

The New CartoPhilatelist

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Maps of New Zealand, Pre-Decimal Stamps ~ Brian Marshall

The first New Zealand stamp to feature a map was issued in 1923, to mark the restoration of penny postage, after postage costs had been increased during the First World War. It was decided that the stamp would feature a map design. The stamp (*Scott 175*), which varies in color from red to carmine, was printed by the Government Printer in Wellington, at various times on three different types of paper: De La Rue chalk-surfaced paper, Jones chalk-surfaced paper, and Cowan unsurfaced paper. The map is a simple outline of New Zealand, and the stamp, engraved locally by William Rose Bock, cannot be considered particularly attractive. The stamp also appeared imprinted on letter cards, available as postal stationery at the time. Details about this stamp appeared in *The New CartoPhilatelist* issue no.28, January 2010.



Fig. 1 NZ Sc 175.

Further stamps with maps appeared as part of the 1940 Centennial commemorative set. 1940 was the centennial year of the proclamation of New Zealand as a British colony. A set of fourteen stamps was issued to mark this event, and planning for them had begun as early as 1936. The one penny stamp (*Scott 230*) includes Captain James Cook's remarkably accurate chart of New Zealand, and on either side of the chart a sketch of the *Endeavour* and a portrait of Cook himself. Cook was the second known

European to visit New Zealand, and the first to sail around and adequately chart the coastline.



Fig. 2 NZ Sc 230.

The two penny stamp (*Scott 232*) commemorates Abel Tasman's visit to New Zealand in 1642, and the resulting chart of New Zealand appears on the right of the stamp. A portrait of Tasman and a sketch of his ship the *Heemskerck* appear to the left of the chart. Abel Tasman, a Dutchman sailing on behalf of the United East India Company (Vereenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie, VOC), was the first known European to visit New Zealand. He sailed along the northwest coast of the South Island, and the west coast of the North Island, before departing New Zealand's shores for Tonga, Fiji, and eventually Batavia in the Dutch East Indies. The chart is the work of Franchoys Jacobszoon Visscher, who accompanied Tasman on his journey.



Fig. 3 NZ Sc 232.

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The six penny stamp (*Scott 237*) in the 1940 Centennial set has a map of the world on it, and marks the first shipment of frozen mutton to leave New Zealand, on 15 February 1882. This stamp includes a sketch of the ship *Dunedin*, which carried the first shipment, consisting of 4,931 carcasses of mutton, lamb and pork to London, England. For many years the shipment of frozen meat overseas was an important part of the New Zealand economy.



Fig. 4 NZ Sc 237.

All three of these attractive stamps were designed by James Berry of Wellington, a noted stamp designer in his day, and recess printed by Bradbury Wilkinson and Company in England. Nearly 76 million copies of the Cook stamp, over 110 million of the Tasman stamp, and 5,818,800 of the six penny stamp were recess printed on Wiggins Teape paper by Bradbury, Wilkinson and Company.

The stamps were issued also with an "Official" overprint (*Scott O77, O79, O83*), for use on correspondence, packets and telegrams sent by government departments. This is the only New Zealand commemorative issue to be overprinted in this way. The Post Office's reason for doing so lay in the historical significance of the stamps. The overprinting, in black, was carried out by the Government Printing Office in Wellington. The "Officials" were issued on 2 January 1940, the same day as the original issue.



Fig 5 NZ Sc O77.

The next set of stamps to include a map in their design was the 1954 Health issue (*Scott B44, B45*). Since 1929 New Zealand has issued annually a set of

health stamps, which are valid for normal postage, but carry a surcharge, which goes to health camps designed for unwell New Zealand children. Only the 1954 issue has included a map as part of its design. Designed by James Berry and printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson and Company in England, both stamps show a young trampler on the shores of Lake Wanaka, in the South Island, consulting a map. The upper portion of the design has a "fade out" of the summit of Mount Everest. The design symbolizes the thoughts and aspirations of young New Zealanders, but also manages to acknowledge Edmund Hillary's achievement in climbing Mount Everest in May 1953. The lower value stamp, a penny halfpenny postage plus one penny health, was printed in purple, the two penny postage plus one penny health was blue-grey. On both stamps the Everest inset appears in sepia. The main portion of the design was produced from line-engraved plates, but the inset was printed by lithography. 6,530,543 copies of the lower value, and 4,723,313 of the higher, were sold.



Fig. 6 NZ Sc B44, B45.

Map stamps have been issued for a variety of commemorations. The 75th anniversary of the first export of New Zealand lamb was marked in 1957 by the issuing of two stamps, one of which, a four penny blue (*Scott 316*), showed a lamb superimposed on an outline map of New Zealand. The stamps were designed by Michael Goaman, an artist employed by Harrison and Sons, England, the firm that printed these stamps. The stamps were printed in sheets each of 120 stamps, on Wiggins Teape paper. Although the Principal of the Wellington Teachers' Training College condemned the stamps because they showed "no evidence of any artistry", the response to the design was generally

favorable. Given that the designer of the stamps was Michael Goaman, the enthusiastic response is not surprising. Born in 1921, Goaman, along with his wife Sylvia Priestley, had a long and illustrious career as a designer of stamps, books, posters and banknotes. Between them they produced noteworthy stamps for over forty countries. One of the strong points of Goaman's designs was his careful use of lettering appropriate to his art work.



Fig. 7 NZ Sc 316.

The Red Cross was commemorated with a map on a stamp in 1959 (*Scott B56*). The design was created by artists employed within the New Zealand Post Office. The map consisted of two hemispheres, with a Red Cross flag superimposed. The flag manages to obliterate New Zealand. Because the New Zealand Red Cross was short of funds at the time, the stamp commemorates the centenary of the idea of the Red Cross. Most countries waited until 1963 and issued stamps to mark the centennial of the actual creation of the organization. The New Zealand stamp cost four pence, three pence being for postage and one penny going to the Red Cross. 4,400,040 copies of the stamp were printed, in sheets each of 120 stamps, and 3,699,118 copies were sold. A few copies of the stamp were sold with the red cross missing from the flag.



Fig. 8 NZ Sc B56.

In 1964 a three penny stamp was issued in support of the National Road Safety Campaign (*Scott 365*).

(Continued on page 3)

My Birthday Special Map Stamp

Roger Kirby



There are four versions of this stamp.

Sc 733 (SG 732) a normal gummed stamp.

Sc 735 (SG 734) shown above, is the imperf. block of 6.

Sc 768, not listed in Gibbons, issued imperf. in large sheets.

Sc 753 (SG 752) perforated without gum.

I bought this sheetlet at a stamp auction in Edinburgh to go into my collection of Antarctic map stamps. But my attention was then caught by the date on the sheetlet, 10 February 1934, which corresponds to my date of birth. So this was immediately enough to make the item personally special. But there are several other issues as well. These are: the subject of polar exploration, which is of professional interest to me; Byrd's various expeditions, which were controversial as well as being well-documented; the circumstances surrounding the sheetlet's printing, which were unusual; and finally, the cartographic design, which is bizarre.

