

Lot nr.: L251340

Country/Type: Europe

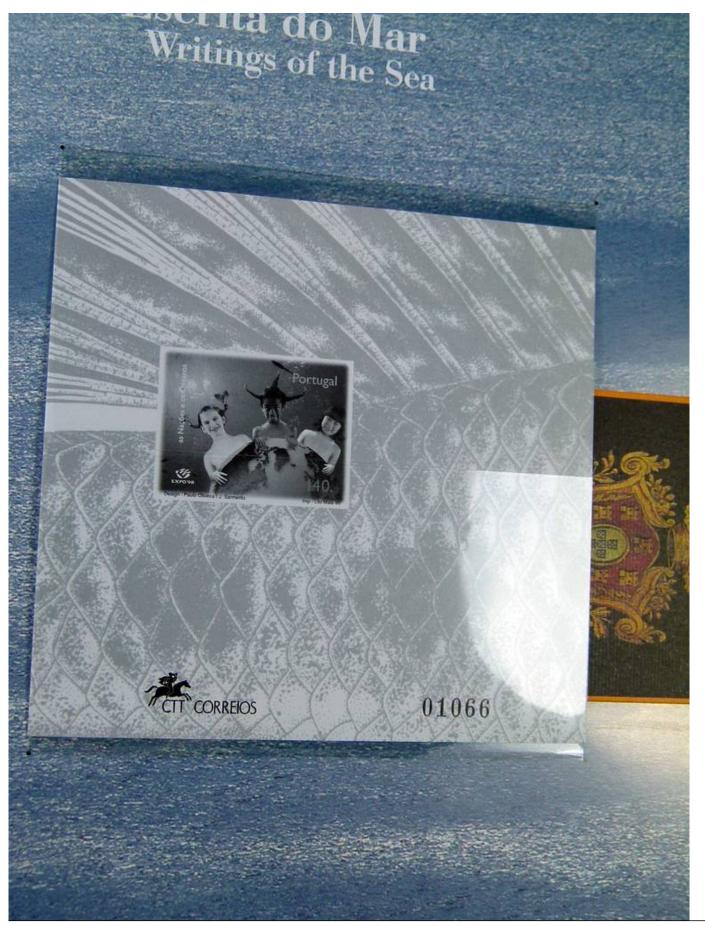
Lot of 13 Folders, Portugal, all different, with MNH stamps.

Price: 130 eur

[Go to the lot on www.sevenstamps.com]







