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The Changing Quality of Lighthouse Map Stamps ~ Roger Kirby

The lighthouse story begins almost inevitably with *Pharos of Alexandria*, the lighthouse at the harbour entrance to Alexandria, Egypt, and one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, S.G. 3306.



Hungary 1980, S.G. 3306. Sc. 2636.

The lighthouse was massive, probably about 120 metres high including the foundation base and definitely larger than any lighthouse that exists today (Lahanas^[1] web entry). It was composed of massive stone blocks in three stages that are visible in the stamp: the lowest square in section, the middle octagonal and the third circular. It remained for over 1500 years from about 280 BC to 1375 AD when, after progressive damage by earthquakes, it was dismantled. Its remnants are the subject of recent underwater archaeological projects. The name *Pharos* is still used in English as a synonym for lighthouse and also remains to serve as the word for lighthouse in the French, Italian and Spanish languages.

The *Lighthouse Directory*^[2] (various dates) lists more than 8,300 lighthouses throughout the world. By their nature, lighthouses are confined to countries with marine coastlines or huge navigable inland lakes. But it is not only such countries that issue lighthouse stamps: for example, the *Pharos* stamp was issued by Hungary, a land-locked state, in a

set titled the Seven Wonders of the World. Very many countries have issued postage stamps with a lighthouse theme but only a small proportion of these are map stamps.

A significant point is that all the lighthouse stamps that include a map in their design have been issued by the 'home' countries where the lighthouses are located, with the exception of the Hungarian stamp already referred to. By contrast, lighthouse stamps without a map in their design may have been issued by any country, that is, either a 'home' or an 'abroad' country and there is a lengthy record of such stamps. For example, New Zealand issued non-map lighthouse stamps from its Life Insurance Department in various series starting in 1891. Other 'home' sets of purely pictorial (i.e. non-map) lighthouses have been issued by many countries: Alderney, Argentina, Belgium, Bermuda, Chile, Croatia and so on. For lighthouses 'abroad', the prime example is Grenada with three large sets since 2001 picturing lighthouses from 24 different countries. Grenada is a country noted for the quantity of its stamp output; there is clearly scope for many further issues.

All of these lighthouse non-map stamps may be summarized by one early stamp, the



Finland 1946, S.G. 420. Sc. 252.

(continued on page 2).

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Special points of interest:

Now is the time for you to cast a vote for our next officers.

1946 issue for Finland commemorating the 250th anniversary of the Foundation of the Finnish Pilotage Institution, which features a tower with an external pendant lantern.

Lighthouse map stamps, all from 'home' countries, are now considered roughly in chronological order and the list begins appropriately with Finland again. The 1956 Finnish issue illustrates the return of Porkkala to Finland in 1955 and so commemorates a key political event in recent Finnish history. This stamp shows the Rönnskär II lighthouse and its location (starred) in the Gulf of Finland, west of Helsinki. The tower is



Finland, 1956, S.G. 553. Sc. 335.

27 m high, the lower stage square unpainted and the upper stage cylindrical painted white. The lighthouse has been disused since 1928 although the stamp depicts an active light. The Porkkala peninsula shown on the map had been leased to the Soviet Union in 1944 for a period of 50 years for its strategic naval base in Porkkala. But in 1955, two years after the death of Stalin had brought an easing in the cold war, Finland negotiated the return of its naval base. This meant the departure of the last Soviet troops in Finnish territory (Raento and Brunn, 2008^[3]). Therefore, this unflashy stamp, with its non-flashing lighthouse, arguably tells the most significant political story of all lighthouse map stamps.

The German Democratic Republic (East Germany) issued two similar sets of lighthouses, in 1974 and 1975, each of 5 stamps. The stamp illustrated is from the first set and shows, unusually, two versions of the same lighthouse viz. Arkona in 1827 and its reconstruction in 1902. The background shows the exact location of the lighthouse, which is desirable in such map stamps, the light's angular coverage and flash pattern, and some submarine depths.



GDR, 1974, S.G. E1671. Sc. 1556.

Following the high quality GDR map stamps, the early map stamps of Cuba offer little novelty. Between 1980 and 1983 Cuba issued four sets of 3 stamps, each to the same design with an outline map of Cuba at the foot. The stamp illustrated is the Roncali lighthouse, San Antonio, from the 1980 set.



Cuba, 1980, S.G. 2669. Sc. 2363.

The Faroe Islands are a remote group of 17 inhabited islands and numerous islets in the North Atlantic. The 1985 set of 4 lighthouse stamps includes just one map stamp; it shows the principal islands with the sites of 23 lighthouses and one unidentified lighthouse pictured in the background. This is the only stamp example of the map being more dominant than the subjects being described, a reversal of theme roles.



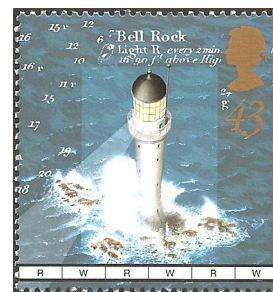
Faroe Islands, 1985, S.G. 121. Sc. 133.

Also in 1985 the first lighthouse map stamp for Great Britain was issued, as one of a set of 4 "Safety at Sea" stamps. The composite design shows Beachy Head lighthouse on the English Channel and a section of marine chart.



GB, 1985 S.G. 1287. Sc. 1108.

Much more spectacular is the 1998 Great Britain set to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the first lighthouse and the final year of manned lighthouses in the UK. The content and design of this set are of high quality with each stamp including a basal strip that shows the light's flash pattern. The set shows famous lighthouses representing the countries of the UK. Probably best known are the Eddystone lighthouse 14 miles off the southwest coast of England and the Bell Rock lighthouse 11 miles off the east coast of Scotland. Each is located on a narrow outcrop of rocks submerged at high tide. Their final successful completions, in 1759 and 1811 respectively, after disastrous failures, brought lasting fame to John Smeaton and Robert Stevenson. The construction of these and other UK lighthouses is told in Bathurst (1999) ^[4].



GB 1998 S.G. 2037. Sc. 1807.

Since the end of the twentieth century, there has been a slight increase in the number of lighthouse map stamps issued, and nowhere more than for countries around the Baltic Sea. Estonia has a relatively short coastline but its production of lighthouse map stamps is second to none. Every year since 1995, Estonia has issued at least one stamp, each to the same design, containing a picture of the lighthouse, a detailed specially drawn map of the lighthouse's location, geographical coordinates and dates when the lighthouse was constructed and the stamp issued. The stamps illustrated for 2000 show the two

lighthouses on the Kõpu Peninsula and were issued se-tenant as a continuous design.



Estonia, 2000, S.G. 366-7. Sc. 388-9.

Also around the Baltic, Latvia, the neighbouring country to Estonia, has issued at least one lighthouse map stamp every year since 2003. The design is standard throughout the series, using a faint background location map but no other technical information. The 63 santimu value for Akmenrāga lighthouse is from 2008. Similar in design to the Latvian series, Australia issued a one-off set of 5 stamps in 2002, each with a background map and also information on the pattern of light flashes. The stamps are from different Australian states; the example chosen is for Cape Bruny, Tasmania.



Latvia, 2008, S.G. 728. Sc. 709.

Australia, 2002, S.G. 2190. Sc. 2050.

Between 1982 and 1984, Russia issued three sets of 5 stamps of lighthouses with locations ranging from the Black Sea and the Baltic to the Sea of Japan, but all without maps. After a gap of 21 years, Russia issued two sets of 3 stamps that do include maps, for lighthouses along the Arctic Sea route to Archangel, firstly an issue in 2005 for the White Sea and then a similar issue in 2006 for the Barents Sea. The cartographic line work on these stamps may give the impression that the lighthouses are located in lakes, whereas they are on offshore islands. The 6 rouble value from 2005 is of the Solovetsky Islands.



Russia, 2005, S.G. 7361. Sc. 6916.

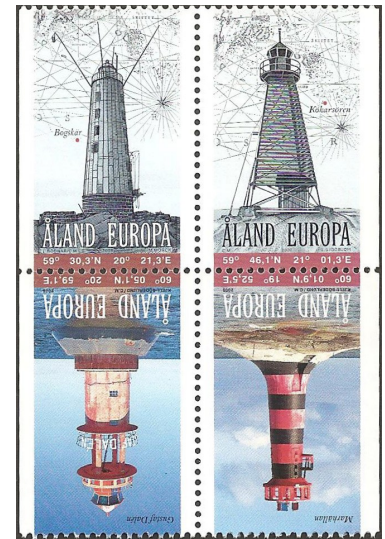
Peru issued pairs of pictorial lighthouse stamps from its long Pacific coastline in 2004 and again in 2009. Between these dates, in 2006, there appeared a miniature sheet with 2 lighthouse stamps, each with a map. Geographical co-ordinates are given but the maps are sections from pre-existing sheets on which it is difficult to locate the lighthouses, located on islands at the extreme northern point of Peru.



Peru, 2006, S.G. MS2404. Sc. 1519.

Åland is an autonomous province of Finland located at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, with its own postal service. Following a set of 4 pictorial lighthouse stamps in 1992, Åland issued lighthouse stamps in 2008 in curious tête-bêche blocks of 4 stamps, two being map stamps printed in grey and two being coloured stamps without maps. Without denominations, the stamps were all for use on mail within Europe, originally on sale for 75 c.

Moving forward to 2010, Cuba followed its undistinguished 1980s map stamps with a more attractive set of 4 lighthouse stamps, with clear background maps extracted from pre-existing sheets. On the 2.05 peso value, the location of the lighthouse can be seen just to the right of the Cuban national flag. Also in 2010, Hong Kong, China, issued a set of 5 map stamps each with large-scale contoured plans as background. Exact geographical coordinates are provided. The 5 dollar value is for Waglan Island.



