

# The New CartoPhilatelist

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# The Measurement of the Earth, by Volker Woesner.

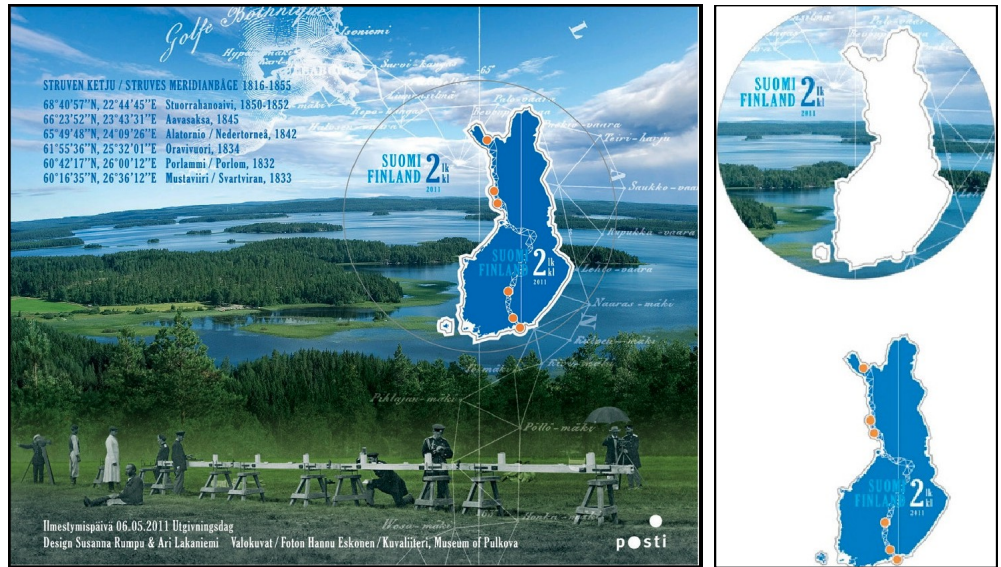


Fig.1 Chain of triangles (1816-55) of the “Struve” meridian arc and precise measurement of the baseline of a triangle, souvenir sheet of Finland 2011 with 2 map stamps in one at right.

It is amazing what men think when apples fall on their heads. When an apple (Fig.2) fell on Isaac Newton’s head in 1663 he deduced that there must be gravity.



Fig.2 Newton’s apple.

Later, in 1687, he supposed the earth must be an ellipsoid of revolution (spheroid). His theory led to numerous measurements of meridians all over the earth in order to define precisely its true

shape and size. This scientific discipline is called “Geodesy.”

The basic principle behind these measurements was finding the longitude and latitude in two or more observatories by means of astronomy and measurement of the distance between them using a chain of triangles. Long chains of connected triangles were established from south to north. Only the length of a baseline in one triangle had to be measured on the ground (Fig.1).

The lengths of the sides in the other triangles could be calculated by means of the trigonometric function “law of sine’s.” Only the internal angles in the triangles between vantage points on mountaintops or high towers had to be measured.

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Fig. 3 & 4 Prime Meridian (line of longitude).

Geodetic measurements (triangulations) depend largely on the same trigonometric rules as for single triangles, but some corrections are required because of the curvature of earth.



Fig. 5 Triangles.

Ideally chains should follow a line of longitude (meridian.) In practice it often impossible because of insurmountable obstacles. The final calculation of the length of an arc could be made by appropriate corrections.

Measurements between two longitudes along a parallel were not realized until the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century because it was essential to know the exact time at the Prime Meridian (Greenwich).



Fig. 6 Chain of triangles.

The angles in a triangle framework were measured with theodolites. The arc measurements had a twofold aim:

- To calculate the size and shape of the earth and
- Form a basis for accurate topographic and cadastral maps (property boundaries).



Fig. 7 Figure of the earth.

Each point of every triangle became a precise control point (Fig.8), based on triangles and simple trigonometry.



Fig.8 Mapping with a plane table on a control point.

These principles of measuring the angles of triangles to get the length of sides were used on all but one arc measurement.

In the United States, Mason and Dixon measured a meridian arc in 1764-68. They did it with rods and chains in a straight line of about 100miles (1°28') in a flat plain without triangulation.



Fig.9 Result of mapping with a plane table in 1816 .

**Eratosthenes** made the first measurement around 230 BC in Egypt to determine the earth's size. He measured the angle of elevation of the sun on the summer solstice and calculated the circumference of the earth.

The first **measurements of meridian arcs** took place by order of the French Academy of Sciences in 1736 in Peru, Ecuador and Lapland (Fig.7). They wanted to get the length of one meridian degree near to the equator (1° =

110.58km = 68.7mi) and near to the North Pole (1°=111.49 km = 69.2mi).

The most prominent measurement was made in France from Dunkerque via Paris to Barcelona in 1792-98 (fig.10). This measurement of the meridian arc (ca.1,200km = 745m) was carried out in order to define the new unit "meter" as one ten-millionth of the length of the meridian quadrant running through Paris.



Fig.10 French arc measurement for the 'Meter' definition.

The longest arc measurement in Asia of 2,400km=1,490m was carried out by William Lambton and George Everest in British India, "The Great Trigonometrical Survey" in 1800-50.



Fig.11 India.

The main reason for these measurements was to get accurate maps of British India (Fig.11+12).

They measured the lengths of both an arc of one meridian from the southern tip of India to the Himalaya Mountains and parts of several parallels in India. At the same time numerous topographical and cadastral surveys were undertaken using plane tables.



Fig 12 Symbolic triangles Great Trigonometrical Survey (India.)

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The German astronomer F.G.W. Struve and the Russian officer C.F. Tenner carried out **the longest meridian arc measurement in Europe**. The segment of the meridian has a length of about 2,822km = 1,753m (=25°20') in 1816-52. The triangle chain consisted of 258 main triangles. Two countries were involved, Russia and Sweden.

This Meridian Arc (Fig.13) runs from the Black Sea in the south to the Arctic Ocean in the north. The arc followed a line of longitude (meridian) running through the observatory in Tartu (=26° 43'E). This meridian, known as the "Struve Arc" (Fig.13), is published on stamps of the UN, Sweden, Finland (Fig.1), Estonia (Fig.13), Latvia (Fig.14), Lithuania (Fig.6+15), and Belarus (Fig.16).



