

# The New CartoPhilatelist

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# The Most Elusive Map Stamps, by Mark Honig.

Every cartophilatelist has a number of map stamps on their wants list that are not too expensive, but seem almost impossible to find.

In the July-September 1974 issue (vol. XIX, no 3) of 'The Carto-Philatelist', 'Price Eye'<sup>1</sup> wrote an article about the "10 Most Wanted Map Stamps". He had some ground rules that were applied to his list. "PE" did not include semi official stamps like the 'London-to-London' and the 1919 Australian Ross Smith airmail since these stamps are not listed in Scott's. He also excluded expensive varieties of common stamps like the French 'Peace and Commerce Prussian Blue' and expensive mint stamps like Greece 544 when a cancelled copy is easy to get (I bought a fine MNH stamp recently for only \$1). "PE" also did not include expensive denominations from sets with easy-to-obtain stamps with the same design. Also expensive stamps (like the US C14 and C15 Zeppelin stamps) are excluded. These stamps can be bought quite easily if you're prepared to pay for them.



Honduras Sc 253 and 276 (SG 256 and 277, Mi 212 and 235)

<sup>1</sup> Does anyone know who was behind that alias?

In 1927 Honduras issued a new set of definitives. The designs of the stamps in the set are Honduran, but seem unrelated (portraits, palace, landscape, national tree, etc.) The 30c brown stamp of that set shows the map of Honduras.

Normally, stamps from a definitive set are not too difficult to obtain, but I have never seen 253 or 276 (253 overprinted with '1929 a 1930') for sale in a dealer's stock, and since 2002 I have only seen 253 once and 276 twice for sale on an auction site. The catalogue values for these two stamps are ridiculously low (\$1.50 for 253, and \$0.75 for 276, similar low prices in SG, Mi and Yv), so if you find them, buy! Please offer duplicates to other members via the website. For those of you who are interested in boundary disputes: the border between Honduras and Guatemala has been drawn 'in favor' of Honduras.

In November 1943 Judge Harrison Hale Schaff from Boston wrote an article about this stamp in the 'Ninth Book of the American Philatelic Congress'. It was reprinted on page 69-71 of the Sept-Oct 1959 (vol. V, no. 5) issue of the Carto-Philatelist. His last remark was "the current catalogue quotations that seem quite unaware of the scarcity of this stamp." Obviously, this hasn't changed since 1943! The 30c map stamp is the only one from the set without a color illustration in Scott's!

One of the most beautiful map stamps is also one of the most difficult to get. The Nationalist Government, who took over after the fall of the Ottoman Empire and

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*(Elusive Stamps Continued from page 1.)*



Turkey in Asia Sc 88 (SG A89, Mi 777)

ruled before the Turkish Republic was established, issued this stamp. It is the only map stamp of a large set to commemorate the 'National Unification of all Turks' (Sc 88). It is very difficult to find, especially as a single. I have only seen this stamp on eBay (three singles and one cover with a pair,) not in any dealer stock. In Scott (2009) it is listed for \$200 (hinged) and \$62.50 (cancelled). Prices in other catalogues are £170 and £35 (SG) and €1000 and €45 (Mi 2005)!



Haiti multiples. Sc 213



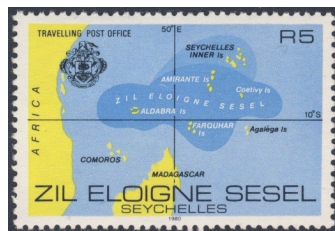
Haiti Sc 510.

In 1955 the postal administration of Haiti issued stamps for the relief of victims of hurricane Hazel (RA23-24, RAC1-2). In the background of the sheet a map of the southern part of Haiti is visible. The map is covering multiple stamps. On the stamps to commemorate Dag Hammarskjöld (C210-213) and the stamps for the Red Cross (C219-222 and CB50) a map of Sweden is visible. For the Olympic games in Tokyo, Haiti issued stamps (510-12, C223-26, B35-37, CB51-54) with a map of Japan in the background. Finally, in 1971 Haiti issued stamps for the 1970 Football World Cup in Mexico. In this case there is a map of Mexico in the background covering multiple stamps.

Complete sheets or part of sheets with complete background maps are very difficult to find, I lost two auctions on eBay when some of these items were on offer. I have only one example with the map of Sweden and a block of four with a part of the map of Japan.



Error not cataloged.



Outer Seychelles Sc 19, Corrected.

In 1980 Zil Eloigne Sesel (Outer Seychelles) issued a set to commemorate the traveling post office. The 5r stamp (Sc 19) shows a map with the location of the Seychelles and the Outer Seychelles, previously belonging to the British Indian Ocean Territory. The original stamp showed the island Agalega as part of the Seychelles. According the major catalogues this stamp was withdrawn before the first day of issue, but FDC's and stamps were already distributed. In a personal conversation a British stamp dealer (N. Haworth) insisted that he

bought the original stamps at the counter when he was on holiday, so the original (error) stamp should be listed in the major catalogues. In a remark, Michel (2002) notes that the stamp is being sold for €250. I have only seen this stamp sold three times on eBay since 2002. In an email, Stanley Gibbons wrote me that the error stamp would only be listed if normal postal usage could be proven. (CP Jan 1985)



Rhodes 69-73

In 1912 Rhodes was freed from the Turkish occupation and the Greek majority hoped they could unite with Greece. With upcoming fascism, Italy denied Rhodes their self-determination. After World War II Rhodes was united with Greece in 1948.

In 1932 Italy issued a set of stamps to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the occupation of the island. The high values of the set Sc 69-73 (SG 111-15, Mi 128-32) show a map of the island. The stamps are seldom offered, and the high value is very rare. A complete set was sold a couple of years ago for \$750.



Guatemala C74

In 1936 Guatemala issued a long set to commemorate the re-election of General Ubico as president of Guatemala. Only one of the 34 stamps (Sc C74) shows a map. This is not obvious when you see the picture; it looks like a tent camp on a white beach with a forest in the background. However the stamp says "Mapa en Relieve", so it really is a relief map on the stamp. The catalogue value of this stamp is only \$2, but it is rarely offered

*(continued on page 3.)*

*(Elusive Stamps Continued from page 2.)*

as a single. Sometimes it is offered in a short or a full set, but you'll probably have to spend quite some time (and money) to find it.



Peru Sc 351

This stamp (Peru Sc 351) is one of a set to celebrate the centenary of the founding of the province of Callao. There are two beautiful stamps in the set, both described in older issues of the Carto-Philatelist and in the book "A Small Display of old Maps and Plans" (1962) by Walter Klinefelter. The other map stamp in this set (346) can be easily found, but this stamp (the highest denomination) is hard to get as a single. Today's catalogue value is \$60 (full set is \$120), so you may want to buy the whole set. It is said that only 5,000 sets were prepared, with only 2,000 mint copies left (CP Spring 1971).



