

Xtreme Philately

Egyptian Archaeology Edition

(With a tiny bit of modern architecture)



Sphinx & Giza Pyramids - Giza Necropolis



Scott# 542 - 1961



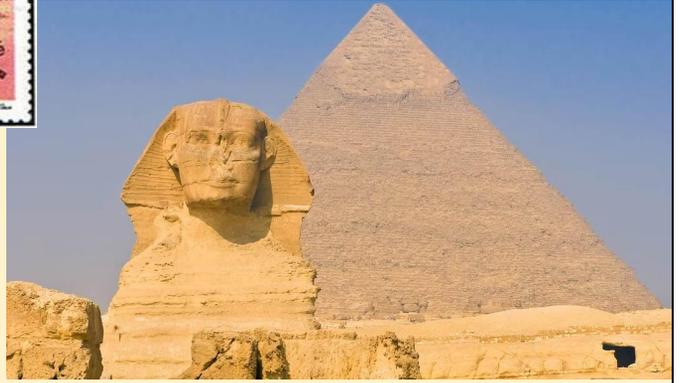
Scott# 1746 - 2000



Scott# C5 - 1933



Scott# 542 - 1961



1914 Scott #50-59

- Cleopatra
- Ras-el-Tin
- Colossi of Memnon
- Pylon of Karnak / Temple of Khonsu
- Citadel at Cairo
- Rock Temple of Abu Simbel
- Aswan Dam



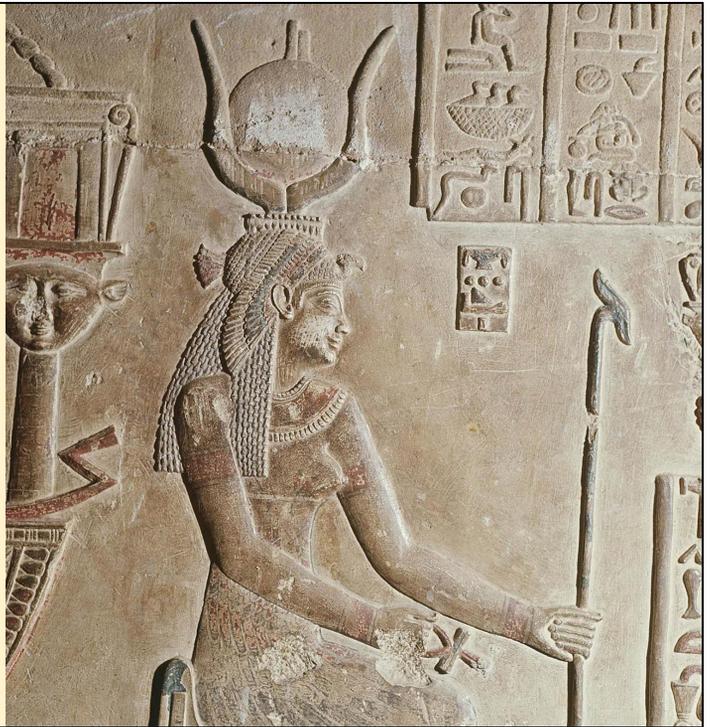
Relief of Cleopatra

Temple of Hathor, Dandarah



Scott# 51 - 1914

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Ras El Tin Palace - Alexandria



Scott# 52 - 1914



"Cape Fig Palace" is on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea in Alexandria, Egypt. It is one of the official residences for a serving President of Egypt. Under the Muhammad Ali Dynasty of Egypt and Sudan, it was a royal palace. It is the oldest royal Egyptian palace still in use.

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Colossi of Memnon - Thebes (Luxor)



Scott# 55 - 1914



The Colossi of Memnon are two massive stone statues of the Pharaoh Amenhotep III, which stand at the front of the ruined Mortuary Temple of Amenhotep III, the largest temple in the Theban Necropolis. They have stood since 1350 BC.

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Pylon (Gateway) of Ptolemy III - Temple of Khonsu at Karnak - Luxor



Scott# 56 - 1914



The Temple of Khonsu is an ancient Egyptian temple begun under Ramses III.. It is located within the large Precinct of Amun-Re at Karnak, in Luxor

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Citadel of Saladin - Cairo



Scott# 57 - 1914



Citadel of Saladin is a medieval Islamic-era fortification in Cairo, Egypt, built by Salah ad-Din and further developed by subsequent Egyptian rulers. It was the seat of government in Egypt and the residence of its rulers for nearly 700 years from the 13th to the 19th centuries.

