

# The New CartoPhilatelist

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# The International Geophysical Year 1957-58 ~ Roger Kirby

The International Geophysical Year (IGY) 1957-58 was modelled on earlier International Polar Years and was intended to allow scientists from around the world to take part in a series of coordinated observations of various geophysical phenomena. The IGY encompassed ten Earth sciences: aurora, cosmic rays, geomagnetism, gravity, ionospheric physics, precision mapping, meteorology, oceanography, seismology and solar activity. By the close of the research, it was reported by the National Academy of Sciences that 67 countries had become involved in activities worldwide, involving many thousands of people and using such newly developed tools as rockets, radar, spectroscopes, radiosonde balloons and large electronic computers (Nicolet, 1982). Many volumes of observational data were produced (Annals IGY, 1959) and, down the line in order of priority, many countries issued commemorative postage stamps.

A total of 29 countries produced commemorative stamps and a high proportion of these were map stamps. A special German set of loose-leaf sheets for IGY issues provided spaces for perf., imperf. and miniature sheet versions by country.



IGY Logo.

Unlike stamps in an omnibus that are all of the same design and issued in the same year to commemorate one special event, the IGY stamps were issued by participating countries each to their own design. As a consequence, identifying stamps of IGY provenance has been a major issue in assembling material; how this was done is covered in the first part of this article. The first problem is that the IGY 1957-58 logo, which is a global graticule and satellite orbit set in an octagonal frame was adopted on their stamps by very few countries, but notably by the USSR (now Russia) in their second IGY issue, by Czechoslovakia and by Japan. The Japanese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications issued a single IGY stamp in 1957 with a modified logo (S.G. 766,) and a picture of the Japanese Antarctic research ship Sōya and an Emperor penguin. Although this is not strictly a map stamp by this author's rule (Kirby, 2004), nevertheless the design is attractive.



Japan S.G. 766

In the usual absence of the logo, the next criterion for identifying IGY stamps is the presence of IGY wording and the 1957-58 dates. Whereas the majority of IGY issues carry IGY wording and dates, as illustrated by the stamps in this article, numerous other stamps that do not carry the IGY logo or IGY wording/dates have also to be considered, for several reasons. The first

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reason is because there are stamps depicting geophysical research that were issued at the right time, in the late 1950s. For example, polar geophysical research is the subject of single Australian Antarctic Territory and Belgian stamps that were issued in 1957 but which carry no direct reference to IGY. The AAT stamp is included (see below) on secondary evidence but the Belgian stamp is not a map stamp and so has been excluded.

The second reason to include stamps lacking obvious IGY identification is because spaces for them are provided in the German set of sheets of IGY issues. However, the German sheets adopted a liberal catch-all approach. For example, the German sheets include spaces for United Nations sets in both 1957 and 1958 on atomic energy and also for a 1958 Afghanistan set of two map stamps "Atoms for Peace" (S.G. 437); but not the identical USA "Atoms for Peace" set issued in 1955, which is outside the IGY period. Atomic energy is not one of the listed IGY activities.



Afghanistan S.G. 437.

Finally, the date of issue of IGY stamps is not a sound criterion as to whether or not they are IGY material because, as S.G. catalogues reveal, there is some variation in the dates of issue. The IGY lasted officially from 1<sup>st</sup> July 1957 to 31<sup>st</sup> December 1958, the period chosen to correspond to a period of maximum solar activities. But some countries began their researches later and other countries earlier, incorporated the IGY into pre-existing activities. This is reflected in the spread of dates over which all the IGY stamps, including the map stamps, were issued. The printed heading for the German IGY sheets is "Internationales Geophysikalisches Jahr 1957/59", that is, a three year span. Most IGY stamps were issued in 1957 or 1958. But Great Britain used IGY wording on mail in 1956 (see below)

and Peru issued a single stamp in 1961. Some countries including Bulgaria, Rumania and the USSR, issued sets of IGY stamps in more than one year.

Given the uncertainty over deciding whether or not some stamps are meant to commemorate the IGY, the total number of IGY stamps issued should not be considered absolutely definitive. It appears to this author that of the 67 countries that were reported to be involved, 29 countries produced a total of 117 commemorative stamps or IGY overprints on earlier stamps (excluding imperf. and miniature sheet issues). Although the majority of these stamps are not map stamps, 19 countries did produce map stamps, totalling 45 (38% of the total). For the purposes of this article, some map stamps with minor map design have been omitted as have multiple values within sets where the design is duplicated.

Following this somewhat lengthy explanation of how the map stamps were chosen, the stamps are now described, based on the areas and research themes they cover. The IGY activities literally spanned the globe from the North Pole to the South Pole.

Much geophysical work was carried out in the Arctic and the Antarctic where many countries already had research programmes running. Norway was active both north and south: the pair of map stamps issued in 1957 (S.G. 468-9) are for Svalbard, latitude 74°-81° N, where major research in Arctic sciences is conducted, and Dronning Maud Land, covering about a sixth of the Antarctic Continent, for glaciology and atmospheric research.



Norway S.G. 468-9.

Canada issued a single map stamp of the northern hemisphere in 1958 (S.G. 502), although the map design is partly obscured by a microscope. At this point,

the author has to declare an interest: the IGY was the first scientific enterprise I was involved in, as a young man. My part in northern Canada was extremely minor, not using a microscope but as a meteorologist collecting data on aurora phenomena and high altitude winds; and I certainly did not appreciate the bigger international picture (Bailey, 1959).



Canada S.G. 502.

In the Antarctic, several countries that were already working there had regularly issued map stamps. Those specifically issued for the IGY include a set by France in 1957 for the French Southern and Antarctic Territories referring to the two French stations in Adélie Land (S.G. 21); and also in 1958 by Argentina (S.G. 931) and by Chile (S.G. 473), both countries with long-standing territorial claims.



French Southern and Antarctic Territories S.G. 21.



Argentina S.G. 931.



Chile S.G. 473.

The second issue of IGY stamps by the USSR in 1959 contains one well-designed stamp picturing a map of its Antarctic bases, as well as a meteorological station and an Emperor penguin (S.G. 2373). The attractive map stamp issued for the Australian Antarctic Territory (S.G. 1) does not carry any distin-

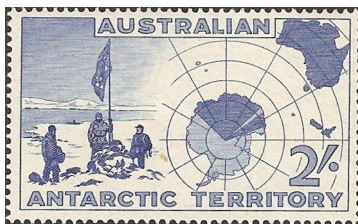
(continued on page 3)

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guishing IGY marking but is accepted because the date (1957) is right and because it is known that Australia was active in setting up geophysical bases on the continent.



USSR S.G. 2373.



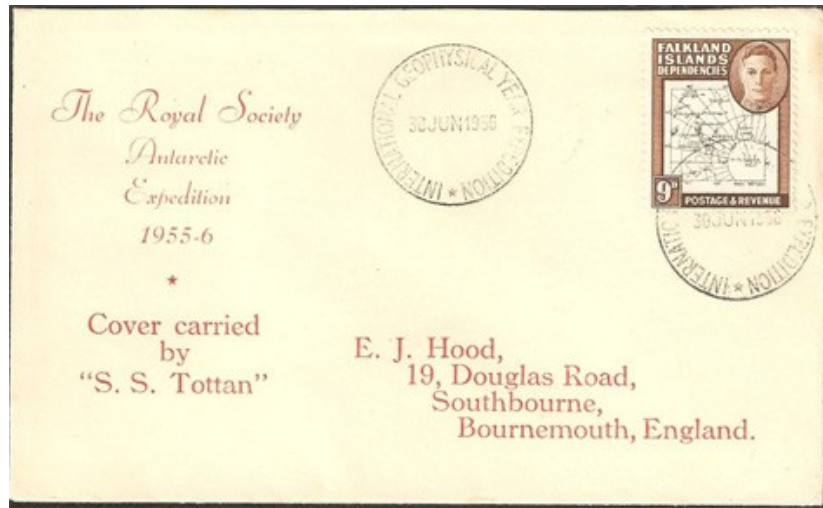
Australian Antarctic Territory S.G. 1.

A less likely candidate to have issued an Antarctic map stamp was Hungary, but the Hungarian set of 7 stamps issued in 1959 commemorates a range of IGY achievements throughout the world and in space. The set includes the 40 fillér value (S.G. 1555) which depicts a Soviet Antarctic polar camp.



Hungary S.G. 1555.

