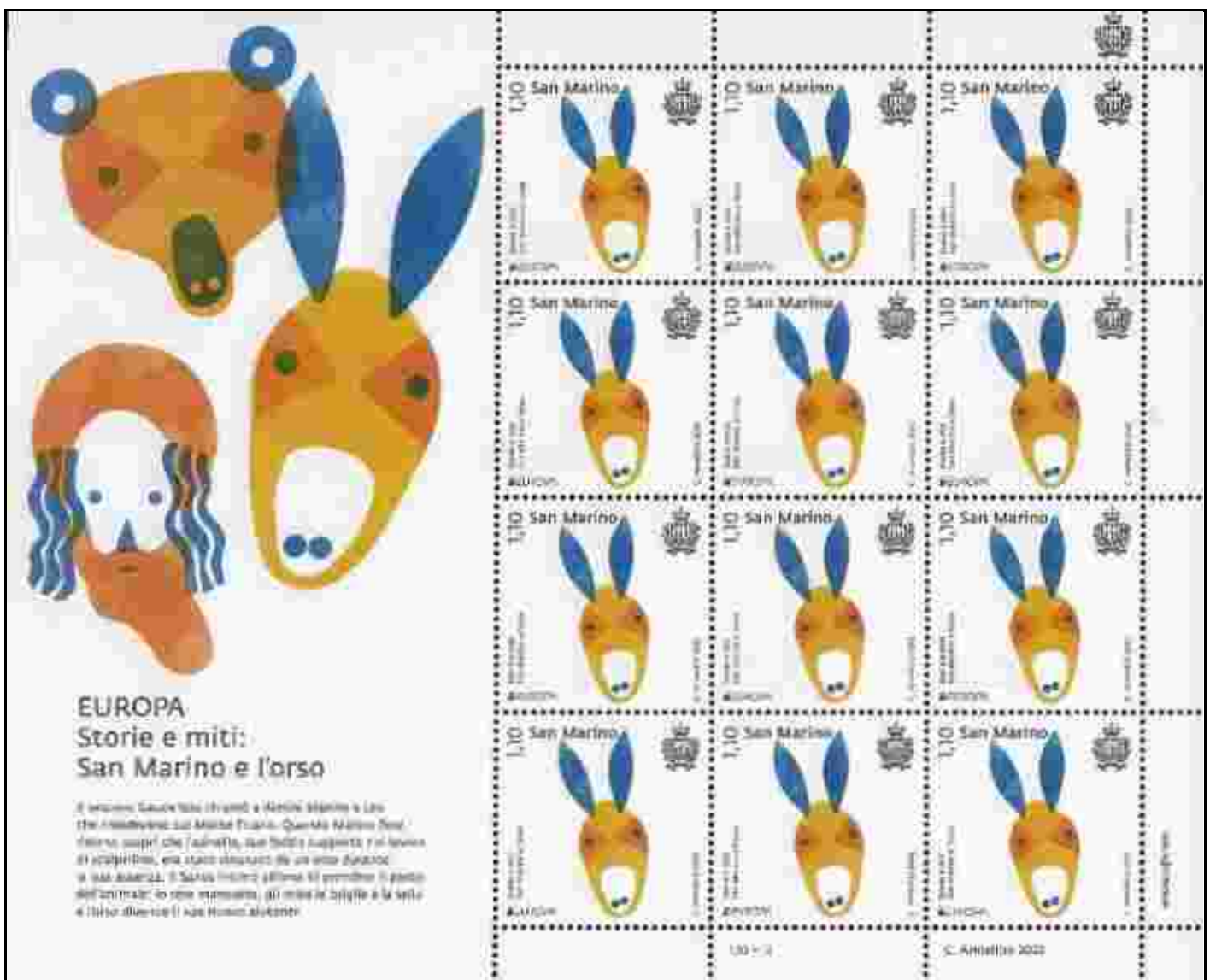
€1,15 – Myths and Legends – Legend of the Bear and the Donkey : Bear

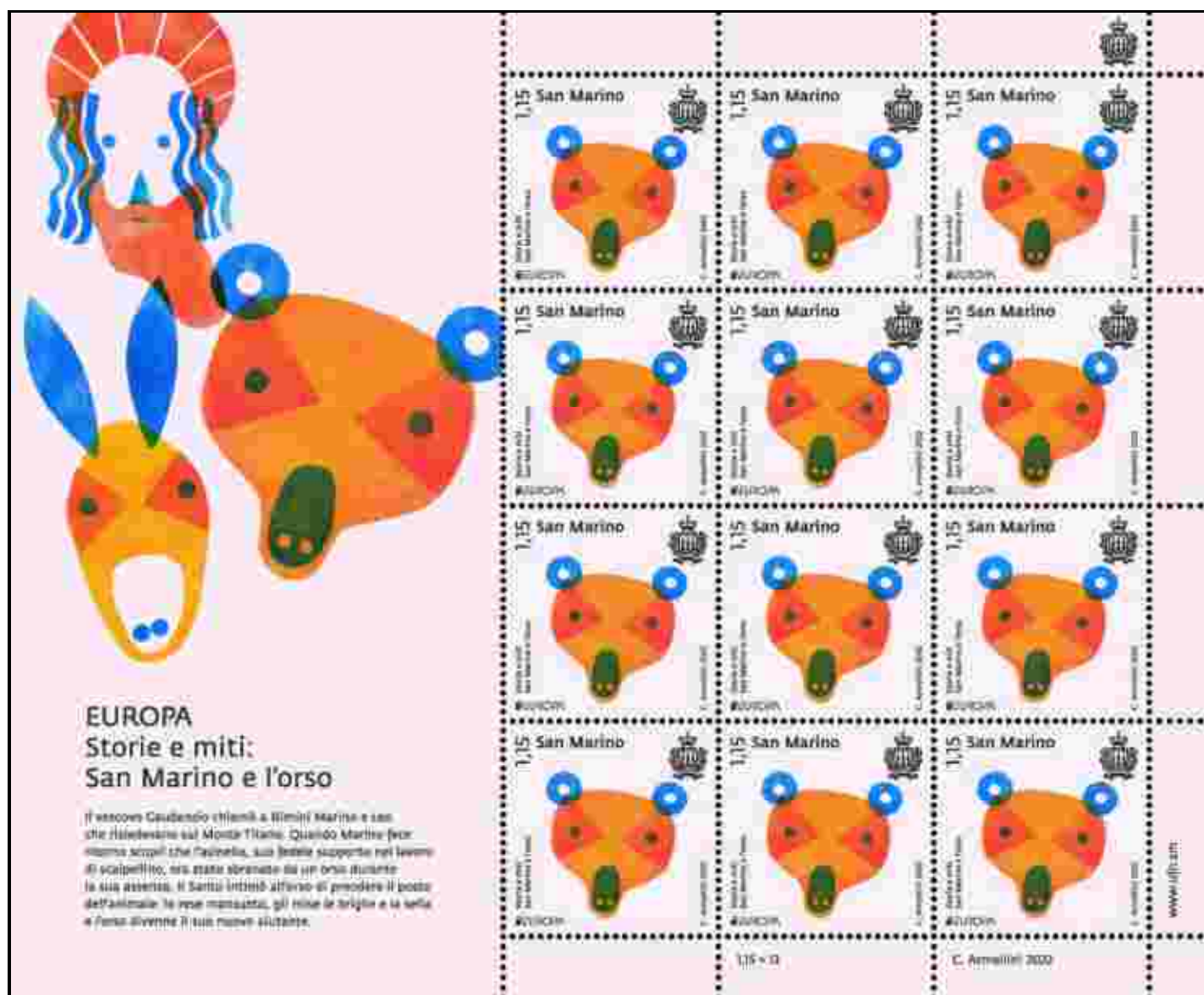
Those stamps depict the protagonists of the legend according to which one day, the pious man Marino, coming back from the field in the cave where he lived, saw a big bear near what was left of his faithful donkey, which had become food for the beast. Unafraid of the animal's size and danger, he began to talk to the bear, telling it that it should take the donkey's place and help him in the fields. And so he did.



35 × 35 mm

Both stamps have been issued in sheets of 12 stamps with a decorative edge.





6 May 2022 – Serbia

85 d. – Myths and legends – The Shrieker

*Drekavac (literally, the Shrieker) is a creature from the mythology of the South Slavs, especially represented in the mythology of the Serbs. The name of this creature comes from the verb *drečati*, which means to shriek or scream. Legends mention that it produces frightening cries that resemble those of children, howling wolves, bleating male goats, meowing cats or screeching birds. These cries, it is believed, can make a person deaf.*

Folk beliefs also say that Drekavac is like a vampire, a material manifestation of the soul of the deceased who cannot find its peace after death, so it comes out of the grave at night and torments those who have wronged them in life. According to other legends, Drekavac is the manifest form of the soul of a dead, unbaptized child, who comes out of its grave at night and visits its parents' house.

In the description of Drekavac, it is most often mentioned that it is a demonic being, covered with long fur, which it constantly treads on and because of that he shrieks. It has large and sharp nails on its fingers, resembling claws, and it is believed that it is capable of shapeshifting.

These creatures inhabit caves, forests, ponds, rivers and willows, and can be found only at night, near cemeteries or forests. They are very afraid of daylight and dogs. They attack people who find themselves near a cemetery or forest at night, by jumping on their backs, riding them, and forcing them to run all night, until the first roosters. When the first roosters crow, Drekavac pushes its prey away by the road or the forest, and leaves it lying there.

Legends say that Drekavac is the most dangerous for people in the period of the so-called "Unbaptized days", from Orthodox Christmas to the Epiphany, when they are most often encountered.



35 x 50 mm



100 x 80 mm

2 May 2022 – Slovakia

€1.50 – Myths and Legends – Lomidrevo

Lomidrevo or Valibuk – Typical Slovak fairytale story about a young man with a heart made of gold overcoming circumstances (and fighting dragons, of course) to save the day. On this epic road, he learns a lot about people and their nature, about the world, about himself and he also got a stunning princess as his bride. [Full story here](#)



26.5 × 44.10 mm (perf comb 11¼ x 11¼)



26.5 x 44.10 mm (perf die cut 10 x 9¾)

This stamp has been issued in a booklet (6 self-adhesive stamps).



This stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 8 stamps.



27 May 2022 – Slovenia

€1.33 – Myths and legends – Legend of the Giantess

€1.46 – Myths and legends – Legend of King Matjaž

The Giantess (Ajdovska deklica) is one of many mythological figures in a Slovene folk tradition that tells of a mountain-dwelling race of giants. These giants were said to have lived “long ago”, so stories about them are thought to contain popular beliefs about the original inhabitants of the land. Stories about giants and giantesses vary considerably. People used to explain ancient material remains and prehistoric burial mounds as giantish structures. The former inhabitants of these structures were said to be trapped by enchantments in the ruins – or in some cases even in the walls of churches, as with the story of the giantess’s rib in the pilgrimage church at Crngrob near Škofja Loka. There are many tales and legends about giants and giantesses, but perhaps one of the best known is the story of the petrified giantess on the face of Prisank, a mountain near Kranjska Gora. According to the legend, a giantess prophesied that a hunter’s newborn son would grow up to be a hunter like his father and would one day shoot the golden-horned chamois known as Zlatorog. This prediction angered the other giantesses, who turned their fortune-telling sister to stone, trapping her on the side of a mountain, where she can still be admired today by the many visitors to Slovenia’s Julian Alps.

King Matjaž is a well-known figure in the literary folklore of Slovenia. The basis for many legends of King Matjaž is the Hungarian king Matthias Corvinus (1458–1490), who distinguished himself in the defence against the Ottoman invaders and also ensured tolerable living conditions for Slovene peasants. Stories about King Matjaž do not have a basis in historical fact but have merely taken the king’s name. Similar stories are told in Hungary, Slovakia, Romania and Croatia. The first written texts about King Matjaž date from the sixteenth century. Over time, numerous other elements were added to the original tale. These were of Indo-European, Oriental and medieval origin and in some cases can be linked to King Arthur, Charlemagne, Frederick Barbarossa and Frederick II. In amongst this multitude of elements of diverse origin, the version of the tale most commonly told in Slovenia is that of King Matjaž asleep with his army beneath a mountain (in this case the mountain is Peca/Petzen, which straddles the border between Slovenia and Austria). Legend has it that when he awakes and appears once again, good times will return. It seems that he will continue to sleep for a long time!



29.82 × 42.60 mm

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 8 stamps + 1 vignette.





9 May 2022 – Spain

Tarifa B (no face value, €1,65) – Myths and Legends – The Sleeping Dragon of Mallorca

The sleeping dragon of Mallorca – In the southwest of the island of Mallorca lies the legendary island of Sa Dragonera. The island is about four kilometres long and one kilometre wide. Between the 14th and 16th centuries it served as a hideout for corsairs, pirates and smugglers. A Natural Park since 1995, home to species such as the extinct monk seal, today it is inhabited by some twenty endemic species such as Eleonora's falcons, cormorants and seagulls, which build their nests on its high cliffs.

Also, in line with the myth that surrounds it, there are many small "dragons", guardians of the area: the sargantanas or Lilford's lizards, a species endemic to Mallorca and Menorca. They are similar to geckos and during the warmer months they can be seen as soon as they land on the most uninhabited islands in the area.

Sa Dragonera takes its name from its silhouette. If you fly over the island, the image leaves no room for doubt, showing the figure of a sleeping dragon.

The legend of the dragon speaks of this mythological animal, snakes and all kinds of reptiles that protect Mallorca from unwanted invaders.



41 × 29 mm

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheets of 6 stamps and also in a sheet of 25 stamps.





28 April 2022 – Sweden

The 26 Kr stamp is part of a larger series featuring flowers native to Sweden. The bluebell stamp is the only stamp bearing the official Europa logo.

26 Kr. – Myths and Legends – Midsummer Myth – Bluebell Bellflower or Harebell (*Campanula rotundifolia*)

BREV (no face value, 13 Kr) – Small Bluebell, Sweden's National Flower

The Europa stamp and the 2nd stamp are self-adhesive and have been issued in coils of 100 stamps and are numbered on every 5th stamp.

The 10 other self-adhesive stamps have value Brev (no face value, 13 Kr.) and have been issued in a booklet.



10 st frimärken
för brev inom Sverige

Article 24(1)

Sveriges nationalblomma

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Author's address: Department of Psychology, University of California, San Diego, 3542 La Jolla Village Drive, San Diego, CA 92093, USA.

1. Inoculador	50 g	Filets de salmón congelat
2. Inoculador	200 g	Salmon de congelat no salat
4. Inoculador	100 g	Escumador de plàstic blau
6. Inoculador	400 g	0711-20 03 01
7. Inoculador	300 g	
8. Inoculador	300 g	

Most case-control studies:

Friedrichs

10/20/2004 10:00 AM

Boundary Value Problems

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Footnote 100:

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[!\[\]\(1f56542a42e2413e44a2b2023033aa2e_img.jpg\)](#)
[!\[\]\(f68284289fe27ddc7c7b21cde471c330_img.jpg\)](#)
[!\[\]\(422d5b9f9ba3e618ff84327faa03f0b1_img.jpg\)](#)



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5 May 2022 – Switzerland

1.10 Fr. – Myths and Legends – Willem Tell

1.10 Fr. – Myths and Legends – Pierced Apple

William Tell – The story of a hero who had to shoot an apple placed on his child's head is found in many different European collections of legends. But it was here in Switzerland where it became a fundamental part of the legend of how the nation was founded. William Tell achieved fame far beyond national borders as the courageous and fearless main character in Friedrich Schiller's 1804 play of the same name. After the foundation of the federal state in 1848, William Tell became a major figure in shaping the identity of the emerging nation.

The young illustrator and graphic artist Elena Knecht has taken a fresh look at this subject. She sought to give a modern twist to the folk tale and to present it in a contemporary style.

The dramatic scene with the pierced apple probably comes from Nordic legends in the early Middle Ages. Travelling monks are believed to have brought these stories to Switzerland. The pierced apple is one of the most memorable and famous scenes in the William Tell story.



40 × 32.5 mm

The stamps have been issued in a sheet of 16 stamps (8 pairs se-tenant).



190 x 162 mm

9 May 2022 – Turkey

5 L. – Myths and Legends – The Legend of Koroğlu

5 L. – Myths and Legends – The Legend of Koroğlu

Koroğlu is a semi-mystical hero and bard among the Turkic people who is thought to have lived in 16th century. The name of "Koroghlu" means "the son of the blind man".

Koroğlu destanı as Rushen Ali, the son of the stableman Koca Yusuf lives in Dörtdivan under the service of the Bey of Bolu. One day, Yusuf comes across a filly which, to his trained eye, is an animal that will turn into a fine beast if well-fed. Bey wants to give good fillies to the Sultan as a present to repair their worsening relationship. However the Bey does not know enough about horses to appreciate the thin, famished animal that is presented to him. Being a man of foul and easily provoked temper, he suspects that he is being mocked and orders the poor worker to be blinded. His son, therefore, gains his nickname and harbors an ever-increasing hatred towards the Bey of Bolu in his heart as he grows up. The mare, which he names Kirat, grows up with him and indeed turns into an animal of legendary stature and strength.

One day, Hızır shows himself to Yusuf in a dream and tells him that soon, the waters of the river Aras will flow briefly as a kind of thick foam and whoever drinks that foam will be cured of whatever physical problems that may be ailing him, including blindness and aging. Yusuf goes to the shore of the river with his son, but his son drinks the foam before he does. As this miracle can give everlasting health

and youth to only one man, Yusuf loses his chance to see again; and dies a few days later, ordering his son to avenge him.

In some versions of the story, neither Yusuf nor his son can drink from the foam. Yusuf is warned by Hızır just before the phenomenon occurs, but being an old and blind man, he cannot reach the river in time. Köroğlu is by the river when the foam starts flowing, but, as he is ignorant of the significance of the event, he does not drink from the river. Instead, his horse Kırat does and becomes immortal.

After his father's death, Köroğlu takes up arms against the Bey. As he has only a few followers, he does not engage the army of Bolu directly and uses guerrilla tactics instead. He raids and plunders his former master's property, and eludes his would-be captors by staying on the move and fleeing to distant lands whenever his enemy organises a large-scale campaign to capture him.

Before he succeeds, however, the knowledge of firearms is carried by merchants to Anatolia. Even the simple guns of the time are sufficient to change the ways of the warriors forever: The balance of power is upset by the "holed iron", as Köroğlu calls the tool when he first sees one, and the Beys of Northern Anatolia engage in brutal warfare with each other. The fighting goes on and on, with no end in sight. Köroğlu realizes that even if he succeeds in bringing down the Bey of Bolu, he won't be able to bring back the old, chivalric world that he was born into. The warrior-poet disbands his followers and fades into obscurity.



29 × 39 mm

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 9 stamps.



AVRUPA 2022 (HİKAYELER VE MİTLER)

AVRUPA 2022 (HİKAYELER VE MİTLER)

AVRUPA 2022 (HİKAYELER VE MİTLER)



PTT MATBAASI 2022

22 November 2022 – Ukraine

Value A (no face value, \$1.00) – Myths and Legends – Svarog, Creator of the Universe

Value A (no face value, \$1.00) – Myths and Legends – Lada, Goddess of Motherhood

Svarog – God is the creator of the Universe – Svarog is a Slavic god of fire and blacksmithing, who was once interpreted as a sky god on the basis of an etymology rejected by modern scholarship. He is mentioned in only one source, the Primary Chronicle, which is problematic in interpretation. He is presented there as the Slavic equivalent of the Greek god Hephaestus. The meaning of his name is associated with fire.

Lada – Goddess of motherhood – Lada was first mentioned around 1405–1412 in the sermons of Lucas of Wielki Koźmin, which warned against worshipping Lada and other gods during spring ceremonies and folk performances. They owe their popularity to Długosz, who in one of his sources recognized Lada as a goddess and in another as a god of war, the Polish equivalent of the Roman god Mars, to Aleksandr Faminstyn, who recognized the word Lada in Russian songs as the goddess of marriage, and to scholar Boris Rybakov, who insisted on recognizing her historicity. However, the vast majority of religious scholars and Slavists reject the historicity of these deities, believing that they owe their divine status to a misunderstanding of the song refrains by medieval scribes.



33.25 × 47 mm

The stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet of 6 stamps.





153 x 141 mm

16 May 2022 – Vatican City

€0.10 – Myths and Legends – Story of the Instalation of the Egyptian Obelisk

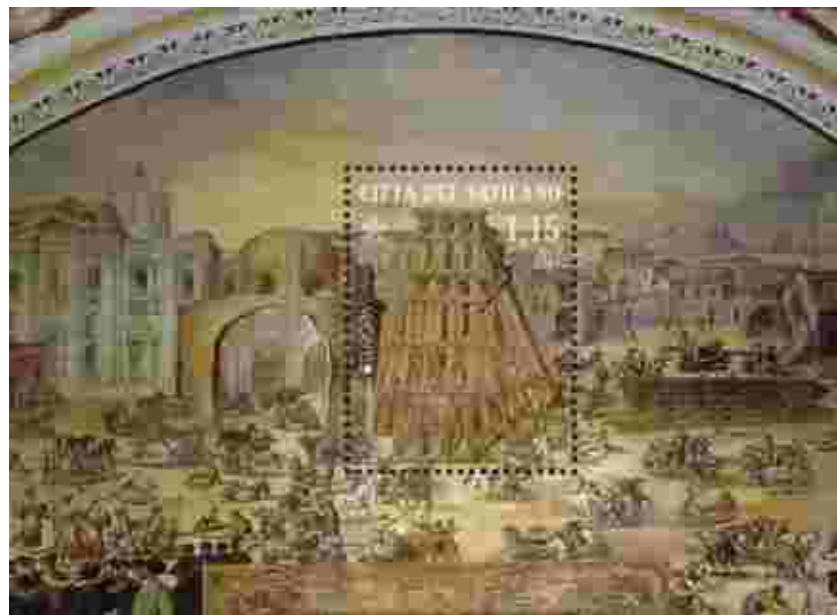
€0.30 – Myths and Legends – Story of the Instalation of the Egyptian Obelisk

€1,15 – Myths and Legends – Story of the Instalation of the Egyptian Obelisk (souvenir sheet)

The central theme is the transport of the Egyptian obelisk, which stood on the spine of Caligula's circus, to St Peter's Square, where Pope Sixtus V wanted to erect it. It was to the Swiss architect Domenico Fontana (1543 – 1607) that the pope entrusted the task, which was very complex for the time. The objective was achieved by employing nine hundred men and one hundred and forty horses. In addition, in order to facilitate the raising of the heavy monolith, an edict forbade anyone to speak or enter the enclosure delimiting the work area. Violators would be punished with death. Everything went well until, on 10 September 1586, right at the end of the operation, a Ligurian sailor, Bresca da San Remo, realising that the ropes holding up the monument were about to break due to excessive tension, shouted, heedless of the warning: "Water to the ropes". He knew that hemp becomes shorter and more elastic when wet. The manager immediately took up the suggestion and successfully completed the job. The sailor was pardoned: not only did he receive the title of Captain of the First Pontifical Line Regiment, but his family was granted the privilege of supplying the Vatican with the branches used for Palm Sunday.



30×40 mm



110 × 80 mm

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.





22 December 2022 – Beepost Estonia

€4.80 – Valdemar II of Denmark 1170–1241, Tallinn – The Legend about the founding of Tallinn

€4.80 – The Brotherhood of Blackheads, Christmas Market in Old Tallinn

€8.50 – Valdemar II of Denmark 1170–1241, Tallinn –

€8.50 – The Brotherhood of Blackheads, Christmas Market in Old Tallinn

Valdemar II of Denmark 1170–1241, Tallinn – The legend about the founding of Tallinn. According to the legend, the army of King Valdemar II of Denmark was being defeated in a battle against Estonians near Lyndannise, when suddenly a red banner with a white cross fell from the sky, which gave the danes the strength to continue the battle with a renewed force and eventually win it. King Valdemar decided to build a fortress at the place of the battle, and the locals named it Tallinn, a city of Danes.

The Brotherhood of Blackheads, Christmas Market in Old Tallinn. – The legend about the first Christmas tree. According to the legend, the very first Christmas tree was brought to Tallinn's Town Hall Square almost 600 years ago, in 1441, by the Brotherhood of Blackheads, a Livonian merchant association. If the legend were true, this would make Tallinn's Christmas tree the first publicly displayed Christmas tree in Europe.



40 x 30 mm

Stories & Myths. Estonia





22 December 2022 – Beepost Finland

€4.90 – John III of Sweden 1537–1592, Catherine Jagiellon 1526–1583, Turku Castle – Catholic Christmas in Finland

€4.90 – Christmas Peace Declaration

€9.50 – John III of Sweden 1537–1592, Catherine Jagiellon 1526–1583, Turku Castle

€9.50 – Christmas Peace Declaration

Catherine Jagiellon 1526–1583, John III of Sweden 1537–1592, Turku Castle – Catholic Christmas in Finland.

The newlyweds Duke and Duchess of Finland John III and Catherine Jagiellon celebrated their first Christmas in the oldest castle in the country Suomi – Åbo (Turku) in 1562. Catherine Jagiellon, the daughter of the King of Poland, as the hostess of the celebration, for the first time in Finland showed the traditions of Christmas and New Year celebrations according to Catholic canons: from solemn worship and treats, to decorating a fir tree and presenting gifts.

Christmas Peace Declaration, Declaration of Christmas Peace.

The tradition of declaring Christmas peace in Finland is the oldest in Europe. More than 700 years ago, the declaration of "Christmas peace" was first read out on the Town Hall Square of the ancient capital of the country – Åbo (Turku). During the celebration of Christmas, hostilities, disputes cease, and crimes committed on Christmas days are punished more severely.



40 x 30 mm



Stories & Myths. Finland





22 December 2022 – Beepost Lithuania

€4.50 – Vytautas the Great c. 1350–1430, Trakai Castle – The Legend about the founding of Vilnius

€4.50 – Grand Duke Gediminas c. 1275–1341, Gediminas Tower

€7.90 – Vytautas the Great c. 1350–1430, Trakai Castle –

€7.90 – Grand Duke Gediminas c. 1275–1341, Gediminas Tower

Grand Duke Gediminas c. 1275–1341, Gediminas Tower – The legend about the founding of Vilnius. After the successful hunt in the Valley of Šventaragis, near where Vilnia River flows into Neris River, the Grand Duke Gediminas dreamed of a huge Iron Wolf howling at the moon on top of a hill. The pagan priest Lizdeika explained that the Iron Wolf represented a castle and a city which would be established by Gediminas on this site. Gediminas, obeying the will of gods, built the city and named it Vilnius – after Vilnia River.

Vytautas the Great c. 1350–1430, Trakai Castle – The legend about the ghost of Duke Vytautas in Trakai Castle. According to the legend if in a bright full-moon night you sat on the other shore of the lake Galvé, opposite the Trakai Castle – a home to all the Grand Dukes of Lithuania – you might see Grand Duke Vytautas, one of the most prominent and important figures in Lithuanian history, over the tower before dawn. One who is lucky enough to see the Grand Duke's ghost will have good luck throughout the year.



40 x 30 mm



Stories & Myths. Lithuania

4.50 €

Grand Duke Gediminas

17

2016

Grand Duke Gediminas

Beepost

The legend about the founding of Vilnius

After the astronomical feast at the valley of Rukla, near where Vilnius River flows into the Neris, the Grand Duke Gediminas observed a huge bon fire glowing at the night on top of a hill. The paper printed article explained that the bon fire represented a castle and a city which would be established by Gediminas on this site. Gediminas, obeying the will of gods, built the city and named it Vilnius – after Vilnius River.

4.50 €

Grand Duke Gediminas

17

2016

Grand Duke Gediminas

Beepost

4.50 €

Grand Duke Gediminas

17

2016

Grand Duke Gediminas

Beepost

4.50 €

Grand Duke Gediminas

17

2016

Grand Duke Gediminas

Beepost

4.50 €

Grand Duke Gediminas

17

2016

Grand Duke Gediminas

Beepost

Legenda apie Vilniaus (kūrimą)

Po astronomijos šventės Ruoklės slėnyje, kur Vilnia upė įteka į Nerį, didysis kunigaikštis Gediminas pastebėjo didelį dūjavę ugnį, skleidžiant šilumą ir šviesą. Įvykis, paprovis, kareivys. Lūžėlis. Jaukėsi. Kad Gediminas Vilniaus apylinkėse būtų rasti, kad kunigaikštis Jukų būrų metu, Gediminas pastebėjęs šią ugnį, iškart nurodė, kad į pastatytą Vilniaus – nuo Vilniaus upės.

4.50 €

Grand Duke Gediminas

17

2016

Grand Duke Gediminas

Beepost



32 x 32 mm

30 January 2023 – Kyrgystan

150 KSom – Myths and Legends – The Legend of Bugu–Ene

Bugu-ene. Legend of the Deer Mother

It happened a long time ago. In ancient times, when there were more forests on earth than grass, and there was more water in our lands than land, there lived a Kyrgyz tribe on the banks of a large and cold river. That river was called the Enesai. It flows far from here, in Siberia. On the horse there for three years and three months to ride. Now this river is called the Yenisei, and at that time it was called the Enesai. The song was like this:

Is there a river wider than you, Enesai?

Is there a land closer to you, Enesai?

Is there grief deeper than you, Enesai,

Is there a will more free than you, Enesai?

There is no river wider than you, Enesai.

There is no land more dear to you, Enesai,

There is no sorrow deeper than you, Enesai.

There is no free will like you, Enesai.