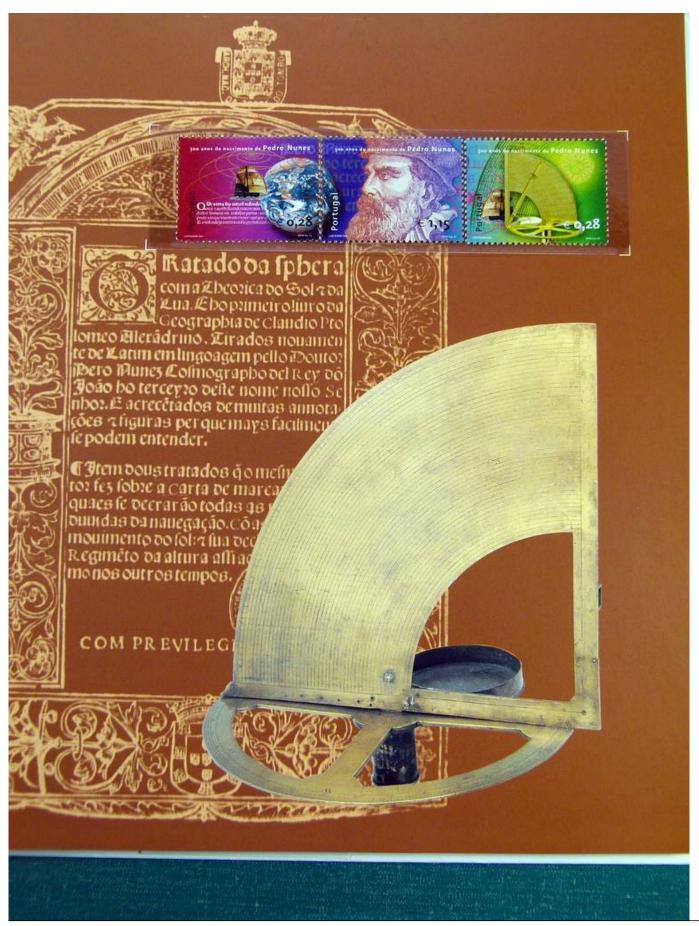








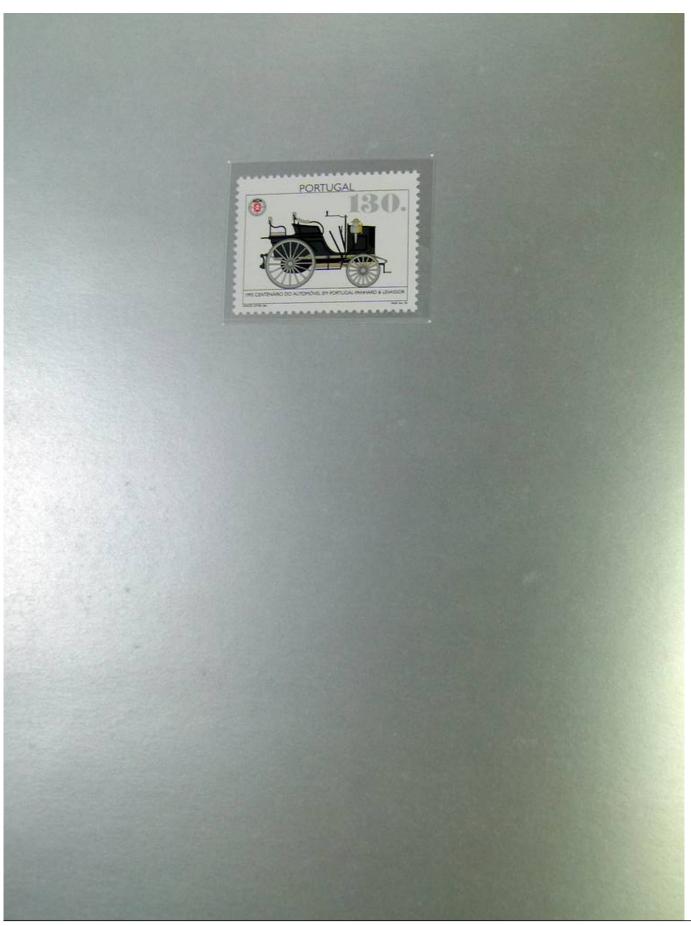








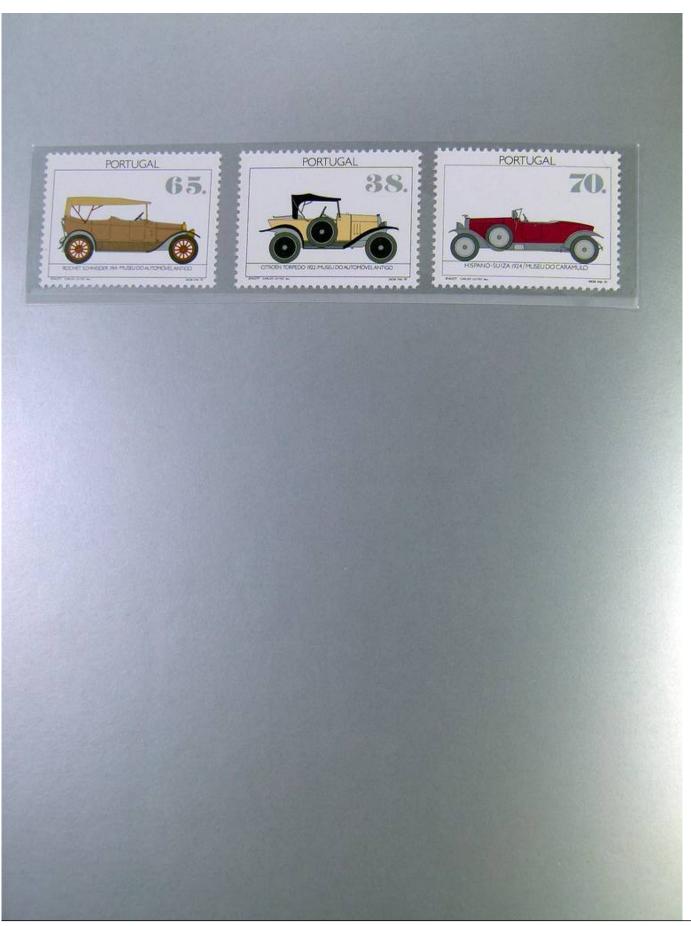




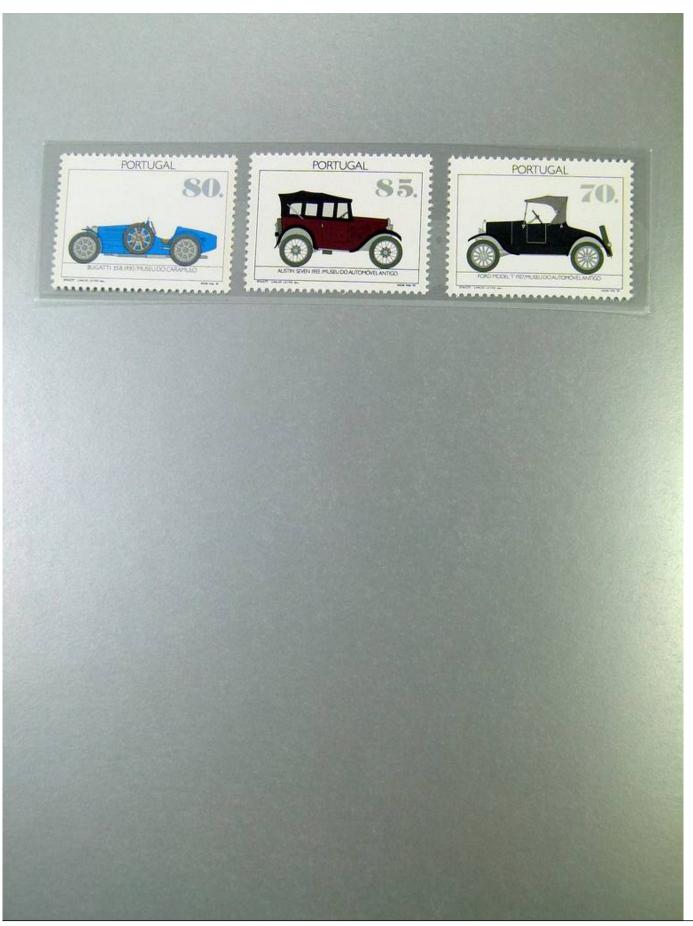








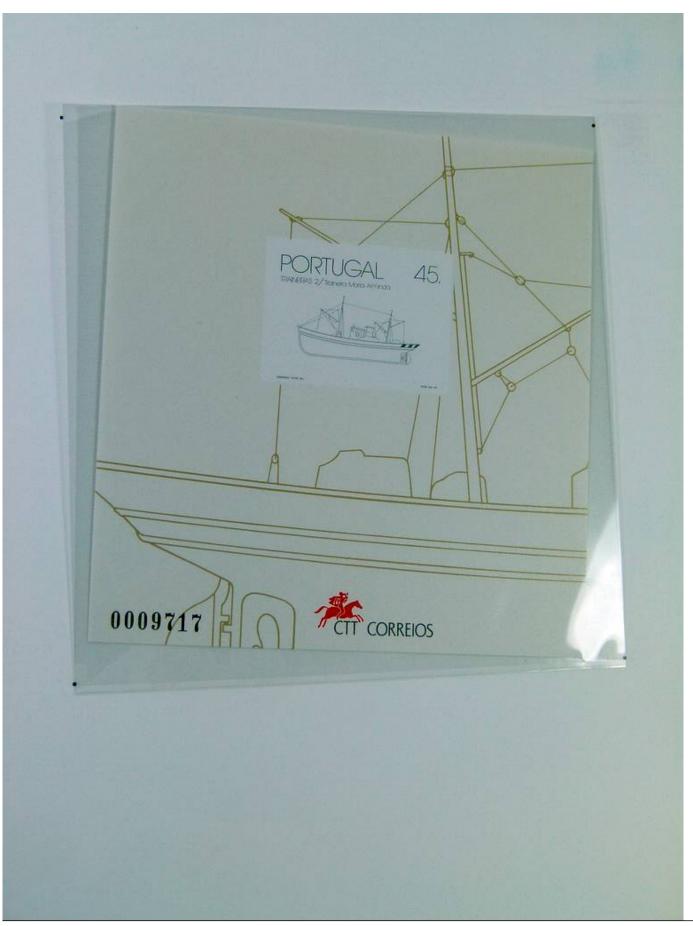








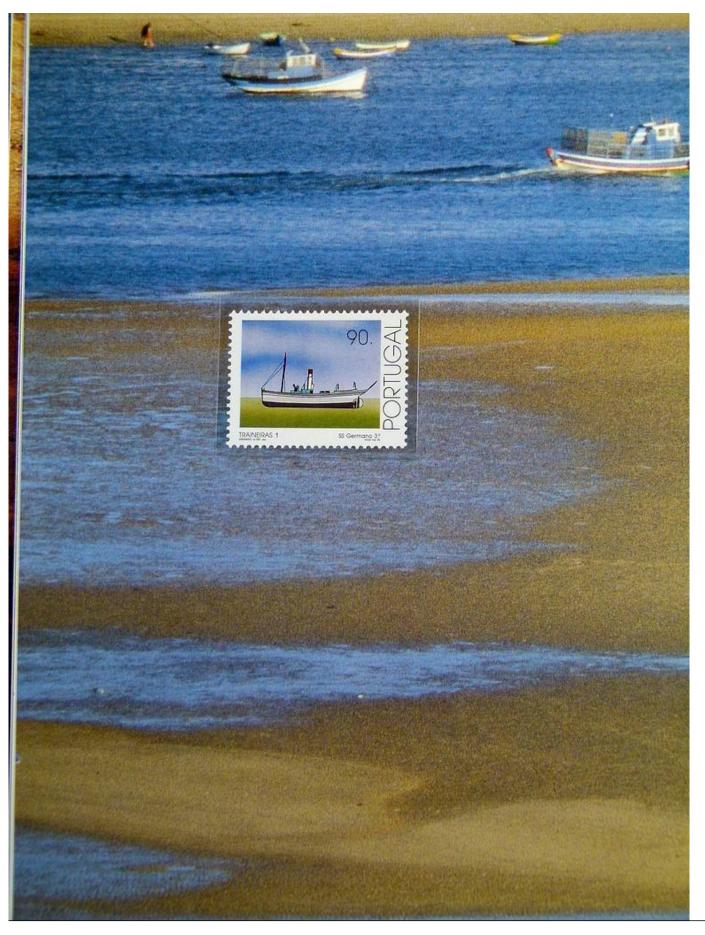












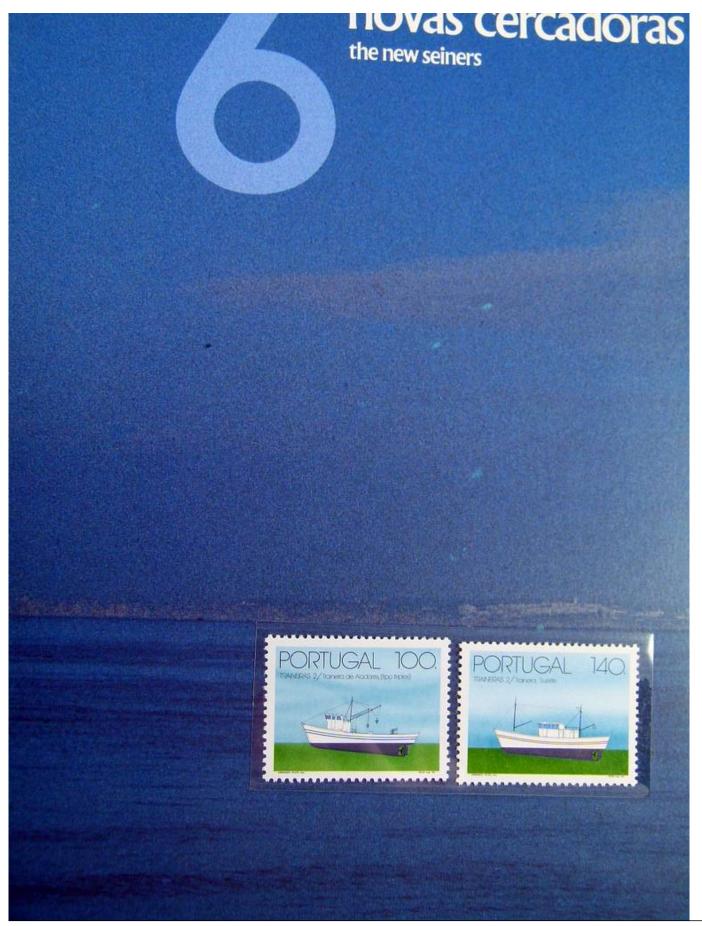




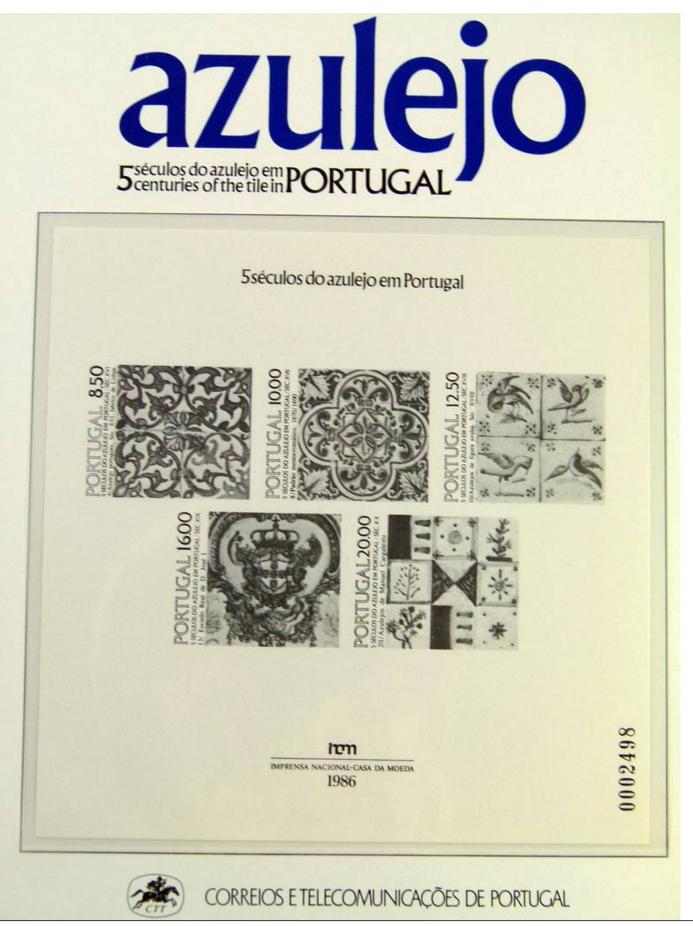








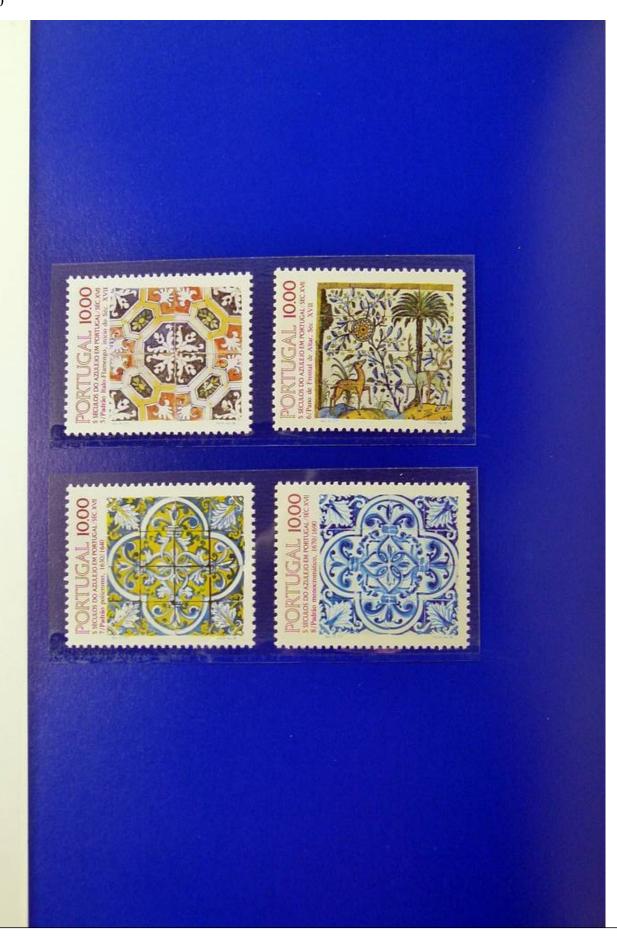








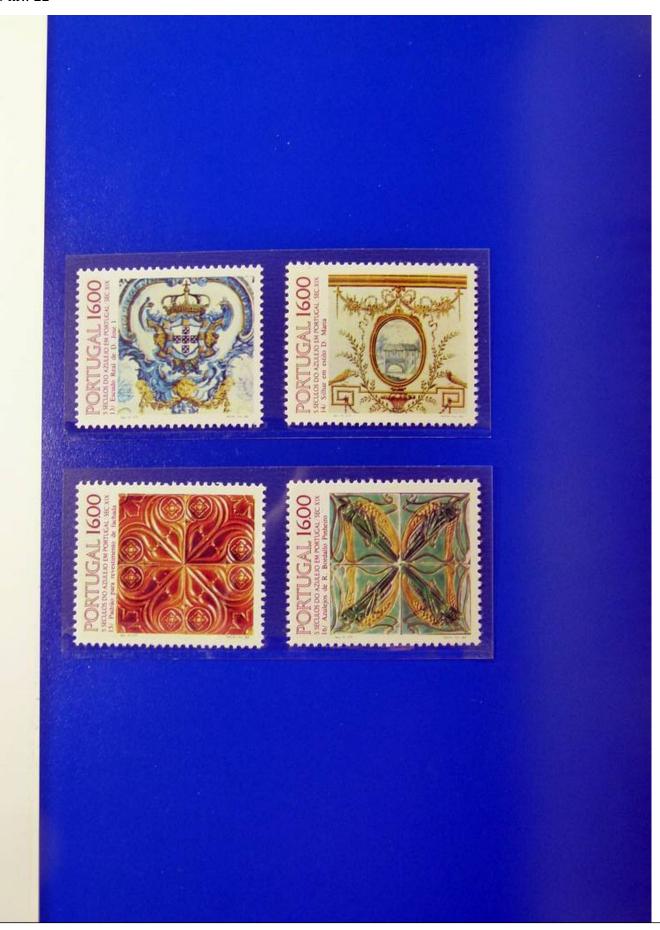


















YOUR COLLECTION, OUR PASSION.

Seven Stamps Philately - Stamp lots and collections





Foto nr.: 25



Dando continuidade à publicação do Livro "5 Séculos do Azulejo em Portugal" em 1986, os Correios e Telecomunicações de Portugal orgulham-se de facultar aos filatelistas e coleccionadores de edições de prestígio uma obra que, através do texto e da imagem. reflecte - neste Ano Europeu do Ambiente sobre a questão central do debate.

O contributo que os Correios e Telecomunicações de Portugal dão, deste modo, para a sensibilização do público relativamente a este problema é simultaneamente uma achega suplementar para a compreensão do próprio Homem, já que "o ambiente se define em relação ao homem e o ponto de partida é sempre o modo como cada colectividade concebe e percebe as relações com o mundo a que pertence".

Desta forma, a Filatelia, veículo privile-

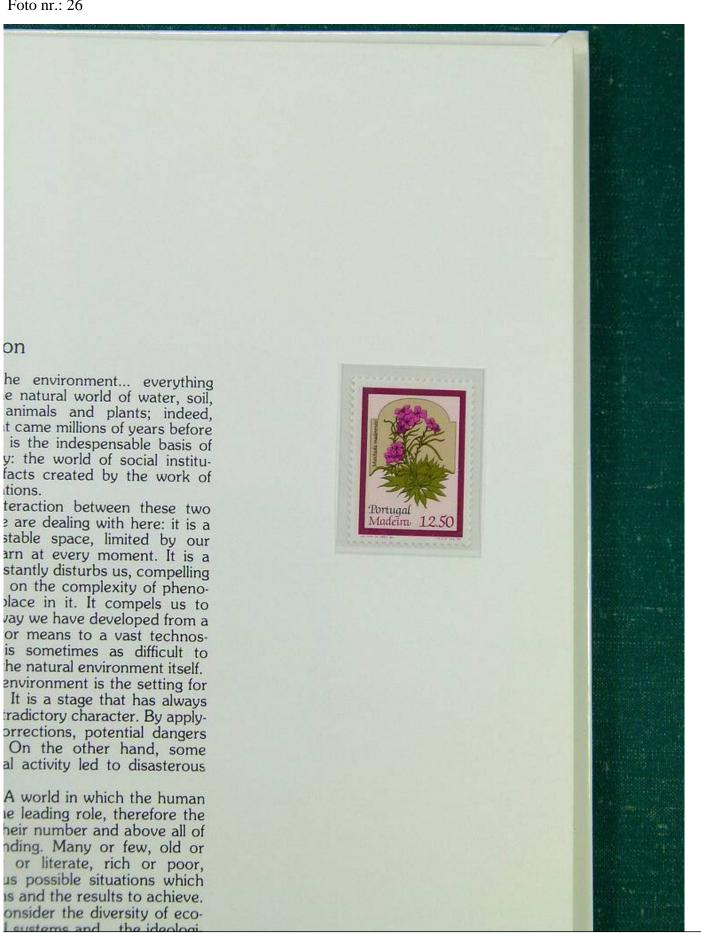
