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Climate Maps in Philately, by Garry Toth and Don Hillger.

Depicting the Earth's Climate.

Climate is what you expect; weather is what you get. This dictum, possibly coined by Mark Twain, is one way of expressing the common definition that climate is the average of weather conditions over a long period of time. In a previous article¹, the authors concentrated on weather-related maps, with only a few examples from climatology. This article presents a wide variety of climate-related maps in a philatelic context.

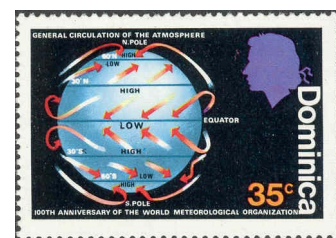
Climatologists need their own maps for spatial displays of average values of weather variables such as temperature, wind, and precipitation. They also need to examine geophysical fields at the Earth's surface such as Sea Surface Temperature (SST), snow and ice cover, and vegetation. Such fields interact with the atmosphere and affect the weather, but also change gradually in time and space, with the result that they contribute to climate variability. Of course, the relationship is complicated because it moves in both directions: geophysical fields affect the climate, and vice-versa. Like weather maps, climate maps summarize large amounts of information and allow patterns to be identified. Furthermore, a series of such maps in time can reveal temporal changes in the patterns.

The general circulation of the Earth is a term that refers to planetary-scale wind patterns. It is depicted on a 1973 stamp from Grenada (*Scott 495*). For the Northern Hemisphere, the stamp shows the mean winds blowing from the southwest in the mid-latitudes. However, the pattern is different in the subtropical and polar regions. The well-known trade



Grenada Sc 495

winds of the subtropics are northeasterly (i.e. blowing from the northeast), as are the mean Arctic winds. A similar (but mirror-image) pattern is found in the Southern Hemisphere. Climatologists and meteorologists have established the physical basis for these patterns. It is partially related to the latitudinal distribution of mean high and low pressures as shown in Dominica *Scott 358* (which also depicts the general circulation, and was discussed in the previous article¹).



Dominica Sc 358

Many scientists have worked to create climate classifications, in which various climate types are identified and located on maps. The German, Alexander von Humboldt (1769 – 1859) was one of the first. He realized that mean atmospheric currents flow in certain directions (a pre-

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cursor to the idea of the general circulation) and drew a map in which locations with the same mean annual temperature were joined. This could be considered the first climate map. No known stamp shows it, but Mexico *Scott* 2176, issued in 1999, depicts von Humboldt and a map of the Americas, which he visited in an epic scientific voyage from 1799 to 1804.



Mexico Sc 2176

Wladimir Köppen (1846 – 1940), born in Russia, was a meteorologist and climatologist who spent most of his working life in Germany. He was the first to develop a formal climate classification system, based on average temperature and precipitation on vegetation. It was published in 1900. His basic principles still contribute to modern classifications. A Russian stamp from 2003 (*Scott* 6788) shows a typical climate classification over most of the world, similar to that of Köppen. In it we see hot dry desert areas in yellow tones, hot humid tropical



Russia Sc 6788



Comoro Islands Sc 387a

forest areas in red tones, and the colder mid-latitude and polar climates in green and blue tones. A similar climate classification map, only for Africa, is found in the margin of Comoro Islands *Scott* 387a, from 1978.

Other climate variables have also been depicted on stamps. The previous article¹ referred to Grenada *Scott* 497 (showing worldwide mean annual rainfall) and Upper Volta *Scott* 107 (with a regional mean rainfall map). In another example, a 1995 stamp from Hungary (*Scott* 3490) shows what may be a map of average precipitation over the country, though the details are not specified in the stamp.



Hungary Sc 3490

Philatelic climate-related map items often require interpretation of the displayed fields. For example, Grenada *Scott* 1156, from 1983, is presented as a “satellite weather map” with no further explanation. It most likely shows either mean annual cloudiness or mean annual precipitation over the world.

The authors are unaware of any stamps that depict climatological air temperatures. However, the cachet of the FDC of Namibia *Scott* 690-693 (1991) nicely shows Namibia’s average annual air temperatures.



Namibia Scott 690-693



Grenada Sc 1156

Cuba issued an interesting climate-related stamp in 1971 (*Scott* 1590). In it are the historical tracks of major hurricanes. Such storms in this area have two mean tracks: toward the northwest and into the Gulf of Mexico, or recurring near Florida to end up heading northeastward over the Atlantic Ocean off the southeastern U.S. coast. Almost all the tracks shown in this stamp fall in one or the other of those two major groupings.



Cuba Sc 1590.

Arid areas form one major climate category. The label attached to Russia *Scott* 5749 (1989) provides a general worldwide view of arid regions. In some areas, drought and desertification may act to change the climate. Two stamps (Iraq *Scott* 826 and 827) issued in 1977 for the Nairobi UN Conference on Desertification depict areas of North Africa and the Middle East that are

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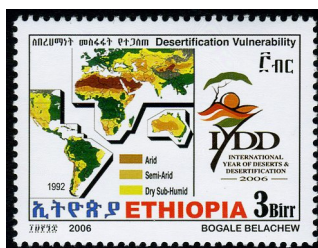


Russia Sc 5749.



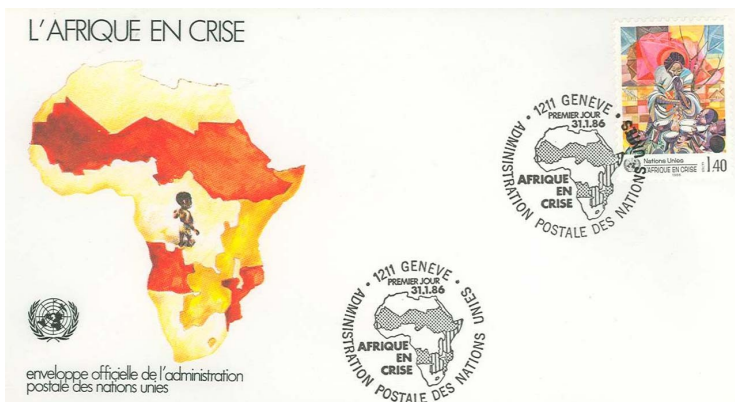
Iraq Sc 826.

prone to desertification. As part of the International Year on Deserts and Desertification, Ethiopia *Scott 1711* (2006) presents a more detailed map including three categories of arid areas, with the apparent goal of focusing attention on vulnerability to desertification in various parts of the world, and in particular in North Africa.



Ethiopia Scott 1711.

Drought and desertification had major impacts on some areas of Africa in the 1980s. The FDC for UN-Geneva *Scott 140* (1986) has a cachet and cancel that highlight those areas.



UN-Geneva Sc 140.

As mentioned above, geophysical surface fields are important for weather and climate. For example, SSTs undergo slow changes (the El Niño and La Niña phenomena are examples of such changes) which are linked to climatic extremes. During El Niño years, the northwestern coast of South America can suffer devastating floods and mudslides as a result of abnormally high precipitation. The SST measured by the NOAA-19 weather satellite is shown in the cachet of a launch cover from 6 February 2009. The warm equatorial waters are in warm colours, while the colder colours represent the colder waters of both polar regions.



Peru Sc 1423.