That's how it was, the river Enesai. At that time different nations were standing on Enesai. It was difficult for them because they lived in constant hostility. Many enemies surrounded the Kyrgyz tribe. Some attacked, others, the Kyrgyz themselves went on a raid on others, stole cattle, burned houses, killed people. Killed all who managed to kill, such were the times. The man did not pity the man. The man destroyed the man. It got to the point that there was no one to sow bread, multiply cattle, go hunting. It became easier to live by robbery: came, killed, took. And murder must be punished with more blood, and revenge with more revenge. The further away, the more blood was shed. People's minds are clouded. There was no one to reconcile the enemies. The most intelligent and the best was the one who knew how to catch the enemy by surprise, to kill someone else's tribe to the last soul, to seize herds and wealth. A strange bird appeared in the taiga. She sang, cried at night in a human pitiful voice, sentenced, flying from branch to branch: "Being a great trouble ! Being a great trouble !"

And so it happened, and that terrible day came.

On that day, the Kyrgyz tribe on Enesai buried their old leader. For many years, Batyr Kulche led, went on many hikes, chopped in many sections. He survived the battle, but his mortal hour came. For two days they were in great sorrow, and on the third day they gathered to betray the remains of the bathyr to the earth. According to the ancient custom, the body of the leader was supposed to be carried on the last journey by the bank of Enesai along the cliffs and ridges, so that the soul of the deceased would say goodbye to the mother river Enesai, because "ene" is the mother, and "sai" is the channel, the river. To make his soul sing for the last time a song about Enesai.

On the burial hill at the open grave, it was supposed to raise the batyr above his heads and show him the four sides of the world: "Here is your river. This is your sky. This is your land. Here we are, born from the same root. We all came to see you off. Sleep peacefully". In memory of distant descendants, a stone block was placed on the grave of the batyr.

On the days of the funeral, the yurts of the whole tribe placed a chain along the shore so that each family could say goodbye to the batyr at their doorstep, when they would carry his body to the burial, bow the white flag of sorrow to the ground, vote and cry at the same time and then go further along with everyone to the next yurt, where they would again lament and cry and bow the white flag of sorrow, and so on until the end of the path, to the funeral ridge.

In the morning of that day, the sun was already on its way, when all preparations were completed. The bunchucks with horse tails on the poles were carried out, the battle armor of the batyr shield and spear were brought out. His horse was covered with a funerary poon, the trumpeters prepared to play the battle trumpets of the karnai, the drummers to hit the drums of the dobulbasa so that the taiga was pumped so that the birds of the cloud would fly up to the sky and swirl with gamut and moan, so that the beast would run through the thickets with wild snoring, so that the grass would cling to the ground,

so that the echo would roll in the mountains, so that the mountains would tremble. The mourners let their hair down to sing in the tears of Father Kulce. The jigs went down on one knee to lift his body on strong shoulders. Everything was ready to take out the batyr. And on the edge of the forest stood nine sacrificial mares, nine sacrificial bulls, nine nine sacrificial sheep for the memorial trine.

And then the unexpected happened. No matter how enmity Enesaians among themselves, but in the days of the funeral of the leaders was not accepted to go to war on the neighbors. And now hordes of enemies, imperceptibly surrounded at dawn immersed in the sadness of the Kyrgyz, jumped out of hiding from all sides, so that no one had time to sit in the saddle, no one had time to take up arms. And an unprecedented battle began. They killed everybody. So it was conceived by the enemies, in one blow to end the impudent tribe of the Kirghiz. They killed everyone, so that there was no one to remember this atrocity, there was no one to take revenge, so that time covered the traces of the past with loose sand. There was no...

A man is long to give birth and raise, but to kill rather soon. Many were already lying chopped up, drowning in pools of blood, many rushed into the river, fleeing from swords and spears, and drowned in the waters of Enesai. And along the shore, along the creek and cliffs, Kyrgyz yurts were burning on whole versts, enveloped in flames. No one escaped, no one survived. Everything was destroyed and burned. The bodies of the defeated were thrown off the hook in Enesai. Enemies rejoiced: "Now these lands are ours! Now these forests are ours! Now these herds are ours!"

With rich prey, the enemies left and did not notice how two children, a boy and a girl, returned from the forest. Disobedient and mischievous, they even in the morning secretly from their parents ran to the nearest forest to pluck the canines on the bulbs. They played, did not notice how they went deep into the thicket. And when they heard the noise and cries of the slaughter and rushed back, they found neither their fathers, nor their mothers, nor their brothers, nor their sisters alive. There are no children, no tribe. They ran from ashes to ashes, and nowhere a soul. Orphans in an hour. In the whole world they were alone. And in the distance a cloud of dust swirled, the enemies stole herds and herds captured in a bloody raid into their possession.

The children saw the dust from the hooves and started chasing. After fierce enemies ran children with crying and a call. Only children could do that. Instead of hiding from the killers, they went to catch up with them. Just not to be alone, just to get away from the ruined damn place. Holding hands, the boy and girl ran after the theft, asked to wait, asked to take with them. But where was to hear their weak voices in the hum, rye and topote, in the hot run of the hijacking ! Long in despair fled boy and girl. But they never caught up. And then they fell to the ground. They were afraid to look around, afraid to move. They were awful. They hugged each other and did not notice how they fell asleep.

The orphan is said to have seven destinies. The night went well. The beast did not touch them, the forest monsters did not drag them away. When I woke up, it was morning. The birds sang. The children got up and again wandered on the trail of the theft. They gathered berries and roots along the way. They walked and walked, and on the third day they stopped on the mountain. Looking down on a wide green meadow, a great feast is coming. How many yurts are put not to count, how many fires smoke not to count, how many people around the fires not to count. Girls on the swings swinging, songs singing. The heroes for the amusement of the people, like golden eagles, circle, throw each other to the ground. The enemies celebrated their victory. A boy and a girl stood on the mountain, did not dare to approach. But I really wanted to be near the fires, where it smelled so tasty fried meat, bread, wild onions.

The children could not stand it, they began to descend from the mountain. The hosts surprised the aliens, surrounded them with a bunch.

- Who are you? From where?

"We are hungry," answered the boy and girl, "let us eat."

They knew what they were saying. They made noise, they made noise. They began to argue: kill them,

the unbeaten enemy seed, immediately or lead to the Khan? While arguing, some kind-hearted woman managed to put the children on a piece of boiled horse. They were dragged to the Khan himself, and they could not tear themselves away from food. They were led to a high red yurt, which had a guard with silver axes. And in the beginning, there was a disturbing news that the children of the Kyrgyz tribe came from nowhere. What would that mean? Everyone threw their games and feasts, ran a huge crowd to the Khan's yurt. And the Khan at that hour sat on a white as snow koshma with his noble soldiers. He drank kumys, sweetened with honey, listened to songs of praise. When the Khan found out why they came to him, he came in a terrible rage:

How dare you bother me? Didn't we slaughter the Kirghiz tribe completely? Have I not made you rulers of Enesai for ever? Why did you run away, cowardly souls? Look who's in front of you! Hey, Ryabaya the Lumpy Old Woman ! shouted khan. And he said to her, when she came out of the crowd, Take them to the taiga, and make it so that the Kirghiz tribe ends there, so that there is no mention of it, so that its name is forgotten forever. Go, you raggedy old man, do as I say.

Silently obeyed the ragged old man, took the boy and the girl by the hands and led them away. They walked for a long time in the forest, and then went to the shore of Enesai on a high steeple. Here Ryabaya the Lumpy Old Woman stopped the children, put them side by side on the edge of the cliff. And before she pushed them down, she said,

O great river Enesai ! If a mountain is thrown into your depth, the mountain will sink like a stone. If you throw a hundred-year-old pine, it will carry away like a chip. Take in the water your two little grains of sand, two children of men. They have no place on earth. Should I tell you, Enesi? If the stars were men, they would lack rivers and seas. Should I tell you, Enesi? Take them, carry them away. Let them leave our shameful world in infancy, with pure souls, with a child's conscience, not tainted by evil intentions and evil deeds, so as not to know human suffering to them and not to inflict suffering on others themselves. Take them, take them, great Enesai...

A boy and a girl cry. To the old women's speeches, when it is terrible to look down from a cliff. In the depths of the waves, bright ones roll.

"Give me a hug, kids, and lastly, say goodbye," said the frail, limp old woman. And she rolled up her sleeves so she could throw them off a cliff. And says:

- Well, excuse me, kids. So that's fate. Though it is not of my own free will that I do this work now, it is for your good...

Just as she said these words, a voice was heard nearby:

"Rain, great wise woman, do not destroy innocent children.

Turned Ryabai Loose Old woman, looked diva gave: standing in front of her deer, uterus maral. Her eyes are so big, they look with reproach and sadness. And the deer itself is white, like colostrum rheumatoid, the belly is bruised with a brown wool, like a small camel. Horns of beauty alone, hanging, like the twigs of autumn trees. And the udder is clean and smooth, like the breasts of a female nurse.

- Who are you? Why do you speak with a human tongue? asked the old woman. I am the mother of the deer, she answered. And she said so because otherwise you will not understand me, you will not obey.

- What do you want, Mother Deer?

Let the children go, wise woman. Please give them to me.

- Why do you need them?

- People killed my twins, two deer. I'm looking for kids.

Do you want to feed them?

A great, wise woman.

- Did you think well, Mother Deer? They are human children. They'll grow up and kill your reindeer. "When they grow up, they won't kill my reindeer," replied the queen of the maral. I will be their mother and they will be my children. Will they kill their brothers and sisters?
- Oh, don't tell me, Deer Mother, you don't know people ! shook the head of a raggedy old man. Not that forest animals, they do not pity each other. I would have given you orphans so that you would know that my words are true, but these children will also be killed by people from you. Why do you have so much grief?

I'll take the kids to a faraway land where no one can find them. Have mercy on the children, big wise woman, let them go. I will be their faithful mother. My udder is full. Cries my milk for the children. Well, if that's the case, said the raggedy old man, thinking, take them away quickly. Take the orphans to your distant land. But if they perish in a long journey, if the robbers on their way kill them, if your children of men repay you with black ingratitude, blame yourself.

Thank you, Mother Deer, to the Crimson Old Woman. And the boy and the girl said, I am your mother, you are my children. I will lead you to a distant land, where lies among the snowy mountains the wooded hot sea of Issyk-Kul.

The boy and girl were happy, quickly ran for the Horned Mother-deer. But then they got tired, weakened, and the way is far from one end of the world to another. They would not have gone far if the Horned Deer Mother had not fed them her milk and kept her body warm at night. They walked long. The old homeland of Enesai remained further and further, but it was still very far to the new homeland, to Issyk-Kul. Summer and winter, spring and autumn they made their way through the dense forests, along the sultry steppes, along quicksand, through high mountains and turbulent rivers. Packs of wolves chased after them, but the Horned Mother Deer, having put the children on herself, carried them away from the fierce animals. The hunters with arrows chased them, shouting: "The deer kidnapped the children of men ! Keep ! Lovi!" and the arrows let the chase; and from them, from uninvited rescuers, carried away the children of the Horned Deer Mother. She ran faster than the arrow, only whispering: "Hold fast, my children, chase !"

Finally, the Horned Mother Deer brought her children to Issyk-Kul. They were standing on the mountain. Around the snowy ridges, and in the middle of the mountains, covered with green forest, as far as the eye can see, the sea swims. White waves walk on blue water, winds drive them from afar, drive them away. Where is the beginning of Issyk-Kul, where the end is not known. From one side the sun rises, the other night. How many mountains are around Issyk-Kul is not to be counted, and beyond those mountains how many more snowy mountains rise is also not to be guessed.

This is your new homeland, said the Horned Deer Mother. You will live here, plow the land, fish, raise cattle. Live here in peace for thousands of years. May your race continue and multiply. Let not your descendants forget your speech which you have brought here, let them sweetly speak and sing in their own language. Live as people should live. I will be with you and your children at all times.

This is how a boy and a girl, the last of the Kyrgyz tribe, found a new homeland in the blessed eternal Issyk-Kul.



50 x 30 mm



28 May 2022 – Transnistria

Value B – Myths and Legends – Legends of Bendery fortress, Flight of Baron Munchausen

Value T – Myths and Legends – Legends of Bendery fortress, Hetman Mazepa's Golden Carriage



30 x 50 mm



50 x 30mm





Легенда Бендерской крепости



Europa 2023

"Peace – the highest value of humanity"

common design issue



Linda Bos and Runa Egilsdottir (A Designers Collective, Esch-sur-Alzette) have been commissioned by Post Luxembourg for the PostEurop competition on the theme of Peace.

The 2023 EUROPA CEPT stamps are going to be a curious mix. The original theme, *Underwater Fauna & Flora*, was moved to 2024 after the EUROPA committee decided on an abrupt change to the program when Russia invaded Ukraine last year. The new theme stresses peace and cooperation among nations:

Following the decision of the Extraordinary PostEurop Board of Directors meeting held on 25 April 2022, the 2023 EUROPA Stamp theme will be "PEACE – the highest value of humanity" as proposed by Ukrposhta in order "to show solidarity with Ukraine and to promote the universal value for all humanity – peace". Apr. 29, 2022 News Release

Not all countries will participate, which isn't unusual. But seeing those who normally contribute and choose not to, will be interesting. This is one of the most overtly political themes EUROPA has picked since its 1956 inception. Some countries will not issue the new PEACE stamp because of the late change in theme and prefer to stick with their set program. As well, there will be countries who opt not to take a stand and ignore the 2023 release altogether because they either don't wish to appear to be supporting Ukraine or criticizing Russia. As belligerent states, neither Russia nor Belarus will be participating, but it is unlikely they would even if they had not been excluded.

While some countries will issue just the single stamp with Linda Bos and Runa Egilsdottir's design, others have designed companion stamps to expand on the theme of peace and cooperation. And some, like Belgium have used the souvenir sheet to further explore the theme.

In 2023 (60 countries, 95 stamps) had "Peace" as topic.

09.05.2023 **Åland** – 2 stamps (Europe €2.40)

27.04.2024 **Albania** – 3 stamps (Lek 150 & 200), 1 souvenir sheet (250 Lek)

09.05.2023 **Andorra (French post)** – 1 stamp (€1.80)

09.05.2023 **Andorra (Spanish post)** – 1 stamp (€1.65)

05.05.2023 **Austria** – 1 stamp (€1.20)

10.07.2023 **Azerbaijan** – 4 stamps (2x 50 Aq) & 2x 1.00 Am on souvenir sheet

09.05.2023 **Azores** – 2 stamps (€1.05) & €3.00 on souvenir sheet

12.06.2023 **Belgium** – 1 stamp (Europe 1st class, €2.53)

09.05.2023 **Bosnia and Herzegovina** – 1 stamp (3.20 KM)

09.05.2023 **Bosnia and Herzegovina (Croat post)** – 2 stamps (3.50 KM.) & 2x 3.50 KM on souvenir sheet

28.04.2023 **Bosnia and Herzegovina (Serb post)** – 2 stamps (1.95 KM. & 3.30 KM.) & 1 souvenir sheet (3.30 KM)

26.05.2023 **Bulgaria** – 3 stamps (1.25 & 2.70 L.) & 0.75 L. on postcard

09.05.2023 **Croatia** – 2 stamps (2x B value, 2x €1.14)

09.05.2023 **Cyprus** – 2 stamps (€0.34 & €0.64)
03.05.2023 **Cyprus (Turkish post)** – 2 stamps (4.50 TL. & 15 TL.)
09.05.2023 **Czech Republic** – 1 stamp (value E, 39.– Kc.)
04.05.2023 **Denmark** – 1 stamp 36 Kr. (12 Kr & 36 Kr.) on souvenir sheet
25.05.2023 **Estonia** – 1 stamp (€2.60)
09.05.2023 **Faroe Islands** – 1 stamp (31 Kr.)
09.05.2023 **Finland** – 1 stamp (National, €2.30)
09.05.2023 **France** – 1 stamp (€1.80)
16.06.2023 **Georgia** – 1 stamp (4.00 Gel)
04.05.2023 **Germany** – 1 stamp (€0.85)
30.03.2023 **Gibraltar** – 2 stamps (£1.98 & £3.16) & 1 souvenir sheet of 2 stamps (£1.98 & £3.16)
09.05.2023 **Greece** – 2 stamps (A prior international 20g & A prior domestic 20g, €3.90)
30.05.2023 **Greenland** – 2 stamps (20 Kr & 23 Kr)
24.05.2023 **Guernsey** – 2 stamps (87 p. & £1.21)
09.05.2023 **Hungary** – 2 stamps (4x 875.– Ft.) on souvenir sheet
09.05.2023 **Ireland** – 2 stamps (N €1.35 & W €2.20)
05.07.2023 **Isle of Man** – 1 stamp (£1.28)
09.05.2023 **Italy** – 1 stamp (B zone 1, €1.25)
09.05.2023 **Jersey** – 2 stamps (98 p. & £1.85)
01.06.2023 **Kazakhstan** – 1 stamp (500 KZT)
09.05.2023 **Kosovo** – 2 stamps (€2.–) and €2.– on souvenir sheet
09.05.2023 **Latvia** – 2 stamps (€1.63 & €1.82)
09.05.2023 **Liechtenstein** – 2 stamps (2x 1.80 CHF)
09.05.2023 **Lithuania** – 1 stamp (€1.45)
16.05.2023 **Luxembourg** – 1 stamp (€1.40)
10.05.2023 **North Macedonia** – 2 stamps (100 MKD & 144 MKD)
09.05.2023 **Madeira Islands** – 2 stamps (€1.05) & €3.00 on souvenir sheet
09.05.2023 **Malta** – 1 stamp (€1.50)
28.04.2023 **Moldova** – 2 stamps (2x 10.00 MDL)
09.05.2023 **Monaco** – 1 stamp (€1.80)
09.05.2023 **Montenegro** – 1 stamp (€0.95) on souvenir sheet
24.05.2023 **Artsakh (Nagorno-Karabakh (Armenian post))** – 2 stamps (2x 500 Ad)
09.05.2023 **Netherlands** – 1 stamp (International 1, €1.65)
09.05.2023 **Norway** – 1 stamp (Europa 20g, 29 Kr)
25.04.2023 **Poland** – 1 stamp (3.90 Zl.)
09.05.2023 **Portugal** – 2 stamps (2x €1.05) & €3.00 on souvenir sheet
09.05.2023 **Romania** – 2 stamps (7.50 & 11 L.)
09.05.2023 **San Marino** – 1 stamp (€3.05)
09.05.2023 **Serbia** – 2 stamps (48.– RSD & 120 RSD)
09.05.2023 **Slovakia** – 1 stamp (€2.10)
26.05.2023 **Slovenia** – 2 stamps (C value & D value, €1.50 & €1.67)
09.05.2023 **Spain** – 1 stamp (Tarifa B, €1.65)
27.04.2023 **Sweden** – 1 stamp (30 Kr)
09.05.2023 **Switzerland** – 2 stamps (0.90 CHF & 1.10 CHF)
09.05.2023 **Turkey** – 1 stamp (10.00 Lira)
24.05.2023 **Ukraine** – 2 stamps (value A & value U)
16.05.2023 **Vatican City** – 2 stamps (€0.10 & €1.25)

9 May 2023 – Åland

Europe (No face value, €2.40) – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity

Europe (No face value, €2.40) – Sun as Peace Symbol (Åland Post's entry in PostEurope's design competition)



35 x 35 mm

Both stamps have been issued in sheets of 30 stamps consisting of 2 panes of 15 stamps separated by a gutter design.





Nº 440-2022

Nº 440-2022

Nº 440-2022

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Nº 440-2022

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Nº 440-2022

MTOWNINGEDAD
23.2.2022

MTOWNINGEDAD
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FRED

FRED

NW 441 0022

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NW 441 0022



NW 441 0022

NW 441 0022

NW 441 0022



FRED
PEACE



NW 441 0022

NW 441 0022

NW 441 0022



NW 441 0022

NW 441 0022

NW 441 0022

27 April 2024 – Albania

150 Lek – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity

200 Lek – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity

250 Lek – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity (souvenir sheet)



30 x 40 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet of 2 stamps (150.- & 200.- Lek). The highest value is different from the stamps issued in sheets of 48 stamps.



A souvenir sheet has been issued with 1 stamp of 250 Lek. The design is identical to the 200 Lek stamp.



60 x 80 mm

A booklet has been issued containing the 2 stamps (150 & 200 Lek) and the souvenir sheet (250 Lek).





Block of 4 stamps from the sheets with 48 stamps

9 May 2023 – Andorra (French post)

€1.80 – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity



40.85 x 30 mm

The stamp has been issued in sheets of 15 stamps (3 x 5)

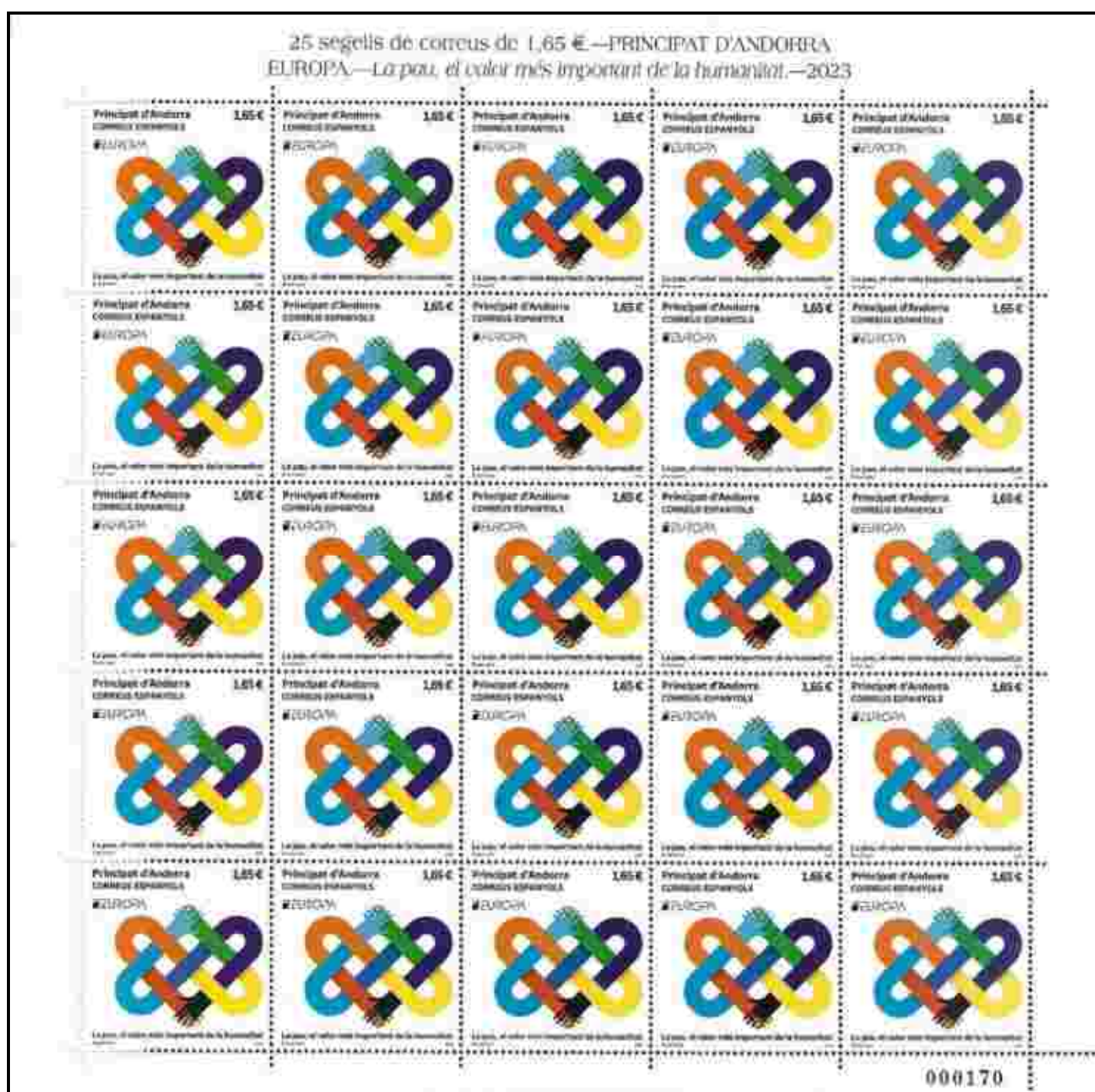


9 May 2023 – Andorra (Spanish post)
€1.65 – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity



40 x 40 mm

The stamp has been issued in sheets of 25 stamps.



5 May 2023 – Austria

€1.20 – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity



30 x 40 mm



Black/white proof print

The stamp has been issued in a booklet of 4 stamps and in sheets of 50 stamps.







10 July 2023 – Azerbaijan

50 Aq – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity

50 Aq – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity

1.00 Am – (souvenir sheet)

1.00 Am – (souvenir sheet)

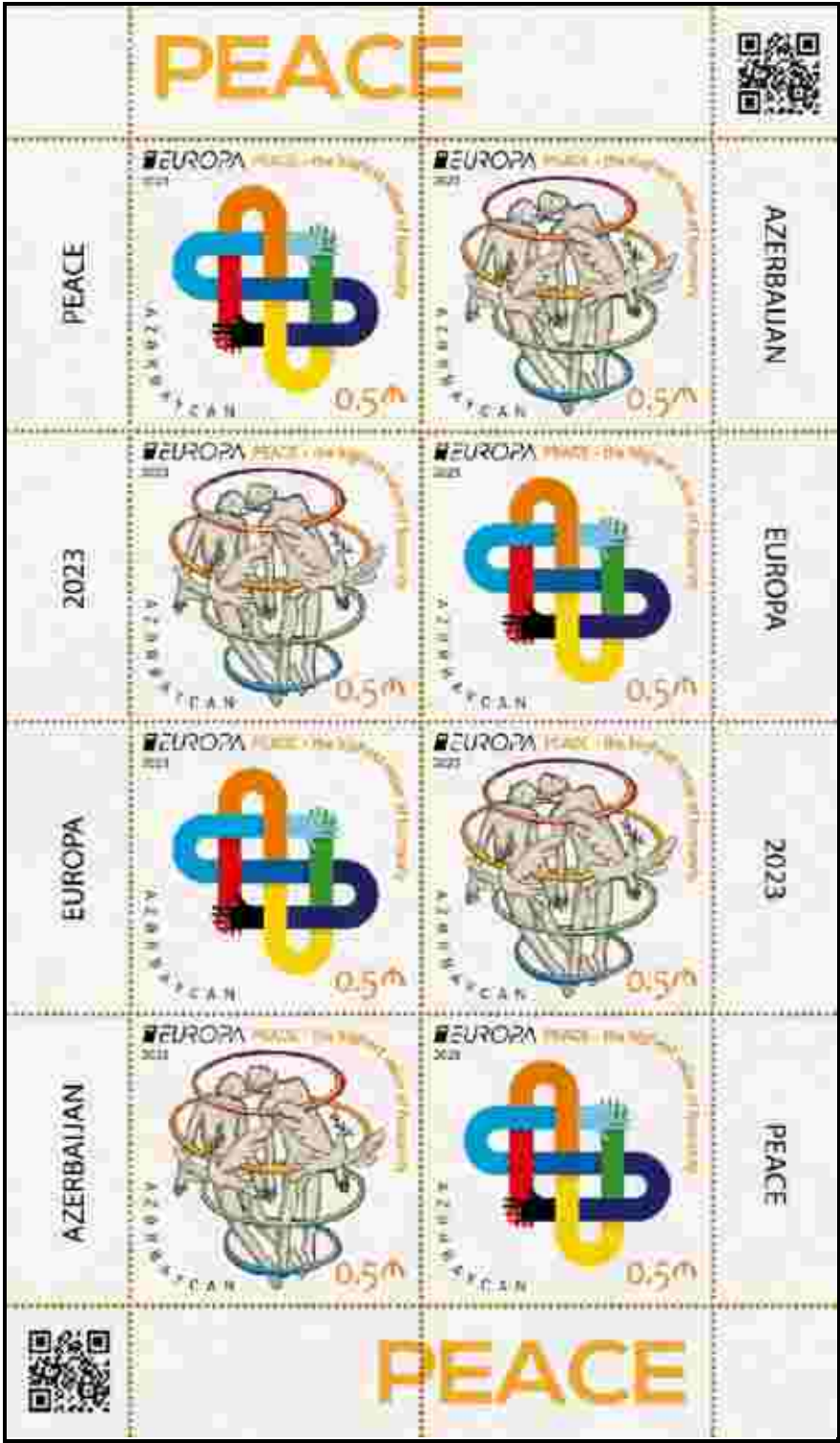


40,3 x 40,3 mm



125 x 90 mm

The stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps (5 of each).