Fig. 13 The Struve Arc with meridian and chain of triangles and geodetic instruments (Estonia 2011.)

The stamp (Fig.1) depicts station points in Finland and the measurement of the baseline.



Fig.15 Struve Arc.



Fig 14 Struve Arc with chain of triangles, wooden trigonometric tower on a mountaintop, and theodolite for measuring the angles in the triangles (Latvia 2011).

It was added to the UNESCO World Heritage List in 2005 as a joint project of ten countries. Six station points located in Finland are included in the World Heritage List.

The other countries involved are Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine. The arc measurements in France, India, and Russia etc. had been a huge task taking decades.



Fig. 16 Struve Arc.

The German astronomer and mathematician F.W. Bessel took the results of 10 meridian arc measurements and calculated **the figure of the earth in 1841 (Bessel ellipsoid)**:

Radius a: 6,377.397km

Radius b: 6,356.079km

Difference: ca. 21km

Flattening f: 1/299.15. These parameters of the ellipsoid were used for topographic and cadastral mapping in Germany until 2000.

The German astronomer and mathematician C.F. Gauss used the result of arc measurements for specifications of cartographic projections like the ellipsoidal Transverse Mercator Projection in 1825. ■



Fig. 17 F.W.Bessel (Earth calculator 1841).

References:  
TNCPL No. 8 / 2005; Brown, L.,  
The story of maps.

## New Issue Illustrations.



Spain Sc 3708.



Spain Sc 3709.

# Maps and Trains on Stamps, Part 3: by David Wofersberger.

This is a continuation of the article from TNCP 33, April 2011.

## ASIA

Manchukuo is the name given by the Japanese to the Chinese territory of Manchuria when they invaded it in 1931 and established a puppet government. The Japanese invasion was caused by a bomb blast that destroyed part of the Japanese South Manchuria Railroad. Many believe that this explosion was staged to give Japan a cause to invade and take over Manchuria just prior to the start of World War II. Japan occupied and controlled Manchukuo until the conclusion of the war.

The South Manchuria Railroad has an extensive railway system, with much construction being done between 1904 and the early 1930s by a Japanese company. By 1939, they had completed construction of 10,000 km of rail. This is commemorated on a stamp (Manchukuo Sc 130, Figure 23), which shows a nice outline of the area and the main rail lines.



Fig. 23 Manchukuo, Sc 130.

A very interesting map can be found on a postal card (Figure 24) issued in 1940 which shows a lot of detail of the routes throughout the country. (The image of postal card is courtesy of Simon Watt and used with his permission. See <http://www.manchukuostamps.com/1939.htm>.)

In 2008, Syria issued an oversized stamp (70x85 mm) (Sc 1641, Figure 25) to commemorate the Hejaz Rail Centennial. This 1300 km rail line went from Damascus to Medina. The original intent was to go all the way to Hejaz and the holy city of Mecca to help pilgrims from Istanbul make the arduous journey.

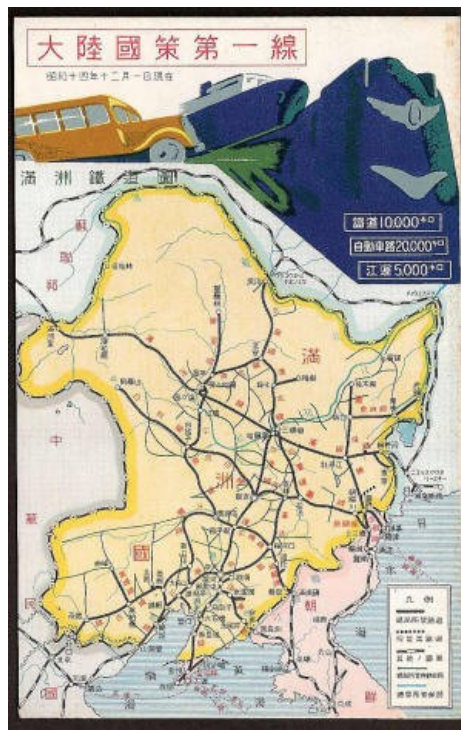


Fig. 24 Rail routes in Manchukuo.

Construction started in 1900 and was completed to Medina in 1908. The line from Medina to Mecca was never completed. There were also spur lines to Haifa/Acre and Bursa.



Fig. 25 Syria, Sc 1641.

The stamp shows the rail line as it was when completed in 1908, overlaid on a nice topographical map of the area. Most major cities along the route are shown. Also on the stamp is a photo of a steam engine exiting a tunnel, one of several on the line. The line south of Batn al-Ghul on the Jordan-Saudi Arabia border closed in 1923 and has not reopened.

In 1999 Jordan issued a set of stamps relating to the Hejaz (or Hijazi) rail system (Sc 1624-26). Two of the stamps (Sc 1624-25) (Sc 1625, Figure 26) show the rail route on an outline map of Jordan. Since I do not read Arabic, I assume that the main stations on the route are identified on the map. This set was issued to commemorate the Hejaz Railway Museum which is located in the train station in Amman. The inset on Sc 1624-25 shows the station, which appears to be fairly small. The Museum includes many of the old locomotives and rolling stock used on the Hejaz Railway as well as other artifacts.



Fig. 26 Jordan. Hejaz rail system Sc 1625.

Iran has an extensive railway system with over 8100 km of rail carrying 21 million passengers and 30 million tons of freight each year. Construction began in 1912 and continues with several extensions being completed in the last few years.

The first stamp issued by Iran that features a train map is Iran Sc 914 (Fig. 27).



Fig. 27 Iran, Sc 914.

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Issued in 1949 to honor Iran's role in World War II this stamp shows essentially all of the major Iranian rail lines in place at that time. The main Trans-Iranian Railway from Tehran to the Persian Gulf is shown in bold. It appears that main stations are identified.

In 1957 Iran Sc 1073 (Figure 28) was issued in honor of the completion of another mainline, this time from Tehran to Mashhad in eastern Iran. The train route is shown on a very simple map of north-eastern Iran. The line is shown as a dashed line and includes a secondary line to Sari and Gorgan.



Fig. 28 Iran Sc 1073.