Admiral Byrd (1888-1957) specialised in feats of exploration and made five expeditions to the Antarctic. The 1934 sheetlet commemorates the second expedition 1933-35, during which he spent five months alone operating a meteorological station at Advance Bay. As a young man, I spent a year as a meteorologist at a research station in Arctic Canada so that, although I was not alone like Byrd, I have some slight idea of Byrd's tribulations.

With his influential contacts in high places, Byrd was able to implement a U.S. Post Office setup on non-U.S. territory at Little America in Antarctica, and the concept of the "Little America" stamp was born. The separate stamp was issued in 1933 and a few months later a second version of the Little America stamp appeared in sheetlet form in conjunction with the U.S. National Stamp Exhibition of 1934. The Admiral Byrd souvenir sheetlet consists of an ungummed pane of 6 imperforate stamps, printed at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in 25 panes per sheet. The full sheets were cut into panes before being sold or otherwise distributed to the public.

Byrd's earlier expeditions from 1926 to 1933 covered the Arctic, north Atlantic and Antarctic, and a map projection centred on the Equator and the meridian at 90° W is the ideal way of representing all three areas together. But to achieve a map projection showing the whole world within a circle, including both poles in the same design, has involved clever cartographic trickery: additional meridians have been drawn on the eastern and western edges of the graticule covering a further 60° of longitude (total of 420° rather than 360°) and, to conceal these additions, the sides of the circle are cropped by the stamp frame. As a result, the general appearance of this design of the world is quite attractive.

In summary, the Admiral Byrd souvenir sheetlet is very interesting to me on many counts. In total, as Paul Skowron comments, this is a truly oddball stamp. ■

Reference:

Paul Skowron. *A Philatelic Introduction to B.A.E. II: The Stamps.*

<http://www.south-pole.com/p0000142.htm>

(Maps of New Zealand, continued from p. 2)

The stamp was issued on 1 May, National Accident Free Day, and features a map of New Zealand with a road running the length of the country and a steering wheel with a hand holding it. The stamp also carries the slogan "Keep our Roads Safe". The stamp was designed by Leonard C. Mitchell and printed by Harrison and Sons in England. 14,450,160 copies of the stamp were sold.



Fig. 9 NZ Sc 365.

New Zealand switched to decimal currency in 1967. More stamps that include maps as part of their design have been issued since then. ■

Biographical note:

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Do You Have a Stamp Will?

In October there was a write up on Glen Stephens', mail magazine about how a collector should prepare steps a family can take when that day comes, so that the collection is handled properly.

An example of the mistakes which can occur is detailed under "Gold is Where You Find It" at:

<http://www.glenstephens.com/snOctober11.html>

Every collector should have a "stamp will" :

<http://www.glenstephens.com/buying.html>

For things to consider, scroll down to "Mention your stamps in your Will - 50% of Australians do NOT leave one!"

Glen Stephens

Closed Albums

Over the past year and a half we lost two prominent members of our Society, Dr. Martin Ira Glassner (1932-2010) and Dr. Jack Child (1937-2011). They came from very different backgrounds but they shared much in common.

Martin was born in New Jersey, Jack in Buenos Aires. They both served in the US Army, but Jack had a long military career retiring at the rank of Lt. Colonel. Their interest and research coincided in political geography and conflict resolution. Martin got firsthand experience of Latin America while he served as Vice Consul in Chile in 1962-3, and Jack spent his first 18 years in Argentina where issues surrounding the *Islas Malvinas* were frequently front-page

news. Eventually, Martin's focus on international affairs extended to problems of land-locked countries, maritime matters, and international boundaries. Jack's scholarly curiosity led him to research Spanish language literature, Latin American history, art, and popular culture, and Antarctica.

They were both ardent teachers, loved by students and faculty alike. Martin taught at Southern Connecticut State University where he received the coveted Faculty Scholar Award. Jack Founded the Center for Teaching Excellence at the American University, and received numerous awards for his academic achievements. On October 6, 2011, the University renamed the former Language and Foreign Studies building as Jack Child Hall. In the words of their colleagues and friends, they were wonderfully interesting, multi-faceted individuals.

Their passion for philately also overlapped. Both approached stamp collecting in somewhat unconventional ways. They studied stamps for the topics depicted, the reasons for their issuance, and for how they may be integrated in their scholarly works. They also used stamps as teaching tools. Martin's popular textbook on political geography (*Political Geography*; New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1996, 2nd ed., 716 pp.) was filled with stamp illustrations. Jack summed up his study of stamp design in several articles and in a book-length work (*Miniature Messages, the Semiotics and Politics of Latin American Postage Stamps*; Durham: Duke University Press, 2008, 247 pp.). Alas, their cartophilatelic studies remained largely outside the Society's publications, but their wonderful contributions reached a wider audience for which we are all grateful. ■

Miklos Pinther

The Zuider Zee

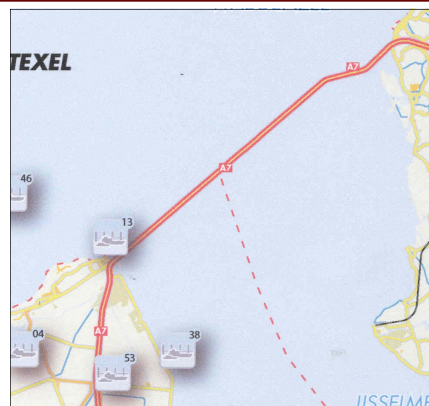
Peter Bleekrode



Netherlands Sc B81.

Stamp design by the graphic artist M. C. Escher, (<http://www.mcescher.com/>).

The Postal Authorities of the Netherlands provided in this design of the National Airfund semipostal issue of 1935, a highly pleasing miniature map of their country. Much of the terrain of the country has been wrested from the sea at the cost of a great deal of patient and arduous toil. Even as far back as in Roman times this work of reclamation had been undertaken. Therefore it was fitting that the designer of the stamp should take note of one of the most important developments in water engineering ever undertaken by the Dutch.



It is represented by the presence in the map of a thin line marking the location of the *Zeedyk*, or reclamation project of the Zuider Zee, near the intersection of the upper parallel of latitude, 53° North, and the middle meridian, 5° East. On some maps it is labelled *Afsluit Dijk* or *Afsluitdijk*.

This *zeedyk* is a massive piece of earthwork constructed across the Zuider Zee from North Holland to Friesland, a distance of eighteen miles. It is ninety yards wide at the water line, and its parapet, on which there is a motor road, stands at twenty-three feet above sea level. It shuts out the inundating waters of the North Sea and converts Zuider Zee into an inland lake, now called *IJsselmeer*, or Yssel Lake.