115 x 198 mm

9 May 2023 – Azores

€1.05 – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity

€3.00 – Ponta do Queimado (souvenir sheet)



40 x 30.6 mm

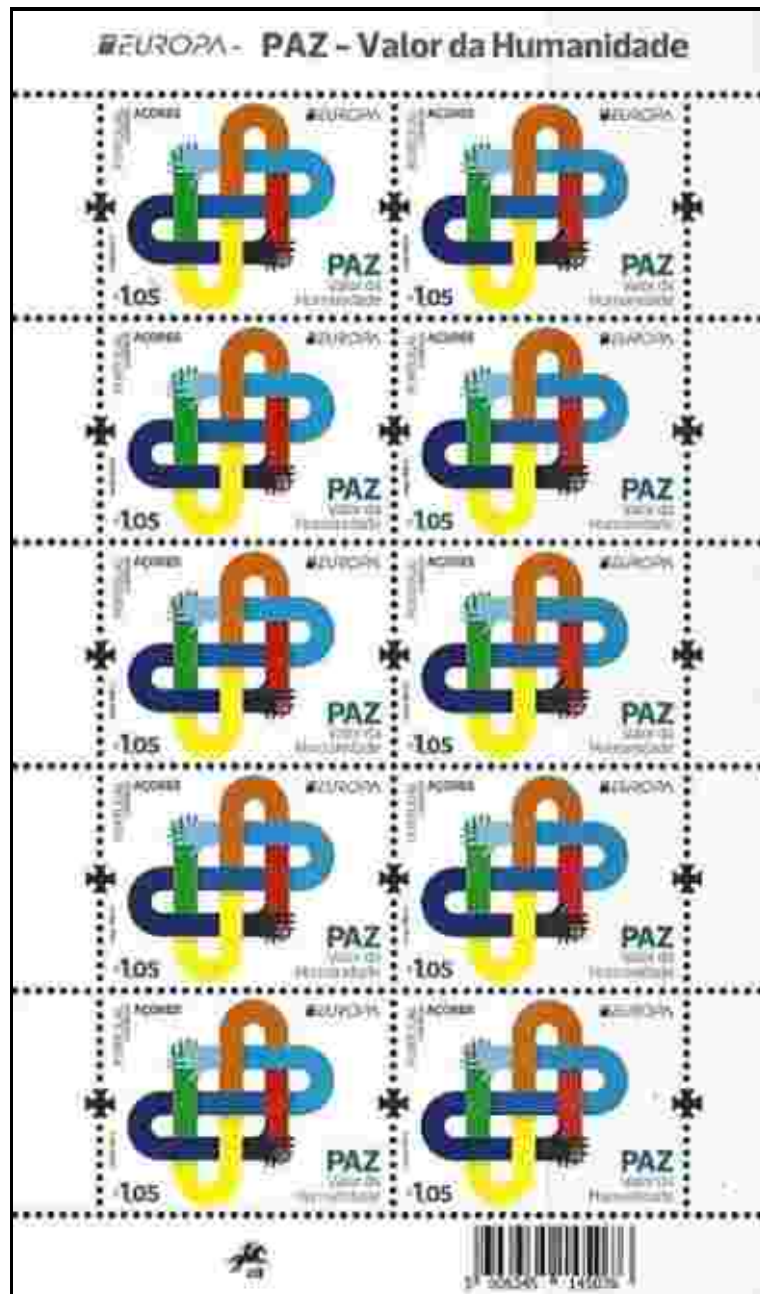


80 x 30.6 mm



95 x 125 mm

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.



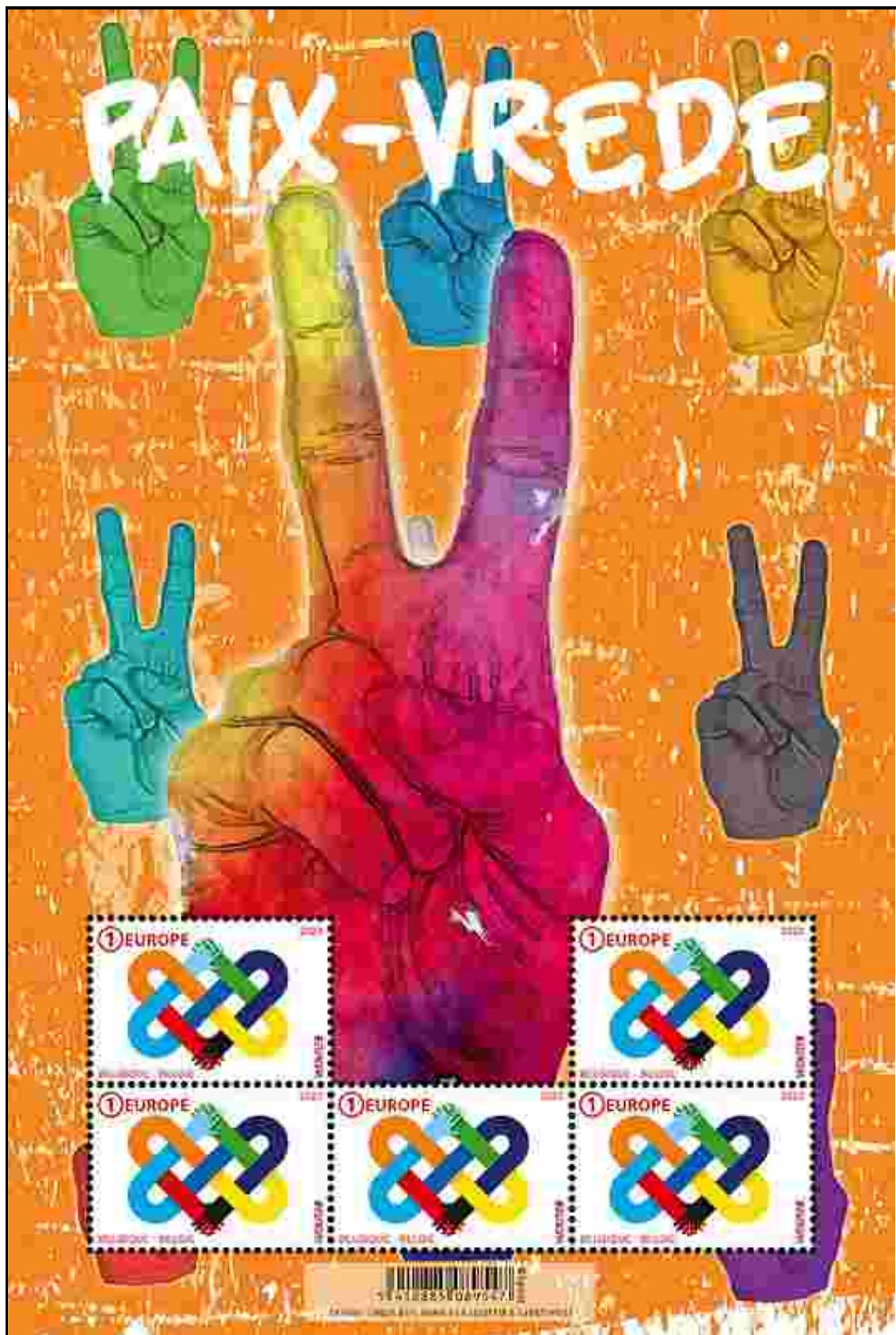
12 June 2023 – Belgium

Europe 1st class (no face value, €2.53)



40.25 x 27.75 mm

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 5 stamps.



148 x 222 mm



9 May 2023 – Bosnia and Herzegovina

3.20 KM – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity



35.50 x 29.82 mm

The stamp has been issued a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.



9 May 2023 – Bosnia and Herzegovina (Croat post)

3.50 KM. – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity

3.50 KM. – (souvenir sheet)



35.5 x 30 mm



112 x 73 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet of 8 stamps (4 of each) with 2 vignettes.



28 April 2023 – Bosnia and Herzegovina (Serb post)

1.95 KM. – Child Playing

3.30 KM. – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity

3.30 KM. – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity (souvenir sheet)



31 x 36 mm



70 x 50 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet of 9 stamps.





26 May 2023 – Bulgaria

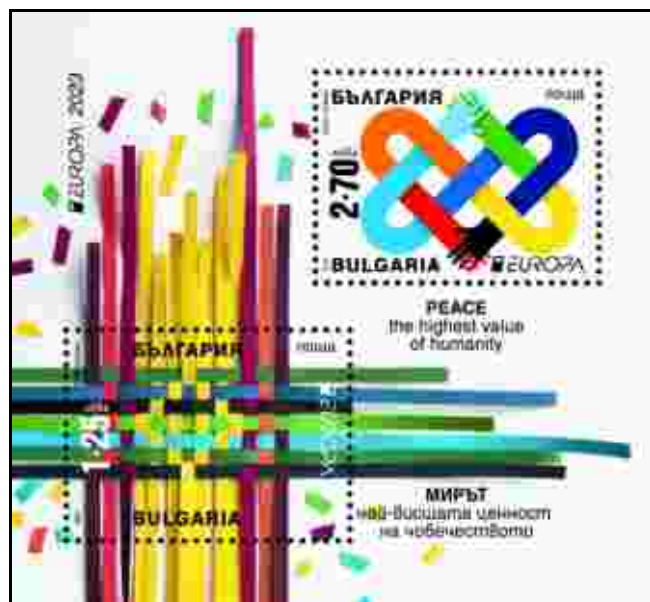
1.25 L. – Woven Pattern

2.70 L. – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity

0.75 L. – Postcard



39 x 29 mm



85 x 78 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a booklet of 2 panes (2x 3 stamps + 1 vignette) – The 1.25 L stamp has 3x different borders.

There are two types of the 1.25 L stamp. One with a white border on 3 sides, one with a white border on only 2 sides and one without white border.





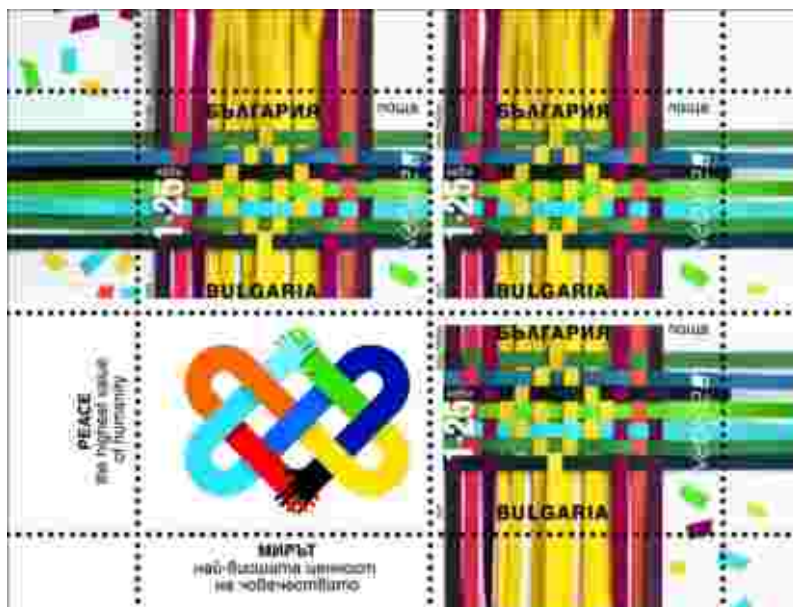
One white border



no white border

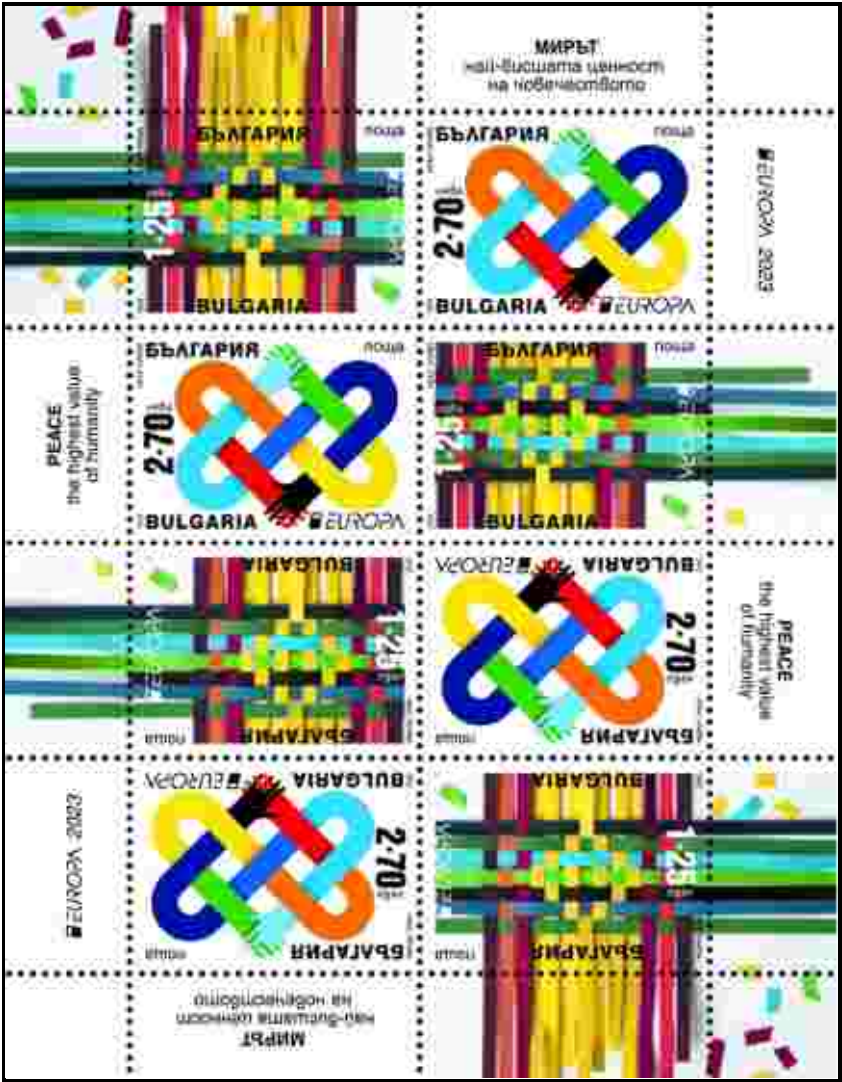


Left booklet pane

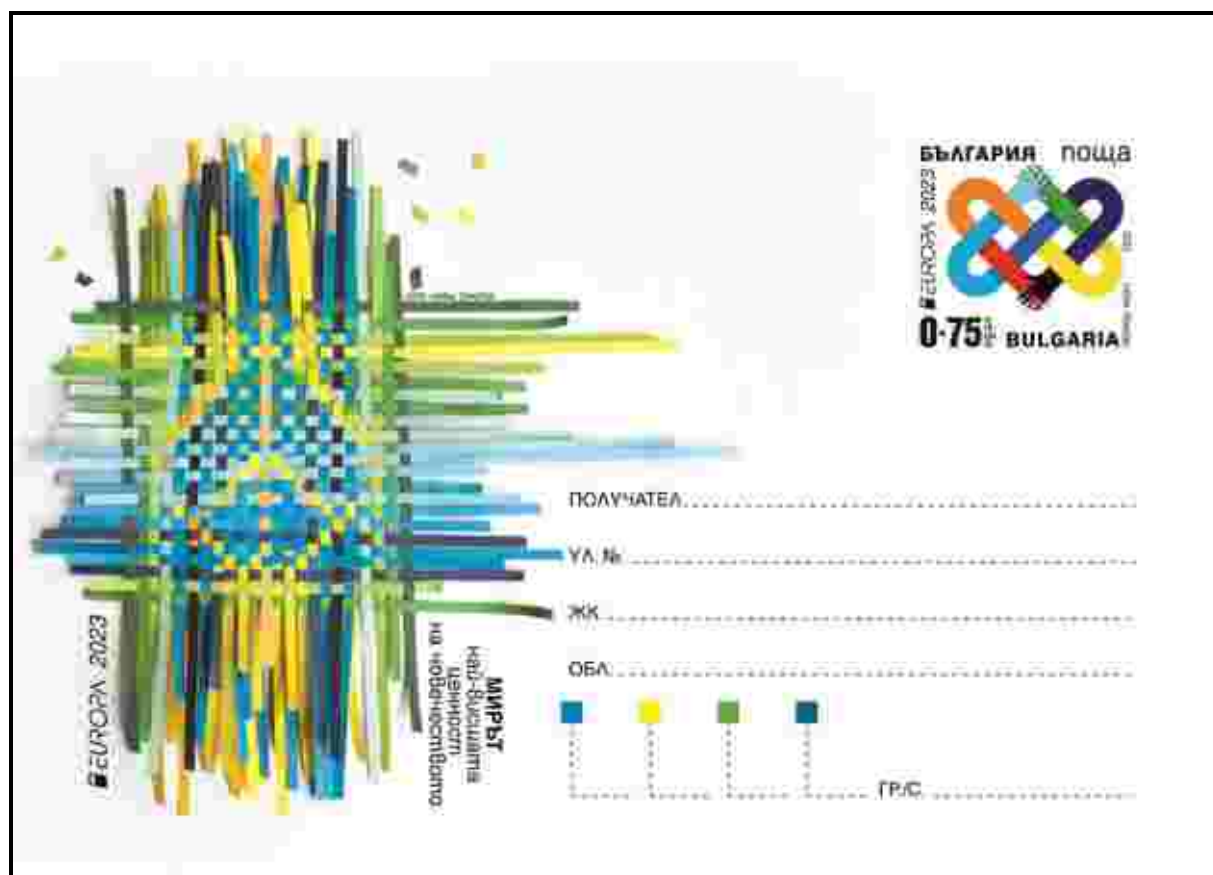


Right booklet pane

Both stamps have been issued in a mini sheet of 8 stamps (4 stamps of each) tête-bêche.



A postal stationery is also issued (0.75 L.)



9 May 2023 – Croatia

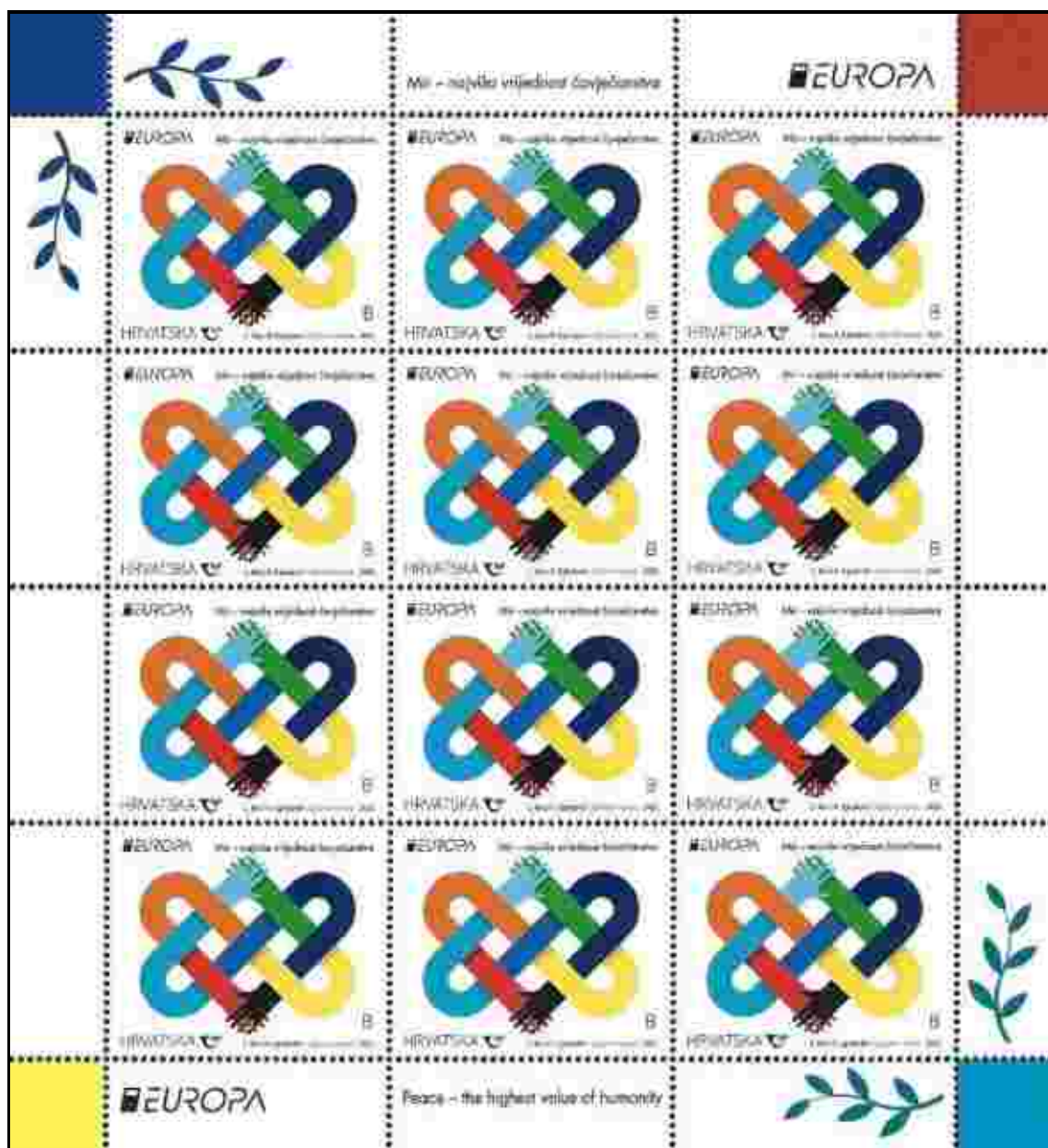
B value (no face value, €1.14) – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity

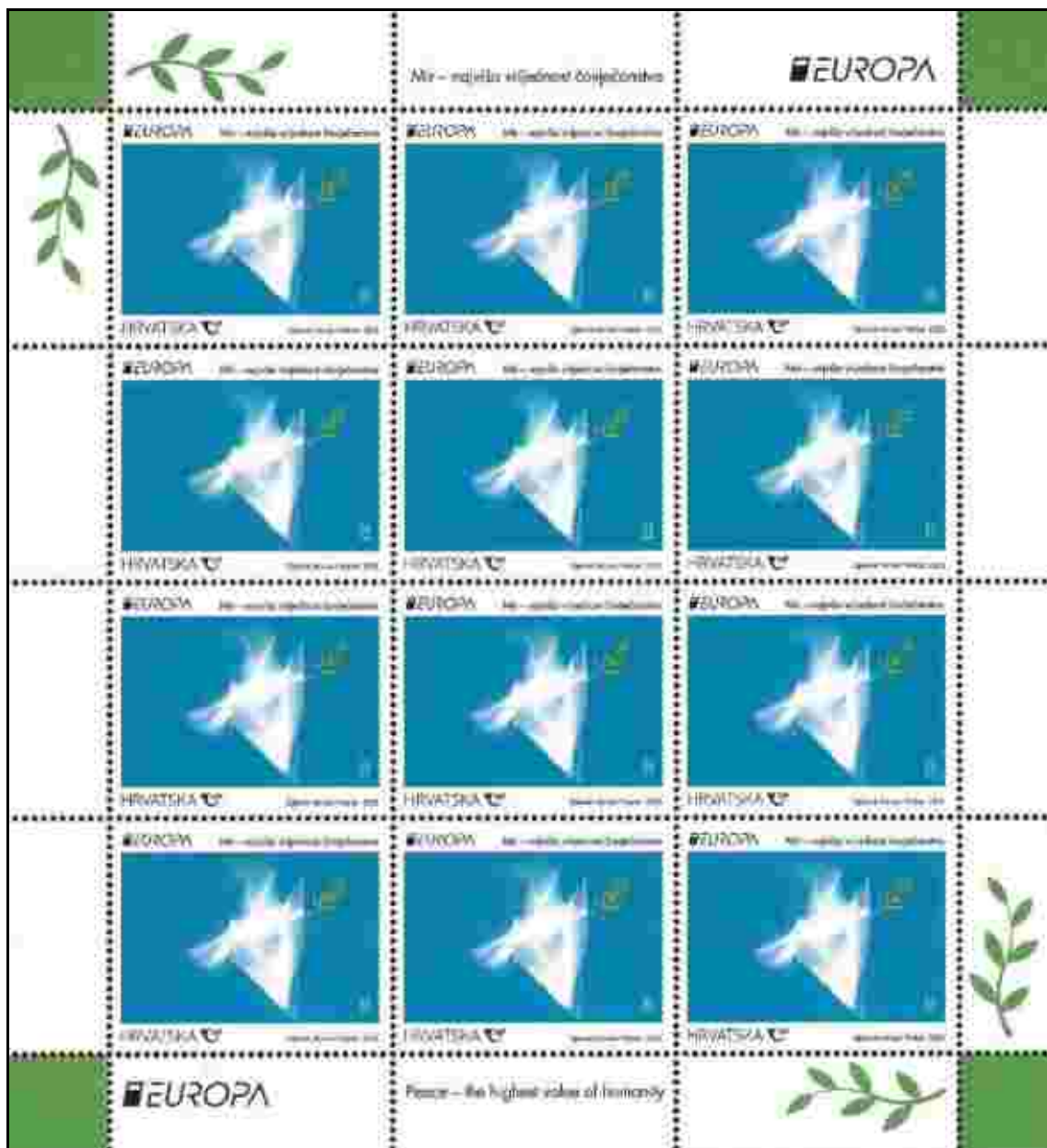
B value (no face value, €1.14) – Dove of Peace



42.75 x 35.5 mm

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 12 stamps.





9 May 2023 – Cyprus

€0.34 – Child, peace Doves and Rainbow

€0.64 – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity

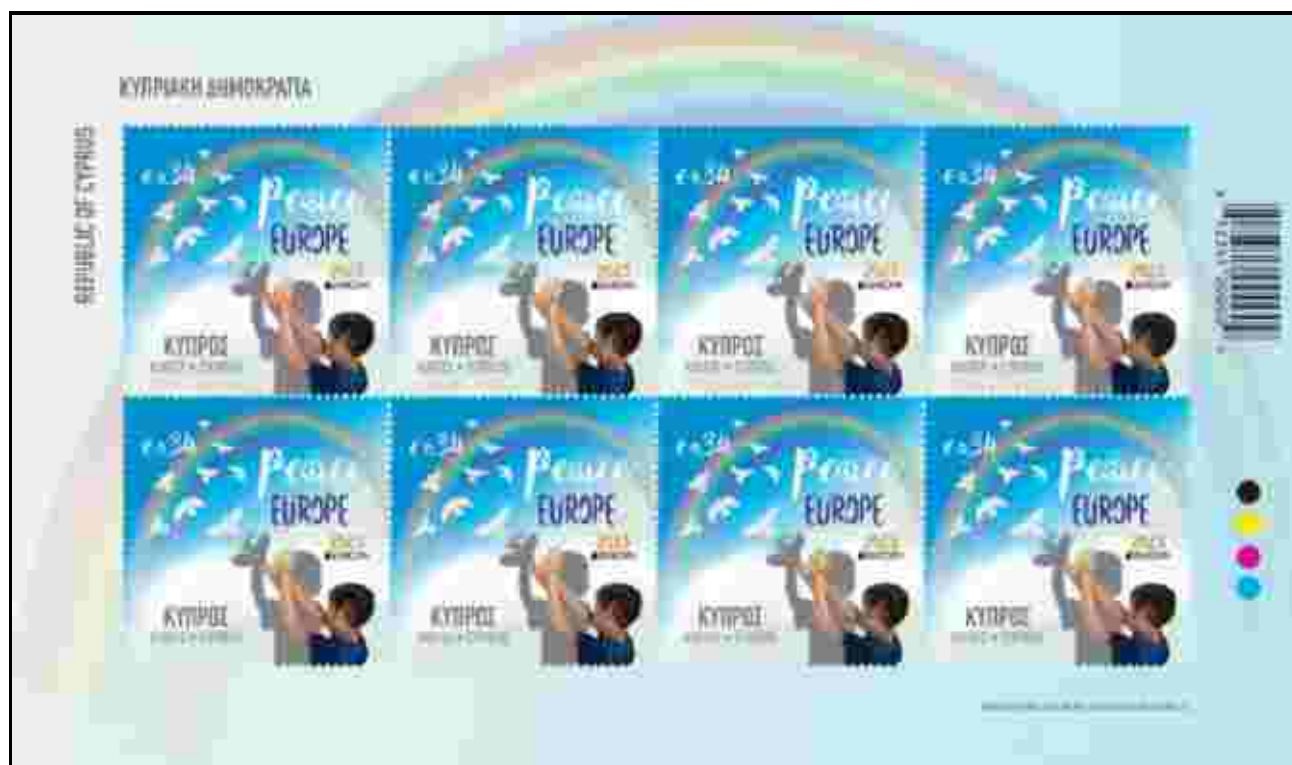


35.5 x 36 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a booklet of 8 stamps (4 of each). The stamps from the booklet imperforated on one side.



Both stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.





ΚΥΠΡΙΑΚΑ ΤΑΧΥΔΡΟΜΕΙΑ
CYPRUS POST



ΑΡΙΘΜΟΣ ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ:

4 03

ΕΥΡΩΠΗ 2023

Ειρήνη - η υψηλότερη αξία της ανθρωπότητας

ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΕΙΡΗΣΗΣ (European Centre for Peace)

ΗΜΕΡΟΜΗΝΙΑ ΕΚΔΟΣΗΣ
2023 ΜΑΡΤΙΟΣ 2023



ΠΑΡΟΡΟΦΟΡΙΕΣ

Σελίδα - Ευρωπαϊκή Ένωση
Αρκετά Κατασκευαστικά
Αρκετά
Κόστος
Πλήρη Ταχυδρομική Υπηρεσία
Διαστάσεις: 100x150mm
25,5x34 εκ. σε φύλλο
και 8 γραμματοσήμων

Γραμματοσήμο: 10,000
40,84
40,84
Ταχυδρόμοι: 6,000
40,84
40,84
Παράδοση: 4,000

Ενσωματωμένη Βαθιά Ασφάλεια
High Security Printing



PHILATELIC INFORMATION

Εταιρεία: Ταχυδρόμοι
Κύπρου (Κατασκευαστική Λειτουργία)
Τύπος: Department of Postal Services
Εταιρεία: 25,5x34 εκ. σε φύλλο
και 8 γραμματοσήμων
Κόστος: 40,84
40,84

Βαθμολογία: 6,000
40,84
40,84
Quantities: 6,000
4,000
Quantity: 4,000
Ενσωματωμένη Βαθιά Ασφάλεια
High Security Printing

3 May 2023 – Cyprus (Turkish post)

The stamps issued by the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus are not recognized on an international level, not by the UPU nor by PostEurop.