giado de aproximação dos homens e de enriquecimento cultural, é pretexto para uma iniciativa de mais vasto alcance. Com efeito, através de alguns dos selos emitidos nos últimos anos chamando a atenção para a necessidade de preservar o património ecológico nacional, procura-se sensibilizar o leitor-coleccionador para este problema com que a Humanidade se defronta.

Since the publication of the book "Five Centuries of 'Azulejo' in Portugal" in 1986, the Portuguese Post Office and Telecommunications is proud to offer to philatelists and collectors of prestigious issues a work which in the European Year of the Environment, through words and images, is reflected in the main question in debate.

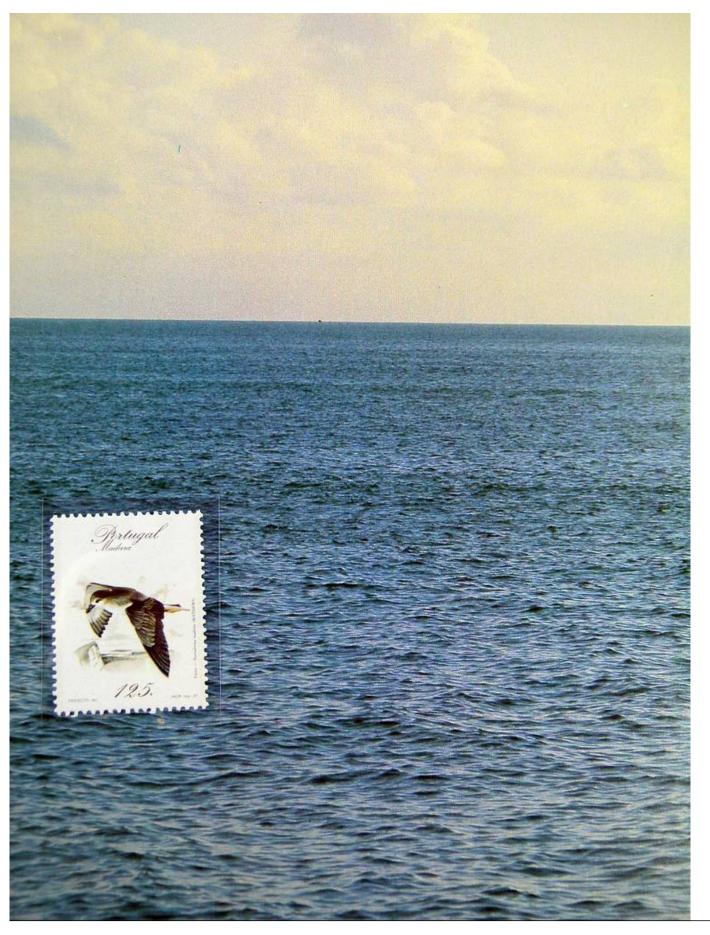
Thus, the Portuguese Post Office and Telecommunications is trying to raise the interest of the public to this problem. It presents an additional attempt to understand Man himself, for "it is impossible to determine what the environment is without taking Man into account. The starting point is to find out how each human association conceives and perceives its relationship with the world it belongs to".

Thus, Philately, a privileged means of bringing people together and of cultural enrichment, is the pretext for a wider initiative. In fact, some of the stamps issued in the last years draw our attention to the need of preserving the ecological national patrimony, and trying to alert the reader/collector to a problem which humanity is already facing.