Croatia B75



Croatia B76

Between 1941 and 1945 Croatia was an "independent" state (in reality it was a vassal state of Nazi-Germany). About 200 stamps were issued in this period, and only these stamps, issued for the Croatian 'Storm Division', have a significant catalogue value. The 100+100 Kuna stamp (Croatia B75) is the only stamp with a map. This was probably not a popular stamp when it was issued in 1944. Looking at the map it is remarkable that Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Istrian peninsula are included in Croatia.

The stamps and block are difficult to get (and expensive), and there are many forgeries around, so be aware.



Colombia H19 (SG AR 372, Mi 254)

'Price Eye' had this stamp listed as number 10 in his list and he described this as an 'oddball' because no dealer has this one in stock and can't and won't order this cheap stamp. Nowadays it is listed for \$1.50 (mint) or \$ 1.75 (cancelled). Fortunately, thanks to online auction sites like eBay, map stamp collectors have a chance to buy one. 'Price Eye' has only seen this stamp three times in 45 years, but thanks to eBay this stamp

may surface from time to time, usually cancelled. Fortunately I could buy a mint stamp for my collection. But I have never seen this one in a dealer's stock either.



Bulgaria 270 (SG 354, Mi 277)

Bulgaria issued a set of stamps to commemorate the Balkan Football (soccer) Tournament. One stamp (Bulgaria 270) in this set shows a map of the Balkan region (Greece is too much generalized). The stamp is not very expensive (\$20 mint, \$7 cancelled), but is usually only offered in a complete set (\$326, Mi €550). Singles are hard to get.

Several items listed by 'Price Eye' do not qualify anymore for this list.

Iceland 163 (and O64) can be found quite easily on eBay and Scandinavian dealers often sell this stamp as a single.

The B20 stamp from Belgian Congo (and Ruanda) can be bought from Belgian dealers without many problems.

Greece 585 is the high value from a set. This set can be bought easily on eBay, and probably from Greek dealers too.

Russia C57 is offered in a set quite often too since the fall of the Iron Curtain. Singles can be bought too, but only occasionally. Russian airmail stamps have risen in price significantly.

Readers who have suggestions about other stamps can send ideas to the author at [m.honig@chello.nl](mailto:m.honig@chello.nl) ■

**Scans adjusted.**

When you scan a stamp, most often it is "captured" in an acetate mount. Mark Honig and I have been comparing the quality of scans in such a mount with those of a stamp placed face down on the glass. The acetate distorts some colors and reduces the brightness but can be compensated by editing. ~ Martin Oakes.

# Bolivia, by Lilian Kent.

A few weeks ago we were informed of the death last year of Lillian Kent, a long time member of the Society and the Secretary/Treasurer Emeritus (see Closed Album, page 6.)

Lillian contributed greatly to the Society through her dedication, leadership, and contributions to the journal. This issue of *The New Cartophilatelist* is dedicated to her. Following is a reprint of one of her many articles that appeared in our journal, along with a bibliography of other articles she contributed. D.W.

The early nineteenth century saw the dissolution of the three-hundred-year-old Spanish empire when, in the period between 1810 and 1825, Paraguay, Chile, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Uruguay won their independence from Spanish rule. Boundary disagreements arose between the various new countries within a few years; some of the disputed borders have yet to be resolved while others were thought to have been decided by various wars but still are not settled to the satisfaction of the losing countries.

Bolivia, independent since August 2, 1825, and presently about the size of Texas and California combined, has been embroiled in disagreements throughout its history; conflicts with Peru, Brazil, Chile and Paraguay have resulted in the loss of approximately half of its original territory, as well as its access to the Pacific Ocean. The traumatic loss of the seacoast area to Chile in the War of the Pacific (1879-1883) still affects its foreign policy.

The dispute with Chile arose over the exploitation of guano and nitrate deposits in the Bolivian province of Antofagasta. Chile acknowledged Bolivian sovereignty north of 24 degrees south latitude in 1866 and the two countries had agreed

**The original article was published in Vol. 40, Nos. 3 & 4, September-December 1995. It is reproduced here with new stamp images in color.**

Territorial losses of Bolivia

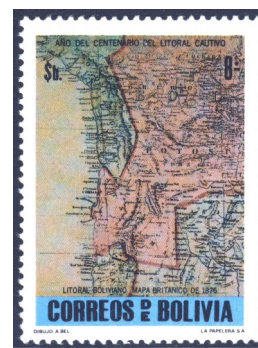


to the equal division of revenues from taxes on minerals and guano taken from the area between the 23rd and 25th parallels. Chileans opened mines in Antofagasta and relations were amicable until 1874 when Bolivia requested that Chile cede all claims north of the 24th parallel, promising not to assess any new taxes on Chilean mining activities for twenty-five years.

That promise was broken in 1876 when a military dictator, General Hilarion Daza Groselle, seized power and soon levied heavy taxes against the Chilean mining enterprises. Chile refused to pay and, on February 14, 1879, the day the mining companies holdings were to be sold at auction, Chilean soldiers occupied Antofagasta.

Bolivia and Peru had signed a defense alliance in 1873 and both countries now prepared for war with Chile, which they declared on March 1. Chile's army was outnumbered four to one by the combined forces of the allies, but the contest proved to be unequal. The Peruvian province of Tarapaca fell in a single battle late in 1879 and the president of Peru resigned. Bolivian dictator, General Daza, was deposed and fled to Europe with a sizable portion of Bolivia's treasury.

When an attempt to negotiate peace aboard a United States warship failed, fighting resumed. The combined armies of Bolivia and Peru were defeated in 1880. Bolivia, having lost its entire coastal territory, withdrew from the war. The territory was ceded to Chile twenty-four years later, in 1904, under the Treaty of Peace and Friendship. Bolivia marked the centenary of the loss of Antofagasta on March 23, 1979, with a series of eight stamps, Scott #630 - 637, one of which Sc 636 showed a map of Antofagasta province in 1876.



Bolivia Sc 636

Although the fledgling naval force played no part in the war, it lost its three warships and the four Bolivian Pacific coast ports; Bolivian boats were limited

*(continued on page 5.)*

(Bolivia, continued from page 4.)

to navigating lake Titicaca and lowland rivers. But access to the sea remains part of Bolivia's foreign policy agenda. Bolivians teach their children that one day they will return to the sea.

As a symbol of their hope of regaining access to the sea, Bolivia founded a navy in 1963. It maintains a naval base at San Pedro de Tiquina on a peninsula that juts into Lake Titicaca. This naval base is the subject of a stamp (Scott #687) issued on November 17, 1982. The two hundred fifty naval cadets are mostly Aymara Indians from surrounding villages; they police a hundred-fifty-mile length of the lake with five small patrol boats.

A Coastal Museum was opened in the heart of La Paz in 1978 with most of its display limited to old maps of how the coastline looked before the War of the Pacific. And every March 23, the country celebrates the Day of the Sea. Ten beauty queens are selected, one from each of the nine Bolivian departments and one named Miss Coastline.