4.50 TL. – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity

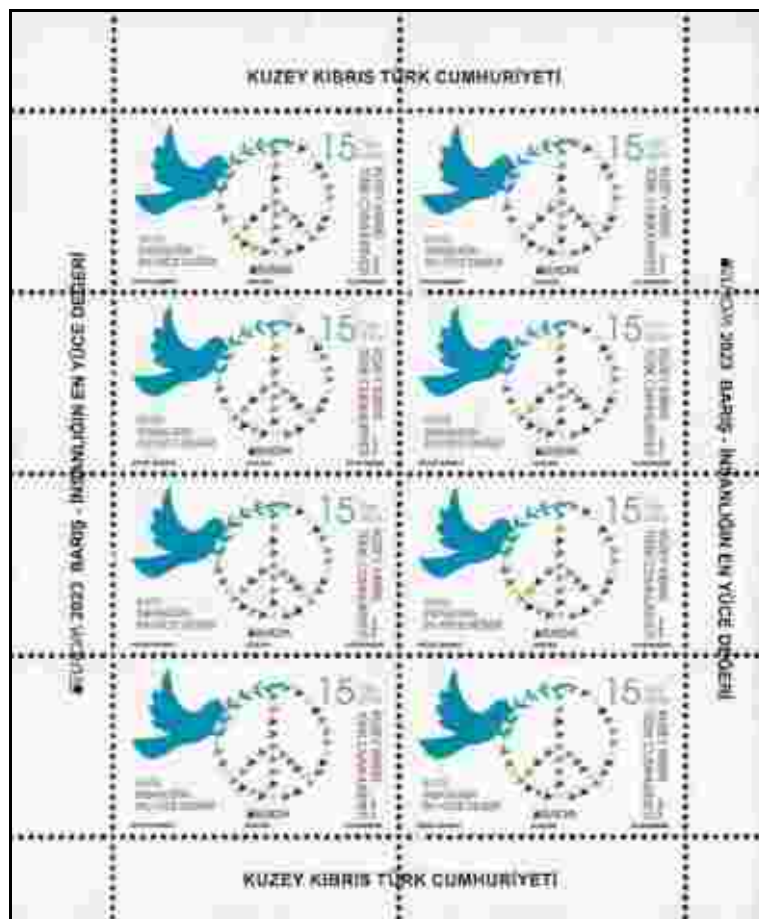
15.00 TL. – Doves forming the Peace Symbol



41 x 26 mm

Both stamps are also issued in mini-sheets of 8 stamps.





9 May 2023 – Czech Republic

value E (no face value, 39.– Kc.) – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity



33 x 33 mm

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 6 stamps.



4 May 2023 – Denmark

12 Kr – (souvenir sheet)

36 Kr.–(souvenir sheet) – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity



24 x 34 mm



44 x 34 mm

One souvenir sheet of two stamps. Only the 36.– Kr. stamp is bearing the Europa logo.



The 12 Kr. stamp (without Europa logo) is a redesigned stamp from 1970 (25 years of liberation). On the sheet they explain that in Denmark they put candles in the window on May 4 since the liberation in 1945. This is Memorial Day in Denmark.

The 12 Kr. stamp has been issued in a booklet of 10 self-adhesive stamps.



25 May 2023 – Estonia

€2.60 – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity



40.8 x 29.1 mm

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.



9 May 2023 – Faroe Islands
31 Kr. – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity



40 x 30 mm



self-adhesive stamp

This stamp has been issued in a booklet of 6 self-adhesive stamps.

Europa 2023:
Fríðir - hægsta virði mannættarinnar

Heimurinn þörfur á nýjum hugmyndum
fríðarinnar, sem samerki allar löndir.
Myndunin hefur fengið til hestaka
samtökunarmann til samræmningu
þjórnar. Þar myndu löndir sýna þessa
áherslu til löndu og hefur verið til hestaka
fríðirinn þess þótt um virðing sínarinnar.

Europe 2023:
Peace – the highest value of humanity

The world needs a new peace symbol,
uniting all nations.

The design was inspired by the Celtic Love
Knot symbol, with interlocking hearts. The
color palette illustrates all the nations in
the world. (By adding hands with interwoven
fingers, it conveys the message of mutual
respect.)

Frímerkjahefti / Booklet
EUROPA 2023

Útgáfudagur / Date of issue: 09.06.2023
VIRÐI / Value: 155.00 DKK
Snið / Design: L. Bost, R. Egilsson

Stærð / Size	Þyngd / Weight
6 x 31.00	Brátt upp til 100 g til jafnvægis
6 x 31.00	Letters, 300 g or less to Europe and other countries

PostaStamps Føroya Mandy
Tel: +298 54 62 00
mandy@post.fo
www.stamps.fo

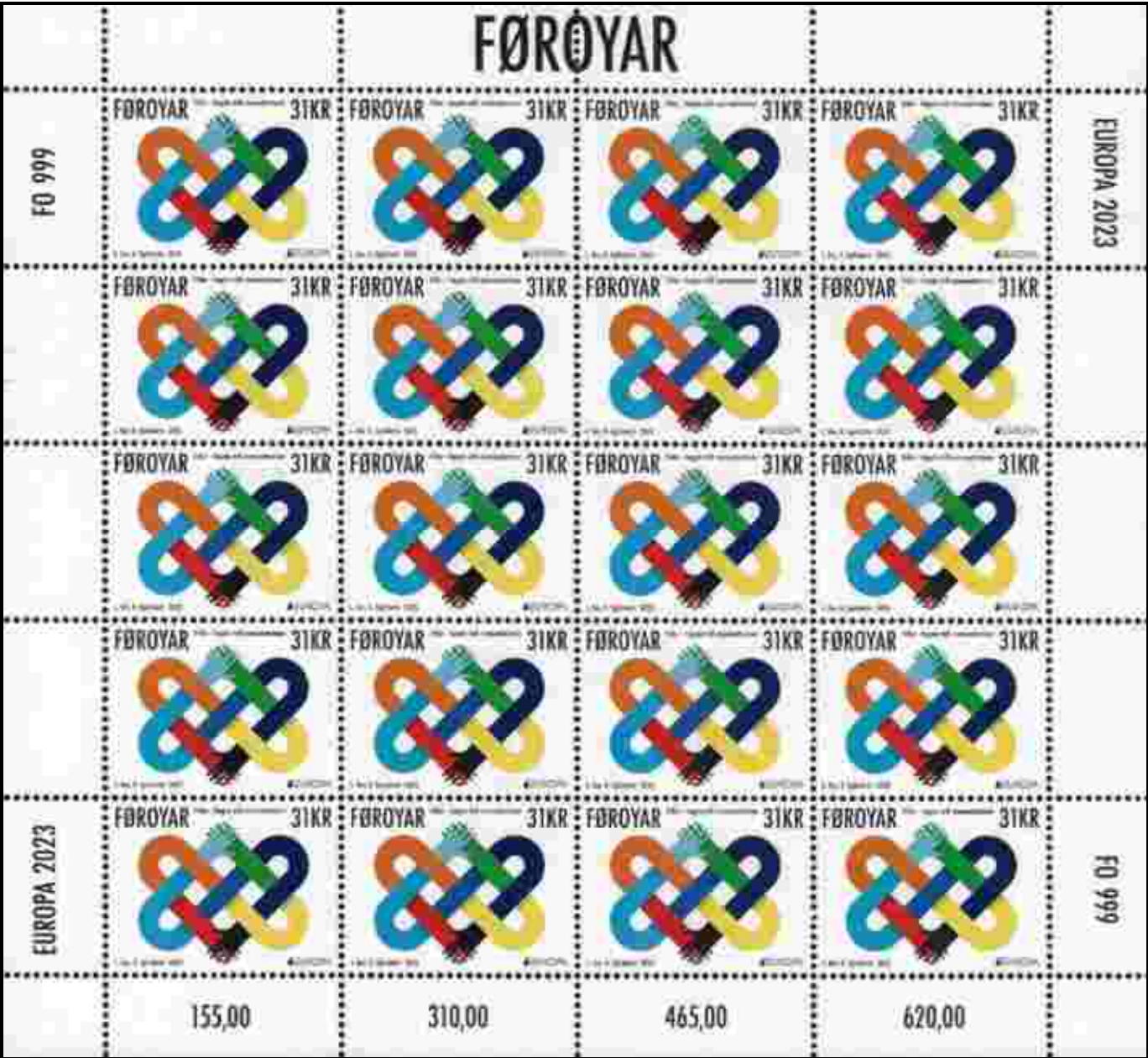
Posta 

EUROPA 2023





This stamp has also been issued in sheets of 20 stamps.



9 May 2023 – Finland
National (no face value, €2.30) – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity



37,3 x 28mm

The stamp has been issued in booklets of 10 self-adhesive stamps.



9 May 2023 – France

€1.80 – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity



41 x 30 mm

This stamp has been issued in a sheet of 15 stamps.



16 June 2023 – Georgia

4.00 Gel – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity



28 X 21 mm

This stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 8 stamps.



4 May 2023 – Germany

€0.85 – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity



46.5 x 34.75 mm

This stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.



113 x 193 mm

30 March 2023 Gibraltar

£1.98 – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity

£3.16 – Dove of Peace



40 x 30 mm



110 x 72 mm

Both stamps are also issued in a mini-sheet of 6 stamps.



On the 4th of July 2023, Gibraltar issued a set of 6 post & go stamps depicting the 2nd Europa stamp design and bearing the Europa logo – price £7.95.



55 x 25 mm (each self-adhesive stamp)

9 May 2023 – Greece

A prior international 20g (no face value, €2.00) – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity

A prior domestic 20g (no face value, €1.90) – Dove flying over the city



45 x 35 mm



Both stamps have also been issued in a booklet of 4 stamps (2 of each). The stamps from the booklet are imperforated horizontally.



Both stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps (5 of each).



30 May 2023 – Greenland

20 Kr. – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity

23 Kr. – Peace Doves over the Atlantic Ocean



40 x 30 mm



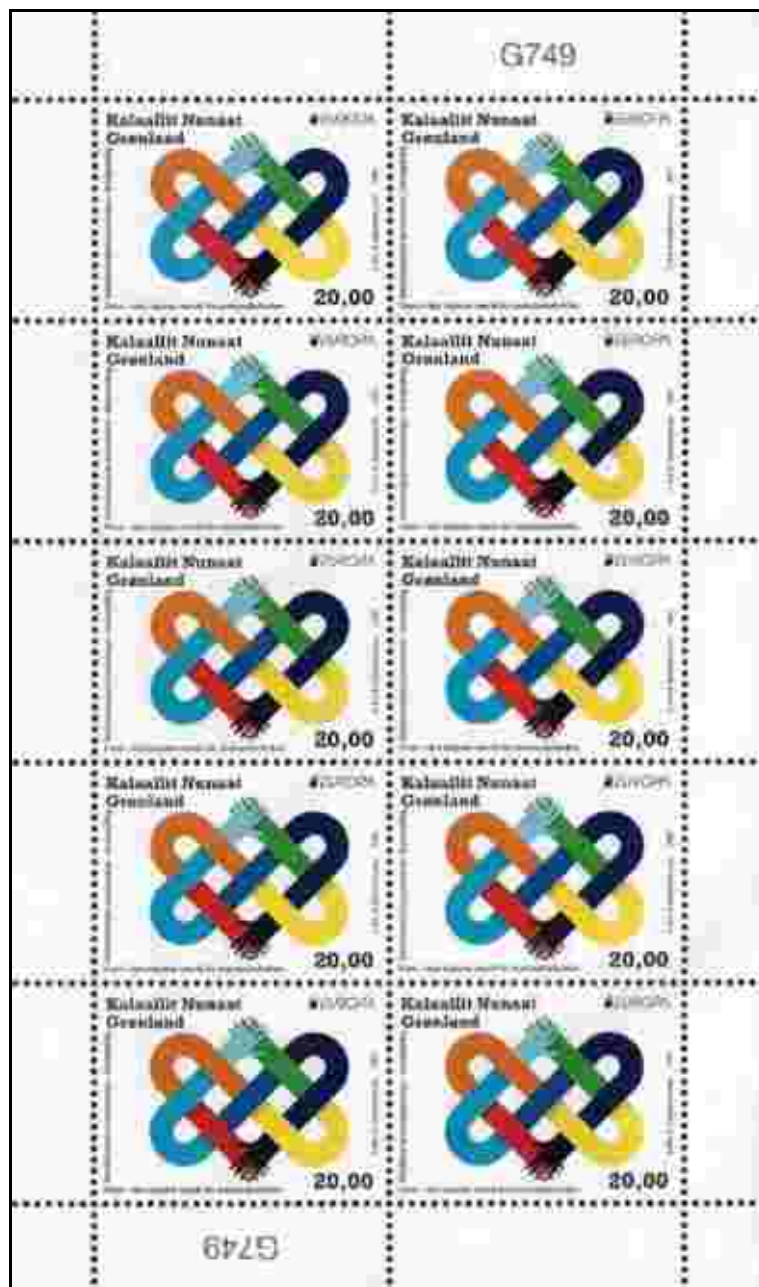
30 x 40 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a booklet of 12 self-adhesive stamps (6x each stamp).



Both stamps are also issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.





24 May 2023 – Guernsey

Two stamps (87 p. & £1.21) out of a set of six stamps are bearing the Europa logo.

56 p. – Peace Dove above the Globe

79 p. – Handshake over Globe

87 p. – Astronauts viewing Earth

£1.21 – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity

£1.39 – Earth holding Peace Symbol

£1.50 – Hands holding Earth





Europa stamps



40 x 35 mm



140 x 100 mm

The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.



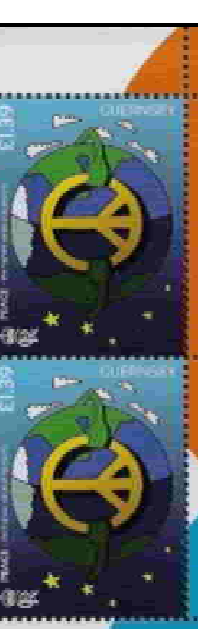
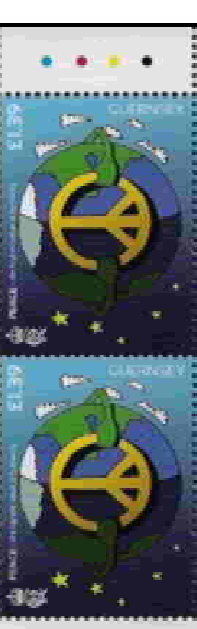


PEACE

the highest value of humanity

Set in 'space' symbolising the future, looking at humanity from the perspective that we are all in this together, and that peace is crucial for the existence of humanity.

The rainbow is another ancient and universal symbol for peace which often represents the connection between humans and their gods. Nature and harmony are portrayed with flora and fauna basking in the warmth of the sun.

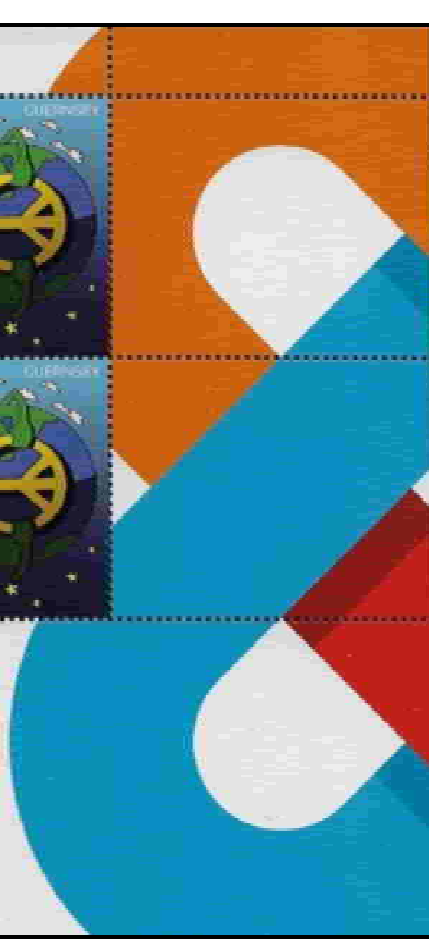


PEACE

the highest value of humanity

Internationally recognised and known as the peace symbol, the CND symbol, or the nuclear disarmament symbol. It was designed for the British nuclear disarmament movement by Gerald Holtom, an artist and engineer.

The symbol is a combination of the semaphore signals for the letters 'N' and 'D', standing for nuclear disarmament. Superimposing these two signs forms the shape in the centre of the symbol. By the end of the 1960s the symbol was adopted as a generic peace sign, crossing national and cultural boundaries.



9 May 2023 – Hungary

875.– Ft. – Child holding Dove (souvenir sheet)

875.– Ft. – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity (souvenir sheet)



30 x 40 mm



40 x 30 mm

The stamps have been issued in one souvenir–sheet of 4 stamps (2 of each).



165 x 65 mm

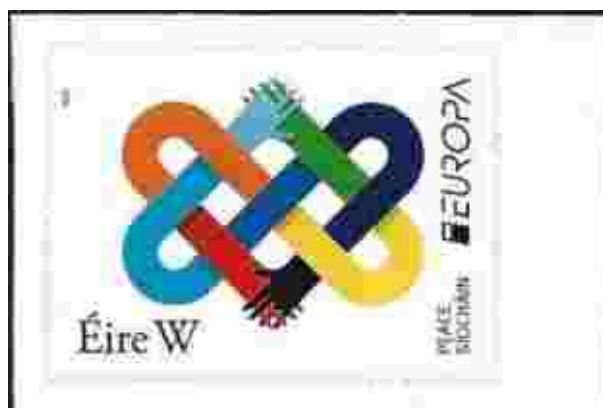
9 May 2023 – Ireland

Value N (no face value, €1.35) – Flying Doves

Value W (no face value, €2.20) – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity



21 x 28 mm



40 x 28 mm

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 8 self-adhesive stamps.



5 July 2023 – Isle of Man

One stamp (£1.28) out of a set of seven stamps with theme “Isle of Man Post Office, 50 years” is bearing the official Europa logo.

80 p. – Stamp Issues of Isle of Man over the Years

£1.28 – Stamp Issues of Isle of Man over the Years

£1.51 – Stamp Issues of Isle of Man over the Years

£1.51 – Stamp Issues of Isle of Man over the Years

£2.31 – Stamp Issues of Isle of Man over the Years

£2.31 – Stamp Issues of Isle of Man over the Years

£1.28 – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity (Europa stamp)

The set of six 'stamp on stamp' designs has been carefully curated by our General Manager Maxine Cannon and beautifully designed by EJC Design to give a cohesive and chronological representation of the stamp archives of the Isle of Man Post Office throughout the past 50 years. The future is represented with the Europa Stamp 2023, themed 'PEACE – The Highest Value of Humanity':

Stamp 1 – Featuring Viking Landing on Man from the 1973 Inauguration of Postal Independence issue, this stamp covers the first decade of Isle of Man stamps and shares designs from 1973, 1976 and 1979. The stamp features the words “Isle of Man Stamps”

Stamp 2 – Years shared are 1980, 1987 and 1988 displaying the Europa stamp of Thomas Edward Brown (1980), the beautiful Gaity Theatre and Villa Marina in Douglas (1987) and the famous Douglas Horse Tram (1988). The stamp features “Isla de Man Sellos”, Spanish.

Stamp 3 – Selected are three memorable stamps from the 90's, including the 1995 Europa Peace and Freedom stamp which shares similar sentiment to this year's theme. Other years displayed are 1993 stamp featuring the Royal Yacht Britannia and a manx kitten on the 1996 stamp. The stamps features “Isle of Man Frimerke”, Norwegian.

Stamp 4 – Displaying four stamps from the 2000's, this design shares highlights from standout issues, acknowledging the history of Queen Elizabeth II in our Island's postal history (2001). Other years featured are George Kneale & Viscount Kitchner for the year 2000, the 2004 Europa Stamp and Alan Bean in 2009. The stamp features “Île de Man Timbre”, French.

Stamp 5 – This design shares some recent landmark Isle of Man stamps, memorable to many current employees. Stamps are from 2012, 2016 and 2018, sharing some of our most well-received recent issues. The stamp features “Froncobolli dell' Isola di Man”, Italian.

Stamp 6 – The most recent decade of Isle of Man, we nod towards the forthcoming reign of King Charles III. This stamp also displays our entry to the 30th Europa anniversary peace theme. Years shown are 2020 and 2022, as well as two stamps from 2023. The stamp features “Insel Man Briefmarken”, German.

Stamp 7 – Europa Stamp (in isolation) – Presented in isolation of the set of six is the 2023 Europa stamp (seen upon the sixth stamp of this collection). 'PEACE – the Highest Value of Humanity' was proposed by the Ukrainian Post Office and chosen by PostEurop to show solidarity with Ukraine and to promote the universal value for all humanity – peace.

The Sheet Set format is seven sheets, each sheet has six stamps per sheet. The seventh sheetlet features the Europa Stamp 2023





52 x 40 mm

The stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet of 6 stamps.



This uncut imperforate pane includes all seven sheetlets as well as 2 commemorative sheetlets featured within this collection and is strictly limited to just 50 sheets. Each sheet is hand numbered and complete with a certificate of authenticity.



9 May 2023 – Italy

B zona1 (no face value, €1.25) – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity



40 x 30 mm

The stamp has been issued in sheets of 45 self-adhesive stamps.

9 May 2023 Jersey

98 p. – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity

£1.85 – Dove of Peace



40 x 30 mm



150 x 95 mm

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.





1 June 2023 – Kazakhstan

500 KZT – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity



40 x 35 mm

This stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 8 stamps.



9 May 2023 – Kosovo

Those stamps do not bear the official Europa stamps logo. Kosovo is not a PostEurop member. The stamps issued by Kosovo are not recognized on an international level, not by the UPU nor by PostEurop.

€2.– Doves of Peace

€2.– Doves of Peace (souvenir sheet)



44 X 32 mm



This stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.



9 May 2023 – Latvia

€1.63 – Dove of Peace

€1.82 – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity



42 x 35 mm

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps printed tête-bêche.



The €1.63 stamp has been issued in a booklet of 4 stamps. The stamps are not perforated on one side. This booklet has been issued especially for the International Stamp Fair in Essen (Germany).



9 May 2023 – Liechtenstein

1.80 Fr. – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity

1.80 Fr. – Hope for Peace



40 x 30 mm



30 x 40 mm

Both stamps have been issued in sheets of 12 stamps.



FRIEDEN - DAS WERTVOLLSTE GUT DER MENSCHHEIT



9 May 2023 – Lithuania

€1.45 – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity



42 x 34 mm

This stamp has been issued a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.



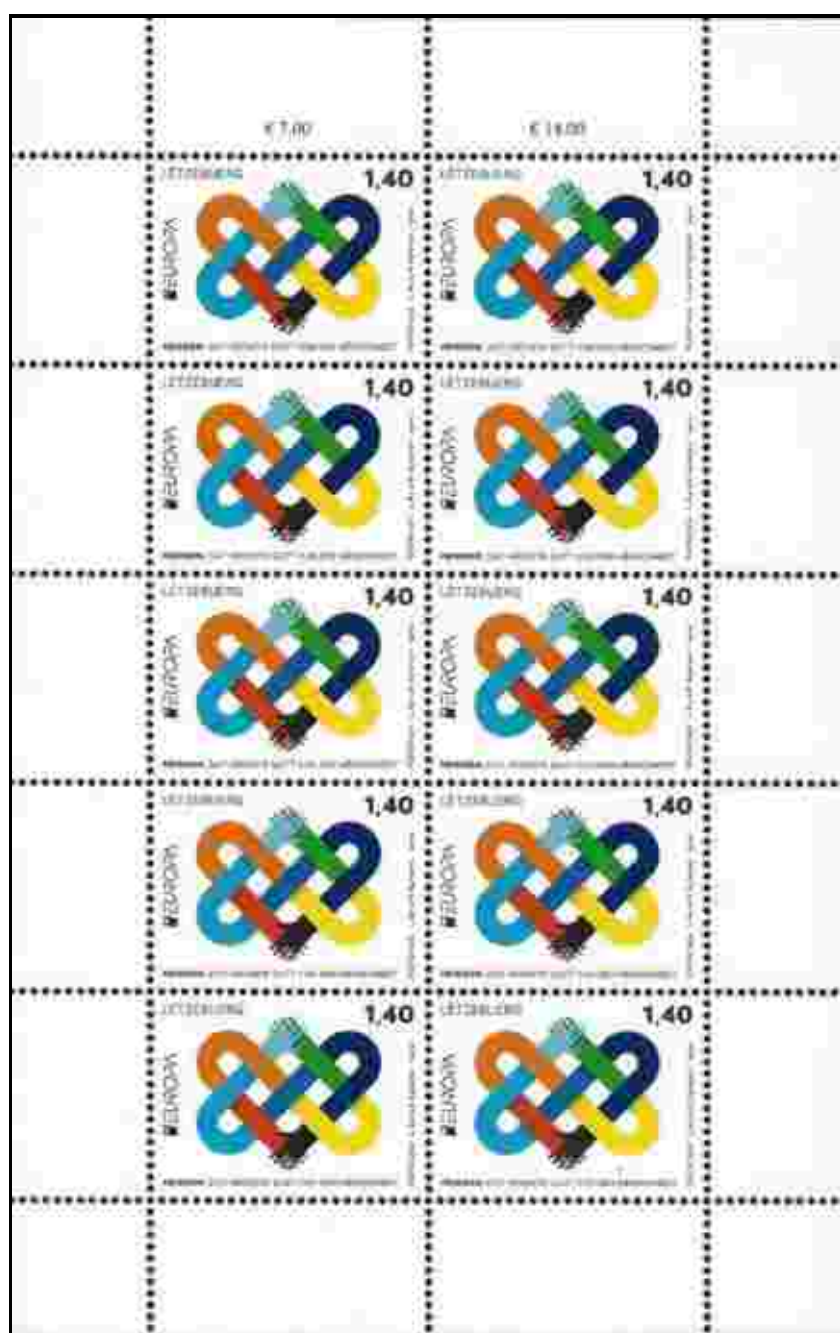
16 May 2023 – Luxembourg

€1.40 – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity



40 x 30 mm

This stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.



10 May 2023 – North Macedonia

100 MKD – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity

144 MKD – Handprint



38 x 29 mm

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 9 stamps.





9 May 2023 – Madeira Islands

€1.05 – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity

€3.00 – Quinta das Cruzes (souvenir sheet)



40 x 30.6 mm

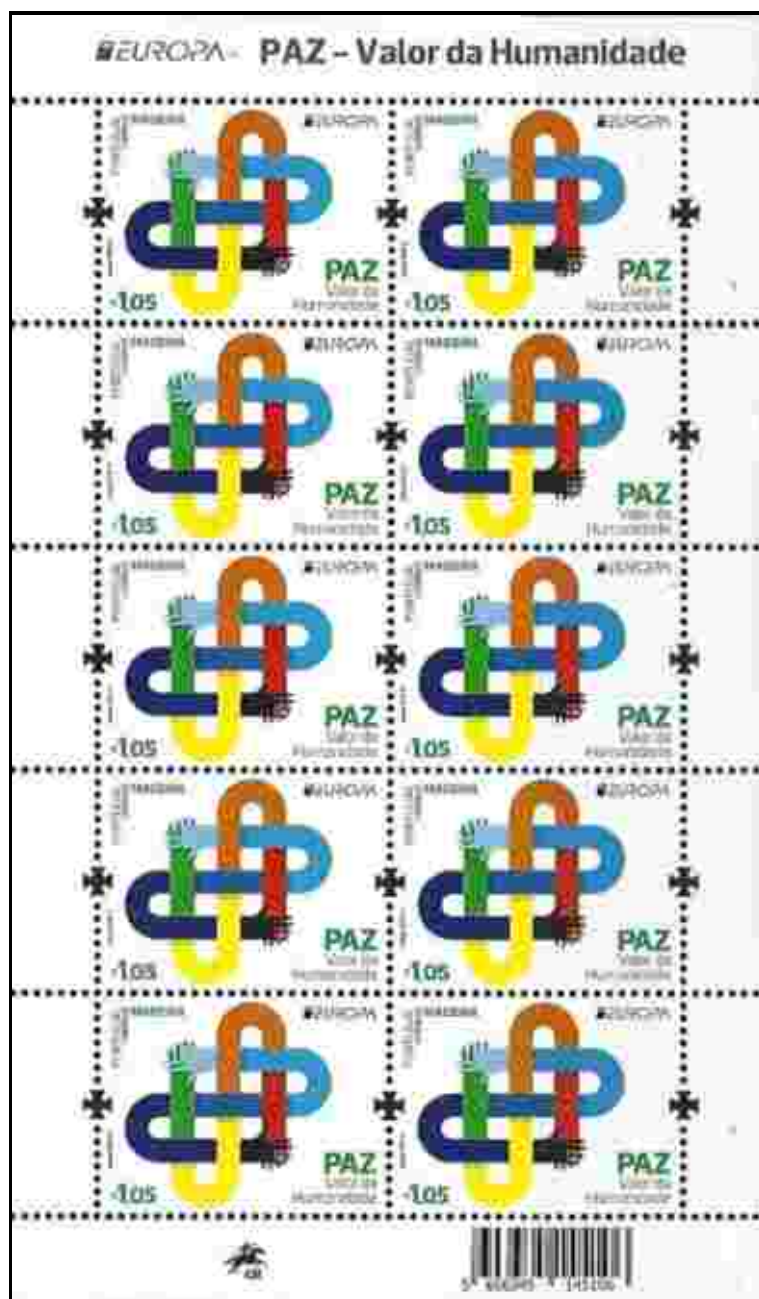


80 x 30.6 mm



95 x 125 mm

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.

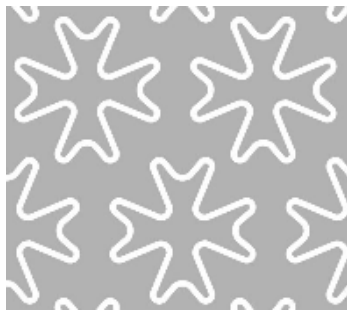


9 May 2023 – Malta

€1.50 – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity



31 x 44 mm



Watermark : Maltese Cross Multiple Type 1

This stamp has also been issued in a booklet of 5 stamps + 1 vignette.