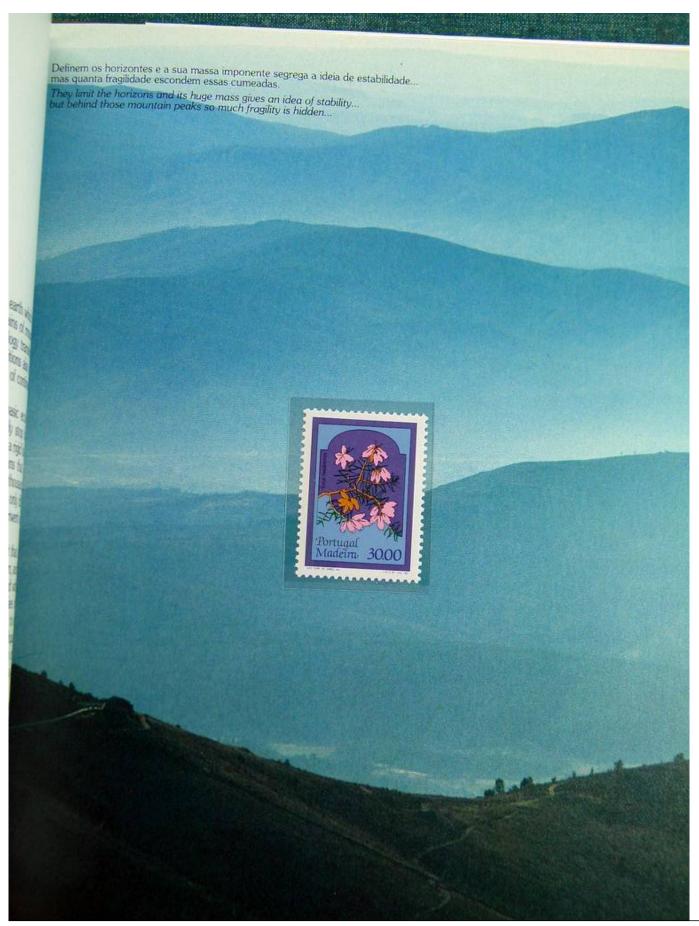




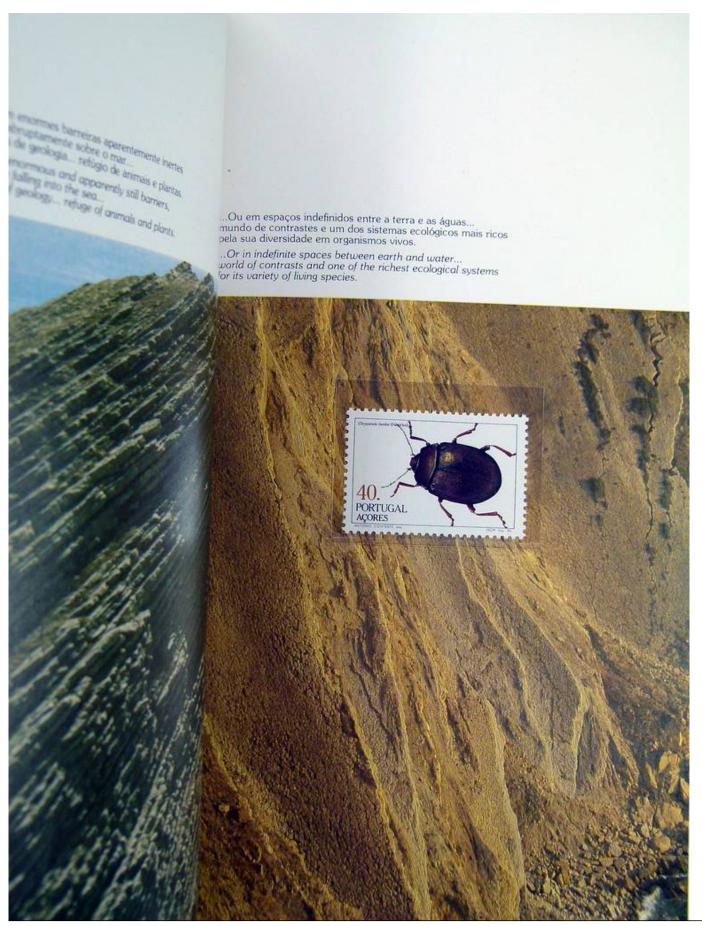












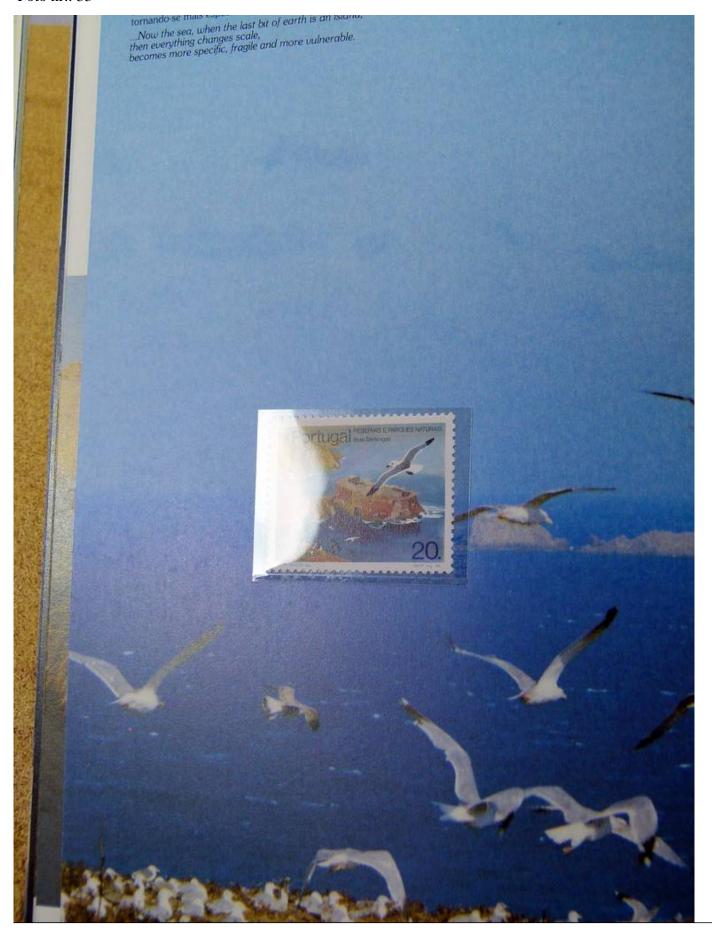


YOUR COLLECTION, OUR PASSION.

Seven Stamps Philately - Stamp lots and collections









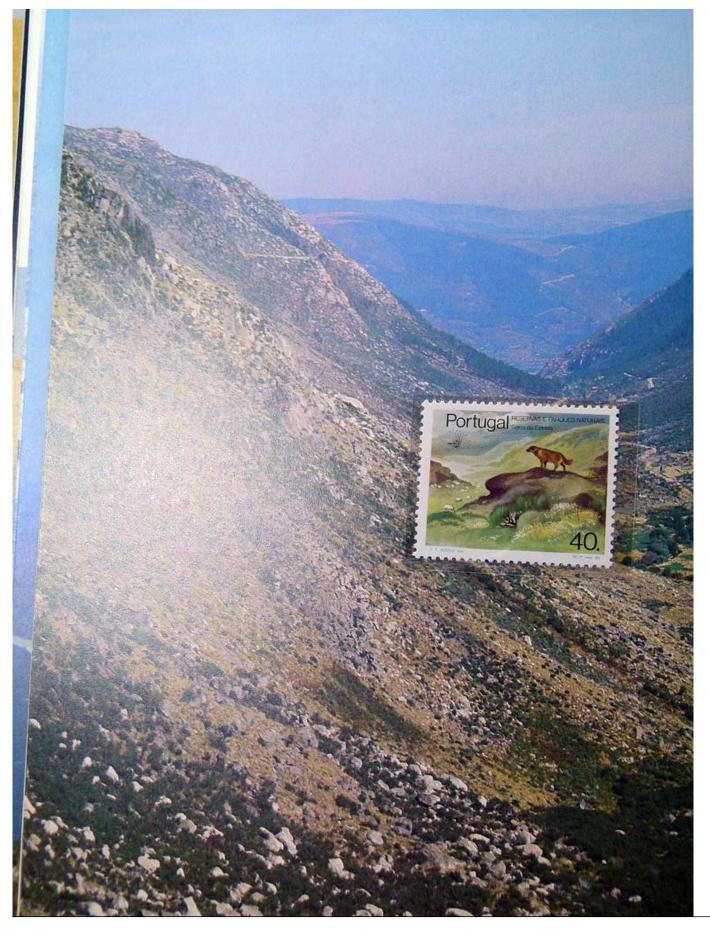


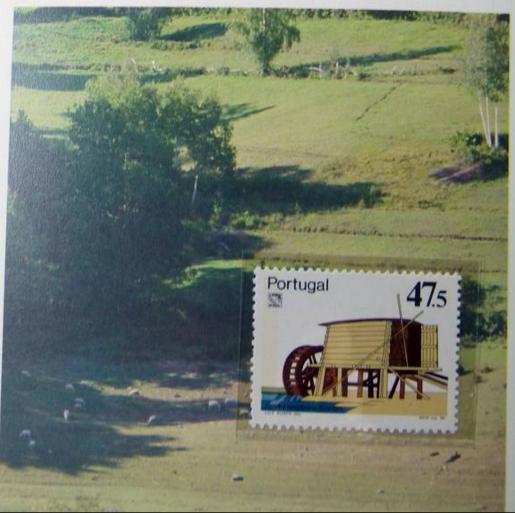


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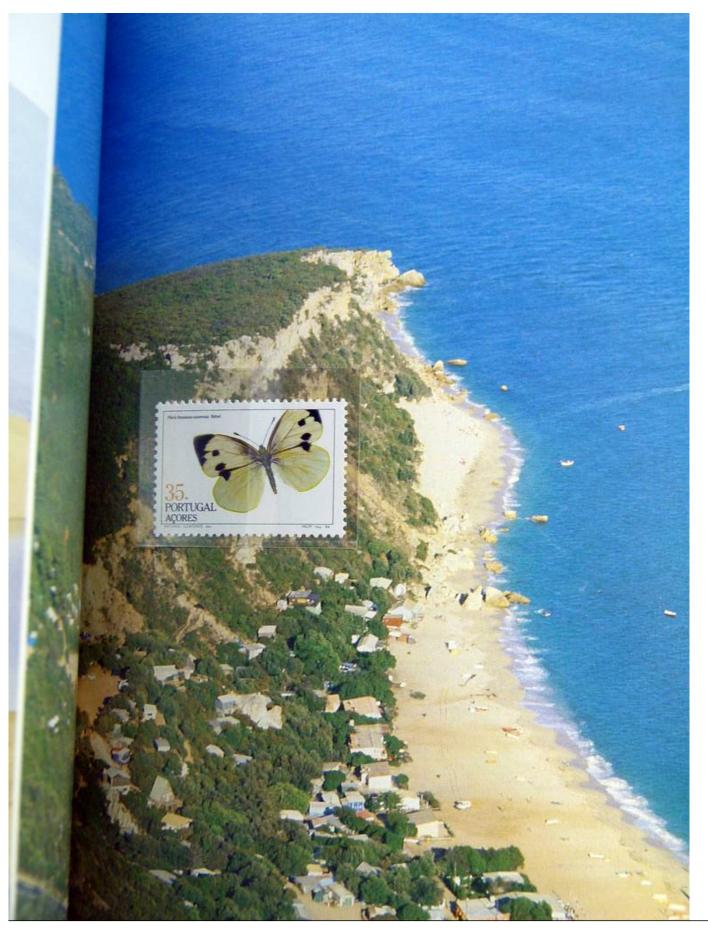
A razão de ser da cidade é agrupar os homens e as suas actividades... a cidade é um centro de relações... ria que por vezes parece estranha... ampo... ar puro, animais e plantas... s vezes não se confundem os rurais im qualquer elemento da paisagem.

Cities exist because of the need together men and their activities... ne city is a centre of relationships... netimes a somewhat strange idea. le... fresh air, animals and plants... how often farm workers ken for elements of the landscape.