Iran Sc 1104 (Figure 29) was issued in 1958 when the line from Tehran to Tabriz was completed. The route is shown on a map of most of Iran and shows how the new line interconnects with the Trans-Iranian Railway and the extension to Mashhad.



Fig. 29 Iran Sc 1104.

Kazakhstan has a very extensive rail system with some 15,000 km of track connecting most major cities. It provides both passenger and freight service. The principal route is the 1,507 km Trans-Kazakhstan Railway running from Petropavlovsk on the Trans-Siberian Railway through Kokchetav, Astana and Solonichki to the Karaganda coalfield, in the eastern part of the country. The Turkestan-Siberian route runs 1,445 km from Semipalatinsk via Aktogay and

Zhangiz-Tobe to Almaty and Chu. From Aktogay the line to the Chinese border at Druzhba now forms part of a through route from the Chinese capital Beijing to Russia. A third main line in the west of the country links Tashkent, in Uzbekistan, with Orenburg in Russia, via Aralsk, Kandagach and Aktyubinsk, a distance of 1,854 km.

This last route is highlighted on Kazakhstan Sc 262-65, issued in 1999 (Figure 30, Sc 262). The stamp notes the construction time of 1890-1906. There is an outline map of Kazakhstan with the rail route shown as an orange double line. Only two cities are noted – the termini of Tashkent and Orenburg. Besides the Tashkent-Orenburg route, the stamps show different locomotives used on the line from its beginning to the present.



Fig. 30 Kazakhstan Sc 262.

In 2001 a souvenir sheet was issued (Sc 366, Figure 31) on the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the formation of the government owned Kazakhstan Temir Zholy (KTZ) which took over operation of the rail system. The sheet shows many of the main rail routes and cities on the routes, but there is not a map of Kazakhstan as such. The routes extend over the margin of the



Fig. 31 Kazakhstan, Sc 366.

sheet and the three stamps on the sheet. The stamps show a locomotive, a station, and employees (KTZ is the largest employer in Kazakhstan with 143,000 workers).

One final stop in Asia, before moving on: Cambodia. At one time, there were 612 km of railroad lines in Cambodia. The two main lines are from Phnom Penh to Poipet on the Thai border, and from Phnom Penh to the port of Sihanoukville, completed in 1940 and 1969 respectively. Cambodia Sc 213 (Figure 32), issued in 1969, commemorates the completion of the line to Sihanoukville. There is a nice outline map of Cambodia with the complete Cambodian rail system with the complete Cambodian rail system from Thailand to Sihanoukville shown. Only a couple of cities on the route are identified; others are shown by small dots.



Fig. 32 Cambodia Sc 213.

All rail traffic was discontinued in 2009 because of the deteriorating condition of the road beds. This was caused by the war and lack of funds to properly maintain the right-of-ways. Currently the entire system is being upgraded and will be reopened between 2011 and 2013.

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Eventually the rail system in Cambodia will become part of the Trans-Asian Railway, a vast rail system designed to connect Europe and all parts of Asia. Only small parts of this planned system have been completed.

**AMERICAS**

Cuba has an extensive rail system, consisting of some 8200 km of track. The main line is from Havana on the north coast to Santiago de Cuba on the south coast. Many secondary lines run from this main line connecting many major cities. It currently is used only for passenger traffic. Since the mid-1950's about 45% of the rail lines in Cuba have been abandoned because of lack of maintenance. Construction of the rail system began in 1834, with the first segment, Havana to Bejucal, completed in 1837.

By 1902 the line had been extended to Santiago de Cuba, an event commemorated on a souvenir sheet issued in 2002 (Sc 4266a, Figure 33). The sheet has 5 stamps illustrating various locomotives used on this line along with scenes along the route. The label on the sheet has a nice outline map on Cuba with the route shown. Only two cities are noted by dots but not identified by name.

Another souvenir sheet issued in 1984 for the 9<sup>th</sup> Philatelic Exposition ( Sc 2744, Figure 34) also has a good outline map of Cuba with the entire main line from Pinar del Rio to Santiago de Cuba.



Fig. 34 Cuba Sc 2744.

Several major cities along the route are also identified.

The rail system in Brazil is both quite old and complex. Construction of the first rail line began in 1835, with the first nine miles opening in 1844. It is reported that there are now over 18,000 miles of active railways in Brazil, excluding urban mass transit systems. At first all rail lines were privately owned; in the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century a nationalization program began. Late in the 20<sup>th</sup> century Brazil realized that it could not afford to spend the amount of money needed to maintain and grow the system so the railroads were privatized.

The first stamp Brazil issued (Sc 888, Figure 35) commemorates the centennial of the completion of the route between Pato and Campania Grande, a distance of about 200 km. The stamp shows the state of Paraiba with the rail line shown as a dotted line. I have been unable to find the reason this stamp was issued.

The second stamp shows the Madeira-Mamore rail line in western Brazil. This



Fig. 35 Brazil Sc 888.

366 km line connected Guará-Mirim along the Bolivian border with Porto Velho. The purpose of the railroad was to move rubber from Bolivia past some 22 waterfalls to reach a navigable river in the Amazon basin for transport to the Atlantic Ocean. It was constructed between 1907 and 1912, and is called The Devil's Railroad because of the large number of deaths (estimated at 6,000) that occurred during construction through the rain forest. It was operated for only a few years before being closed; there are no restoration plans.

The stamp (Sc 1750, Figure 36) was issued on the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the nationalization of Madeira-Mamore line. There is a very simple map of the region with two Brazilian states noted (Rondônia and Amazonas) and Brazil. The route is shown with major cities identified. While it might seem unusual to commemorate a seemingly minor (and closed) rail line in a country with thousands of kilometers of track, the Madeira



Fig. 36 Brazil Sc 1750.

-Mamore railroad is considered an important part of Brazilian heritage, thus its inclusion on a stamp.

Construction of the first railroad in Bolivia started in 1873, a line that was to run from Antofagasta (now in Chile) across the Andes to La Paz. The link to La Paz was finally completed by 1913. Construction of additional lines languished until the 1950's when most lines



Fig. 33 Cuba Sc 4266a.

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were completed. After that, government neglect led to a deterioration of the rail lines, which is being updated currently.

Three stamps have been issued by Bolivia showing trains and maps. The first, Sc 246 (Figure 37) was issued in 1937. It is a map of part of Bolivia between Sucre and Camiri. The map appears to have many roads, but I assume that the large dashed line connecting the two cities is a rail line. I have not been able to find this rail line noted on any maps, but it could be that it is no longer in existence.