This stamp has been issued in mini-sheets of 11 stamps + 1 vignette.



150 x 160 mm

28 April 2023 – Moldova

10.00 MDL – Peace Dove

10.00 MDL – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity

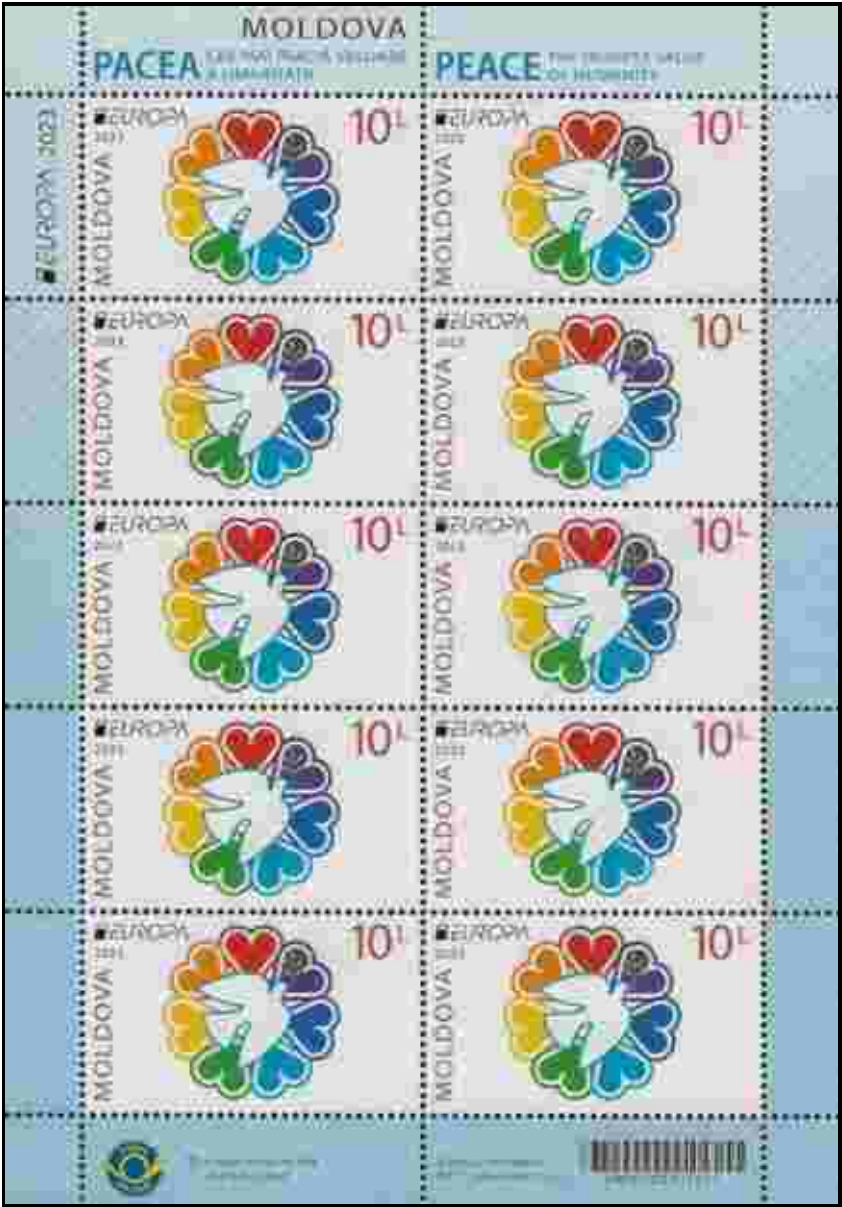


46 x 27.5 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a booklet of 4 stamps (2 stamps of each).



Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.





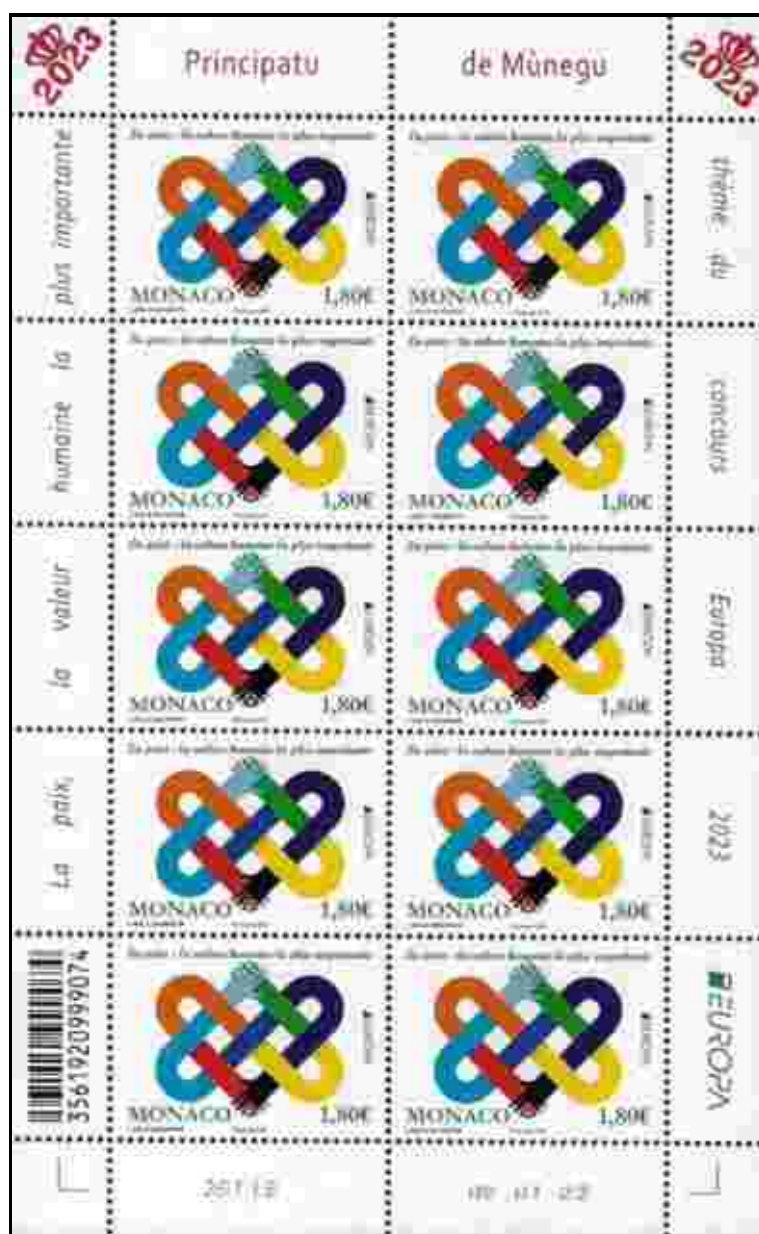
9 May 2023 – Monaco

€1.80 – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity



41 x 30 mm

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.



9 May 2023 – Montenegro

€0.95 – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity

€0.95 – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity (souvenir sheet)



42 x 28 mm



This stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 8 stamps + 1 vignette.



24 May 2023 – Artsakh (Nagorno–Karabakh Armenian post)

500 Ad – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity

500 Ad – Children of Artsakh



46 x 28 mm



Stamp imperforate

Both stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps (5 of each). The sheets have also been issued in imperforated sheets.



The two stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps. The stamps have also been issued in imperforated sheets.

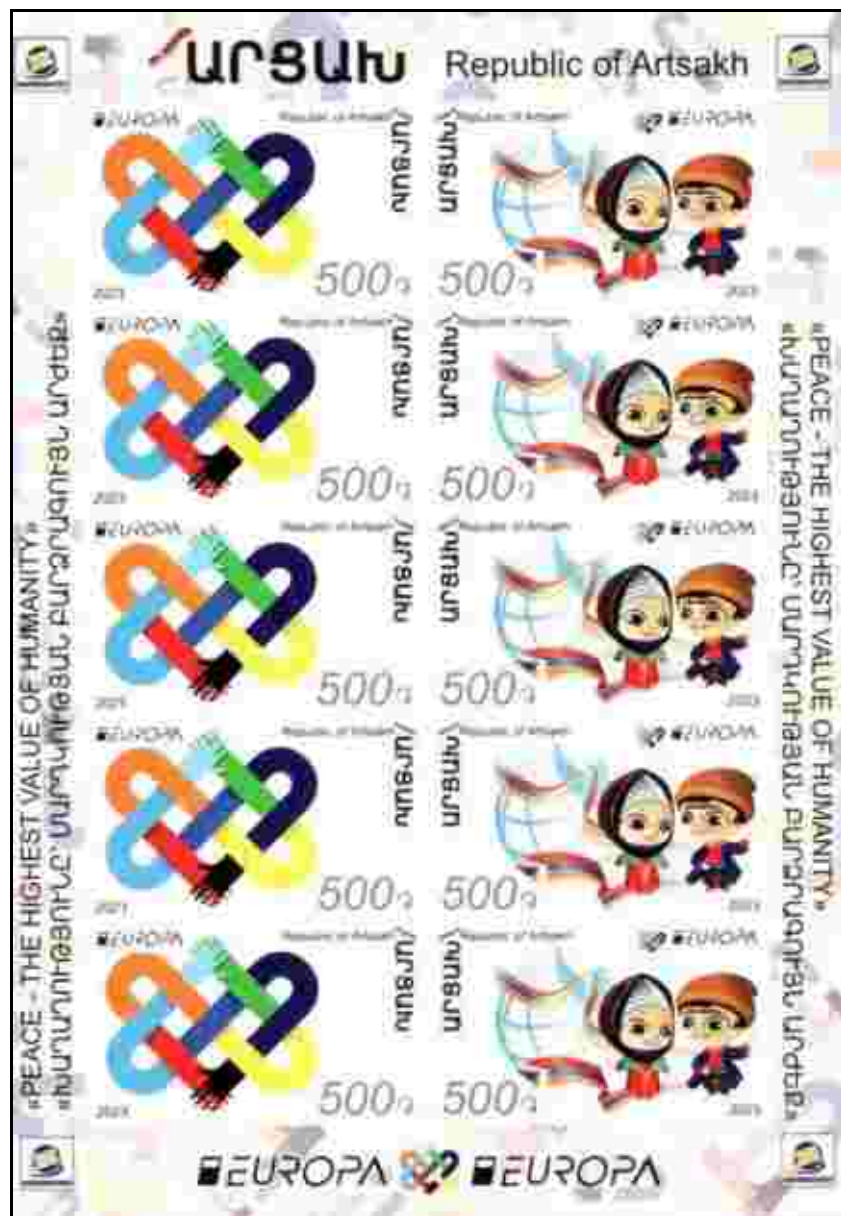




Imperforated sheets







9 May 2023 – Netherlands

International 1 (no face value, €1.65) – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity



54 x 25mm (36 x 25 mm without priority tab)



108 x 25 mm

This stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 6 stamps.



108 x 150 mm

A booklet has been issued containing the stamps and an presentation about the subject.



[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Beste vrienden van de wereld! Het is
 de bedoeling dat de wereld samenkomt
 op 1 juli 2007 in Amsterdam voor de
 Nederlandse Open Renswoude Open 1900-1900.



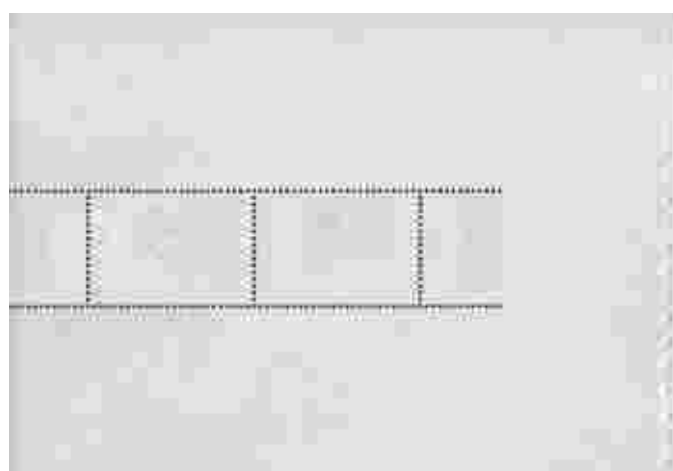
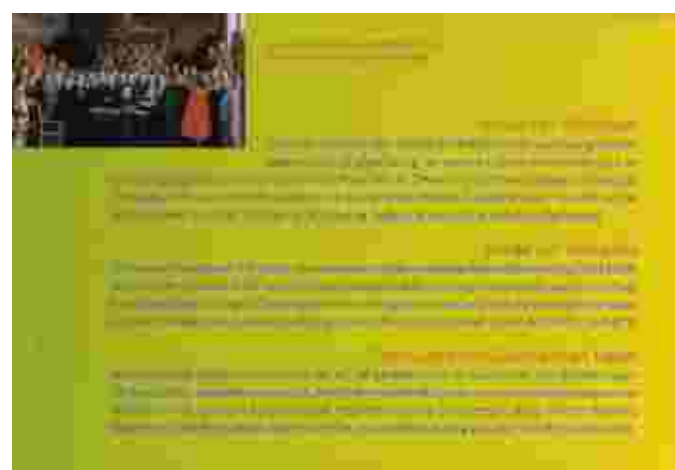
Waarom is het belangrijk?
 Het is de bedoeling dat de wereld samenkomt
 op 1 juli 2007 in Amsterdam voor de
 Nederlandse Open Renswoude Open 1900-1900.



COVID-19 in the UK

1. How many people have died? 2. How many people have been infected? 3. How many people have been hospitalised? 4. How many people have been in intensive care? 5. How many people have been in intensive care? 6. How many people have been in intensive care? 7. How many people have been in intensive care? 8. How many people have been in intensive care? 9. How many people have been in intensive care? 10. How many people have been in intensive care?

[illegible][illegible]



9 May 2023 – Norway

Europa 20g (no face value, 20 Kr) – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity



48 x 40 mm

This stamp has been issued in a booklet of 5 self-adhesive stamps and in sheets of 50 stamps.

Gold FDC, print run 650



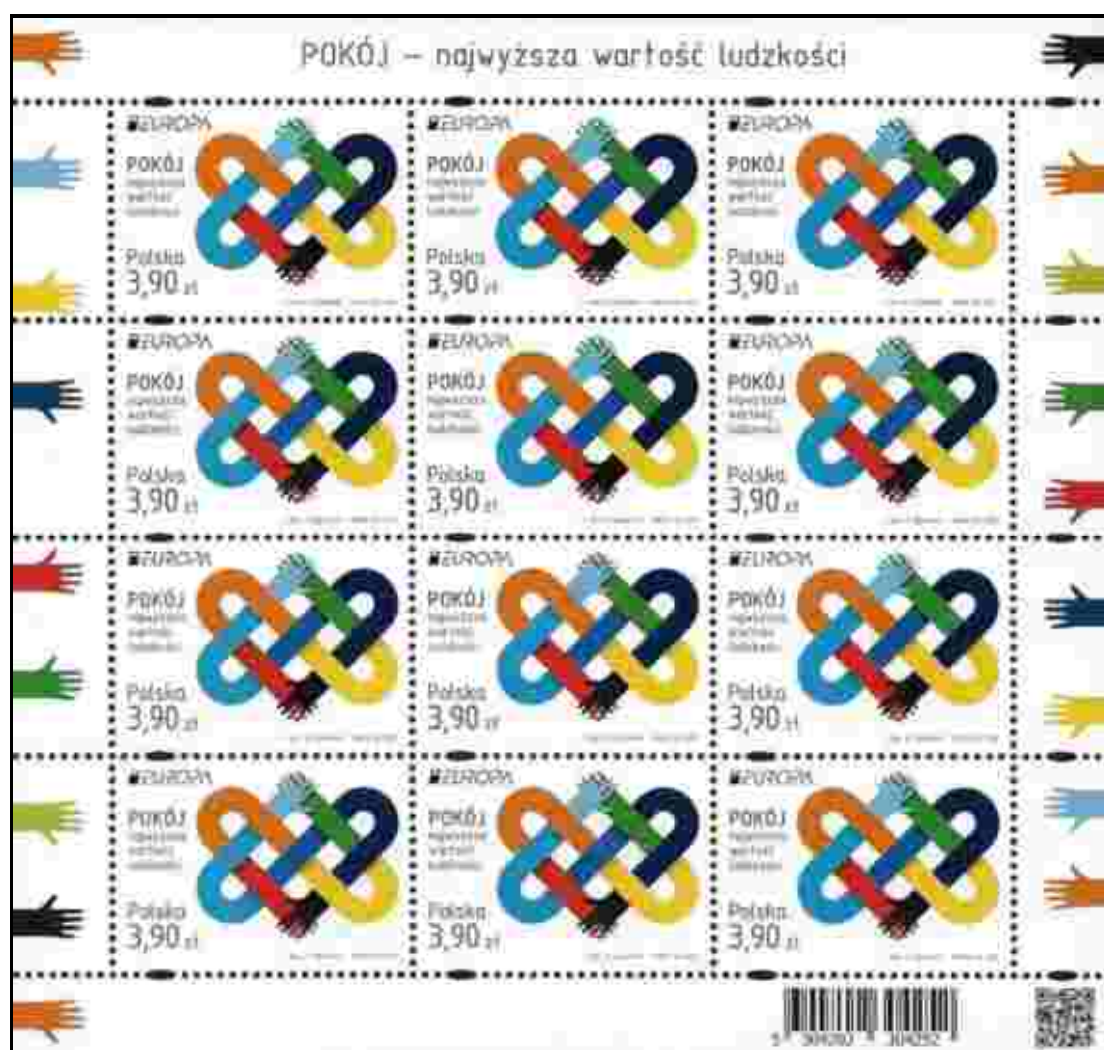
25 April 2023 – Poland

3.90 Zł. – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity



41 x 31 mm

This stamp has been issued in a sheet of 12 stamps.



9 May 2023 – Portugal

€1.05 – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity

€3.00 – Cemetery of Anchors, Tavira (souvenir sheet)



40 x 30.6 mm

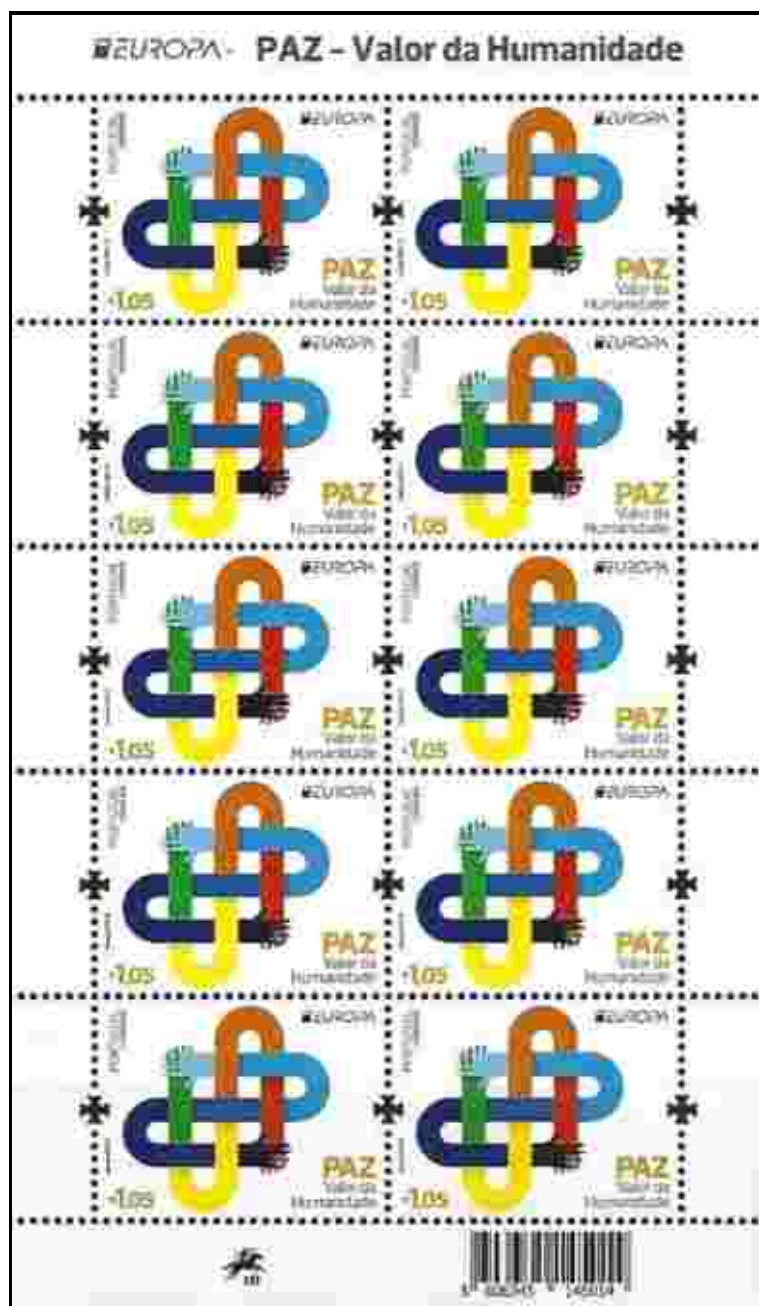


80 x 30.6 mm



95 x 125 mm

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.



9 May 2023 – Romania

7.50 L. – Sunflower of Peace Doves around Globe

11 L. – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity



42 x 27 mm

Both stamps have been issued in 2 types of souvenir–sheets of 4 stamps (2 stamps of each). The position of both stamps and the frame is different in each souvenir–sheet.



114 x 84 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet of 8 stamps (4 of each).



114 x 78 mm

Both stamps are also issued in sheets of 32 stamps with 8 vignettes.



A limited souvenir-sheet (261 copies only) with the 2 Europa stamps imperforated has also been in issued in a philatelic folder, price 174 Leu.



130 x 130 mm



9 May 2023 – San Marino
€3.05 – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity



35 x 26 mm

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 12 stamps.



9 May 2023 – Serbia

48.– Sd. – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity

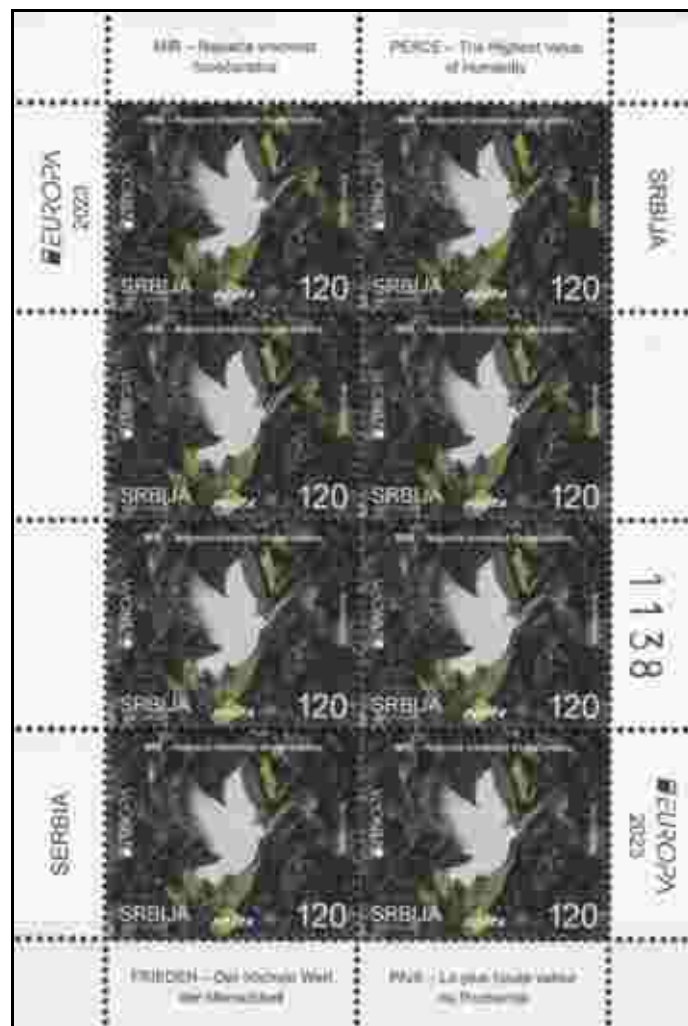
120 Sd. – Dove of Peace



35 x 30 mm

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 8 stamps.





9 May 2023 – Slovakia

€2.10 – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity



44 x 26.5 mm



self-adhesive

The stamp has been issued in a booklet of 6 self-adhesive stamps.



The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 8 stamps.



26 May 2023 – Slovenia

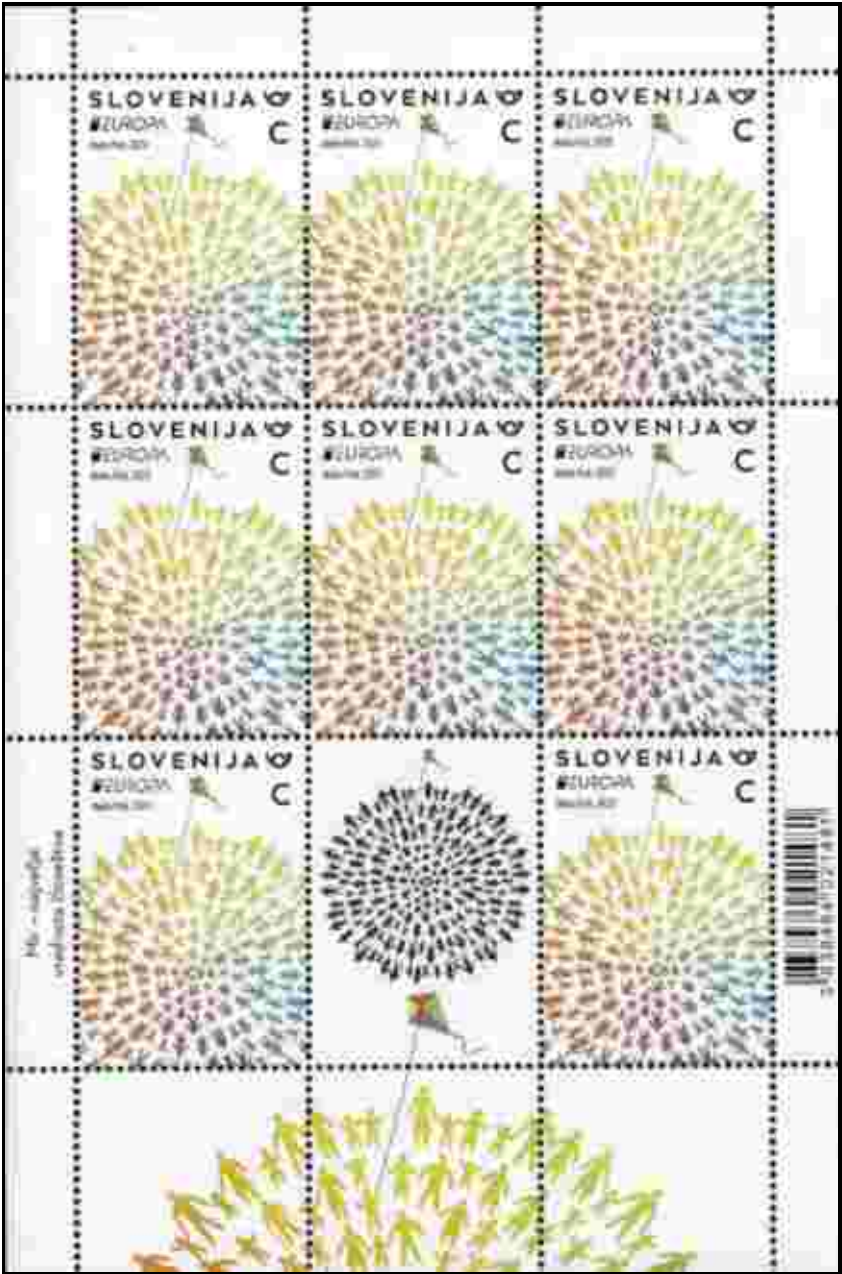
C value (no face value, €1.50) – Crowd and Kite

D value, (no face value, €1.67) – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity



29.82 x 42.60 mm

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 8 stamps + 1 vignette.