The embankment itself was completed in May, 1932, when, according to a plan evolved as far back as 1891, work was begun on the diking and draining of the four most fertile sections - *polders*, the Dutch call them - that lie within this inland basin. At the time the stamp was issued only one of these *polders*, "*Wieringermeer*" situated at the southern end of the dike, had been completed, and a second one, the northeast *polder*, was under reclamation. The completion of this section and the two other *polders* had been scheduled to take place before the year 1950, but the work was greatly delayed by the German invasion and occupation in 1940. Incidentally, it is hardly conceivable that there was any premonitory intent on the part of the designer in placing shadows cast by airplanes upon three small sections of the surface of his country. Those shadows were made by Dutch planes, not by the German planes that later were to become such a grim and terrible reality. ■

The text is re-written by Peter Bleekrode from an unknown source.

A Few Other Stamps with Maps and Trains

David Wolfersberger

This is the fourth and final part of the series about stamps that have both maps and are related to railroads and other transit systems using fixed rails. This article will discuss a few miscellaneous stamps featuring both maps and trains/railways. There are two types of stamps that belong to this miscellaneous category: Stamps relating to international railway organizations, and stamps with maps but no routes shown.

The first example of stamps pertaining to international railway organizations is a stamp issued by France in 1966 (Figure 1, Sc 1161). This stamp was issued on the occasion of the 19th meeting of the International Railway Congress Association (IRCA). The Association was founded in 1885 to share



Fig. 1, France Sc 1161

information and knowledge about the design and operation of railways including locomotives, tracks, rolling stock, and other items related to the operation of railways. It began with 19 members. Current information on the organization is difficult to find. I found reference to a conference scheduled for Antwerp in 2004; a summary of the organization on a Chinese website from 2006; and mention on the Lithuanian Railway website that they are members of the IRAC which now has 27 country and 94 company members. Other than those rather indirect comments I could find no website for the organization or any other indication that it is still in existence.

The stamp itself is a good design. There are two focal points – the railroad track and a nice globe showing primarily Europe and Africa to an even greater extent. I assume these continents are featured because most of the member countries and companies are on these continents.

Another international organization that is still very much in business is the International Union of Railways (UIC). Founded in 1922, the UIC currently has 200 members throughout the world, including many railroad companies, government agencies, and other companies with railroad related activities. The stated goals of the UIC are to promote rail transportation; improve technology; promote international standards for railways; and to promote cooperation between members.

Several stamps were issued to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the UIC in 1972. All show the UIC emblem which is a stylized globe, railroad tracks, and UIC. The stamps are illustrated as follows: Figure 2, Monaco Sc. 825; Figure 3, India Sc. 553; Figure 4, Turkey Sc. 1920; and Figure 5, Romania Sc. 2329. Portugal issued a souvenir sheet in 1993, Figure 6, Sc. 1963, related to the UIC.



Fig. 2, Monaco Sc 825



Fig. 3, India Sc 553



Fig. 4, Turkey Sc1920



Fig. 5, Romania Sc 2329



Fig. 6, Portugal Sc 1963 (Part of sheet)

While the stamps relating to the UIC are somewhat interesting, they hold little interest for the collector of maps on stamps, excepting perhaps for the Portuguese sheet.

Another railroad organization that has been recognized on stamps is the Pan American Railway Congress Association. It was founded in 1907 in Buenos Aires, and members include governments, railroads, suppliers, and others interested in rail transport in the Western Hemisphere. Other than that, I could find little information about this organization.

On the margin of the sheet is a nice, though condensed, world map with the caption: AICCF UIC Libosa 1993. I believe this sheet commemorates a joint meeting held that year between the UIC and the AICCF (Association International du Congrès des Chemins de Fer).

Four stamps have been issued concerning this group. Figure 7, Mexico S. 942, was issued to commemorate the 9th Congress, which I assume was held in Mex-



Fig. 7, Mexico Sc 942

ico. Another stamp from Mexico, Figure 8, Sc. 1257, was issued in conjunction with the 15th Congress, here shown on a first day cover. Both of the stamps have nice globes showing the Western Hemisphere. The rather crude cachet on the first day cover has a locomotive and map of the Yucatan Peninsula and southern Mexico.

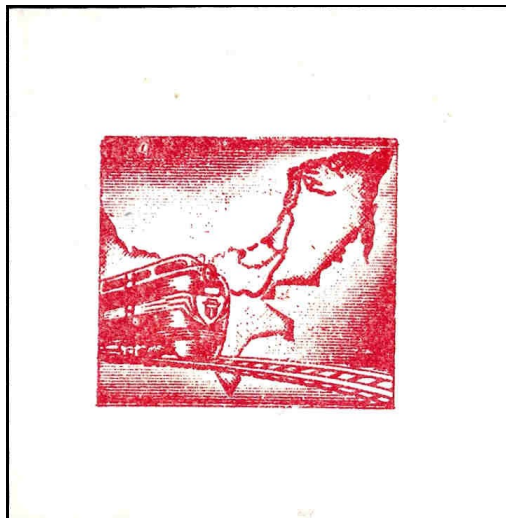


Fig. 8, Mexico Sc 1257

Brazil Sc 2288, Figure 9, was issued for the 18th Congress held in 1990. This stamp has a very nice design with a map of the Western Hemisphere on the left and a locomotive on the right. As with Mexico Sc 1257 this stamp really highlights the theme of the organization – railroad and the Americas.



Fig. 9, Brazil Sc 2288.

The last stamp regarding the Pan American Railway Congress is from Cuba, Sc 4120, issued for the 20th Congress, shown in Figure 10. Of the four stamps mentioned here, this is the least attractive in that the map is a very simple one of the Western Hemisphere and the railroad connection is made by a rail station and a stylized railroad system.



Fig. 10, Cuba Sc 4120

One final stamp to mention in the area of railroad organizations is shown in Figure 11, Egypt Sc 621. This commemorates the 4th Asian Railways Congress held in Cairo March 21 to April 2, 1964. The stamp has a nice map of most of the Eastern Hemisphere with Asia highlighted.



Fig. 11, Egypt Sc 621

The second type of stamp in this “miscellaneous” category has a train and a map but the map has no direct link to railways or railroads. Good examples of these types of stamps and sheets are Guinea Sc. 1923-27, issued in 2001 in conjunction with Belgia ‘01. Shown in Figure 12 is Sc 1924. The 6 stamps on the sheet illustrate electric railroad locomotives from 6 countries. On the margin of the sheet is another locomotive and in the background is a map of Europe, Africa, and part of Asia. The map is sound in that it shows clearly and correctly the outlines of the continents, and also has major lakes, such as Lake Victoria in Africa. No national boundaries are on the map.

