

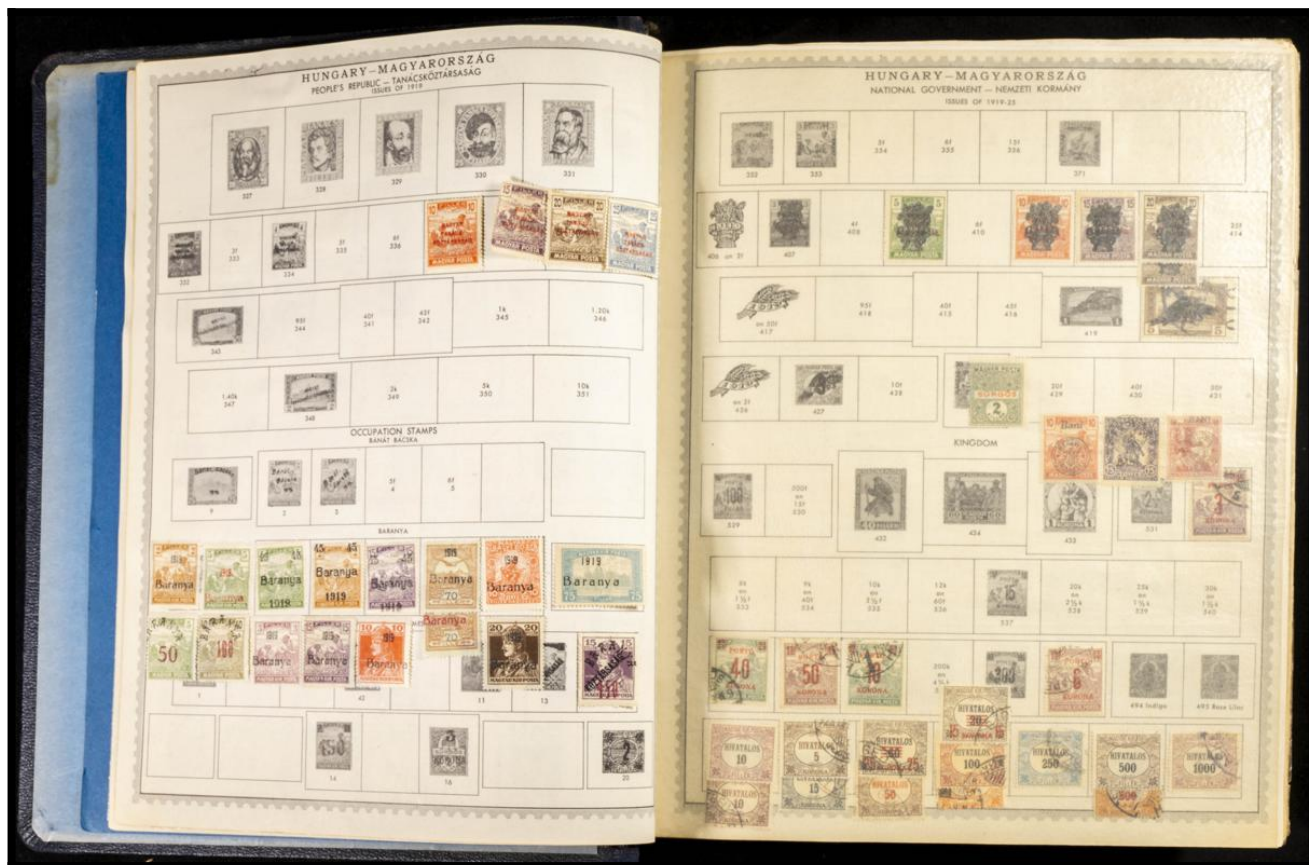
Lote: 1138

Lots and Collections Online Auction #119

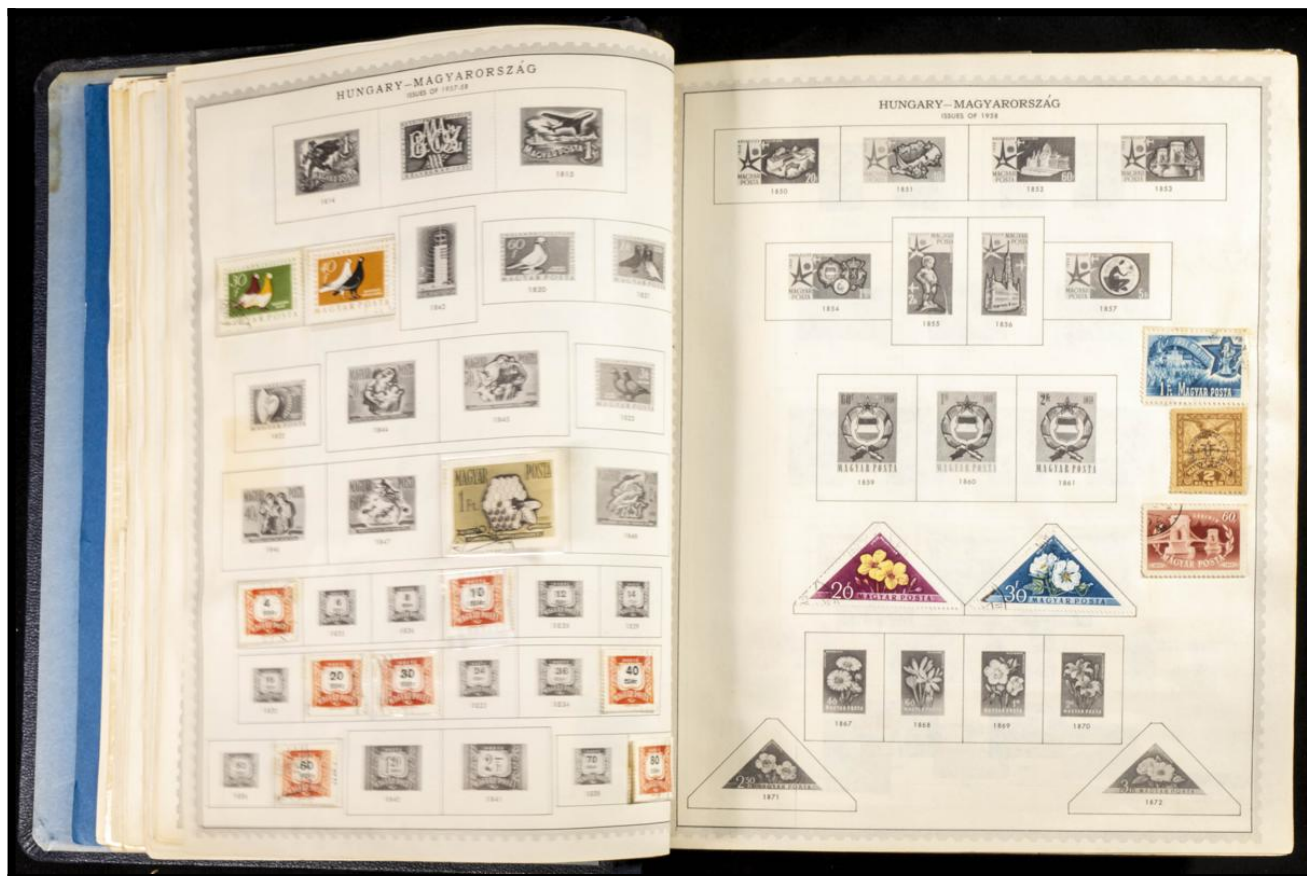
º (1860ca). Interesante conjunto-colección de miles de sellos de todo el mundo en usado montado en dos álbumes Minkus entre 1855 y 1960, incluye alguno nuevo y numerosos sellos de valor medio. A EXAMINAR.