However, climatologists find it more useful to examine the SST anomalies (i.e. the differences between current SST values and long-term average SST values), since they can highlight areas where the oceans are significantly colder or warmer than normal. A stamp issued in 2004 by Peru (*Scott 1423*) shows SST anomalies over much of the world. The red shading extending westward from the Peruvian coast is a warm SST anomaly in an El Niño year.

The albedo is another example of a geophysical surface field that affects climate and weather. It is the fraction of incoming solar radiation that is reflected by the surface. Ice and vegetation-free

snow-covered areas have a high albedo, as do deserts. In general, water and forested areas have a lower albedo (although if the water is fairly calm and the sun angle is low, then there will be a lot of reflection and the albedo is high). Bahrain *Scott 405*, issued in 1993, contains a map that probably shows worldwide albedo, possibly as measured by satellite. This is another example of a stamp for which interpretation is required, since no details are provided. In that stamp, the Greenland icecap (in white) has the highest albedo. Reddish tones show a somewhat lower albedo for the north polar area and for desert areas. Progressively lower values proceed through blue and black and finally to purple (except the blocky nature of the black boundary around Antarctica probably means that no data are available there).



Bahrain Sc 405.

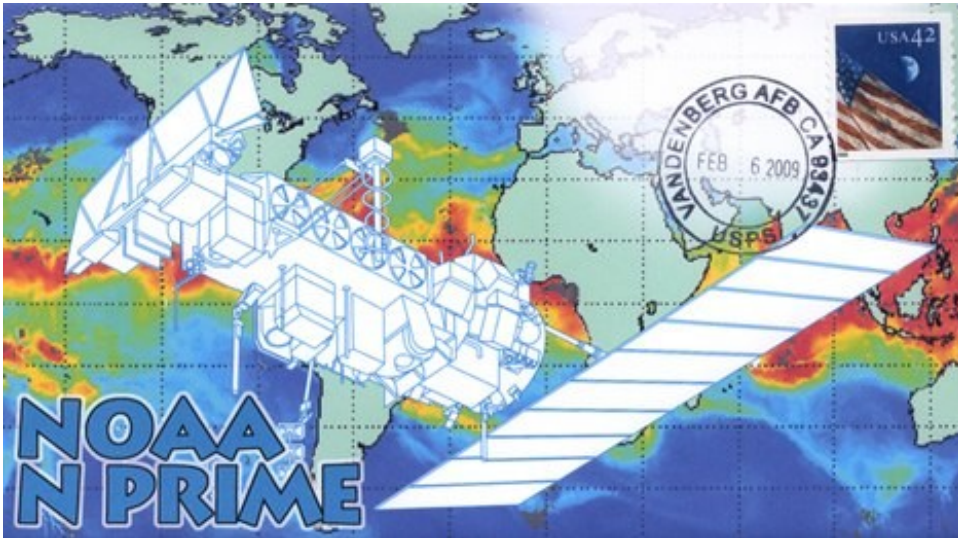
Vegetation is also related to climate. The label attached to Russia *Scott 5747*, issued in 1989, has a world map with hatching that represents the major tropical and mid-latitude forests.

A comparison of this map with the climate classification map in Russia *Scott 6788* reveals some similarities. This should of course be the case since vegetation in general (and forests in particular) is one of the elements that contribute to the definition of those climatic regions.



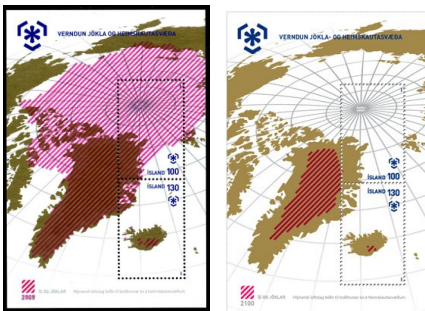
Russia 5747.

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NOAA-19.

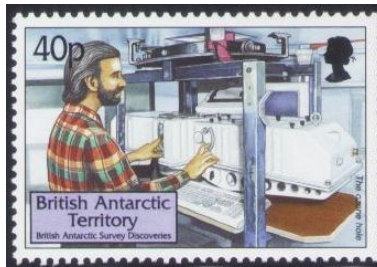
The Earth's ice, on water and on land, is another surface field that affects the weather and the climate and has come into more attention with increasing worries about melting due to global warming. A large number of countries have recently issued stamps with the common theme Protect the Polar Regions and Glaciers (PPRG). Several of these include maps of ice cover. One interesting example is a minisheet of two stamps issued in 2009 by Iceland (*Scott 1162*). Thermal ink was used in this item, so that the depiction changes with temperature.



Iceland Sc1162.

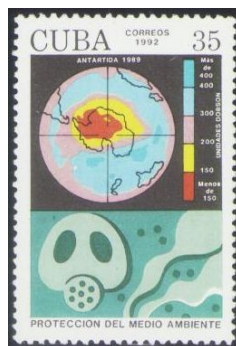
When viewed “cold”, the sheet shows red hatching that represents ice cover over a large portion of the Arctic in 2009. When viewed “hot”, a much smaller area of hatching remains over part of Greenland and Iceland. It represents a forecast of ice cover in the year 2100 under continued global warming. An ice-free Arctic ocean would have major impacts on the climate, not only of the Nordic countries,

but also on other parts of the world, through atmospheric interconnections.



British Antarctic Territory Sc 283.

Stratospheric ozone in the atmosphere has been measured for several decades. It has significant variations in both space and time. While not a traditional climate variable, ozone is important because it protects animals and plants from harmful solar ultraviolet radiation. However, in the latter part of the 20th century stratospheric ozone was being destroyed by man-made chemicals known as CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons).



Cuba Sc 3391.

The problem came into sharp focus when a strong negative anomaly (a “hole”) in the ozone over Antarctica was detected in the early 1980s by the British Antarctic Survey. British Antarctic Territory *Scott 283* (issued in 1999) commemorates this discovery.

The “climatology” of ozone had changed from its normal values, and it would take significant international cooperation to slow (and eventually halt) the destruction of ozone. Several stamps show the ozone hole over Antarctica, including a 1992 issue from Cuba (*Scott 3391*).

Climate-related maps and weather maps on stamps are a rather specialized part of cartophilately. The authors, both meteorologists, hope that readers have found our two articles to be both interesting and informative. The authors' website on Weather and Climate Philately (<http://rammb.cira.colostate.edu/dev/hillger/weather.htm>) contains a wide variety of philatelic material related to all aspects of weather and climate. Most of the climate-related items discussed in this article can be found at <http://rammb.cira.colostate.edu/dev/hillger/climate-maps.htm>. The ozone and PPRG items are also found in the pages in the authors' website that treat those two categories.

Reference

¹ Hillger, D. and G. Toth, 2008: Philatelic Weather Maps, *The New Cartophilatelist*, #23, October, 2008. A table of stamps to accompany the article is found at <http://rammb.cira.colostate.edu/dev/hillger/wx-maps.htm>

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Maps and Trains on Stamps, by David Wolfersberger.

Part 3: Specific Train Routes Within Countries

The first two parts of the series on Maps and Trains on Stamps reviewed urban rail systems and famous train routes. This part will discuss several stamps that feature maps of train routes within a country, or in some cases, in more than one country. These stamps can be sorted into two general categories: those showing a complete (or almost complete) route within a country or countries and stamps with many, or perhaps all, of the train routes within a country.