This stamp also shows the route map across the continent followed by the British expedition on the historic crossing of Antarctica (Fuchs and Hillary, 1958). Great Britain had been heavily concerned with the Antarctic continent for over a century, the Falkland Islands Dependencies having been set up in 1843 for the administration of British territories. Before the IGY began officially, Great Britain was already involved in operating the Royal Society (of Great Britain) Antarctic Expedition 1955-56 and in the planning of the sepa-



Cover stamp Falkland Islands Dependencies S.G. G15.

rate expedition that was attempting the first land crossing of the continent. Great Britain did not issue any IGY stamps but the cover for the Royal Society is relevant because it also carries circular date stamps "International Geophysical Year Expedition 30 June 1956" which is premature for the official 1957-58 IGY dates. The supply steamship Tottan was one of the support ships for both British expeditions. The cover stamp is the 9d value from the Falkland Islands Dependencies "thin map" set issued earlier, in 1948 (S.G. G15).

Away from the polar regions, much IGY work was carried out by many countries which are represented here by the few map stamps available (and rather more non-map stamps, *not included*). The Netherlands Antilles issued in 1957 a clear map of Curaçao in the Caribbean Sea with two IGY stations (S.G. 367). China (People's Republic), a country that did not issue stamps specifically with an IGY label, produced a set of three stamps in 1958 on Chinese meteorology including the map stamp (S.G. 1774) showing a typhoon signal-tower. The second IGY issue of the USSR in 1959 includes the oceanographic survey ship Vityaz with a chart of its route near Indonesia (S.G. 2372).



Netherlands Antilles S.G. 367.



China (PRC) S.G. 1774.



USSR S.G. 2372.

An unusual design is that for the stamp issued by Iran in 1957 (S.G. 1140) to mark an International Cartographic Conference in Tehran. The country is shown faintly in yellow as part of the Africa-Eurasian land mass which is bounded by laurel wreaths. The cartographic design is repeated, for no obvious reason. There are no distinguishing IGY symbols but the stamp is included in the German sheets and included here because precision mapping was an IGY activity.



Iran S.G. 1140.

While Earth sciences made huge advances throughout the world during the IGY years, the most dramatic of the new technologies available to the IGY was the rocket, making available research in

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space, outside the Earth's atmosphere. Post-World War II developments in rocketry made the exploration of space a real possibility, and first Soviet and then American participants sent artificial satellites into orbit (Nicolson, 1982). The first artificial satellite was launched on 4 October 1957 by the USSR, commemorated by many stamps including the USSR map stamp S.G. 2148.



USSR S.G. 2148.

The increase of satellite launches by the USSR and America after 1957 was followed by a large number of map stamp issues, showing a combination of images of the Earth, Moon, rockets and satellite orbits. Map stamps combining the IGY and satellites together in one design were issued by several countries. Czechoslovakia issued a good set of IGY stamps in 1957 including the 75 haleru value which includes the IGY logo and wording, a portion of the globe and Sputnik 2 (S.G. 1014). Launched on 3 November 1957, this second artificial satellite carried Laika, the first living creature to orbit the Earth. China (People's Republic) issued a second set of three stamps in 1958 commemorating the Russian Sputniks. The 8 fen value shows the third Soviet satellite circling the Earth after its launch on 15 May 1958 (S.G. 1788).



Czechoslovakia S.G. 1014.



China (PRC) S.G. 1788.

Both Bulgaria (S.G. 1117) and Ecuador (S.G. 1131) issued IGY map stamps in 1958 showing satellites circling the Earth. In 1959 the Dominican Republic re-issued its 1958 set of eight large stamps marking the 1956 Olympic Games in Melbourne, the re-issued set being overprinted with a globe and "Año Geofísico Internacional 1957-1958 + 2c". The 17c value is pictured (S.G. 772). As late as 1961, Peru issued an IGY stamp on the subject of global geomagnetism (S.G. 850). In successfully launching science into space, the IGY may have achieved its greatest breakthrough.

This short summary includes illustrations of slightly less than half the total number of map stamps produced to mark



Bulgaria S.G. 1117.



Ecuador S.G. 1131.



Peru S.G. 850.



Dominican Republic S.G. 772.

the IGY, but it does include the full range of topics shown on map stamps as well as stamps with some cartographic novelty. Together they indicate the great surge in Earth science research about 50 years ago, the first international scientific enterprise on a really planetary scale. ■

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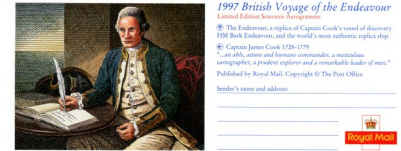
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- CV** The author is a retired academic cartographer residing in Scotland, UK. He collects map stamps but not usually blank global frameworks.

# Captain James Cook CartoPhilately, Part II ~ James C. Hamilton

Part I of cartophilatelic issues regarding Captain James Cook was published in TNCP 37, April 2012. Part II covers Cook's First Voyage of exploration and scientific discovery.

**Part II – The First Voyage:** The Admiralty appointed Lt. Cook to command *Endeavour* during the First Voyage, 1768-1771. The Royal Society of London assisted the Royal Navy by advancing funds and in promoting a voyage to Tahiti to observe the 3 July 1769 Transit of Venus. Observation from various points on Earth of the time it took Venus to transit the Sun could be used to calculate the distance of Earth to the Sun.

where an observatory was erected, named Point Venus. Norfolk Island Sc 122 depicts the Transit of Venus across the Pacific. New Zealand's M/S Sc 434a commemorates the Bicentenary of Cook's First Voyage to New Zealand. The 4c issue Sc 431 depicts Cook's observation of the Transit of Venus, along with a sextant, a reference to 40° south latitude location for New Zealand, and *Terra Australis Incognita*. Data from the transit's observation at various locations was eventually collated and averaged. Astronomers then determined the sun's distance from earth to be 92.9 million miles.



GB 1997 Aerogram, with the portrait by Nathaniel Dance, issued to commemorate the voyage of the *Endeavour Replica*. Its route 1996-1999 followed much of Captain Cook's 1768-1771 voyage



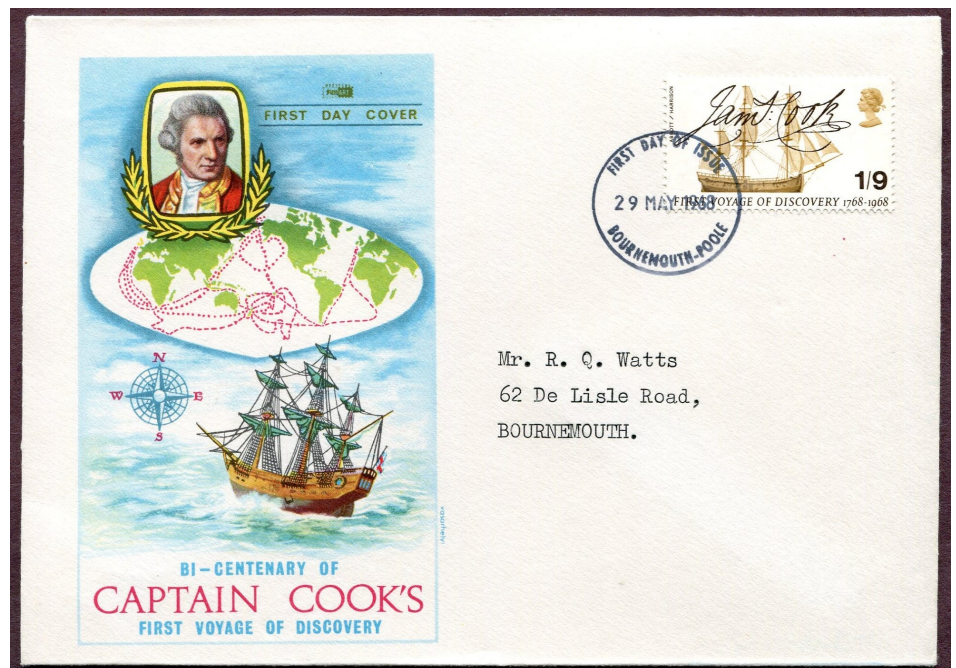
Dominica Sc 625.



St. Helena M/S Sc 732.

A map of the First Voyage is reproduced on St. Helena M/S Sc 732 and on a 1969 FDC bearing *Endeavour* on a stamp, Great Britain Sc 567. A 1997 Great Britain Aerogramme charts the route by the *Endeavour Replica* which covered much of the original *Endeavour's* route from 1996-1999. A portion of the First Voyage's return route around the Cape of Good Hope is depicted on Dominica Sc 625, as is *Endeavour*. This Whitby Bark, the sturdy but slow-moving, maneuverable merchant ships Cook sailed on the North Sea, proved useful for oceanic exploration during all three voyages.

Cook sailed from England in July and, after one month's effort, rounded stormy Cape Horn on 25 January 1769. *Endeavour* then proceeded west to Tahiti



Great Britain Sc 567.

Mr. R. Q. Watts  
62 De Lisle Road,  
BOURNEMOUTH.

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Norfolk Is. Sc NI122.  
Transit of Venus 1769.



New Zealand M/S Sc 434a (431-434).