Åland 2008, S.G. 311-4. Sc. 277a-d.



Cuba, 2010 S.G. (NA) Sc. 5156.

Hong Kong, 2010 S.G. 1635. Sc. 1426.

The most recent lighthouse map stamps to be described in this article were issued in 2011 for Cyprus and Germany, and each has novel features. The Cyprus pair of stamps show lighthouses unusually at dawn or dusk rather than in daytime. Otherwise the design is similar to the earlier Latvian and Australian issues with a simple outline map. The 0.34 euro Cypriot value shows the Pafos lighthouse. The German pair of stamps do not carry background maps at all but do carry some locational information on the selvage. On the 55 cents value for Arngast lighthouse which is in shallow water, spot water depths, presumably in fathoms, are shown on the selvage. Similarly, the 90 cents value (*not illustrated*) shows a lighthouse located on land and spot land heights, presumably in metres, are shown on the selvage. This idea of replacing a map within the stamp's border with depth or height data on the selvage seems a poor substitute, particularly as the selvage is present only on stamps marginal to the full sheet.

(continued on page 16).

Captain James Cook Cartophilately, Part IV ~ James C. Hamilton

Parts I, II, and III of this study appeared in TNCP 37, 38 & 39. Part IV studies cartophilatelic issues covering Captain Cook's Third Voyage of exploration and science.

Part IV – The Third Voyage. King George III raised Cook to the rank of Post Captain after his return from the Second Voyage and considered service as Superintendent of the Naval Hospital at Greenwich. The Admiralty organized a third voyage and Cook eagerly volunteered to lead another trek to the Pacific and to the Pacific Coast of North America to locate a water route around the Northern Hemisphere, for which Parliament pledged an award of £20,000 for discovery of the Northwest Passage.

Resolution sailed 12 July 1775. *Discovery* sailed later, awaiting Captain Charles Clerke's release from debtor's prison where he served in place of his brother, Sir John Clerke, and where Clerke, who sailed on all three of Cook's voyages, contracted tuberculosis that ended his life in 1779.

The route of Third Voyage is represented by five cartophilatelic issues.

M/S Grenada Sc. 899 provides a complete track for the Third Voyage's route, including a stamp with a painting of Cook's death in 1779. Norfolk Island Sc. 242-243 se-tenant also traces Cook's Third Voyage route, as does a small map on Benin Sc. C288. Maldives Sc. 753 outlines Cook's 1788 route in the Pacific. Dominica Sc. 627 depicts Cook's Pacific route along North America, the Arctic, and along the coast of Asia.



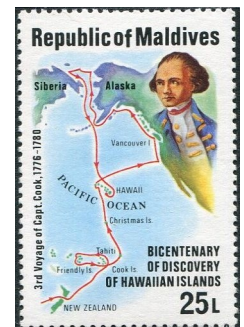
Benin Sc. C288.



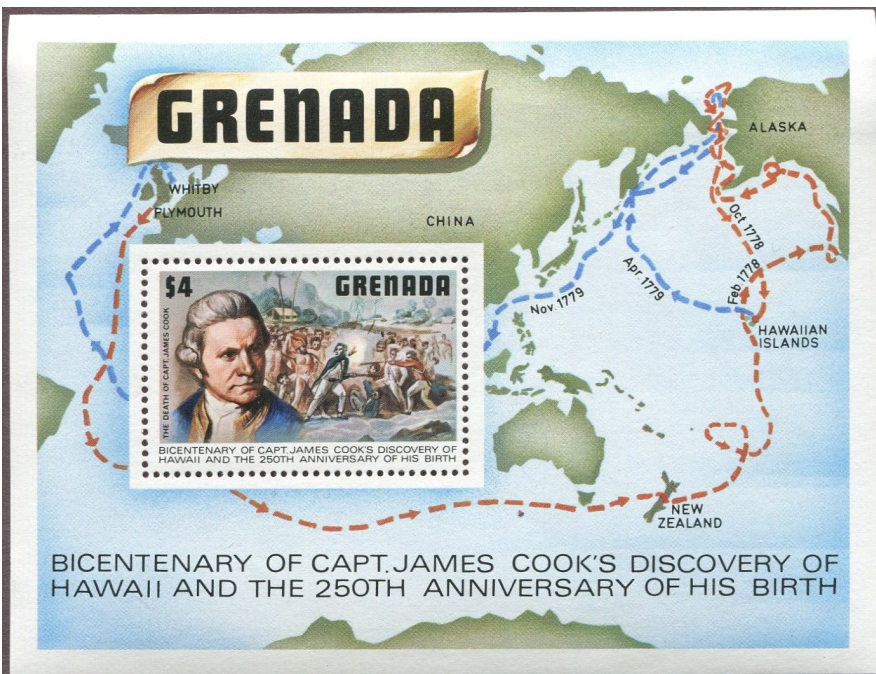
Dominica Sc. 627.



Norfolk Is. Sc. 242 - 243.



Maldives Sc. 753.



Grenada M/S Sc. 899



TAAF Sc. C21; Christmas Harbor at top of island.

Resolution and *Discovery* allocated a week to sail along approximately one-third of "eastern" Kerguelen Island coastline before heading off to Tasmania and New Zealand. Cook described Kerguelen as "the island of Desolation:" [1] a windy, treeless island, many croaking penguins and seabirds, with little vegetation, amenable harbors, or supplies useful for navigation, only fresh water from melting snow and glaciers.



TAAF Sc. 234a; #234 inscription commemorates Cook's 1776 visit; Arch of Kerguelen on far left horizon.

TAAF Sc. 234a depicts Christmas Harbour (named by Cook) as well as the Arch of Kerguelen where *Resolution* and *Discovery* spent several days at Christmas 1776. The stamp is based upon a painting by John Webber. The stamp's inscription recognizes Cook's visit to the island as well as a portrait of Captain Kerguelen and a label with the Kerguelen-Trémarec coat of arms. These remote sub-Antarctic islands are the largest points of land between Africa and Asia and Antarctica, except for the Falkland Islands, where the British settlement at Port Egmont began in 1765. Cook's journal records the famous Arch of Kerguelen on the islands northern most peninsula, describing it as a "remarkable" feature on a point of land that "...terminates in a high rock which is perforated quite through so as to appear like the arch of a bridge."

Cook's favorite Pacific base of operations was Queen Charlotte Sound, New Zealand, depicted in a painting by John Webber, Niue Sc. 253, in which *Resolution* and *Discovery* are shown at anchor. During 1777 Cook again traveled to Pacific islands visited previously such as Tahiti, Tonga, and islands in the Cook Island group before heading across the Pacific to North America. A miniature map of portions of the Cook Island Archipelago is found on Cook



Niue Sc. 253, painting by John Weber, Queen Charlotte Sound.

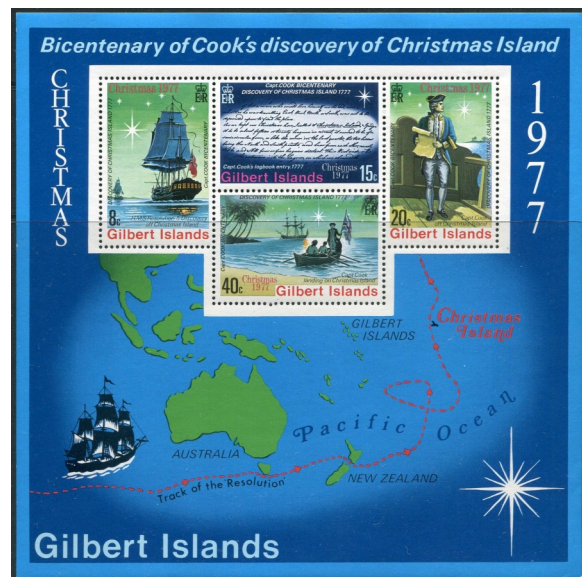


Cook Islands Sc. 198.

Islands 198, commemorating the 75th anniversary of the first Cook Island stamp. Gilbert Island M/S 303a shows Cook's Pacific route after leaving New Zealand and noting his landing at Christmas Island in 1977. The M/S is mislabeled since Cook did not discover the uninhabited island, first sighted in 1643. Christmas was celebrated by harvesting turtles and fish to celebrate the holiday.

On 18 January 1778 he sighted and navigated among previously uncharted islands he named the Sandwich Islands, now known by its Polynesian name, Hawai'i, which Cook spelled Owyhee. Cook's discovery of Hawai'i is also represented on four cartophilatelic issues. For example, Paraguay M/S Sc. C464 depicts the seven islands along with a stamp based upon John Webber's portrait of Captain Cook. Maldives Sc. 754 also depicts the islands, as does Samoa 477, as well as Cook's route among the islands. Cook Islands 481 is another version of the 1775 Nathaniel Dance painting, but depicting Cook and *Resolution* landing in Hawai'i, issued on the Bicentennial of its discovery. In this issue, Cook appears with a scrolled document, perhaps a map, but on the right side of the stamp, the opposite of his depiction on Cook Island stamps discussed in Part I of this study.

After trading for supplies with the Polynesian natives, *Resolution* and *Discovery* headed east from the Sandwich



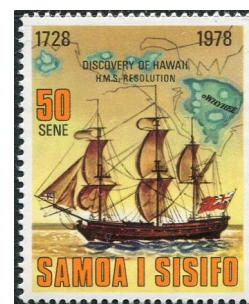
Gilbert Island M/S Sc. 303a. Cook did not discover Christmas Island.