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Rock-cut Temples of Abu Simbel - Nubia



Scott# 58 - 1914

Scott# C147 - 1972



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Abu Simbel is a historic site comprising two massive rock-cut temples in Upper Egypt, near the border with Sudan. The twin temples were originally carved out of the mountainside in the 13th century BC, during the 19th Dynasty reign of the Pharaoh Ramesses II. Their huge external rock relief figures of Ramesses II have become iconic. His wife, Nefertari, and children can be seen in smaller figures by his feet.

The complex was relocated in its entirety in 1968 to higher ground to avoid it being submerged by Lake Nasser, the Aswan Dam reservoir.

Statue of Ramesses II

Great Temple of Ptah - Memphis

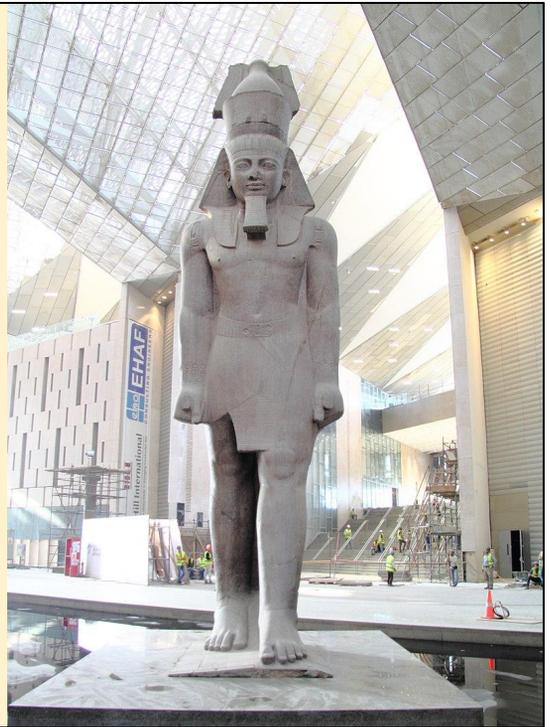
Currently residing at the Grand Egyptian Museum in Cairo



Scott# 71 - 1922

The Statue of Ramesses II is a 3,200-year-old figure of Ramesses II, depicting him standing. It was discovered in 1820 by Giovanni Battista Caviglia at the Great Temple of Ptah near Memphis, Egypt. It is made from limestone and weighs 83 tons. This statue was built to celebrate the victory over the Hittites in the Battle of Kadesh in 1274 BC.

The statue was found broken in six pieces and earlier attempts at restoration failed.



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Statue of Ramesses II - Luxor Temple



Scott# 414 - 1957



65-tonne statue at Karnak Temple that was partially destroyed during a 4th Century earthquake

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Ramesses II Granite Head - Mortuary Temple of Hatshepsut



Scott# 1237 - 1983



Built during the reign of Pharaoh Hatshepsut of the Eighteenth Dynasty of Egypt. Located opposite the city of Luxor, it is considered to be a masterpiece of ancient architecture. Its three massive terraces rise above the desert floor and into the cliffs of Deir el-Bahari.

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Statue of Amenhotep, son of Hapu Karnak, Temple of Amun-Re, Seventh Pylon

Currently residing at the Grand Egyptian Museum in Cairo



Scott# 150-152 - 1927

Amenhotep, son of Hapu was an ancient Egyptian architect, a priest, a scribe, and a public official, who held a number of offices under Amenhotep III of the 18th Dynasty.