Relations between Bolivia and Peru have been amicable for Peru also lost coastline and mineral wealth to Chile when Bolivia lost Antofagasta. Early in the present decade the Peruvian Congress agreed to give Bolivia a free trade zone in the southern port of Ilo, consisting of a three-mile stretch of coast where Bolivia can maintain a port, bring in goods free of import duties and transport them to La Paz. Scott #1018 issued by Peru on February 2, 1992 noted this important agreement.

Bolivia does not plan to abandon its hopes of pressing Chile to give it some coastline, particularly a two-mile stretch between the northern Chile city of Arica and the Peruvian border. That strip of territory is actually land Chile took from Peru and Peru would have to renounce



Peru Sc 1018

any future claims to it before it could be ceded to Bolivia.

Bolivia's next territorial loss occurred in 1903 in the province of Acre adjacent to Brazil. The inability to protect that frontier led to the encroachment of Brazilian rubber gatherers. In 1900 an active secessionist movement began in the eastern province of Acre and, after three years of small scale fighting, Bolivia agreed to sell the region.

Under the Treaty of Petropolis (1903) Bolivia relinquished its claim to 191,000 square kilometers of Acre territory in exchange for two areas on the Madeira and Paraguay Rivers and the use of a railroad to be constructed around the rapids of the Madeira River in Brazilian territory. Bolivia may have been the winner in that transaction because the rubber market collapsed a few years later.

The third loss of land occurred as a result of Bolivia's disastrous Chaco War with Paraguay from 1932 to 1935. The Gran Chaco is a vast area of alluvial plain, grassland and hardwood forest located in northeastern Argentina, northwestern Paraguay and southeastern Bolivia. It receives heavy rainfall and is subject to flooding in the summer due to poor drainage.

With the loss of access to the Pacific Ocean to Chile in 1883, Bolivia attempted to break out of its landlocked position through the Rio de la Plata system to the Atlantic Ocean. The route led through the part of Gran Chaco known as the Chaco Boreal comprising about 260,000 square kilometers which the Bolivians thought had large oil reserves.

Although the Chaco was nearly uninhabitable, it was of strategic importance as Bolivia's only access to the Atlantic Ocean. Both Paraguay and Bolivia maintained military outposts in the region, and on December 5, 1928, Paraguay initiated a series of clashes which led to full scale war despite inter-American arbitration efforts. Both countries moved more troops into the Chaco and incidents in the summer of 1932 led to the formal declaration of war by Paraguay on May 10, 1933.

Bolivia had an army trained by a German general, Hans von Kundt, and an ample supply of arms purchased by loans

from the United States. But the morale of Bolivia's army of Indian conscripts was low and, having lived in the highland area, they were not fitted to fight in the swamps and jungles. Many died of disease and snakebite as well as gunfire. The contest for the Chaco cost the two countries a total of ninety thousand soldiers.

The Chaco Peace Conference which followed on June 12, 1935, included Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay and the United States and the resultant peace treaty was signed in Buenos Aires on July 31, 1938. Paraguay gained clear title to most of the disputed region but Bolivia was given a corridor to the Paraguay River and the port of Puerto Casado; this provided access to the Atlantic Ocean sought by Bolivia since 1883.



Bolivia Sc 191



Bolivia Sc 202



Bolivia Sc 200



Bolivia 221

The Chaco War was reflected by the stamps of both countries. Bolivia issued Scott 191 in 1928 – a map of Bolivia indicating the Gran Chaco area. In 1931 similar stamps were issued (Scott 200 - 204) and in 1935 Scott 219 - 232 again showed Bolivia and the Gran Chaco.

Paraguay issued a map of the Gran Chaco on Scott 323 in 1932 and again in 1935 on 324. In November of 1939, after the peace treaty, the new Chaco boundary was shown on Scott C121.

On June 14, 1991, Bolivia commemorated the fifty-sixth anniversary of the end of the war with Scott 820.

(continued on page 6.)

(Bolivia, continued from page 5.)



Paraguay Sc 324



Paraguay Sc C121

In its hundred-seventy-year-old history, Bolivia has endured more than sixty revolutions, seventy presidents, eleven constitutions and the loss of half of its territory, but modern day Bolivia is overcoming some of the misfortunes of that history. New roads are making it possible for products to be transported to the free-trade zone on the Pacific Ocean at Ilo in Peru, and a part of the Bolivian Gran Chaco has proved to be ideal for a soya-grain industry, which sends thousands of tons on grain barges down the Paraguay River to the Atlantic Ocean.



Bolivia Sc 820

Government ownership is giving way to private investment under a plan developed in 1992 and financial advertisements seeking foreign investors emphasize that Bolivia is the "hub" of South America. A map stamp of South America showing Bolivia as its hub would be an effective way to publicize that message! ■

## Lillian Kent Died at Age 91



I was saddened to learn that long time member and Secretary/Treasurer Emeritus Lillian Kent died last year at the age of 91. Ms. Kent was born in Johnstown, PA in 1917. Ed Vallery remembers her being a geography teacher in Lowell, MA with a special interest in polar maps and that she sent him his first map stamps, hooking him on cartophilately.

Miklos Pinther recalls Ms. Kent: "Lillian and I became officers about the same time (treasurer & president), in the beginning of 1986. For some reason, we never had a chance to meet personally, but of course, we corresponded and spoke on the phone frequently. I know she was a geographer who assumed a bookkeeping job with a travel agency after her retirement. She did an excellent job as a treasurer and wrote several very fine articles for our journal. She impressed me as a modest person who meticulously carried out her tasks, someone who always showed great civility. I know she was quite unhappy that the society had to suspend its operations. She must have felt very gratified that at least she was an important connection to resurrecting our activities."

As Miklos mentioned, Lillian carried on after the Society went dormant in 1995. She continued to compile new issues which she graciously shared with me when I first began to update the Checklist. Her work saved going back for several years to get this data. She also maintained the funds left so we were able to have some "money in the bank" when the Society was restarted.

Our thanks to Ms. Kent for all of her contributions to the Carto-Philatelic Society, and our sympathy to her son, Michael. ~ David Wolfersberger.

Following is a bibliography of the philatelic articles which we know Lillian wrote:

- "The Natchez Trace," *Mekeel's & Stamps Magazine*, July 11, 1997, pp. 18-19, 20.
- "Chile," *The Carto-Philatelist*, *Mekeel's & Stamps Magazine*, August 1, 1997, pp. 20-21, 23.
- "The Pennsylvania Canals," *Mekeel's & Stamps Magazine*, September 26, 1997, pp. 18-19.
- "Antilla," *The Carto-Philatelist*, 37:4:115-118
- "The Falkland Islands—A Brief History," *The Carto-Philatelist*, 37:1-2:37-39.
- "Republik Maluku Selatan," *The Carto-Philatelist*, 39:3:67-70.
- "Bolivia," *The Carto-Philatelist*, 40:3-4:87-90.

## New Issue Illustrations.



Argentina 2564.