Paraguay M/S Sc. C464.



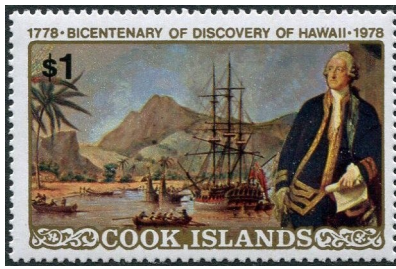
Maldives Sc. 754.



Samoa Sc. 477.

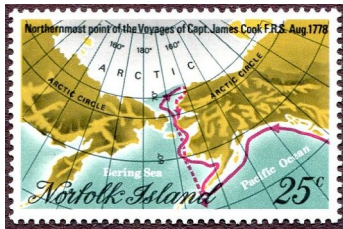
(continued on page 6.)

(Capt. Cook continued from page 5).



Cook Islands Sc. 481.

Islands, reaching the North American Coast and anchored at what is now Nootka Sound, off modern-day British Columbia's Vancouver Island. Finding the Northwest Passage was the main objective of the Third Voyage. Norfolk Island Sc. 235 traces the 1778 North American and Arctic route. He named



Norfolk Island Sc. 235.

Oregon's Cape Foulweather in early March. Cook's visit to Nootka Sound is represented on Canada 764, issued set-tenant with the Nathaniel Dance portrait (Sc. 763, discussed in Part I). On 26 April 1778 *Resolution* and *Discovery* sailed north charting the coastline, identifying place names that remain today, such as the Cook Inlet at modern day Anchorage, Alaska and mountains along the Canadian and Alaskan Pacific Coast. Mt. Edgecombe and Mr. Fairweather represent two of these mountains.

Cook then proceeded into Arctic waters in search of the Northwest Passage. As in Antarctica, he again encountered a barrier of ice. Albania Sc. 2477 depicts a sailing ship, Arctic seas and landforms



Canada Sc. 764 - 763; 764 is Nootka Sound.



Albania Sc. 2477.

along with Explorer Xhejms Kuk (James Cook). Issued as a set-tenant block of four it also depicts three other Arctic explorers, Fridtjof Nansen (Norway, d. 1930), Roald Amundsen (Norway, d. 1928) and Robert F. Scott (Great Britain, d. 1928). In August 1778, Cook decided to retreat south along the coast of Russian Alaska where he sought information from Russian traders and natives before sailing to the Sandwich Islands for the winter. In January 1779 *Resolution* and *Discovery* prepared to sail back to the Arctic but returned to the Sandwich Islands when *Resolution's* main mast was destroyed in a Pacific storm and required repairs at Kealakekua Bay on the largest of Hawaii's islands.

On 14 February 1779, Polynesian natives stole a cutter from *Resolution*, mostly for its metal fixtures. Cook and four marines pursued the thieves to the shore of Kealakekua Bay on the western coast of the island of Hawai'i. A large crowd of natives protested Cook's time-tested plan to hold a native chief hostage in exchange for the cutter's return. Cook mistakenly turned his back on the crowd and he was clubbed and stabbed to

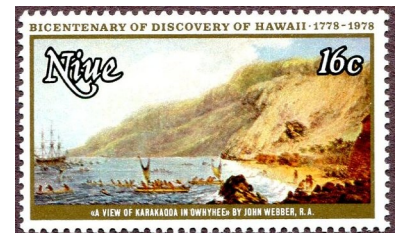


Norfolk Island Sc. 244 - 245, Cook's death at Kealakekua Bay.

death, along with four marines. The scene at Kealakekua Bay by artist John Cleverly is depicted by Norfolk Island Sc. 244-245 set-tenant, showing the coastline of the Bay. Markers today commemorate the spot of Cook's death. Parts of his body were returned to *Resolution* for burial in a metal container deep into the Bay. Cook's death is marked by French Polynesia C167, depicting Cook with maps, which overprinted is C155. The stamp originally marked the Bicentennial of Cook's arrival in Hawai'i and now notes the Bicentennial of his death in 1979. John Webber's painting of Kealakekua Bay is reproduced on several stamps, including Niue 215, and a portion of the design is found on United States 1733.



French Polynesia overprint C167.



Niue 215, Kealakekua Bay.

Under the command of Charles Clerke (*Resolution*) and John Gore (*Discovery*) the Third Voyage sailed back to the Arctic but again encountered an ice barrier. According to Admiralty directions, the ships proceeded to Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka in Russian Siberia. Lt. Clerke died from consumption in route to Kamchatka and is buried at Petropavlovsk.

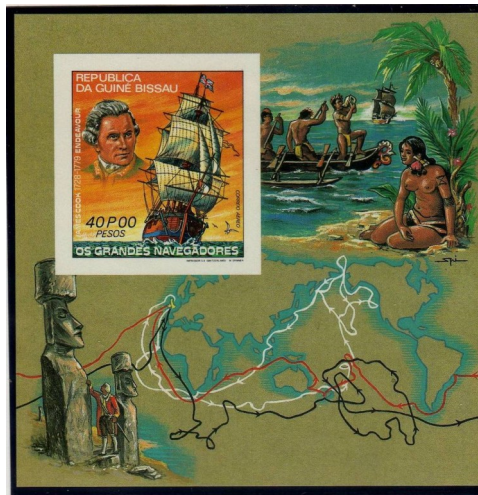
(Capt. Cook continued from page 6).

Cook's journals and an explanatory letter were bundled, and presented to Russian officials. The journals and records were then transported overland, by horseback, foot, sled, boat, wagon, and carriage, across Siberia, European Russia, German states, and Holland, reaching the Admiralty in January 1780. It was then that Lord Sandwich, First Lord of the Admiralty, learned of Cook's death nearly one year earlier. *Resolution* and *Discovery* sailed across the oceans of SE Asia, the Indian Ocean, and around the Cape of Good Hope, reaching England in October 1780.

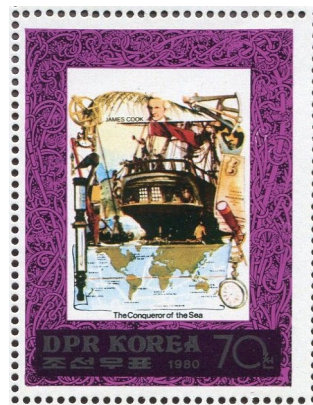
Cartophilatelic issues that attempt to portray all of Captain Cook's three voyages are found in Guinea Bissau C36 and in part on North Korea Sc. 1936. Cook's routes on the tiny North Korea map are difficult to trace without a magnifying glass and are somewhat incomplete. Other explorers included in the miniature sheet are Ferdinand Magellan (d. 1521), Fridtjof Nansen (d. 1930), Auguste Piccard (d. 1962) and Jacques Piccard (d. 2008), and Jacques-Yves Cousteau (d. 1997). Cook's stamp also includes navigational instruments: a globe, sextant, barometer and/or thermometer, telescope, and chronometer. A tiny Cook vignette, based upon the Nathaniel Dance portrait, is included at the top of the design.

The inscription on the Guinea Bissau Sc. C36, 40 peso stamp^[2] identifies Captain Cook as *Os Grandes Navegadores*, The Great Navigators. Other explorers recognized in this set include Francis Drake (d. 1596) and *Golden Hinde*, and Columbus (d. 1506) in *Santa Maria*. The M/S traces the First Voyage in red, the Second Voyage in black, and the Third Voyage in white. Neither the Guinea Bissau nor the North Korean maps are fully accurate cartophilatelic reproductions of Cook's three routes.

A number of well-known persons sailed on Cook's three voyages, such as the artists already identified. A few of their paintings on stamps have been shown in this study, especially if they show substantial landforms or harbors. Scientists on the first and second voyages, Daniel Solander and Anders Sparrman were students of the Swedish scientist, Carl Linnaeus (d. 1778).



Guinea Bissau Sc. C36.



North Korea Sc. 1936.

William Bligh, later Captain of *Bounty* and Governor of New South Wales and Admiral of the Blue, served as Master on *Resolution* during the Third Voyage. Future captain and explorer George Vancouver sailed on the Second and Third Voyages.

Navigation in uncharted, dangerous waters over the course of three voyages represents high achievement. Cook traveled 140 of the globe's 180 degrees of latitude, prevented from going farther north or south because of impenetrable ice. Captain Cook's three voyages are remarkable for the recorded information about the Pacific, Antarctic, and Arctic regions. He charted many Pacific islands and territories mostly unknown or inadequately mapped. His discoveries of inhabited islands marked the first European discovery of those territories. Cook closely followed Admiralty instructions to document his observations and to obtain samples of seeds, grains, minerals, and artifacts from places visited, to establish friendly relationships with and learn about native peoples encountered, and to potentially trade for supplies with them. Another discovery was the common root of Polynesian languages for peoples who settled along the Polynesian Triangle (New Zealand, Hawai'i, Easter Island or Rapa Nui).

Australian Captain Allan Villiers, one of the last navigators to command a traditional three-masted sailing ship around Cape Horn, best captured the enduring image of Captain James Cook: "He was (and he still is) the meticulous and infinitely careful explorer by sea, the most consistent and the greatest sailing ship seaman there ever was." The cartophilatelic records of Cook's voyages^[3] provide a useful aspect to mark the voyages of this great navigator. ■

^[1] A detailed examination of Captain Cook's exploration of Kerguelen Island is James C. Hamilton, "Kerguelen: Captain James Cook's 'Island of Desolation,'" in *Cook's Log*, Volume 32, Number 1, January 2009, pp. 13-24.