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“The Nile God” Statue - Naples



Scott# 273 - 1949



The statue is an Ancient Roman, likely Hellenistic, marble statue dating from the 2nd to 3rd century AD. The statue represents the God of the Nile, recumbent with a cornucopia and lying on a sphinx. The statue was probably erected in the then Roman port city by Alexandrian merchants

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Mosque-Madrasa of Sultan Hasan - Cairo



Scott# 335 - 1953



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Bust of Nefertiti - Tell-el Amarna

Currently residing in the Egyptian Museum of Berlin



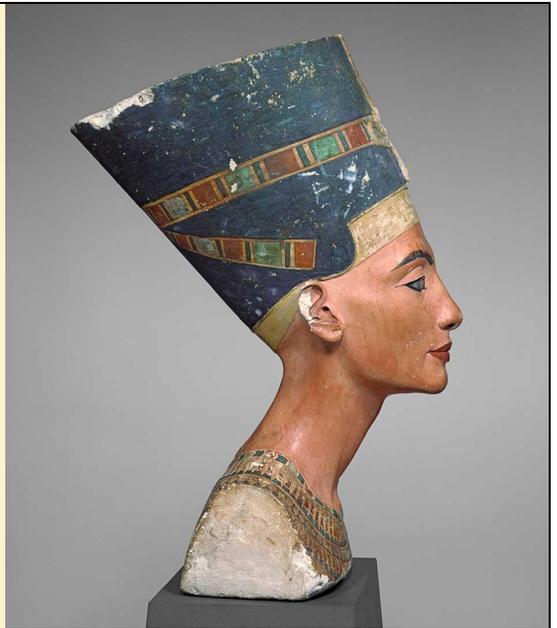
Scott# 339 - 1953



Scott# B11 - 1947



Scott# 387 - 1956



A painted stucco-coated limestone bust of Nefertiti, the Royal Wife of Egyptian pharaoh Akhenaten. German archaeologist Ludwig Borchardt discovered the bust in 1912 in Thutmose's workshop. Close to repatriation in 1933 by Herman Goring, Hitler refused and planned the sculpture as a centerpiece of a new German Egyptian Museum. Relocated to a salt mine for protection from WWII bombing, it was found safe by the U.S. Monuments Men and put back on display in 1946.

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Temple of Nefertari at Abu Simbel - Nubia



Scott# 515 - 1960



Issued as part of the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia, the fundraising effort that would eventually allow the two massive rock-cut temples of Abu Simbel to be relocated above the new lake waters of Lake Nasser.

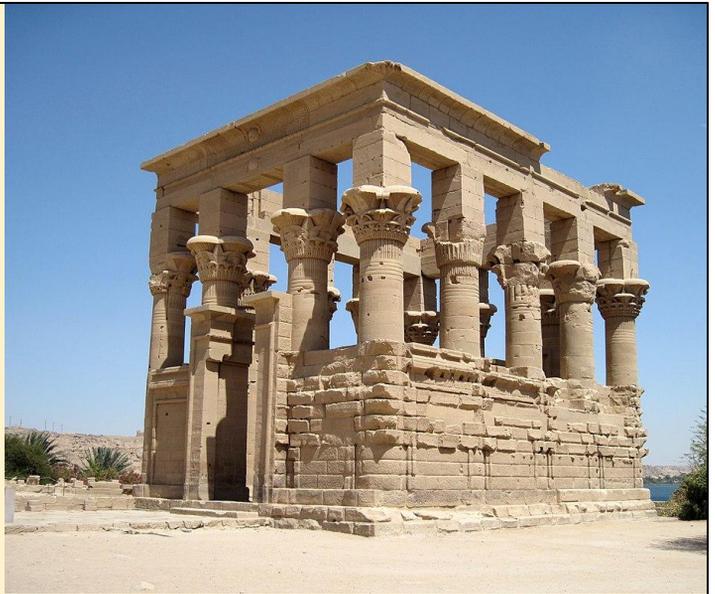
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Trajan's Kiosk Agilkia Island



Scott# 538 - 1961

Scott# 1132 - 1980



Issued as part of the International Campaign to Save the Monuments of Nubia fundraising. also known as Pharaoh's Bed currently located on Agilkia Island. Originally built on the island of Philae, near the lower Aswan Dam, it was relocated during the creation of Lake Nasser.

The unfinished monument is attributed to Trajan, Roman emperor from 98 to 117 AD, due to his depiction as pharaoh seen on some of the interior reliefs.