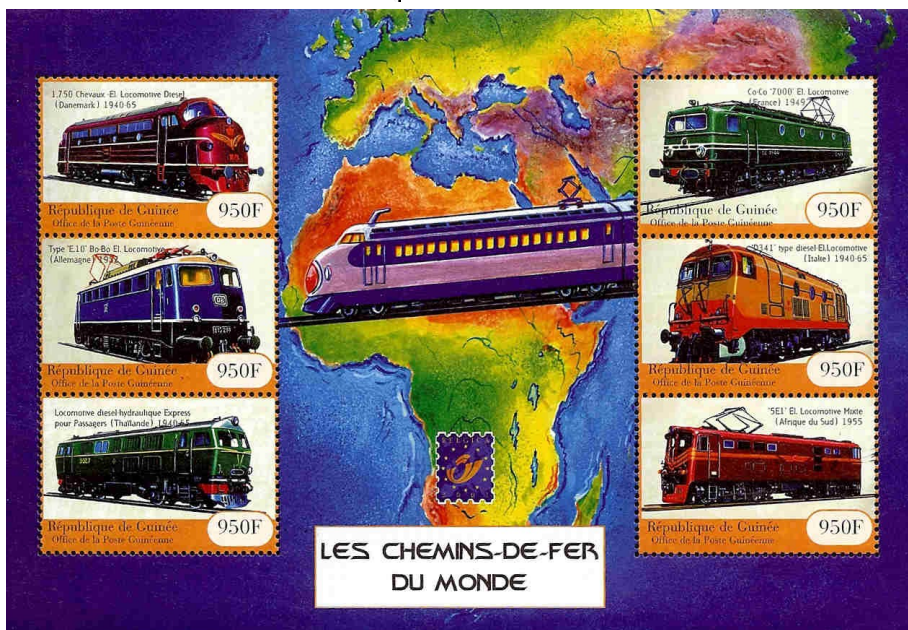


Fig. 12, Guinea Sc 1924



Fig. 13, Guinea Sc 1923

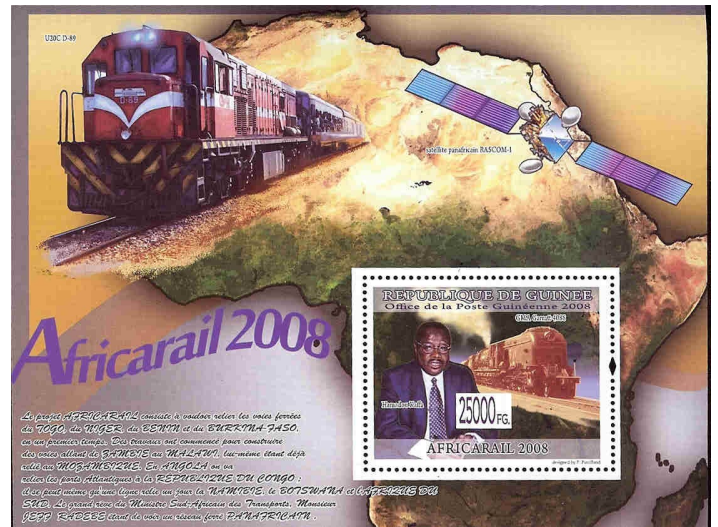


Fig. 14, Guinea Mi B1577

One interesting feature is that the maps use a color shading system to indicate climate zones. When compared to a Köppen-Geiger climate map, the map on this sheet appears to be more on an artistic rendition of climate regions rather than a scientifically correct depiction. Another example is Figure 13, Sc 1923 which again has 6 stamps with different locomotives with a map of North and South America on the margin. The remainder of the sheets in this set are similar in design. (See “Climate Maps in Philately,” *TNCP* Whole Number 32, April 2011, page 3 for more information on this type of climate map.)

Guinea issued another similar sheet in 2008: Africarail 2008, Figure 14, Mi B1577. This sheet is very similar in design to Sc 1923-27 mentioned above in that it shows a locomotive on the sheet margin along with a map of Africa with climate zones shown. This sheet seems to refer to the Africarail project that is planned to interconnect railroads in several African countries such as Togo, Niger, Benin, Burkina Faso, and others. The stamp on the sheet has a picture of Hamadou Kaffa, the executive director of the Africarail, and in the lower left is a brief description of the status of the project and future plans.

Africarail also refers to an annual conference and exhibition of African railway companies and suppliers. The 2008 conference was held in Johannesburg, South Africa. However, since the sheet describes the Africarail project and the stamp features its director, the

sheet is undoubtedly meant to commemorate the project and not the conference.

In this same category is a set of stamps from the Grenadines of St. Vincent, Sc. 779-90, issued for Phila Nippon '91. The set consists of 8 stamps and 4 sheets, all with designs similar to that shown in Figure 15, Sc. 790. Each stamp and sheet shows a particular Japanese locomotive and a nice outline map of Japan.

A final example is Hong Kong Sc 470, Figure 16. This stamp was issued in conjunction with the World Expo '86 Vancouver. It shows a Hong Kong Skytrain car in front of a very nice world map. Other stamps in the set highlight finance, communication, and trade.

End Note

My list of stamps that have both maps and trains has 277 items. Recently, the first article in this series, “Urban Rail Systems and Maps on Stamps” was reprinted in *The Dispatcher*, the journal of the Casey Jones Railroad Unit. In this article I mentioned the number of stamps on my list. Shortly after publication a member wrote that he had a list of such stamps that total 717! I have since reviewed his list and indeed I omitted many that should have been included. I have since updated my list and it now

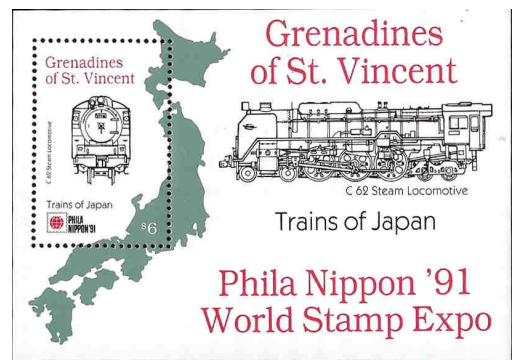


Figure 15, Grenadines of St. Vincent Sc. 790



Fig. 16, Hong Kong Sc 470

has 470 items. (This does not include some 170 stamps from Panama and the Canal Zone that have the same map of Panama showing the rail line across the middle of the country, or over 60 stamps from Sierra Leone all with the same cut to shape design.)

So while this ends the four part series on stamps with maps and trains there are many interesting stamps that were not discussed in these articles and will hopefully be considered in future articles. Any comments regarding the articles are welcome.

The images of all stamps used in the articles are from the author's collection. References are available on request. ■

Cartography, an Exhibit

Maurice Touchette

Continued from TNCP 35, p 8.

Geomatics and mapping.