Fig. 37 Bolivia Sc 246.

Bolivia Sc C71 (Figure 38) shows aircraft flying over a map of central Bolivia. Near the bottom there are two dashed lines. I am not sure if these are rail lines or roads but there is a locomotive in the lower left corner between these two dashed lines so it is possible that they do represent railroads. Again I have been unable to find these rail lines on current maps.



Fig. 38 Bolivia Sc C71 Fig. 39 Bolivia Sc 656.

The third Bolivian train/map stamp, Sc 656 (Figure 39), was issued in 1980 to mark the completion of the third part of the rail system between Santa Cruz and Trinidad. The stamp shows a locomotive and a train route, with no details. The inscription states it is for the completion of the line between Yapacani and Rio Grande. Yapacani is apparently a small city and Rio Grande is a river near Santa Cruz, but I could find no other informa-

tion about either, or about the rail line to Trinidad.

The rail system in Nicaragua no longer exists, falling into disrepair over many years and mostly closed in 1994. A small section remained in operation until 2001 when it too was shut down. Work on the rail system began in 1878 and was essentially completed in 1887 with some additional lines built up to 1903.

Nicaragua issued a souvenir sheet (Sc C941, Figure 40) in 1977 on the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the rail system. Exactly how 1877 was selected as the beginning is unclear since the presidential edict to build the system was issued in 1876 with construction undertaken in 1878. Regardless, the sheet is an excellent example of a map stamp. On the margin of the sheet is a nice outline map of Nicaragua.



Fig. 40 Nicaragua Sc C941.

The single stamp on the sheet shows a detail of the western part of Nicaragua with all railroad routes constructed shown clearly along with major towns and the two large lakes in the region, Lake Managua and Lake Nicaragua.

The map on the stamp also shows a dashed line between El Viejo and Playa Grande. Was this a planned line that was not built? I can find no reference to it. The margin of the sheet does show by dashed line a proposed route that would have connected Lake Nicaragua with Monkey Point on the east coast, thus providing a direct rail link across the country, with the last part being by steamer across Lake Nicaragua. Construction actually was started on this route in 1903 but abandoned in 1909 after the completion of only 10 miles of track.

One last stop in the Americas: Guyana. Here is found the first rail line built in South America while the country was still known as British Guiana. The first line, the Demerara-Berbice Railway, was built between 1847 and 1900, with the first section being opened in 1848. The total length is about 61 miles and it was built primarily to transport sugar cane from Rosignol to the seaport at Georgetown. A second, shorter (18 miles) line (called the West Coast Railway) was completed in 1914 between the cities of Parika and Vreedenhooop, for the same purpose, although both lines also carried passengers. Because of the slow speed allowed on the railroads (20 mph) caused by poor construction and maintenance, the lines became less useful and both were non-operational as of 1974.

Two stamps from Guyana show these routes (Sc 1828 and 1831; Figure 41, Sc 1831 is shown). There is a map of the northeastern shoreline of Guyana with both routes clearly marked, along with the terminals. The stamp also pictures a train with the caption "Transporting Molasses by Rail," showing that commodities other than raw sugar cane were hauled.

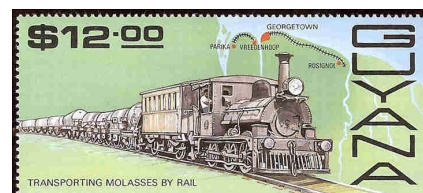


Fig. 41 Guyana Sc 1831.

To be continued....

**Ms. Wynne Lawrence**  
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London, UK, SW1V 2AL

My grandfather, **Major JB Kelly of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada** passed away last year and left me his collection of maps on stamps. I would like to look after and continue his collection.

I live in London, UK and would like to know if you remember any contact with my grandfather, please email me at [wynnelawrence@hotmail.com](mailto:wynnelawrence@hotmail.com)

# Cartography, by Maurice Touchette.

## Introduction.

This presentation is a history of cartography. Ptolemy and Hipparchus are the precursors of cartography, well before Jesus Christ was born. These stamps represent people who played a role in its development: explorers, sailors and scientists, sometimes bold and daring, who have pushed the limits of the unknown. Cartography is the result of their discoveries. With these stamps, you will discover diverse points of view. We will explore the relationship between cartography, other sciences, and the instruments, old and present used to design maps. Follow me into this fascinating world, but be careful to keep on course!

## Notable Cartographers.

Nicolaus Copernicus (1473 – 1543) was the first to propose a heliocentric solar system. It brought a great revolution in the conception of the world and in scientific thought more generally.



Gerardus Mercator (Gerhard Kremer 1512 – 1594) drew the first projection of the globe onto a cylinder tangent to the equator. Mercator projection principles are used nowadays as MTM (Modified Transverse Mercator.)

Ferdinand Magellan (Fernão de Magalhães 1479 – 1521) left San Lucar harbor in Spain on September 20<sup>th</sup> 1519. This expedition confirmed the earth is round and the existence of America as a continent.



Vasco de Gama (ca. 1469 – 1524) led a 1497 expedition; undoubtedly the most famous, to colonize India on behalf of King Manuel I. Just before his death, in 1524, he was appointed by King John III, Viceroy of India.



Galileo Galilee (1564 – 1642), Italian born in Pisa on February 15<sup>th</sup> 1564, died in Florence on January 8<sup>th</sup> 1642. He supported Copernicus assertions.



Pedro Nunes (1492 – 1577) was a Portuguese mathematician and geographer. He wrote books on navigation and geometry, and was the first to demonstrate measuring angles using instruments, and was the inventor of the rumb line or loxodrome.



Mateo Ricci (1552 – 1610) translated much scientific literature into Chinese, such as maps and celestial and terrestrial spheres.



David Thompson (1770 - 1857), explorer, surveyor and map-maker. He served on the committee that determined the official boundary between Canada and the U.S.

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James Withe (1863 - 1928) His contribution to Canadian geography is absolutely remarkable.



René Caillé visited Timbuktu in Mali from 1814 to 1830. This city was forbidden to Christians. For this accomplishment, he received an award from the Geographical Society and, above all, he came back safe.



