

The New CartoPhilatelist

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Roads and Highways on Map Stamps, Volker Woesner

Road maps are probably the most widely used maps of today. They give people the information they need for traveling.

Early on, a limited number of stamps depicting roads and road systems were issued. Now, a lot of road maps on stamps contain either detailed parts of famous roads, or maps of road systems covering large areas.



Fig. 1 Uzbekistan. Sc 579h. Anniversary of the Silk Road (2,200years).

The reason for a new stamp showing roads is often an anniversary (Fig. 1) or the opening of a road (Fig. 8). Some stamps show the major road network of states (Fig. 2).



Fig. 2 Spain. Sc 3131e. Major road network.

Several stamps show regional roads (Fig. 12). Others contain famous historic roads like the Amber Road (Fig. 5); the Silk Road (Figs. 1& 6), and the Pan American Highway (Fig. 9).

In historic times the king, duke or prince of a country ordered the production of maps. The result was mostly a nice draw-

ing with routes to the main locations but without any scale (Fig. 5).

Since the end of the 18th century the basic maps are mostly made by land surveys, carried out by state administrations or by the military in large scales (Figs. 3 & 4).



Fig. 3. Denmark Sc 1022. Road connecting two islands.

An example of a national mapping project is the British Ordnance Survey (Fig. 4). Small-scale road maps were derived from these large-scale topographic maps.

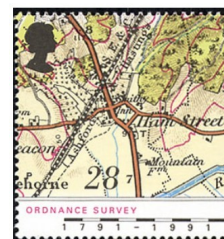


Fig. 4 Great Britain. Sc 1393. Topographic map with roads.

There have been long distance road systems both in historic times and today in nearly all continents. Some of them are featured in part on map stamps:

(continued on page 2.)

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Amber Road: The earliest road system in Europe depicts the “Amber Road” (Fig. 5), used between 2000BC and 300BC by traders to transport amber from the Baltic Coast southward to the Mediterranean.

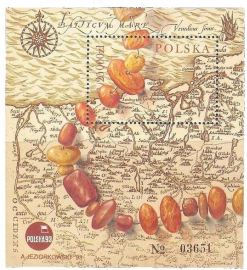


Fig. 5 Poland. Sc 3140. Beginning of the Amber Road system.

Silk Road: The international trade route system from China to the Mediterranean via Asia Minor was the Silk Road. It is illustrated on stamps of Uzbekistan Fig.1, and Turkey (Fig. 6). The route had been in existence since circa 200BC to 1453AD.



Fig. 6 Turkey. Sc 2223. Silk Road.

The road system ran from Cadiz (Spain) around the shore of the Mediterranean to Istanbul and continued through China and ended in Shanghai (travel distance 8,000miles = 12,800km).

Oregon Trail: The illustration (Fig. 7), honors one of the great routes to the Northwest in the US, the Oregon Trail. It ran from Independence, Missouri, to the region of Oregon and crossed about 2,000miles (3,200km) of rugged terrain.



Fig. 7 USA. Sc 2747. Oregon Trail.

First used by fur traders, the trail was used in the 1840s by emigrants to Oregon with wagon trains.

Bird Flight Line: The German Vogelfluglinie (literally “Bird flight line”) is a major road (motorway) between Hamburg (Germany) and Scandinavia via Copenhagen (Denmark) crossing parts of the Baltic Sea by huge bridges. The opening of a first part of the road took place in 1963 and was depicted on a German stamp (Fig. 8).



Fig. 8 Germany. Sc 864. Bird Flight Line.

Pan American Highway: The Pan American Highway is a highway system that runs about 29,000miles (48,000km) from Alaska (USA) to the southern parts of South America.



Fig. 9 Colombia. Sc C392. Pan American Highway.

It is one of the longest road systems in the world and has only a short break of around 55miles at the Panama/Colombian border region. It is not officially defined. The illustration on the stamp (Fig. 9), shows a short part of the road.

Road Maps: The first and most famous road map was produced by the Romans and depicted the roads of their empire in the 1st century AD. A copy of this map from the 4th century is the “Peutinger Table” which is shown on a stamp from Italy (Fig. 10).



Fig. 10 Italy. Sc 2316. Roman Road map (1st century).

Today road maps are compiled from general surveys, topographic maps, and aerial photography. City maps (Fig. 14) and junction maps (Fig. 13) are often compiled from enlargements of topographic maps like (Fig. 4).

The system of road maps runs from small-scale maps as an overview of major roads to large-scale maps for town streets, junctions etc.



Fig. 11 Angola. Sc 385. The major road systems.

Small scale maps resemble Figs. 2 & 11. They encompass all the main roads of a country or state. Maps with a larger scale are those with roads of a region or county (Fig. 12).



Fig. 12 Isle of Man. Sc 1220. Regional road system.



Fig. 13 Poland. Sc 2048. Road junction.

(continued on page 6.)

Captain James Cook Cartophilately, Part III

James C. Hamilton

Part I of this article appeared in TNCP 37, April 2012; Part II in TNCP 38, July 2012. Part III considers cartophilatelic issues for Captain Cook's Second Voyage of exploration and science.

The Second Voyage: The Admiralty directed Commander Cook (newly raised in rank by King George III) to lead the Second Voyage (1772-1775). Cook's ships were *Resolution* and *Adventure*, the Admiralty determining that two ships ensured greater safety should another episode arise similar to the Great Barrier Reef event. Captain Tobias Furneaux captained *Adventure*. The concept of increased safety with two ships proved less than satisfactory when *Adventure* and *Resolution* separated in Antarctic fog or in a Pacific storm. *Adventure* returned to England alone, one year ahead of *Resolution*.

The Admiralty's purpose of the Second Voyage was to search for and circumnavigate the southern continent. Since Aristotle (d. 322 BC) and Ptolemy (d. ca. 168 A.D.), it was thought that a huge southern continent "balanced" the other continents on Earth. Moreover, Antarctica was thought to be inhabited. Cook tried to locate Cape Circumcision, sighted by French Captain Bouvet in 1739, chartered at 50° 00'S and 11° 20' E and thought possibly to represent the coast of *Terra Australis Incognita*.

Captain Cook circumnavigated Antarctica in three separate summer navigational seasons in 1772-1773, 1773-1774, and 1774-1775.¹ Australian Antarctic Territory L21-L22 document this journey, L22 providing a map of Antarctica and Cook's route and a drawing of *Resolution*, with L21 featuring an image of Cook, a sextant, compass, and the



Australian Antarctic Territory L22.

marine chronometer tested on the Second Voyage. Another map featuring Cook, *Resolution*, and a map of Antarctica is found on Hungary 3075.