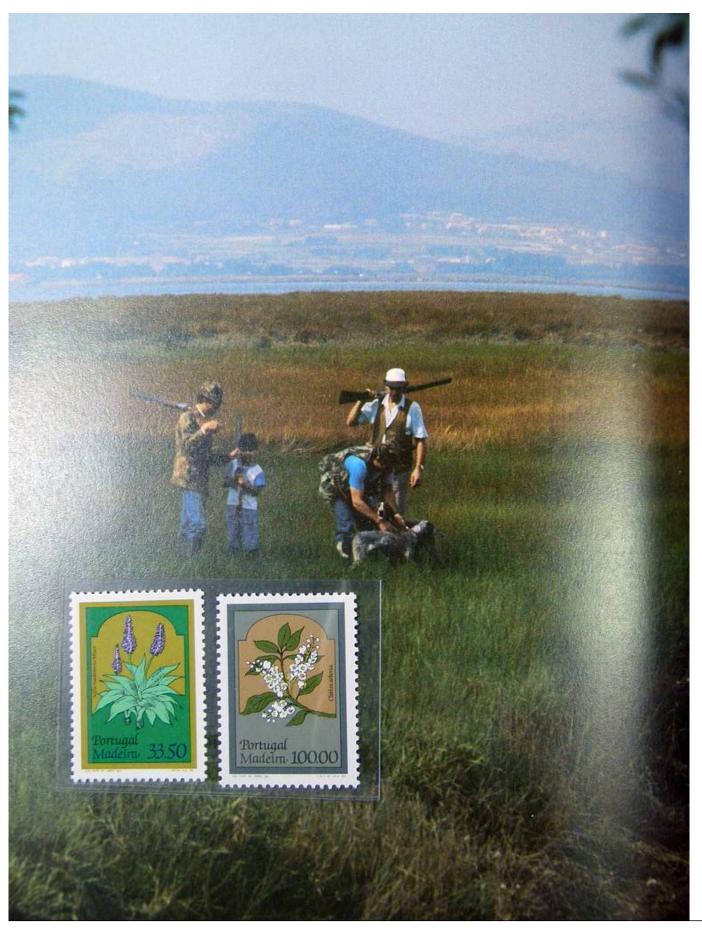




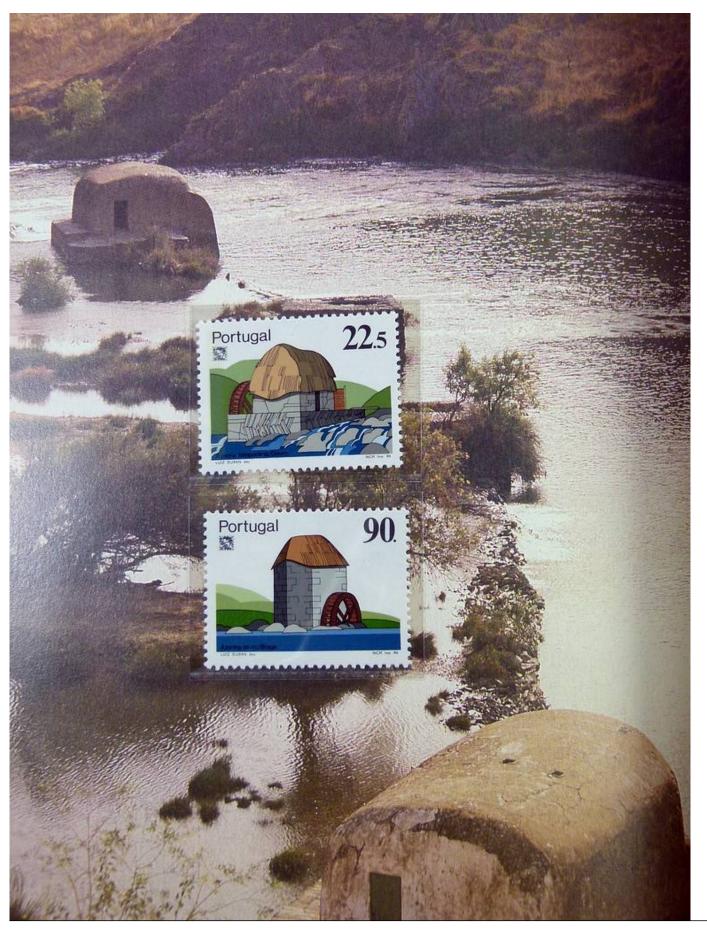




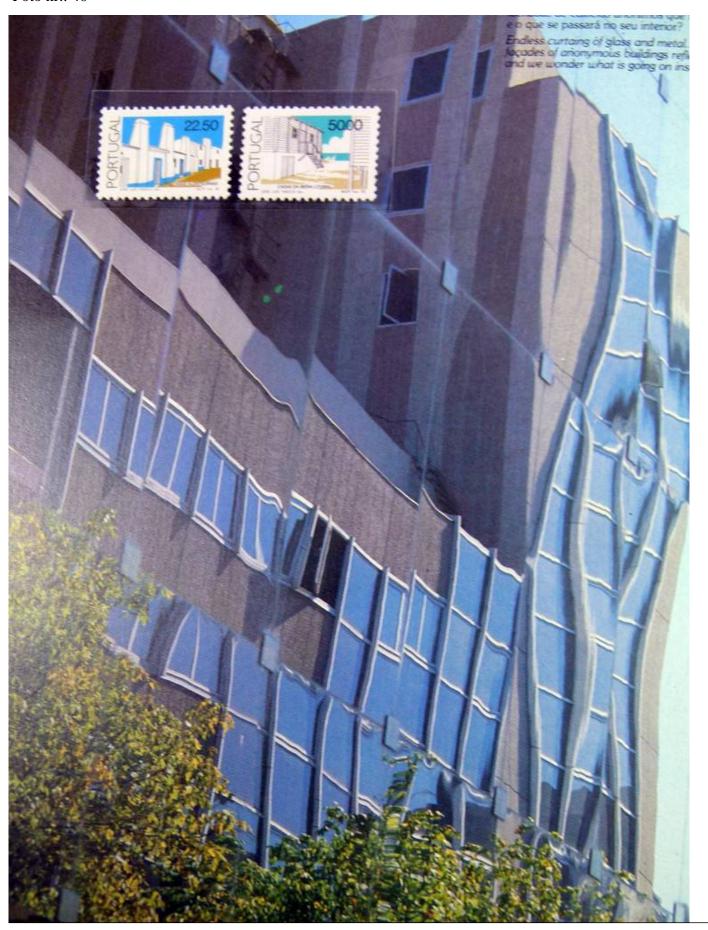




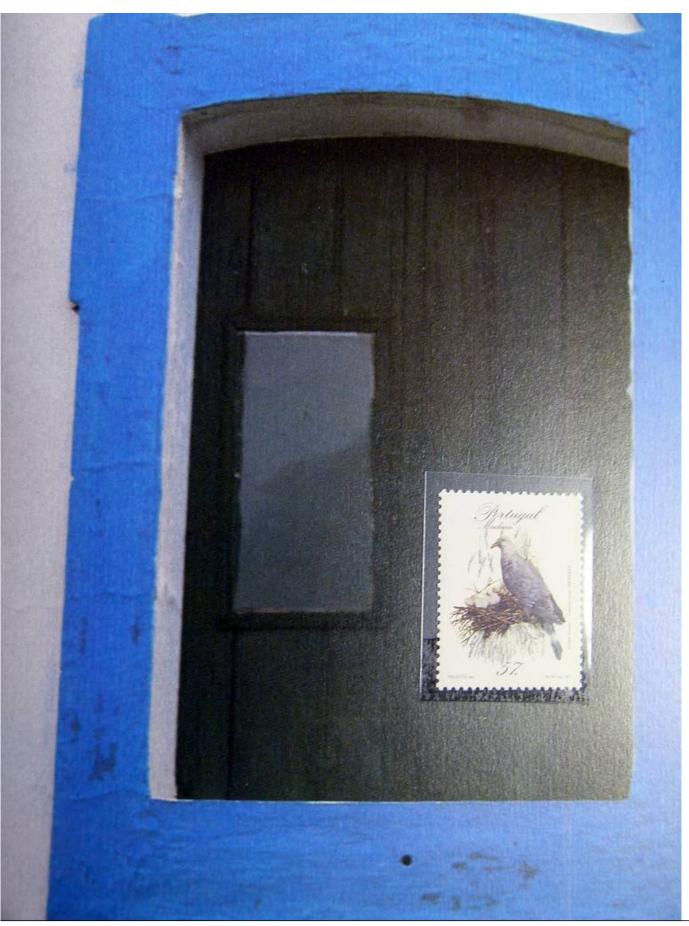




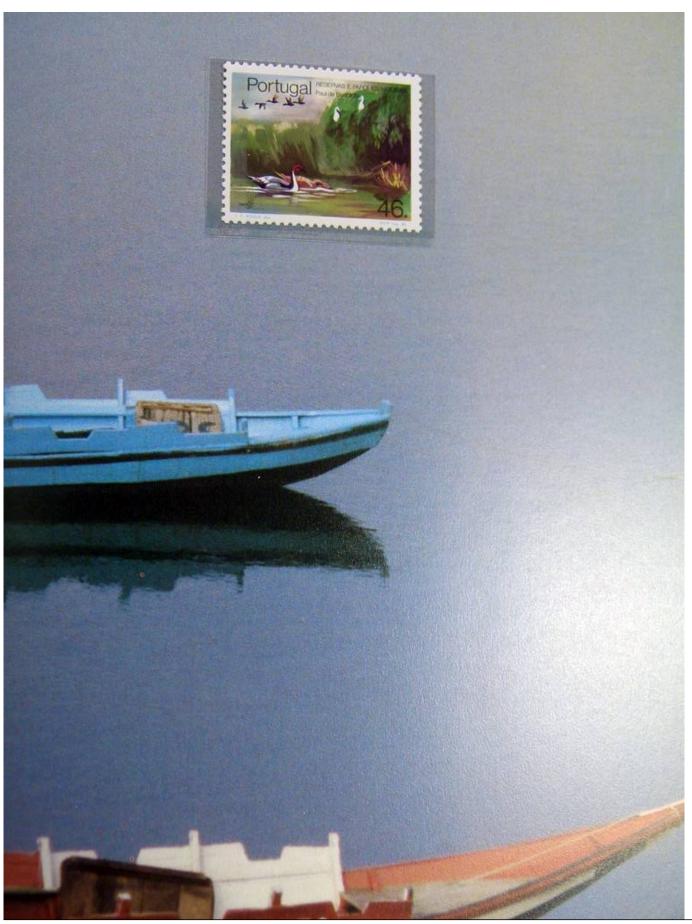




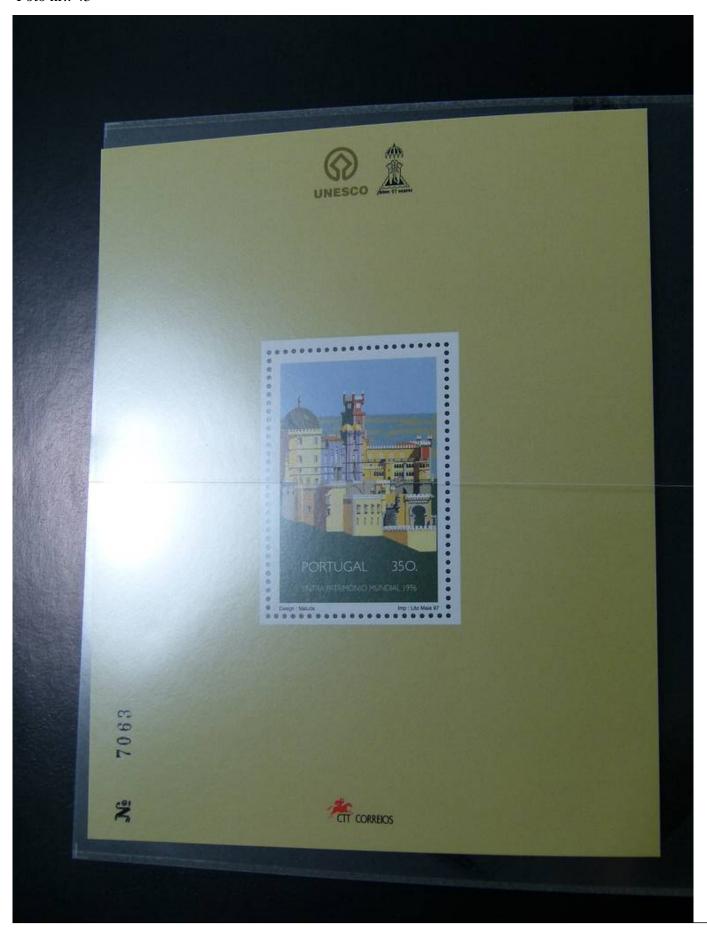




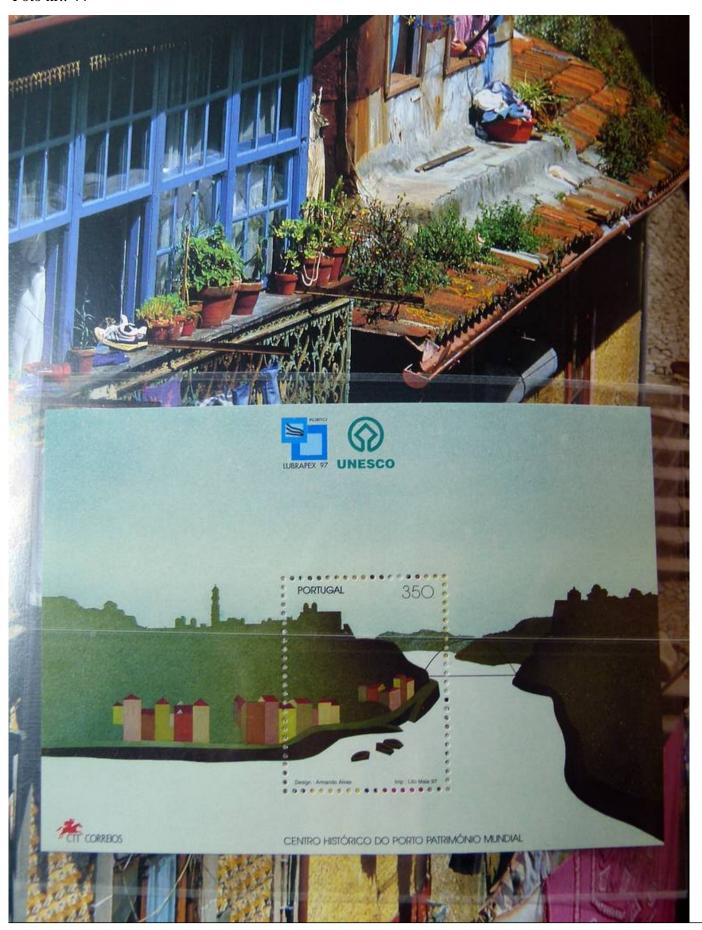




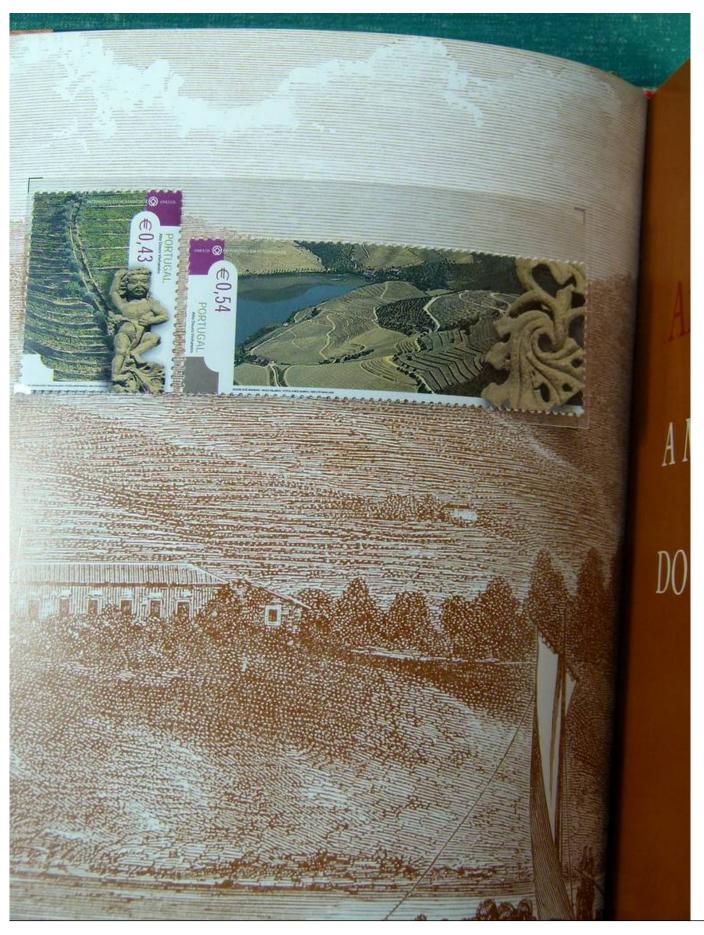




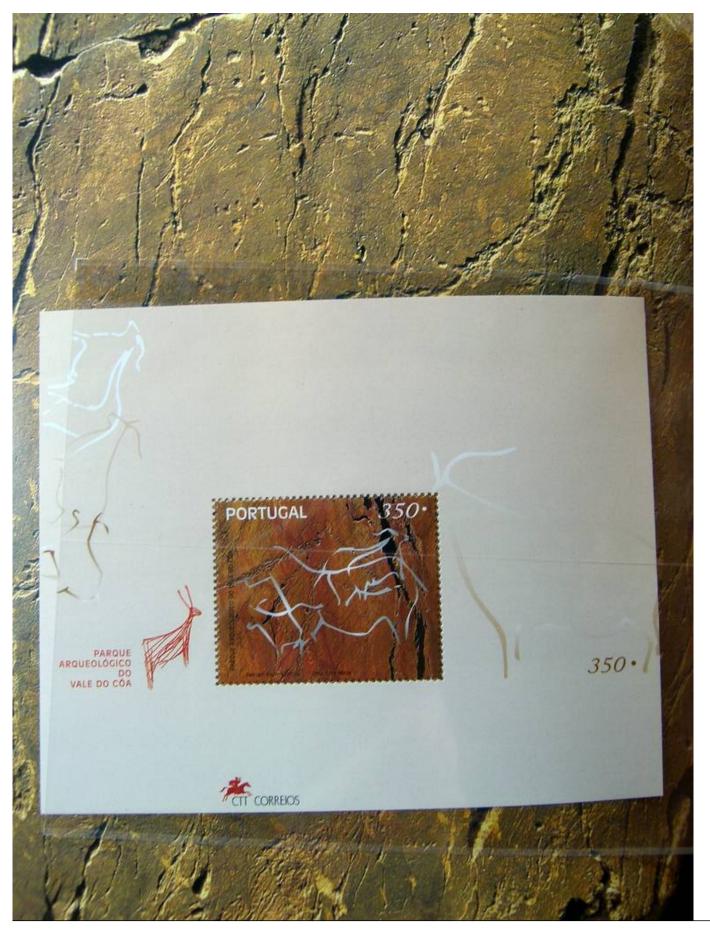




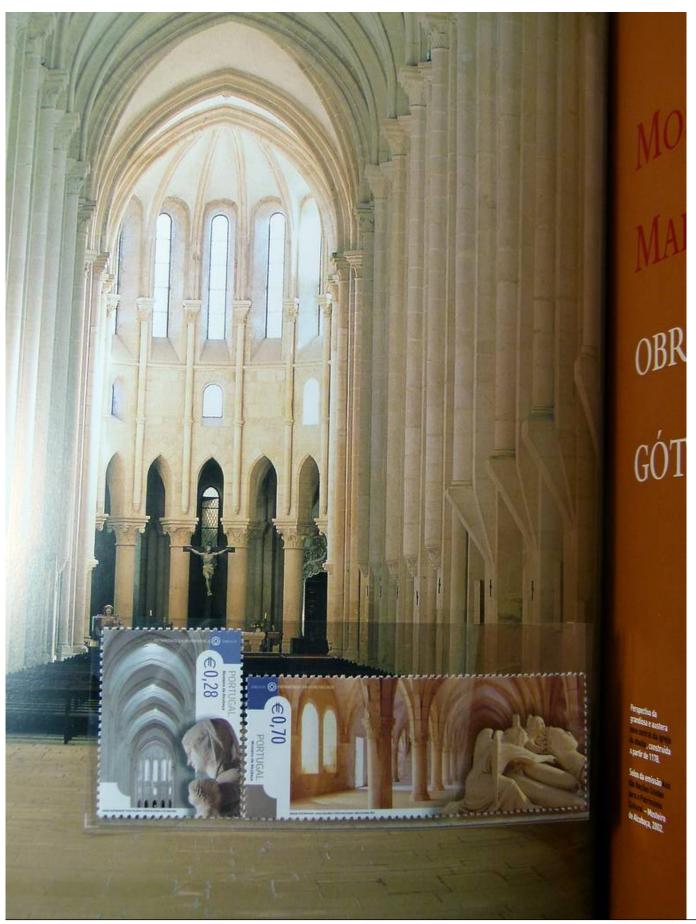




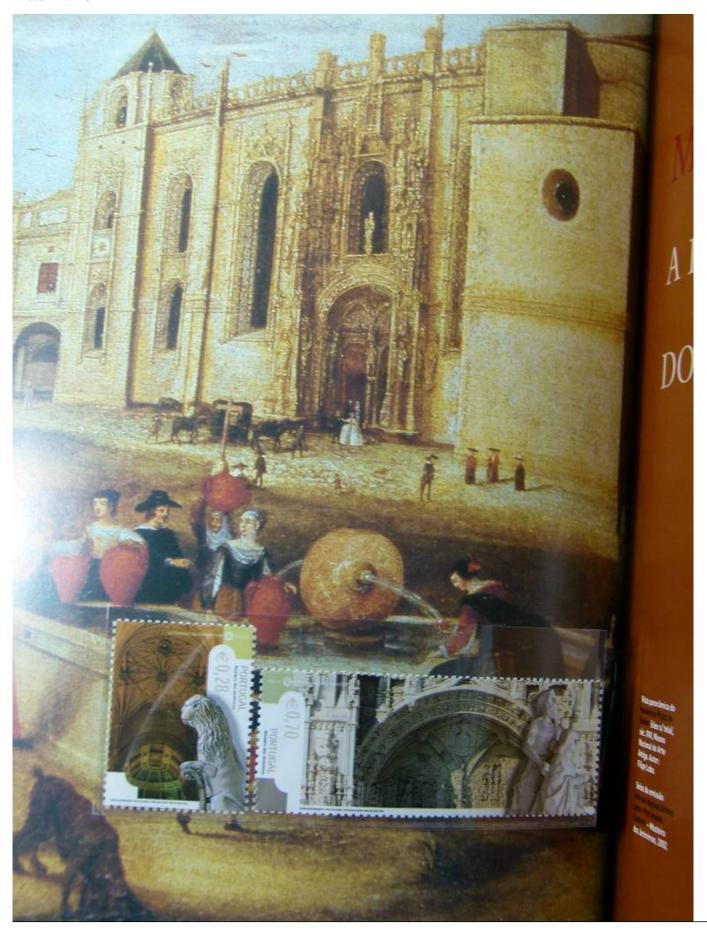












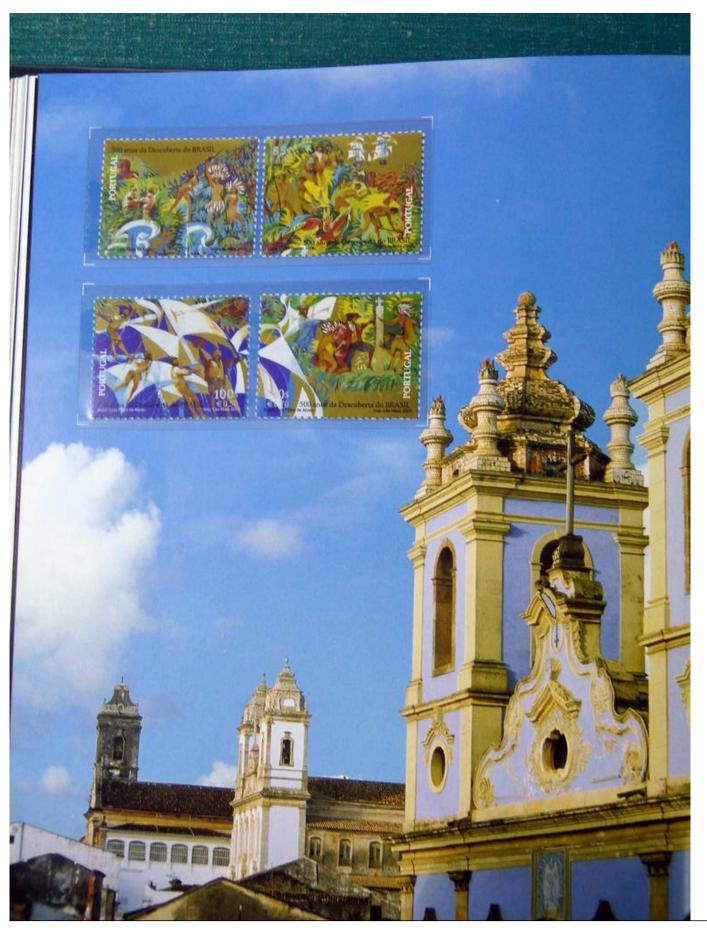




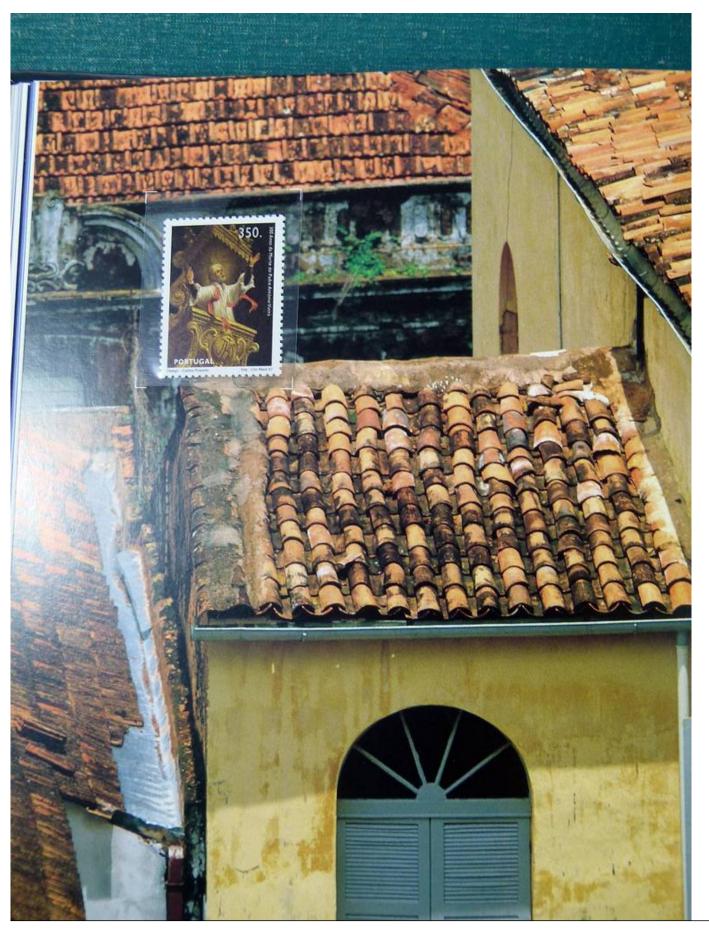