Tahiti is located in the Society Islands Archipelago. Cook named the islands "Society Isles" because, he recorded in his journal in 9 August 1769, they lay "contiguous to one another (sic)." The two largest islands are *Tahiti-Nui* and *Tahiti-Iti* (Big Tahiti and Little Tahiti), connected by an isthmus. These are depicted in French Polynesia miniature sheet Sc C219, along with vignettes of scientists Anders Spaarmann and Daniel Solander. Daniel Solander accompanied Cook on the First Voyage, Spaarmann on the Second Voyage.



French Polynesia Sc C219.

After observing the Transit of Venus, Cook opened secret Admiralty orders directing him to sail to New Zealand to determine if it was part of the unknown southern continent. Cook located, circumnavigated, and mapped New Zealand, October 1769-March 1770, dem-

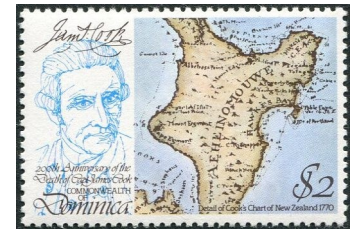


Togo Sc 1016.

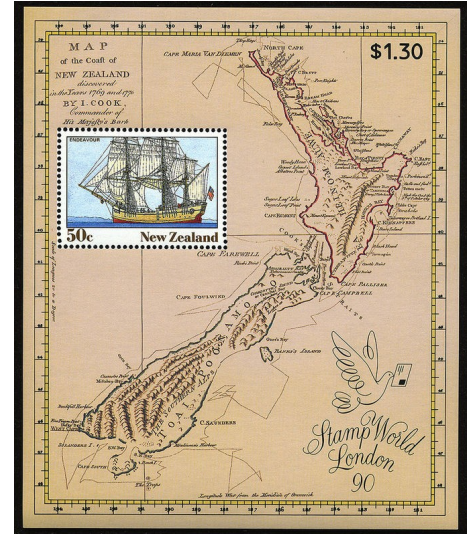
onstrating it was not part of a continent but consisting of a North and South Island separated by a body of water later known as the Cook Strait. Togo Sc 1016 depicts the route of Endeavour around New Zealand's two islands. New Zealand Sc 230 shows a map of New Zealand, correctly drawn to include the North and South Island. Dominica Sc 628 shows a portion of Cook's map of New Zealand. New Zealand 1990 London Stamp World M/S Sc 981a is a beautifully detailed Captain Cook map of New Zealand, with Cook's route 1769-1770 as well as an engraving of *Endeavour*. New Zealand Sc 1413 depicts a portion of a New Zealand map and Cook's route, as well as Cook and a sextant. The New Zealand M/S Sc 434a 28c stamp (434) also shows Cook's route around New Zealand; other stamps in the set reference scientists Sir Joseph Banks and Daniel Solander.



New Zealand Sc 230.



Dominica Sc 628.



New Zealand Sc 981a.



New Zealand Sc 1413.

Cook and *Endeavour* then planned to sail to Tasmania but was blown off course. The voyagers sighted what became known as New South Wales, and in particular Botany Bay, at modern-day Sydney, Australia. In 1770 he sailed along and mapped the eastern coast of Australia. Cook's encounter with Australia is depicted in the set-tenant set, Australia Sc 481a; 477-481. Cook's



Australia Sc 481a individual stamps 477 - 481.

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map of Botany Bay is shown on Australia Sc 480. The set's clever design includes numerous aspects of Cook's 1770 visit. In addition to *Endeavour* and Cook's image (based on a painting by John Webber) the set includes a sextant, scientists Sir Joseph Banks and Charles Solander, botanical drawings, a British flag and ceremony by which Cook took possession of Australia in the name of King George III (479), kangaroos, aborigines, and a piece of coral.

On 11 June 1770 *Endeavour* struck the coral of the Great Barrier Reef along Australia's East Coast, depicted in Norfolk Island Sc 141. Manning pumps continually, after jettisoning over 40 tons of stores and equipment into the sea in an effort to release the ship, after 23 hours she floated free, with a huge piece of coral stuck in her side. The coral on Australia 481 likely references this incident and *Endeavour's* encounter with the largest living organism on planet Earth. After the ship was careened for repairs on the coast near what is now Endeavour River and Cooktown, Queensland, *Endeavour* searched for and finally sailed through a narrow



Norfolk Is Sc 141 - Cook and Great Barrier Reef.

opening in the Great Barrier Reef (considered one of Cook's greatest acts of navigation) to reach the only shipyard in Southeast Asia at Batavia (now Jakarta) for further repairs.

Unfortunately the Dutch port of Batavia was a cesspool of disease (malaria, cholera, dysentery). Already weakened by scurvy, some of *Endeavour's* crew fell ill. Artist Sydney Parkinson and Polynesians Tupaia and his foster son Tiata, and others died. Cook, Banks, and Solander fell ill. Once repairs were made to *Endeavour*, Cook began sailing westward on 1 January 1771. While still in the vicinity of Batavia and in the

weeks that followed, *Endeavour* resembled a hospital ship. Upwards of 50 persons died, including astronomer Charles Green, with only a few healthy for duty.

Cook proceeded around the Cape of Good Hope and reached England 13 July 1771. Although scurvy broke out during the first and subsequent voyages, Cook experimented with a variety of preventative or cures, such as wort from malt, concentrated lemon and lime juice, carrot marmalade, sauerkraut, and spruce beer, as well as antiscorbutics such as wild celery and scurvy grass in Tiera del Fuego, New Zealand and, at Kergulen Island, the Kerguelen Cabbage. No one died specifically of scurvy during Cook's long sea voyages, although scurvy weakened sailor's constitutions, increasing susceptibility to other diseases. Experiments to cure scurvy continued during the Second Voyage. Cook was awarded the Royal Society's Copley Gold Medal in 1776 for improving the health of seamen and made a fellow of the Royal Society.

In 2010 the Republic of Mali issued a set of miniature sheets, "*Les grandes Explorateurs et Phares*," (Great Explorers and Lighthouses), one of which features Captain James Cook. Cook's head and shoulders is based upon the 1775 Nathaniel Dance portrait, and superimposed over a map of the Eastern and Western hemispheres. The Cook M/S contains a triangle 800 F stamp with an image of the Chipiona Lighthouse and a circular 1400 F stamp depicting Captain Cook in naval uniform. On the right side of the M/S are two women in African dress, one hold-



Mali (2010) Cook, explorers and lighthouses.

ing a basket, and looking into the distance. Next to the women, a naked male child herds three pigs with a stick.

It is difficult to connect these images to a useful historical narrative. Chipiona Lighthouse is not referred to on any of Cook's voyages. The lighthouse stands on a peninsula at Cadiz, a harbor very important in Spanish naval history. Because of often hostile relations between Spain and England from the 16<sup>th</sup> through the 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, Cook would not have visited the seaport. The 2010 Mali M/S likely has no philatelic or historical significance beyond Mali's recognition of explorers and lighthouses.

Although Mali's 2010 Cook issue has minimal cartophilatelic relevance, the miniature sheet serves as a useful conclusion to Part II. A translation of the French inscription recognizes Marton, Yorkshire as Cook's birthplace (27 October 1727) as well as his death in Hawaii (14 February 1779). It identifies Cook as a British navigator, explorer and cartographer who was sent by the Royal Society on *Endeavour* to explore the Pacific Ocean. The inscription notes Cook's observance of the Transit of Venus (3 July 1769) and the search for an "*hypothétique continent austral*" (hypothetical southern continent), after the sojourn in Tahiti, which is why Cook circumnavigated New Zealand, then sailed west, encountering New South Wales, Australia and the Great Barrier Reef.

The French inscription on the Mali M/S further describes Cook as "the first European to establish a closer contact with peoples of the Pacific." It concludes, Cook correctly drew conclusions about the Polynesian's common existence "despite the thousands of miles of ocean that sometimes separated them." This important observation refers to the vast territory included within the "Polynesian Triangle" (New Zealand to Hawaii to Easter Island (*Rapa Nui*) and the skill of Polynesian navigators to pilot their boats by the sun, stars and planets, currents, and Pacific winds 1,000 to 1,400 years prior to the arrival of European explorers.

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# Buy a Map Stamp From an ATM With Just the Value You Need ~ Pierre Moïse

A few years ago, I received a postcard from Spain. The map stamp shows a nice map of Spain, but the stamp is not referenced in a Scott catalogue. I forgot this episode but, when I received the last revision of our checklist, I saw that it was still not referenced. Why not consider this stamp as a map stamp? *Fig. 1.*



Fig. 1, Spain.

This kind of stamp comes from a vending machine. These machines are able to dispense two products: booklets and specific value adhesive stamps. They are generally installed in post offices, sometimes in other shops or outside.