^[2] The author acknowledges the assistance of Alwyn Peel, Secretary of the Captain Cook Society, who provided an image of Guinea Bissau C36.

^[3] One of Cook's journals is at times on display at the New British Library (Euston Road, London). Log books of some officers who sailed with Cook may be accessed online through the Colonial Registers and Royal Navy Logbooks (CORRAL) project. Collections from Joseph Banks and others are found in several museums in England as well as New Zealand, Australia, and elsewhere as at the *Museum für Völkerkunde* (Museum of Ethnography) in Vienna, Austria. It is believed *Endeavour* (under its final name *Lord Sandwich*) was scuttled off the Newport, Rhode Island harbor as part of a blockade during the American War of Independence, and rests there today. Examples of marine chronometers by John Harrison, Larcum Kendall, and others are found at the Royal Observatory, and the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich and the Guildhall's Clock Maker's Museum, London.

Contemporary Greenlandic Art VI: A map of Denmark called Greenland Art ~ Pierre Moïse

In January 2012, Greenland Post issued its sixth series illustrating Contemporary Greenlandic Art. Four artists were invited and two of them, Inuk Silis Hoegh and Asmund Havsteen-Mikkelsen, designed a map of Denmark shown as Greenland.

The Souvenir Folder issued by Greenland Post describes the artists' idea and their aims in detail.

“Our joint project ‘Melting Barricades’ implied a creative understanding of space so that details were allowed to germinate and grow wildly. The idea for the map of Denmark occurred on the way to Kangerlussuaq, in the south east of Greenland, looking at an in-flight magazine from Air Greenland.

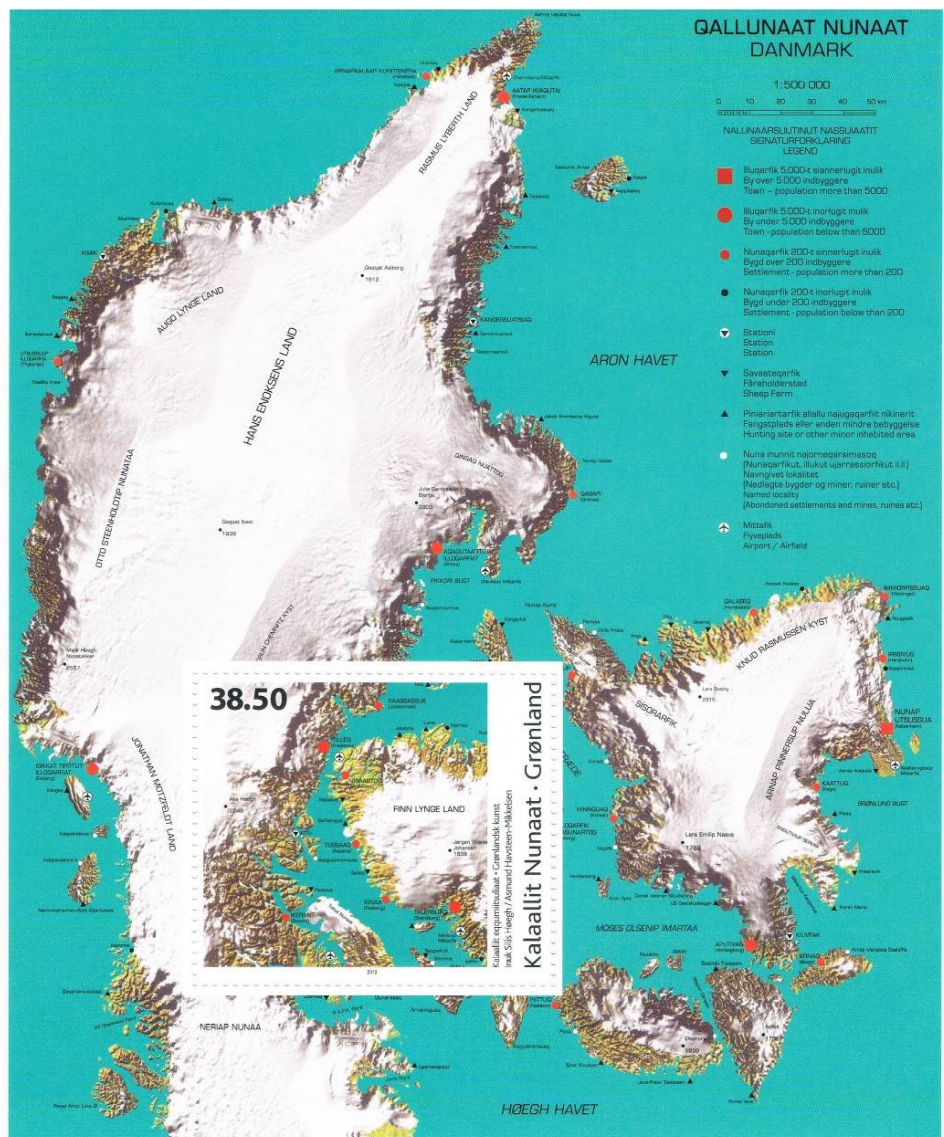
From the plane, you could see beautiful glaciers with Danish royal names. What if Greenland did the same to Denmark, but with ice and new names? It was a sarcastic comment about the good and bad sides of a colonial era and the imperialist face of good and evil, but also to the ‘big brother’ Denmark, who was warring in Afghanistan.”

Melting Barricades was intended to cool all hot conflicts worldwide.

The block title is **Qallunaat Nunaat** which means Denmark in Greenlandic, just as Kalaallit Nunaat means Greenland. The stamp is “**Gronlands kunsk**”, which means Greenland Art in Danish. No reference to geography or mapping but the scale is realistic.

As artwork I have two comments. First, the map is not a real map but an artistic creation. The stamp is not real just an interpretation. Second, it is a political point of view to draw Denmark as a Greenlandic territory, illustrated by Greenlandic references: ice, latitude, and local names.

Cities, mountains, islands and bays have Greenlandic names, sometimes with its Danish origin between brackets. As an illustration of the origin of the



artistic creation, airports are placed like stations.

Two small settlements in the west coast islands are called “**Independence I and II**”, referring to the origin of the idea.

The Earth gets specific latitudes: equator, tropics, and polar circle. On the block, the reference is called “**Royal Arctic Line 0**”, taking the place of the 55th parallel. The country is very flat but covered with 2.800 m (9.000 ft) of ice, as is Greenland.

Greenlandic and Danish artists, politics

and scientists gave their names to this map.

“Rasmus Lybeth Land” is Vendsyssel, the northernmost district of Denmark and Jutland.

Rasmus Lybeth (1951) is a Greenlandic singer, songwriter and actor. From 1970, he was one of the most popular artists on the Greenlandic music scene.

“Augo Lyngel Land” is the, district of Northwestern Jutland.



Real Danish geography.

Denmark is located in Northern Europe (57° 45' 7" to 54° 33' 35" northern latitude - 8° 4' 22" to 15° 11' 55" eastern longitude). The distance from east to west is 452 kilometers (281 mi), and from north to south 368 kilometers (229 mi).

The country is flat, having an average height above sea level of 31 meters (102 ft). The highest natural feature is 171 meters (560.56 ft) .

Denmark proper consists of the peninsula of Jutland (Jylland) and 443 named islands - 1,419 islands above 100 m² (100 sq ft) in total, the largest being Zealand (Sjælland) and Funen (Fynn).

Denmark is divided into 5 regions : Capital region, around Copenhagen, Central region in mid Jutland, North Jutland Region, Region Zealand and Region of Southern Denmark, including South Jutland and Funen.

Aqqaluk Lyng (born in 1947) was the President of the Inuit Circumpolar Council from 1995 to 2002. He is a former member of the Parliament of Greenland and member of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, which is an advisory body to the U.N.'s Economic and Social Council.

“Hans Enoksens Land” is the Eastern part of Viborg County, in mid Jutland.

Hans Enoksen (born in 1956) is a Greenlandic politician, Prime Minister from 2002 to 2009. He took part in discussing how to change the agreement with Denmark and the U.S. about how much Greenland should receive in compensation for the U.S. airbase situated outside the town of Thule, in the north of the country.

“Jonathan Motzfeldt Land” is Ribe County, South western part of Jutland around Esbjerg.

Jonathan Motzfeldt (1938-2010) was the first and third Prime Minister of Greenland. At the time of his death, he was the current president of the West Nordic Council.

“Finn Lyng Land” is Fynn Island.

Father Finn Lyng wrote in 1958 a research paper called “Greenlands Catholic Middle Age”, viewed through the Vatican archives.

“Knud Rasmussen Kyst” (coast) is Frederiksborg County, the Northern part of Zealand.

Knud Johan Victor Rasmussen (1879–1933) was a Danish polar explorer and anthropologist. He has been called the "father of Eskimology" and was the first European to cross the Northwest Passage via dog sled.

“Aron Havet” (Sea) is the West part of Kattegat (Aalborg bay).

Aron of Kangeq (1822-1869) was a Greenland Inuit hunter, painter, and oral historian. His paintings are noted for their depiction of Inuit culture and history. His storytelling is known to children's literature in Greenland.

“Brønlund Bugt” (Bay) is Koge Bay, in the South of Copenhagen.

Jørgen Brønlund (1877-1907), was a Greenlandic polar explorer, educator, and catechist. He participated in two Danish expeditions to Greenland in the early 20th century.

“Moses Olsenip Imartaa” is the narrow water between Zealand and Lolland Islands.