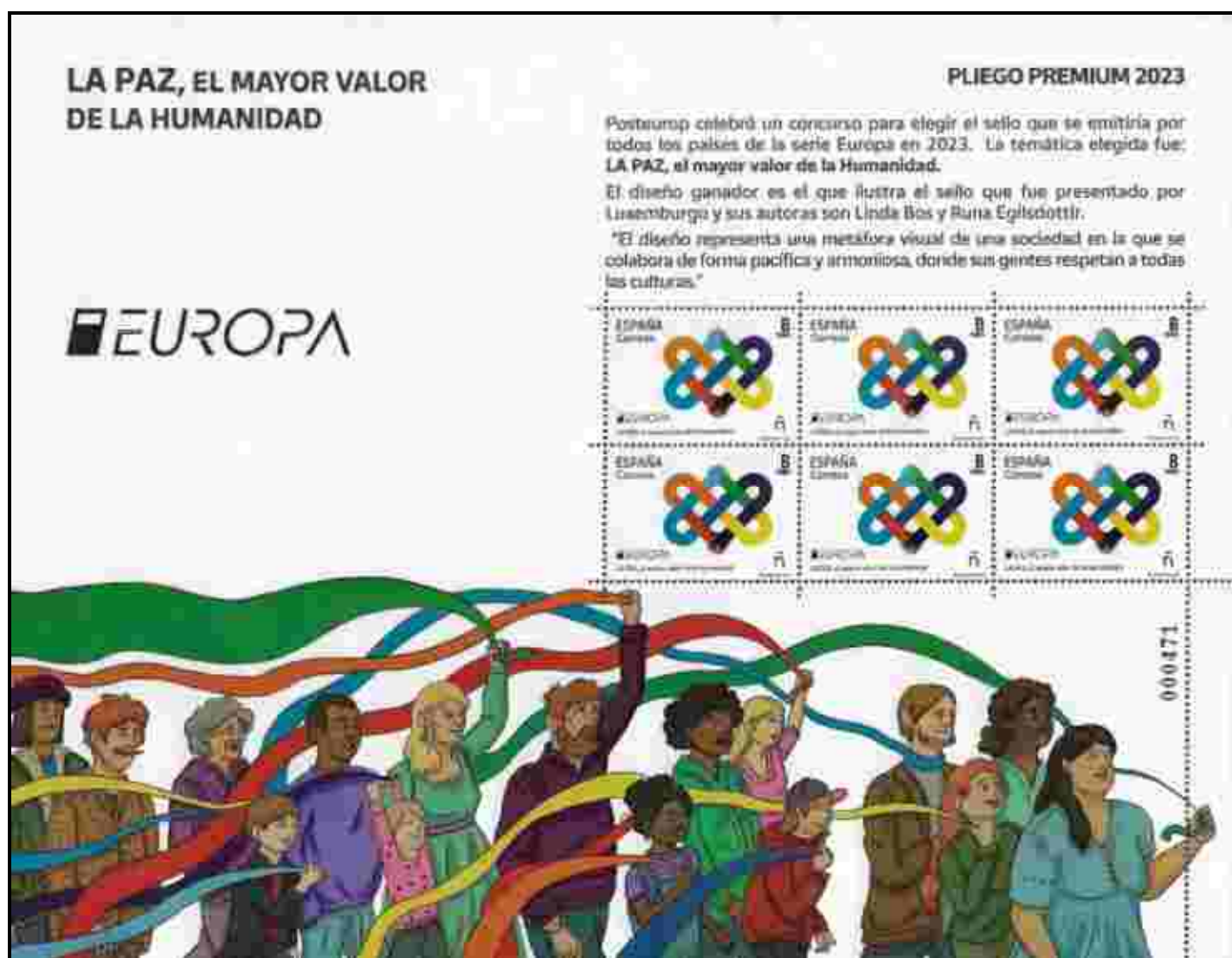
9 May 2023 – Spain

Tarifa B (no face value, €1.65) – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity

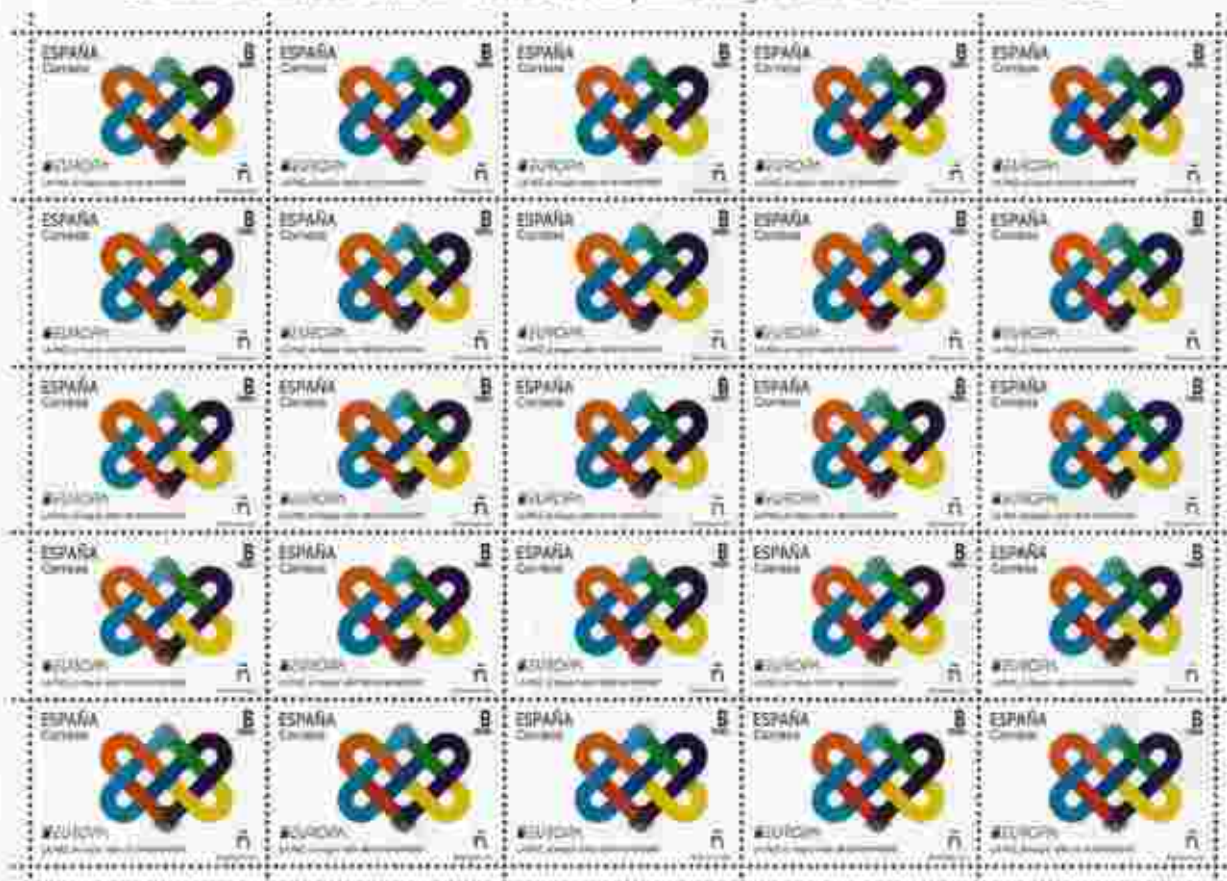


40.90 x 28.80 mm

The stamp has been issued in sheets of 25 stamps and also in a mini-sheet of 6 stamps.



25 sellos de correos Tarifa B—EUROPA—La paz, el mayor valor de la Humanidad—2023



004095

27 April 2023 – Sweden

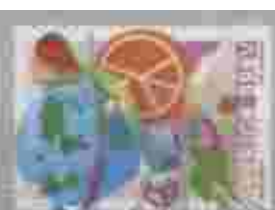
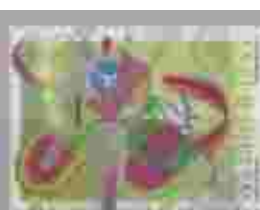
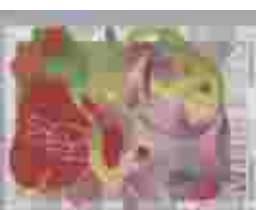
5 self-adhesive stamps with value BREV (no face value, 15 Kr.) – Together for Peace.
30 Kr. – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity

The BREV stamps have been issued in coils of 100 stamps with the 5 designs alternating through the coil. These stamps are showing the peace sign but don't bear the Europa logo.

The 30 Kr. with the Europa logo has been issued in coils of 100 stamps with a number on every 5th stamp.



26.5 x 36.75 mm



9 May 2023 – Switzerland

0.90 Fr. – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity

1.10 Fr. – Olive Branch



40 x 32.5 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet of 16 stamps.





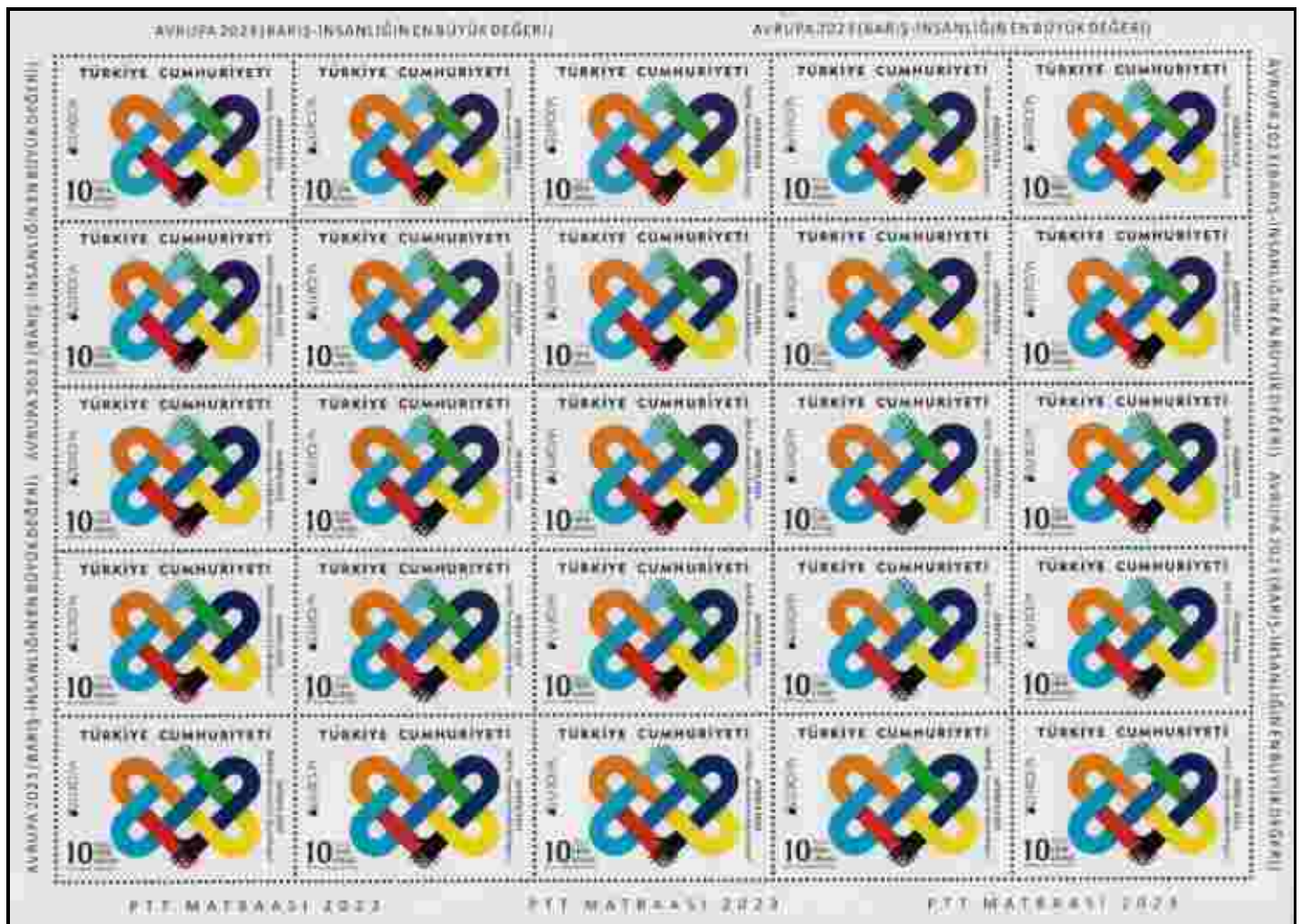
9 May 2023 – Turkey

10.00 Lira – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity



52 x 36 mm

This stamp has been issued in sheets of 25 stamps.



24 May 2023 – Ukraine

value A (no face value, 12.00 Uh or \$1.00) – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity

value U (no face value, 12.00 Uh) – Child dreaming of Peace



30 x 37.5 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a mini sheet of 6 stamps (3 of each).



116 x 101 mm

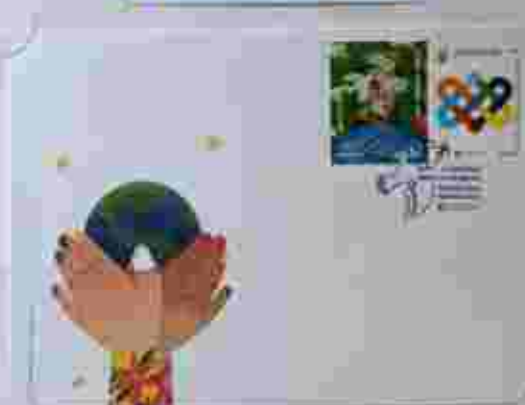
Presentation folder





В українських поштох з'явилися нові марки з зображенням олімпійських кільць. Марки є шість, вони зображують різні символи, які пов'язані з олімпійським рухом. Вони будуть використовуватися для відправки листів, пов'язаних з олімпійським рухом. Вони будуть використовуватися для відправки листів, пов'язаних з олімпійським рухом. Вони будуть використовуватися для відправки листів, пов'язаних з олімпійським рухом.

According to the information announced by PostUkraine for the first postage stamp design, the Ukrainian Post will be issuing six stamps, each depicting a different symbol, which, according to the rules of the competition, is considered an Olympic symbol. The stamps will be used for sending letters related to the Olympic movement. The stamps will be used for sending letters related to the Olympic movement. The stamps will be used for sending letters related to the Olympic movement.



16 May 2023 – Vatican City

€0.10 – Pope Francis receiving Ukrainian Flag

€1.25 – Peace, Highest Value of Humanity

About the 0.10 € stamp – Pope Francis received thunderous applause on Wednesday 6th of April 2022 as he unfurled and kissed a Ukrainian flag delivered to him from Bucha – the city at the centre of international outrage after images emerged of murdered civilians lying in the streets.

Pope Francis then held up the grimy flag, which he said “comes from the war, straight from that battered city Bucha”, and kissed it before blessing a group of Ukrainian children.



30 x 40 mm



40 x 30 mm

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.





Europa 2024

"Underwater fauna & flora"



In 2024 (59 countries, 103 stamps) had "Underwater fauna flora" as topic.

08.05.2024 **Åland** – 1 stamp (Europe €2.40)
11.05.2024 **Andorra (French post)** – 1 stamp (€1.96)
09.05.2024 **Andorra (Spanish post)** – 1 stamp (€1.70)
12.06.2024 **Armenia** – 1 stamp (500 AMD) on souvenir sheet
04.05.2024 **Austria** – 1 stamp (€1.20)
13.05.2024 **Azerbaijan** – 4 stamps (50 Aq & 60 Aq) & 1.50 Am on souvenir sheet
09.05.2024 **Azores** – 2 stamps (€1.20) & €3.00 on souvenir sheet
02.04.2024 **Belgium** – 2 stamps (Europe 3rd class, €)
09.05.2024 **Bosnia and Herzegovina** – 2 stamps (3.20 KM) & 1 souvenir sheet (2x 3.20 KM)
05.04.2024 **Bosnia and Herzegovina (Croat post)** – 2 stamps (2x 3.50 KM.)
17.06.2024 **Bosnia and Herzegovina (Serb post)** – 2 stamps (1.95 KM. & 3.30 KM.) & 1 souvenir sheet (3.30 KM)
17.05.2024 **Bulgaria** – 3 stamps (1.35 & 2.70 L.) & 0.90 L. on postcard
09.05.2024 **Croatia** – 2 stamps (2x €2.20)
02.05.2024 **Cyprus** – 2 stamps (€0.34 & €0.64)
06.05.2024 **Cyprus (Turkish post)** – 2 stamps (2x 17 TL.)
07.05.2024 **Czech Republic** – 1 stamp (value E, 44.– Kc.)
23.05.2024 **Denmark** – 2 stamps 50 Kr. (3x 50 Kr. on souvenir sheet)
09.05.2024 **Estonia** – 2 stamps (€2.60)
27.05.2024 **Faroe Islands** – 2 stamps (23 Kr. & 33 Kr.)
08.05.2024 **Finland** – 2 stamps (National, €2.75)
10.05.2024 **France** – 1 stamp (€1.96)
01.06.2024 **Georgia** – 1 stamp (4.00 Gel)
02.05.2024 **Germany** – 1 stamp (€0.85)
25.04.2024 **Gibraltar** – 2 stamps (£1.96 & £3.16) & 1 souvenir sheet of 2 stamps (£1.98 & £3.16)
15.05.2024 **Greece** – 2 stamps (€2.00 & €3.00)
24.05.2024 **Greenland** – 2 stamps (22 Kr & 25 Kr)
14.05.2024 **Guernsey** – 2 stamps (£1.20 & £1.36)
20.06.2024 **Hungary** – 2 stamps (4x 875.– Ft.) on souvenir sheet
06.06.2024 **Ireland** – 2 stamps (N €1.40 & W €2.20)
07.03.2024 **Isle of Man** – 1 stamp (£1.28)
09.05.2024 **Italy** – 2 stamps (B zona 1, €1.30)
08.01.2024 **Jersey** – 2 stamps (98 p. & £2.15) & 1 souvenir sheet of 2 stamps (£0.98 & £2.15)
09.05.2024 **Kosovo** – 3 stamps (€1.- & €2.10) and €2.– on souvenir sheet
26.04.2024 **Latvia** – 2 stamps (€1.88 & €1.91)
03.06.2024 **Liechtenstein** – 2 stamps (2x 1.90 CHF)
26.04.2024 **Lithuania** – 2 stamp (€1.70)
14.05.2024 **Luxembourg** – 2 stamps (L50g value €1.00 & E50g value €1.40)
09.05.2024 **North Macedonia** – 2 stamps (181 MKD & 184 MKD on souvenir sheet)

09.05.2024 **Madeira Islands** – 2 stamps (€1.20) & €3.00 on souvenir sheet
 09.05.2024 **Malta** – 2 stamps (€1.50 & €2.00)
 19.04.2024 **Moldova** – 2 stamps (5.00 & 12.00 MDL)
 07.05.2024 **Monaco** – 1 stamp (€1.96)
 09.05.2024 **Montenegro** – 1 stamp (€2.00) on souvenir sheet
 26.04.2024 **Artsakh (Nagorno–Karabakh (Armenian post))** – 2 stamps (2x 500 Ad)
 13.05.2024 **Netherlands** – 1 stamp (International 1, €1.75)
 31.05.2024 **Norway** – 1 stamp (Europa 20g, 31 Kr)
 25.04.2024 **Poland** – 1 stamp (4.90 Zł.)
 09.05.2024 **Portugal** – 2 stamps (2x €1.20) & €3.00 on souvenir sheet
 24.04.2024 **Romania** – 2 stamps (4.00 & 25 L.)
 19.03.2024 **San Marino** – 2 stamps (€1.30 & €2.70)
 08.05.2024 **Serbia** – 2 stamps (48.– RSD & 120 RSD)
 26.04.2024 **Slovakia** – 1 stamp (€2.10)
 31.05.2024 **Slovenia** – 2 stamps (C value & D value, €1.69 & €1.96)
 09.05.2024 **Spain** – 1 stamp (Tarifa B, €1.70)
 25.04.2024 **Sweden** – 3 stamps (3x 36 Kr) on souvenir sheet
 02.05.2024 **Switzerland** – 2 stamps (2x 1.20 CHF)
 09.05.2024 **Turkey** – 1 stamp (20.00 Lira)
 25.06.2024 **Ukraine** – 2 stamps (2x value A)
 21.05.2024 **Vatican City** – 2 stamps (€1.25 & €1.30)

Belarus, Great Britain, Kazakhstan and Russia have not issued Europa stamps

8 May 2024 – Åland

Europe (No face value, €3.20) – Eelgrass (*Zostera marina*)



35 x 35 mm

Both stamps have been issued in sheets of 30 stamps consisting of 2 panes of 15 stamps separated by a gutter design.



NR 454-2024

NR 454-2024

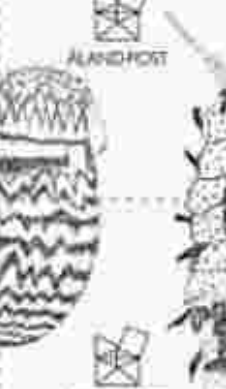
NR 454-2024

UTGIVNINGSDAG
8.5.2024ALGRÄS
ZOSTERA MARINAUndervattensflora
i fascien

NR 454-2024

NR 454-2024

NR 454-2024



NR 454-2024

NR 454-2024

NR 454-2024

UTGIVNINGSDAG
8.5.2024ALGRÄS
ZOSTERA MARINAUndervattensflora
i fascien

NR 454-2024

NR 454-2024

NR 454-2024

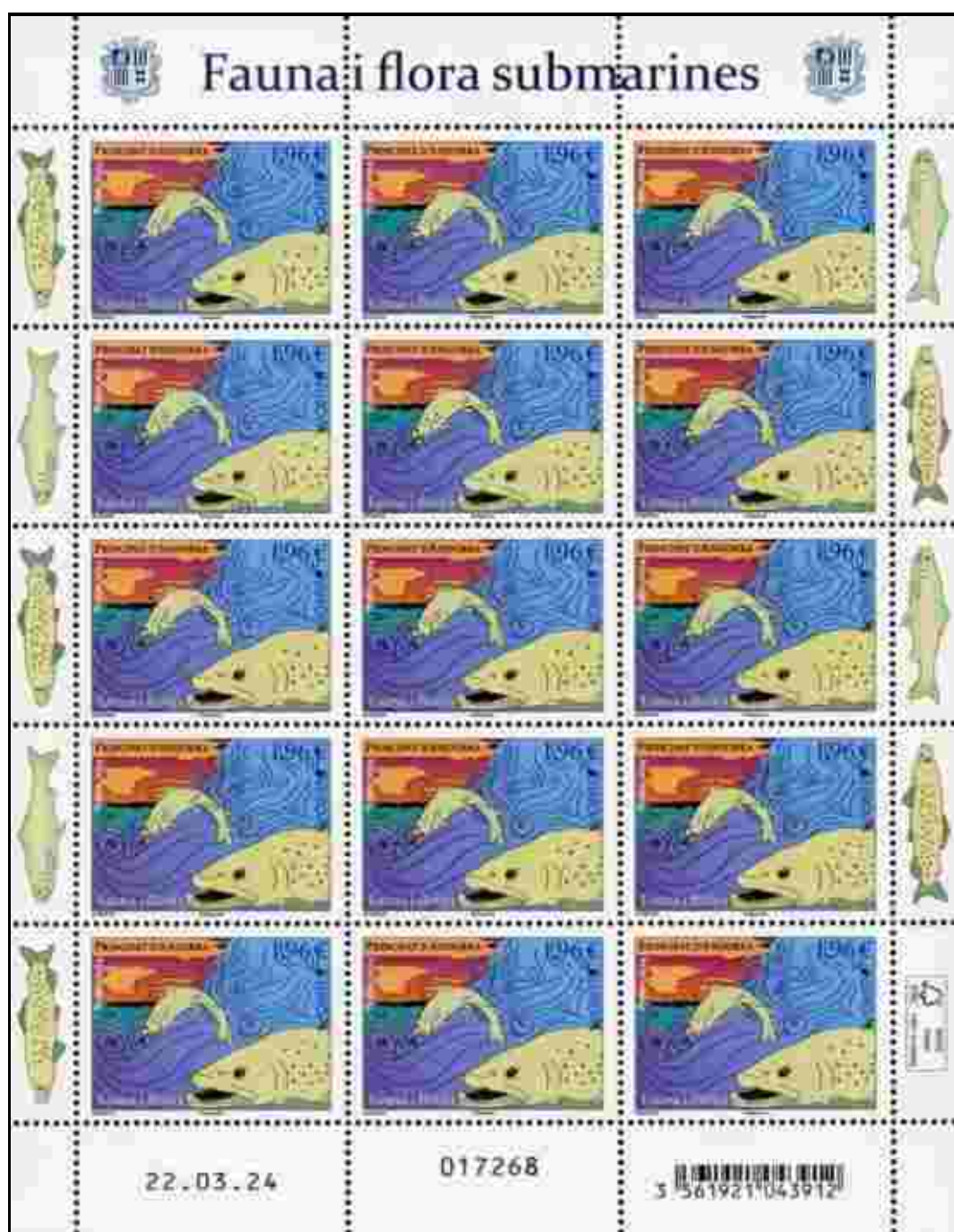
11 May 2024 – Andorra (French post)

€1.96 – Brown trout (*Salmo trutta*) and Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)



41 x 30 mm

The stamp has been issued in sheets of 15 stamps.



9 May 2024 – Andorra (Spanish post)

€1.70 – Pyrenean Brook Salamander (*Calotriton asper*)



74.75 x 29 mm

The stamp has been issued in sheets of 15 stamps.



12 June 2024 – Armenia

500 AMD – Underwater Flora and Fauna





70 x 77 mm

4 May 2024 – Austria

€1.20 – Grüner See (Green Lake)



45 x 29 mm



Black/white proof print

13 May 2024 – Azerbaijan

0.50 Am – Humpnose Wrasse (*Cheilinus undulates*)

0.60 Am – Green Sea Turtle (*Chelonia mydas*)

1.50 Am – Blue Whale (*Balaenoptera musculus*) (souvenir sheet)



40 x 30 mm

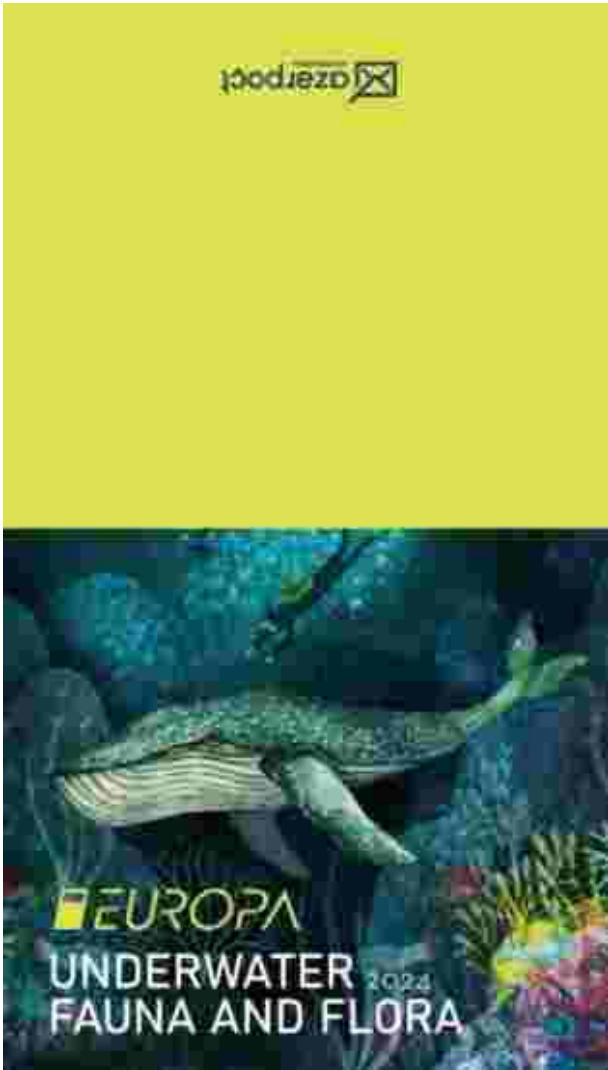


70 x 30 mm



125 x 90 mm

The stamps have been issued in a booklet of 8 stamps (4 of each). The stamps are imperforated on one vertical side.



80 x 147 mm

The first 2 stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.





107 x 177 mm

9 May 2024 – Azores

€1.20 – Portuguese Man O'War (*Physalia physalis*)

€3.00 – Violet Sea Urchin (*Sphaerechinus granularis*) (souvenir sheet)



30.6 x 40 mm



125 x 95 mm

The 1st stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.