Hungary 3075.

No sighting of Cape Circumcision occurred at the location cited by Bouvet. Cook proceeded further south. On 17 January 1773 *Resolution* and *Adventure* made the first recorded crossing of the Antarctic Circle and reached 67° 15'. Cook encountered an impenetrable ice barrier and numerous "ice islands," as Cook termed icebergs. *Resolution* and *Adventure* separated in the Antarctic fog, not to meet up again (by pre-arrangement) until the following summer in New Zealand. Cook used Queen Charlotte Sound as his base to conduct sweeps of South Sea Islands during the Southern Hemisphere's winter months. This pattern carried out Admiralty instructions to achieve circumnavigation of the southern continent in the summer months and travel north to a known lo-



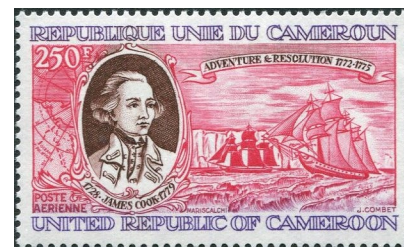
Australian Antarctic Territory L21.



Dominica 626

cation "to refresh your People and refit the Sloops." Dominica 626 shows a portion of Cook's route in Australia, New Zealand, and the Pacific.

In November 1773, Cook began his second "ice edge" cruise. *Resolution* and *Adventure* separated on 30th October 1773 this time in a Pacific storm and only met up again in England in 1775. Cook again crossed the Antarctic Circle on 21 December 1772 at 67° 27' South. On 29 January 1774 Cook reached his farthest point south, 71° 10' S, approximately 120 miles from the Antarctic coast. He could go no further because of the ice barrier, the farthest point south recorded by any ship is at 104° 54' West Longitude. Considering the type of vessel, the weather, danger from pack ice and icebergs, and lack of modern, electronic navigation equipment, this and subsequent Antarctic encounters are an amazing feat of navigation. Cameroun C272 is an engraving of Cook and *Resolution* and *Adventure* at an Antarctic ice barrier with a portion of an Antarctic map.



Cameroun C272.

The journals provide graphic descriptions of weather along the Antarctic Convergence, the wandering dividing line that encircles the continent between 50° and 60° South: On 24 December 1773 Cook recorded, "the wind northerly a strong gale attended with a thick fog Sleet and Snow which froze to the Rigging as it fell and decorated the whole with icicles. Our ropes were like wires, Sails like board or plates of Metal and the Shivers [sheaves/pulley wheels] froze fast in the blocks...the cold so intense as hardly to be endured, the whole sea in a manner covered with ice, a hard gale and a thick fog...."

(continued on page 4.)

(Capt. Cook continued from page 3.)

While sailing in the Southern Ocean, Cook occasionally encountered heavy seas, or as he termed them, “prodigious high seas,” waves of over 50 feet high. In the Antarctic summer months *Resolution* sailed among hundreds of icebergs (some 200-300+ feet high and over one mile in length) and floating pack ice, which proved dangerous sailing.

The third leg of Cook’s Antarctic cruise began after New Year’s Day, 1775. *Resolution* departed Tierra del Fuego and Staten Island, sailing east and south to find the “Gulf of San Sebastian” said by geographer Alexander Dalrymple to border the southern continent. Dalrymple believed it was inhabited by 50 million people eager to trade with Great Britain. Cook sailed into what is now termed The Scotia Sea, an area of 350,000 square miles, formed by a submarine mountainous ridge which extends the Andes Mountain range in an arc eastward, south, and finally westward where it emerges in the South Orkney and South Shetland Islands and Antarctica’s Palmer Peninsula. The area is depicted on Falkland Island Dependencies 1L8.



Falkland Island Dependencies 1L8.

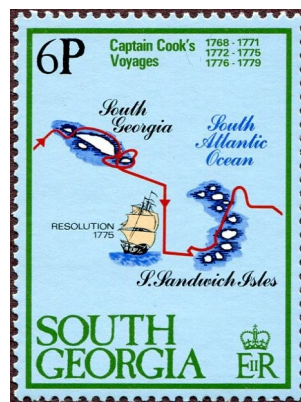
Cook sighted land in mid-January, took possession of the uninhabited territory in the name of the Crown, but after a week of coastline exploration determined he had found an island and not a continent. He named the island Georgia after King George III, patron of the voyage, and it later became known as South Georgia to differentiate it from the American colony.² Cook and others onboard were awestruck by an island covered by snow and ice from the treeless coast to the tips of the mountain, a land of “wild rocks, thick fogs, and everlasting snow.” The 1975 South Georgia FDC depicts a map of South Georgia Island with longitude and latitude, along with three stamps



South Georgia 41-43.

(South Georgia 41-43), one of which is the William Hodges painting of Possession Bay where on 17 January 1775 Captain Cook landed to claim the island for King George III. The set was issued for the Bicentenary of Cook’s discovery of the island.

Cook then decided to make one more attempt to locate Antarctica. *Resolution* sailed to 60° S in the South Atlantic and found not a continent, but the South Sandwich Islands. He sailed along 5 of the 11 volcanic islands in cold, windy, foggy, snowy, sleet ridden seas, which Cook labeled “the most horrible coast in the world.” The route around a portion of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands is depicted on South Georgia 53. Cook continued to search for Cape Circumcision, missing it by about three degrees in February 1775. Cape Circumcision is located on the later-named Bouvet’s Island (accurately charted in 1808), often described as the most remote island in the world, approximately 6 x 9 miles, resembling an extremely large ice island.



South Georgia 53.

On 21 February 1775 Cook penned what this writer considers the most dramatic passage found in his journals regarding *Terra Australis Incognita*:

“...Thus I flater (sic) my self that the intention of the Voyage has in every respect been fully Answered, the Southern Hemisphere sufficiently explored and a final end put to the searching after a Southern Continent, which has a times engrossed the attention of some of the Maritime Powers for near two Centuries past and the Geographers of all ages. That there may be a Continent or a large tract of land near the Pole, I will not deny, on the contrary I am of opinion there is, and it is probable that we have seen a part of it. The excessive cold, the many islands and vast floats of ice all tend to prove that there must be land to the South and that this Southern land must lie or extend farthest to the North opposite the Southern Atlantick (sic) and Indian Ocean....”