Moses Olsen (1938-2008) was a Greenlandic politician.

“Hoegh Havet” (Sea) is the Danish part of Fehmarn Belt, strait connecting the Bay of Kiel and the Bay of Mecklenburg.



Denmark, the five regions.

Henrik Børge Høegh (born in 1952), is a Danish politician.

... And it is certain that you will find other surprises on the map!

Thanks to the artists and to Greenland Post. ■

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Datums of Maps on Map Stamps.

Volker Woesner

Datum (pl.-ums): the starting point from which something is measured or calculated. [Oxford Ref. Dictionary]

An accurate map has three datums as a frame of reference:

1. A horizontal datum for position and orientation.
2. A vertical datum for heights.
3. A geodetic datum to define the size and shape of the earth and the origin of the coordinate system used to map it.



Fig.1 No datum (16th century) except for the capital. DEU Sc. 2372

Datums are seldom found on map stamps. To identify them on stamps, first decide what you are looking for, horizontal, vertical, or geodetic datum. There are many map stamps with horizontal datums (longitudes as Prime or Zero Meridians) and numbered graticules e.g. Fig.2, 3, 5, 6. Vertical datums mostly show mean sea level; for instance the Baltic Sea (Fig. 8). This is used by Finland, Sweden and former East Germany, and is often shown on stamps as in Fig.9.

Rarely a map stamp shows a geodetic datum like the stamp issued by Finland (Fig. 12).

Before the Space Age

A **horizontal datum** is used in measuring a position on the earth's surface in coordinate systems such as latitude and longitude. The datum is the Prime or Zero Meridian (Fig. 2,3,4,5,6,14) and its graticule (Fig.6). It is illustrated by the numbered graticule.



Fig. 2 Prime meridian Greenwich 1884. GB Sc. 1059.

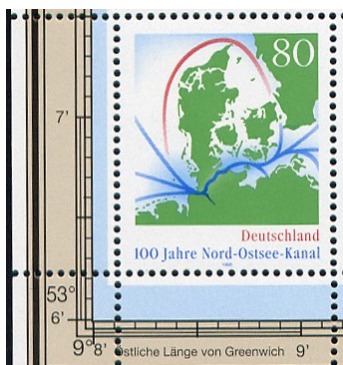


Fig.3 Name of the horizontal datum on the margin: Greenwich. DEU Sc. 1898.

All maps need a datum for the orientation of the graticule.



Fig. 4 Prime meridian on Waldseemüller Map: Canary Islands. DEU Sc. 2439.

The Prime Meridian is arbitrary. Historically, various meridians have been used. As a matter of pride, many countries adopted their own capital as their Prime Meridian, including Washington (USA), Copenhagen (Denmark), Paris (France), and Rome (Italy). Austria and Germany used a meridian passing through the Ferro (Canary) islands. This caused much confusion for naviga-

tors. The conference of 1884 established Greenwich as the prime meridian although France continued to use Paris for several decades.



Fig.5 Prime meridian Copenhagen DNK Sc. 1438.



Fig. 6 Prime Meridian with numbered graticule. Tristan da Cunha Sc. 71.

A **vertical datum** is a reference level for elevation of points on the surface of the earth and found on all topographic maps and nautical charts. It shows heights of land and depths of water,



Fig. 7 Vertical Datum: mean sea level with depths of water. French Antarctic Sc. 340.

The starting point (zero elevation) is usually "mean sea level" as determined by tide-gauges and is different around the world. Finland, Sweden and Russia use the Baltic Sea (Figs. 8, 9). The Netherlands uses the North Sea, referred to as the Amsterdam datum (Fig.10). Japan uses Tokyo Bay (Fig.11), the Tokyo datum.



Fig. 8 Vertical Datum: Mean level of the Baltic Sea . DEU DDR Sc. 614.



Fig. 9 Vertical datum: The Baltic Sea is the mean sea level of former East Germany. DEU DDR Sc. 1649.



Fig.10 Vertical Datum: Amsterdam (mean sea level of the North Sea) is the leveling datum of (West) Germany. NLD Sc. 677.



Fig.11 Vertical Datum: Tokyo (mean sea level Tokyo Bay) is the leveling datum of Japan. JAP Sc. 2086.



Fig. 12 The shape of the earth is an ellipsoid. FIN Sc. 741.

A **geodetic datum** defines the shape and size of the earth and the origin and orientation of the coordinate systems used in mapping it (Fig. 12).

Geodetic datums are based on an approximation of the general shape of the Earth by an ellipsoid of rotation (also called a spheroid). A spheroid is the three-dimensional shape described by an ellipse when it is rotated around one of its axes. The radius “a” at the equator and the flattening “f” describes the figure of the ellipsoid.

In the past most countries used an origin or initial point (Fig. 13) for a datum. They were usually defined at a single point with an azimuth (angle to north). Other points are then located by triangulation forming a mesh.



Fig.13 Berlin: Initial Point of Germany. DEU Berlin Sc. 1701.

TP Rauenberg (TP = Trigonometric point) is the fundamental point of the German main triangle mesh and marked by a stone monument. "Rauenberg" or "rough mountain" hill is located in Berlin.

The United States used a point near its geometric center on Meade’s Ranch, Kansas.

These old national grids with their different spheroids did not change until the space age.



Fig. 14 Prime Meridian Greenwich 1884. GB Sc. 1839.



Meades Ranch, north central Kansas.

In the Space Age

In the **space age** the use of Global Navigation Satellite Systems (Fig. 16) have led to new results for the earth’s size and shape: the ellipsoid of the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84).

To meet the needs of spatial positioning like GPS, a lot of countries have added a global system to their traditional geodetic datums.



Fig.15 The plates. DEU Berlin Sc. 9N451.

Unfortunately WGS84 is not independent from the continental drift of the plates (Fig. 15). To avoid this drift, the European states chose a datum only for the European plate, the “European Terrestrial Reference System 1989” (ETRS89). Today there is no difference between WGS and ETRS.



Fig.16 Satellite Systems above Europe. DEU Sc. 1467.

WGS84 and ETRS89 do not have one single initial point but numerous reference stations in every country.

Measurements in the field can be carried out by connection to the reference stations in the survey area (control points) or by GPS.

(continued on page 16).

CartoPhilatelic Society News, David Wolfersberger.

ELECTIONS

Enclosed is the ballot for the election of officers to serve the Society from April 2013 to March 2016. Please take the time now to vote by either mailing the ballot to our secretary, Marybeth Sulkowski, or sending your votes to her by email. Contact information is on the form.

New Members Please welcome new members Laura Gilbert (Glen Burnie, MD), Wayne F. Maiers (Dubuque, IA), Laura Schauss (Tacoma, WA) and Thomas Kilkelly (Jefferson, NH).

NEW YORK CITY MEETING

Our periodic "Annual General Meeting" was held in New York City on October 12 at the Collectors Club. In attendance were Mark Honig, Ed Vallery, Marybeth Sulkowski, Phillip Coop, Martin Oakes (and Janet), Volker Woesner, Miklos Pinter, and David Wolfersberger. After a short introduction to the Collectors Club and refreshments (thanks Miklos!) we adjourned to the meeting room for the business portion of the meeting. Following is a brief summary of items discussed; more details will be forthcoming as the various topics develop.

David Wolfersberger opened the meeting by thanking all of the officers, plus Martin Oakes and Reese Plews for their continued work for the Society. He also thanked Miklos for once again hosting us at the Collectors Club.

Membership: Marybeth reported that as of September 2012 there were 120 active members, two Life Members, and four other members who the officers have excused from dues for various reasons. Ten other individuals and organizations, such as the APS and Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library, also receive gratis copies of The New CartoPhilatelist. Active membership showed an increase of four over the past year, perhaps the results of contacts made by Marybeth and David to ATA members who expressed an interest in maps on stamps.

Finance: Ed reported that our fiscal balance had increased from September 1, 2011 to September 1, 2012 by approximately \$1300 and is now \$5350. It was pointed out that there is still money owed to several members who provided capital to allow publication of America on the Map. Ed and David will work on finalizing these amounts.

The membership year continues to cause some confusion. Our current policy is that all dues expire on March 31 of each year. Anyone who joins between April 1 of one year and March 31 of the next is given any copies of TNCP they missed and their dues still expire on March 31. Ed suggested a change where any members who join after December 15 will be given the choice of receiving the 3 missed journal plus the one due in January with their dues expiring on the following March 31; OR receiving the January issue plus 5 issues for the following year with dues expiring March 31 two years hence. (I know this is confusing but I know what I am trying to say!) This was referred to the officers for future consideration.

America on the Map: David reported that to date 146 copies have been sold and 37 distributed free for review copies or to authors, leaving an inventory of 67. Overall loss for this venture is \$1636. Detailed accounting records are available on request.

Website: Although he could not attend Reese Plews sent a detailed report concerning the website. I will be happy to send copies of the slides Reese furnished to anyone interested. In his comments Reese outlined how the website is structured and some of the issues the current situation presents. He is considering a couple of alternates to make managing the site easier and "cleaner." He also suggested that we might want to change our website to something like "cartophilatelicsociety.org." After discussion it was decided to stay with the mapsonstamps.com as it is easier for a newcomer to identify and find. It should be noted that Reese has registered several other domain names that are redirected to our website should anyone go to them.

Reese made a suggestion that an "IT Committee" be formed to look at several issues including software to be used for the scanning project, the indexing project and the Checklist, in addition to help sort through website issues and the need for a forum moderator. This proposal was readily accepted; new president (proposed) Mark Honig will appoint this committee next year. This committee should also discuss the use of Skype to convene periodic virtual "face-to-face" meetings of the IT members and officers.