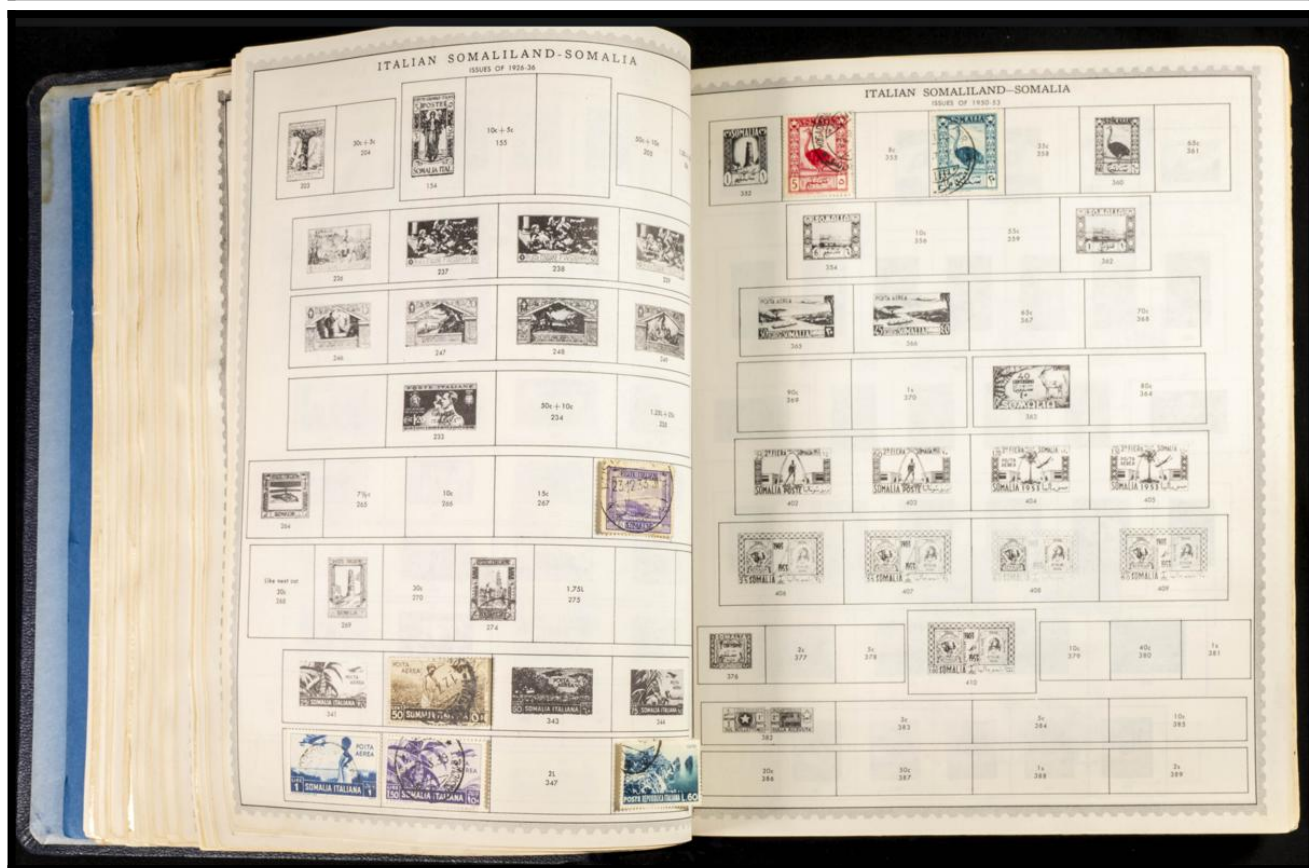












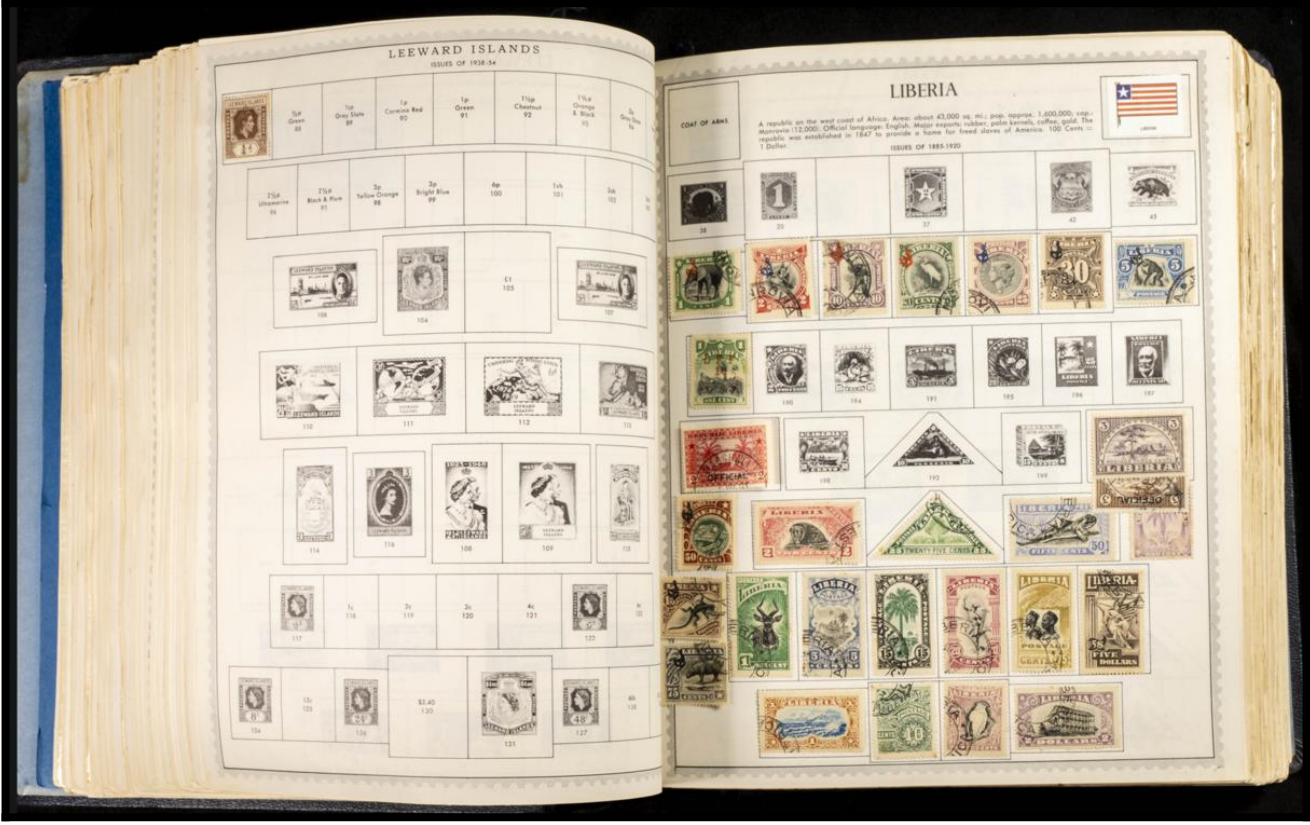


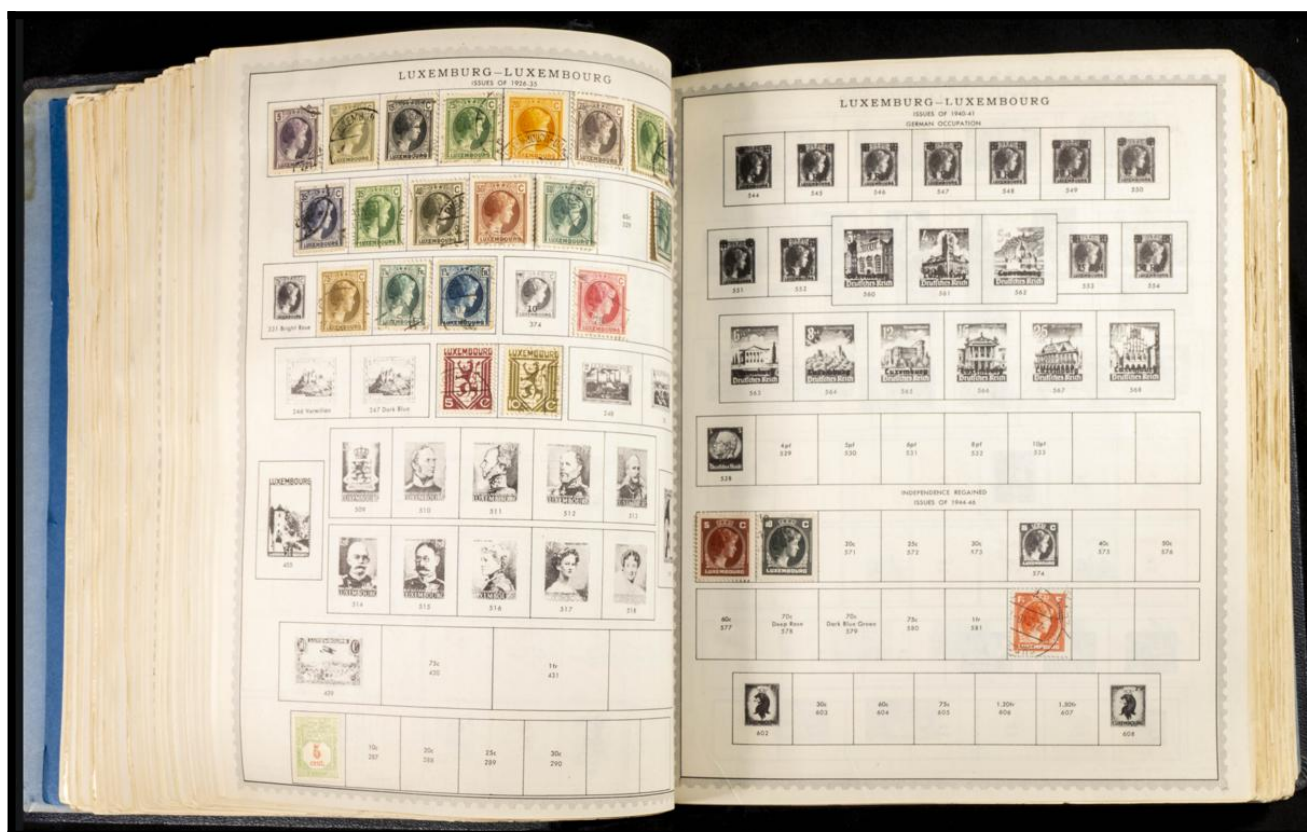