2 April 2024 – Belgium

Europe 3rd class (no face value, €7.98) – Spiny Dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*)

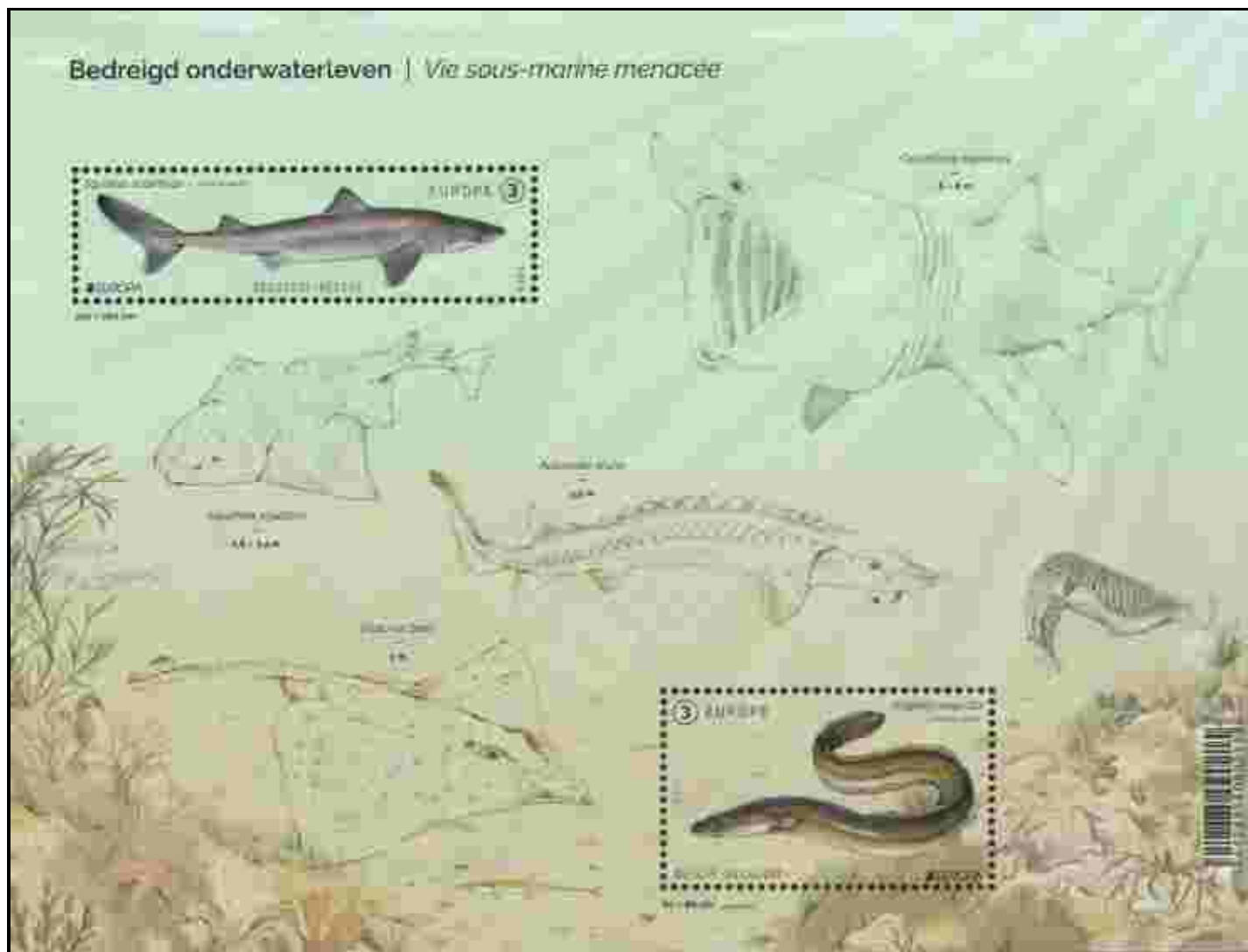
Europe 3rd class (no face value, €7.98) – European Eel (*Anguilla anguilla*)



70 x 20 mm



50 x 30 mm



190 x 145 mm

9 May 2024 – Bosnia and Heregovina

3.20 KM – Softmouth Trout (Salmo obtusirostris)

3.20 KM – Yellow Water Lily (Nuphar lutea)

3.20 KM (souvenir sheet)

3.20 KM (souvenir sheet)



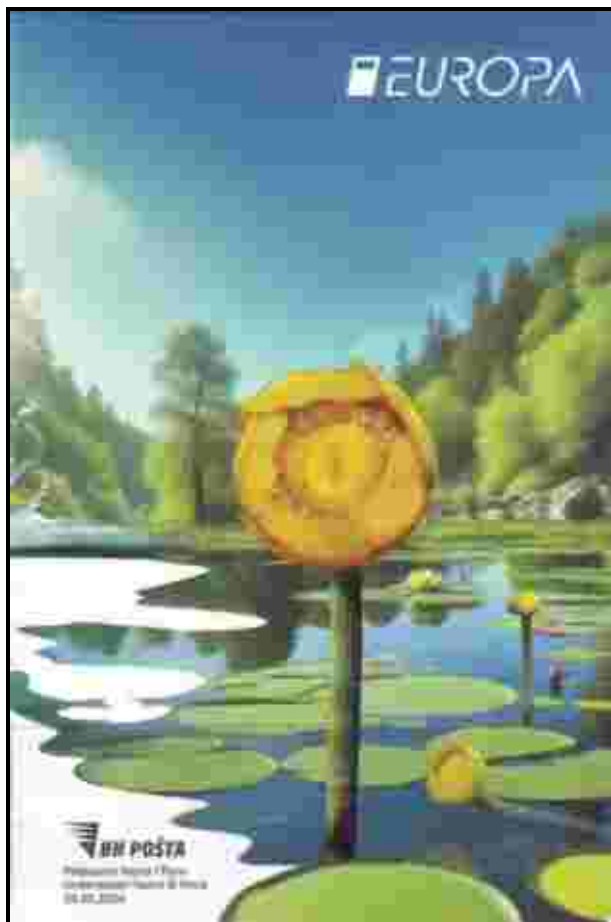
39 x 39 mm



The stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps se-tenant (5 of each).



The stamps have also been issued in a booklet containing 6 stamps (3 of each). The stamps are imperforate on 1 vertical side.



5 April 2024 – Bosnia and Herzegovina (Croat post)

3.50 KM – Date Shell (*Lithophaga lithophaga*)

3.50 KM – *Acetabularia acetabulum*



30 x 35.5 mm



The stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet of 8 stamps printed checkerboard (4 stamps of each) + 2 vignettes.



17 June 2024 – Bosnia and Herzegovina (Serb post)

1.95 KM. – Greater Bladderwort (*Utricularia vulgaris*)

3.30 KM. – Tench (*Tinca tinca*)

1 souvenir sheet (1.95 + 3.30 KM)



29x39mm



The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 8 stamps + 1 vignette.



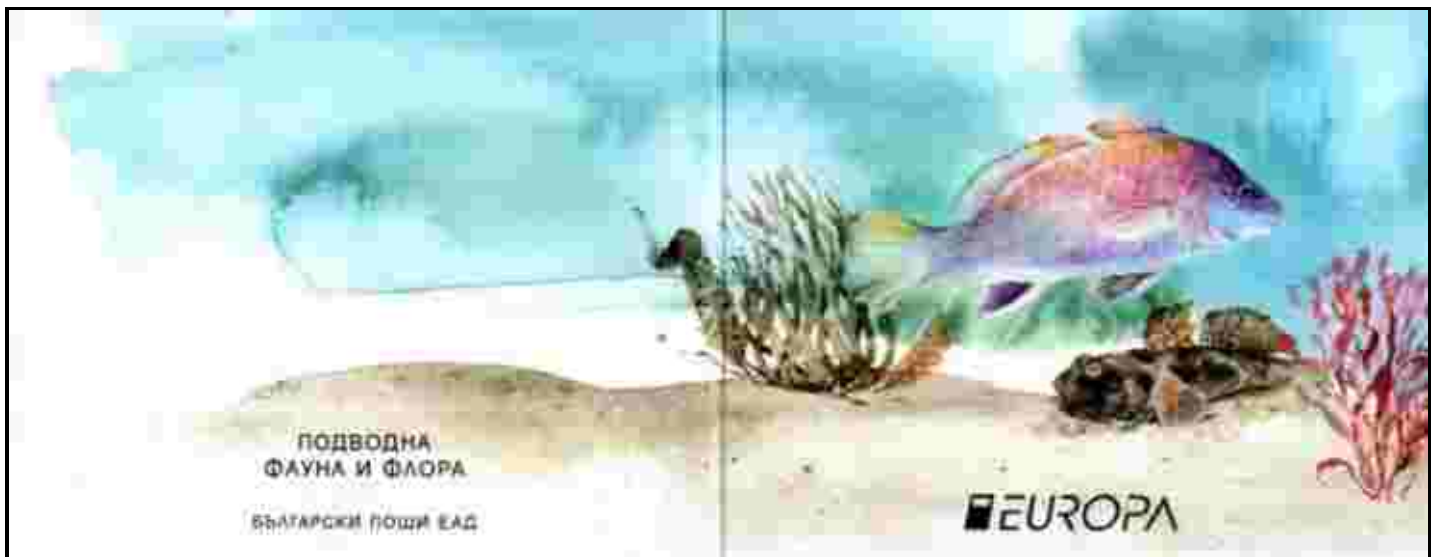


The stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet of 5 stamps + 1 vignette.





The stamps have been issued in a booklet containing 2 panes of each stamp (3 stamps + 1 vignette per pane).



A postal stationery card has been issued with the 1st stamp but value 0.90 L.



9 mei.2024 – Croatia

€2.20 – Nobel Pen Shell Clam (*Pinna nobilis*)

€2.20 – Neptune Grass (*Posidonia oceanica*)



35.50 x 29.82 mm

The stamps have been issued in a sheet of 16 stamps (8 pairs se-tenant).



2 May 2024 – Cyprus

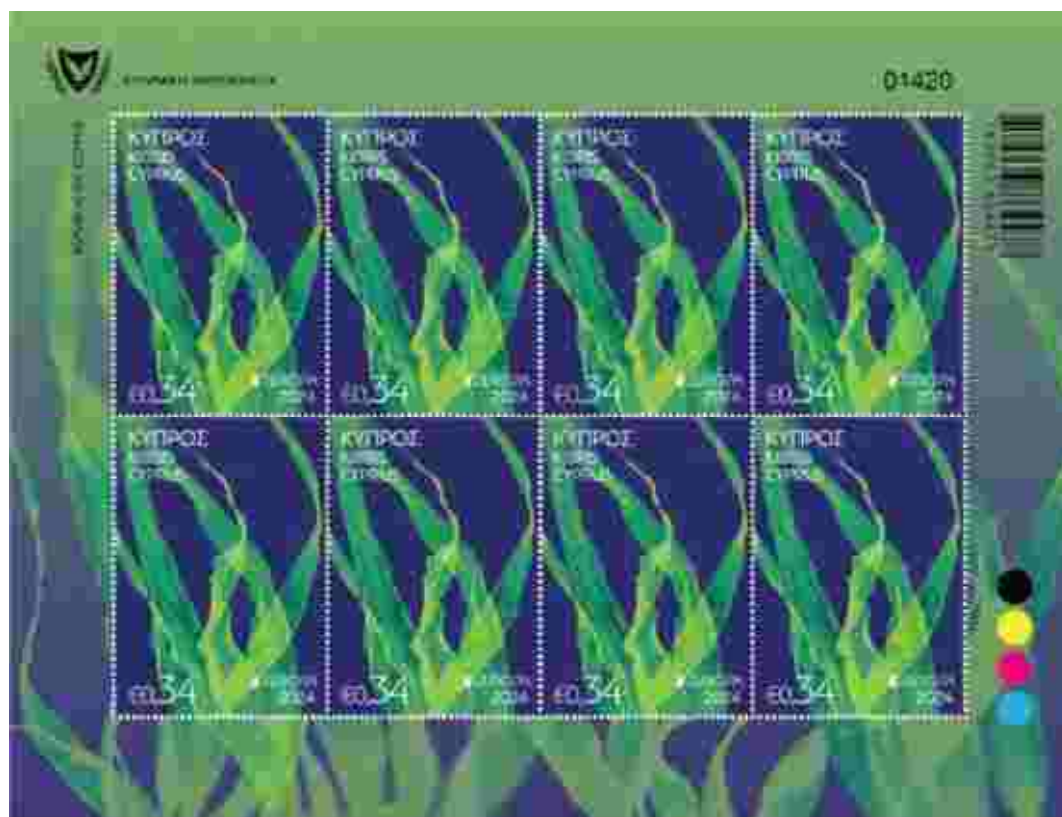
€0.34 – Underwater Flora and Fauna

€0.64 – Underwater Flora and Fauna



29 x 41 mm

Each stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 8 stamps.



The stamps have been issued in a booklet of 8 stamps (4 of each). The stamps from the booklets are imperforated at the top or bottom.



6 May 2024 – Cyprus (Turkish post)

NOTE : the stamps issued by the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus are not recognized on an international level, not by the UPU nor by PostEurop.

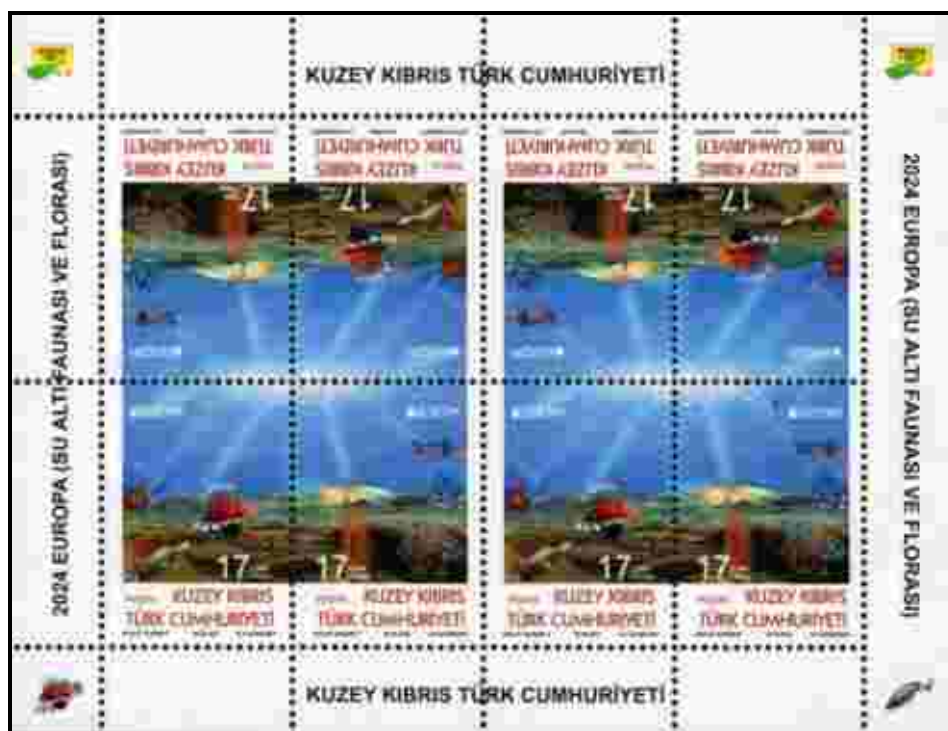
17 TL. – Underwater Flora and Fauna

17 TL. – Underwater Flora and Fauna



26 x 36 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a souvenir sheet of 8 stamps (4 of each) printed tête-bêche.



7 May 2024 – Czech Republic

value E (no face value, 44 Kc.) – Underwater Flora and Fauna



33 x 33 mm

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 6 stamps.



23 May 2024 – Denmark

50 Kr. – Fjertang (*Ptilota gunneri*)

50 Kr. – Dumontalge (*Dumontia contorta*)

50 Kr. – Bugtet ribbeblad (*Phycodrys rubens*)

The 3 stamps have been issued in a souvenir sheet. Only the left stamp is bearing the Europa logo.



43 x 43 mm



9 May 2024 – Estonia

€2.60 – Baltic Flounder (*Platichthys solemdali*) & Bladderwrack (*Fucus vesiculosus*)

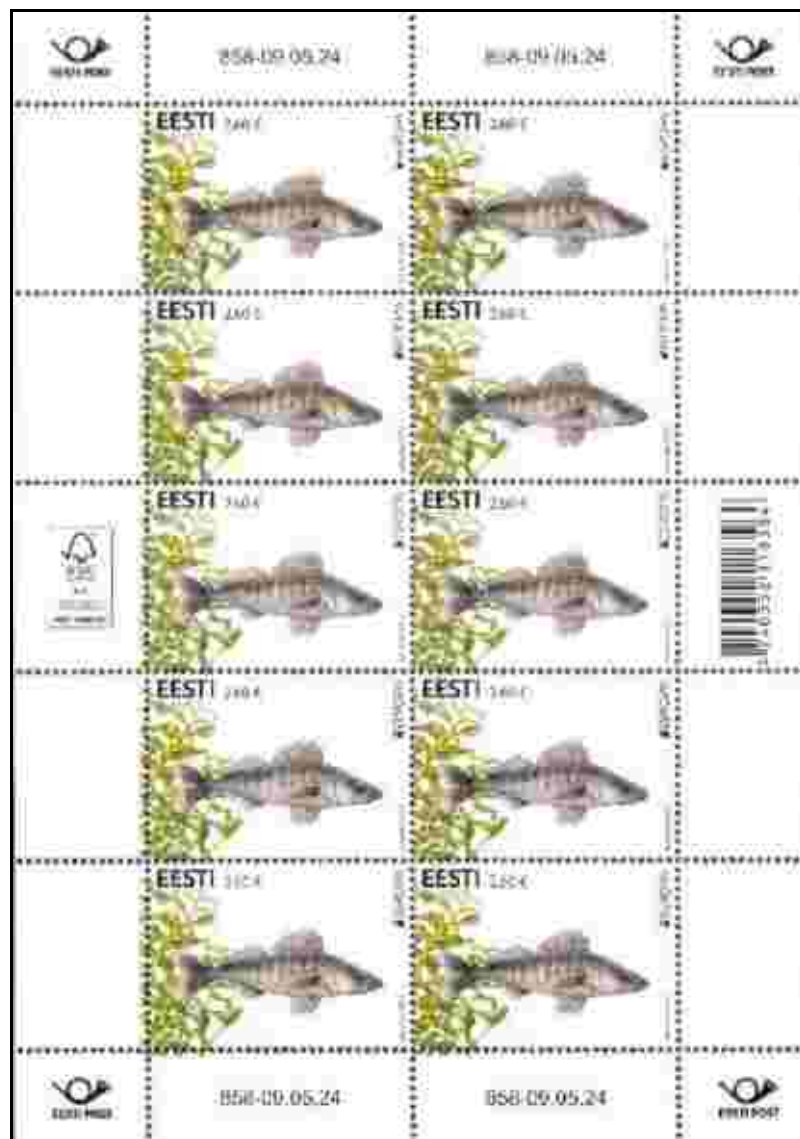
€2.60 – Zander (*Sander lucioperca*) & Curly-leaf pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*)



41.8 x 29.1 mm (14 x 13³/₄)

The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.





27 May 2024 – Faroe Islands

23 Kr. – *Facelina bostoniensis*

33 Kr. – Underwater View of Akkersvik



40 x 30 mm

The stamps have been issued in sheets of 20 stamps.





The stamps have been issued in a booklet of 6 self-adhesive stamps (3 of each).

Europa 2024: Livið undir vatnskorpuni

Denmark's water is a treasure. It is the heart of the country. It is the lifeblood of the nation. It is the source of the nation's strength. It is the source of the nation's pride. It is the source of the nation's future.

Europa 2024: Undir vatni: Kvæði & Fløki

Stamps showcasing the captivating underwater world of Faroe. The stamps are a beautiful collection of marine life, from the smallest of creatures to the largest of the deep. They are a testament to the beauty and diversity of the underwater world.

It's a world where the silence of the deep is broken by the sound of life. It's a world where the light of the sun filters down to the bottom of the sea. It's a world where the colors of the deep are as vibrant as the colors of the sky.

Frimerkjahefti Stamp Booklet

Væði Value (kr)	Frimerki Stamp
3 x 33,00	Three stamps of 33,00 kr each (100 g net weight)
3 x 33,00	Three stamps of 33,00 kr each (100 g net weight)

Útgáfudagur | Release date: 27.05.2024
Myndir | Photos: Harald Stanger
Nettíðni | Price: 165,00 (DKK)

Posta  post.is

or stamps for
 Tel: +298 344200
 stamp@post.is

Europa 2024: Livið undir vatnskorpuni





8 May 2024 – Finland

National (no face value €2.75) – *Zostera marina*

National (no face value €2.75) – *Macroplea pubipennis*



The stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 self-adhesive stamps (5 se-tenant pairs).



10 May 2024 – France

€1.96 – Underwater Flora and Fauna



41 x 30 mm



The stamp has been issued in sheets of 15 stamps.



143 x 185 mm

1 June 2024 – Georgia

7.00 Gel – Dolphins

7.00 Gel – Water Lilies



The stamps have been issued in sheets of 8 stamps.





2 May 2024 – Germany

€0.85 – Underwater Flora and Fauna



55 x 30 mm

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps printed tête-bêche.



25 April 2024 – Gibraltar

£1.96 – Loggerhead Sea Turtle (*Caretta caretta*)

£3.16 – Orca (*Orcinus orca*)



40 x 30 mm

The stamps have been issued in a souvenir sheet of 2 stamps.



105 x 95 mm

The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 6 stamps.



On the 30th of September 2024, Gibraltar issued a set of 6 ATM post & go stamps depicting the 2nd Europa stamp design and bearing the Europa logo – price £7.95.
There is a series with and without the description Philatelic HQ



55 x 25 mm (each self-adhesive stamp)

15 May 2024 – Greece

€2.00 – Greater Argonaut (Argonauta argo)

€3.00 – Pseuditorinia archatae



45 x 35 mm



The stamps have been issued in a booklet of 4 stamps (2 of each). The stamps from the booklet are imperforated at the top and bottom.





The stamps have been issued in a sheet of 16 stamps (8 se-tenant pairs)



24 May 2024 – Greenland

22 Kr. – *Fimbrifolium dichotomum*

25 Kr. – Northern Prawn (*Pandalus borealis*)

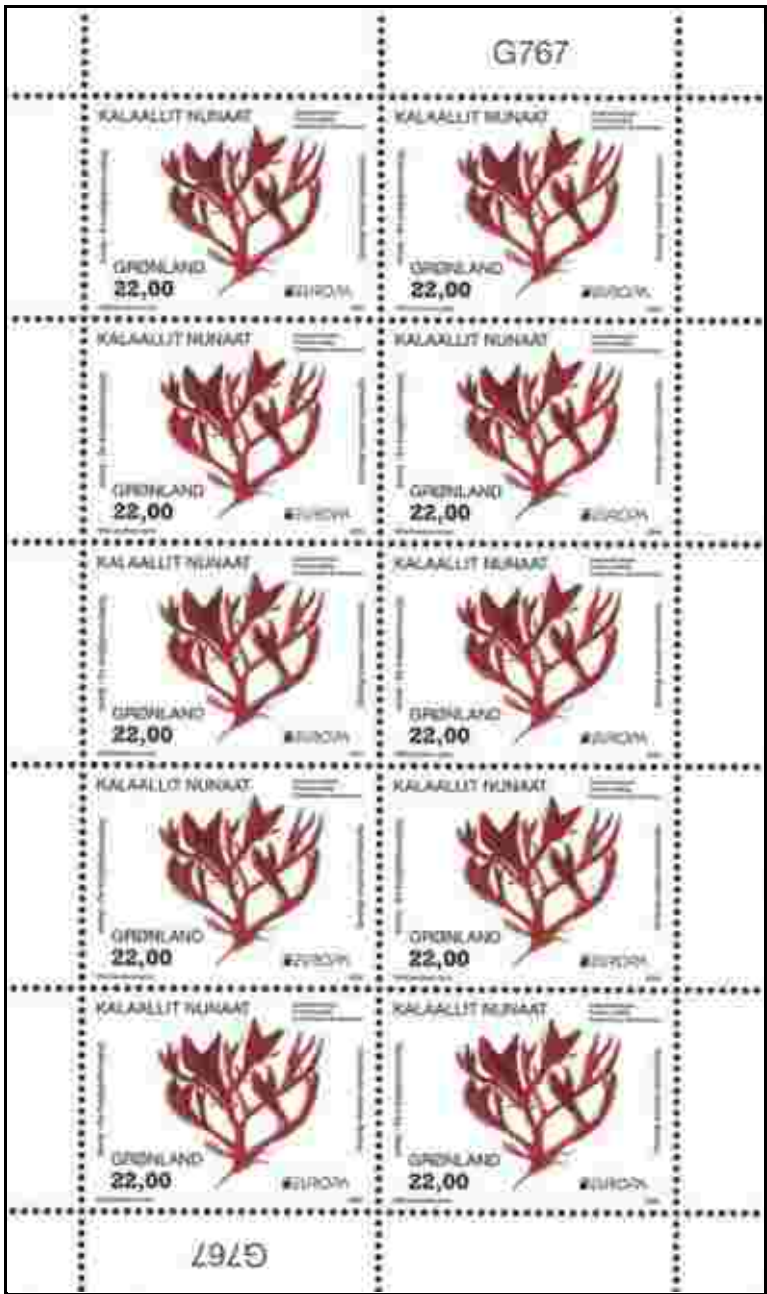


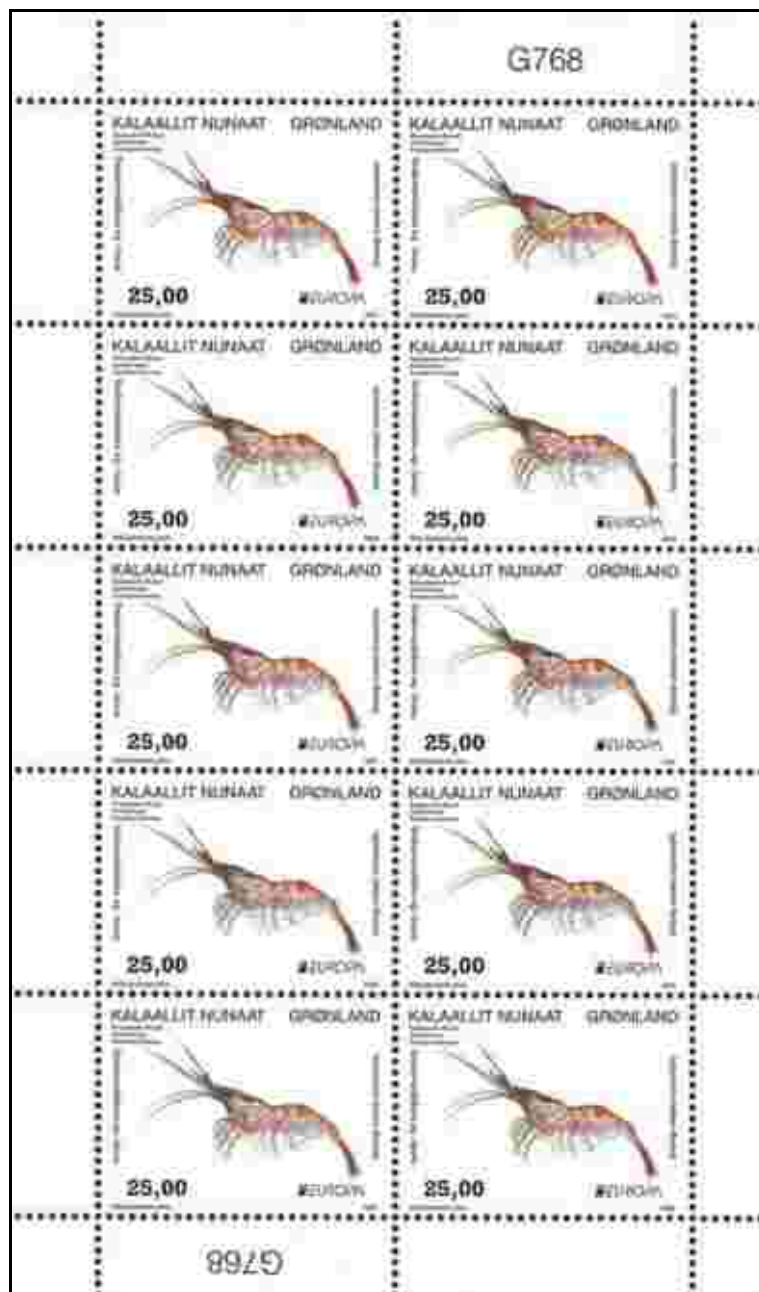
40 x 30 mm

The stamps have been issued in a booklet of 12 self-adhesive stamps (6 of each).



The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.





14 May 2024 – Guernsey

Two stamps (£1.20 & £1.36) out of a set of 6 stamps are bearing the Europa logo.

65 p. – Ormer (*Haliotis tuberculata*)

88 p. – Crawfish (*Palinurus elephas*)

£1.20 – Yellow Cluster Anemone (*Parazoanthus axinellae*)

£1.36 – Sea Fan (*Eunicella verrucosa*)

£1.68 – Cuckoo Wrasse (*Labrus mixtus*)

£1.74 – Red Starfish (*Fromia milleporella*)





Europa stamps



40 x 30 mm

The Europa stamps have been issued in a souvenir sheet.



The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.





100 x 140 mm

20 June 2024 – Hungary

1055 Ft. – Great Sturgeon (*Huso huso*)

1055 Ft. – Common Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*)



40 x 25 mm

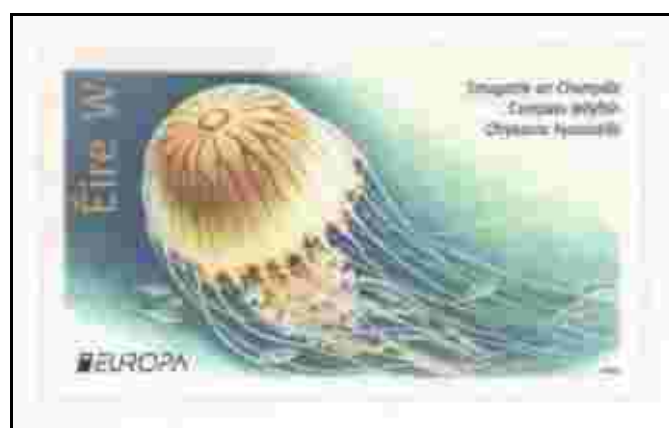


120 x 70 mm

6 June 2024 – Ireland

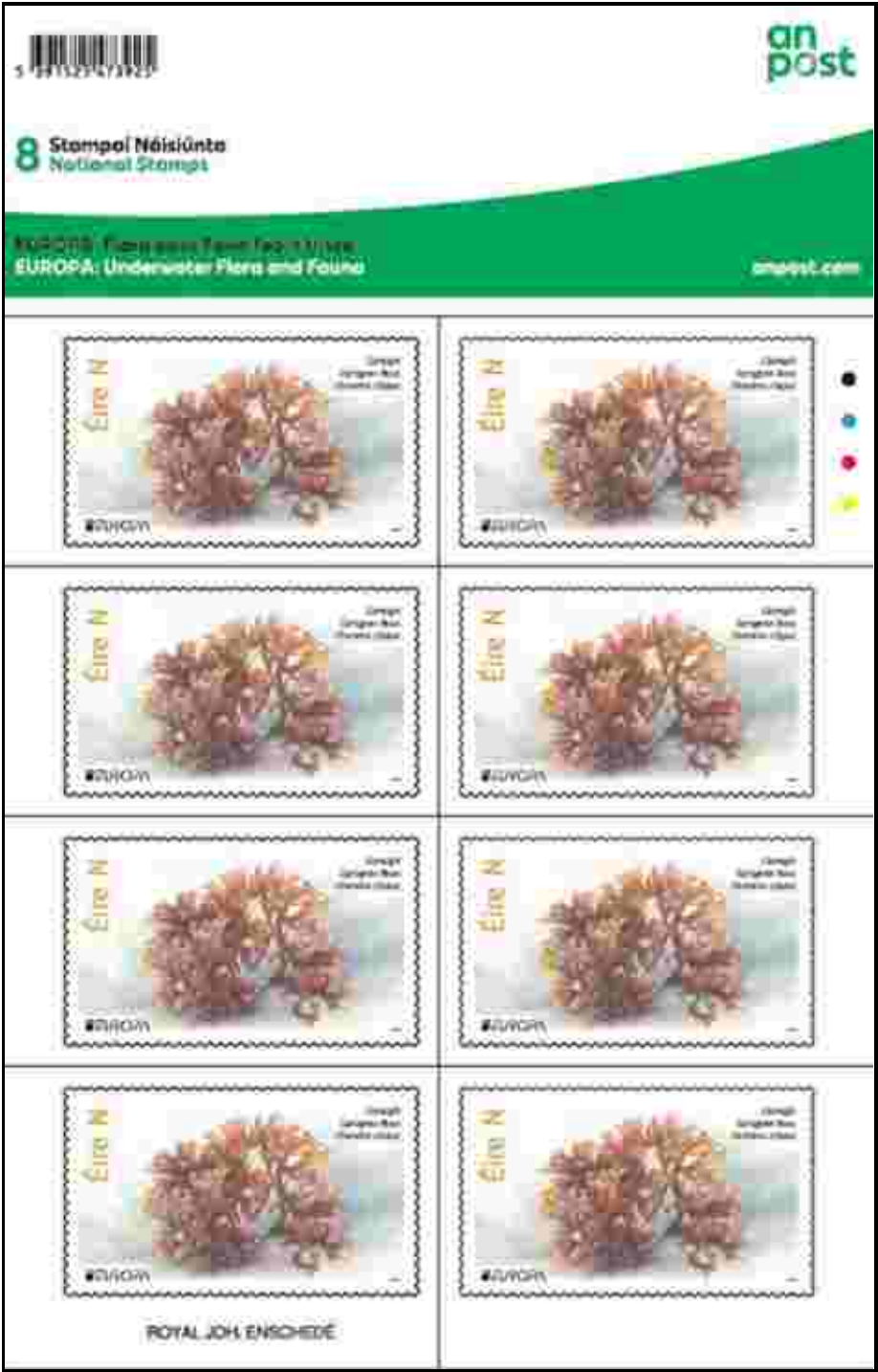
Value N (no face value, €1.40) – Carrageen Moss (*Chondrus crispus*)

Value W (no face value, €2.20) – Compass Jellyfish (*Chrysaora hysoscella*)



51 x 30 mm

The 1st stamp has been issued in sheets of 8 self-adhesive stamps.