Amerigo Vespucci (1454 – 1512) was the first to reach the mainland of the New World “Mundus Novus” during his third voyage in 1501. In 1507, Martin Waldseemüller announced that Vespucci was the first to reveal this new land to the world: America.

The four voyages of Christopher Columbus and a Magnificent Columbus commemorative postmark.

Christopher Columbus (Cristoforo Colombo 1451 – 1506) born in Genoa Italy. From an early age, he was interested in sciences. He learnt accounting, mapping and cosmology in



Lisbon, Portugal. He made four trips in 1492, 1493, 1498 and 1502 trying to discover a new passage to Asia. Officially, he is the first to set foot in the new world without knowing it.



Stamps in honor of the discoverers at Canada 92 exhibition.



Jacques Cartier (1491 – September 1<sup>st</sup> 1557)  
Samuel de Champlain (ca. 1567 – December 25<sup>th</sup> 1635)

In 1534, Jacques Cartier took possession of the land he discovered in the name of France. This territory now called Canada.



(Continued on page 15.)



# Society News, by David Wolfersberger.

## Martin Oakes' Exhibit Wins Silver Medal

A new exhibit by Martin Oakes, "Have You Read a Map Lately?" received a Silver Medal at the recent National Topical Stamp Show (NTSS) held in Milwaukee, WI in late June. The NTSS is the large annual meeting of the American Topical Association and featured many exhibits and dealers. His exhibit also received the Women Exhibitors Medal given to the exhibit that has the highest potential to develop into a gold medal winner.

Martin's exhibit contained 160 pages on 10 frames. It covered the entire range of maps on stamps from latitude and longitude to map projections to maps featuring explorers and exploration. Martin will post the exhibit on his website, in the next few weeks with a link from ours.

Martin mentioned that he disagreed with some of the judging criteria which seem to put undue emphasis on non-postage stamp elements such as covers, maximum cards, aerogrammes, and non-philatelic content. I saw the exhibit and it is outstanding; it clearly reflects the tremendous effort Martin put into designing the exhibit, obtaining the many stamps that are part of it, doing extensive research and finally mounting it in a professional and easy to follow way. Congratulations Martin!

## Lifetime Members

As detailed in another article, Alf Jordan and Miklos Pinther have been selected as the first members named Life-

time Members in recognition for their contributions to the Society. Please join me in congratulating both for their efforts to the Society over many years.

## New Members

I am pleased to welcome the following new members to the CartoPhilatelic Society:

Scott Boswell – Champlain, NY  
James Hamilton – Sioux City, IA  
Carmen Lecumberry-Velez – Mayaguez, Puerto Rico (a returning member)  
Maurice Touchette – Boisbriand, Quebec, Canada

## Membership Dues

If you have not yet paid your annual dues, please do so as soon as possible. Payment should be paid to our treasurer, Ed Vallery, at the address on the back page. Members outside the US can pay by PayPal to [mapsonstamps@swbell.net](mailto:mapsonstamps@swbell.net). Dues are \$15 for electronic delivery; \$18 for hardcopy in the US; and \$20 hardcopy elsewhere.

## Feedback

Comments, questions, corrections and/or additions are always welcomed by the authors of articles published in *The New CartoPhilatelist*. A key benefit of belonging to a society such as ours is to increase our knowledge of maps on stamps and cartography in general by sharing information the author may not be aware of. Comments can be in the form of a Letter to the Editor, or directly to the author. If the author's contact information is not available in the article, please contact the Editor who can get you

in touch.

## Indexing Project

Volker Woesner has completed the first draft of the Index for Volumes 1 to 32. He is now taking a break from this arduous task while waiting for comments from those of us who have agreed to assist. More about this in the next issue.



Martin with exhibit.

## Society Meeting

Just a reminder that our next Society meeting will in New York City October 6, 2012. It is not too early to start planning; hold the date and plan to attend our meeting and have a great time at the American Stamp Dealers show and visiting New York. Details will be provided as the date nears.

## ATA/APS

The American Topical Association ([www.americantopicalassn.org](http://www.americantopicalassn.org)) and the American Philatelic Society ([www.stamps.org](http://www.stamps.org)) are both excellent organizations for providing useful information to collectors via their websites and journals; conducting great stamp shows; and in general promoting our hobby. I am sure there are similar organizations in every country. I strongly urge you consider joining the ATA, APS and/or your local stamp society. I will be happy to provide additional information about the ATA or APS on request.

## Maps on Stamps Checklist

Joanna Cohen and I have been hard at work updating the Checklist, with continuing input from Mark Honig. It is planned to have it completed and ready to issue by September 1. More information on availability will provided later.

## New Issues

There are, as usual, a number of interesting new issues to report. First, the excellent map stamps issued by the three new countries created when the Netherlands Antilles was dissolved have been issued a Scott number. Not surprisingly these are Caribbean Netherlands #1; Curaçao #1; and Saint Maarten #1. Another stamp previously mentioned, a Romanian souvenir sheet for the Orient Express, has also been assigned Sc # 5206a. This has the same design as Austria Sc 2275 discussed in the April 2011 issue of *The New CartoPhilatelist*.

You may recall that in recent years Lithuania (2009) and Belarus (2007) issued stamps commemorating the Struve Geodetic Arc (see *TNCP* Whole No. 21, April 2008, and Whole No. 30, July 2010). A recent article in *Linn's Stamp News* (June 6, 2011) discusses several other issues relating to the Struve arc.

(Continued from page 11.)

Finland, Sweden, Latvia, and Estonia have just released souvenir sheets on the same subject. They will be discussed in a future issue of *TNCP*; also see Volker Woesner's article in this issue.

Romania issued a number of stamps featuring coats of arms and landmarks along the Danube River. Four stamps have been issued thus far with more coming in the future. The stamps (Sc 5168-71) show a photo of the landmark; to the left is a small map of the area locating the landmark along the river. Attached is a label with an excellent old map of the Danube and surrounding areas. Part of the set is a souvenir sheet (Sc 5171a) with the four stamps. In the background is a larger version of the old Danube map.

The third part of the series is another souvenir sheet (Sc 5172). The stamp on the sheet shows the statue "Mother Bear and Her Daughter" which is in Donaueschingen in southwest Germany where the Brigach and Breg Rivers join together to form the Danube. An old map on the sheet margin clearly shows this plus many other small rivers that flow into the Danube in this area.