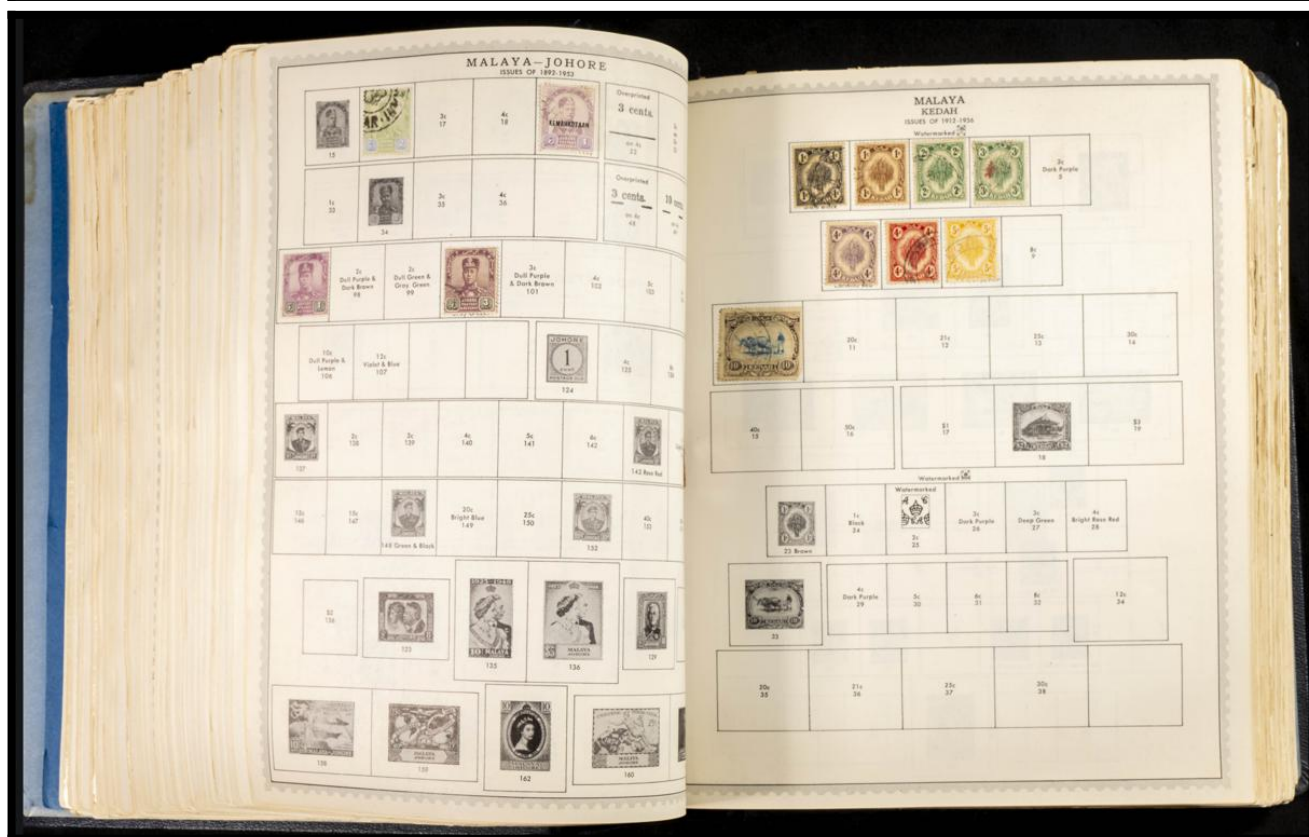


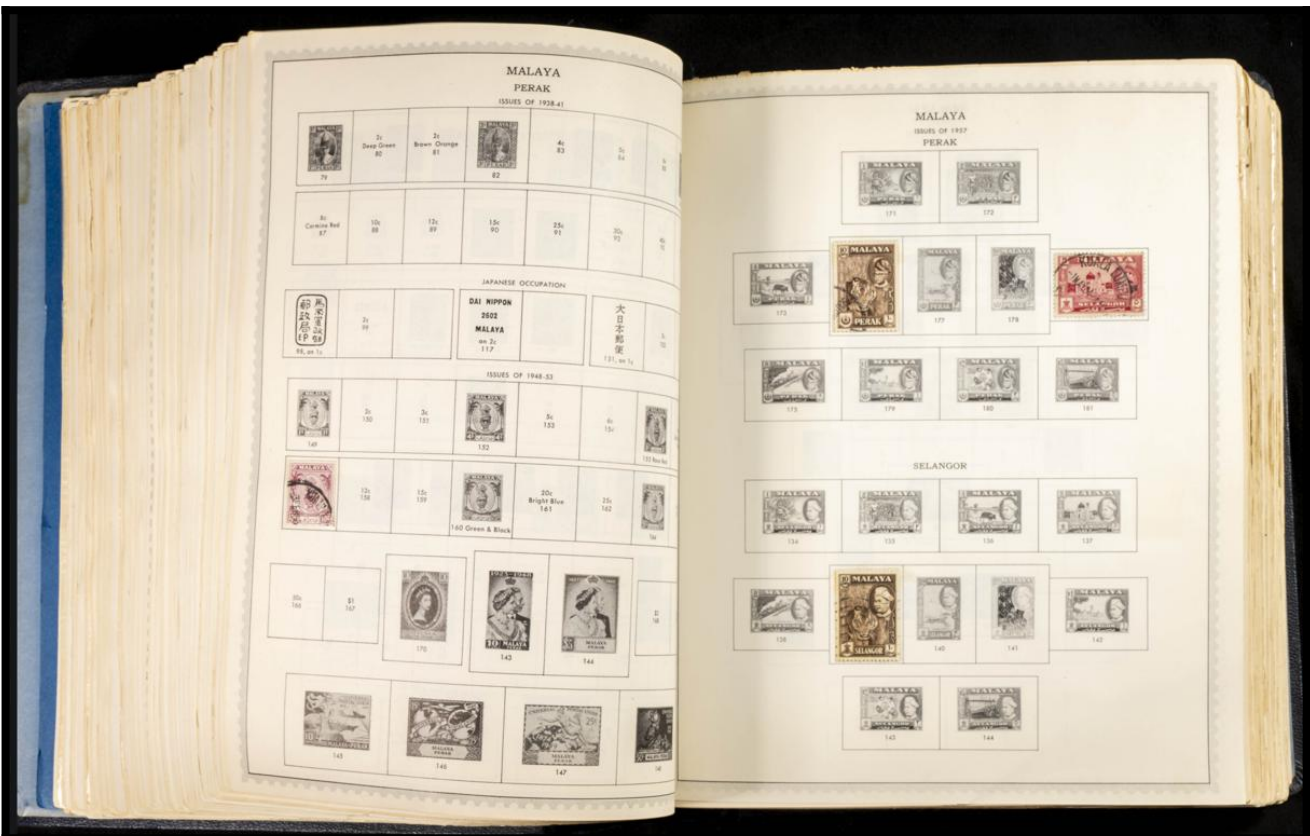


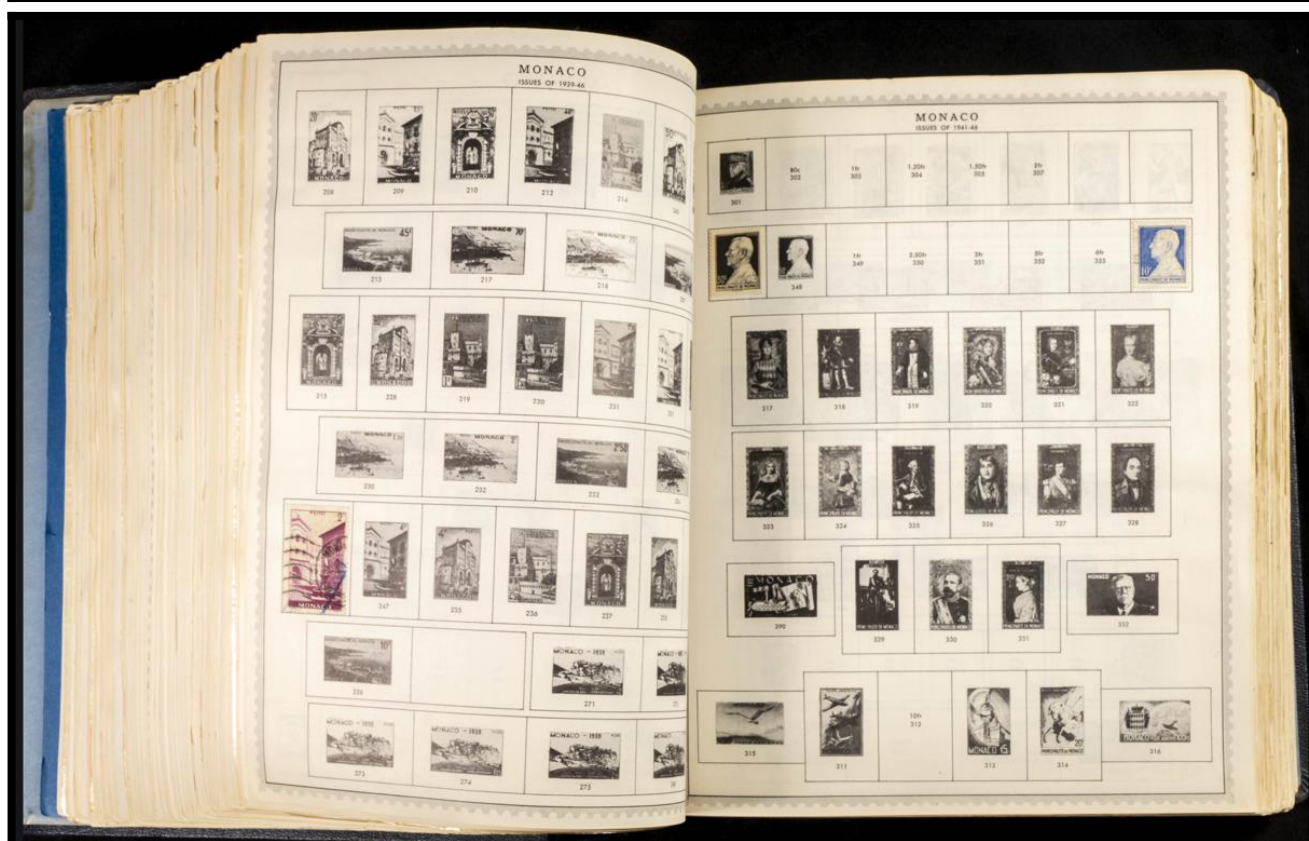