During the Antarctic winters of 1773-1775, Cook continued his sweep of Pacific Islands, with Queen Charlotte Sound, New Zealand as his favored base of operations. However, it was during the second separation of *Resolution* and *Adventure* that several members of *Adventure*’s crew were surprised, killed, and cannibalized by New Zealand Māori in what was termed the “massacre of Grass Cove.”

Among the islands Cook visited was Niue, a map of the island shown on Niue 165. Cook termed Niue “Savage Island,” because natives refused to trade for supplies. They demonstrated their unwillingness by hostile gestures,

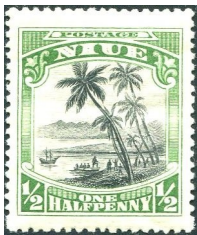
(continued on page 5.)

(Capt. Cook continued from page 4.)



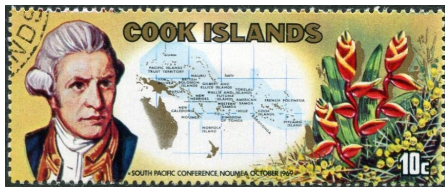
Niue 165.

throwing spears or stones, appearing suddenly from the trees mostly naked, painted black, wearing black feathers and foaming red at the mouth, brought about by masticating red bananas. A volley of fire by *Resolution's* marines drove off the natives and Cook decided to sail on to more hospitable South Sea Islands. The landing with a topographical depiction of Niue's coastline is depicted on Niue 35.



Niue 35.

Captain Cook also visited the Cook Islands, an archipelago of 15 major islands and numerous atolls and reefs outlined on Cook Islands 265. Cook's



Cook Islands 265.



Cook Islands 407a.



Cook Islands 1949 registered FDC, C.I. 131, 132, 138

visit to the islands that later bore his name is also commemorated on a 1973 stamp and coin set, Cook Islands 407a. A globe is featured on the \$2.00 coin's obverse side along with *Resolution* and *Adventure*. The \$7.50 coin includes a map of Hervey or Manuae Atoll, along with *Resolution* and Captain Cook on the obverse side. Queen Elizabeth II is shown on the front of both coins. The first cartophilatelic Cook Islands stamps are found on a 1949 registered first day cover from Rarotonga (the modern administrative center is Avarua, Rarotonga), with Captain Cook and a map of the Cook Islands on the 1sh issue (138), and the Hervey Islands (the name given by Cook), now Manuae Atoll (132). The 1/2p stamp (131) depicts Ngatangila Channel, Rarotonga. Manuae Atoll is now a marine sanctuary.

Captain Cook's first visit to the Tonga island group occurred in 1773. A cartophilatelic set (327-331) issued on the



Tonga 330.

Bicentenary of the visit shows a partial outline of Tonga islands in green superimposed on a journal description of the islands by Cook, along with vignettes of Tongan rulers, seen in the 35sh ex-



Vanuatu 735.

ample (330). Airmail and Air Mail Official stamps, without cartophilatelic designs, are also part of this set. Cook named Tonga "The Friendly Islands."

A miniature sheet issued by Vanuatu (735) consists of three stamps of famous Pacific explorers from 1606 to 1774: the Spanish navigator Pedro Fernandes de Quiros on *San Pedro y Paulo* off Espiritu Santo Island (1606), Louis Antoine de Bougainville on *Boudeuse* off Pentecost Island (1765), and James Cook off Tanna Island on *Resolution* (1774). A map of the archipelago is shown on this colorful 1999 M/S. This island group, once called New Hebrides and administered as a British-French Condominium (1906-1980), became the Republic of Vanuatu in 1980.

Cook arrived in the New Hebrides in 1774. European colonization of the area began thereafter. French New Hebrides issued a triptych issue 208-210; 210a,

(continued on page 6.)

(Capt. Cook continued from page 5.)



French New Hebrides 208-210 (210a).



French New Hebrides 211.

commemorating Cook, Astronomer William Wales, and Artist William Hodges. A map of Tanna Island is found on 208. Another map of the archipelago is found on French New Heb-



New Caledonia C114.

rides 211, depicting Cook's route around the 4,700 sq. mile archipelago circumnavigation, during which he thoroughly charted the area. British New Hebrides issued the similar stamp design. James Cook was also the first European to discover the island of New Caledonia in 1774, commemorated by New Caledonia C114, which depicts an outline of the island group's *Grande Terre*.

After failing to locate Cape Circumcision, *Resolution* sailed in early March 1775 through very high seas and eventually on to the Cape of Good Hope. After five weeks rest at the Cape, he arrived in and England, 30 July 1775. With the circumnavigation of Antarctica and additional Pacific Island sweeps documented, French explorer Jean-François de la Perouse commented that "Cook had left nothing for his successors to do but praise him."

During the Second Voyage Cook tested the marine chronometer and found it to be an accurate method to determine longitude. Astronomer William Wales was chiefly responsible for monitoring the chronometer. Use of the chronometer then replaced the lunar method and triangulation to determine longitude, to the benefit of safer sailing and map making. The marine chronometer is depicted on numerous Cook maps. A 1993 Great Britain registered FDC with a four stamp set depicts the marine chronometer designed by John Harrison, Great Britain 1489-1492. A model of the Harrison Chronometer by John Kendall accompanied the Second Voyage. ■

Endnotes.

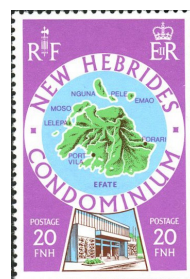
^[1] An excellent "Ice Chart" outlining Captain Cook's circumnavigation of Antarctica is found in J. C. Beaglehole, editor, *The Journals of Captain James Cook, Volume II, The Voyage of the Resolution and Adventure, 1772-1775*, (Cambridge: 1961), opposite page lvi.

^[2] A detailed account of Cook's exploration of South Georgia, the South Sandwich Islands, and the search for Cape Circumcision is James C. Hamilton, "Wild Rocks, Thick Fogs, and Everlasting Snow," *Cook's Log*, Part I, January 2011, Volume 34, Number 1 pp. 3-9, Part II, April 2011, Volume 34, Number 2, pp. 3-9.

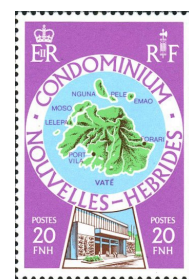
Captain Cook Cartophilately (Part IV) covering the Third Voyage will be surveyed in the next issue of the *New CartoPhilatelist*.