Romania keeps the Danube theme on another souvenir sheet (Sc 5188a) highlighting protected/endangered fauna in the Danube area. The sheet has four stamps picturing endangered fauna. On the margin is a map of the Danube in Romania.

Guyana issued a souvenir sheet (Sc 4936) honoring the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of "Porkknocker Day." Perhaps you know what a Porkknocker is, but I had no idea. Porkknocker is the name given to miners in Guyana who prospect for gold and diamonds in the interior of the country. Apparently the name is derived from their diet of pickled pork, maybe "knocking back some pickled pork for dinner?" Regardless, the sheet has two stamps that show photos of two real Porkknockers complete with a rocker cradle used to carry equipment and hopefully gold and diamonds found during the excavations. The third stamp shows the bounty they are searching for: some gold and diamonds.

The fourth stamp is of interest to us. It is a map of part of Guyana with Baritica at the center. Baritica is at the confluence of the Cuyuni and Mazarina Rivers where they join the Esequibo River. It is considered to be the gateway to the interior of Guyana where the mining occurs. Also identified on the map is Arrawak Matope, which is a waterfall near Baritica; and Rockstone and Kartabu, nearby cities. There is also a railroad line shown ending at Rockstone. This was a short private railroad connecting a bauxite mine in Rockstone to the city of Wismar.

The Philippine Postal Corporation issued a set of stamps and souvenir sheets for Día del Galeón (Day of the Galleon). Día del Galeón is a commemoration of the trade route Filipino galleons plied between Manila and Acapulco, Mexico between 1565 and 1815. This allowed trade not only with Mexico but onward to Spain which had ships going from Mexico to Spain. This not only offered opportunities for trade but also for cultural exchanges between Asia, Europe, and the Western Hemisphere. The exact number of Manila galleons that were used in this trade is not known, but there were at least 110 and perhaps several times that number.

The stamps in the set (Sc 331) feature images of the two of the galleons – one in front of an old map of the Atlantic Ocean, Europe, Africa, and the eastern part of the Western Hemisphere, the second a galleon in front of an old map of the Pacific Ocean, the western part of the Western Hemisphere, and part of Asia. The stamps, printed se tenant, form a continuous map in the background.

The two souvenir sheets have the same stamps. On the margin of one (Sc 3331c) is a modern world map that shows the routes followed across the oceans. The key cities in the trade routes are noted: Manila, Acapulco, Veracruz, La Habana, and Seville. The sheet also has the logo for the festival; this has a world map similar to what is on the sheet. The second sheet (Sc 3332a) has the same two stamps. On the margin is an old map showing the west coast of Mexico and part of the Philippines with a nice compass rose in the center.

In commemoration of the 1100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the Kingdom of León, Spain issued a nice souvenir sheet (Sc 3715). The stamp on the sheet is in the form of a banner with Kingdom's lion emblem. On the margin of the stamp is a nice map of Spain with the area of the Kingdom highlighted and many major Spanish cities identified. The Kingdom began in 910 and was independent until the early 1800s when it became part of Spain. It is now part of the autonomous community of Castile and León.

Two stamps from Spain focus on urban planning. Sc 3708 features Carlos Maria de Castro, who developed a plan that tripled the size of Madrid in the mid-1800s, and an old map of Madrid. Sc 3709 has Ildefonso Cerdá, who created a similar expansion plan for Barcelona, with a map of the city in the background.

Japan has issued another sheet (Sc 3248) in the on-going series of Travel Scenes. The current sheet is "Road Crossing the Seto Inland Sea." The Seto Inland Sea separates the three main islands of Japan: Honshū, Shikoku, and Kyūshū. The sheet features 10 stamps picturing the sea and surroundings. On the margin is a somewhat stylized map of the area and one of the major expressways between the islands, including the Kurushima-Kaikyō Great Bridge. The previous sheet in this set, Sc 3205, shows another major road connecting the islands and the Great Sato Bridge. This sheet was not properly described in the new issues listing in the January issue.

Following up on the excellent article in the last issue, "Climate Maps in Philately" by Garry Toth and Don Hillger, is another weather related stamp: Bahamas Sc 1305. This stamp, issued as part of a set on hurricane awareness, shows part of the western Atlantic Ocean and Caribbean Sea, plus islands and part of the US, with the track of a hurricane. In a follow-up to another article, this one "A Brief History of Palau," by Martin Oakes in the October 2011 issue of *TNCP* is a nice sheet from that country (Sc 1016). On the margin is a map of the general area of Palau and a more detailed map of part of the Palau island group with the capital of Melekeok identified. ■