Because the large number of stamps that meet these criteria, this article will discuss a few examples of each type.

AFRICA

A railway for Swaziland was first proposed in 1865 but it was not actually built until 1964. Today it consists of 300 km of rails, connecting Swaziland with South Africa and Mozambique. The initial railway was built to transport iron ore from a mine in Ka Dake in western Swaziland, connecting with a railway in what was then Portuguese East Africa and then on to the port at Lourenco Marques (now Maputo, Mozambique). A set of 4 stamps (Sc 111-14) was issued to commemorate the opening. Each stamp has the same design, but they differ in color and denomination. The stamps have a nice outline map of Swaziland with this new, 228 km railway route shown. Shown is Swaziland Sc. 111 (Figure 1). Four major cities are noted including two, Mbabane (Swaziland's capital), and Manzini (commercial and industrial center) that are not on the railway route.



Fig 1. Swaziland Sc. 111.

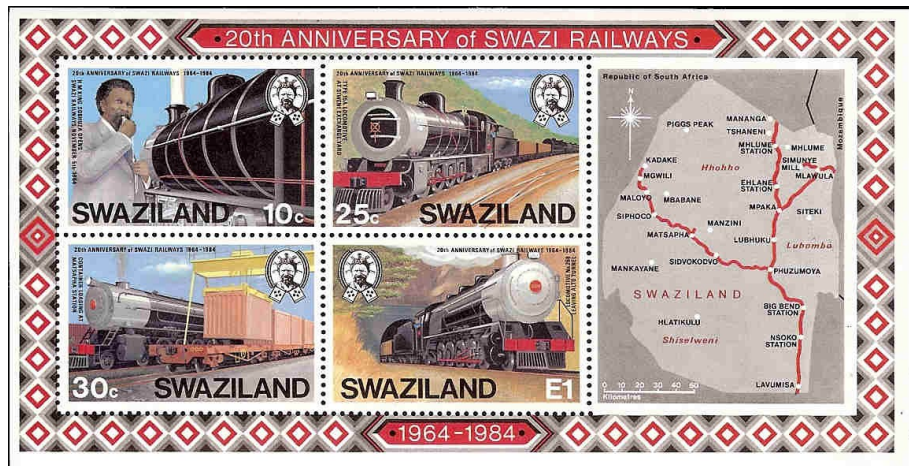


Fig 2. Swaziland Sc 464a

In the first years of this railroad it was actually operated by the Mozambican railway company, CFM. The Swaziland Railway Company took over operations in 1978. At that time the system was also expanded to the south to connect with South Africa. In the mid-1980s the Northern Route was added between Mpaka and Mananga on the northern border, thus allowing connections with several other African countries. The new routes are shown on a map in the margin of a souvenir sheet issued in 1984 on the 20th anniversary of the railway (Sc 464a, Figure 2). The map shows the routes, the stations along the route, and many if not all of the major cities in Swaziland. The stamps have images of various locomotives and cars used over the 20 year existence of the railway.

The current route map on the Swaziland Railway website¹ shows that the routes on Sc 464a are the same as those of today with the exception that the western portion now ends at Matsapha and no longer extends to Ka Dake. In fact, the track, ties, and ballast have been removed to be used to rebuild the Matsapha-Phuzumoya line.

In 2006 Tanzania and Zambia jointly issued souvenir sheets in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the Tazara

Railroad. This railroad was designed and built by China, with large amounts of local labor, between 1970 and 1975. The route across both countries on nice outline maps of the countries is shown on Zambia Sc 1092a and Tanzania Sc 2436a (Zambia Sc 1092a, Figure 3). Other than the route, the maps do not have much detail. One city (Lusaka) is identified. In addition, three lakes are identified.

The railroad connected the middle of land-locked Zambia with the port on Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. It is about 1156 miles long and was built to provide an alternate route to a sea port in addition to older lines through Zimbabwe, South Africa, Mozambique and DR Congo. It is used for both freight and passengers. Other stamps on the 6 stamp sheet show rail stations at the termini of the line, bridges with trains passing on them, and two people who I can't identify. On the margin are flags of Tanzania, Zambia, and China.

Three stamps from Gabon present an interesting history of rail in that country. The first (Sc 423, Figure 4) issued in 1978, commemorates the completion of the first phase of the Trans-Gabon Railway. This stamp shows the completed route from Libreville (the station was actually in nearby Owendo) to N'Djole plus the planned routes to the northeast

¹ http://www.swazirail.co.sz/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=23&Itemid=21

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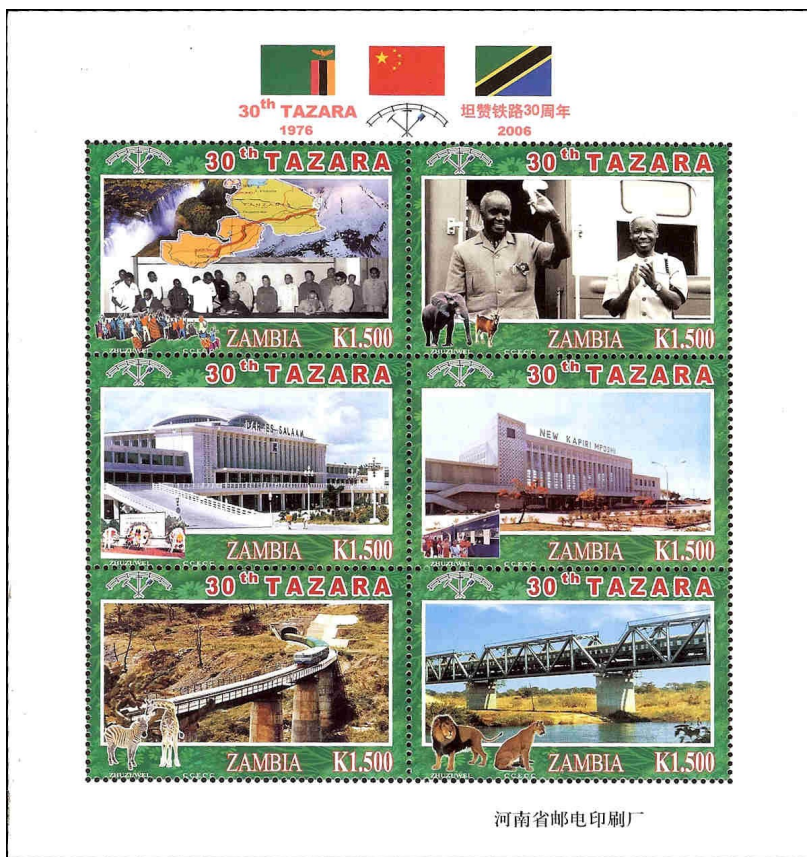


Fig 3. Zambia Sc 1092a.



Fig 4. Gabon Sc 423.

and southeast. The stamp is inscribed "First Section." The second (Sc 527, Figure 5) was issued in 1983 to commemorate the completion of the second part of the Trans-Gabon Railway from N'Djolé to Booué. The stamp shows as a solid line the completed route on a map of Gabon, with planned extensions shown as dashed lines. Also pictured are François Mitterrand and Omar Bongo, president of Gabon at the time.