A side note.

British and French New Hebrides with Vanuatu share many common issues. Some examples are shown.



Sc 241.



Sc 261.



Sc 283a.

(Roads & Highways continued from page 2)

The largest scale maps are those with city streets or junctions (Figs. 13 & 14).



Fig. 14 Sweden. Sc 1991. City map (Stockholm) with city roads.

Space age: In the times of space age the maps and the use of maps have changed.



Fig. 15 Australia.. An old Australian Road Atlas and GPS Navigation systems of today.

A wonderful example of this change is shown on an Australian stamp (Fig 15). A map with GPS navigation systems replaces the road atlas on the gutter. ■

Exercise your writing skills, the Editor needs articles for TNCP 40.

The Republic of El Salvador and its Neighbors.

Ap Koopman.

This article uses Michel Catalog numbers.

El Salvador is a country in Central America with over 7 million inhabitants and an area of 21,041 km² (just over half that of the Netherlands). It shares borders with Guatemala and Honduras and is located on the Pacific Ocean. The Gulf of Fonseca in the southeast is shared with Honduras and Nicaragua. Fig. 1. Mi 426 map with Central America, including El Salvador. Fig 2. El Salvador and neighboring countries.



Fig. 1 El Salvador Mi 426.

The area of present El Salvador was conquered in 1524 by Pedro de Alvarado for Spain and was a part of Guatemala under Spanish rule. After the Spanish rule ceased, El Salvador was part of Mexico from 1821. Fig. 3 Mi 708 shows the declaration of independence on 15 September 1821. In 1823 the United States of Central America, including the state El Salvador, seceded from Mexico. From 1838, the República Federal de Centro America, consisted of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Los Altos. Its capital Quetzaltenango, is



Fig. 3 El Salvador Mi 708.

now located in Chiapas Mexico. The Republic fell apart in 1839 so El Salvador became independent.

It is obvious that after the break-up the boundaries between the new states were not always clear. This led to conflicts between the new nations. Legal possession (once established) differs from actual possession (or who inhabits the territory).

El Salvador - Guatemala.



Fig. 4 Guatemala Mi 292.

The border between El Salvador and Guatemala, Fig 4, has a length of approximately 201 km and stretches from the border with Honduras at point Cerro Monte Cristo in a southwesterly direction to the mouth of the Rio Paz to the Pacific.

In 1905 a border dispute between El Salvador and Guatemala emerged. Finally, in 1935 both countries agreed to settle their border disputes. A committee was appointed and in 1938 a delimitation treaty was signed. To mark the boundary along the 168 km of rivers, 30 km of land and 3 km on the Lago de Guija, 530 boundary markers had to be placed. In 1940, the commission finalized this demarcation in terms of placement and recording of the confluence of rivers on maps. The final report of the commission was published in 1942.



Fig 2. El Salvador and neighboring countries.

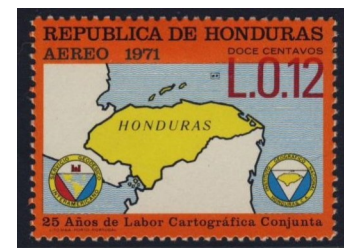


Fig. 5 Honduras Mi 809

(continued on page 8.)

(El Salvador continued from page 7.)

El Salvador - Honduras.

Border disputes between El Salvador and Honduras also existed. The common border is 342 km long. The origin of the border dispute dates from the 18th century when colonial boundaries were poorly defined. The dispute involved six pieces of land (bolsones) with a total area of 436.9 km², two islands (Meanguera and El Tigre) in the Gulf of Fonseca and the right of passage for Honduras to the Pacific from its southern coast. Fig. 5, Honduras Mi 809, shows a map of Honduras and the Gulf of Fonseca. (The effect of the controversy surrounding the Gulf of Fonseca is discussed separately below).

Between 1861 and 1969 negotiations took place at least fifteen times but did not lead to results. On July 14, 1969, a war broke out between El Salvador and Honduras after 2500 Salvadorian soldiers invaded Honduras.

To understand how this outburst could take place, it is important to know a number of factors.

El Salvador was the initiator of the founding of the Organization of Central American States (1951 ODECA) Nicaragua Mi 1033, 1035, 1036 (Figs. 6 - 8) show respectively a map, presidents and map of ODECA, a Central American Common Market (1960 MCCA), a labor council to coordinate social policy (1964) and a defense counsel to fight communist aggression (1965).

As a cause of this armed conflict the unequal economic development is mentioned; as a motive, the protection of Salvadorans residing in Honduras; and as a reason, the incidents at football matches.

El Salvador is about half the size of Honduras and has nearly twice as many inhabitants. There was a large influx of refugees from El Salvador into Honduras holding 200,000 ha. A new dictatorship in Honduras oppressed the peasants in favor of the landowners. In protest against this, land invasions took place. As the Honduran regime saw the Salvadorans as instigators of the land seizures, the Salvadorans were given an



Figs. 6-8 Nicaragua Mi 1033, 1035,

ultimatum of 30 days to leave the country on April 30, 1969. When Honduras in June that year played a football match in and against El Salvador and lost, the actions against the Salvadorans in the country increased. The result was that Salvadoran troops finally invaded Honduras to protect their compatriots (who had fled El Salvador). This 'football war' was discontinued after six days under pressure from the OAS. There may have been between 500 and 2,000 deaths.

This conflict continued to affect the relations between both countries adversely in the seventies.

In October 1980, El Salvador and Honduras signed a peace treaty in Lima, Peru, reaching the first breakthrough in the conflict. The treaty meant that the two parties agreed to submit the border dispute to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in The Hague, if they failed to reach a deal within five years. When in 1985 an agreement had not been reached, the ICJ took it into consideration in 1986. The ruling came in 1992. Of the disputed 436.9 km², Honduras was assigned 300.6 km² and 136.3 km² was assigned to El Salvador. Fig. 9 Honduras, Mi 1081 the Honduras / El Salvador border. Fig. 10 El Salvador Mi 1894/95 the repatriation of Salvadoran emigrants. Fig. 11 Mi 1901 Peace, a definitive resolution.

Both parties accepted the decision of the ICJ and a commission was set up to decide on the status of the inhabitants of the 'bolsones'.