Anyone interested in participating on this team is urged to contact Mark (m.honig@chello.nl). Members who have already volunteered are Reese Plews, Martin Oakes, Phil Coop and of course Mark.

Reese also reported there have been over 13,000 visits to our site since 2006 with almost 4000 in the last 2 years.

Scanning Project: Mark updated the status of the scanning project. The purpose of this project is to provide a pictorial database for our members to reference and to provide images for use in articles. To date he has scanned 7400 stamps. Mark discussed the techniques he is using and issues involved especially in trying to scan stamps quickly but with excellent quality. He also discussed integrating the Checklist with the scanning database. Because there are several complex issues this project will be part of the IT Committee mentioned above.

Index: Volker has been a "one man show" in pushing this vital project. He presented the current work he is doing including what is to be included or excluded, the importance of defining the key words to be used (including some of the keywords already identified), and the status of the project. Volker is to be commended for all of the effort he is putting forth. Others are encouraged to volunteer to help; please contact Volker directly at: (v-woesner@t-online.de).

The New CartoPhilatelist: Martin received the thanks and congratulations from all present for the work he does in preparing each issue. Great job!

Martin also presented the Judges Critique from the APS StampShow, August 2012, where The New CartoPhilatelist received a Vermeil Award.

Among the comments:

- a. The Checklist update takes up too much space that could be devoted to articles.
- b. Too much emphasis on current material, need to have older issues also.
- c. Consider a “beginners column.”
- d. Need more variety of authors. (Note: It was unfortunate that the issues submitted had several multi-part articles by three authors.)
- e. Include profiles of officers.
- f. Include more articles relating to postmarks.
- g. Good layout.
- h. Need an index.
- i. Production quality is good.

Please comment on these opinions. Do you want to see changes in TNCP?

Each issue of TNCP costs about \$500 in total. Currently there are about 84 members receiving hard copies, and Martin orders 90 so there is some inventory for sending to new or prospective members. The unit cost is \$4.79 for those mailed to US addresses and \$6.76 for those mailed elsewhere. It is recommended that the officers examine the membership dues to see if they need to be adjusted in light of these costs.

Martin suggested that the officers appoint an assistant editor or understudy to help with the journal and to become familiar with the process of producing the journal who could step in when Martin “retires.” It was agreed that this will be pursued.

New Grades on Checklist: There was general consensus to add grades:

OG: Globes with some detail

OL: Outline maps, building layouts, views that have map implications’

O: Everything else, empty globes, stylized globes, views of Earth

David will work on implementing these new grades in the next year.

Exhibits: Martin presented a part of his exhibit.

Miklos welcomed us, giving a brief history of the *Collectors Club* one of the oldest, continuously operating stamp clubs in the world, founded in 1896. Founding members included philatelic Andreini, Herrick, Luff, and Scott. Current membership continues to include the hobby’s best-known adherents. The Club occupies a five-story landmarked brownstone building, purchased in 1937 from the estate of Thomas B. Clark, a well-known art collector in the early 1900s. Today, reading and meeting rooms, and the Club’s fine book and periodical holdings occupy several floors. Every few weeks lectures are held at the Club by some of the world’s foremost philatelic experts. The premises of the Club are also made available to young collector groups and to local chapters of several societies.

Next Meeting: No date was set for our next meeting but there was some discussion about perhaps having it in Europe. Another possibility will be during the World Stamp Show in New York City in 2016, although that is far into the future. It is also recommended that additional time be allotted for the meeting as the three hours we had were too short for all of the agenda items.

Cartophilately in the Press.

Linn’s Stamp News, October 22, 2012, has an article about Syria Sc C88 and C88a, the first Syrian map stamps. (“Syrian stamp commemorated 10th anniversary of airmail,” by Ghassan Riachi)

The New York Times, January 16, 2012 has an article about some of the border disputes in South America (“The Loneliness of the Guyanas” by Frank Jacobs). While not directly a cartophilatelic topic these disputes have been on many stamps and have been discussed in TNCP as well as *America on the Map*. Another article by Mr. Jacobs appeared in the April 3, 2012 edition “How Bolivia Lost Its Hat,” about the Litoral province in the War of the Pacific, leaving her without access to the seas.

Gibbon’s Stamp Monthly, November, 2012 has two map stamp related articles. The first, in the New Collector column, discusses odd shaped stamps including the Sierra Leone and Norfolk Islands stamps in the shape of those countries. The second, in the Panorama column features the new Czech Republic stamp honoring Alberto Vojtěch Frič has an old map in the background.

Stamp Magazine (UK) published an article (“Nicaragua: No Man’s Land” by David Allen Norris) about the border conflict between Nicaragua and Honduras. It is illustrated with Nicaragua Sc C186, although the lower left corner is missing.

Mark brought an interesting book to the NYC meeting: An Atlas of Remote Islands by Judith Schalansky in which she explores by map *Fifty Islands I Have Never Set Foot on and Never Will*. The book is inexpensive and readily available online.

Also not cartophilatelic – Mark is quoted in the December 24 issue of *Linn’s Stamp News* in reference to a question from another collector about a Zaanstad, Netherlands private mail souvenir sheet. Good going, Mark!

Thanks to Mark for finding these articles. If anyone wants a copy of any of them please let me know.

St. Vincent Skeleton Stamps: Mark found a good reference on these stamps at

<http://www.zirinskystamps.com/Publications.html>.

These stamps were discussed in a previous issue of TNCP.

Auctions: Mark found that several of the Australia Kangaroo and map stamps sold in a London auction in November at very high prices. For instance, an example of Sc 14 sold for \$125,000 (2012 Scott CV \$4000), a margin block of 4 Sc 58 sold for \$96,000, and a perforation error block of 4 of Sc 52 sold for \$134,500. Check those old shoeboxes to see what you might find!

(continued on page 14).

New Issues

Peter Bleekrode pointed out a typo in the last issue. In the discussion of new issues I mentioned a set of Norfolk Islands stamps and noted they are Sc 1445-48. Actually they are Sc 1045-48. The numbers are correct in the Checklist Update. Thanks Peter for finding this error.

In the last issue it was noted that Austria issued a set of three Europa stamps that contained several errors. According to the Michel online catalogue revisions to correct the errors were issued. The errors were on two stamps, one a detail of Austria and the other a map of Europe. From the Michel website the revised stamps are described:

Mi 3005 II Borders of Liechtenstein and border between Slovakia and Hungary have been added.

Mi 3006 II Border of Serbia has been corrected, border with Montenegro added, border with Vojvodina removed.

On the revised Europe map Mark has found two additional errors: Extra border inside the Netherlands and the omission of Kosovo. Scott has not listed the updated stamps yet and I have not been able to find the stamps for sale at this time. Austria Post confirmed to Mark that indeed the revised stamps have been issued but they are not yet on its website.

Also in the last issue Mark discussed the great Bosatlas sheet recently issued by the Netherlands. In the article he mentioned the prestige booklet on the same subject. Mark obtained a booklet for me; when I saw it all I could say was WOW! It is full of maps and map stamps. Even though not many of us read Dutch, this booklet is a great addition to any cartophilatelic collection.

Another Titanic sheet has been issued, this time by Ascension Island. The stamp on this small souvenir sheet (Sc 1059) shows the Titanic in the later stages of sinking, with a lifeboat in the foreground. The map on the margin shows the area where she sank with five ships which were in the vicinity of the Titanic identified and their routes they followed shown. While four of the ships went directly to the wreck site, the route of SS Parisian is shown passing just south of the Titanic and continues in southwesterly direction. It turns out the Parisian did not receive word the disaster because her one telegrapher had been taken off duty after a long day on the job.

The Europa theme for 2012 is Visit ... (insert name of country here). Moldova issued two stamps in various formats including a booklet, a mini-sheet and a souvenir sheets of 3 plus 1 label (Sc 748a and 749a). On the label of each of these sheets is a map showing the location of the tourist site depicted on the stamp. Sc 748a pictures the Curchi Monastery, one of the most important monasteries in Moldova. Located in central Moldova, the closest large city to the Monastery is Chişinău (population 700,000). The label shows Chişinău as well as other cities and towns in the area. The oldest buildings on the site date to 1773.

The second stamp (Sc 749a) shows the outside of Combinatul de Vinuri de Calitate Mileştii Mici (Quality Wines Industrial Complex "Mileştii Mici"). Mileştii Mici is a state owned company that produces wine. It is also the home to a huge under-

ground wine cellar with over 1.5 million bottles of Moldovan wine in storage with vintages from 1968 to 1991. It is located in a huge limestone cave formed from mining the limestone, 45 to 85 m below the surface and some 200 km long. The attached label has a map of the location of the cellar, just south of Chişinău.

Australia continues to issue map stamps, this time a souvenir sheet (Sc 3727b) to honor the anniversaries of two important explorations of the continent. 2012 is the 150th anniversary of the Overland Crossing of 1861-62 lead by John McDouall Stuart and the 200th anniversary of the crossing of the Blue Mountains by Gregory Blaxland, William Lawson and William Charles Wentworth. Two of the stamps on the sheet have images of these explorers while the other two have scenes from their treks. On the margin is a nice map of part of Australia showing the routes of each expedition. Also noted are key cities along the routes. For more details see:

<http://shop.auspost.com.au/collectables/stamps-issues/inland-explorers/sku/1734142>

Australian Antarctic Territory issued the second set of stamps commemorating the 1911-14 expedition (see *The New Cartophilatelist*, April 2012, page 14). The current issue (Sc L167b) is a souvenir sheet of 5 stamps. On the far left stamp of the sheet is a map of Cape Denison. The cape was discovered by Mawson's expedition and served as the base camp for further exploration. Like the previous issue in this series, it is a great map but very difficult to see. Both of these would have been much more desirable cartophilatelically, had the maps been larger and easier to see.