To issue stamps of specific value, these machines must have a printer; which is not required to deliver booklets.

These machines were tested in the sixties and the seventies. In France for example, the French Post office tested an automatic machine in 1969. It was possible to get labels and other products through it. These printed labels were considered as regular stamps and cancelled. The machine was installed in a shopping center, south of Paris, and operated for 15 months. Then several post offices equipped their own shops with ATM's delivering specific stamps.

Automatic machines avoid customers queuing at a counter. If the machine has to deliver any face value required by a customer, then a printer is included in the machine. These labels are real stamps, so there is no reason not to collect them.

Some vocabulary: ATM (automatic teller machine – US usage); Automatenmarken (German usage); Machine postage labels (Great Britain usage); Timbres de distributeurs (French usage)

ATM stamps are composed of two elements: a base preprint and the printing. The base is a safety pattern without facial value. The printing is generally the only facial value, sometimes with a picture added. The printing design itself is not secure because of printing machine quality.

ATM stamps are referenced in Michel (German) and in Yvert et Tellier (French) catalogues. Scott and Stanley Gibbons do not reference them.

Michel proposes a rating for used and non-used stamps. Non used stamps are generally cheaper. Yvert et Tellier propose a rating for used stamps only.

According to Michel catalogue, 52 countries offer ATM stamps. Generally, these are great countries with an important distribution network. 8 of them issued 19 map stamps.

European countries are more than half of the total and European map stamps are the most numerous.

	ATM stamp Countries	ATM Map-stamp Countries	ATM Map-stamps
Europe	27	5	14
America	6	1	1
Asia	10	2	4
Africa	3	0	0
Oceania	6	0	0
Total	52	8	19

According to the Michel Catalogue.

Eight countries issued 12 map stamps over a period of 19 years:

- Spain: 6
- France, Israel: 3 ea
- Belgium, Portugal: 2 ea
- Brazil, Luxembourg, Taiwan: 1 ea

However, in the last ten years from 2002 to 2011, 5 countries (Belgium, France, Israel, Spain and Taiwan) issued only 8 stamps.

ATM stamps are usually common issues but map stamps may also be used to commemorate events.

The map is generally pre-printed on the adhesive backing layer, except for the Brazilian stamp.

The Belgian label, Mi56 YT 64 Fig. 2, was introduced in 2004 during the Brussels stamp show, from October 29 to 31. It shows a little map of Belgium. This European stamp show was organized in the Heysel Exhibition Center, located north of the city.



Fig. 2, Belgian label, Mi56 YT 64

The Belgian label, Mi66 YT 74 Fig.3, was printed for the Menen Stamp Show on March 7, 2009. It is dedicated to the preservation of Polar Regions and glaciers, showing a stylized map of the Antarctic region. Menen is located in Belgian Flanders, close to the French border.



Fig. 3, Belgian label, Mi66 YT 74.

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Brazil, Mi1 YT1 Fig. 4 is the only printed map, issued in 1979, during the 18th Congress of the UPU in Rio de Janeiro. The label has no safety printing and shows a stylized globe.

The experimental automatic machine worked during the exhibition from September 15 to 23. The face value was limited to Rio de Janeiro. At that time, in 1981, there were only 10 ATM's dedicated to stamps in the country.



Fig. 4, Brazil, Mi1 YT1.

France, Mi24 YT493, Fig. 5 was issued during the Paris Biennial Stamp Show on October 8, 2002. The blue label shows a globe; the printing also is blue.



Fig. 5, France, Mi24 YT493.

The label, France Mi60 YT731 Fig. 6, was available during the *Spring Stamp Show* from March 27 to 29, 2009. This annual show was located in Macon. The city is the administrative town of the *Saone et Loire department*, located in Burgundy on the river Saone. The label shows the *department* map with the river and grapes signifying this is a wine producing area.

Every year, *Spring Stamp Show* is organized in a different French city.



Fig. 6, France Mi60 YT731.

A similar label, France Mi90 (not shown), was used during the *Autumn Stamp Show* in November 2011. This annual show is organized in Paris every year in the second week of November. It shows a stylized map of France.

Israel Mi31, 32 YT18, Fig. 7 is a common issue, showing several tourist locations. It was issued in 1996 and 1997. The aerial view of Haifa shows the town, and Acre harbor.



Fig. 7, Israel Mi31, 32 YT18.

Israel issued Mi48 YT31, Fig. 8, on February 22, 2005, this common issue is dedicated to Maimonides (1135 – 1204). A preeminent medieval Jewish philosopher. The map shows the Mediterranean basin and 4 stars for the main cities associated with him; Fes in Morocco where he studied, Palestine and Jerusalem where he lived and Cairo in Egypt where he died.



Fig. 8, Israel Mi48 YT31.

Luxembourg Mi5 YT4 Fig. 9, was issued for the *World Youth Stamp Show* in 1998. The map shows a smiling stylized globe.



Fig. 9, Luxembourg Mi5 YT4.

Portugal Mi16 YT14 Fig. 10, and Portugal Mi17 YT12 Fig. 11 were both issued for the International Stamp Show organized in Lisbon from September 4 to 13 1998. The stylized compass is the exhibition logo.



Fig. 10, Portugal Mi16 YT14.



Fig. 11, Portugal Mi17 YT12.

In 1996 Spain issued Mi12 YT12 Fig. 12. The globe shows the Atlantic ocean.

Spain Mi14 is the same design as Mi12 but the location of the face value is different.

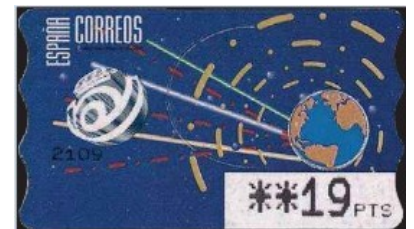


Fig. 12, Spain Mi12 YT12.

Spain Mi49 YT42 Fig. 13 was issued in 2000 to celebrate the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the European Human Rights Convention. The map is a globe.



Fig. 13, Spain Mi49 YT42.

In 2001 Spain issued Mi55 YT 49 Fig. 14 devoted to tourism. The map shows a stylized Spain, with Balears and Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla.



Fig. 14, Spain Mi55 YT 49.

(continued on page 10)

(continued from page 9)

## ATM mapstamps checklist

Issue Date	Country	Issue	Grade	Coverage	Michel Cat. # Automatenmarken	YT # Timbres de distributeurs
2004	Belgium	Phileuro	O	Belgium	56	64
2009	Belgium	Preserve polar regions and glaciers	O	South pole	66	74
1979	Brazil	UPU Congress	O	printed stylized globe	1	1
2002	France	Biennale Paris	O	Globe	24	493
2009	France	Spring Philatelic Show	O	Saône et Loire de-	60	731
2011	France	Autumn Philatelic Show	O	France	90	NR
1996	Israel		O	aerial view of Haifa	31	18
1997	Israel		O	aerial view of Haifa	32	NR
2005	Israel	Maimonides	O	Mediterranean Sea	48	31
1998	Luxembourg	International youth day	O	stylized globe	5	4
1997	Portugal	International Stamp show	AR	Compass	16	14
1997	Portugal	International Stamp show	AR	Compass	17	12
1994	Spain		O	stylized partial globe	9	NR
1996	Spain		O	Globe Atlantic ocean	12	12
1996	Spain		O	Globe Atlantic ocean	14	NR
2000	Spain	Human Rights	O	Globe	49	42
2001	Spain		O	Spain	55	49
2003	Spain		O	stylized partial globe	100	NR
2009	Taiwan	Direct link with China (PRC)	O	Chinese coast line	21	NR

Taiwan Mi21 commemorates the resumption of a postal link between the Peoples Republic of China and Taiwan and shows a stylized part of China's coastline.

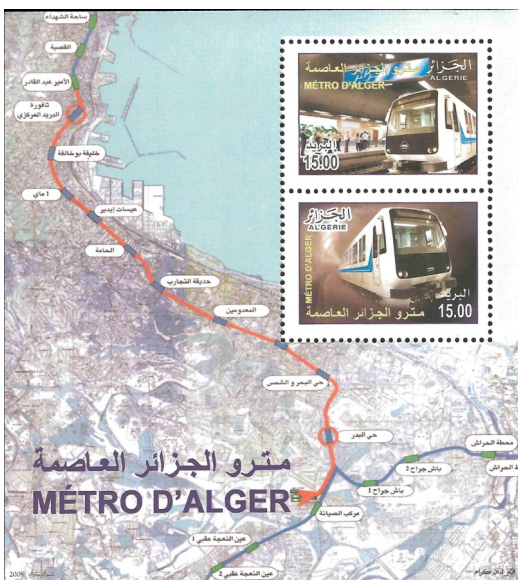
Catalogues often have limitations with respect to details of marginal issues like ATM stamps. Many philatelists I met are not interested in these labels. ATM map stamps are not numerous but seem to be quite difficult to obtain.