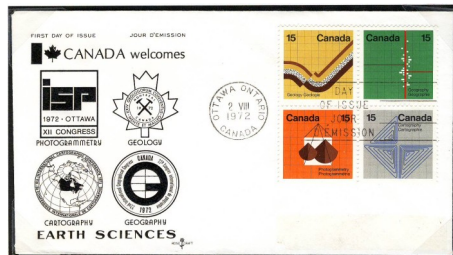
Nowadays, mapping is part of geomatics. Geomatics includes everything that relates to the planet: whether mapping, geodesy, geography, geology, oceanography, photogrammetry. All these sciences are interdependent.



Stamp and cancellation showing latitude 0° 0' 0"



Topographic map produced from aerial photographs.



Pitney Bowes Model G mechanical cancellation, first day of issue.

Some definitions:

Mapping: is the representation of the earth's surface on a sheet.

Photogrammetry: is a map production from aerial photographs.

Geography : the acquisition, processing and data management of the territory.

Geology : is the study of the materials of the globe.

International Conference about Geospatial Information Systems (GIS) held in Naha, Okinawa Japan on August 23th 1991.



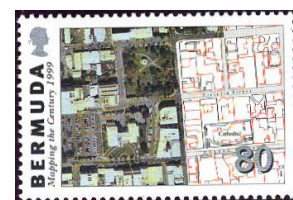
Mechanical postmark and commemorative cancellation over stamp and envelope.

Land registry centennial in Japan August 12th 1987.



Hammer type postmark and commemorative cancellation showing the subject of the stamp.

This map identifies some points of support for the various geomatics engineering and land tasks.



Land planning.

18th International Geodesy and Geophysics Meeting.



Souvenir card with special cancellation issued for this event.



Great Lakes map on computer screen, earth globe and computer data in binary language.



Oceanography, Louis R. Desmarais ship, electronic navigation system and partial seabed three-dimensional model.

Greenwich Meridian has been the Prime Meridian since 1884 (Long 0°). It passes through the old "Royal Greenwich Observatory" buildings.



Why Greenwich?
At this time, Great Britain was the economic and political power.

France agreed to adopt the Greenwich meridian in 1911.

Sir Sandford Fleming (1827 – 1915), national railways engineer, was responsible for the Great Powers conference which aimed to adopt the single meridian and the 24 time zones for the whole world.



Sir Sandford Fleming

Navigation instruments

For early explorers, the calculation of latitude was straightforward, but to calculate longitude one needed to know the exact time. This was then used to calculate how far the boat is from the reference meridian.

Compass and sextant used by navigators for locating their position.



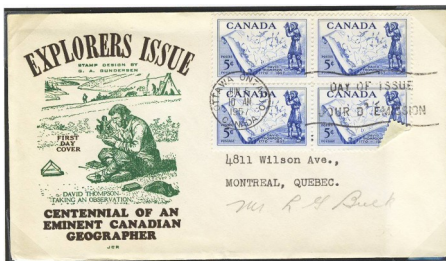
James Cook (October 27th 1728 – February 14th 1779) Bicentennial of his arrival on Australian soil.



18th century sextant and map of New Zealand.

James Cook navigated the coast of New Zealand then discovered New Holland (Australia today).

David Thomson (April 30th 1770 – February 10th 1857) was a great surveyor and cartographer in west Canada. He realized the sextant was an indispensable tool.



Domestic rate stamp and mechanical Pitney Bowes postmark model G.

Compass, hourglass, protractor, set square, draft map and pen. All indispensable instruments for mariners and map makers in Columbus' time.



Sextant and wind rose.



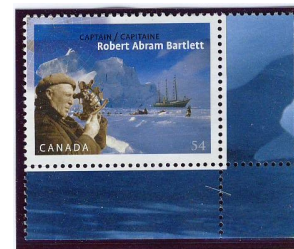
18th Century sextant and chart drawn by Norwegian Hydrographic service.



Pierre Louis Moreau de Maupertuis (1698 – 1759) and Charles Marie de La Condamine (1701 – 1774). Their expeditions of 1736, one to the north pole, the other to the equator, confirmed that the earth is oblate at the poles.



Robert Abram Bartlett (1875 – 1946). The first explorer to come close to the North Pole.



The astrolabe is an instrument invented by Hipparchus for establishing relations between the positions of stars and time. It was subsequently developed by the Arabs for religious reasons.



Astrolabe dating from the 16th century. This stamp was issued to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Geographical Society of Lisbon.



Nautical astrolabe from 16th century.

(Continued on page 10)

Greece, a Brief History

Tom Tarabicos

The country of Greece has a diverse and storied past. The foot of the Ottoman Empire was securely lodged on the heart of the Greek people for close to 300 years. The Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople in 1453 and then the rest of Greece was conquered and became part of the Ottoman Empire. The Greek people were a loose conglomeration of small mini-states, unorganized and relatively poor. Although they were free to practice their religion, they were taxed and closely monitored by an oppressive military power. This remained the case until about the turn of the 19th century when the spirit of the Greek people was resurrected.

The Greek War of Independence began in 1821. "After a long and bloody conflict, in 1830 an independent Greek kingdom was formed which was finally ratified by the Treaty of Constantinople in July 1832."¹ With the help of the British and Russians they defeated the Turks. The map of Greece as displayed on Greece Scott #359 shows a clear advance in territory from 1830 to 1930. From a small sliver of land that included parts of the southern mainland and the Peloponnesus, Greece grew to its modern day size in roughly a 100 year period. As the Ottoman Empire weakened, Greece continued to seize more land



Greece Sc 359

from its nemesis. The Ottoman Empire, known as the "Sick Man of Europe" finally collapsed after World War I. The Balkan War of 1912-1914 was fought between Greece and Bulgaria. Greece added Epirus and Thrace as a result of their victory over the Bulgarians. The addition of Crete, Ionian and Aegean Islands created the country we see today.

As a Greek-American I have been amazed at the resilience of the Greek people. From the oppression of the Turks to the German involvement in the Second World War, Greece has survived. During the years 1941-1944 the Greek people were starved by the Nazi's and that was followed by a treacherous civil war between the supporters of the King and the Communists. Finally in 1949 a devastated Greece began to rebuild with the help of the Marshall Plan and America.

From 1927 to 1930 Greece issued a series of issues celebrating the 100th anniversary of their independence. The map of Greece in 1830 and 1930, Scott 359, again displays the achievement of the Greek nation in expanding their borders. In 1968 Greece issued a patriotic "Map and Flag of Greece" stamp which celebrated the 20th anniversary of the union of the Dodecanese Islands with Greece, Sc 928.