# Philippine Occupation Stamps Revisited, by Miklos Pinther.

Not long ago, my old friend Michael Ruggiero, an eminent expert on Japanese stamps, once again aroused me from my philatelic stupor: did I know about the Philippines N27 variety? What variety? I pulled out my album where I would keep the Philippine occupation stamps, and sure enough, I found the two stamps that commemorate the first anniversary of the fall of Bataan and Corregidor to the Japanese forces, Scott numbers N26 and N27. However, I did not have the variety that Michael noted, a colorless dot near the left denomination of 5 centavos. Thus began my re-examination of the Philippine occupation stamps.

There are essentially only two map stamps under the category of occupation. The first was issued during United States occupation (1898-1946) on February 3, 1937 (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1. Issued for the 33rd International Eucharistic Congress, Scott No. 427.

Following the 1898 Spanish-American War, the United States declared that the Philippines were not ready for self-government and brutally squashed their independence aspirations led by Emilio Aguinaldo.[i] The establishment of a new postal administration quickly followed. On August 14, 1898, the former main Spanish post office in Manila was taken under control. At first, both Spanish as well as U. S. stamps were accepted and were subsequently overprinted "PHILIPPINES". It was not until after the Philippines became a commonwealth of the United States that the above-mentioned map stamp was put on sale. This is a set of six stamps issued to commemorate the 33rd International Eucharistic Congress held in

Manila, February 3 to 7, 1937. A reasonably well-designed map stamp, which remains inexpensive and readily available.



Fig. 2a. Sc N26.

Commemorative stamps issued for the First Anniversary of the Surrender of Bataan-Corregidor, Scott nos. N26-27. Japanese philatelic expert, Fumihiko Yano, deemed these to be "the finest example of the Southern Area stamps."



Fig. 2b. Sc N27.

The second map stamp is the set mentioned in the introduction, issued under Japanese occupation (1942-1945) on May 7, 1943 (Fig. 2a,b).

This is a more interesting design with a deliberate focus on the Manila Bay area. This is where Admiral George Dewey defeated the Spanish in 1898 without a single loss of American life, and is where General Douglas MacArthur was forced to flee in early 1942, after the Fil-American Forces suffered complete loss of air power and heavy casualties. Postal service was formally re-opened by the Japanese on March 4, 1942 and officially ended on February 3, 1945 when the American Forces once again liberated Manila. During this period black bars were overprinted on existing stamps to obliterate the words "United States of America" and "Commonwealth of" (see Fig. 3 for an example of an occupation envelope with imprinted Scott no. NU1).[ii] This was followed by the issuance of a number of stamps, postal cards, etc., some of which were printed in Japan.

The Cabinet Printing Bureau at its Takenogawa plant produced the Bataan-Corregidor stamps by means of photo-gravure. They were printed in sheets of 200. The 2 centavos stamp paid for post cards, and the 5 centavos for first class



Fig. 3. Japanese occupation envelope, Scott no. NU1. The cover also includes a 2 centavos stamp and the Manila cachet C8. This is a first day cover commemorating the Second Anniversary of the Greater East Asia War. ITDLMSA on the cachet is the Tagalog acronym of this phrase. The flags on top of the globe are of Japan and the six occupied countries of the so-called "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere": from left to right, Burma, Thailand, Japan, Philippines, China, Manchukuo, and Azad Hind.

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(Philippine Occupation, continued from p5.)

letters. On the top, the Japanese characters read “FIRIPPIN YUBIN” or “Philippine Postage.” The words on the top of the design, “BATAAN - KOREHIDORU KANRAKU / ISSHUNEN KINEN” mean “Fall of Bataan - Corregidor / First Anniversary.” At the bottom, the date is given as, “SHOWA 18 NEN 5 GATSU” which translates to “May 1943.” According to F. Yano, to the left of the map is a Japanese soldier in regular battle dress, and on the right is the Rising Sun flag, a Zero type fighter plane, and a Mutsu or Nagato class battleship, all of which provides a representation of the Imperial Army, Navy and Air forces.[iii] Two constant plate varieties have been recorded: on the 2 centavos stamp, at position 43, “CORREGIDOR” fades out; on the 5 centavos stamp, at position 40, there is a colorless dot after the left “5” (Fig. 4).



Fig. 4. The fading “CORREGIDOR” on the 2 centavos stamp and the “colorless dot” plate variety on the 5 centavos stamp.

In addition a number of special local and commemorative cancellations and at least two map cachets were also prepared (Fig. 3 and Fig. 5). Initially postal service was mainly active in the Greater Manila area; hence covers with Manila cancellations are most numerous. This is also true for mail with censor markings. All mail was subject to censorship until June 1943. Again, there are many varieties of these (Fig. 6). All of this produced a rich postal history within a brief span of time. [iv]



Fig. 5. Map cachet C3 for First Day Covers (reproduced from Garrett) marking the First Anniversary of the Great East Asia War, December 8, 1942. Japanese flag roughly centered on the area of the “greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.”

with unusual censor markings, and especially from locations other than Manila. Finding the plate varieties mentioned above may also prove to be quite difficult. Happy hunting...

But..., perhaps the story does not end here.

As far as I know, the only other stamp that depicts a map, issued under the U.S. administration, is a Bureau of Lands special stamp. A small silhouette map of the islands, framed in an oval, is found superimposed on the shield in the center. Above the shield is a combined design of a scale and a theodolite (Fig. 7). Apparently only a few copies of the stamp exist. Information about its

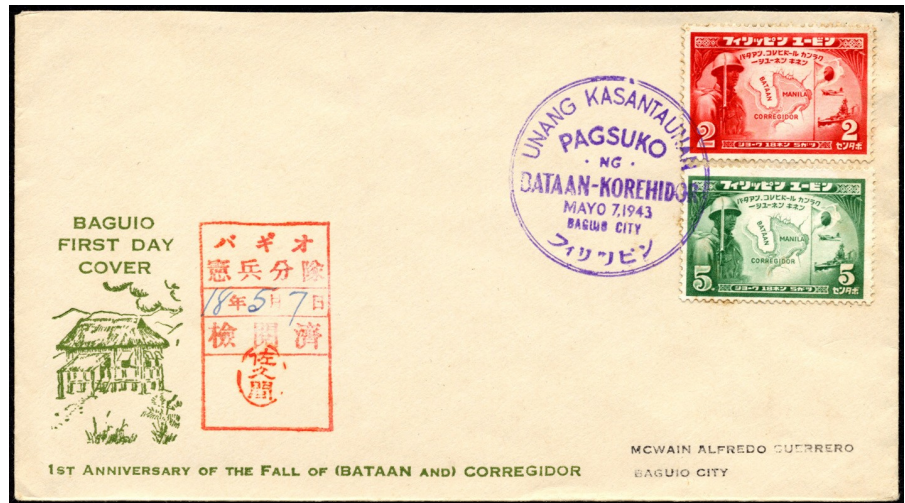


Fig. 6. A less common First Day Cover from Baguio City with type IB2 censor mark and commemorative cancel.