Macedonia issued two stamps in a series featuring European capitals. These stamps were for Copenhagen and Nicosia. As map stamps they are pretty mundane: a small outline map of southern Europe. But what makes the stamps interesting is that in the Greek spelling of the country name the letter "E" was omitted by the engraver. ["Македонија" (Macedonia) instead of the desired "Македонија" (Macedonia)]. It is believed that this was done purposely to embarrass the Macedonian government. By the way, the same error appeared on another 2012 issue from Macedonia, this one showing a jet aircraft.

A joint issue souvenir sheet from French Southern and Antarctic Territories and Monaco (Sc 467 and 2680 respectively) features a map of Îles du Prince de Monaco. These uninhabited islands are just off the southern coast of Grand Terre in the Baie d'Audrienein, part of the Kerguelen islands group. They are named for Prince Albert I (1848-1922) of Monaco who sailed the ship Princess Alice II, also shown on the margin of the sheet, on several maritime expeditions. Prince Albert was born in Paris, studied at a university there and founded the Oceanographic Museum of Monaco that also has a facility in Paris.

New Zealand issued its second Tiki Tour sheet (Sc 2415). The current issue is similar to the first sheet issued in 2009 (Sc 2264) but slightly different in size and distinctly different in color. Sheet 2 has a map of New Zealand with various sites and activities shown across the islands. A nice compass rose on the margin completes the sheet.

Maps on Gutter-pairs ~ Mark Honig.

Princess Diana

One of my favorite sub-categories of map stamps is maps on labels of gutter-pairs. The difficult part of this subject is finding them. Catalogues describe only the stamps themselves and not the gutter label or selvage of a sheet.

These gutter-pairs are usually listed on the CPS checklist, but the checklist editor has to know about them. I became aware of the Princess Diana gutters with maps when a collection of FDC's with gutter-pairs was put up for auction on eBay.

The Princess Diana stamps were printed in sheets with five gutter-pairs per sheet. Only one pair on each sheet shows a map of the issuing country. Kiribati, Tuvalu, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Vincent, and Grenadines of St. Vincent have issued the Princess Diana stamps in 1982 to commemorate her 21st

birthday. All these countries issued these stamps too with a 'Royal Baby' overprint, except Montserrat. Montserrat overprinted the Princess Diana stamps in 1983 for official use and the \$1 stamp was overprinted in 1985 for the 'Royal Visit' issue. I have never seen the 'O.H.M.S.' and 'Royal Visit' gutter-pairs with the map label. ■



Montserrat Sc. 486.

New Issue Illustrations.



Moldova Sc. 749a.



Wallis & Futuna Sc. 698.



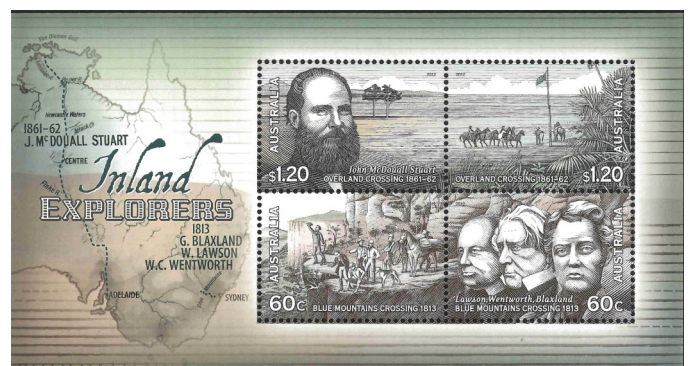
New Zealand Sc. 2415.

(Society News continued from page 14).

Montenegro issued a stamp (Sc 303) on the 650th anniversary of the enthronement of Đurađ Balšić who ruled the Zeta region of what is now Montenegro from 1362-78. A nice old map of the area is in the background. An excellent, if small, map of part of the Finish coast is on Finland Sc 1408, a souvenir sheet honoring sea rescuers. The map is another that I wish were large because it is a very fine map indeed.

Wallis and Futuna Islands check in with a nice map of their islands on a stamp (Sc 698) commemorating the 50th year since it became a French Territoires d'outre-mer (TOM). In 2003 a revision of the French Constitution changed the status to Collectivité d'outre-mer (COM).

The United States issued a mini-sheet of 15 (Sc 4710) titled "Earthscapes." The stamps have aerial photos of various things such as a residential subdivision; a highway interchange; and inland marsh. I contend that many of these qualify as maps, perhaps a Google Earth type map. In fact of the 15, the ones I would definitely say are not maps are: Barge floating; Railroad roundhouse; and Skyscraper apartments. Cranberry harvest is probably marginal; a good case can, in my opinion, be made for calling the others maps. I look forward to comments and discussion about this interesting sheet. ■



Australia Sc. 3727b.

(Lighthouses continued from page 3).



Cyprus, 2011,
S.G. 1248.



Germany, 2011,
S.G. 3727.

for those incorporating maps there is an obvious concentration around the Baltic Sea with Åland, Finland, Estonia and Latvia.



Estonia, 2011, S.G. (NA).

Estonia and GDR must share the prize for their quality of designs but Estonia stands alone for continuity of output; the year 2011 saw the 21st stamp issued in the Estonian lighthouse map stamp series. This latest stamp commemorates the 75th anniversary of the Vergi lighthouse, built in 1936. The location map is clear and, as well as geographical coordinates, the light's angular coverage and flash pattern are shown. A big package of information is shown off to advantage by decent cartography and design. ■

Lighthouse stamps incorporating maps form only a minority group within lighthouse stamps generally; and the rate of issue of all lighthouse stamps does not seem to be increasing. *The Illustrated Catalogue of Lighthouse Stamps* (7th ed. 2000) is no longer available (pers. comm., Keith Hall)^[5]. Also, the Lighthouse Stamp Society^[6] no longer maintains its checklist (pers. comm.) although the American Topical Society does maintain such a list. Nevertheless, from the lighthouse map stamps described in this article, good cartographic design is evident and generally (but not always) has improved in quality year by year. There is no obvious pattern by which certain coastal countries of the world produce lighthouse stamps, but

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- [6] <http://www.lighthousestampsociety.org>

NB ~ The abbreviation *pers. comm.* Means **personal communication**.

CV (*Curriculum vitae*) The author is a retired academic cartographer residing in Scotland, UK.

(Datums continued from page 11).



Fig. 17 Mapping using a GPS unit on the datum WGS84. GB Antarctic Sc. 257.



Fig.18 GPS. GB Antarctic Sc. 256.



Fig.19 The WGS84 Zero Meridian runs 336 feet east (right) of the red line (old Prime Meridian of 1884). GB Sc. 1060.

The Zero meridian of the WGS84 longitudes is not the old Greenwich Prime Meridian anymore but runs 102 meters (336feet) east to the Airy meridian of 1884 (Fig.19). The old Prime Meridian has now the WGS84 location:

0°00'05.3101"W

For most purposes this is of no importance.

The question is, who is responsible for this drift of the prime meridian?

The Brits are rather innocent. But that is another story. ■

MAPS ON STAMPS CHECKLIST
Linn's September 2012 to November 2012 Linn's Special Edition Updates
Grade O not included but will be on the next Checklist update.

Date	Country	Issue	Scott Cat. #	Format (Single Stamp Unless Noted)	Grade	Coverage	Face Value	Michel	SG
2012	Ascension Island	Titanic	1059	S/S	A	Map of Atlantic where Titanic sank showing routes of ships that came to	£2	B72	MS1138
2012	Australia	Inland Explorers	3727b	S/S of 4, 3724-28	A	Australia on margin. Missing Tasmania, and much of Western Australia	2x60c, 2x\$1.20	TBD	TBD
2012	Australian Antarctic Territory	Australasian Antarctic Expedition cent.	L166		A	Cape Denison	\$1.20	TBD	TBD
2012	Australian Antarctic Territory	Australasian Antarctic Expedition cent.	L167b	S/S of 5, L163-67	A	Map of expedition route on margin	3x60c, 2x\$1.20	TBD	TBD
2012	Austria	Europa	2385	Original stamp had errors in borders; reissued with corrections. This is not the re-issue Sc #	A	Europe with Austria enlarged	European rate	3006 I and II	3164
2012	Austria	Europa	2386		A	Detailed globe with Austria enlarged	World rate	3007	3165
2012	Austria	Europa	2384	Original stamp had errors in borders; reissued with corrections. This is not the re-issue Sc #	A	Austria and surrounding countries	Domec-tic rate	3005 I and II	3163
2012	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Titanic	684	S/S	A	Atlantic showing ship's route with site of sinking identified.	2.50m	B44	MS1004
2011	Brazil	UPAEP	3163		A	Americas	1.25r	3885	3667
2011	Egypt	Post Day	2076f,h	Issued in block of 10 2976a-j	A	Contains Egypt #271 which has a map of the Suez Canal.	30p	1920-29	TBD
2012	Finland	Rescue Boats	1408	S/S of 2, 1408a-b	A	Detail map of part of Finish coast on mar-	1st (75c)	B73	MS2111
2012	Finland	Bothnian National Park	1410		A	Finalnd with location of park highlighted	1st (75c)	2183	2112
2011	France	Overseas Territories - French Polynesia	4130		OC	Compass Rose	1st (60c)	5249	5980
2012	French Southern and Antarctic Territories	Islands of the Prince of Monaco	467	S/S of 2. Joint issue with Monaco (#2680)	A	Iles du Prince de Monaco. Group of islands to the south of Kerguelen in the Indian Ocean. Part	€1 each	B31	TBD
2012	Grenada	Titanic	3847	S/S	A	Map of Atlantic, route may be shown	\$9	B810	MS5560
2012	Grenada Grenadines	Grena- Sharks	2812	S/S of 5, 2812a-d	AR	Appears to be old sea chart showing location of different types of sharks	5x\$3	4752-56	MS4095