Fig. 9 Honduras Mi



Fig. 10 El Salvador Mi



Fig. 11 El Salvador, Mi

Gulf of Fonseca - controversy between El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

The Gulf of Fonseca is the third area of conflict because all three nations share this area. This dispute involves the jurisdiction and fishing rights. In 1992 the island Meanguera was assigned to El Salvador and Honduras got jurisdiction over the island of El Tigre. But more importantly Honduras was granted free access to the Pacific by the ICJ. The ICJ also ruled that the Gulf of Fonseca is not international waters, because the countries were provinces under the same colonial power and have a common history as a member of the United States of Central America. Therefore there is a shared sovereignty for management by

(continued on page 10.)

TUKI'S MAP OF NEW ZEALAND

Brian Marshall

On 28 October 1993 Norfolk Island issued two stamps to commemorate the bicentenary of contact between that island and New Zealand. The 70 cent stamp shows a pair of Maori stone clubs (patu), the \$1.20 stamp reproduces an early Maori map of New Zealand. The stamps were designed by Philatelic Studios in Melbourne and lithographed by Leigh-Mardon Ltd., also in Melbourne. The stamps were printed 50 to a sheet on Harrison non-helicon stamp paper. 100,000 copies of the stamp were printed, of which approximately 35,000 were sold. The stamp is perf. 14½.



Scott 545,
SG561.

Norfolk Island, sitting at latitude 29°S in the south Pacific Ocean, is about half way between Auckland, New Zealand, and Brisbane, Australia. The island covers just over 13 square miles, and had a population of 2302 at the 2011 census. The island is administered as a self-governing territory by Australia. It issues its own postage stamps, but uses Australian currency.

The island was briefly settled by eastern Polynesians, but when James Cook, the first European to sight the island, discovered it in 1774, the island was uninhabited. In 1788 a group of convicts was sent from Australia to develop the island. The island was abandoned in 1814, however, and not re-occupied until 1825.

One of the reasons for initially occupying the island was to exploit the flax that grew there. Flax could be made into canvas, and the British Navy had a great need for canvas sails. The Lieutenant Governor of Norfolk Island, Philip Gidley King, took with him two English flax workers, but the workers quickly discovered that the flax on Norfolk was quite different to what they were used to

working with. King was also aware that the indigenous Maori living in New Zealand were very familiar with flax, using it to weave mats, baskets, and clothing, to make plates to eat off, and to make fishing lines and nets, ropes, and snares for catching birds.

King hatched a plan to capture two Maori men and have them taken back to Norfolk Island, where they could be quizzed about their techniques for preparing flax. The actual kidnapping of the two men – named Tuki and Ngahuruhuru (often shortened to Huru) – was done by a Lieutenant James Hanson of the Royal Navy, on board H.M.S. *Daedalus*. Milligan, in his extensive account of this event, notes that “Kidnapping was regarded as a trivial matter in the Navy in those days, as long as it was only ‘natives’ who were concerned.” Unfortunately for King, it transpired that flax preparation was women's work, and neither of the two kidnapped men knew much about the subject.

King provided the two men with accommodation, and a good relationship between the three individuals developed. Tuki and Huru interacted socially with the family of Lieutenant Governor King, and met civil and military officers who visited Government House. The Lieutenant Governor and his family, and the two kidnapped Maori, dined together and slept in the same house. King constructed a Maori vocabulary based on conversations he had with the two men. And at some point, Tuki-Tahua drew a map of New Zealand for the Lieutenant-Governor.

Although Maori were pre-literate (their language was not written down until 1820) they did have an extensive geographical knowledge of their environment. This resulted in a comprehensive geographical nomenclature for the physical features of the land. There is no evidence that early Maori drew maps for other Maori, but there are a few recorded instances of them doing so for Europeans.

The map that Tuki drew for Lieutenant Governor King was drawn initially with

chalk on a wooden floor, and later with a pencil on paper. Subsequent additions and corrections to the map were made in the course of a number of conversations during the six months that Tuki was on the island. Tuki came from the northernmost part of the North Island of New Zealand, and this part of New Zealand occupies a disproportionately large part of Tuki's map. Although Tuki had heard of the South Island, he had never visited there, and the South Island is drawn very small. The South Island is in fact larger than the North Island.

The significance of the map is that it includes social, mythical, and political information passed on verbally by Tuki and recorded by King and his European associates. A dotted line on the map, running the length of the North Island to Te Reinga (Cape Reinga) shows the pathway to the place where Maori spirits leapt off into the underworld following death. Although it represents a perception of New Zealand rather than a true geographical representation, the map is nevertheless a very significant piece of work.

King sent the map to his superiors in London, and the two Maori men were returned to New Zealand in November 1793. The map now resides in the Public Records Office in London. It should be noted that, while the stamp is correct in noting that this was the first Maori map drawn on paper, it was not the first ever map drawn by Maori for Europeans. A map of the North Island was drawn using charcoal on the decks of James Cook's *Endeavour* in 1769. Tuki's map has rather more enduring significance however.

Further information:

Binney, J. “Tuki's Universe”. *New Zealand Journal of History*, 38(2), 215-232, 2004.

Milligan, R.R.D. *The Map Drawn by the Chief Tuki-Tahua in 1793*. Mangonui, N.Z., R.R.D. Milligan, 1964.

Salmond, A. “Kidnapped: Tuki's and Huri's involuntary visit to Norfolk Island in 1793”, in Fisher, R. and Johnston, H. (eds.), *From Maps to Metaphors, the Pacific World of George Vancouver*. Vancouver, UBC Press, 1993, pp.191-226. [Huru's name is incorrectly spelt in the chapter heading, but correctly spelt in the table of contents]. ■

(El Salvador & Neighbors continued from page 8.)

El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, because the latter also has a coastline at the Gulf of Fonseca. The ruling left open the possibility for mutual settlement at a later stage about the division of the area.

Epilogue

During the 1990's there were clashes between Honduran and Nicaraguan fishermen. El Salvador accepted the verdict of the ICJ in 1992, despite it being "politically unfeasible". However, a few days before the appeal period passed, in December 2002, El Salvador appealed the verdict.

The ICJ ruled that the appeal of El Salvador to review the judgment of 1992 was inadmissible. The ruling of 1992 is final and cannot be appealed anymore. Meanwhile, most of the border between the two countries has been finally determined.