Since just over 1,000,000 copies of each denomination were issued, the stamps and a variety of first day covers remain inexpensive and quite easy to come by. [v] The challenge for the interested cartophilatelist is to find non-philatelic, commercial covers, perhaps

production is very scant since the records of the Bureau were destroyed during the Second World War. As the only stamp issued by the Bureau, it remained in use from 1928 until 1941 for the purpose of paying a 50-centavos fee for each deposition or affidavit under a pub-

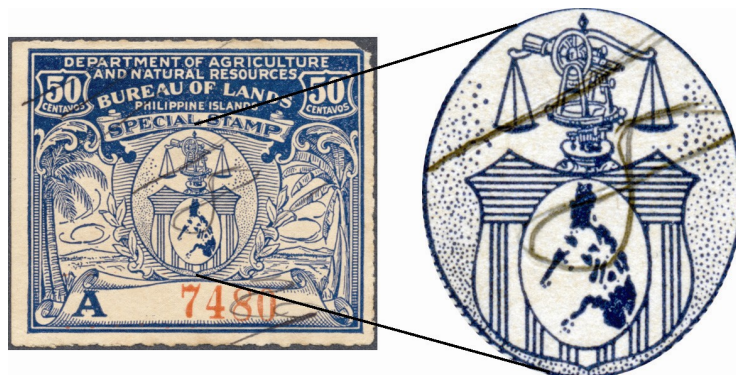


Fig. 7. The 1928 revenue stamp first described and catalogued by Arnold H. Warren.

(continued on page 9.)

(Philippine Occupation, continued from p8.)

lic land law. Arnold H. Warren records the stamp as W-903 in his catalogue of Philippine revenue stamps. While it is a revenue item, it may still be considered as the first map stamp of the Philippines. ■

[i] During this conflict William Howard Taft was installed as the first civilian Governor-General. He returned to the Philippines in 1905 when during a celebratory dinner in Iloilo he famously declared, "I am not come to give you your Independence, but to study your welfare. You will have your Independence when you are ready for it, which will not be in this generation – no, nor in the next, nor perhaps for a hundred years or more." Ref.: The Imperial Cruise, A Secret History of Empire and War, by James Bradley (New York: Little, Brown and Company, 2009).

[ii] This imprinted stamp (NU1) is referred to as "Juan de la Cruz", a term coined during the early part of the American occupation, which symbolically represents the "Filipino."

[iii] For additional information about the production and design see "An Essay on the Bataan Stamps" by F. Yano, which maybe downloaded from <http://www.theipps.info/sitemap.htm>, found under "News Archive."

[iv] For a highly detailed, definitive study see, A Postal History of the Japanese Occupation of the Philippines, 1941-1945 by Eugene A. Garrett. Privately printed by the author and the United States Possessions Philatelic Society, 1992.

Also visit:

<http://www.philippinephilatelist.net/index.html>, one of the best websites on Philippine stamps.

[v] The 2011 Scott Specialized Catalogue of U.S. Stamps & Covers lists the stamps at \$0.30 for N26 and \$0.35 for N27, MNH. Manila first day covers generally start at about \$4.00.

## Re-designed by Mistake, by Lou Guadagno

The white dots are not the perforations, ignore them.



Zaire Sc 1230.  
Correct perforations.



Error.  
Perforations misplaced.



Stamp variety adjacent to sheet edge.

Over the years, I have added a large number of stamp on stamp errors and varieties to my collection; imperfs, part perfs, missing colors, color shifts, paper folds, etc. You name it, I bought it. Perf shifts are probably the most common varieties to be found in the market, and so make up the largest part of this facet of my collection.

Some bisect the design anywhere from a few millimeters on up, some even on a bias that make for a very striking display, but my most recent acquisition topped them all as the perf shift perfectly created a new design!

On February 22, 1986, Zaire issued a stamp on stamp design (Sc #1230) to commemorate the centenary of the stamps of the Belgian Congo. Reproduced inside a map of Zaire is a 25c stamp with the head of King Leopold II inscribed "Etat Ind. Du Congo" (Sc #3) with large year dates "1886-1986" above and the 25z value below.

My variety has the perfs shifted upwards so much that the year dates and value are now set below the map, making a perfect new design layout! Even nicer, since my stamp is from the top of the sheet, the portion above is imperf, and now part of the inscribed margin.

This variety is listed but not pictured in the COB specialized Belgian catalog which also includes stamps of Zaire, as # 1306-Cu with a value of 65 Euros. I bought my stamp in a Delcampe auc-

tion, where it had gone unsold for over 6 months! The seller had only listed it in stamps of Zaire and not in Stamps on Stamps, and I found it by accident while looking for a scan of another Zaire issue; being the only bidder, I got it for the opening bid price of 15 Euros!

I hope you find this variety as interesting as I do, and wish you good hunting. (I got mine first!) ■

## New Issue Illustrations.



Cyprus 1137.



Canada 2403.

# Changes to the Netherlands Antilles, by Martin Oakes.

The Netherlands Antilles was an autonomous Caribbean country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands, consisting of two groups of islands, the Leeward Islands, Aruba, Curaçao and Bonaire, just off the Venezuelan coast; and Sint Eustatius, Saba and Sint Maarten, in the Windward Islands southeast of the Virgin Islands., Fig. 1.



Fig. 1. Netherland Antilles sheetlet Sc B360.

In the late 1400's Spain was the dominant explorer in the region. From the mid 1600's ownership was disputed between France, the Netherlands and Great Britain; control of some colonies changing hands many times.

In 1845 the Dutch Windward islands united with Curaçao, Bonaire, and Aruba in a political unit.

In 1954 the Netherlands, the Netherlands Antilles, Aruba and Suriname entered into a voluntary Charter. This marked an end to colonial relations. Each nation would look after their own interests independently. Curaçao became the seat of the Netherlands Antilles Government.



Fig. 2. Curaçao Sc C30, showing Curaçao, Aruba & Bonaire.

Suriname is the smallest independent country in South America. Located on the north east coast. In 1667 the Dutch seized the colony from the British. In 1954 the Dutch Government granted limited self government and full self-rule in 1975.



Fig. 3. Suriname Sc 391.

Since 1986, Aruba has had separate status within the Kingdom and is no longer part of the Netherlands Antilles.



Fig.4 Aruba, Independence Sc 18.

On 10<sup>th</sup> October 2010 the Netherlands Antilles was dissolved. This resulted in three new postal entities. Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba became Caribisch Nederland (English: Caribbean Netherlands.) Sint Maarten and Curaçao are issuing their own stamps. Since these are such new issues, there is as yet no Scott number. All were issued in the currency of Netherlands Antilles Guilder, but as of January 2011 Caribisch Nederland will use the U.S. dollar. Curaçao and Sint. Maarten are expected to issue their own currency, so some of these stamps will have a very short life. ■

## New Postal Entities.



Fig. 5 Caribisch Nederland.



Fig. 6 Sint Maarten.



Fig. 7. Curaçao.

Images for Figs. 2, 4 provided by Mark Honig.