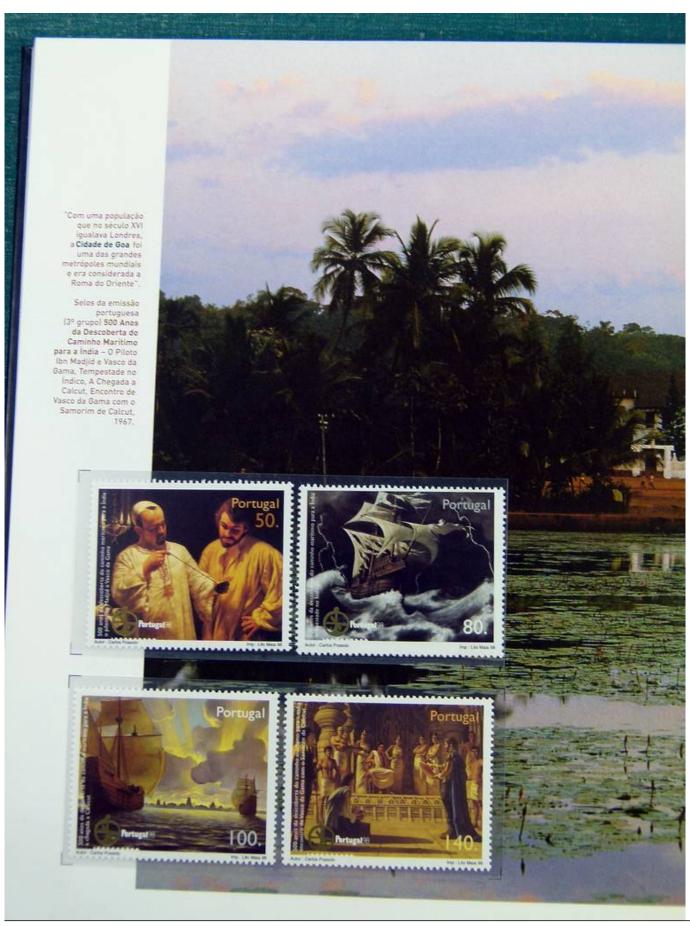


















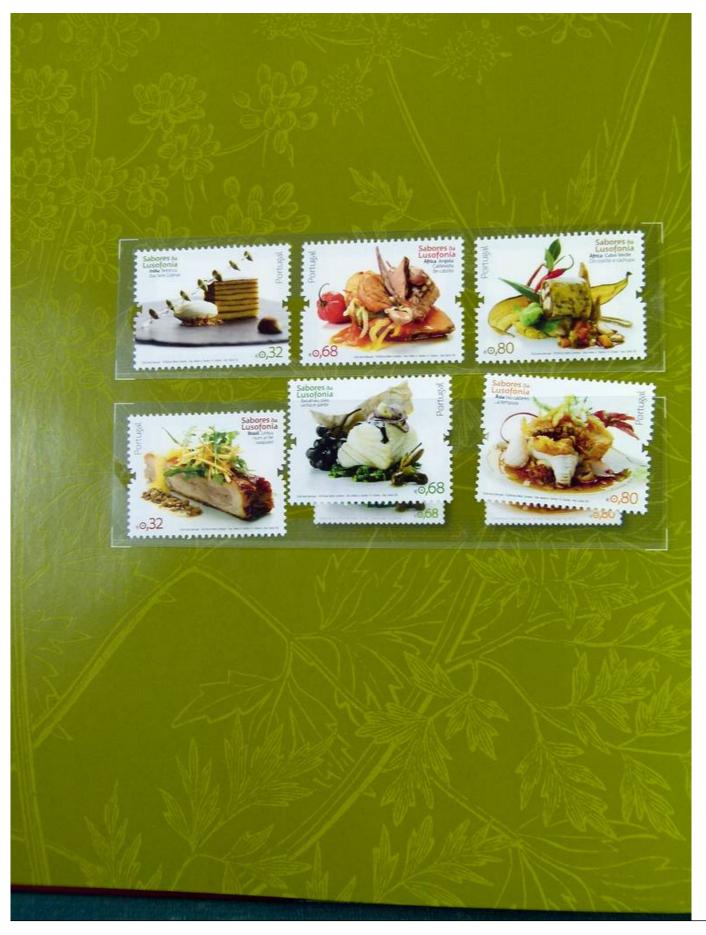




Foto nr.: 56

azeite de palma ou azeite doce (o de oliveira), acompanhado de farinha de mandioca, escaldada com o próprio caldo». A farinha assim preparada chama-se pirão, segundo o autor. Que acrescenta que «se pode preparar uma outra variedade de pirão, designado de "pirão de panela" ou "pirão de fogo", que consiste numa massa consistente». Esta «iguaria», esclarece Óscar Ribas, «pertence exclusivamente à área de Luanda». O consumo de peixe seco em África, designadamente nos países de lingua oficial portuguesa, é frequente. Mesmo numa publicação muito incompleta, embora muito curiosa, pois é a única que nos proporciona uma visão de conjunto fixada no período colonial, como é a Cozinha e Doçaria do Ultramar ijogó, de São Tomé e Principe: muamba de peixe, de Angola; e caldo de peixe ou mafefede, da Guiné. O caruru ou calulu, que tem o quiabo como produto essencial e camarão fresco ou seco (Brasil), peixe fresco ou seco (Angola) e camarão, carne de tartaruga, peixe defumado e salgado, sardinha ou, numa versão mais simples, galinha (São Tomé e Principe), terá ido de