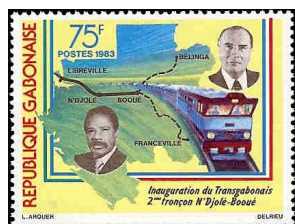


Fig 5. Gabon Sc 527.

The third stamp (Sc 608, Figure 6) shows basically the same map except now the line from Booué to Franceville is shown as a solid line as it was completed in 1987. The main purpose of the Trans-Gabon Railroad was to reach Moanda, near Franceville to allow the transportation of manganese ore from the mine there directly to the ports near Libreville. Prior to the completion of



Fig 6. Gabon Sc 608.

the rail line, the ore was transported on a 76 km cableway to the Congo where it was loaded on trains and transferred to the port of Pointe Noire, Congo. Transporting via rail saved, according to one source, \$20 million/year and allowed the cableway to be shut down. Also of interest on this second stamp is an uncom-

pleted 225 km rail line from Booué to Belinga, the site of potentially huge iron ore fields. However to date it has not been financially feasible to construct this line as not only would the new line need to be built but the line from the ports to Booué would need to be reconstructed to handle the large additional volumes of ore.

More recently, a Chinese company has signed a contract with Gabon to develop the iron ore mine at Belinga, including a new rail line from there to the port at Santa Clara, near Libreville. However, this project has been put on hold because of environmental factors and contractual details which would have given the Chinese company the bulk of the profits plus a huge tract of land in Gabon (almost 2 million acres).

The overall length of the completed line is 670 km. It carries 1.7 million tons of ore and almost 200,000 passengers annually on a limited 3 days/week passenger schedule.

South Africa has the oldest and most developed rail network in Africa. The first line, a 2 mile route from Durban to the coast, opened in 1860. The 100th anniversary of this line is commemorated on a 1960 stamp (Sc 240, Figure 7). The map shows many of the South African rail lines, not just the first one. The rail system was essentially complete in 1910. Today there are some 12,000 miles of tracks, but it is reported that only 50% are fully utilized and an estimated 35% are rarely or never used. A new high speed line between Johannesburg and Durban (estimated cost: \$US30 Billion) is under consideration at this time.



Fig 7. South Africa Sc 240.

Another stamp (Sc 785, Figure 8), Co-operation in Southern Africa – Railways, shows many of the rail lines in South Africa and its neighbors such as Zaire, Tanzania, Zambia and Angola.

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Fig 8. Republic of South Africa Sc 785.

This brings us to Angola. South Africa Sc 785 shows the three rail routes in Angola: the North Line, Luanda to Malange with a branch to Dondo; the Benguela or Central Line, Benguela and Libito through the central part of the country then on to DR Congo; and South (or Moçâmedes) Line, Namibe to Menongue with a couple of branch lines. The total length of all lines is about 2760 km. It is interesting that none of the 3 main lines interconnect with each other.



Fig 9. Angola Sc 773.

Angola Sc 773 (Figure 9) shows the Northern Line on an outline map of Angola. Only two cities are noted, Luanda and Malange. The branch line is shown but no cities are noted. Angola Sc 774 (Figure 10) shows the Benguela Line and a branch, again with only two cities identified – Lobito and Lwau.

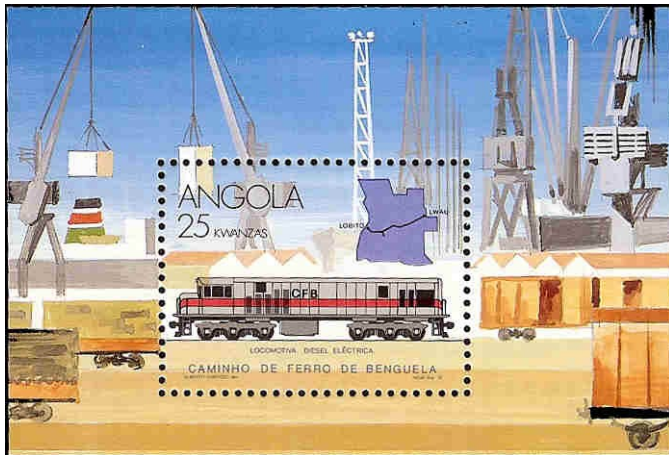


Fig 10. Angola Sc 774.

South Africa Sc 785 shows these routes plus the South Line. This map also shows how this line interconnects with the rail system in DR Congo, then on to Tanzania. Angola Sc 386 (Figure 11) (part of a set of 8) shows a map of Angola with many cities identified. Almost hidden among the red lines depicting major highways are dashed lines showing the rail routes. There are also some dotted lines shown that extend from the ends of the rail lines – these are perhaps planned extensions when these stamps were issued in 1955.



Fig 11. Angola Sc 386.

The rail system in Botswana was built very rapidly between 1893 and 1897. It was constructed as part of a planned rail line to link between Cape Town, South Africa, and Cairo, a dream never realized. The part of the system in Botswana connected Vryburg, South Africa with Bulawayo in what is now Zimbabwe. Over the years, this 888 km line was owned and operated by various railroad companies until it was purchased in 1987 by the Botswana government. The line extends north to south along the eastern border of the country.

A 1992 souvenir sheet (Sc. 517a, Figure 12), has an excellent map of the rail line on the margin. The map shows

many of the major stations along the route and the various branches off of the main line. The stamps on the sheet illustrate two locomotive types in the system, types BD1 and BD2, manufactured by GE. Interestingly the sheet also shows “Deluxe Air Conditioned Coaches,” but passenger service was eliminated in 2009.



Fig 12. Botswana Sc 517a.

In 1997 a set of six stamps were issued in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of rail service in Botswana. One of the stamps (Sc 639, Figure 13) has a small map of Botswana with the rail line shown. Major stations are noted by dots on the line. The stamp illustrated is interesting because of the warning: “Beware elephants on the line.” There are probably not many railways that need be concerned with this hazard!

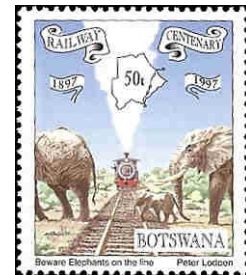


Fig 13. Botswana Sc 639.

PACIFIC OCEAN (AUSTRALASIA)

Moving now to the islands and continent of the Pacific Ocean, one of the more interesting stamps that have a railroad route within a country is Christmas Island Sc 11 (Figure 14). This stamp, issued in 1963, has a good map of the island showing the reef around the island and a train route between the South Plateau and Flying Fish Cove.

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Fig 14. Christmas Island Sc 11.

This 18 km railroad was built in 1914 to transport phosphate from the mine located on the South Plateau to the seaport at Flying Fish Cove to be loaded on ships for export. The mining operations continued until 1987 when they were suspended by the Australian government. However, in 1991 a private company was formed and the mine reopened. According to the Phosphate Resources Ltd website, there is about 5 year stock of phosphate ore to be mined. Their request to open an additional 256 ha to mining was recently turned down by the Australian government. The mining sites currently in operation are near the port and thus the railroad is no longer used although it is mostly still intact.

There is an extensive rail system in New Zealand with much of it built beginning in 1863 and completed before the end of the century. Today, many of the original lines have been closed or mothballed. Also many of the lines are freight only, although there is significant passenger traffic on some lines. New Zealand issued a set of six stamps (Sc 1446-51) in 1998 that have outline maps of the North and South Islands. Three of the set are also featured on a souvenir sheet (Sc 1450a). Each stamp shows a particular route.