If you know of other issues, please help complete this list.

The main elements of this article come from the Michel online catalogue and the Yvert et Tellier catalogue. ■

All values printed on demand.

## New Issue Illustrations.



Algeria Sc 1537.



Canada Sc 2514

(Cook, continued from page 7)

Cook was the more persistent visitor to Tahiti, visiting in *Endeavour* (1769), on *Resolution* and *Adventure* (Second Voyage, in between Antarctic exploration) and on *Resolution* and *Discovery* (Third Voyage). However, Cook's first visit in 1769 was not the first European navigator to reach Tahiti, since he followed in the wake of the English navigator Samuel Wallis (1767) and the French explorer Louis Antione de Bougainville (1768). Bougainville also sighted the Great Barrier Reef. The Spanish explorer Don Domingo Boenechea from Vice Royalty of Peru made his first visit in 1772.

Captain Cook Cartophilately (Parts III and IV) covering the Second and Third Voyages will be surveyed in subsequent issues of the *New CartoPhilatelist*. ■

## AT THE AUCTIONS... Miklos Pinther

Recently some collectors noted that, based on eBay activity, prices of Chinese stamps of the Cultural Revolution period have flattened out. But you would not know this from the rush to open new auction branches in Hong Kong and the continued demand for the scarcer items.

In the June 18, 2012 issue of *Linn's Stamp News* Matthew Healey reports that a new record was set in Beijing for the so-called *large* version of the "Whole Country is Red" stamp, also known by the inscribed slogan as the "Long Live Complete Victory of the Great Cultural Revolution" stamp. This is the un-released, horizontal design (Yang W83) of the better known vertical 8-fen stamp (Scott 999A), which was

issued and sold for a couple of hours on November 25, 1968 before the authorities confiscated it.

Operating under the Government Bureau of Commerce and Industry since 1993, the China Guardian Auctions Co., Ltd. of Beijing is a highly reputable firm that normally handles paintings, calligraphy, porcelain, sculptures, jewelry, etc., and yes, occasionally stamps. Its May 21st Spring Auction contained only 14 philatelic lots but the prices realized were stunning: lot 4119, *unissued* "Whole Country is Red" sold for RMB 7,302,500 (US\$ 1,147,064), and lot 4120, a scruffy used *withdrawn* copy went for RMB 345,000 (US\$ 54,192). To better understand the trend of this market consider that in November 2009 John Bull Stamp Auctions Ltd. of Hong Kong sold a copy of the *unissued* stamp for HK\$ 3,680,000 (US\$ 474,227), and a *withdrawn* stamp for HK\$ 276,000 (US\$ 35,567).

Experts believe that eight copies of the *unissued* stamp exist. Since 2009 we have seen three different copies come on the market. (See also *The NewCartoPhilatelist*, Number 28, January 2009). ■

### EDITORS NOTE

I hope you noticed that the last issue of TNCP and this one, TNCP 38 increased in size from 16 to 20 pages. If we are to continue this expanded edition, we need articles of any length.

Please write!



### New Issue Illustrations continued.



France Sc 4087.



Mayotte Sc 282.



Japan Sc 3358.



New Caledonia Sc 1114.



Indonesia Sc 2285e.

# Prime Meridian, the Dateline and Time ~ Martin Oakes.

**Longitude.** You have to begin counting lines of longitude from some arbitrary point called zero degrees. In the 2nd century A.D., Ptolemy defined the zero meridian based on the westernmost position of the known world, so maps had only positive (eastern) longitudes. In the year 1634, France ruled by Louis XIII decided that Ferro's meridian (about 20 degrees west of Paris), should be used as the reference on maps, since this island was considered the most western position of the Old World.



Spain Sc 2244, Ferro, the "Meridian Island."

In 1884 twenty one nations met at a conference in New York to select a single Prime Meridian; by international agreement, Greenwich in Great Britain, was chosen. The conference also proposed that the solar day (24 hrs) begin at midnight Greenwich time. GB 1058-9.

France abstained and did not adopt the Greenwich meridian until 1911. Reunion Sc 65.

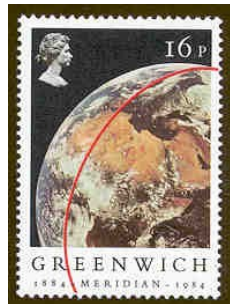
The Reunion stamp of 1907 uses Paris as the Prime Meridian and shows the Longitude as 53°E it should be 55° 16'E.



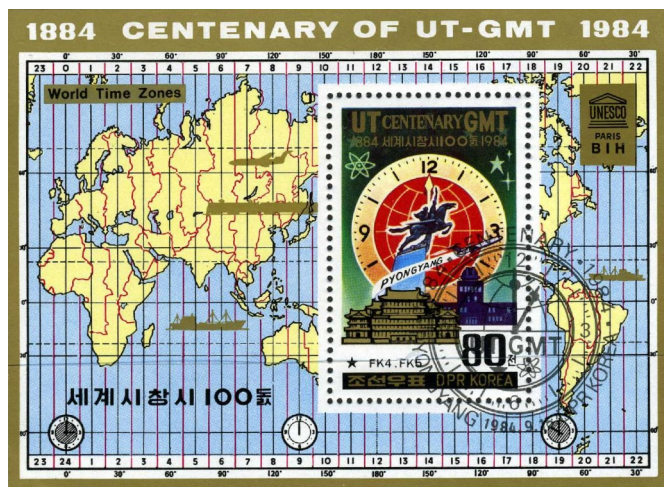
Reunion Sc 65.



Great Britain Sc 1059.

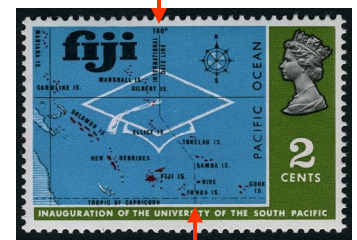
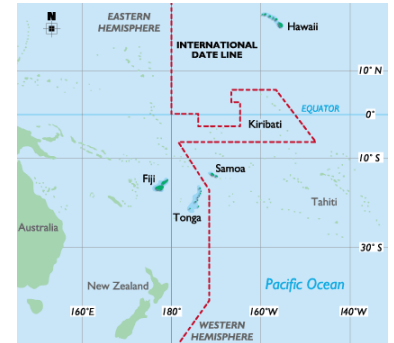


Great Britain Sc 1058.



Korea Sc 2403, International time zones, 12 hours ahead or behind Greenwich time. The red lines mark actual time changes used for convenience by each country.

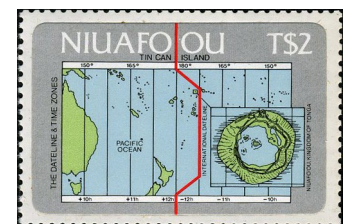
The International Date Line sits on the 180° line of longitude in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, and is the imaginary line that separates two consecutive calendar days. Crossing the line from east to west advances the date by one day. It is not a perfectly straight line and has been moved slightly over the years to accommodate needs of various countries in the Pacific Ocean. Note how it bends to include all of Kiribati in the Eastern Hemisphere, placing it a day ahead of Hawaii. Kiribati Sc 421. ■



Fiji Sc 283, International Dateline.



Kiribati Sc 421. The white area is in the same time zone.



Niuafo ou Sc 47, another convenient shift of the dateline.

# More Than a Museum Trip

## Edmund H. Vallery

It was a beautiful late summer Sunday when my wife Elaine and I finally decided to fulfill a promise we had made to ourselves several years earlier. Why had we waited so long? Our destination ...Regis College in Weston, Massachusetts and a much anticipated visit to the Cardinal Spellman Philatelic Museum. We had expected to join other members of the Great Bay Stamp Club and those of the Sanford, Maine group.

The one and a half hour drive to east central Massachusetts was delightful. A touch of autumn was already present in the foliage and upon arriving at our destination the college campus was bursting with both autumn and summer colors. As magnificent as this part of the trip had been we had not yet begun the experience of visiting this smaller than expected but absolutely astoundingly vast collection of philatelic wonders.

Upon entering the attractive two story building we were greeted by a hostess who was also to be our guide through the main display room. There were no entrance fees that day as a bourse was taking place in the lower level of the building. That was only the beginning of the long list of surprises we would encounter that afternoon.

The display cases were attractively filled and well organized. Each presentation was complete enough to whet your appetite to want to learn more of each subject. The museum's formula is to provide a wonderful viewing experience of ever changing and varied materials. The opening revelation was an American Civil War Stamp display that had been the work of the Cardinal himself. Pictures of him working this part of his album and of visiting dignitaries such as President Dwight D. Eisenhower and General Omar Bradley sharing his love of stamp collecting were part of the display. The Cardinal did give considerable attention to the Confederate part of the collection and this pleased Elaine as it is part of her stamping world.