**MAPS ON STAMPS CHECK LIST**

**Linn's December 2010 and January-February 2011 Special Edition Updates**

| <b>Issue Date</b> | <b>Country</b>        | <b>Issue</b>                                | <b>Scott Cat. #</b> | <b>Format (Single Stamp Unless Noted)</b>                    | <b>Grade</b> | <b>Coverage</b>   | <b>Face Value</b> | <b>Michel</b> | <b>SG</b> |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---|---------------------|--|--------------|---|-------------------|---------------|-----------|
| 2010              | Bahamas               | Hurricane Awareness                         | 1305                |  | A            | Caribbean with hurricane track                                    | 50c               | 1393          | 1565      |
| 2010              | Caribbean Netherlands | Change of status to Special Municipality    | 1                   |  | A            | West Indies, Saba, Bonaire, St. Eustatus Islands                  | 111c              | TBD           | TBD       |
| 2010              | Curaçao               | Change of status to Special Municipality    | 1                   |  | A            | Curaçao   | 111c              | TBD           | TBD       |
| 2011              | Estonia               | Euro  |                     |  | A            | Euro coin with map of Europe                                      | € 1               | 681           | 635       |
| 2010              | France                | Independence of Latin American Countries    | 3925                |  | A            | Mexico, Central and South America                                 | 87c               | 5020          | 4898      |
| 2008              | Ghana                 | Khilafat Ahmadiyya cent.                    | 2656C               |  | A            | World   | 40p               | TBD           | TBD       |
| 2011              | Gibraltar             | Royal British Legion                        | 1261                |  | A            | Battle map  | 50c               | 1407          | TBD       |
| 2011              | Great Britain         | Genealogy                                   | 1420                |  | A            | Isle of Man   | 67p               | 1664          | 1645      |
| 2010              | Guyana                | Porkknocker Day                             | 4936                | S/S of 4   | A            | Map of Bartica area on 4936a                                      | \$100 each        | TBD           | TBD       |
| 2009              | Iran                  | Birds                                       | 3003                | Joint with Cuba, see Cuba 4835. Strip of 2 with center label | A            | Cuba on right stamp, Iran on left stamp                           | 1500r             | 3142          | 3273      |
| 2010              | Ireland               | Chilean Independence                        | 1903a               |  | AR           | Old maps in background  | 82c each          | 1953-54       | 2028-29   |
| 2010              | Italy                 | Leonardo Sciascia                           | 3028                |  | A            | Outline of Sicily in background                                   | 60c               | 3409          | 3305      |
| 2010              | Italy                 | Corriere Adriatico newspaper 150th anniv.   | 3025                |  | A            | Marche region of Italy  | 60c               | 3406          | 3302      |
| 2010              | Japan                 | Travel Scenes - Seto Inland Sea             | 3248                | M/S of 10  | A            | Great map of area on margin                                       | 80y each          | 5352-61       | 4422-31   |
| 2010              | Kazakhstan            | Termitau 50th anniv.                        | 618                 |  | A            | Outline of Kazakhstan   | 32te              | 674           | 629       |
| 2010              | Kazakhstan            | Shokan Valikhanov                           | 628                 |  | AR           | Old map   | 140te             | 684           | 639       |
| 2010              | Lebanon               | Definitive                                  | 659                 |  | A            | Soldier carrying map  | 1750l             | 1517          | TBD       |
| 2010              | Lebanon               | World Tourism Day                           | 669                 |  | A            | Partial globe with some detail                                    | 2000l             | 1527          | TBD       |
| 2010              | Libya                 | OPEC 50th anniv.                            | 1746                |  | A            | Libya   | 1000d             | 2947          | 3073      |
| 2010              | Libya                 | Evacuation of US forces                     | 1747                |  | A            | Libya   | 1000d             | 2948          | 3074      |
| 2010              | Malaysia              | Handcrafted Goods                           | 1328                |  | A            | Globe with Southeast Asia   | 30c               | TBD           | 1741      |
| 2010              | Marshall Islands      | Classic Cars                                | 968                 | S/S of 5 + 4 labels  | A            | Road map in background  | 44c each          | 2626-30       | MS2514    |
| 2010              | Micronesia            | Penny Black - 170th anniv.                  | 895                 | S/S of 2, 895a-b   | A            | 895b: Reprint of Micronesia #1 (Micronesia); Micronesia on margin | \$2 each          | TBD           | TBD       |
| 2010              | Namibia               | World Standards Day                         | 1198                | S/S  | A            | Africa  | \$5.30            | B74           | TBD       |
| 2010              | Nepal                 | Tourism                                     | 842                 |  | A            | Outline of Nepal  | 5r                | TBD           | 1022      |
| 2010              | New Caledonia         | Great Northern Lagoon - World Heritage Site | 1103                |  | A            | New Caledonia showing location of Grand Lagoon Nord               | 75fr              | 1548          | TBD       |
| 2010              | New Caledonia         | Year of Biodiversity                        | 1105                |  | A            | Globe   | 110fr             | 1549          | TBD       |

| Issue Date | Country         | Issue                                  | Scott Cat. # | Format (Single Stamp Unless Noted) | Grade | Coverage  | Face Value          | Michel   | SG      |
|------------|-----------------|--|--------------|------------------------------------|-------|---|---------------------|----------|---------|
| 2010       | Nigeria         | GT Bank 20th anniv                     | 815-18       |                                    | A     | Globe   | 2x20n, 50n, 110n    | TBD      | TBD     |
| 2010       | Norfolk Island  | Lawn Bowling Tournament                | 1017-19      |                                    | A     | World map projection on each  | 60c, \$1.50, \$2.20 | TBD      | TBD     |
| 2010       | Oman            | Shanghai Expo 2010                     | 507-08       | 507: S/S                           | A     | Asia, Africa, Europe on 507, 508: Eastern Hem. On margin                                      | 100b, 50b           | 661, B48 | TBD     |
| 2009       | Palau           | First Man on Moon, 40th anniv          | 993d         | Part of S/S                        | A     | World map on plaque left on Moon  | 98c                 | TBD      | TBD     |
| 2010       | Palau           | Charles Darwin                         | 998          | Sheet of 6, 998a-f                 | A     | Compass, map of route on margin   | 75c each            | TBD      | TBD     |
| 2010       | Palau           | Penny Black - 170th anniv.             | 1016         | S/S of 2, 1016a-b                  | A     | Palau on margin   | \$2 each            | TBD      | TBD     |
| 2010       | Philippines     | Ozone Layer                            | 3328         | Pair 3328a-b                       | A     | Globe on each   | 7p each             | TBD      | TBD     |
| 2010       | Philippines     | Day of the Galleon                     | 3331         | Pair 3331a-b                       | AR    | a: Pacific Ocean, Asia, North America. b: Atlantic Ocean, N. America, Africa, Europe.         | 7p each             | TBD      | TBD     |
| 2011       | Philippines     | Day of the Galleon                     | 3331c        | S/S of 2: 3331a-b                  | AR    | As above for stamps; margin has world map with galleon routes and key cities shown.           | 7p each             | TBD      | TBD     |
| 2011       | Philippines     | Day of the Galleon                     | 3332         | S/S of 2: 3331a-b                  | AR    | As above for stamps; margin has old map with part of Mexico, the Philippines and the Pacific. | 40p each            | TBD      | TBD     |
| 2010       | Pitcairn Island | Volcanoes                              | 706          | Strip of 4 + label                 | A     | Pitcairn on center label  | 60c to \$3          | TBD      | 812-15  |
| 2010       | Portugal        | Hydrographic Institute                 | 3253         | Pair 3253a-b                       | A     | Coast of Portugal   | 32c, 68c            | 3565-66  | 3794-95 |
| 2009       | Romania         | Port Constanta                         | 5144a        | S/S of 2                           | A     | Aerial photo of port  | 1L, 5L              | B457     | MS7005  |
| 2010       | Romania         | Danube Heraldry - Melk Abbey           | 5168         | + label                            | A, AR | Map showing location on stamp, label has old map of Danube.                                   | 1.40L               | 6429     | 7030    |
| 2011       | Romania         | Danube Heraldry - Bratislava Castle    | 5169         | + label                            | A, AR | Map showing location on stamp, label has old map of Danube.                                   | 2.40L               | 6430     | 7031    |
| 2012       | Romania         | Danube Heraldry - Ilok Fortress        | 5170         | + label                            | A, AR | Map showing location on stamp, label has old map of Danube.                                   | 3.40L               | 6431     | 7032    |
| 2013       | Romania         | Danube Heraldry - Parliament, Budapest | 5171         | + label                            | A, AR | Map showing location on stamp, label has old map of Danube.                                   | 4.30L               | 6430     | 7033    |
| 2010       | Romania         | Danube Heraldry                        | 5171a        | S/S of above 4 stamps              | A, AR | Stamps as above. Old map on margin  | 1.40L to 4.30L      | B468     | MS7034  |