to the author, who goes on to say Another variety of can be prepared, known as 'pirão de panela' or 'pirão which consists of a firm paste". "This delicacy", explic Ribas, "is to be found exclusively in the Luanda area The consumption of dried fish in Africa is frequent, e the Portuguese-speaking countries. Even in a very in publication, though a very curious one for it is the o that provides us with an overview of the colonial p such as Cozinha e Doçaria do Ultramar Português is a record of the following dried fish recipes: the Si Principe ijogó; the Angola fish muamba: and the Gi stew or mafefede. The caruru or calulu, which have the essential product and fresh or dried shrimp (Bro or dried fish (Angola) and shrimp, turtle meat, smo salted fish, sardine or, in a simpler version, chicken e Principe), travelled from Angola to Brazil under ti obbé, according to Gabriela Carrel, of the Brazilian Veja He added. "Caruru is what the Indians called (okra). The Portuguese took over the Brazilian nam









YOUR COLLECTION, OUR PASSION

Seven Stamps Philately - Stamp lots and collections

Foto nr.: 58



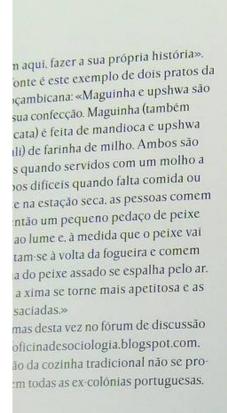
ora – «cachupa rica à Dona Guidinha Barbosa»; «cachupa ca à avó Aninha»; «cachupa com atum ou albacora»; achupa com tchacina» (Boavista); «cachupa pobre»; achupa guisada em piru à Ivone de Nena», e «milho em ão ou cachupinha à moda da Bia» – fala em «favona», que im feijão grande, a feijoca, se quisermos a fabe asturiana fabada, que é uma feijoada de feijocas, que muitas vezes mos por ai mal traduzida como se de um prato de favas tratasse. Ou seja, favas na cachupa são, tudo o indica, um o de tradução.

is interessante, no entanto, que esta curiosidade, é outra ação constante da obra de Fernando Castelo-Branco; m obra publicada em 1864 diz-se acerca da alimentação ilha de Santiago; "A cozinha é aí em geral muito simples, isistindo o principal alimento dos habitantes em carne chibato, em dormido ou maçarocas de milho cozidas leite azedo, feijão, abóbora, mandioca e peixe. Também tam muito de xarém ou Rolão de farinha de milho que em com ervas, e sobretudo das batangas, que eão uno

her book - "cachupa rica à Dona Guidinha Barb cachu rica à avó Aninha": "cachupa with tuna or albac cachu com tchacina" (Boavista): "cachupa pobre": "cac guisada em piru à Ivone de Nena; and "with me or cachupinha à moda da Bia" - Maria de Lourde mentions "favona", which is a big bean, the grants bean of th Asturian fabada if you will, used to make the bean stew of the same name, often incorrectly translated as though it were a broad-bean dish. That is to say that broad beans in eachup? everything suggests, a simple mistake in translation. More interesting than this, however, is another citation from Fernando Castelo Branco's book. "In a work published in 1864 🗉 it is said of the food on the island of Santiago that The cooking there is generally very simple, the main food of the inhabitants consisting of goat meat with corn on the col boiled in milk, beans, pumpkin, manioc and fish. They also le xarém or rolão, a dish of corn flour they boil with herbs and above all, batangas, flat cakes of corn flour blended with we



Foto nr.: 59



Mozambican cooking. "Maguinha and upshwa are dishes similar in their preparation. Maguinha (also called xima or caracata) is made with manioc and upshwa (also called ugali) with cornflour. Both are heavy and are best when served with a sauce. In hard times, when food or cash are in short supply, especially during the dry season, people eat the xima without sauce, or a small piece of dried fish is cut and grilled in the flames and, as the fish cooks, the people gather around the fire and sit down to eat the xima while the smell of the fish spreads through the air. That is, the xima becomes more appetising and the people feel more satiated."

The same Angry White, this time in the discussion forum of another blog, http://oficinadesociologia.blogspot.com, points out that "the disclosure of traditional cooking did not take place in the same way in all the former Portuguese colonies. This is reflected, moreover, in the attitude of their citizens. Angolan cooking has always been widely disclosed and recognised by many foreigners who lived there. Cape Verdean cooking broke out of the country's borders and conquered

Dististo FC





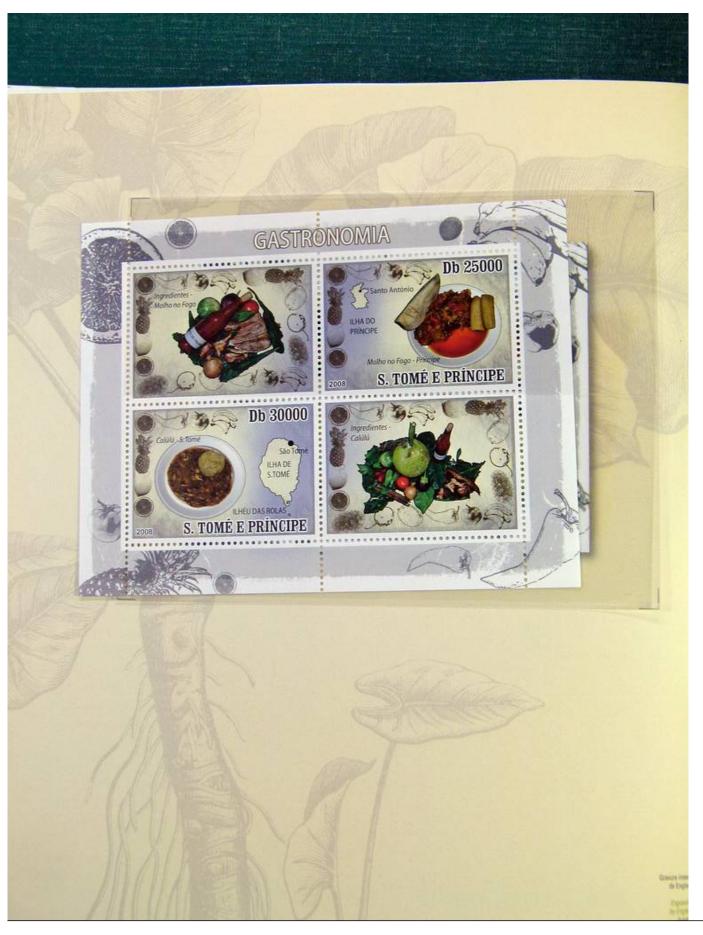
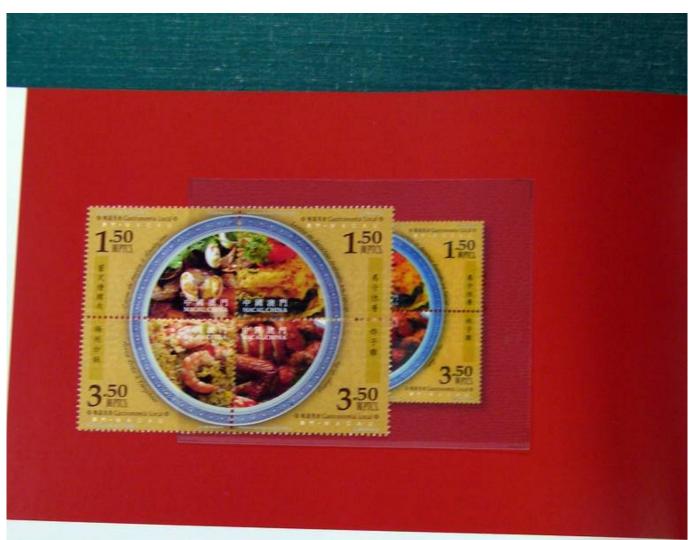




Foto nr.: 61



o longo dos séculos e através do espaço geográfico por nde os portugueses andaram, "as sete partidas do Mundo"; n primeiro lugar, logicamente, a influências portuguesa; n seguida, naturalmente, a chinesa (da qual não assimilou ntudo o conceito de equilíbrio dietético-espiritual); logo pois, mormente por intermédio de Goa, sede do Padroado do iente, a indiana; também a malaia; mas ainda a japonesa, lipina, a inglesa, sem esquecer a africana e a sul-americana avés das parcelas do ultramar português de então nesses itinentes, além de outras mais numa lista impossível de otar. É essa a maior riqueza da cozinha caseira macaense e está-lo está a diversidade da origem dos termos e expressusados na culinâria macaense.» O receituário recolhido te livro ronda o milhar.

s selectiva - até pela natureza da compilação - é a já da Cozinha e Doçaria do Ultramar Português, da Agênciaal do Ultramar, que recolhe 13 receitas de Macau. Mas, n quiser aprofundar o tema, pode fazê-lo pelo menos seguintes livros: Cozinha de Macau, de Maria Celestina

geographic spaces where the Portuguese roamed, the seven parts of the world. In the first place, logically, the Portuguese influence, then, naturally, the Chinese (from which it did not assimilate the concept of dietary spiritual balance), followed by Indian, through Goa, the headquarters of the Portuguese Patronage of the Orient, the Malay, too; but also the Japanese. the Philippines, the English, not forgetting the African and South American through those parts of the Portuguese empire of the times in those continents, besides others of an inexhaustible list. This is the greatest wealth of Macaoan hom cooking and testifying this is the diversity of the origin of the terms and expressions used in Macaoan cooking. The recipes gathered together in this book number about a thousand. More selective - especially for the nature of the compilation - is the cited Cozinha e Doçaria do Ultramar Português published by the Agencia Geral do Ultramar, which conta 13 recipes from Macao. Those wishing to delve deeper into the subject can do so through the following books: Cone to de Macau, by Maria Celestina de Mello e Sena E. Cozinhi