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Philae Temple Complex



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Great Hypostyle Hall - Precinct of Amun-Re - Karnak Temple Complex - Luxor



Scott# 591 - 1963



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Middle Coffin - Tomb of Tutankhamun - Valley of the Kings



Scott# 616 - 1964



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Anubis Shrine - Tomb of Tutankhamun - Valley of the Kings
Currently residing at the Grand Egyptian Museum in Cairo



Scott# 712 - 1967

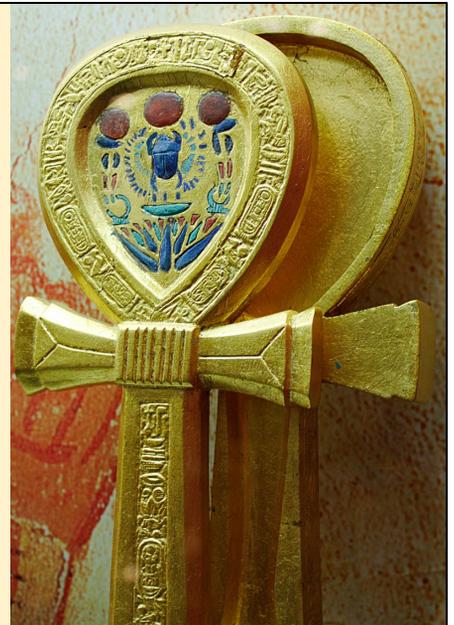


Sign of Life - Ankh-shaped Mirror Case - Tomb of Tutankhamun - Valley of the Kings

Currently residing at the Grand Egyptian Museum in Cairo



Scott# 975 - 1975



The ankh sign is perhaps the most well known and most represented hieroglyphic in Egyptian art. In the shape of a T surmounted by an oval ring, perhaps reminiscent of the lace with which the sandals were tied to the feet, it is a sign that means "life", "living" or "alive"

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Falcon Pectoral of Tutankhamun - Tomb of Tutankhamun - Valley of the Kings

Currently residing at the Grand Egyptian Museum in Cairo



Scott# 1482 - 1992

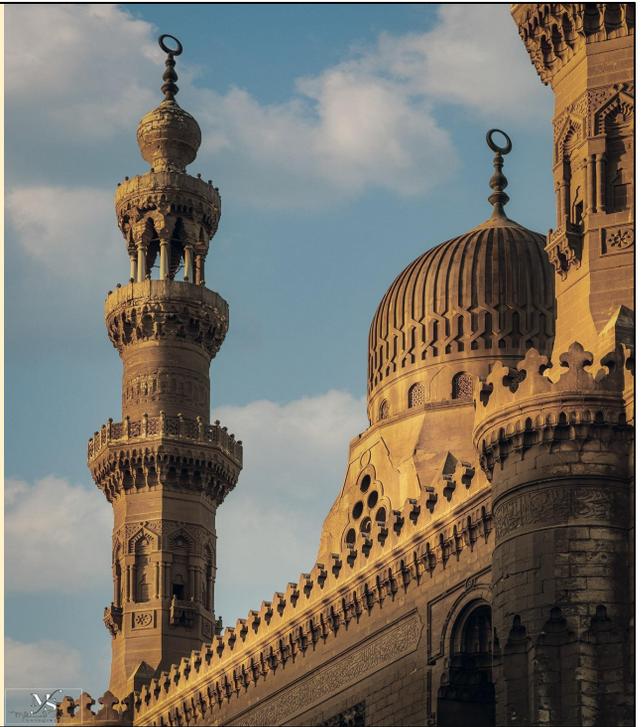


Pectoral jewel of Tutankhamun depicting Horus in the form of a falcon with outspread wings around the sun disk, holding shen rings, the symbols of eternal protection in his claws.

Al-Rifa'i Mosque - Cairo



Scott# 1059 - 1979



The mosque is located in [Citadel Square](#), adjacent to the [Cairo Citadel](#). Now, it is also the royal [mausoleum](#) of [Muhammad Ali's](#) family. The building is located opposite the [Mosque-Madrassa of Sultan Hassan](#),^[1] which dates from around 1361, and was architecturally conceived as a complement to the older structure. The Mosque was constructed in two phases over the period between 1869 and 1912 when it was finally completed

Abu al-Abbas al-Mursi Mosque - Alexandria



Scott# 1064 - 1985



[Abul Abbas al-Mursi](#) died in 1286 and was buried here. The mosque was first built in 1307.