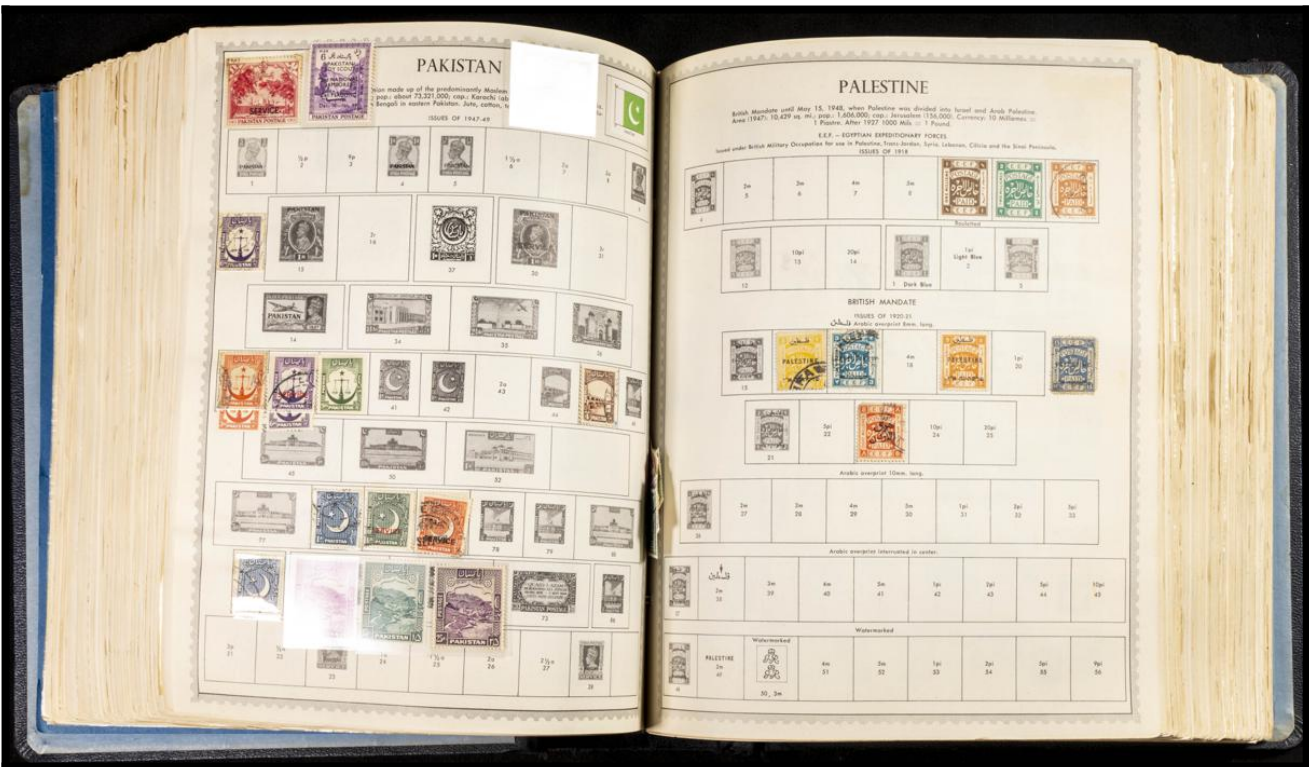


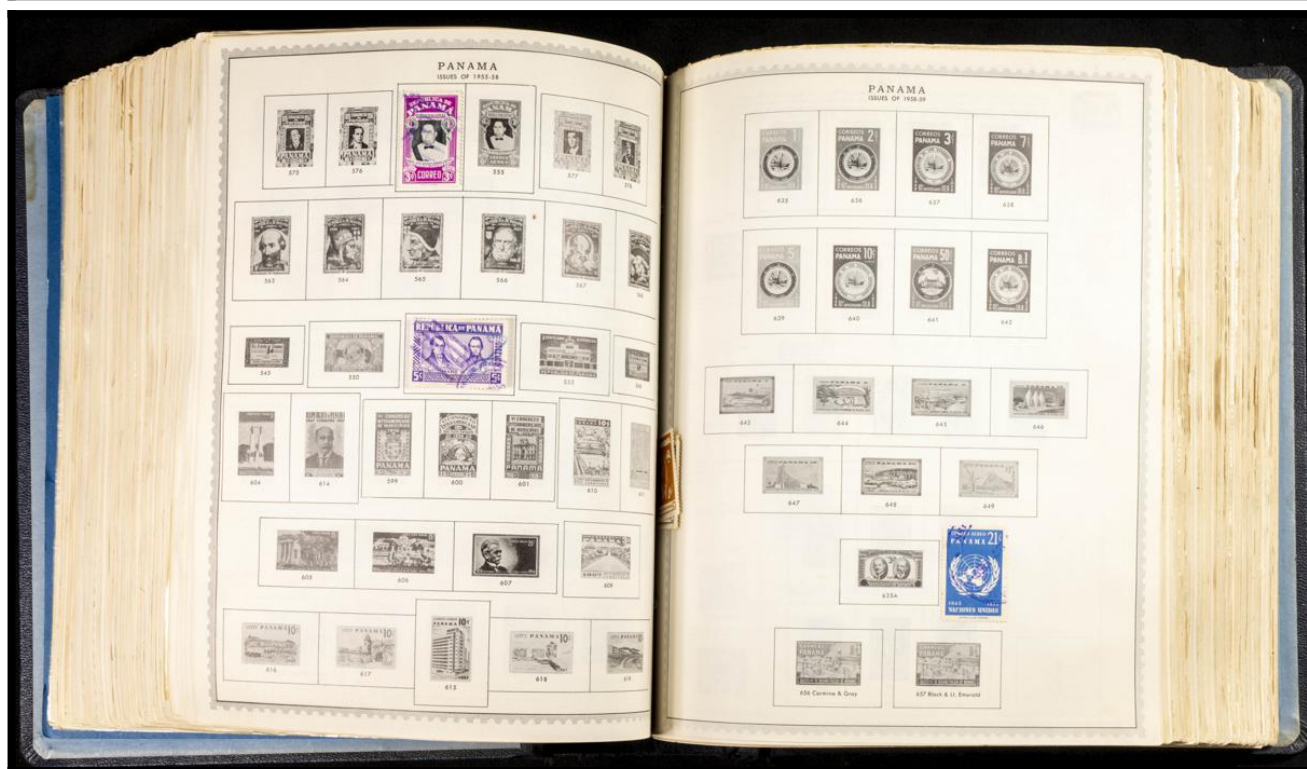
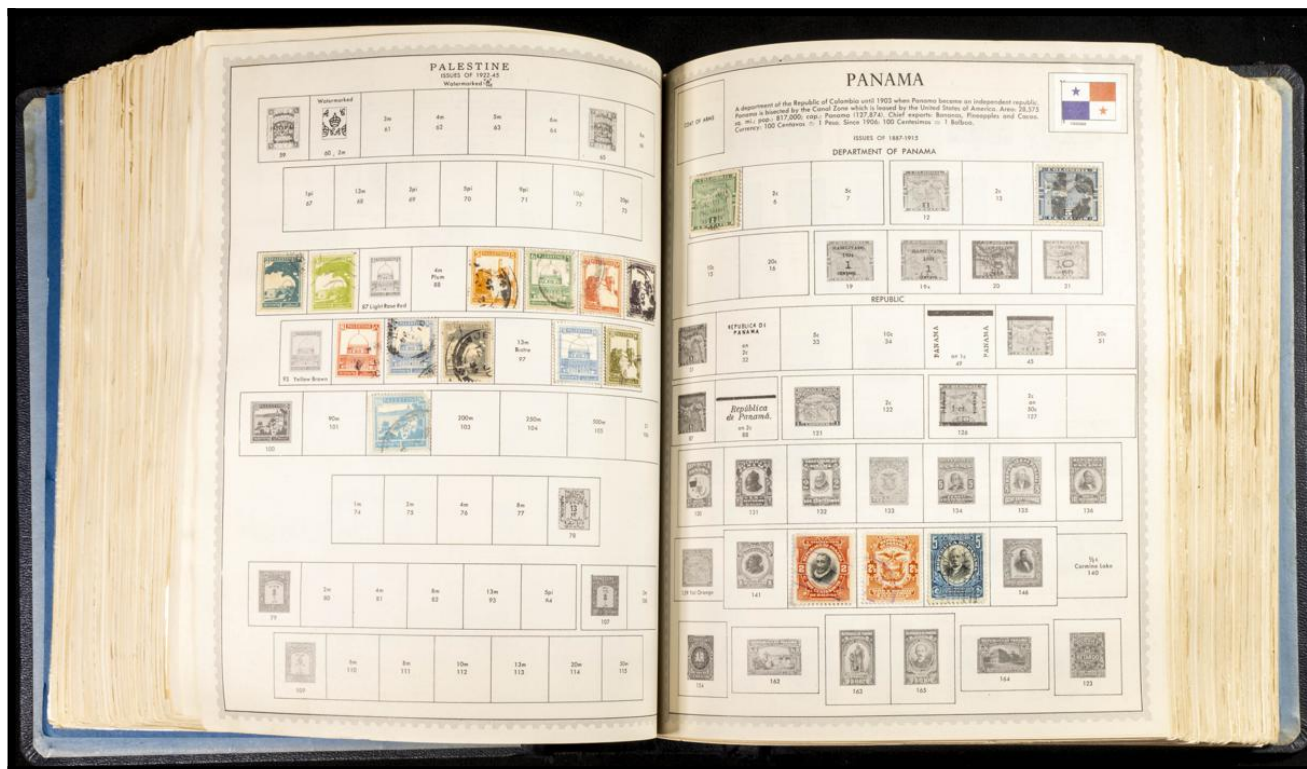