**The Editor welcomes articles of any length, they need not be long. Sometimes a few short paragraphs are needed to avoid "white space" on a page. So PLEASE write!**

# Should I become a CartoPhilatelist? By Volker Woesner.

Dear Volker,

A growing trend among my stamp collecting friends is completing their collection with stamps illustrating their topics with other stamps of their environment.



Fig 1 Polar Bear.

I was wondering if you could provide some insight into map stamp collecting. How do map stamps compare to stamps with other motifs?



Fig 1a Canada: Home of Polar Bears.

Wouldn't a simple stamp without any special motif be much more informative than a map stamp or should they really become CartoPhilatelists?

Emma

Dear Emma,

You have pointed out a common problem for serious topical stamp collectors.

Your friends are right to look for stamps supporting and backing their topical stamps.

As all stamp collectors belong to the early hunter - gatherer societies the idea of adding explanatory stamps to their topics makes sense.

I suggest your friends should go through a simple four-stage process to get a good impression of map stamps.

## 1. To whom it may concern.

Firstly your friends should check the topics of their collection whether they are earth related or not. Earth related themes are flora and fauna, constructions, ships, railways, battles etc.



Fig. 2 Ship.

Map stamps might add additional information to these sorts of topical stamps.

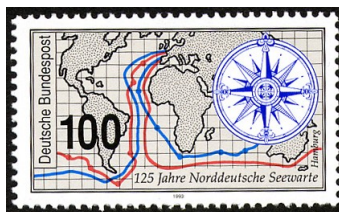


Fig. 2a Routes of ships.

## 2. Map stamps.

Maps or charts are flat representations of the surface of the earth. Map stamps show small parts of them. They are the largest group within the different groups of topical stamps.

The CartoPhilatelic Society has subdivided map stamps into 4 broad categories:

- A good map
- A reproduction of old maps or charts
- All other maps such as tiny or outline maps, globes etc.
- Mapping & navigation instruments.

All map stamps are listed in a checklist of the CartoPhilatelic Society.

## 3. Benefits of map stamps.



Fig.3 Laughing Kookaburra.

Map stamps are the ideal supplement to nearly all other topical stamps.

They are excellent for clarifying or explaining topical collections objectively by bringing them into the context of nature etc.



Fig. 3a Home of Kookaburras.

We all know maps, but a Laughing Kookaburra (Fig.3) is not known to everyone in Northern Germany.

A stamp with a Kookaburra combined with a map stamp of Australia (Fig.3a) can explain the topic by means of its location.

## 4. Proposal.

Of course, no one should feel compelled to collect any stamp that does not interest him or her. The stamps should support the main topic of the stamp collection, as they will improve the topic and make it perfect.



Fig. 4 Bridge in Denmark.

I have given you four examples of map stamps supporting the contents of other topical stamps. The examples might

*(continued on page 15.)*

## Society News, by David Wolfersberger.

**Officers:** As mentioned in the last issue, Ed Vallery has taken over as Treasurer and is getting right into the job. However, we are still looking for a Secretary and a Representative at Large. If you are interested in either position, please contact me. Neither requires a lot of time but will enable you to help direct the future of our Society. Please give this serious consideration.

**MagCloud Printing:** In the last issue it was mentioned that we would try printing The New CartoPhilatelist using the MagCloud system. The “experiment” went very well with printing completed on time on the heavier paper. Several members commented favorably on the new format and responded they would be willing to pay a little extra if needed. The actual costs for the last issue were about the same as with previous printings since Martin was able to reduce mailing costs by using the Media Mail classification which can be used for bound, printed materials. Media Mail costs considerably less than regular first class postage.

It was decided by the officers to continue using MagCloud for the next few issues to verify that it is manageable and cost effective. Members will continue to be updated on this.

**Meeting:** There might be an informal meeting of the Society at the ATA National Topical Stamp Show in Milwaukee, WI June 24-26, 2011. More information will be available later. It is also time to start thinking about a formal meeting for 2012. Possibilities are the APS spring show in Atlanta in January 2012, or one of the two ASDA shows in New York City (April and October). Both of these locations should be easy to get to from many locations both international and domestic. If you have any thoughts on this, please let me know. The officers will be discussing this over the next several months.

**Scott Stamp Monthly:** Collectors in the United States received some bad news a few weeks ago. Scott Stamp Monthly, which has been published for

142 years, ceased publication with the November 2010 issue. This journal provided several excellent articles each month in a slick paper format. Of special interest was the New Issues Update along with the list “By Topic” which identified new issues sorted by topic. I used this list each month to help create the list of new issues for The New CartoPhilatelist.

Scott Stamp Monthly will be replaced by a special monthly edition of Linn’s Stamp News (both are published by Amos Press). The expanded special issue of Linn’s carries over many of the features from Scott’s, including the New Issues Update; comments from the editor of the Scott catalogues; Amazing Stamp Stories; plus many of the regular features of the weekly Linn’s. Missing is the By Topic list (now available only on line) and the column “To Err is Divine,” which discussed various errors on stamps.

I suppose this combination was inevitable as the circulation of both publications have been declining for years, paralleling the continuing reduction of the number of collectors in the United States. Regardless, I will miss Scott Monthly; hopefully the expanded Linn’s will prove to be an adequate substitute.

**ATA and APS:** If you are not a member of the American Topical Association, the American Philatelic Society, or your local or national stamp organization, please consider joining. In the United States, the American Topical Association is very supportive of our activities. Membership in the ATA and APS is inexpensive and both publish excellent journals. Let me know if you need more information.

### NEW ISSUES

The great maps from Jersey issued several months ago and reported in the March 2010 issue of The New CartoPhilatelist, have now been issued Scott Catalogue numbers – Sc 1419a-e (SG 1485-89, Mi 1462-66).

Monaco issued a very nice souvenir sheet (Sc 2588) commemorating the Grimaldi family’s presence in France. The historic House of Grimaldi began with Grimaldo, a 12th century nobleman from Genoa. Eventually part of the family founded a fortress at Monaco and continued to acquire land until Monaco emerged as an independent country in 1861. Monaco has been ruled by members of the House of Grimaldi continuously up to the current ruler, Prince Albert II.

Other parts of the House of Grimaldi owned vast amounts of land elsewhere. The sheet shows the various castles and fiefs in the Haut-Rhin area of France which is in the Alsace region. The sheet features a very good map of the region with many cities identified. The stamps picture various Grimaldi castles with arrows pointing to their locations on the map.

French Polynesia issued a stamp (Sc 1023) honoring William Frederick Beechey (1796-1856), a great sea captain and geographer. In 1825 he was commanded to take his ship, the HMS Blossom, to join Parry and Franklin in exploration of the Bering Strait. During his voyage to join the other explorers, he explored many Pacific islands, collecting data and preparing many very accurate maps. The map on stamp is very detailed and is of the Moruroa Atoll, at the time known as Osnaburg Atoll. It was used by France to test nuclear weapons between 1966 and 1996.