The 2nd stamp has been issued in sheets of 4 self-adhesive stamps.



7 March 2024 – Isle of Man

One stamp (£1.28) out of a series of 6 stamps with theme “Marine Mosaics by Kimmy McHarrie” is bearing the Europa logo.

85 p. – Herring (Harenga)

£1.28 – Atlantic Cod (Gadus morhua)

£1.51 – Mackerel (Scomber scombrus)

£1.82 – Red Gunard (Chelidonichthys cuculus)

£2.31 – Salmon (Salmo salar)

£2.72 – John Dory (Zeus faber)



Europa stamp



50 x 40 mm

The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.



9 May 2024 – Italy

B zona 1 (no face value, €1.30)

B zona 1 (no face value, €1.30)



30 x 40 mm



The stamps have been issued in sheets of 45 self-adhesive stamps.

8 January 2024 – Jersey

Two stamps (98 p. & £2.15) out of a series of 8 stamps with theme “Underwater Fauna and Flora” are bearing the Europa logo.

60 p. – Snakelock Anemone (*Anemonia viridis*)

98 p. – Bladder Wrack (*Fucus vesiculosus*) – Europa stamp

98 p. – Common Limpet (*Patella vulgate*)

£1.65 – Compass Jellyfish (*Chrysaora hysoscella*)

£2.15 – Flat Periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*) – Europa stamp

£2.95 – Sea Lettuce (*Ulva lactuca*)

£3.75 – Carragreen (*Chondrus crispus*)

£4.85 – Great Scallop (*Pecten maximus*)



Europa stamp



Europa stamp



35 x 35 mm

Souvenir sheet with the 2 Europa stamps (£0.98 & £2.15)



125 x 95 mm

The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.







9 May 2024 – Kosovo

NOTE - The stamps do not bear the official Europa stamps logo. The stamps issued by Kosovo aren't recognized on an international level, not by the UPU nor by PostEurop. Kosovo is not a PostEurop member.

- €1 – Ohrid Gudgeon (*Gobio ohridanus*)
- €2.10 – Prussian Carp (*Carassius gibelio*)
- €2 – European Carp (*Cyprinus carpio*) (souvenir sheet)





The first two stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.





26 April 2024 – Latvia

€1.88 – Nodding Waternymph (Najas flexilis)

€1.91 – River Trout (Salmo trutta fario)



The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.



3 June 2024 – Liechtenstein

1.90 CHF – Pondweed (Potamogeton)

1.90 CHF – European Perch (Perca fluviatilis)



43.5 x 36.75 mm

The stamps have been issued in a souvenir sheet containing two sets printed checkerboard.



171 x 120 mm

26 April 2024 – Lithuania

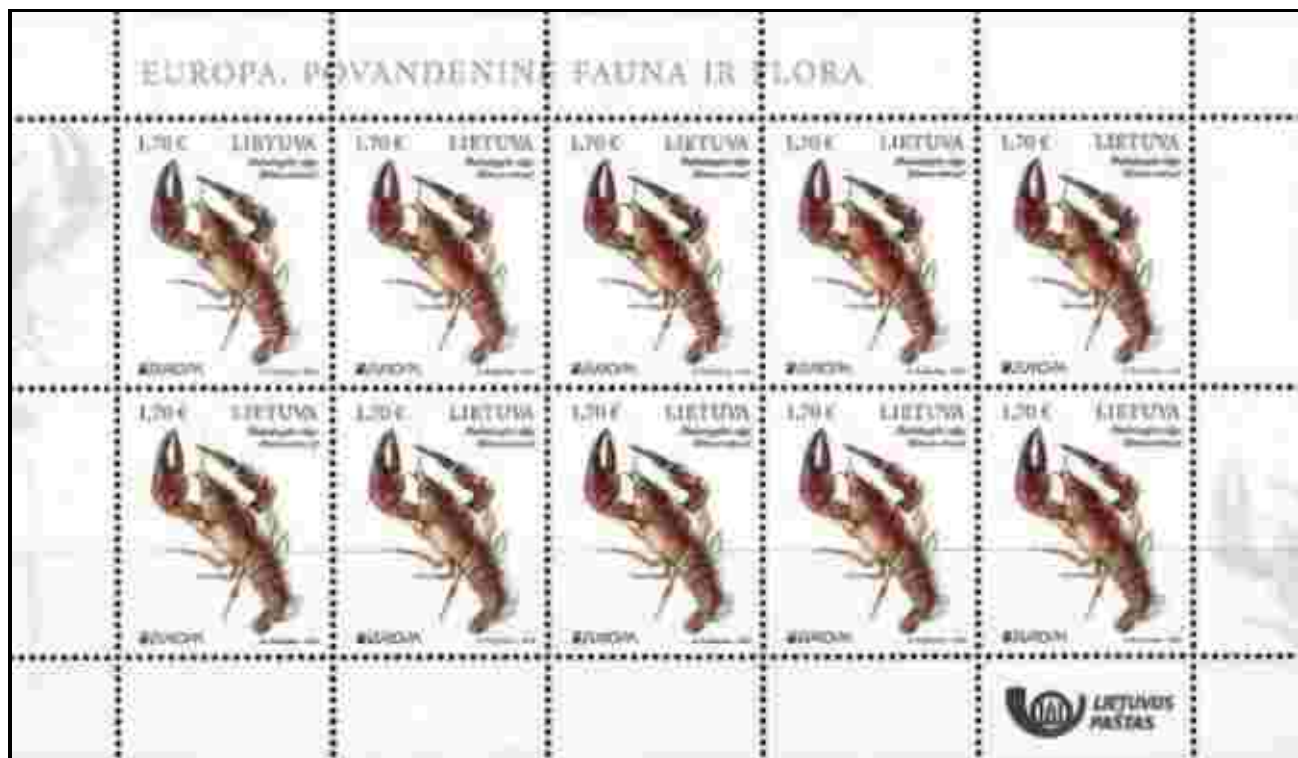
€1.70 – European Crayfish (*Astacus astacus*)

€1.70 – *Nymphaea candida*



30 x 37.5 mm

The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.





14.05.2024 – Luxembourg

L50g (no face value €1.00) – Ichthyosauria

E50g (no face value €1.40) – Plesiosauria



The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.





9 May 2024 – North Macedonia

181 MKD – White Waterlily (*Nymphaea alba*)

184 MKD – *Chirocephalus pelagonicus* (souvenir sheet)



39 x 29 mm



60 x 83 mm

The stamp has been issued in mini-sheets of 9 stamps.



9 May 2024 – Madeira Islands

€1.20 – Purple Striped Jelly (Pelagia noctiluca)

€3.00 – Sea Anemone (Telmatactis cricoides) and Black Coral (Antipathella wollastoni) on souvenir sheet



30.6 x 40 mm



125 x 95 mm

The 1st stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.



9 May 2024 – Malta

€1.50 – Sea Star (*Hacelia attenuata*)

€2.00 – Common Octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*)



44 x 31 mm

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 11 stamps + 1 vignette.





158 x 150 mm

The €1.50 value stamp has also been issued in a booklet of 5 stamps.



19 April 2024 – Moldova

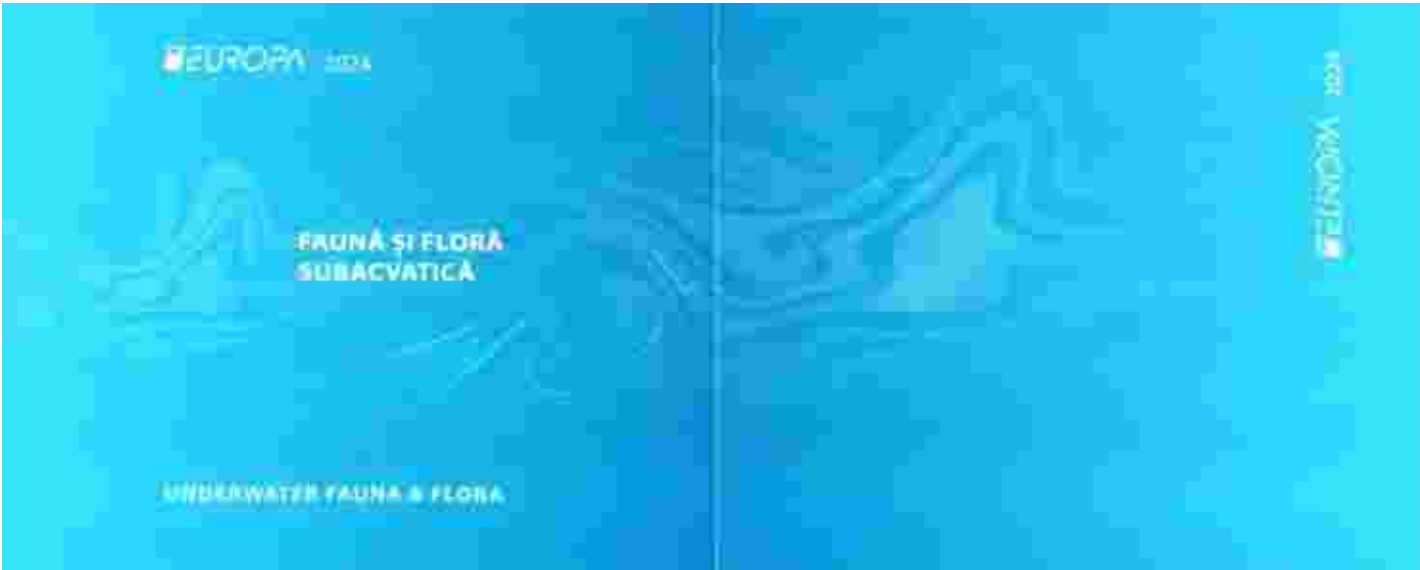
5.00 MDL – European Crayfish (*Astacus astacus*)

12.00 MDL – Beluga Sturgeon (*Huso huso*)



46 x 27.5 mm

The stamps have been issued in a booklet with 2 panes of 4 stamps each.





112 x 92 mm

The stamps are issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps





7 May 2024 – Monaco

€1.96 – Common Octopus (*Octopus vulgaris*)



41 x 30 mm

The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 10 stamps.



9 May 2024 – Montenegro

€2.00 – Gold Coral (*Savalia savaglia*)



28 x 42 mm



The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 8 stamps + 1 vignette.



26 April 2024 – Artsakh (Nagorno–Karabakh (Armenian post))

NOTE : the stamps issued by the Republic of Artsakh are not recognized on an international level, not by the UPU nor by PostEurop.

500 Ad – Dinophyta

500 Ad – Silirus glanis

Azerbaijan restored its internationally-recognized authority over this territory in 2023. These stamps have no postal legitimacy, and are only listed here because Yvert has for the moment chosen to list these items.



The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps and also in 1 mini-sheet of 10 stamps (5 of each).







13 May 2024 – Netherlands

International 1 (no face value, €1.75) – European Bitterling (*Rhodeus amarus*)



The stamp has been issued in a mini-sheet of 6 stamps.



108 x 150 mm

31 May 2024 – Norway

Europa 20g (no face value, 31 Kr) – Harbor Seal (*Phoca vitulina*)



The stamp has been issued in sheets of 50 stamps.



FDC Gold (print run 600)

25 April 2024 – Poland

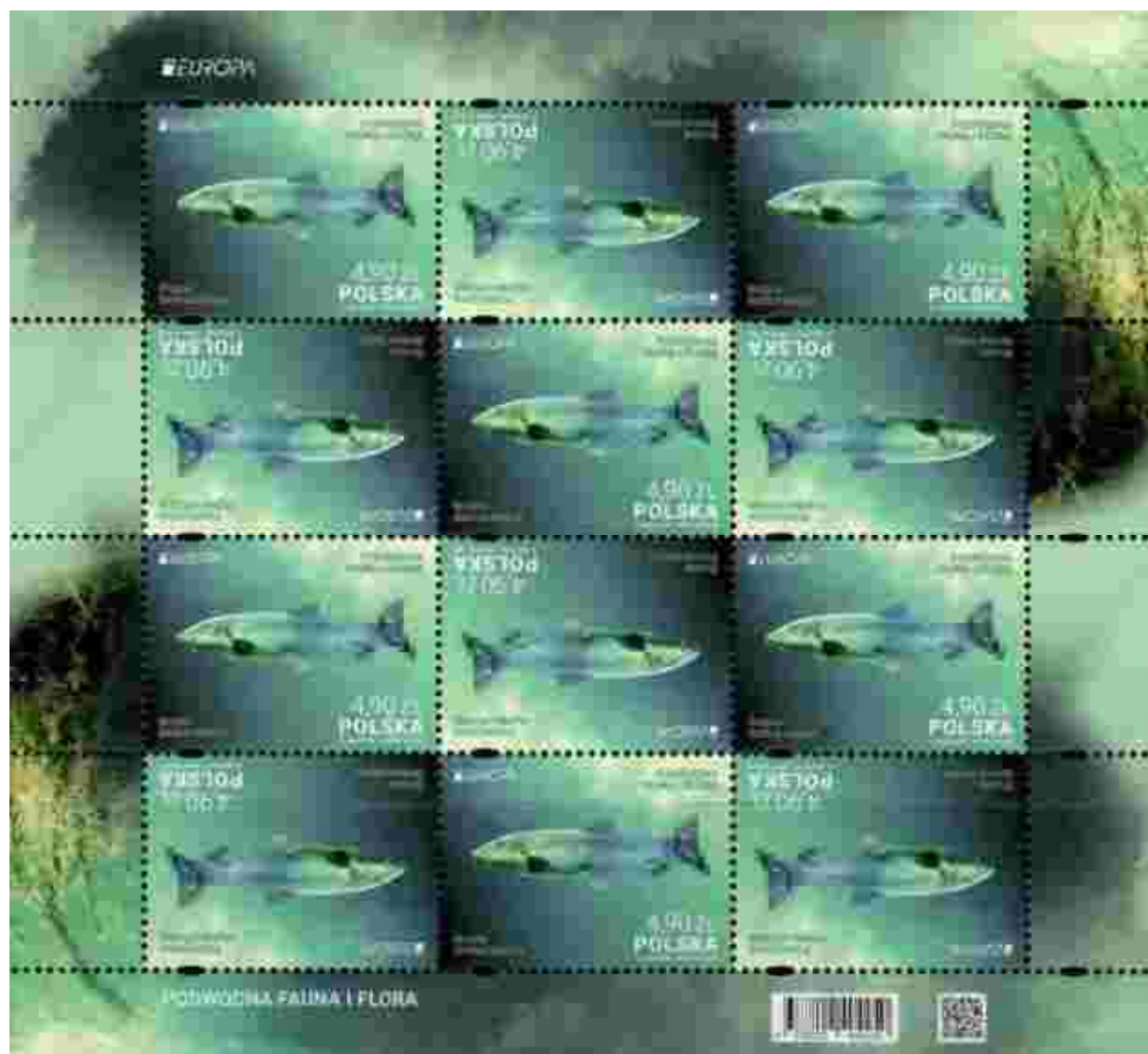
4.90 Zł. – Common Barbel (*Barbus barbus*)



43 x 31.25 mm



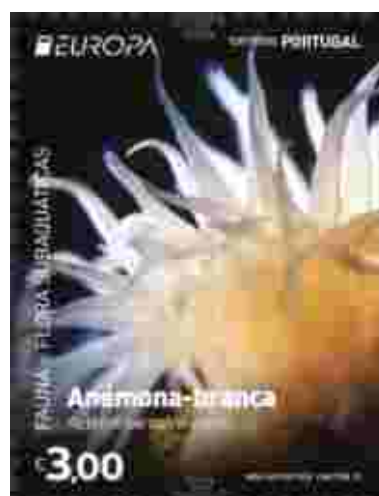
The stamp has been issued mini-sheets of 12 stamps with alternate rows inverted.



9 May 2024 – Portugal

€1.20 – *Catostylus tagi*

€3.00 – Sandaled Anemone & Furbelow (*Saccorhiza polyschides*) on souvenir sheet

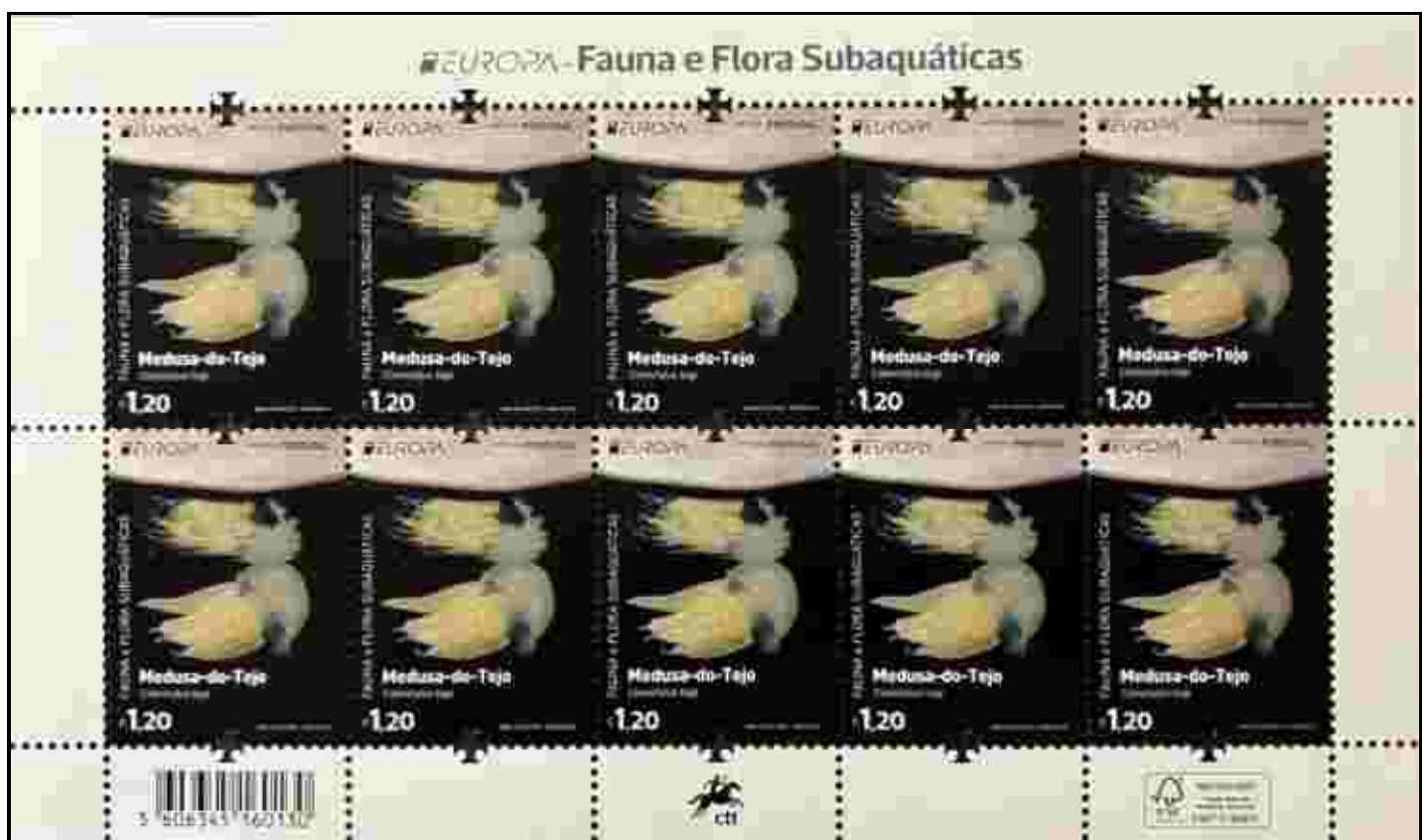


30.6 x 40 mm



125 x 95 mm

The 1st stamp has been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.



24 April 2024 – Romania

4 L. – Zander (Sander lucioperca)

25 L. – Wels Catfish (Silurus glanis)



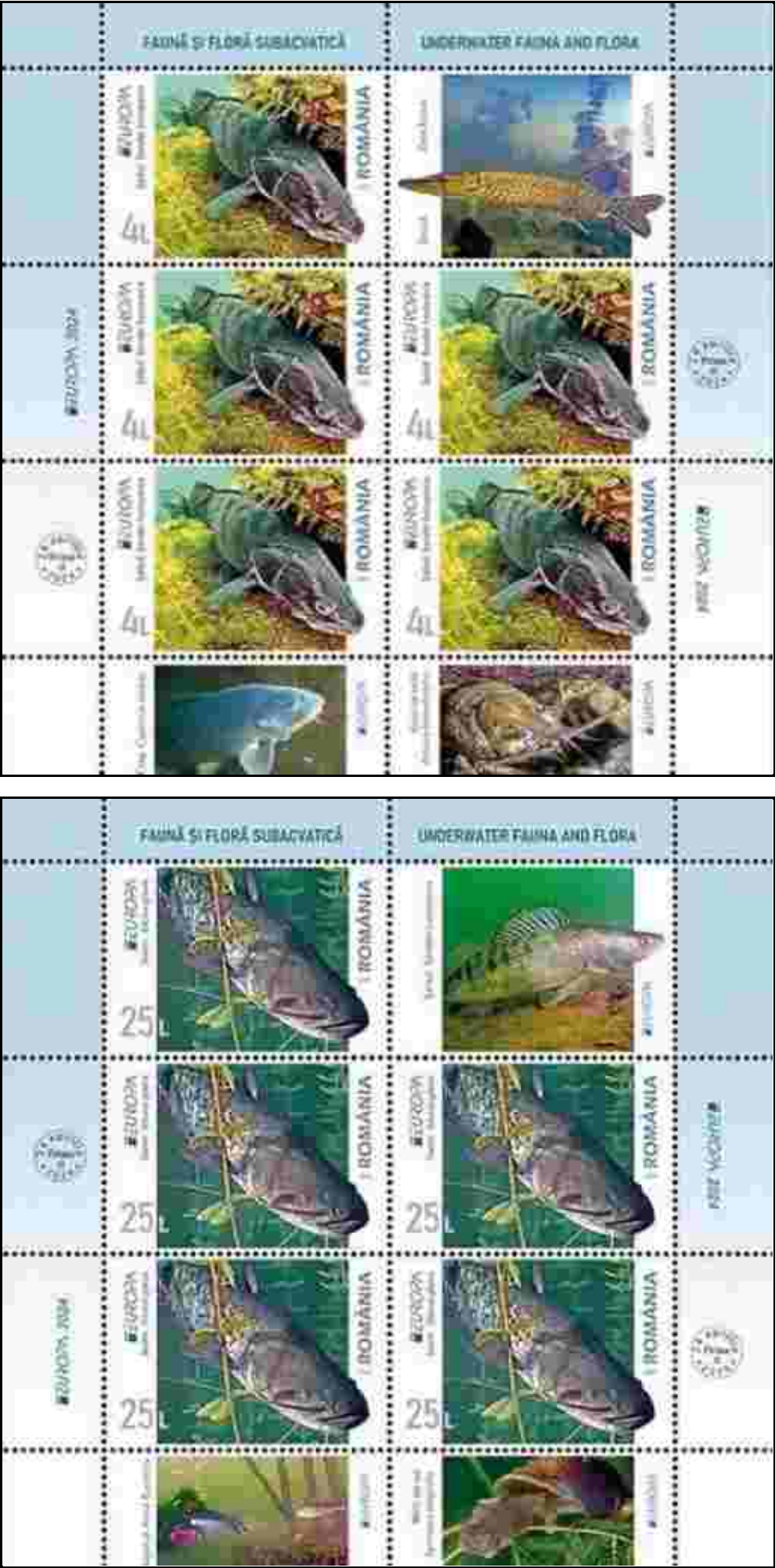
48 x 33 mm

Both stamps have been issued in 2 types of souvenir sheets of 4 stamps (2 stamps of each). The position of both stamps and the frame is different in each souvenir sheet.



118 x 88 mm

Both stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 5 stamps + 1 vignette.



130 x 130 mm

Both stamps have also been issued in sheets of 32 stamps + 4 vignettes.



A limited souvenir sheet (281 copies) with the 2 stamps imperforated has also been issued in a philatelic folder.





19 March 2024 – San Marino

€1.30 – Common Stonewort (*Chara vulgaris*) & *Scarodytes ruffoi*

€2.70 – Italian Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*)



40 x 30 mm

The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 12 stamps.





8 May 2024 – Serbia

48 RSD – White Waterlily (*Nymphaea alba*)

120 RSD – European Pond Turtle (*Emys orbicularis*)



35 x 35 mm

The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 8 stamps + 1 vignette.



26 April 2024 – Slovakia

€2.10 – Alpine Bullhead (*Cottus poecilopus*)



44.1 x 26.5 mm



self-adhesive

The stamp has been issued in mini-sheets of 8 stamps.



The stamps has also been issued in a booklet of 6 self-adhesive stamps.



31 May 2024 – Slovenia

C value (no face value, €1.60) – Fan Mussel (*Pinna nobilis*)

D value (no face value, €1.96) – Water Beetle (*Graphoderus bilineatus*)



29.8 x 42.6 mm

The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 8 stamps + 1 vignette.





9 May 2024 – Spain

Tarifa B (no face value, €1.70) – Neptune Grass (*Posidonia oceanica*)



40,9 x 28,8 mm

The stamp has been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.



260 x 200 mm

The stamp has also been issued in sheets of 25 stamps.

25 April 2024 – Sweden

Three stamps have been issued in a souvenir sheet. Only the left stamps is bearing the Europa logo.

36 Kr. – Harbour porpoise (*Phocoena phocoena*)

36 Kr. – Chara tomentosa

36 Kr. – Common Jellyfish (*Aurelia aurita*)



30 x 40.75 mm



130 x 70 mm

2 May 2024 – Switzerland

1.20 CHF – Lake Thun – Balchen, Freshwater mussels, Stoneworts (*Coregonus alpinus*/Characeae/Anodonta)

1.20 CHF – Doubs River – Rhone Streber (Zingel asper/European Freshwater Crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*), Common Water Moss (*Fontinalis antipyretica*))



40 x 32.5 mm



The stamps have been issued in one mini-sheet of 16 se-tenant stamps (8 of each).



9 May 2024 – Turkey
20.00 Lira – Underwater Flora and Fauna



56 x 45 mm

The stamp has been issued in sheets of 15 stamps.



25 June 2024 – Ukraine

A ° - No Face Value (value \$1.00) – East Atlantic Peacock Wrasse (*Symphodus tinca*)

A ° - No Face Value (value \$1.00) – Warty Crab (*Eriphia verrucosa*)



39 x 27 mm



54 x 31.5 mm



48.75 x 33.25 mm

Both stamps have been issued in a mini-sheet of 8 stamps (4 of each)



100 x 144 mm

Those stamps are also issued in a booklet of 1 souvenir-sheet of two stamps (2x A value). The stamps from the booklet are bigger than the stamps issued in mini-sheets. This booklet (print run 3.000 ex) is only reserved to whom subscribed to a premium subscription for all the 2024 Ukrainian issues.



21 May 2024 – Vatican City

€1.25 – Underwater Flora and Fauna – Frog in Vatican Gardens

€1.30 – Underwater Flora and Fauna – Turtle in Vatican Gardens



40 x 30 mm

The stamps have been issued in mini-sheets of 10 stamps.



	EUROPA	EUROPA	
UNITED			UNITED
THE			THE
PLANT			PLANT
WILL			WILL
QUITS			QUITS
	EUROPA	EUROPA	