There is still disagreement between El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua about the mutual maritime zones in the Gulf of Fonseca, and El Salvador claims the Isla Conejos in the Gulf. ■

Not a Map Stamp

Brian Marshall

In 1898 Nicaragua issued a set of stamps (Scott #99-109, SG 08-118) that are listed in the CartoPhilatelic Society's checklist as map stamps. The stamps have the wording REPUBLICA MAYOR DE CENTRO AMERICA. The Greater Republic of Central America existed from 1896 to 1898, when Honduras, Nicaragua and El Salvador united for a brief time. I am not convinced that the stamp has a map at all.

A scan of the middle of the stamp shows the only part that could be construed as a map. A map of the three countries, Honduras, Nicaragua and El Salvador, does not look like what shows on the stamp.



ATM mapstamps checklist update.

Pierre Moïse

This article complements one which appeared in TNCP 38, July 2012.

Two new ATM mapstamps have been added.

The first one was issued in the US on July 7 2009 as part of a four stamp program about liberty. The stamps depict: Liberty, US flag, bald eagle and US map. The US flag is drawn in the borders of the country.

This issue is not referenced in Michel or in Yvert catalogues.



USA issued in 2009.

The second is from the Netherlands issued November 6th 2006.

The website :

<http://home.scarlet.be/dannyeddy/index.htm>

delivers more information but must be compared with the catalogue for full data.

In 2006, TNT Post (now PostNL) put self-service machines at several locations in the Netherlands. These machines have all been removed.

Six standard values could be produced: 5, 10, 44, 75, 88 and 92 cents. Other values could also be made for specific letters or packages.

The map shows the Netherlands in background.

These labels are listed in Yvert Catalogue (YT 5) without image but not in Michel.

Thanks to David Wolfersberger and Mark Honig for their information.



Netherlands YT5.

This article translated by Mark Honig.

Issue Date	Country	Subject	Grade	Coverage	Face Value	Michel Cat. # Automatenmarken	YT # Timbres de distributeurs
2006	Netherlands		O	Netherlands	On Demand	NR	5
2009	USA	Liberty	O	USA	On Demand	NR	NR

Response.

These stamps were added to checklist v 2 at a time when we were enthusiastically building our data base. Although every effort is made to screen entries, these slipped through. Clearly the "map" is the tail of the banner.

These issues will be removed from the check list. Our thanks to Brian for noting the discrepancy.

Bosatlas ~ Mark Honig

On June 18, PostNL (Netherlands) issued a sheet to commemorate the latest issue of the 'Bosatlas', the most commonly used atlas in Dutch high school classrooms.

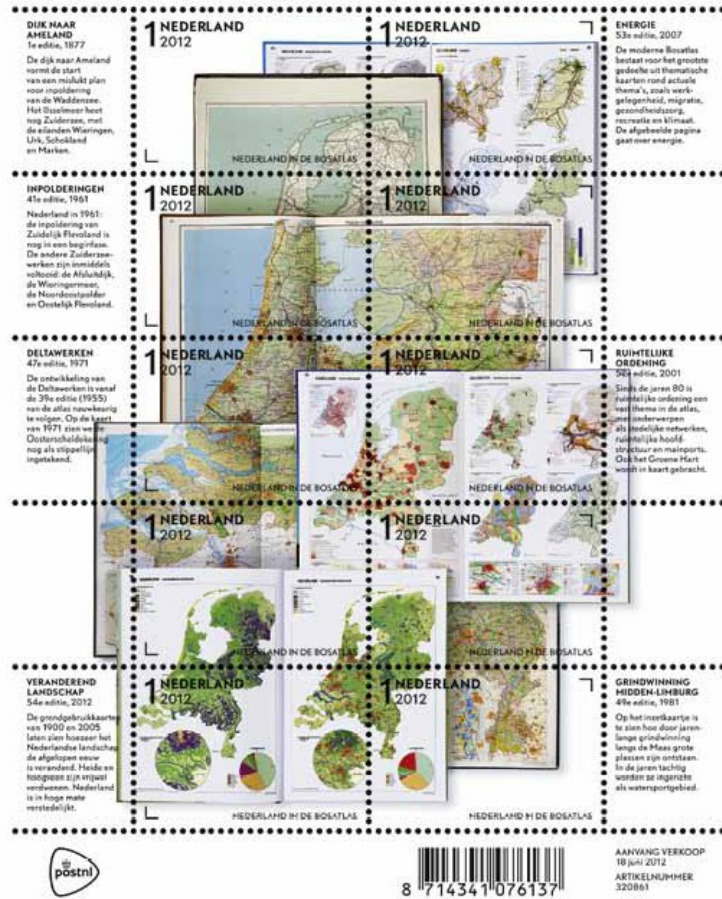
"The Bosatlas, which forms the foundation of geography teaching in the Netherlands, has shaped how many generations of Dutch people view the world. The first Bosatlas was created in 1877 by Groningen teacher P.R. Bos and entitled Bos' Schoolatlas der geheele aarde (Bos's School Atlas of the Whole Earth). Many editions of the atlas have since been issued, with each new one summarizing changes in the world, society and education."

The maps shown on the sheet are from the Bosatlas' issues of 1877, 1961, 1971, 1981, 2001, 2007 and 2012

Stamps have a '1 Nederland' NVI indicator (50c at the time of issue), usable for letter post until 20 grams within the Netherlands.

PostNL also issued a prestige booklet (€9.95) with a lot of information (in Dutch) on each page. Each pair of stamps from the sheet has a separate sheet in the booklet. All pages of the prestige booklet can be viewed over here:

NEDERLAND IN DE BOSATLAS



<http://www.postzegelblog.nl/2012/09/02/ beoordelen-enof-veroordelen-van-een-postzegelafbeeldingen/>

More information about this issue can be found on our website (www.mapsonstamps.com) and on the following locations:

https://collectclub.postnl.nl/content/images/postzegel%20nieuws/pzn_bosatlas_en.doc