Brazil issued a sheet of 20 stamps (2 sets of 10 each) (Sc 3092) promoting rural tourism in Sao Paulo state, showing a “Fruit Trail.” A map on the margin of the sheet shows a map of part of Sao Paulo state, with the county boundaries shown as well as major cities and highways. It is a very nice map of this area known for its fruit production.

Another Brazilian stamp, Sc 3067, issued on occasion of the 2009 World Social Forum held in Bélem, Brazil has an excellent map of the Rio Paranaíba on the margin. The stamp itself shows the dam at São Simão, major cities and other dams. The Paranaíba flows from the Mata da Corda mountains and is a main tributary to the Paraná River. Also

*(continued on page 13.)*

(Society News, continued from page 12.)

commemorated on the stamp is the 100th anniversary of Brazil National Institute of Meteorology. I believe the main purpose of the stamp is to highlight the natural resources of the Paranaíba; it is an excellent map.

Argentina and Chile issued souvenir sheets to commemorate Vela Sud America, a tall ship regatta that began in Buenos Aires in February 2010 and finished in Veracruz, Mexico in June making 14 port calls in between. The Regatta commemorates the 200th anniversary of the independence of South and Latin America from colonial rule. The sheet from Argentina (Sc 2564) features two stamps and 12 labels showing the 12 ships that participated in the Regatta. The map on the margin shows Central, South and

North America with the route of the Regatta around South America shown. All ports of call are identified.

The stamp from Chile (Sc 1544b) has a similar map with the route shown. The ports of call are noted with dots, but are not named.

Cyprus issued a souvenir sheet (Sc 1137) featuring the Cyprus Government Railway. The 76 mile narrow gauge line was completed in 1915, connecting Varosha to Evrykhon, with the first 39 mile segment being completed in 1905. While it carried by freight and passengers, the railway was never profitable and over the years the line was shortened until 1951 when all operations ceased. The map on the stamp has an outline of Cyprus with the rail route and several major stations (out of a total of 39) shown.

A sheet from Mozambique (Sc 1826) shows historical sailing vessels from different countries along with a map of the country of origin of the ship. A stamp from France (Sc 3883) issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the independence of the African colonies has a nice map of Africa.

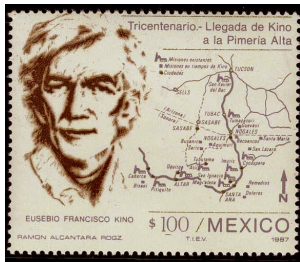
Canada issued a stamp on the 400th anniversary of the settlement of Cupids, Newfoundland and Labrador, the site of the oldest permanent British settlement in Canada and the second oldest in North America. The stamp has a portion of a 17th century map of the Avalon Peninsula, the first to show the location of Cupids. Perhaps this is the 1625 map by John Mason who was governor of Canada at that time. ■

Issue Date	Country	Issue	Scott Cat. #	Format (Single Stamp Unless Noted)	Grade	Coverage	Face Value	Michel	SG
2010	Algeria	Conf. on Liquefied Gas	1493-94		A	Partial globe w/world map	15d, 20d	TBD	1645
2010	Andorra (Spanish)	World Cup Soccer	361		A	Globe	78c	TBD	TBD
2010	Argentina	Tall Ships	2564	S/S of 2 plus 12 labels	A	South, Central and North America showing route of race, on margin	2x\$6	TBD	TBD
2010	Argentina	Culture of Peace	2568	Pair, 2568a-b	A	Central America on 2568a, South America on 2568b	1.50p each	TBD	TBD
2010	Belgium	Paul Otlet	2413	S/S	A	Large globe with details on margin	€4,50	B149	MS4291
2010	Belgium	50th anniv. Congo independence	2447		A	Congo	€ 1.05	4091	4324
2009	Brazil	Rivers of Brazil	3067	S/S	A	Map of Brazil on margin	2.60r	B141	MS36565
2009	Brazil	Fruits of Brazil	3092	Sheet of 20, 2 ea 3092a-j	A	Map of Brazil on margin, showing location where fruits are grown	1r	3629-38	3588 note
2010	Bulgaria	Military Commanders	4536	S/S of 6	A	Battle map on 4536a	60s	B324	MS4756
2010	Canada	Cupids	2403		AR	Newfoundland Avalan Peninsula	57c	2660	TBD
2010	Canada	Year of British Home Children	2404		AR	Part of Canada	57c	2661	TBD
2010	Chile	Tall Ships	1544	Strip of 2, 1544a-b	A	South America on 1544b	\$430	TBD	TBD
2010	Chile	World Cup Soccer	1548	Pair, 1548a-b	A	Africa across both stamps	\$500 each	TBD	TBD
2009	China (Taiwan)	Anti-corruption Day	3903-04		A	Globe with detail	\$5, \$25	3463-64	3405-06
2010	Cuba	Dog (Pug)	5080		A	China in background	75c	TBD	TBD

Issue Date	Country	Issue	Scott Cat. #	Format (Single Stamp Unless Noted)	Grade	Coverage	Face Value	Michel	SG
2010	Cyprus	Cyprus Railway	1137	S/S	A	Cyprus on railroad route on stamp and margin	€ 0.85	B31	MS1224
2009	Dominica	Shanghai 2010	2712	S/S of 4	A	Map in background on margin	\$1.50 each	TBD	MS3672
2009	Dominica	Hudson Discovers Manhattan	2713	S/S of 6	AR	Old map of Manhattan on 2713e, old map on margin	6x\$2.25	TBD	MS3673
2009	Ecuador	Darwin	1981		A	Galapagos Islands	\$5	TBD	MS3147
1996	Eritrea	Flag & map	277A-D	Similar to 1994 issue	A	Eritera	20c, 40c, 60c, 3b	TBD	TBD
2010	France	World Cup Soccer	3825	Sheet of 4	O	Aerial view of Cape Town	85c each	B129	MS4829
2010	France	Independence of African Colonies, 50th anniv.	3883		A	Africa, Europe	87c	4598	TBD
2010	French Polynesia	Beechey	1023		AR	Island	140c	1105	TBD
2010	Gibraltar	San Marino and Gibraltar	1237	Joint issue with San Marino. S/S of 4, 1237a-d	A	Part of Europe on margin with Gibraltar and San Marino identified	75p each	B93	TBD
2010	Great Britain (Jersey)	Old maps	1419	Coil stamps, 1419a-e	AR	a: 1685 map; b: 1844 map; c: 1980 map; d: 2000 map; e: Satellite view	42p each	1462-66	1485-89
2010	Grenada	Christmas	3740		A	Grenada	\$5	TBD	5442
2010	Guyana	40th anniv. Guyana	4021	S/S of 4, 4021a-d	A	Globe on 4021a	\$80 each	TBD	MS6707
2010	Hungary	World Cup Soccer	4160		A	Globe on soccer ball	325fo	5472	5259
2009	Italy	Stamps of Sicily, 150th anniv.	2935		AR	Old map of Sicily in background.	60c	3304	3206
2010	Japan	Travel - Matsushima area	3193	Sheet of 10	A	Stylized map of Matsushima on margin	80y each	5147-56	4277-86
2010	Japan	Travel - Kurashiki area	3205	Sheet of 10	A	Stylized map of Kurashiki on margin	80y each	TBD	493-4301
2010	Japan	World Cup Soccer	3235	Mini-sheet of 5	A	Africa on 3235c	80y	TBD	TBD
2010	Japan	World Cup Soccer	3236g	Part of sheet of 20	A	Globe	80y	TBD	TBD
2009	Kazakhstan	Central Asian Gas Pipeline	611		A	Kazakhstan with route of pipeline shown	25te	TBD	623
2010	Luxembourg	Nicolas Frantz	1303		A	France	€1	1876	TBD
2010	Monaco	Gramaldi Family	2588	S/S of 4	A	France showing locations of family estates	€ 1.00	B99	MS2941
2009	Mozambique	Ships and maps	1826	Sheet of 6	A	8126a: United States; b: Great Britain, Ireland; c: Spain; d: Denmark; e: Netherland; f: Italy	33 m each	TBD	TBD
2009	Mozambique	Ships and maps	1853	S/S	A	Portugal	175m	TBD	TBD