Date	Country	Issue	Scott Cat. #	Format (Single Stamp Unless Noted)	Grade	Coverage	Face Value	Michel	SG
2011	Indonesia	Operation Trikora 50th	2294		A	West Papua	2500r	TBD	3450
2011	Indonesia	Operation Trikora 50th anniv.	2297a	S/S of 8, 2 ea 2294-97	A	West Papua + stylized globe on margin	8x2500r	TBD	MS3454
2012	Indonesia	Asia-Pacific Postal Union 50th anniv.	2306		A	Asia-Pacific region	5000r	TBD	3481
2012	Indonesia	Environment	2309b		A	Earth in drop of gasoline	2000r	TBD	TBD
2012	Indonesia	Environment	2310	S/S	A	Earth in drop of gasoline (same design as 2309b)	5000r	TBD	TBD
2011	Iran	World Post Day	3047		A	World map on top of shipping box	2000r	3200	TBD
2012	Israel	Int'l Police Association	1943		A	Nice globe with details as part of emblem	4.2s	2301	TBD
2012	Korea	Nuclear Safety Summit	2380a		A	World	270w	TBD	TBD
2012	Korea (North)	Newspaper Editorial	5076		A	Globe with Korea highlighted	50w	5680	TBD
2012	Korea (North)	Battle of Pochonbo 75	5124		A	Battle map	30y	TBD	TBD
2010	Libya	Khadafy talk at UN	1753-55	Sheets of 6	A	World	1000d each	2993-98, 2999-3004, 3005-3010	TBD
2011	Macedonia	Campaign against AIDS	RA158		A	Partial globe with details	8d	Z159	748
2012	Macedonia	European Capitals	593-94	On both 593 and 594, Macedonia in the Greek spelling is incorrect in that the "e" is omitted.	A	Outline map of Cyprus on 593. There appears to be some kind of fantasy map on both stamps.	20d, 40d	625-26	TBD
2012	Moldova	Europa - Visit Moldova	748a	S/S of 3 + label	A	Stamp has image of monastery; map on label shows location	4.20l	HB14	TBD
2012	Moldova	Europa - Visit Moldova	749a	S/S of 3 + label	A	Stamp has image of winery; map on label shows location	5.40l	HB15	TBD
2012	Monaco	Rio Conference on Sustainable Development	2679		A	World map	78c	3088	TBD
2012	Monaco	Islands of the Prince of Monaco	2680	S/S of 2. Joint issue with French Southern and Antarctic Territories	A	Iles du Prince de Monaco. Group of islands to the south of Kerguelen in the Indian Ocean. Part	€1 each	B104	TBD
2012	Monaco	Council of Consuls	2685		A	Globe	55c	3095	TBD
2012	Montenegro	Enthronement of Durad Balsic 650th anniv.	303		AR		30c	TBD	TBD
2012	New Zealand	Tiki Tour of New Zealand, issue 2	2415	Sheet of 20	A	Map of New Zealand, compass rose on margin	70c each	2938-57	3379
2012	Russia	First Non-stop Polar Flight	7363		A	Route over Arctic	13r	1828	TBD
2012	Saint Helena	Children's Art	1054-57		A	St. Helena on each	20p, 35p, 50p, £1	1164-67	TBD

Date	Country	Issue	Scott Cat. #	Format (Single Stamp Unless Noted)	Grade	Coverage	Face Value	Michel	SG
2012	United States	Earthscapes	4710	Sheet of 15	A	Aerial views of features of the Earth including residential subdivision, orchard, center-pivot irrigation area, etc.	(45c)	TBD	TBD
2011	Wallis & Futuna	50th anniv. Territorial Status	698		A	Outline of France and Wallis and Futuna Islands	380f	1029	TBD

At the auctions... ~ Miklos Pinther

There were two interesting auctions for cartophilatelists this past fall: the Morgan collection of Commonwealth Australia by Spink (London) on November 14th and the Prof. Litchfield collection of maps and globes by David Feldman (New York) on November 28th. After a brief conversation with two auctioneers with intimate knowledge of this material I realized that both had problems: one of high estimates, the other perhaps of low appraisal.



“Greatest collection of Australian Commonwealth stamps sells for over £2.2 million pounds,” declared Spink, UK at the closing of the Morgan auction. Formed over half century by father (William) and son (Hugh), it was one of the finest of its kind. For cartophilatelists there were wonderful unique material from the kangaroo and map series, many lots going well above the estimated prices. And yet several stunning items remained unsold, including the essay shown here (lot 32) of which only three are known in circulation. The asking price was £80,000-£100,000. An explanation may be found in the high value assigned to essays in Australia,

more than anywhere else, I was told. On the other hand, the story of an issue cannot be complete without the essays, so a private deal may still be possible. The auction catalogue is a beautiful reference tool. Visit the Spink website at:

www.spink.com

and see also Glen Stephens’ page for additional news at:

www.glenstephens.com/sndecember12.html.

Professor Carol Litchfield was a long-time member of our Society until her untimely death last year. She had several topical interests, but her main focus was maps of which she assembled a rather good representative collection. Her twenty archival binders of mostly mint issues were supplemented with souvenir sheets, postal stationery and first day covers. The collection sold for \$3,737.50, inclusive of 15% commission. (www.davidfeldman.com, lot 2040)

So what was the problem? The arrangement was a bit haphazard, but more importantly, none of the items were identified by catalogue numbers. Even if one is familiar with the stamps an auction house cannot afford to spend much time with a relatively low value collection. This is a common problem that sometimes results in undervaluation. If you are thinking about selling your collection at one point, or passing it down to a relative or friend, consider adapting the Society’s excellent checklist for record keeping. ■

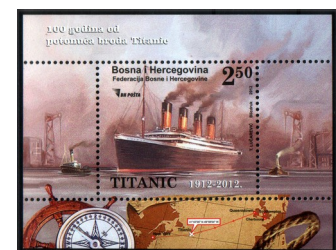
New Issue Illustrations continued.



Russia Sc. 7363.



Montenegro Sc. 303.



Bosnia Sc. 684.



Indonesia Sc. 2294.

PLEASE KEEP YOUR ARTICLES COMING! THE EDITOR.



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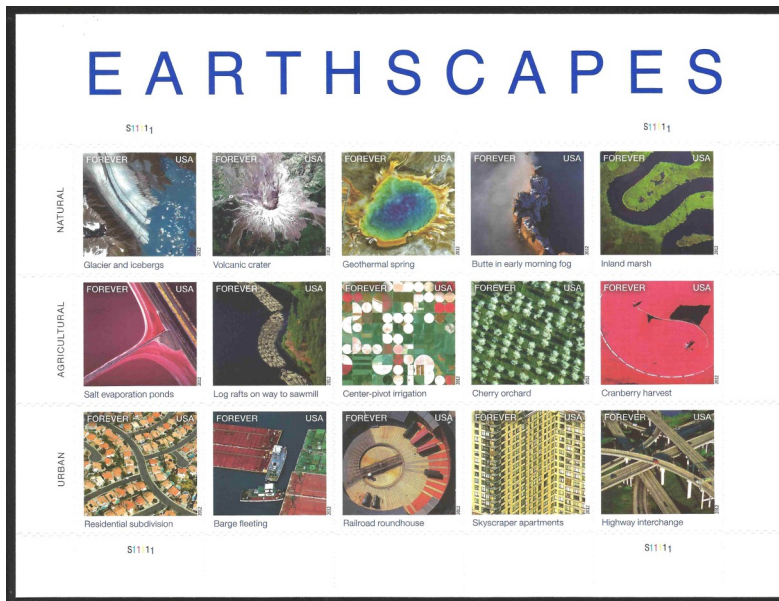
The CartoPhilatelic Society is a nonprofit philatelic organization with a world-wide membership of collectors of maps on stamps. Founded in 1955, the organization was rejuvenated in 2003. We are associated with the American Philatelic Society and the American Topical Association. Annual dues are US\$18 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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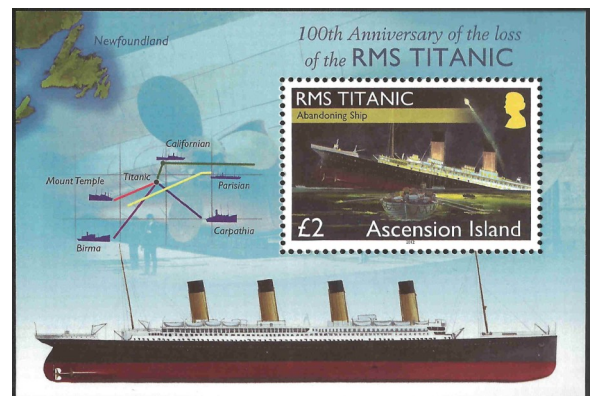
New Issue Illustrations continued.



United States Sc. 4710.



Australian Antarctic Sc. L166.



Ascension Island Sc. 1059.



Austria Sc. 284-86.