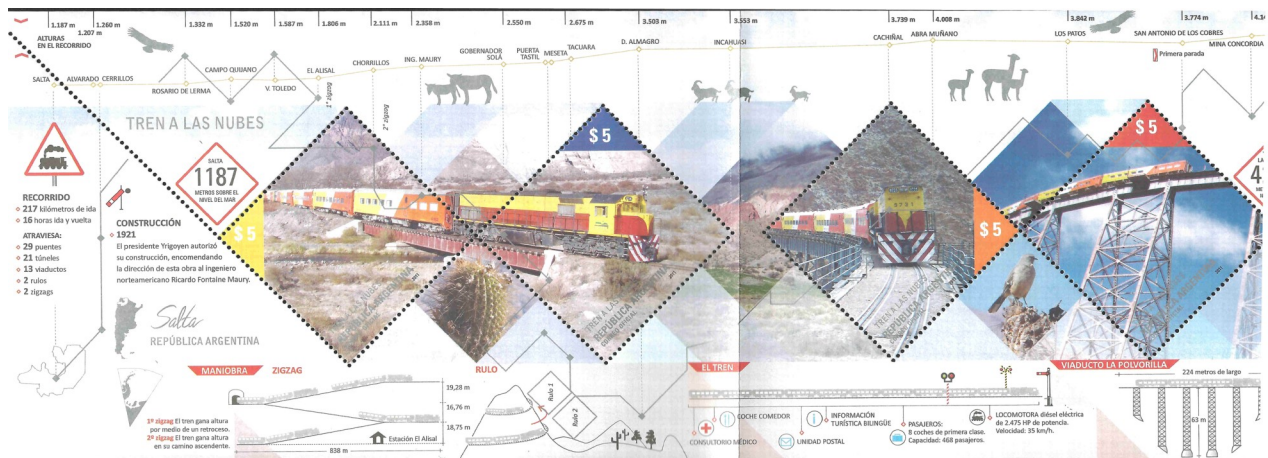
<http://postnl.turnpages.nl/DS/public/slot00003/pdf/compleet.pdf>

<http://www.postnl.com/press/612831/pressrelease.aspx>

<http://www.postzegelblog.nl/2012/07/08/%E2%80%9Cnederland-in-de-bosatlas%E2%80%9D-verhaal-van-ontwerpstudio-haller-brun/>

New Issue Illustrations.

Argentina Sc 2627.



Society News ~ David Wolfersberger

Elections

As mentioned in the last issue of *The New CartoPhilatelist* it is time to begin the election cycle for officers who will serve from April 1, 2013 to March 31, 2016. Current officers have volunteered to have their names placed in nomination as follows:

President: Mark Honig (NL)
V. Pres: David Wolfersberger (US)
Secretary: Marybeth Sulkowski (US)
Treasurer: Ed Vallery (US)
Rep. at Large: Phillip Coop (US)
European Rep.: Volker Woesner (DE)

In addition, Brian Marshall (NZ) has agreed to have his name placed in nomination for the new Asia/Pacific/Australia Representative.

Additional nominees are welcome. If you would like to nominate someone or have your name placed in nomination, please contact David Wolfersberger. The ballot for electing officers will be in the next issue of *TNCP*.

Reese Plews (Webmaster) and Martin Oakes (Editor) have also agreed to continue in their positions. Both of these people have produced outstanding work in their respective areas. The website and journal have been major contributors to the success of the Society.

New Members

Please welcome new members Cathy Moulder of Carlisle, Ontario, Canada; Rob Champagne, Toronto, Ontario, Canada; and Peter Andersen, Odense SV, Denmark.

New York City Meeting

As previously discussed, the Society will meet in New York City during the American Stamp Dealers' Association National Postage Stamp Show, October 11-14, 2012. The show hotel is the New Yorker Hotel, 481 Eighth Ave., New York NY. The room rate is \$249/night. Please make your hotel reservations directly with the New Yorker at 212-971-0101.

Information about the show can be found at:

http://www.americanstampdealer.com/SubMenu/ASDA_National_Postage_Stamp_Show_2012.aspx?id=419

or contact me and I will send the information to you.

The Society will meet at The Collectors Club on Friday October 12 at 3:00 pm. The address is:

22 East 35th street,
New York, NY 10016
(212) 683-0559.

The Agenda is as follows:

- Introduction – David Wolfersberger
- Tour of the Collectors Club – Miklos Pinther
- State of the Society – Wolfersberger
- Status of Scanning Project – Mark Honig
- Checklist – possible new grades - Wolfersberger
- Indexing Project - Volker Woesner
- Dues discussion/financial status – Ed Vallery
- The New CartoPhilatelist including feedback from recent APS show – Martin Oakes
- Website- Wolfersberger to present information provided by Reese Plews
- Lessons learned from exhibiting - Martin Oakes
- Possible Society display exhibit for various shows – Pinther/Wolfersberger
- Auction of Carol Litchfield Collection - Wolfersberger
- Presentations by members of any material of interest – Oakes and Pinther have committed so far.

Dinner will be after the meeting on Friday at:

Appetito Ristorante
47 West 39th Street
New York, NY 10018
Tel: 212-391-5286
www.appetitoristorante.com

So far 11 members and guests have indicated they will be attending. Please let me know if you plan to attend and if you would like to make a presentation during our business meeting. I also need to know if you will be bringing a guest to dinner so proper arrangements can be made. It is not too late to plan to attend.

National Topical Stamp Show – Lancaster, PA June 22-24, 2012

I attended the NTSS in June and had a great time. The ATA reported greatly increased attendance throughout the three days. There were 27 dealers in the bourse and it seemed their tables were always crowded with customers. The 41 exhibits contained in 156 frames covered a wide range of topics, unfortunately none were cartophilatelic.

The next NTSS will be held in Rochester, NY May 17-19, 2013 in conjunction with ROPEX, a large regional show. This promises to be a great show with lots of dealers and exhibits. for more information. check the American Topical Association website :

(<http://americantopicalassn.org/ntss/ntss2013.shtml>)

If not a member, I suggest that you consider joining the ATA. They do a lot to promote topical collecting and are very supportive of the Society.

Food for More Map Stamp Definition Discussion

Last year Romania issued a stamp (Sc 5300) honoring Franz-Joseph Müller von Reichenstein, an Austrian mineralogist and mining engineer (1742–1826) who discovered the element Tellurium in Transylvania in 1782. It features the chemical symbol and electron configuration of tellurium, the only element discovered in Romanian territory, and a portrait of von Reichenstein. Also noted is the atomic weight of Tellurium (127.60) and its atomic number (52) shown as an entry in the Periodic Table. Tellurium is very rare with just over 100

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tons produced yearly; its main use is as an alloy in steel production.

The question is if the representation of the structure of the Tellurium atom represents a map. Recall that some of us (me being one) accept as a type of map a plan view of a building or archeological site. Many others define a map as only presenting a 2 dimensional view of the surface of the Earth or some other planet, and perhaps extending to a representation of the orbits of planets. On examining this stamp Volker believes there is part of a world map in the background.

This is probably not a “map stamp” even in the broadest definition but being a chemical engineer I just could not pass up this opportunity to show a nice elemental representation.