New Zealand Sc 1446 (40c) (Figure 15) shows the North Island Main Trunk Railroad from Wellington to Auckland.



Fig 15. New Zealand Sc 1446.

This 683 km route carries both freight and passengers. Next in the set, Sc 1147 (80c) (Figure 16) shows a secondary main line from Rolleston (near Christchurch) to Greymouth on the western coast, a 212 km route for both freight and passengers.



Fig 16. New Zealand Sc 1147.

Sc 1148 (\$1) (Figure 17) shows the Main South Line on the South Island extending from Christchurch to the far southern city of Invercargill. This is a freight only line except for a small portion near Christchurch. Sc 1149 (\$1.20) (Figure 18) features the line from Christchurch north to Picton (the Main Line North); it is 348 km long and is used for both passengers and freight.



Fig 17. New Zealand Sc 1148.



Fig 18. New Zealand Sc 1149.

The two final stamps in the set show secondary lines. Sc 1150 (\$1.50) (Figure 19) shows the line from Wellington to Napier, which actually consists of two lines – the Palmerston-Gisborne and Wairarapa Lines. Part of this line is used for passengers and freight, while the majority is freight only. Finally, Sc 1451 (\$1.80) (Figure 20) shows the East Coast Main Trunk Railway between Auckland and Tauranga, an all freight line.



Fig 19. New Zealand Sc 1150.



Fig 20. New Zealand Sc 1451.

A New Caledonian stamp (Sc 941, Figure 21) also features a map of a railroad that is no longer in use. The route is from Nouméa, the capital, to Païta, more or less a suburb of Nouméa. The 29 km route was completed in 1914 as part of planned route to extend to Bourail; this planned railway was never completed. Used as a commuter rail system the Nouméa to Païta line closed in 1940 because of low ridership and was demolished. The stamp commemorates the opening of the first part of this line from Nouméa to Dumbéa, another suburb. The map shows a nice detail of the southern part of New Caledonia with the route shown.



Fig 21. New Caledonia Sc 941.

Australia recently issued a booklet and souvenir sheets called "Great Australian Railway Journeys." This issue was described in a recent article in *The New CartoPhilatelist* and is included here for completeness. From the October, 2010 issue:

Australia issued a set of stamps "Great Australian Railway Journeys," featuring four famous rail routes in the country. The stamps were issued in several formats including a "prestige" booklet with

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AT THE AUCTIONS...

By Miklos Pinther.



I daresay the nearly hundred-year-old “kangaroo and map” series of Australia is a bane of most cartophilatelists’ collecting endeavors, because just what to do with these stamps is a dilemma even for those with ample time for research and deep pockets.

In 1901, the six self-governing Australian colonies (New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, and Western Australia) were brought under the Commonwealth’s Postmaster-General, which introduced uniform postal rates in 1911, issued the first uniform stamp series in 1913, and made 1d the uniform domestic postage rate for half ounce. Thus, the January 1913 series of 15 stamps, depicting an outline map of Australia with a kangaroo in the center, became the first definitive issue of the Commonwealth (noted as type A1 in the Scott catalog).¹ For over two decades, the stamps saw extraordinary wide usage: reprinted several times on different water marked paper, imprinted on postal stationeries, surcharged and overprinted, and at the same time producing numerous errors and varieties.

The price of the stamps has been steadily climbing where today a mint never hinged set of the initial series (Scott 1-15) is cataloged for over \$25,000. Most of my cartophilatelic acquaintances, as I, contend with just one or two “reference” samples. On the other hand, the challenge the series offers enticed several philatelists in the past to form stunning collections. Notable among them was a somewhat recluse collector, Lt. Col.

Harrie Evans, whose collection was sold in Melbourne in May 2001.² And more recently, Arthur W. Gray consigned his multi gold award winning Kangaroo collection to Shreves Auctions Galleries where it realized \$5,584,000 on February 22-23, 2007.³

A few months ago, a stunning kangaroo error surfaced at the David Feldman Auctions in Geneva, Switzerland, which, one would surmise, surely made many collectors atwitter of the prospect of owning it at the hefty estimated price of €30,000-€50,000 (see Figure 1).⁴ Lot 60002 of the November 17-20, 2010 sale was entitled, “Spectacular and

Unique ‘KANGAROO’S HEAD MISSING’ variety.” It was accompanied by a lengthy description of its provenance (placed in a small specialized collection over 60 years ago), expertization (by Robson Lowe and others), and scientific examination by microscope and Raman spectral analysis at the Museum of Natural History and Antiquities in Geneva, concluding that, “this spectacular error is perfectly genuine and most probably unique!”⁵

The lot did not sell!

So, the question is why not? According to the auctioneer, about one year prior, a similar error (not properly expertized) came up for sale in Australia with an estimate of \$5,000 Australian dollars. Although it sold for \$5,500, several so-called experts believed it was a fake and this discouraged a few good potential buyers from bidding on this stamp. It seems that the cloud of negativity regarding this fake stamp adversely impacted the same group of buyers for lot 60002 of the November 2010 sale, even though this has been declared the only real genuine example. At the present time there are no plans to reoffer the stamp.

And thus, the headless beast perhaps once again retreated to its dark den for another 60 years. ■

¹ For a comprehensive note on the design and production of this series see, “The 1913 Kangaroo and Map Stamps – A Controversial ‘Advertisement for Australia’” by Richard Breckon in the June 2005 issue of *Gibbons Stamp Monthly* (maybe found on the Internet as a pdf file).

² “Evans auction smashes Australian records,” by Glen Stephens, in *Linn’s Stamp News*, June 4, 2001. See also other reporting by Stephens.

³ The beautifully produced auction catalogue of this sale is an excellent reference tool.

⁴ Stamps are reproduced with the permission of David Feldman.

⁵ As Dan Nelson would point out, this is an ancillary error for map stamp collectors because it is a production flaw not affecting the map.

The Editor pleads for articles. (:

The Seven Voyages of Zheng He, by Ang Kian Kee.

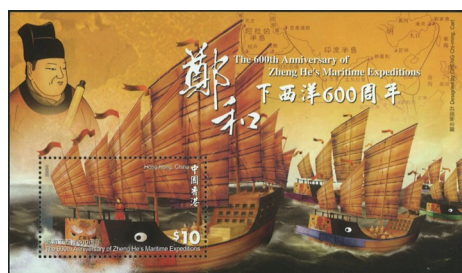
In 1405 Emperor Yongle ruled over the Ming Empire in China. To show his neighbours just how powerful his empire was, Yongle sent a navel expedition to sail round the region, led by the court official Zheng He (1371–1435.)

Zheng He commanded an impressive fleet of over 300 sea-going junks. The largest was 140 meters long and had nine masts. More than 28,000 sailors were required to sail this vast fleet, which was designed to impress, not to conquer territory.

The voyages also presented an opportunity to seek out Zhu Yunwen (the previous emperor who was rumored to have fled into exile) – possibly the "largest scale manhunt on water in the history of China".

Zheng He made seven voyages between 1405 and 1433. His first three voyages took him round southeast Asia and on to India and Sri Lanka.