The mosque was designed and built in today's current form by Eugenio Valzania and [Mario Rossi](#) in the years 1929/1945, and was highly influenced by [Egypt's](#) Old Cairo buildings and architecture.

Pompey's Pillar - Alexandria



Scott# 1065 - 1985



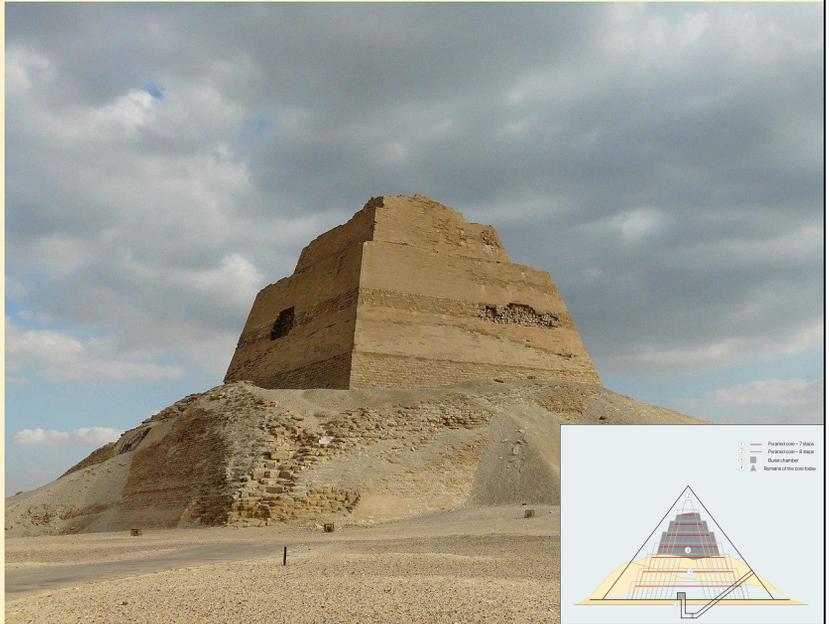
Pompey's Pillar is the name given to a [Roman triumphal column](#) in [Alexandria, Egypt](#). Set up in honour of the [Roman emperor Diocletian](#) between 298–302 AD, the giant [Corinthian](#) column originally supported a colossal statue of the emperor in armour.^[1] It stands at the eastern side of the *temenos* of the [Serapeum of Alexandria](#), beside the ruins of the temple of [Serapis](#) itself.

It is the only ancient monument still standing in Alexandria in its original location today

Meidum Pyramid - Meidum, Lower Egypt



Scott# 1063 - 1985



The pyramid at Meidum may have been originally built for Huni, the last pharaoh of the Third Dynasty.

Because of its unusual appearance, the pyramid is called el-heram el-kaddaab or False Pyramid.

It is believed to have been affected by construction errors, including being founded on sand and not rock. This caused premature erosion due to a rain downpour during construction.

Helwan Khedivial Observatory - 15 of May City



Scott# 1096 - 1978



75th anniversary of the telescope. Used for astronomy, meteorology, actinometry and terrestrial magnetism, was built in 1903-1904, and overlooks a nice landscape over the river Nile, built on top of a limestone plateau. The Observatory is located about 30 km south of Cairo and 5 km east of the Nile.

Citadel of Qaitbay - Alexandria



Scott# 1258 - 1984



Is a 15th-century defensive fortress located on the Mediterranean sea coast, in Alexandria, Egypt. It was built from 1477 to 1479 and is considered one of the most important defensive strongholds, not only in Egypt, but also along the Mediterranean Sea coast.

It was erected on the site of the former Lighthouse of Alexandria, which was one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.

Step Pyramid of Djoser - Memphis



Scott# 1331 - 1987



Is an archaeological site in the [Saqqara](#) necropolis, northwest of the ruins of [Memphis](#).

The 6-tier, 4-sided structure is the earliest colossal stone building in Egypt. It was built in the [27th century BC](#) during the [Third Dynasty](#) for the burial of [Pharaoh Djoser](#). The [pyramid](#) is the central feature of a vast [mortuary](#) complex in an enormous [courtyard](#) surrounded by ceremonial structures and decoration. Its architect was [Imhotep](#), chancellor of the pharaoh and high priest of the god [Ra](#).

النهاية

(The End)



Scott# 1360 - 1988