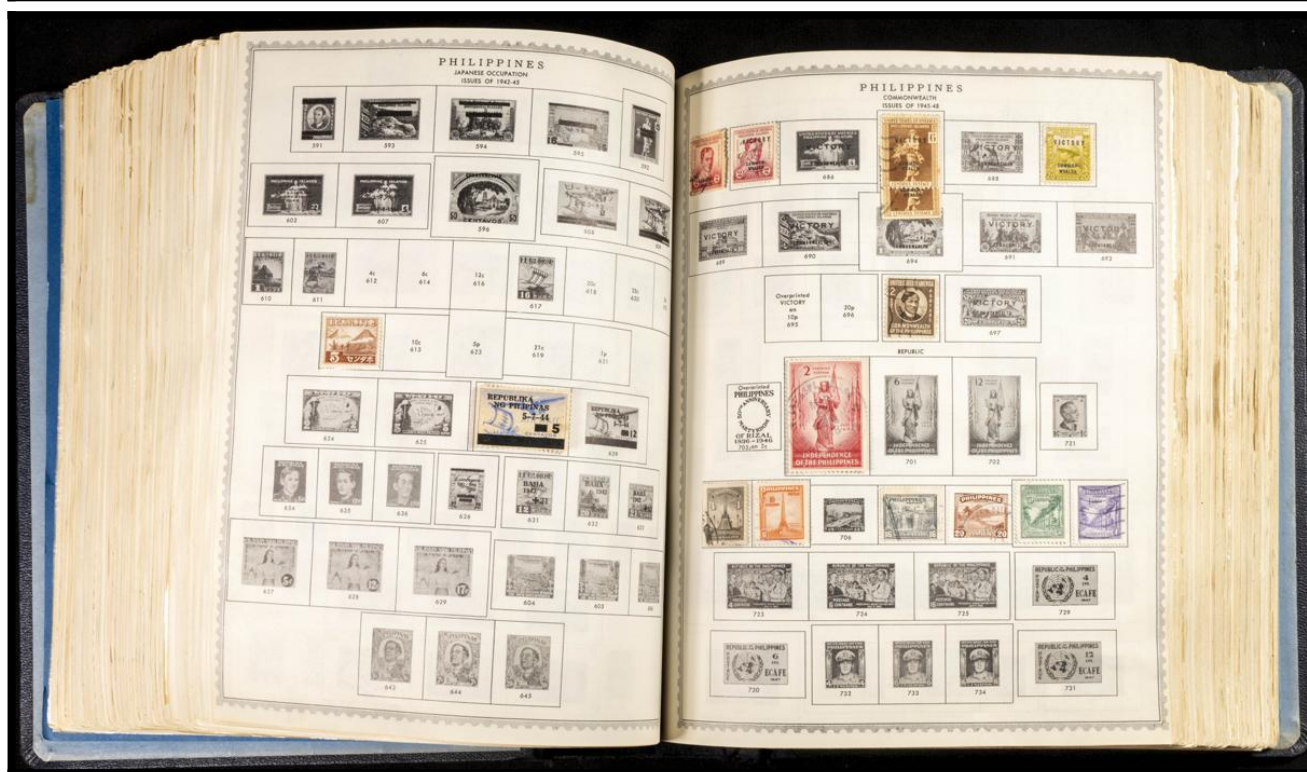
















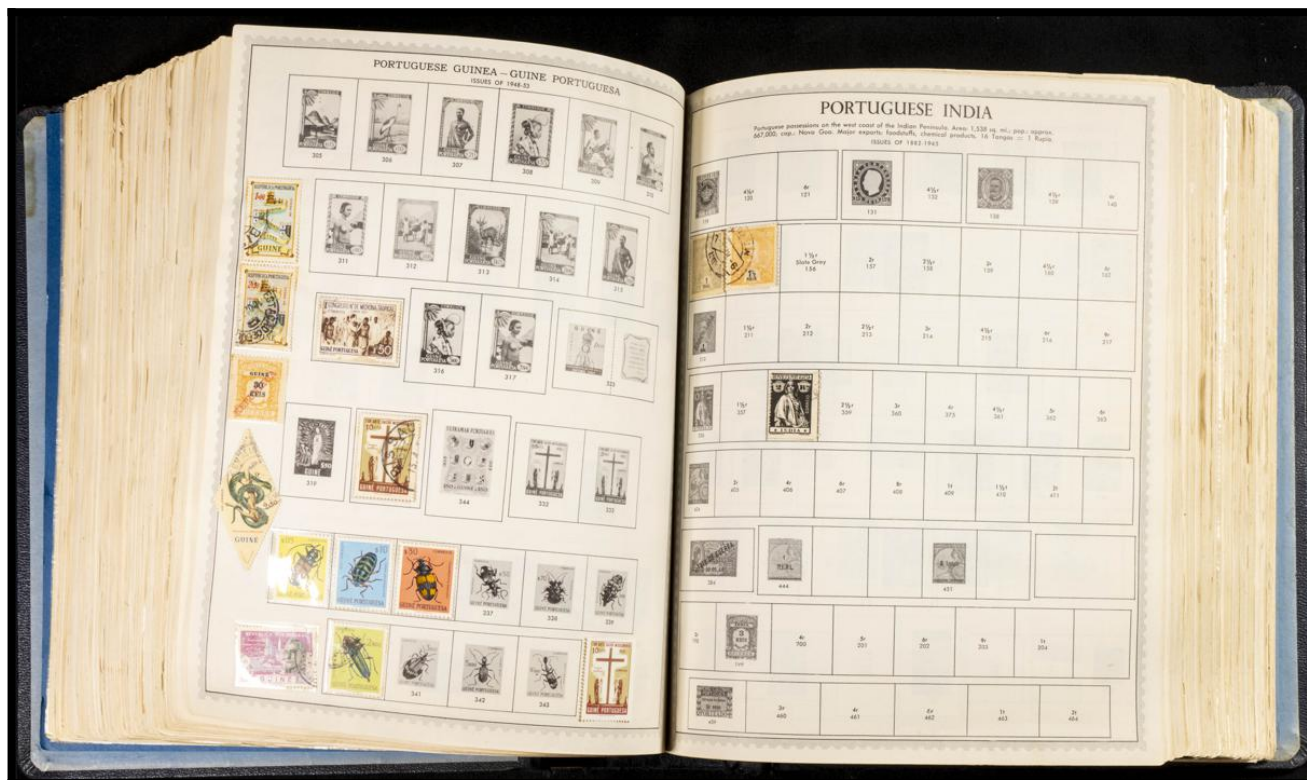












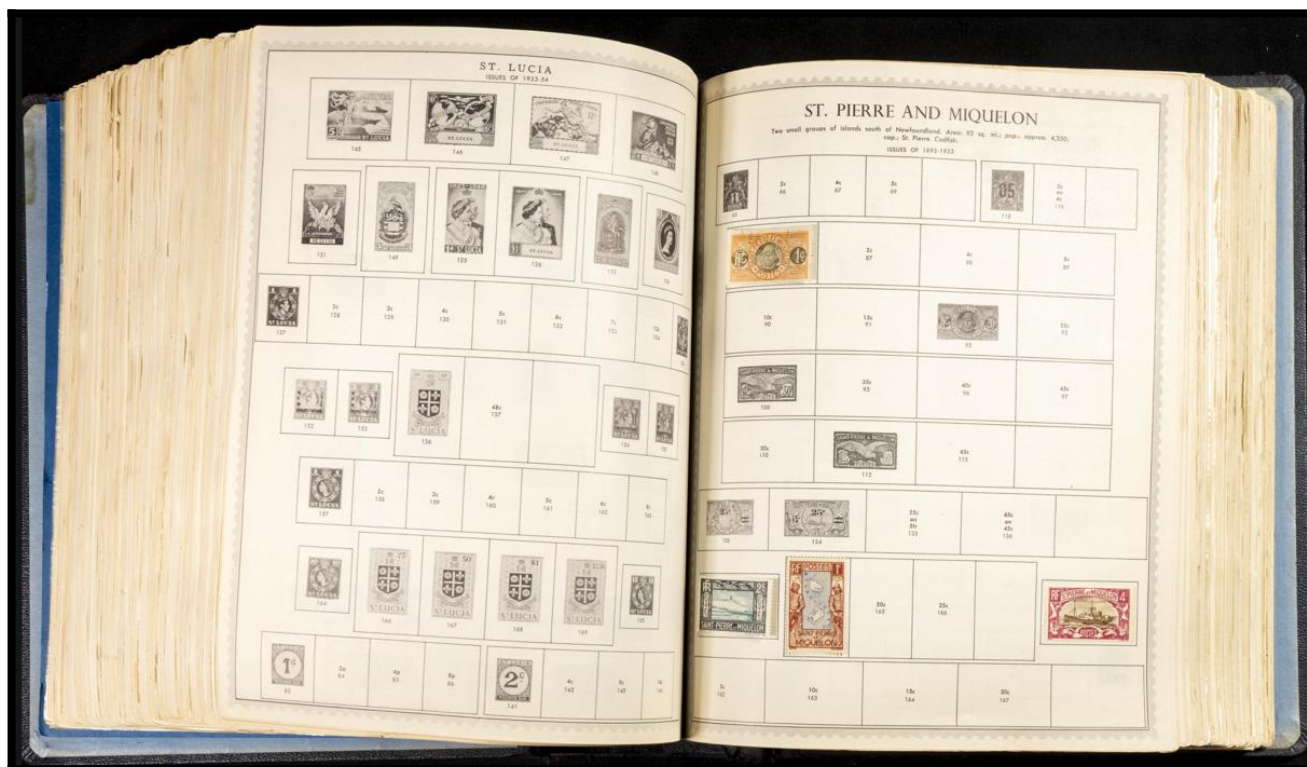


















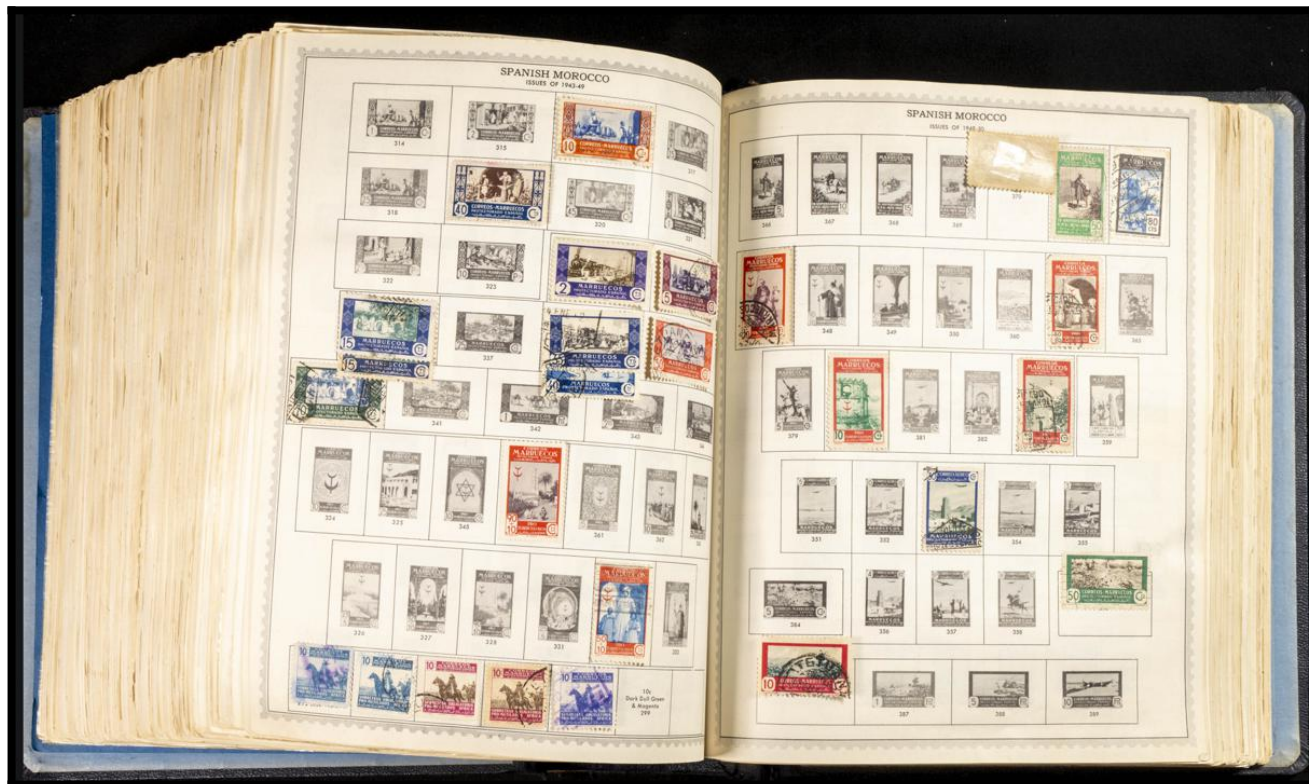












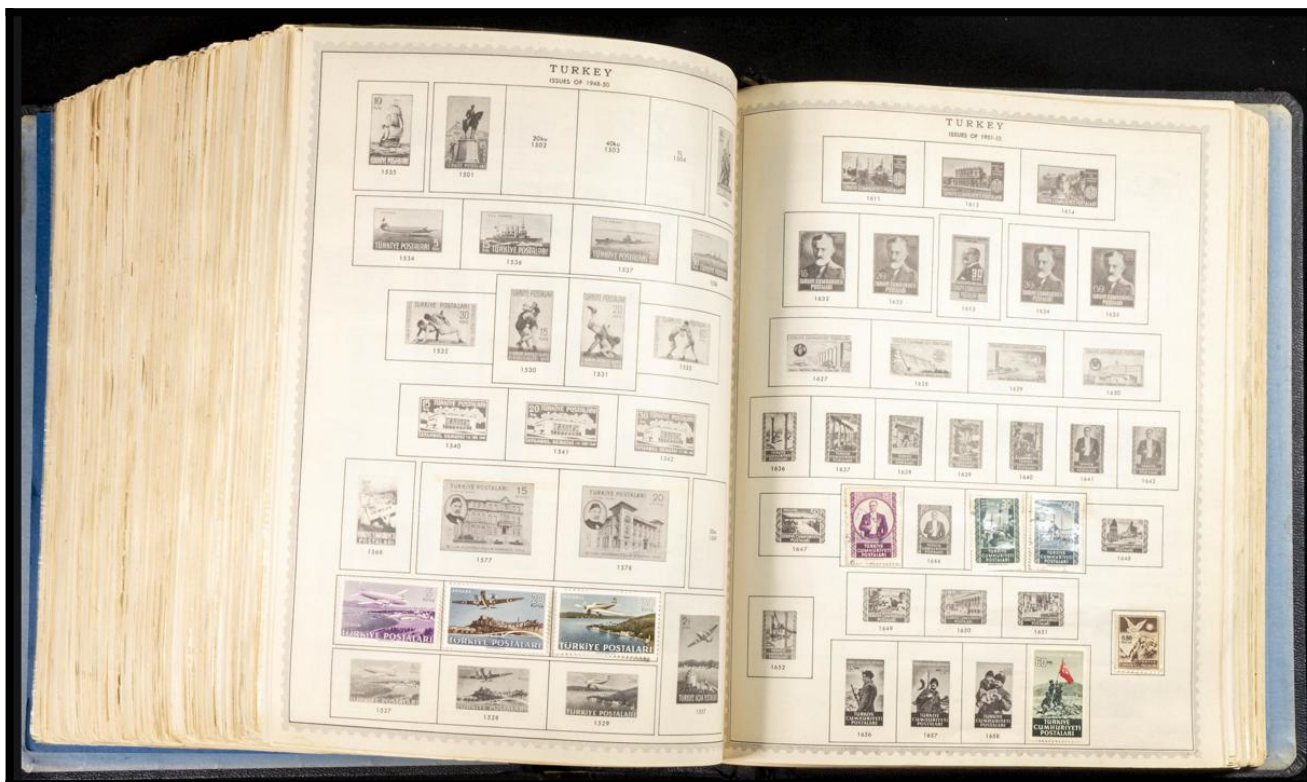
















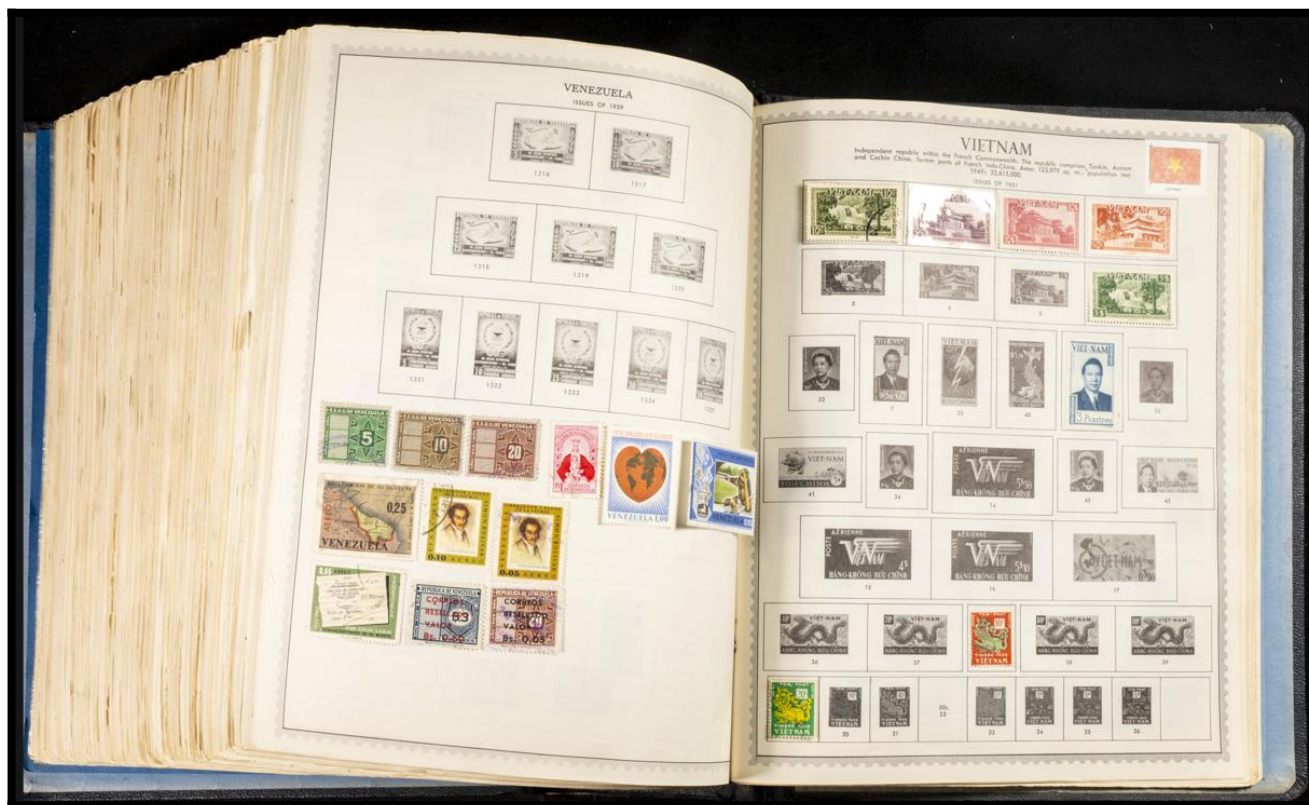


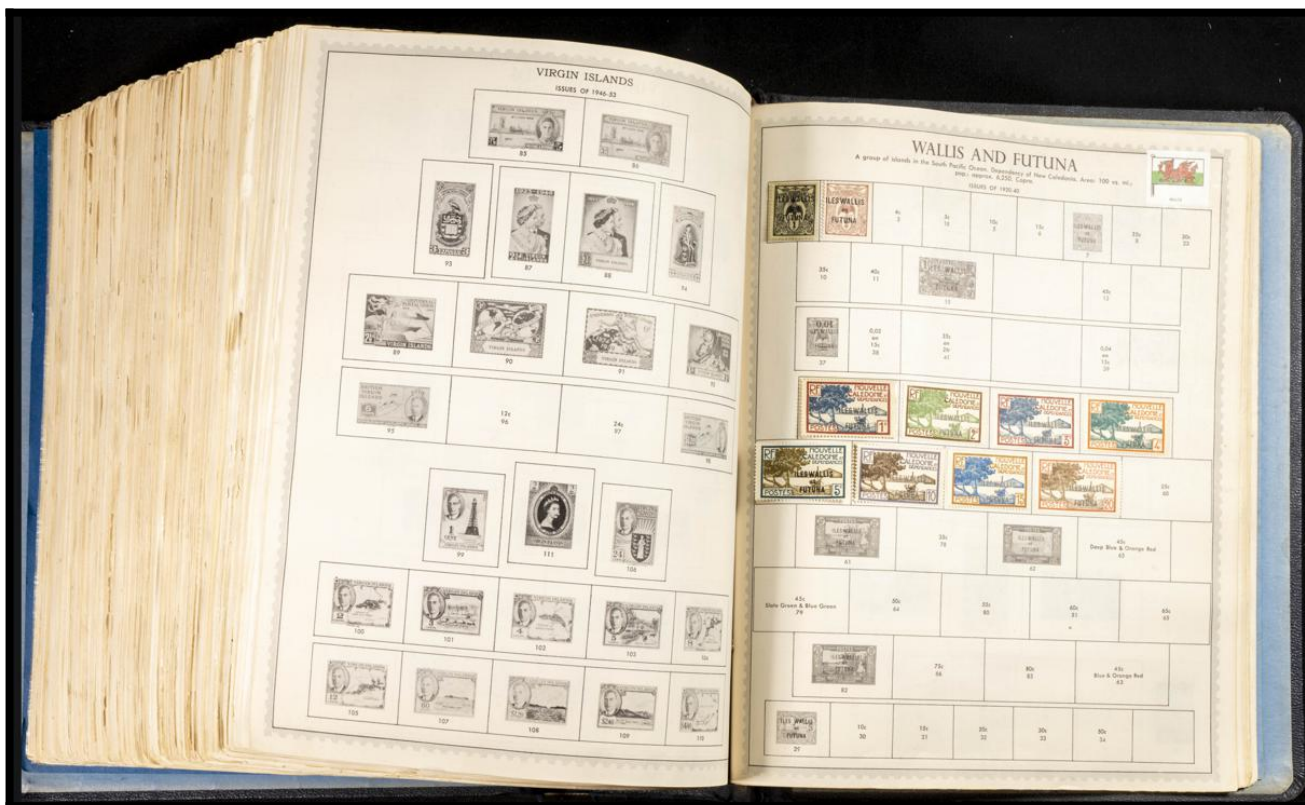




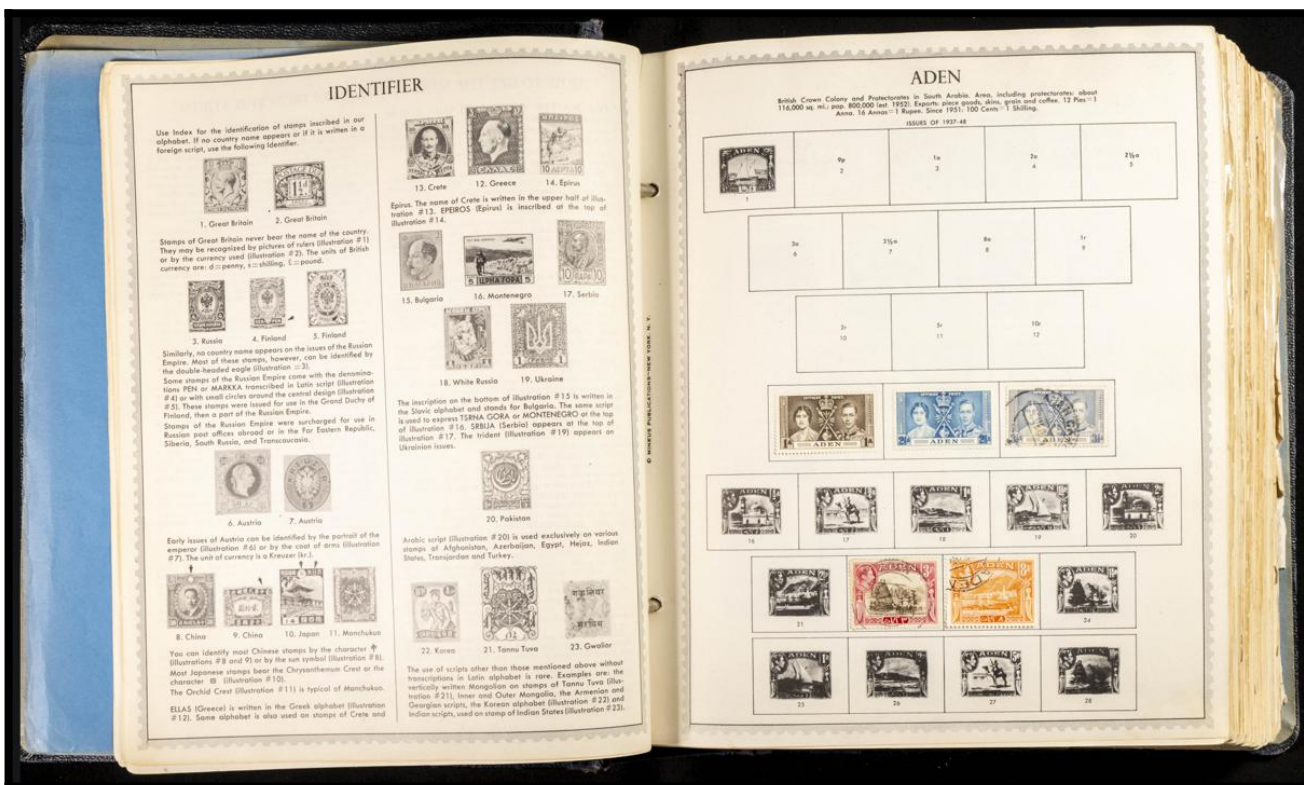












IDENTIFIER

Use Index for the identification of stamps described in our alphabet. If no country name appears or if it is written in a foreign script, use the following identifier.

- 1. Great Britain
- 2. Great Britain
Stamps of Great Britain never bear the name of the country. They may be recognized by pictures of rulers (illustration #1) or by the currency used (illustration #2). The units of British currency are: £=pound, s=shilling, d=penny.
- 3. Russia
- 4. Finland
- 5. Finland
Similarly, no country name appears on the issues of the Russian Empire. Most of these stamps, however, can be identified by the double-headed eagle (illustration #3). Some stamps of the Russian Empire come with the denomination PEN or MARKA transcribed in Latin script (illustration #4) or with small circles around the central design (illustration #5). These stamps were issued for use in the Grand Duchy of Finland, then a part of the Russian Empire. Stamps of the Russian Empire were authorized for use in Russian post offices abroad or in the Far Eastern Republic, Siberia, South Russia, and Transcaucasia.
- 6. Austria
- 7. Austria
Early issues of Austria can be identified by the portrait of the emperor (illustration #6) or by the coat of arms (illustration #7). The unit of currency is a Kreuzer (Kr.).
- 8. China
- 9. China
- 10. Japan
- 11. Manchukuo
You can identify most Chinese stamps by the character 中 (illustrations #8 and 9) or by the sun symbol (illustration #8). Most Japanese stamps bear the Chrysanthemum Crest or the character 日 (illustration #10). The Chrysanthemum Crest (illustration #11) is typical of Manchukuo. ELIAS (Greece) is written in the Greek alphabet (illustration #12). Some alphabet is also used on stamps of Crete and