The next set of frames was entitled Abraham Lincoln a Philatelic Biography which was followed by "Old Glory on

Stamps of the World." Surprising where you will find the Stars and Stripes. Sometimes it became a search for a stripe or two.

For me the next encounter was a totally new experience. The Spellman, officially the Museum of Stamps and Postal History, is the proud possessor of part of the famous Steinway stamp collection and has exclusive executorial control of the material. This all too small a presentation labeled "A Philatelic Music Hall" really caught my attention. I would like to learn more.

If you are beginning to question whether this museum is as small as I implied well let me set the course for you. Yes, it is small. Yet, there is more to tell. It houses over two million stamps. Before we exited the main hall we encountered a display of Stained Glass on Stamps, a history of the German Zeppelins in an award winning exhibit and the final item was a full sheet of individually canceled perfectly organized British 1840 Queen Victoria "penny blacks."

Before we headed to another section of the museum we were directed to a long hall where Philatelic novelties were displayed. Did you know that "postal games" have existed nearly as long as stamps themselves? Not only were there dozens of them but they came from the four corners of the globe. The final items were Stamp Cases and Stamp Boxes and some of them were truly beautiful. Wooden boxes decorated in mother of pearl were set against silver, brass, copper and other metals to show us the versatility and imagination that stamp collectors have always expressed. Our next steps were to lead to a truly gratifying experience.

We were introduced to one of the most interesting and unassuming gentleman I have ever met in this business. This was the curator and operations officer of this valuable collection, His name is George S. Norton and I was very pleased to meet him. For one thing he told me his second favorite interest in this vast world of stamp collecting was

maps on stamps. He knew a great deal about my favorite area of stamp collecting, the CartoPhilatelic Society, and he directed me to the museums extensive library and research center where he handed me Vol. 1 No. 1 of *THE CARTO-PHILATELIST*. It is dated March 1955. Mr. Norton offered to run off any pages I might like for my own use. Page 1 did it all for me. I would like to quote a portion of Secretary-Treasurer Wilfrid Webster's words for you.

"...I agreed to help organize a Unit" (of the American Topical Association, my emphasis), "which would bring together those of us with a common interest in map stamps, would publish an authoritative serial checklist of all existing material, post us on new issues, enable us to exchange information and stamps, and in other ways help further interest in this absorbing topical."

It is gratifying to know that more than half a century later, even with a break in activities, these same words guide the actions and intentions of the Carto-Philatelic Society today.

The research section of the Spellman is extensive, well organized, comfortable. The facility has viewing, copying and photographing capabilities. Here you will have access to the largest collection of research materials on stamps in New England. Unfortunately the extent of their Carto-Philatelist materials came to an end in 1967. I plan to supplement their data. All this within what appears on the outside to be a modern, attractive building yet almost insignificant as a museum because of its size. Like a book, or a stamp, don't judge the Spellman by your first impression.

If this short essay has not provided you with the incentive to visit Regis College and the Spellman, should you be in the area, then perhaps a visit to their web site and a reading of the history of the collection and a very persuasive nun, so instrumental in bringing Francis Cardinal Spellman's collection from New York City to rural New England, will do it for you. ■

# Society News ~ David Wolfersberger

## Bylaw Revisions

The proposed changes to the Bylaws (separating the Secretary and Treasurer positions; adding Asia/Pacific/Australia Representative) were both approved by the majority of members voting. The new Representative will be elected during the next election (see below).

## Election

As mentioned in the last issue the official call for nominations for the various officer positions of the Society will be made in October. However I wish to inform the membership that I will not seek re-election as President. If anyone is interested in being nominated or who would like more information about the duties of this office, please contact me. By the time of the next election I will complete 10 years as Vice President and President.

It has been my pleasure to serve with many great officers (too numerous to mention them all), editors of *The New CartoPhilatelist* (Bill Critzer, Dan Nelson, Martin Oakes), and webmasters (Val Jordan who put the first website up, and Reese Plews who has done such outstanding work on growing and maintaining the site). With the able leadership and efforts of all of these members the Society has grown and prospered. Of course a special thank you to everyone who has contributed articles to *TNCP*. Without the continuing input we would not have the outstanding journal we have and without the journal the Society would not exist.

And thanks to our members who have supported us through the entire process of getting the Society up and running. I have enjoyed my time and look forward to helping the new President in any way I am able.

## Closed Album

I am sorry to report the death of long time member Carol Litchfield. Carol was a member of the Carto-Philatelists and joined the CartoPhilatelic Society when we reorganized. I met Carol briefly at the Richmond APS show several years ago; unfortunately we only had a few minutes together before she had to leave to catch a plane for home. Carol left a large collection (some 21 volumes plus a couple of boxes) the disposition of which is being planned by the executor of her estate. The Society officers and members express our sympathy to Carol's family and friends.

## New York City Meeting

Remember our meeting planned for New York City during the American Stamp Dealers' Association National Postage Stamp Show October 11-14, 2012. The Society will meet at The Collectors Club on Friday October 12 at 3:00 pm. More details of the meeting and a planned dinner will be provided in the next issue. Information about the show can be found at the address below; or contact me and I will send the information to you.

The show hotel is the New Yorker Hotel, 481 Eighth Ave., New York NY. The room rate is \$249/night. As mentioned in the last issue, the New Yorker is not in the best condition but attempts to find other hotels that offer a competitive price have not been successful. Please make your hotel reservations directly with the New Yorker at 212-971-0101.

Please let me know if you plan to attend and if you would like to make a presentation during our business meeting. Also comments regarding the Agenda are encouraged.

## New Members

Please welcome new members:

Gilad Aharoni, Iowa City, IA  
Joseph Gnoffo, Bowie, MD  
Thomas F. Kilkelly, Jefferson, NH

Several new members were introduced in the last issue of *The New CartoPhilatelist*. However I erred in the listing by getting the first names of two new members switched. The correct names are:

Wallace Craig – Fullerton, CA  
William Robinson – York, PA

My apologies to Mr. Craig and Mr. Wallace for my error.

## 1898 Canadian Map Stamp

The June 18, 2012 issue of Linn's Stamp News contains an interesting article about the 1898 Canadian Imperial Penny Postage map stamps (Sc 85-86) (to some "the" map stamps). You may recall these stamps have a world map with all British territories highlighted in red. There is a slight color difference between the two. The article discusses how one collector, Hugh Westgate, purchased many years ago the "production file" for these stamps that had been part of American Bank Note Company archives. The file contained a more or less complete history of the development of the issue from initial art work to essays to proofs to the final printing. Mr. Westgate used this material in an award winning exhibit. The author of the article laments the fact that this file was recently dissembled and auctioned in several lots. His concern is that having a complete file like the one Mr. Westgate had is very rare and it is disappointing when it is broken up. Perhaps in this case the auctioneer believed the sum of the parts was worth more than the whole!

## New Issues

The Philippines issued another set of stamps commemorating the Day of the Galleon (souvenir sheet Sc 3405 and set of three stamps Sc 3406). A previous set on the same topic was issued in 2010

*(continued on page 15)*

ASDA Show:

<http://www.americanstampdealer.com/SubMenu/>

[ASDA National Postage Stamp Show 2012.aspx?id=419](http://www.americanstampdealer.com/SubMenu/ASDA_National_Postage_Stamp_Show_2012.aspx?id=419)

(New Issues, continued from page 15)

(Sc3331-32). From 1565 to 1815 ships would sail from Manila to Acapulco, Mexico carrying spices, porcelain, ivory, lacquer ware, and processed silk cloth gathered from both the Spice Islands and other locations in the Asia-Pacific area, to be sold in European markets. The cargoes were transported by land across Mexico to the port of Veracruz on the Gulf of Mexico, then loaded onto the Spanish treasure fleet bound for Spain. This route was shorter and safer than around the Cape of Good Hope.

The souvenir sheet features a world map with three galleons. An interesting number to picture as that was the number of galleons that sailed each year from Manila and from Acapulco. I asked Miklos Pinther if he could identify the map on the sheet. He was able to find a version of the map in the book Landmarks of Mapmaking (Tooley and Bricker, Elsevier 1968). In this book it is identified as a 1575 manuscript map, so this is most likely the source of the map. Mark Honig did note a few differences between the map in the book and that on the sheet and Mark thinks the map on the sheet might be the original.

By the way the book Landmarks of Mapmaking is an excellent reference, illustrating and discussing many key historic maps. Miklos mentioned that he refers to it almost daily as he researches historic maps. The book is readily available online in both the original 1968 edition and two later revisions (1976 and 1989). I have not seen the two later versions so I don't know how they compare to the 1968 edition. I do know the 1968 edition would be a great addition to your library.