Greece Sc 928

By the end of the Second World War Greece's boundaries were set. Present day Greece is a beautiful country with a long history. Today Greece struggles with financial issues and political turmoil. Nevertheless as a Greek-American I am proud of the long history of the Greek people and their resilience to the many financial, political and international tensions that have plagued in over the last 2,500 years. ■

¹ History of Greece, <http://www.in2greece.com>

(Continued from page 9)

Contemporary measuring instruments

Since the early time of navigators, discoverers and explorers, mapping has improved. This science is in constant evolution, each period uses more and more precise instruments on the ground. Sextants were replaced by theodolites and electronic distance gauges, and finally by the satellite positioning systems such as GPS, Glonass and soon Galileo.



Surveyor using a theodolite equipped with tools used for astronomical observations.



Early 20th century theodolite.



Exploration camp, tripod and theodolite.



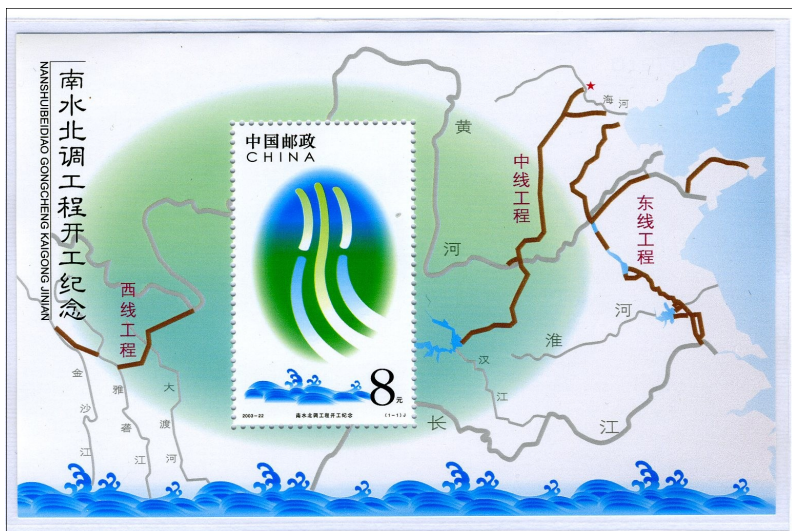
Level and ancient architecture. Issued on May 31st 1991 to celebrate the centenary of the establishment of reference leveling.



19th century theodolite.

(Continued on page 11)

The Chinese South to North Water Diversion Project ~ Ang Kiang Kee



3. Western route from upper part of the Yangtze River to parts of six arid provinces and regions – Qinghai, Gansu, Ningxia, Shaanxi, Inner Mongolia and Shanxi.

The most complicated route may not be completed until 2050.

The project cost is about US\$62 billion, twice that for the Three Gorges Dam, the world's largest hydro-electric project.

The anticipated annual water volume is 44.8 billion cubic meters, equivalent to having another Yellow River in northern China. 335,000 people are expected to be displaced by the project. ■

First conceived in 1952 by late Chinese leader Mao Zedong, the aim is to redistribute water from the south, which gets about 80% of China's available water, to the often arid north by diverting water from the Yangtze, the country's longest river. The State Council approved the project which is expected to be completed at the end of 2050.

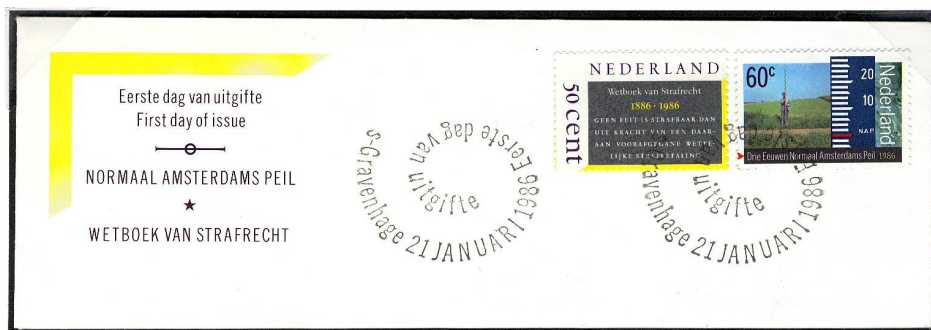
There are three water rechanneling routes:

1. Eastern route from Yangzhou in Jiangsu to Shandong and Tianjin, expected to be operational by 2013.
2. Central route from the Henan and Hebei to Beijing and Tianjin. Water is expected to start flowing by 2014.

(Continued from page 10)



Triptych celebrating the 50th anniversary of the survey service.



“Normaal Amsterdams Peil” cancellation. To commemorate the 100th anniversary of the vertical reference system (NAP). The leveling reference marker used in several European countries.



In 2008 workers using electronic measurements were building the Qinghai railway, the highest of the world.

To be continued in a future edition of TNCP.

Society News

David Wolfersberger

New Members

Please welcome the following new members to the Society:

Alice Cohen – Boulder, CO
George Holland – Eugene, OR
George Henshilwood – Glasgow, Scotland

PayPal

The officers have decided to accept PayPal from all members, including those in the US, for payment of dues, purchase of the Checklist, or other purchases. While accepting PayPal does reduce the amount received (about \$1/dues payment) it has become obvious that many of our US members prefer the convenience of using PayPal. Right now our financial situation is such that no dues increase is necessary but this is being continually monitored. It is worthy to note that our dues have not increased since the Society “restarted” in 2003. No trillion dollar deficit for this organization!

However, the United States Postal Service has planned a rate increase in January. It is unknown at this time how it will affect mailing costs for *The New CartoPhilatelist*. More information will be provided in the next issue.

PLEASE NOTE: Effective immediately there is one and only one email address to be used for making PayPal payments to the Society:
mapsonstamps@aol.com.

The formerly used swbell.com account is closed and sending a payment there will not work.

Maps on Stamps Checklist Rev. 5.0

As mentioned in the last issue of *The New CartoPhilatelist*, Revision 5.0 of the Maps on Stamps Checklist was published on November 1, 2011. If you previously purchased an Excel version of the Checklist, you may obtain the update in the same format at no cost, but

you must request it by contacting David Wolfersberger (dewolf2@swbell.net). New purchases in the Excel format are \$35. Hardcopies are available for \$50 postpaid in the US and \$35 plus actual mailing costs to other addresses; please contact David to determine the mailing costs to your address before submitting payments. All payments should be sent to Ed Vallery at the address on the back cover, or via PayPal to mapsonstamps@aol.com.

Reprints from *Topical Time*

I recently became aware that reprints of articles on specific topics from *Topical Time*, the bimonthly journal of the American Topical Association, are available. For maps on stamps, there are 29 pages of articles available, originally published over a 50+ year period. Included is a reprint from the January-February 1953 issue that was devoted to maps on stamps. The most recent was from 2006, “The First Map Stamps,” by our own Dan Nelson. Overall this collection of articles made very interesting reading.