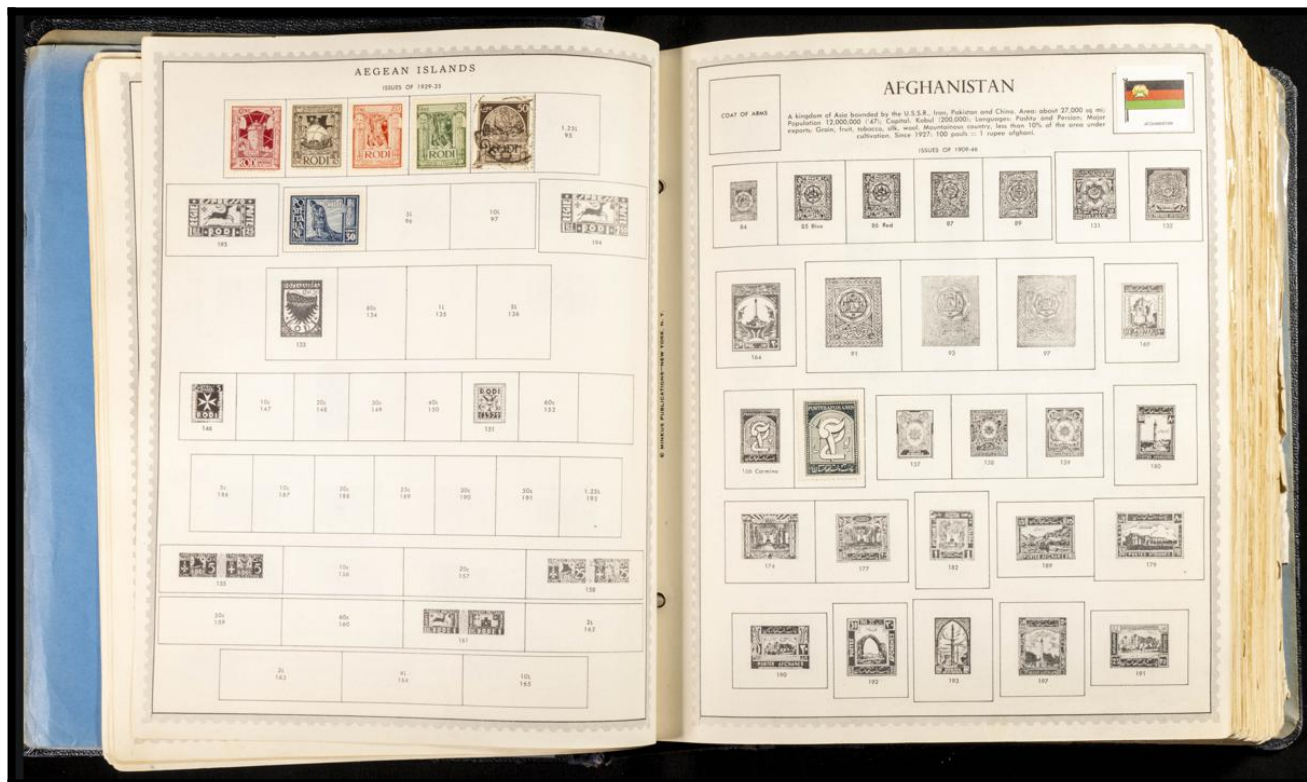
- 12. Greece
- 13. Crete
EPIROS. The name of Crete is written in the upper half of illustration #13. EPEROS (Epirus) is inscribed at the top of illustration #14.
- 14. Epirus
- 15. Bulgaria
- 16. Montenegro
- 17. Serbia
The inscription on the bottom of illustration #15 is written in the Latin alphabet and stands for Bulgaria. The same script is used to express TSRNA, COBA or MONTENEGRO at the top of illustration #16. SERBIA (Serbian) appears at the top of illustration #17. The Vidzai (illustration #19) appears on Ukrainian issues.
- 18. White Russia
- 19. Ukraine
Arabic script (illustration #20) is used exclusively on various stamps of Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Egypt, Hejaz, Indian States, Transjordan and Turkey.
- 20. Pakistan
- 21. Tannu Tuva
- 22. Korea
- 23. Gwador
The use of script other than those mentioned above without transcription in Latin alphabet is rare. Examples are: the vertically written Mongolian on stamps of Tannu Tuva (illustration #21), here and Outer Mongolia, the Armenian and Georgian script, the Korean alphabet (illustration #22) and Indian script, used on stamps of Indian States (illustration #23).

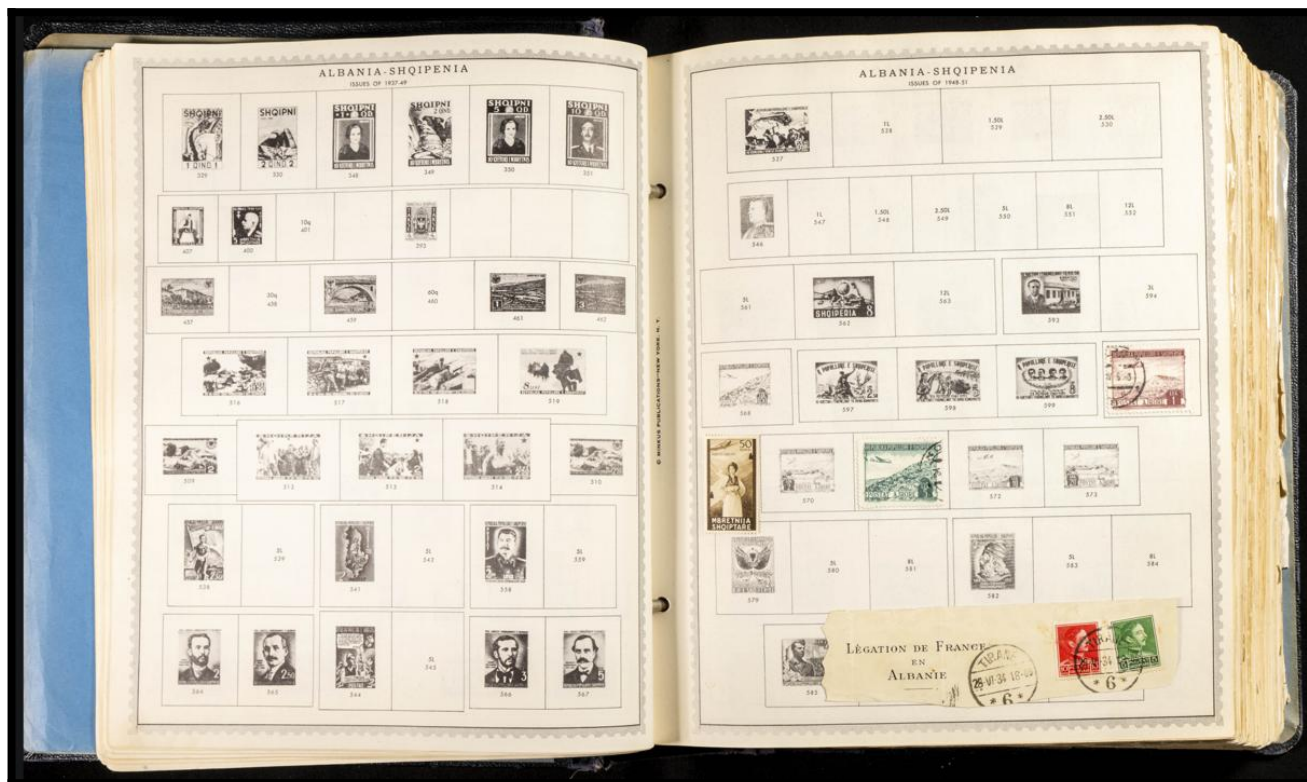
ADEN

British Crown Colony and Protectorate in South Arabia. Area, including protectorates, about 116,000 sq. mi. pop. 800,000 (est. 1922). Exports: pineapples, skins, girds and coffee. 12 Pais=1 Annas. 16 Annas=1 Rupee. Since 1951: 100 Cents=1 Shilling.

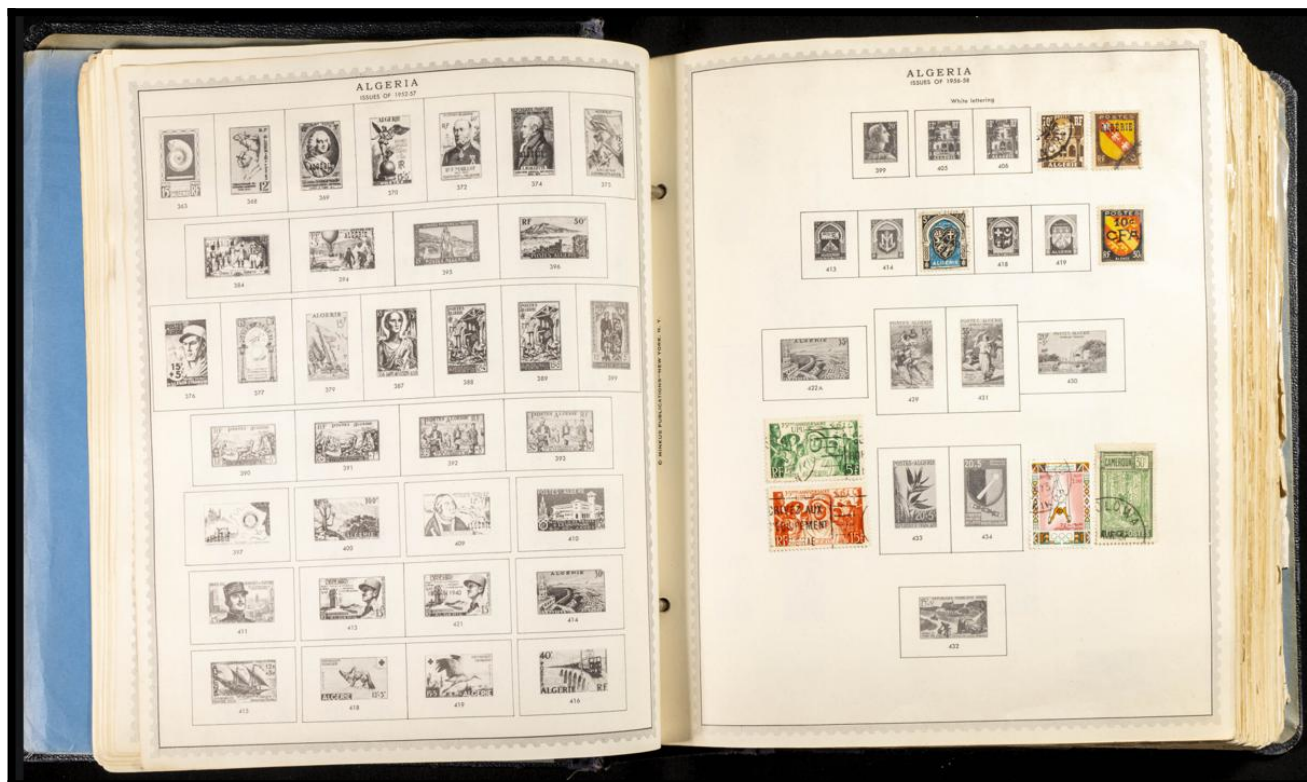
ISSUES OF 1937-48

	2p	1s	2s	2 1/2s
	2	2	4	5
	3s	3 1/2s	4s	4 1/2s
	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	





