Some of you may recall an article I wrote a few years ago about stamps that had maps of metro (underground, Tube, subway, light rail) systems. Algeria recently issued a souvenir sheet (Sc 1537) in this category. The sheet has two stamps with photos of a train. On the margin is a map of Algiers with the metro route and stations shown. The system was first discussed in the 1970's but only minor progress was made until

the mid 2000's when the project was rebid and construction begun. The first 9.2 km segment of the line was opened on October 31, 2011. The souvenir sheet was issued to commemorate this opening, 30 years after initial construction began.

On the sheet the portion of the system that opened in 2011 is shown in red and operating stations in blue, while planned extensions and new stations are in blue and green respectively. Work is underway on a 23 km extension. It is anticipated that once completed the Algiers Metro will have the capacity to transport 150 million passengers annually.

Clipperton Island, a tiny 2.3square mile island located about 730 miles southeast of Acapulco, Mexico was first discovered by the French explorers Martin de Chassiron and Michel DuBocage. They named the mostly barren island *Île de la Passion* (Passion Island). At some point the name was changed to Clipperton Island, named after John Clipperton a pirate who supposedly used the island as a base (this has not been authenticated.)

The first scientific expedition to Clipperton was carried out by the French in 1725. It was formally claimed by France in 1858. Over the next many years the island was claimed by Mexico, its closest neighbor, and the United States – a US company had plans to mine guano but France never relinquished its claim. In an arbitration settlement in 1935 France's claim was recognized over that of Mexico.

Prior to that, however, the British Pacific Islands Company bought the rights from Mexico to mine guano. Over 100 people, including women and children, occupied the island. Unfortunately because of the Mexican civil war supply ships that had arrived every 2 months stopped deliveries. Eventually all of the males but one died either of illness or trying to sail from the island. The last remaining male declared himself "king" and mistreated the remaining women and children. Eventually one of the women killed him and soon after that

the remaining four women and seven children were rescued by a passing US Navy ship.

All of this leads to a stamp (Sc 4097) issued by France on the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the discovery of Clipperton (some say Ferdinand Magellan passed by the island in 1599). The stamp has an excellent map of the island showing the atoll that completely surrounds a stagnate fresh water lagoon. Also pictured are birds that occupy the island; palm trees of which there are few present; and crabs which are poisonous if eaten.

One final note on Clipperton: The Oceanic Phosphate Company of San Francisco, the US company that wanted to mine guano there, issued a set of 13 "Clipperton Island Postage" stamps. The intent was to use these stamps to pay for mail from Clipperton to San Francisco. As far as can be determined the stamps were never used in this way although there are examples of the "locals" on cover with valid US postage. All such examples were canceled in San Francisco so it is very possible they were made as philatelic souvenirs. The stamps are nice map stamps – a nice map of the island.

For a complete discussion of these stamps and related covers see "The Stamps of Clipperton Island" by Wolfgang Baldus, *The Postal Gazette*, No. 5, October 2009. See web address below.

In the article "No More Mayotte (map) Stamps?" (*The New CartoPhilatelist*, July 2009, page 3) Mark Honig wrote about the change of status of Mayotte from an Overseas Territory (Territoire d'Outremer) to an Overseas Department (Departement d'Outremer) and how this change will impact Mayotte politically, economically, and yes, philatelically. It is probable that Mayotte will cease issuing their own stamps and instead begin the use of French stamps.

To commemorate the change, which took place in March 2011, Mayotte issued a stamp (Sc 282) with a nice map

(continued on page 16)

Clipperton Is.  
[http://www.thepostalgazette.com/issues/26/Clipperton\\_Stamps.pdf](http://www.thepostalgazette.com/issues/26/Clipperton_Stamps.pdf).

(Society News, continued from page 15)

of the island with the French flag flying. Also included are images of fish and seafood that inhabit the waters around the island and people and activities on the island.

Lawrence Block also discusses this situation in his column "Generally Speaking" in the June 4, 2012 issue of *Linn's Stamp News*.

In memory of the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the September 2001 attacks Micronesia issued a four stamp souvenir sheet (Sc 940d). One of the stamps has an excellent plan view of the Pentagon. Another has a map of the Sommerset County, Pennsylvania with the Stonycreek Township highlighted. This is the location that United Airlines flight 93 crashed.

Slovenia issued a stamp (Sc 933) for the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the encircling of Ljubljana (its capital) with barbed wire, effectively creating a huge, urban concentration camp. Italy occupied Ljubljana in 1941 and made it the capital of an Italian province "Lubiana." After Italy capitulated Germany occupied the city and erected the 30 km long barbed wire fence. I am a little confused as to why the stamp commemorating the 70<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the fence was issued in

2011, when the fence was actually erected in 2013. The stamp shows the city with the path of the fence highlighted in red. A walking path now traces the route.

Another interesting stamp is from Poland (Sc 3999) for the astronomer Johannes Hevelius. The stamp was issued in sheets of six stamps and six labels. The stamp has an image of Hevelius; on the label what appears to be the path of solar eclipses perhaps in 1630 or 1639. (Thanks to Mark for this information.) Another astronomically oriented sheet is the lighthouse sheet from the Ukraine (Sc 773). This souvenir sheet features six stamps with pictures of different lighthouses. In the background of each stamp is a detailed star map.

The lagoons of New Caledonia are UNESCO World Heritage Sites. Two previous stamps featured these locations – Sc 1062 (2008) and Sc 1103 (2010). Another stamp has been issued (Sc 1114) commemorating two additional lagoons – Ouvéaan and le Beautemps-Beaupre Lagoons. The stamp has a nice map of these two islands that are part of New Caledonia.

Here are a few new issues that have not yet been given Scott numbers. You

might want to be on the lookout for them. They will be discussed in upcoming issues of *The New Cartophilatelist*.

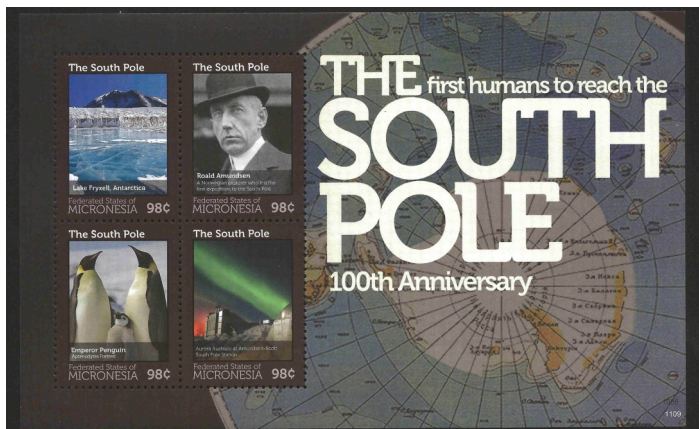
- Angola – set of 4 South African Development Community
- Canada – War of 1812
- Bosnia –Herzegovina, Bosnia (Serb), Bosnia (Croat) – Fridjof Nansen
- Netherlands – Bosatlas
- St. Maarten – maps of St. Maarten, 3 stamp set
- Switzerland – 100 years cadastral surveying (post card and stamp); Orienteering post card.

### Cartophilately in the Press

A short note in the Australia Post Bulletin (page 18) [See below] describes the process by which the first Kangaroo and Map stamp was designed and issued. The first day of issue was January 2, 1913. The Kangaroo and Map stamps were the first to be issued by the Commonwealth of Australia and valid for postage throughout the country. Between the federation of the states in 1901 until 1913, the state stamps continued to be used and were typically valid only in the state issued. If anyone would like a copy of this one page article, let me know. ■

Australia Post Bulletin. (<http://issuu.com/stamps/docs/bulletin315>)

### New Issue Illustrations continued.



Micronesia Sc 920.



Micronesia Sc 940d.



Poland Sc 3999.