Because of copyright law the reprints must be ordered directly from the American Topical Association (PO Box 8, Carterville, IL 62918-0008 USA). The cost is 20c/page or \$5.80 for all. According to the ATA website: “Postage - \$2 in US, \$3 to Canada, \$4 to Mexico, \$6 to rest of world. Note: Postage is not required but suggested to help offset costs. “ I’ll leave it up to each member who orders the reprints to decide if they wish to pay the postage. Please visit the ATA website:

(<http://www.americantopicalassn.org>)

or contact the ATA Executive Director, Vera Felts at americantopical@msn.com for more information. In my opinion it is well worth the money have this part of our maps on stamps history. I can provide a complete list of the article titles on request.

New Issues

There are not so many good new issues this time. Both Hong Kong and Latvia issued stamps with lighthouses and maps. Latvia continues its series of

lighthouse/map stamps (I count 10 issued prior to this one) with a stamp featuring the Užavas Lighthouse (Sc 769). It is located on the west coast of Latvia on the Baltic Sea about 15 miles from the town of Ventspils. This 62’ high tower was built in 1925, rebuilt after being damaged in WWI and is still in operation. In all, there are over 40 active lighthouses along the Baltic Sea and Gulf of Riga coasts.

The five Hong Kong lighthouse stamps (Sc 1422-26, 1426a) were issued as singles and in a souvenir sheet containing all of the stamps. Each stamp shows the lighthouse; the coordinates; and a nautical map locating the lighthouse. A compass rose on the margin completes the sheet. According to the Hong Kong “Declared Monuments” website these lighthouses are the five known pre-WW II lighthouses that survive. The lighthouses shown on the stamps are:

Cape D’Aguilar Lighthouse: Built in 1879, 32’ high, located at the southeast corner of Hong Kong Island.

Old Green Island Lighthouse: There are two lighthouses at this location. The one on the stamp was built in 1875 but has been inactive since 1905. It is only 32’ high while its still active brother is 58’ high. Green Island is off of the northwest coast of Hong Kong Island.

New Green Island Lighthouse: As noted above this is the second of two lighthouses on Green Island. It was completed in 1905 and is active.

Tang Lung Chau Lighthouse: This lighthouse is located on the very small island of Tang Lung Chau, just off the eastern end of Lantau Island. Built in 1912, it is 39’ high and is active.

Waglan Lighthouse: Waglan Island is located well off the southeast coast of Hong Kong Island. This lighthouse is 52’ high, built in 1893 and still in use. The island is accessible only by boat and also has a meteorological station.

Grenada Grenadines issued a souvenir sheet (Sc 2775) in honor of Abraham Lincoln, motivated perhaps by the 150th anniversary of the start of the United

States Civil War. The sheet features 6 photos of Lincoln. On the margin is a map of most the United States as it was organized in 1861. There are also parts of other maps shown: one is perhaps a Civil War battle map, the other a more detailed map of part of the United States.

Not being very familiar with the Grenadines, I did a little research. They are a group of islands stretching south from St. Vincent to north of Grenada. The Grenadine group has about 38 islands, of which 32 are administered by St. Vincent and 6 by Grenada. The islands that are part of Grenada are Carriacou, Petit Martinique, Ronde Island, Caille Island, Diamond Island, Large Island, Saline Island, and Frigate Island. The Grenada Grenadines has a population of about 6000 yet in the 38 years that stamps have been printed in this name over 3000 stamps have been issued. Although valid for postage it is obvious that they are printed almost exclusively for sale to collectors. In addition to post office locations on the island of Grenada, Carriacou and Petit Martinique also have post offices. The total population of Grenada and the Grenadines is about 104,000. There are approximately 4600 living on Carriacou and 900 Petit Martinique. The other islands seem to have no permanent inhabitants. I found two (Ronde and Caille Islands) are privately owned and for sale!

A number of countries in Central and South America have issued stamps for the 100th anniversary of the Postal Union of the Americas, Spain and Portugal (UPAEP). See the last issue of *The CartoPhilatelist* for information on UPAEP. Ecuador recently issued a souvenir sheet (Sc2023) on this topic. It features a somewhat stylized world map on the stamp and what I think is a representation of a globe of hands folded together that covers both the stamp and the sheet margin.

While looking at offerings on eBay I found the item shown as Hungary (not listed). This turns out to be some type of privately printed card, no gum of any type. It does have a map of Antarctica and a compass. The inscription present

is translated something like “100 years at the South Pole.” Monaco Sc 853 showing Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian who lead the first expedition to the South Pole, is also on the card. This is certainly not a map stamp and unfortunately the print quality is poor so that it is not even a good map.

A good world map is on Colombia Sc 1350 commemorating radio station HJCK. This station was founded in 1950 to broadcast cultural and classical music programs. Because of financial problems it ceased on-air broadcasts in 2005 and is now an on-line radio service only known as El Mundo en Bogotá (The World in Bogotá). The world map represents the wide reach provided by the Internet and World Wide Web.

Finally, the Latvian sheet related to the Struve Arc discussed by Volker Woesner in a previous has been listed as Sc 781.

CartoPhilately in the Press

In the December 12, 2011 issue of *Linn's Stamp News*, Charles J.G. Verge tells the interesting story of the Wayzata air labels. The stamp, in \$1 denomination, shows an amphibian airplane over a partial globe. The stamps were printed in 1932 under the auspices of the Newfoundland government but were paid for by a private company, Aerial World Tours (AWT). AWT was organized to purchase a plane and fly from Wayzata, MN to Europe via several stops in Canada and other countries along the way. The intent was to carry mail and passengers; the stamps were sold to help pay the costs of the venture.

However, the company failed to raise the needed funds and went out of business before the flight took place. Of the 400,000 stamps originally printed, 375,000 were destroyed. Since the stamps were never used to actually pay for any mail service, the major catalogues consider them labels or cinderellas. A check on eBay found 2 singles available for \$35 to \$38 and a full sheet of 20 for \$580. While the Scott catalogue does not list the stamp as a legitimate postage stamp, it values it at \$35. This is certainly an interesting stamp and story.

Thematic Philately Exhibiting

Mark Honig recently noted a book *Thematic Exhibiting* by Wobbe Vetger (South Africa). Information is available at <http://wvetger.hivemind.net/abacus/Newbook.htm>. It seems to be a rather complete guide to organizing and preparing an exhibit. The book has received several excellent reviews. The website contains complete ordering information.

The ATA also publishes a book on exhibiting: *Topical Helpline: Collecting and Exhibiting Tips*. On the ATA website is an interesting article “Philatelic Elements for Thematic Exhibits.” Available on this website is the ATA Thematic Score Sheet and the APS Uniform Exhibiting Evaluation Form. (www.americantopicalassn.org).

Anyone without Internet access can contact David Wolfersberger for additional information and assistance.

Season's Greetings

By the time you receive this, Christmas will be past. All of your officers hope that you and your families had a pleasant and happy holiday. We wish you peace, joy, and prosperity in 2012. ■



Belgium 2514

MAPS ON STAMPS CHECKLIST NEW ISSUES UPDATE
Linn's September - November 2011 Special Edition Updates
Grade O not included but will be on the next Checklist update.