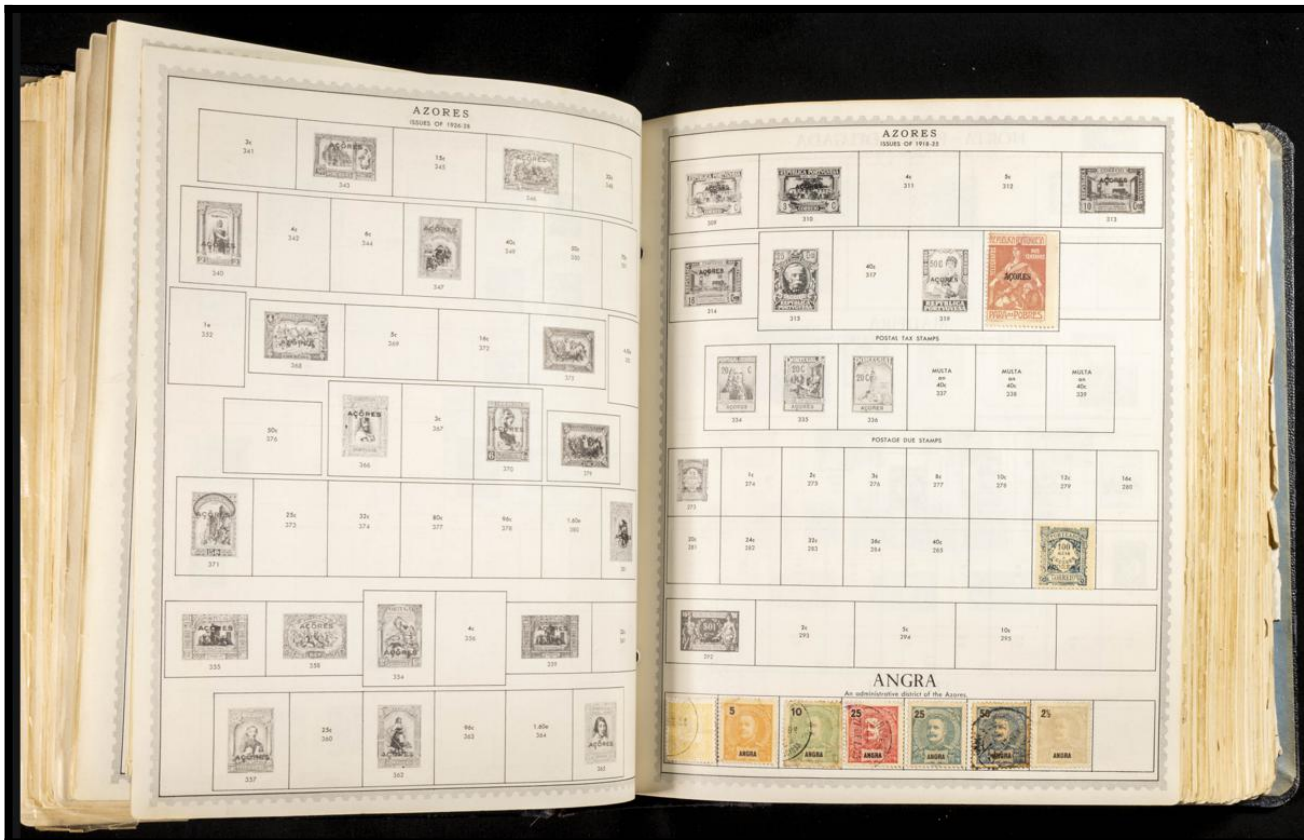


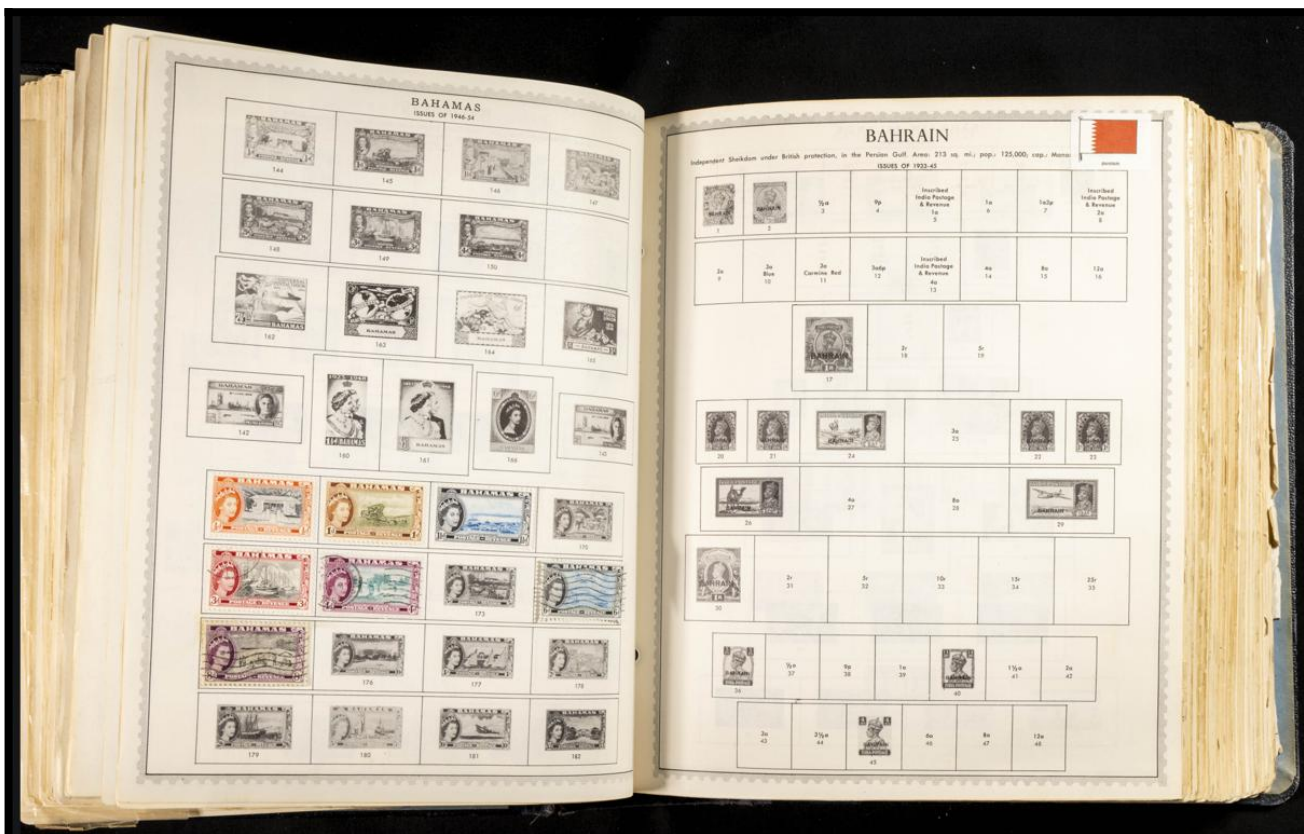














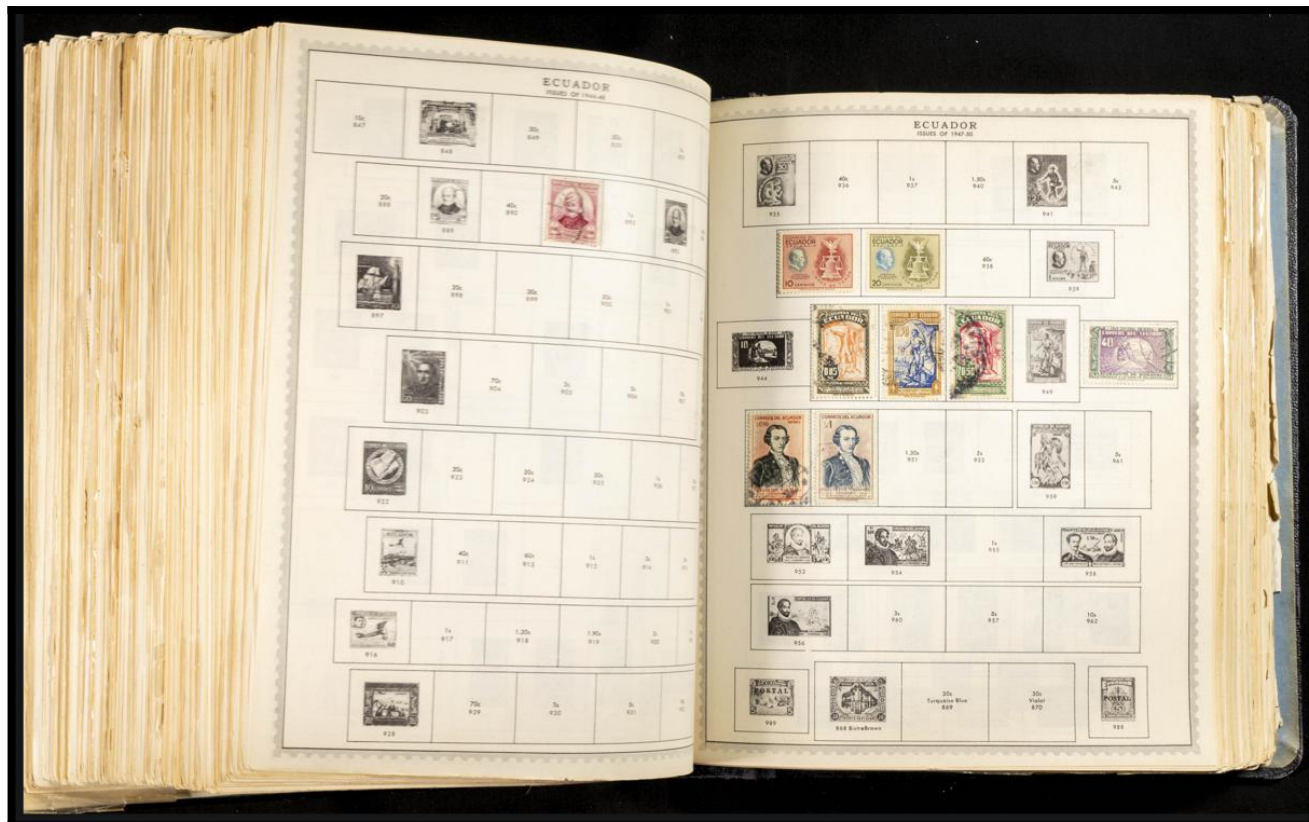
































The logo for iberphil, featuring the word "iberphil" in a lowercase, sans-serif font.

INFORMACIÓN ADICIONAL
RELACIONADA CON LAS IMÁGENES DE
LOS LOTES.

Debido a la cantidad y distribución de material que tiene este lote es imposible ofrecer las imágenes del conjunto completo. Las imágenes presentadas facilitan una apreciación aproximada de la distribución, organización, calidades, repeticiones, periodos, países, etc que contiene. Son fotografías de las primeras y últimas páginas de los álbumes y aleatorias en el caso de los clasificadores, representando entre un 30% y un 40% del total del lote.

Due to the quantity and distribution of material in this lot, it is impossible to offer images of the complete set. The images presented facilitate an approximate appreciation of the distribution, organization, qualities, repetitions, periods, countries, etc. that it contains. They are photographs of the first and last pages of the albums and random in the case of the classifiers, representing between 30% and 40% of the total batch.