Malagasy Republic C201



Hong Kong 1144.



Indonesia 2074a.



Macao 1171a-c.



Macao 1172.

On later voyages he reached as far west as Arabia and the east African coast. In total, Zheng He visited more than 30 kingdoms. He died on a voyage round the India Ocean. ■

(Trains, continued from page 8.)

all of the stamps plus postal cards, and a booklet and souvenir sheet with showing the Kuranda Scenic Railway, Queensland. It is this souvenir sheet (Sc 3257b, Figure 22) that is of interest to us as it shows a map of the train route on the margin. The other stamps show pictures of the various trains. Note that the same design as the souvenir sheet is in the prestige booklet as a booklet pane in a slightly different size.

The Kuranda Scenic Railway was constructed between 1886 and 1891 through ruggedly beautiful land in northeastern Queensland. The route is from Cairns to Kuranda through the Barron Gorge. While the route is only 75 km long, there are 15 tunnels and 37 bridges through the spectacular scenery. It was originally built as a commuter rail line but by 1936 became primarily a tourist



attraction. The map on the souvenir sheet is quite detailed showing the rail line, many of the geographic features of the area, and manmade features such as the tunnels and a hydro-electric plant.

To be continued in TNCP 34.

Society News, by David Wolfersberger.

New Secretary

Marybeth Sulkowski recently volunteered to become our Society's secretary, a vacancy created when longtime Secretary/Treasurer Alf Jordan "retired." Marybeth has collected stamps for many years, beginning at age nine for a Girl Scout project. She now collects stamps from Italy, the US, Canada, Greece, New Zealand and Poland, as well as naval first day covers (in addition to map stamps!). In addition to the CartoPhilatelic Society Marybeth is a member of the APS, the Rhode Island Philatelic Society, the Universal Ship Cancellation Society, and the Washington Map Society.

Marybeth is also active in the VFW and FOPA Lodge. She is a native of Providence, RI and currently resides in North Providence. I am very happy that Marybeth has become our secretary. Please join me in welcoming her to her new post.

Marybeth will be the point of contact for those seeking information about the Society. She will also maintain the membership list. All notices of change of land or email addresses should be sent to her (contact information is on the back page). Dues payments should continue to be sent to the Treasurer, Ed Vallery.

New Members

I am pleased to report that we have several new members. They are: Joanna Cohen (Lake Elsinore, CA), Julie Senior (Auckland, NZ), Elisabeth Collins (Cottonwood, MN) and Dr. Fred Haynes (Spring, TX). Please join me in welcoming them to the Society!

Society Meeting

The officers have decided that our next general meeting will be held in New York City on October 6, 2012 during the American Stamp Dealers fall show (October 4-7). The show will be held at the New Yorker Hotel. Our exact meeting time and place will be determined later. The hotel will probably also offer discounts for those attending the show. More details will be provided as soon as available but you can start planning to

visit New York next October.

Also remember to let me know if you will be attending the National Topical Stamp Show in Milwaukee, WI June 24-26. There will not be a formal meeting but I would like to get together with any CPS members who will be in attendance. You are also invited to join me at the Wine on Stamps Study Unit meeting to taste a little wine! This meeting will be held on Saturday, June 25 at noon in meeting room Wisconsin 2. If you plan to attend this meeting, try to bring with you a local wine to share with others. The Wine on Stamps Study Unit has done this in the past and it is quite fun to taste wines from different part of the country.

Indexing Project

This vital but often delayed project has been given new life by Volker Woesner. Volker has begun indexing the original journal form 1955 and is making great progress. He could, however, use help. If you can assist Volker, please contact him directly; his email is v-woesner@t-online.de. He will provide information about the process he is using and other details. Once completed, the Index will provide an easy way to access the wealth of information in almost 50 years of *The Carto-Philatelist* and *The New CartoPhilatelist*. Please consider helping to complete this project which is of great value to all of our members.

Membership Dues

Our fiscal year ends on the 31st of March each year, so dues for 2011-12 are now payable. Dues remain the same: \$US18 hard copy delivery to US addresses; \$US20 hard copy delivery elsewhere; and \$US15 everywhere for on-line access and download. Dues can be paid by a check drawn on a US bank; International Money Order payable in US dollars; or for those outside the US by PayPal to : mapsonstamps@swbell.net. Checks should be sent our Treasurer, Ed Vallery, at his address shown on the back page of this journal. Cash (US dollars) can be sent at your risk. Please submit your dues promptly!

New Issues

As usual there are a number of very nice maps on recently issued stamps. Cook Islands issued a sheet of 15 stamps, with each stamp having an aerial view of one of the islands in the group. On the margin of the sheet are two maps. In the background is a map of the region identified as a Mercator Projection with a scale of 1:36000. This shows the area from Australia to as far north as the southern Marshall Islands and east to the southern Kiribati Island group. Superimposed on this map is a smaller scale map that shows the entire area with the area of the Cook Islands highlighted and identified.

The Cook Islands consist of 15 major islands in the Northern and Southern groups. All of these major islands are shown on a stamp but none are identified on the maps. The Cook Islands are a parliamentary democracy in "free association" with New Zealand. The population is estimated to be 18,000 on some 93 mi² of land amidst 690,000 mi² of ocean. The main industry is tourism, with pearl farming and fruit providing some exports. But the islands still rely heavily on aid from New Zealand and funds from ex-pat Islanders who reside in New Zealand.

Cuba issued two nice sheets with maps. The first, Sc 5155-58, is a sheet of 4 stamps with lighthouses and maps of their locations in the background. The maps are nicely detailed showing many cities and roadways. The second sheet, Sc 4920, was issued to commemorate the 315th anniversary of the city of Matanzas. This city is located on the north coast of Cuba, about 60 miles east of Havana. In its early history the area around Matanzas became a large sugar cane growing region and this led to it becoming a major site for the importing of slave labor. For this reason it also became a major hub of African culture in Cuba. Tourism is an important industry in this area.

The map on this sheet appears to be the original plat for the city. It bears a close resemblance to modern day maps (particularly the grid pattern) but it is difficult to match it exactly. For exam-

Continued on page 12.

Continued from page 11.

ple, the river or stream that bisects the city on the map on the stamp, perhaps Rio Yumuri, does appear the same as on modern maps, and the street grid to the right of the river is not oriented exactly the same on the map on the stamp as on current maps. Regardless, it is a very good old map of the city of Matanzas.

Denmark issued a large sheet (Sc 1501) of 10 stamps for the Danmark Post Rundt, which I believe translates to Tour of Denmark (bicycle race). The stamps have various images of the riders taking part in the race, while the margin of the sheet has a large map of Denmark showing the routes of the various race stages throughout the country. There is also a legend detailing the start and finish points for each stage as well as the distance. This sheet originally was sold by Denmark Post for Kr. 55, about \$US10.30, but I saw it on line several weeks ago for \$US70!

Austria and Romania issued joint venture souvenir sheets on the Orient Express (Austria Sc 2275, Romania TBD). The designs are identical except for the denominations of the two stamps on the sheet and inscriptions on the Romanian stamps. The margin of the sheet has a nice map of the various routes of the Orient Express. (See *The New Carto-Philatelist* Whole Number 31, October 2010 for more information on the Orient Express.)