**MAPS ON STAMPS CHECKLIST NEW ISSUES UPDATE**  
**Linn's March 2012 - May 2012 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	Algeria	Algiers Metro	1537	S/S of 2. 1537a-b	A	Map on Metro route on margin	15d each	B20	TBD
2012	Canada	Queen Elizabeth Diamond Jubilee	2514	Sheet of 4	AR	Old map of Canada in background	1st (61c)	2799	TBD
2011	France	300th anniv. Discovery of Clipperton	4097		A	Clipperton	€ 1.00	5214	TBD
2011	Gambia	Birds of Africa	3396-97	Sheets of 6 (2 sets) (a-f)	A	World	16d each	TBD	TBD
2011	Gambia	Birds of Africa	3398-99	S/S (2 sets)	A	World	80d	TBD	TBD
2011	Grenada	Parrots	3816	Sheet of 6. 3816a-f	A	Carribbean Islands on each stamp	\$2 each	6406-11	TBD
2011	Grenada	Parrots	3817	S/S	A	Carribbean Islands on each stamp	\$6	B804	TBD
2011	Grenada	Pope Benedict XVI visit to Germany	3836	S/S of 4, 38361-d	A	Small part of map on margin	\$2.75 each	6429-32	TBD
2011	Indonesia	Indonesia/Malaysia Friendship	2285e	Sheet of 8	A	Indonesia and Malaysia on margin	2500 r each	2923-30	3428-35
2011	Italy	Navy	3071	S/S of 4, 3071a-d	OC	Compass on margin	60c each	B64	MS3347
2011	Italy	Tourism - reprint of 1955 poster	3084		A	Stylized Italy	60c	3472	3356
2011	Italy	Economic Cooperation	3095		A	Globe	60c	3483	TBD
2011	Japan	80th Anniv. Haneda Int'l Airport	3358	Issued in sheet of 10: 3356-57, and 4 ea. 3358-59	A	Layout of airport	80y	5757	TBD
2011	Japan	Penguins	3342f		A	Antarctica	80y	5681	TBD
2011	Japan	Shiga Local Autonomy	3382a	S/S of 5 33821-e	A	Japan on 3382a	80y each	B223	TBD
2011	Korea (North)	Relations between European Union and N. Korea	5030	S/S	A	World map on margin	140w	B815	MSN5070
2011	Korea (North)	150th anniv. Publication of Taedongyojido map of Korea	5056		AR	Korea	98w	5833	TBD
2011	Liberia	US Civil War	2742	Sheet of 5, 2742a-e	AR	Old battle on margin	\$70 each	TBD	TBD
2010	Libya	Revolution 40th anniv.	1748	Sheet of 40, 1748a-an	A	Several stamps have maps, approx. 8 outlines of Libya, 2 of Africa. Two outline maps on Libya on selvage	40d each	2949-88	TBD
2011	Macedonia	20th anniv. Independence	573		A	Macedonia	20d	602	TBD
2010	Malagasy Republic	50th anniv. Independence	1622		A	Madagascar	300ar	2657	TBD
2011	Malaysia	Royal Palaces	1359	S/S of 10, 1359a-k	A	Outline map on each: I think these are maps of the states in which the palace shown in located.	\$1 each	TBD	1803a
2011	Mayotte	Change in status to department of France	282		A	Mayotte	60c	260	TBD

Issue Date	Country	Issue	Scott Cat. #	Format	Grade	Coverage	Face Value	Michel	SG
2011	Mexico	Mexican Tourism Year	2749		A	Mexico	11.50p	TBD	TBD
2011	Mexico	World Post Day	2753		A	Globe	11.50p	TBD	TBD
2011	Mexico	Sec. of Public Education	2754f	Sheet of 6, 2754a-f	AR	Most of Western Hemisphere on mural on wall	7p each	TBD	TBD
2011	Mexico	Agricultural and food safety	2757e	Sheet of 6, 2757a-e	A	Mexico with states shown	7p each	TBD	TBD
2011	Micronesia	First person to reach South Pole	920	S/S of 4, 920a-d	A	Excellent map of Antarctica on margin	98c each	2207-10	TBD
2011	Micronesia	US Civil War	922c	S/S of 4, 922a-d	AR	Battle map Battle of Bull Bluff	98c each	2220-23	TBD
2011	Micronesia	10th anniversary 9/11/01 attacks	940d	S/S of 4, 940a-d	A	Excellent map of Stoneycreek Township, PA	98c each	TBD	TBD
2011	Montenegro	Europa	277		A	Europe cut from leaf	90c	264	TBD
2011	Montenegro	Fauna	272-75		A	Outline map of Montenegro on each	2x30c, 40c, 90c	260-63	TBD
2011	Montenegro	Europa	278b	S/S of 2. 1278a-b	A	Europe cut from leaf (same design as 277 but different size)	90c	B10	TBD
2011	New Caledonia	Ouvea and Beautemps-Beaupre Lagoon - UNESCO World Heritage Site	1114		A	Ouvea and Beautemps-Beaupre Lagoon	75fr	1558	TBD
2010	Oman	Expo 2010 Shanghai	508	S/S	A	The Voyage of Sindbad Oman to Shanghai 198; map on margin shows route and Africa, Asia and Australia	100b	B48	TBD
2011	Palau	US Civil War	1059	Sheet of 5	AR	Man holding map on 1059e, map of US on margin	60c each	TBD	TBD
2011	Penrhyn Island	Christmas	503e	S/S of 4, 503a-d plus 8 labels	A	One of the labels has map of Penrhyn Islands	30c, 50c, 90c, \$2	TBD	TBD
2011	Philippines	Day of the Galleon	3405	Strip of 3, 34051-c	AR	Map across the three stamps appears to be from a 1575 Spanish map published in a 1601 in "Description of the West Indies" by Antonio de Herrera.	7p each	4578A, 4579A, 4580A	TBD
2011	Philippines	Day of the Galleon	3406	S/S of 3, same design as 3405	AR	This sheet contains the complete map noted above on stamps and margin.	7p each	B297	TBD
2011	Philippines	Office of Solicitor General	3413		A	Part of Philippines	7p	4607	TBD
2011	Poland	Johannes Hevelius, Astronomer	3999	+ label	A	Diagram showing the different stages of a (partial) solar eclipse (possibly 1630 or 1639).	3z	4505	4444
2011	Poland	Independence of Kazakhstan 20th anniv.	4028		A	Kazakhstan	2.40z	4545	TBD
2011	Portugal	Children's Paintings	3374		A	Globe with some details	68c	3694	3923
1990	Rwanda	Revolution 30th anniv.	1340		A	Part of Rwanda in outline formed by figures	70f	1427	1354

Issue Date	Country	Issue	Scott Cat. #	Format	Grade	Coverage	Face Value	Michel	SG
2011	Saint Pierre & Prince	St. Pierre & Miquelon	932		A	Western Hemisphere	85c	1100	TBD
2006	Saint Thomas & Prince	Europa Stamps 50th anniv	1595	S/S	A	Europe	40,000d	B538	TBD
2006	Saint Thomas & Prince	Mother Teresa	1660	S/S (silver background)	A	Asia in background	56,000d	B571	TBD
2006	Saint Thomas & Prince	Mother Teresa	1670	S/S (gold background)	A	Asia in background	56,000d	B572	TBD
2007	Saint Thomas & Prince Islands	Thomas Jefferson	1687	S/S	AR	Old globe on margin	40000d	B580	TBD
2007	Saint Thomas & Prince Islands	Franklin D. Roosevelt	1689	S/S	A	United States on margin	40000d	B582	TBD
2007	Saint Thomas & Prince Islands	Ronald Reagan	1693	S/S			40000d	B586	TBD
2007	Saint Thomas & Prince Islands	60th anniv. India independence	1717	S/S	A	India - perhaps a topographic representation?	40000d	B620	TBD
2007	Saint Thomas & Prince Islands	Tangula Express Train, China	1726	Sheet of 4, 1726a-d	A	Route of train through China on margin	7000d, 10000d, 14000d, 40000d	3094-97	TBD
2007	Saint Thomas & Prince Islands	Scouts and dogs	1766	S/S	A	Southeast Africa on margin	40000d	B621	TBD
2007	Saint Thomas & Prince Islands	Nelson Mandela	1768	S/S	A	Partial globe with Africa highlighted	40000d	B623	TBD
2011	Samoa	Move to new time zone	1128	Pair w/label	A	Upolu and Savai Islands on each	\$2.50, \$3.00	1075-76	TBD
2011	San Marino	Alcide de Gasperi	1854b		A	Eastern Europe	€ 2.64	2495	TBD
2011	Serbia	Digital Serbia	551-52	Pair	A	Globe, digital image in shape of Serbia	22d. 44d	415-16	TBD
2011	Serbia	Non-aligned Conf.	565		A	Globe	22d	432	TBD
2011	Singapore	Your Singapore	1511	Sheet of 10, 1511a-h	A	Various items in the shape of maps of Singapore	1st (26c)	2033-42	2006-15
2011	Singapore	Your Singapore	1512	Sheet of 10, 1511a-h	A	Various items in the shape of maps of Singapore. As above, self-adhesive	1st (26c)	2043-52	2016-25
2011	Slovenia	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, 50th anniv.	884		A	Globe	D rate	899	TBD
2012	Slovenia	70th anniversary of the blockade of Ljubljana by Italy in 1942	933		A	City map of Ljubljana	€1.33	B60	TBD
2009	Ukraine	Lighthouses	773	S/S of 6	A	Star chart on each stamp	1.50 each	B76	TBD



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**New Issue Illustrations continued.**



New Caledonia Sc 1114.



Serbia Sc 565.



Oman Sc 507.



Philippines Sc 3405.



Slovenia Sc 933.