| Issue Date | Country                 | Issue                                   | Scott Cat. # | Format (Single Stamp Unless Noted) | Grade | Coverage                                       | Face Value    | Michel | SG     |
|------------|-------------------------|---|--------------|------------------------------------|-------|--|---------------|--------|--------|
| 2010       | Romania                 | Danube History                          | 5172         | S/S                                | AR    | Old map of Danube on margin.                   | 14.50L        | B469   | TBD    |
| 2010       | Romania                 | Fauna of Romania                        | 5186a        | S/S of 4                           | A     | Romania on margin                              |               | B470   | MS7051 |
| 2010       | Romania                 | Orient Express                          | 5206a        | S/S joint with Austria (2275)      | A     | Rail route through Europe.                     | 2.40L, 4.70L  | B478   | MS7053 |
| 2010       | Saint Maarten           | Change in status in independent country | 1            |                                    | A     | Saint Martin                                   | 164c          | TBD    | TBD    |
| 2010       | Saint Pierre & Miquelon | Hunt for missing Transatlantic flight   | 914          |                                    | A     | St. Pierre, Newfoundland, included coordinates | € 1.10        | 1076   | TBD    |
| 2010       | Spain                   | Urban planning Madrid                   | 3708         |                                    | AR    | Old map of Madrid                              | 34c           | 4500   | 4515   |
| 2010       | Spain                   | Urban planning Barcelona                | 3709         |                                    | AR    | Old map of Barcelona                           | 34c           | 4550   | TBD    |
| 2010       | Spain                   | Reign of de Leon 1100th anniv.          | 3715         |                                    | S/S A | de Leon showing cities etc                     | € 2.49        | B193   | MS4521 |
| 2010       | Spain                   | Turkey-Spain relations                  | 3755         | S/S of 2. Joint issue with Turkey  | A     | Europe and Asia on margin                      | 64c each      | B200   | TBD    |
| 2010       | Spain                   | World Cup Soccer Championships          | 3756         |                                    | S/S A | Globe in background with Africa/Europe         | € 2           | B202   | TBD    |
| 2010       | Sudan                   | Solidarity                              | 629-31       |                                    | A     | Outline of Sudan                               | £3, £5.50, £7 | TBD    | TBD    |
| 2010       | Sudan                   | Sudan Radio                             | 632-34       |                                    | A     | Globe with outline of Sudan                    | £3, £5.50, £8 | TBD    | TBD    |
| 2010       | United Nations (Geneva) | Child Labor                             | 528          | Sheet of 10 + 10 labels            | A     | Globes on 5 labels, UN emblem on margin        | 1.90fr each   | 725-34 | TBD    |

(Continued from page 9, Cartography.)

Commemoration card (reduced.)



Illustration according to an old map of the St. Lawrence, back of commemoration card.



This article to be continued ...

### Biographical Notes.

Maurice Touchette studied technical geodesy (surveying) at Ahuntsic college and resides in Boisbriand near Montreal, in southwestern Quebec. After developing an interest in thematic collecting he joined the stamp club, "Les Timbrés" (The Stamped Ones) of Boisbriand and chose cartography as the theme of his collection because this subject is directly related to his profession.

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It was translated from French by one of our members, Pierre Moise.

### New Issue Illustrations.



Romania Sc 5169.



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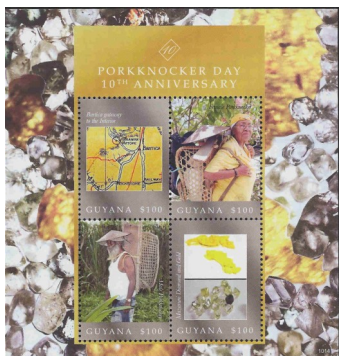
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## New Issue Illustrations continued.



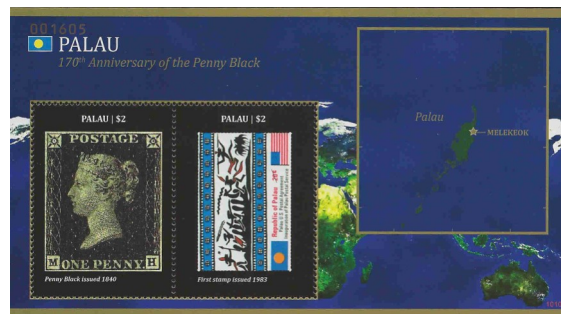
Bahamas Sc 1305.



Guyana Sc 4936.



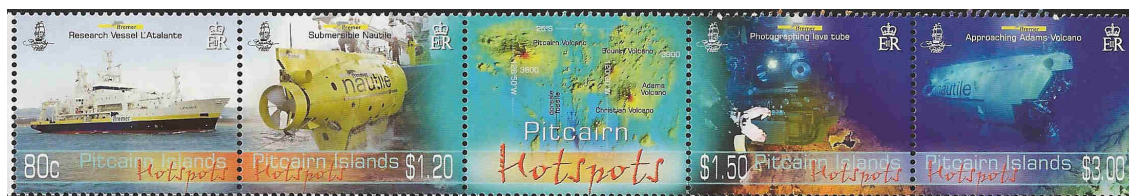
Japan Sc 3248.



Palau Sc 1016.



Philippines Sc 333.



Pitcairn Sc 706.