Issue Date	Country	Issue	Scott Cat. #	Format (Single Stamp Unless Noted)	Grade	Coverage	Face Value	Michel	SG
2011	Austria	Organization for Economic Coop. and Development, 50th anniv.	2329		A	Small globe with some detail	90c	2946	3105
2011	Belgium	This is Belgium (cartoons)	2514	Sheet of 10, 2514a-j	A	Belgium on 2514c	First (61c)	4181-89	TBD
2007	Brazil	Filetelia 77	3003		A	Brazil	90c	TBD	TBD
2007	Brazil	Filetelia 77	3003A	Same design as 3003 but larger size	A	Brazil	90c	TBD	TBD
2009	Brazil	Pernambuco	3070	+label	A	Brazil	1r	3579	TBD
2009	Brazil	Flag and Map	3080M-N		A	Brazil	1r each	TBD	TBD
2009	Brazil	Minas Gerais Flag and Map	3092-93		A	Minas Gerais prov.	1r each	3674-75	TBD
2009	Brazil	Education and Professional Technicians	3096A	3096 redrawn	A	Brazil with states shown?	1r	3699	3594
2009	Brazil	Redonia flag and map	3115		A	Map of Redonia	1r	3730	TBD
2011	Colombia	Radio Station HJCK	1350		A	World	600p	TBD	TBD
2011	Ecuador	Tourism	1999		A	Outline of Galapagos Islands	\$3	TBD	TBD
2010	Ecuador	First Ecuadoran unmanned airship	2001	M/S of 4, 2001a-d	A	Ecuador on margin	3x\$1, \$3	TBD	TBD
2011	Ecuador	Tourism	2021-22	Booklet panes of 8 + 2 labels	A	Outline of Galapagos Islands on each stamp	25c to \$1	TBD	3208-23
2011	Ecuador	Postal Union of the Americas	2023	S/S	A	World	\$3	TBD	MS3208
2011	France	Planet Earth	3960		A	Globe	58c	5056	4949
2011	France	Planet Earth	3966		A	Globe	58c	5050	4926
2011	France	Planet Earth	3970		A	Globe	58c	5054	4930
2011	France	Planet Earth	3972a	Booklet w/3961-72		As above	58c each	5056 note	Noted
2011	Greece	Battle of Crete 70th anniv.	2474		A	Crete	60c	2602	2648
2011	Greece	Organization for Economic Coop. and Development, 50th anniv.	2475		A	Small globe with some detail	€ 1.50	2603	2649
2011	Grenada Grenadines	Pres. Abraham Lincoln	2775	S/S of 6	A	Excellent maps of US on margin	\$2 each	TBD	TBD
2011	Guatemala	Postal Union of the Americas, Spain and Portugal cent.	645		A	World	2q	1553	TBD
2010	Hong Kong	Lighthouses	1422-26	5 stamps	A	Map showing location of lighthouses	\$1.40, \$1.80, \$2.40, \$3, \$5	1590-94	1631-35
2010	Hong Kong	Lighthouses	1426a	S/S of 5, 1422-26	A	Map showing location of lighthouses	\$1.40, \$1.80, \$2.40, \$3, \$6	B220	MS1636
2011	Hong Kong	Hong Kong Postal Service 170th anniv.	1457	S/S	A	Globe on margin	\$10	TBD	TBD
2010	Indonesia	Provincial Arms	2263a	Sheet of 11, 2253-63 + label	A	World on margin	1500r	2864-74	TBD
2011	Indonesia	Spacecraft	2274b		A	Globe from space	2500r	2903	TBD

Issue Date	Country	Issue	Scott Cat. #	Format (Single Stamp Unless Noted)	Grade	Coverage	Face Value	Michel	SG
2010	Iran	Iran Military	3024	S/S of 4	A	Persian Gulf and Gulf states on stamps and margin	1000r to 2500r	2905	3297a
2010	Kazakhstan	Peoples of Kazakhstan	637	S/S of 2	A	Nice outline map of Kazakhstan	32te, 190te	B44	MS653
2009	Korea	World Heritage Site - caves	2314	Sheet of 10, 2 each 2314a-b	A	Korea showing location of caves on margin	10x250w	2708-09	TBD
2010	Korea	G20 Summit	2345	Sheet of 14, 7 each 2345a-b	A	World map in background on stamps	14x250w	2795-96	3134-35
2010	Korea (North)	Vist Kim Jong II to PRC	4956	S/S of 3	A	Korea and part of PRC on label	30w to 70w	B793	MSN4987
2011	Korea (North)	World Philatelic Exhib. New Delhi	4960	S/S	A	World map on stamp and margin	70w	B795	MSN4993
2011	Korea (North)	World Martial Arts Games	4966	S/S	A	World map on stamp and margin	70w	TBD	MSN4998
2011	Kosovo	European Integration	156	S/S	A	Europe on stamp and margin	€ 1.00	B15	MS161
2010	Latvia	Lighthouse - Uzavaz Baka	769	Also booklet (768a)	A	Latvia showing location of lighthouse	98s	794A	TBD
2011	Latvia	Struve Arc	781	S/S of 2	AR	781a: Map of arc; 781b: Map of arc and Struve. Margin: Surveying equipment	35s, 55s	B29	TBD
2011	Latvia	Riga coin	782		AR	Appears to be old map in background	98s	808	TBD
2011	Mexico	Postal Union of the Americas, Spain and Portugal cent.	2732		A	Globes	13.50p	TBD	TBD
2011	Mexico	Seed Inspection 50th anniv.	2734c		A	Mexico	7p	TBD	TBD
1993	Tunisia	World Conference on Human Rights	1027		A	Stylized world map, but very nice	450m	1264	1247
2011	Tunisia	PhilaNippon	1520		A	Globe	250m	TBD	TBD

New Issue Illustrations Continued.



Columbia 1350



Latvia 769



Ecuador 2023



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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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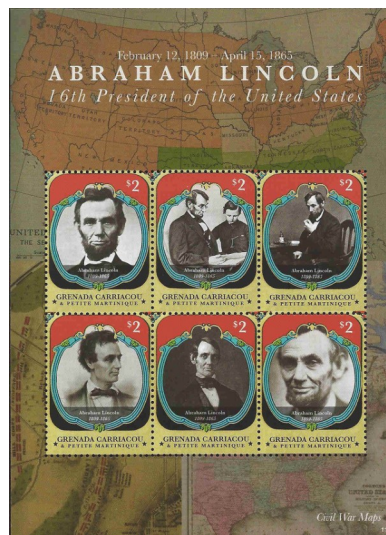
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New Issue Illustrations continued.



Hong Kong 1426a



Grenada Grenadines 2775



Hungary not listed.

Latvia 781