The Commonwealth Games, held every 4 years, includes some 54 nations that are part of the Commonwealth of Nations (formerly British Commonwealth). India hosted the Games in 2010 and in commemoration issued a souvenir sheet (Sc 1799) that shows the route of the Queen's Baton Relay on a nice world map. This relay has been a tradition since 1958. It begins at Buckingham Palace and visits many of the nations before being presented at the Game's Opening Ceremony.

The Netherlands issued a series of souvenir sheets and a booklet (Sc 1348-2, 1352a, 1352 note) featuring famous cities and locales in the country. Each sheet and each page in the booklet highlights a different city. On the back-

ground of the sheets is a map of the city with famous and important buildings, churches, etc. identified and described in a short note. Additional sheets in the series have been issued but have not yet been issued Scott numbers.

You may recall the souvenir sheet issued by the Netherlands in 2009 (*TNCP*, Whole Number 29, April 2010) celebrating the Dutch influence in Brazil. The Brazil sheet (Sc 3090) has finally been given a Scott number. On the margin is part of an old map of Mauritsstad.

In commemoration of the centenary of the founding of the North Santander Department, Colombia is a six stamp souvenir sheet (Sc1340a). One of the stamps on the sheet has an excellent, but small, map of this Department located in the northeast part of the country along the Venezuelan border. While it is hard to see the map appears to highlight various aspects of the Department such as oil wells, forests or parks, flora and fauna.

Mauritius issued another stamp in a series relating to the battles fought in the area during the Napoleonic War (see *TNCP* Whole Number 31, October 2010). The new stamp, Sc 1082, highlights the Battle of Grand Port, on the Île de France (now Mauritius) in which the British Navy suffered a significant defeat losing 4 ships. It was several months before reinforcements could be brought in to allow the British to complete the capture of the island. Shown on the stamp is Île de la Passe which is that inlet to Grand Port. It clearly shows the fortifications in place that successfully, at least in the battle, defended the port.

Australian Antarctic Territory Sc L153b is a souvenir sheet of 4 for Macquarie Island. The stamps on the sheet show flora and fauna of this nature preserve located between Australia and Antarctica. The map on the sheet shows these two continents as well as the location of the island along with its locating coordinates.

Finally, Guernsey issued stamps featuring Penny the Postie. Penny is a new character in children's books whose discovery of an old postbox (mail box to

those of us in the US!) leads to various adventures. The sheet, Sc 10985a, has three stamps with Penny's adventures while on one of the stamps and the margin is a map of the proverbial "desert island" that is part of her saga. This is an interesting fictional map complete with an "X" to mark the spot of, well I'm not quite sure what it marks! A fun set of stamps and sheet. ■

Authors Guidelines.

The continued success of this journal depends upon the quality and quantity of map related articles. Editing is time consuming, so I want to re-state some guide lines.

Submit your article as a Word or plain text document without embedded images. This allows me to copy the whole document into MS Publisher. Where you want a stamp picture, write in the article.

Fig 1 Bosnia Sc 1234.

Send images in separate files as JPG. Stamps should be scanned at actual size, 300 dpi on a black background, 24 bit color or better. Scan all stamps at the same resolution. I will correct tilt angle and brightness. This is necessary to produce good quality printed images. The electronic version only preserves 72 dpi.

Name the picture file:

Fig1BosniaSc1234.jpg

the same way it is referenced in the text. It would help to know the approximate width in mm. of one stamp so images can be printed at actual size. Sc=Scott.

- Do not send an article in PDF, Word or similar format with embedded images. It is hard to separate.
- Provide catalogue numbers. Please state what you are using, Scott is preferred, but Michel or Gibbons may be used.

Thank you, the *Editor*. ■

MAPS ON STAMPS CHECK LIST
Linn's December 2010 and January-February 2011 Special Edition

Issue Date	Country	Issue	Scott Cat. #	Format (Single Stamp Unless Noted)	Grade	Coverage	Face Value	Michel	SG
2010	Algeria	OPEC 50th anniversary.	1505		A	World map in background	38d	TBD	TBD
2010	Australian Antarctic Territory	Macquarie Island	L153b	S/S of 4	A	Part of Antarctica and Australia on margin	2x55s, 2x\$1.10	TBD	MS197
2010	Austria	Orient Express	2275	S/S of 2; joint issue with Romania	A	Route of Orient Express rail on margin	65c x 2	B60	MS3052
2010	Austria	Relationship with Argentina	2283	S/S of two. Joint with Argentina	A	Western Hemisphere, Atlantic Ocean, Africa, Europe with Argentina and Austria highlighted	140c, 65c	B62	TBD
2009	Brazil	Dutch Presence in Brazil	3090	S/S. Joint issue with Netherlands (Sc 1339)	AR	Recife.	6x2.20r	B143	MS3589
2009	Brazil	Education and Professional Technicians	3096		A	Brazil with states shown?	1st	3699	3594
2010	Cameroun	New Challenges for Africa Conf.	959-60		A	Part of world map inside letter "A"	125fr, 250fr	TBD	TBD
2010	Canada	Friendship with Israel	2379a	Booklet	A	World map on booklet pane label	\$1.70	MH O-387 (booklet), 2627 (stamp)	SB410 (booklet), 2666 (stamp)
2010	Cape Verde	Red Cross 150th anniv.	919		A	World map	100e	TBD	TBD
2010	Cape Verde	Discovery of Cape Verde Islands 550th anniv.	927	Strip of 3, 927a-c	A	Map of Cape Verde Islands and area across all three stamps	60e each	TBD	TBD
2010	Chile	Latin America Independence bicent.	1555		AR	South America	430p	TBD	TBD
2010	Colombia	Admiral Padilla Naval Academy	1339		OC, A	Sextant, sea chart in background	500p	TBD	TBD
2010	Colombia	Notre de Santander Dept. Islands	1340a	S/S of 6	A	Notre de Santander	6000p	TBD	TBD
2010	Cook Islands	Islands	1343	Sheet of 15	A	Aerial view of islands, map on margin	10c to \$1.20	TBD	MS1594
2008	Cuba	Carlos de le Torre y la Huerta	4899	S/S	A	Cuba and surrounding areas on margin	1p	B240	MS5212
2008	Cuba	Matanzas 315th anniv.	4920	S/S	AR	City map on margin	1p	B248	MS5271
2010	Cuba	Shanghia Expo	5115-5121		A	China	5c to 85c	TBD	TBD
2010	Cuba	Lighthouses	5155-58		A	Various coastlines of Cuba showing location of lighthouses	3x15c, 2.05p	TBD	TBD
2010	Cuba	Lighthouses	5158a	S/S of 4, 5155-58	A	As above	3x15c, 2.05p	TBD	TBD
2010	Czech Republic	Expo 2010 Shanghai	3443	S/S	A	City map on wall of building	35k	B40	MS604