# Father Kino, by Paul Nelson.

I'm at the Postal History Foundation (PHF) in Tucson ([www.postalhistoryfoundation.org](http://www.postalhistoryfoundation.org)). We are working with the Kino Heritage Society (KHS) ([www.padrekino.com](http://www.padrekino.com)) also in Tucson. In March, 2011, we celebrate the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the death of Father Eusebio Francisco Kino, in Magdalena (now Magdalena de Kino,) Sonora, Mexico. Father Kino's autobiography can be found on the web at [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eusebio\\_Kino](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eusebio_Kino).



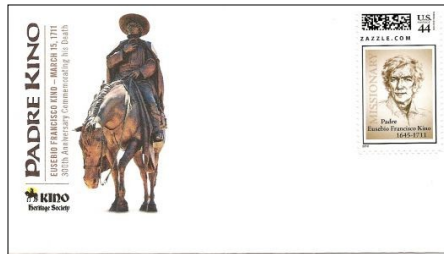
Mexico Sc 1474.

Father Kino was born in Italy, and after his education as a Jesuit came to Mexico where he worked in the Pimería Alta (Northern Mexico and Southern Arizona), and was a skilled cartographer. His map of the Pimeria was in common use for many years. In 1987, Mexico issued a stamp (Scott 1474) on the occa-

sion of the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his arrival showing a profile of Padre Kino against a background of the map of the Pimería.

Kino was the founder of San Xavier del Bac Mission just outside Tucson. A stamp of the San Xavier Mission (Scott 1443) was issued in 1971 as part of the Historic Preservation set of that year.

March 15, 2011, will be the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Padre Kino's death in Magdalena. The Kino Heritage Society, under the auspices of the Diocese of Tucson, is commemorating this event ([www.padrekino.com](http://www.padrekino.com)).



The cover.

As part of the celebration, the Postal History Foundation is working together with the KHS to create two cacheted

covers and a commemorative cancellation. The cachets promote two monuments dedicated to Padre Kino that are found in Tucson. One is a bas-relief bronze monument that shows Kino with a Pima Native man that was dedicated in 1936. The other is a large scale "Kino on Horseback" bronze statue inaugurated at the Kino Parkway in 1989. The equestrian statue has examples in several other cities and countries.

KHS has created a Zazzle stamp that has postal validity within the United States.

Illustrations of the cachets, the cancel, and the Zazzle stamp are available for viewing at <http://padrekino.com/index.php/upcoming-events/kino-stamp/>

There is a good chance that the Vatican will release a stamp for the occasion, and it's also possible that Spain, Italy, and Mexico will have stamps as well.

The date of this event to be held at the Postal History Foundation, 920 North First Ave, Tucson, AZ is March 15, 2011, from 10 am to 1 pm. ■

Issue Date	Country	Issue	Scott Cat. #	Format	Grade	Coverage	Face Value	Michel	SG
2009	Nicaragua	Social Security Program	2497-2500		A	Nicaragua	4col to 25 col	4429-42	4147-50
2010	Poland	2010 Philatelic Expo, Lisbon	3979		AR	Portugal	3z	B194	TBD
2010	Tristan da Cunha	British Civil War	891		A	Great Britain	35p	TBD	969

## MAPS ON STAMPS CHECK LIST

November 2010 Scott's Monthly, Linn's October and November 2011 Special Edition Updates.

Note: Grade O not listed but will be included in next Checklist revision.

Grades:

A - top quality map stamp, map is key part of stamp.

AR - old or historical maps.

OC - mapmakers and equipment.

O - everything else even loosely connected to maps.

(Should I become a CartoPhilatelist? Continued from page 11.)



Fig.4a Location of the bridge on European Route E47.

give you an insight into the possibilities offered by map stamps.

So, in answer to your original question, it is not really essential to become a CartoPhilatelist, but I would like to recommend adding map stamps related to your topics.

Regards,

Volker ■



**Collectors of Maps on stamps**

**Editor: Martin Oakes**  
2100 Oriole Drive

Freeport, IL 61032, USA

Email: [martinoakes@aeroinc.net](mailto:martinoakes@aeroinc.net)



[www.mapsonstamps.com](http://www.mapsonstamps.com)

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The CartoPhilatelic Society is a nonprofit philatelic organization with a world-wide membership of collectors of maps on stamps. Founded in 1955, the organization was rejuvenated in 2003. We are associated with the American Philatelic Society and the American Topical Association. Annual dues are US\$18 for residents of North America, and US\$20 for members residing elsewhere for hard copy, and US\$15 for PDF everywhere. You are cordially invited to join us and share our enthusiasm for maps on stamps. A membership application may be found on our website or obtained from the Secretary. Please send your application and dues to the Treasurer.

President & Checklist Editor	David Wolfersberger	768 Chain Ridge Road	St. Louis, MO 63122
Vice President	Mark Honig	Kluiverkamp 28	1541 XZ Koog aan de Zaan, Netherlands
Secretary	<b>Vacant</b>	<b>Contact President</b>	
Treasurer	Ed Vallery	5 Thompson Lane	Durham, NH 03824-3022
European Rep.	Volker Woesner	Sandkoppel 10	24119 Kronshagen Germany
Webmaster	Reese Plews		<a href="mailto:rplews@tkb.att.ne.jp">rplews@tkb.att.ne.jp</a>

Email addresses may be found on our website.

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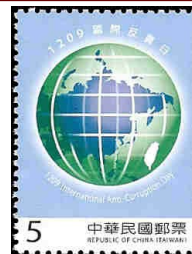
## New Issue Illustrations continued.



Brazil 3067.



French Polynesia 1023.



China (Taiwan) 3903.



Monaco 2588.



Brazil 3092.



Mozambique 1826.



Tristan Da Cunha 891.



France 3883.



Poland 3979.