Issue Date	Country	Issue	Scott Cat. #	Format	Grade	Coverage	Face Value	Michel	SG
2010	Denmark	Post Danmark Rundt Bike Race	1501	Sheet of 10, 1501a-j	A	Excellent map on margin showing race route	5.50k each	1603-10	TBD
2010	Dominican Republic	Preservation of Polar Regions	1482		A	Partial globe with good detail	20p	TBD	TBD
2009	Ecuador	Export of Coop. Banking Info System	1978		A	South America	50c	TBD	3139
2010	Finland	Torrnsuo Nat'l Park	1360		A	Outline of Finland with location of park noted	75c	2053	2028
2010	France	Independence of African Colonies, 50th anniv.	3884	Self Adhesive	A	Africa, Europe	87c	4958	1867
2010	French Polynesia	Honotua Cable Project	1034		A	Boy holding golbe	70fr	1128	TBD
2009	French Southern & Antarctic Territories	Antarctic Treaty 50th anniv.	421		A	Antarctica	56c	687	TBD
2010	Great Britain (Guernsey)	Penny the Postie	1084		AR	Part of Guernsey shore	50p	1298	1334
2010	Great Britain (Guernsey)	Penny the Postie	1085a	S/S of 3	AR	Old map of Guernsey on margin	45c, 50c, £2	B51	MS1336
2010	Great Britain (Jersey)	Definitives	1481-83	Set of 3	A	Nice outline of Jersey	36p, 39p, 45p	1526-29	1550-52
2009	India	Polar Regions	2390a	S/S	A	Antarctica on margin	5r each	B78	MS2680
2010	India	Commonwealth Games	2430-31		A	Southeast Asia showing route of torch run	5r, 20r	TBD	2723-24
2010	India	Commonwealth Games	2431a	S/S (2431)	A	As above plus world on margin showing route	20r	TBD	MS2725
2010	Iraq	OPEC	1798		A	Iraq	250d	TBD	TBD
2010	Iraq	OPEC	1799		A	World	500d	TBD	TBD
2010	Ireland	Chile Independence	1902-3	Joint with Chile	A	Old map of Chile in background	82c each	1953-54	2028-29
2010	Kosovo	World Cup	146		A	Kosovo and Africa	€ 1	158	TBD
2010	Kosovo	World Cup	147		A	Kosovo and Africa	€ 2	159	TBD
2010	Macedonia	Chair of Council of Europe	514		A	Europe	18d	543	387
2008	Malagasy Republic	Grain and map	1617	1403E surcharged	A	Madagascar	300a on 5600fr	2653	TBD
2010	Mauritius	Al-Idrisi	1079		OC,AR	Geographer	Rs27	TBD	1203
2010	Mauritius	Battle of Grand Port 200th anniv.	1082		A	Île de la Passe at Grand Port	Rs21	TBD	1206
2010	Mexico	Inter-American Bank	2673		A	Partial globe with Western Hemisphere	11.50p	3558	3180
2010	Mexico	ITU Conf.	2697		A	Globe with Mexico shown	11.50p	TBD	TBD
2010	Mexico	Telecommunications			A	Globe with Mexico highlighted	11.50p		
2010	Mozambique	Famous People/Events - Invention of Telescope	1916	S/S	AR	Globe	175m	TBD	TBD
2010	Mozambique	Famous People/Events - Napoleon	1920	S/S	A	Very nice map of route of Napoleon's army but can't identify location. Same map on stamp and margin of sheet.	175m	TBD	TBD
2010	Mozambique	Famous People/Events - Darwin	1922	S/S	AR	Might be old map in background on margin	175m	TBD	TBD

Issue Date	Country	Issue	Scott Cat. #	Format	Grade	Coverage	Face Value	Michel	SG
2010	Mozambique	Worldwide Fund for Nature	1931	S/S	A	Nice globe on margin with Africa shown.	175m	TBD	TBD
2010	Mozambique	Famous People/Events - Galileo	1888f		AR	Globe	33m	TBD	TBD
2010	Mozambique	Famous People/Events - Kepler	1889b		OC?	Model of solar system	33m	TBD	TBD
2010	Mozambique	Famous People/Events - Kepler	1889c		AR	Ancient globe	33m	TBD	TBD
2010	Mozambique	Famous People/Events - Kepler	1889e		OC?	Model of solar system	33m	TBD	TBD
2010	Mozambique	Famous People/Events - Int'l Polar Year	1901b		A	Antarctica	33m	TBD	TBD
2010	Mozambique	Famous People/Events - Int'l Polar Year	1901c		A	Arctic Ocean	33m	TBD	TBD
2010	Mozambique	Famous People/Events - Int'l Polar Year	1901e		A	Antarctica	33m	TBD	TBD
2010	Mozambique	Nature	1932-85	S/S	A	Globe on margin	33m, 175m	TBD	TBD
2010	Netherlands	Tourism	1348-52	Sheets of 4	A	Each sheet has 4 stamps featuring one city - Haarlem, Middelburg, Maastricht, Arnhem, and Leeuwarden. Each sheet has street map in background	44c each	2723-24, 2743-44, 2752	2760-61, 2770-71, 2774
2010	Netherlands	Tourism	1352a	S/S of 5, 1348-52	A	Street map in background of sheet	5x44c	B128	2760-61
2010	Netherlands	Tourism	1352 note	Booklet.	A	Booklet panes with 2 of 1348-52 and street map in background	44c each	B128 note	TBD
2010	Netherlands	Definitive - Priority Mail	1369		A	Globes as wheels on bicycle	77c	2769	TBD
2010	Netherlands	Definitive - Priority Mail	1369a	Booklet	A	Globes as wheels on bicycle	77c	Not listed	TBD
2010	Netherlands	Definitive - Priority Mail	1370		A	Heart shaped globe (cordiform projection?)	95c	2770	TBD
2010	Netherlands	Definitive - Priority Mail	1370a	Booklet	A	Heart shaped globe (cordiform projection?)	95c	Not listed	TBD
2009	Nicaragua	Autonomy of Carb. Coast 22nd anniv.	2505		A	Nicaragua	\$10.00	444.00	TBD
2010	Peru	Pre-Colombian Cultures	1740-41		A	Map showing location of sites	50c each	TBD	TBD
2010	San Marino	San Marino and Gibraltar	1822	Joint issue with Gibraltar (#1237). S/S of 4, 1822a-d	A	Part of Europe on margin with Gibraltar and San Marino identified	4 x €1.50	B50	MS2247
2007	Sri Lanka	2007 Cricket World Cup	1593-94		A	Stylized Sri Lanka	15r each	1630-31	1876-77
2010	Switzerland	Niesen funicular	1385		A	Train route	85c	2151	1845
2010	Switzerland	Bernina Railway	1386		A	Train route	100c	2152	1846
1994	Turkmenistan	Olympics	51	S/S	A	Turkmenistan on margin	20m	B5	MS50



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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.

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New Issue Illustrations, a very small sample....



Australian Antarctic L153b.



Austria 2275.



Austria 2283.



Netherlands Booklet 1352.



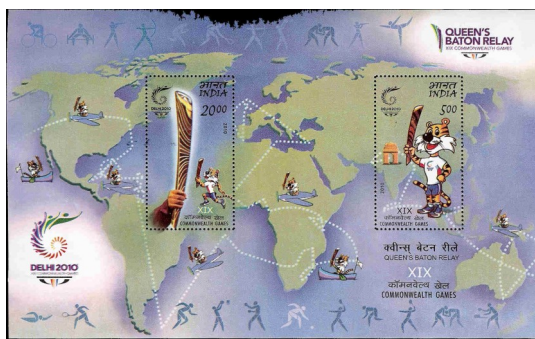
Brazil 3096.



Brazil 3090.



Mauritius 1082.



India 1799.