Biafra

Most of you know the story of Biafra – a country formed by secession from Nigeria and racked by war in its 2½ year existence, during which about 1 million died from war, famine and disease. During its short life, Biafra issued about 50 stamps, several of which had overprints indicating its plight: “Save Biafra” and “Human Rights.”

Many of the stamps have maps and have been on the Maps on Stamps Checklist with Michel and Stanley Gibbons catalogue numbers. However Scott did not include these until the new 2013 edition was published. The Biafra stamps are now listed with Scott catalogue numbers or noted at the end of the listings. The Maps on Stamps Checklist has been updated to include the Scott numbers. While researching this I found several additional overprinted (some also surcharged) stamps that have maps. These have also been added to the Checklist.

In looking at offerings of Biafra stamps on Delcampe and eBay I found that in unused condition they are typically quite expensive, from a few dollars each to over \$20. Postally used examples are not common, as would be expected for such a short-lived country that suffered

from war and many problems. Some postally used Biafra covers were found with opening bids around \$5 to one offered for sale at \$299.

The updated Biafra listings will be included in the next revision of the Checklist. I would be happy to send the updates now to anyone who requests it.

New Issues

Several new issues briefly mentioned in previous issues of *TNCP* have now been assigned Scott numbers. Several are illustrated nearby.

A visually pleasing sheet of high cartographic importance is the souvenir sheet (Sc 2556) from Belgium featuring portraits of Mercator and Jodocus Hondius, issued in honor the 500th anniversary of Mercator’s birth and the 400th anniversary of Hondius’ death. On the margin of the sheet and on the two stamps is a map published by Hondius in a 1606 atlas. Mercator died in 1593 and in 1604 Hondius purchased the engraved copperplates produced by Mercator and used them in the 1595 Hondius atlas. In 1606 Hondius used these plates to publish a very successful world atlas, which was issued in several versions over many years, eventually becoming Jansson’s *Novus Atlas*. According to the Belgium post magazine, *Philanews*, the images of both men on the stamps are taken from an engraving in a 1632 edition of the atlas.

The German stamp issued in honor of Mercator has been assigned Sc 2665. It was discussed in a previous issue of *TNCP*.

Previously mentioned were two sets from Australia. One, City Transport, a set of 5 stamps (Sc3652-56), shows public transport in various cities. Between two copies of each variety there is a label with an outline map of the state where the city in question is located with a small dot locating the city. A small map of Australia is also on each label.

Another interesting set from Australia is the “Technology - Then and Now” series. One of the stamps, Sc 3646,

shows a driver looking a hard copy road map in the background with a modern GPS unit in the foreground. Behind the driver is a portion of a road map. I am sure many of can relate to this advancement, especially juggling a large road map to try to find the right part to consult, then struggling to refold it into some kind order. However I still like a small scale map when planning the overall route of a road trip. I find my GPS doesn’t work as well for that as it does for providing detailed instructions once the basic route has been set.

The “Then and Now” set was issued in several formats including a self adhesive booklet and a souvenir sheet.

The Titanic stamps from Canada mentioned and discussed in the April edition of *TNCP* have been assigned Scott numbers. The stamps and sheets show the route of the Titanic along with noting key cities: Southampton, Halifax and Cape Race. The Scott numbers are noted on the Checklist Update page.

In the last issue mention was made of three almost identical stamps honoring the 150th birth anniversary of Fridtjof Nansen issued by Bosnia-Herzegovina (Sc 683); Bosnia (Serb Administration) (Sc 436); and Bosnia (Croat Administration) (Sc 259). Nansen was an great explorer who, among other adventures, trekked across Greenland and came very close to walking to the North Pole (the *Fram* expedition of 1893-96). Later he became a great humanitarian helping to save and resettle refugees and prisoners in many countries including Russia, Greece, and others. For these efforts he received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1922.

The stamps feature a portrait of Nansen. In the background is a map from the National Library of Norway. Member Tom Herzeth did research into this map. From this he was able to determine that the maps clearly shows the “Yamal peninsula to the left and Belyj Island on the top.” These are located in northwest Siberia. Nansen passed this area during the 1893-96 expedition mentioned above.

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(News continued from page 13.)

Also in the last issue a stamp from Switzerland was noted commemorating the 100th anniversary of the cadastral surveying in Switzerland (now Sc 1450). According to the US Bureau of Land Management:

“Cadastral surveys deal with one of the oldest and most fundamental facets of human society – ownership of land. They are the surveys that create, mark, define, retrace, or reestablish the boundaries and subdivisions of the public lands of the United States.

“They are not like scientific surveys of an informative character, which may be amended due to the availability of additional information or because of changes in conditions or standards of accuracy. Although cadastral surveys employ scientific methods and precise measurements, they are based upon law and not upon science.”

In Switzerland, prior to the establishment of the Federal Land Registry as part of the introduction the Civil Code in 1912, this type of surveying occurred in a fairly haphazard way although over the years it was becoming more coordinated and complete. At that time it was envisioned to complete the survey of all of Switzerland by 1976. Dispute great strides in surveying technology this goal was not met and the target changed to 2000. According to one website, the survey is now 90.9% complete (<http://www.cadastre.ch/internet/cadastre/en/home/topics/state.html>).

The stamp shows a three dimensional map of an urban area. Obviously the boundaries of the lots and parcels are shown; I am not sure what the numbers refer to. Perhaps they are parcel numbers, addresses, reference points or street designation.

Argentina has issued several interesting map stamps. First is a souvenir sheet (Sc 2627) for “The Train to the Clouds.” This sheet is actually a very complete guide to this rail adventure. The Train to the Clouds operates on a rail line built across the Andes between 1921 and 1948 to connect Salta, Argentina to So-compa, Chile when this area of Chile

was being rapidly developed. The tourist *Train to the Clouds* began operation in 1972 and provides weekly (and sometimes twice weekly) service from April to November. The 217 km return journey takes about 16 hours.

The sheet contains many details about the trip. First the route is shown beginning with the departure from Salta, elevation 1187 m (3894’) then progressing through 29 stations, 21 tunnels, 13 viaducts, 2 “spiral” around mountains, and 2 “zigzags” (swithbacks). All of this is detailed on the sheet. Other features show the route schematically along the top of the sheet with the elevation of each station noted; a cross section of a zigzag and spiral; details of the train (8 cars for 468 passengers, dining car, medical car to a care for those suffering from altitude illness, and of course the 2475 hp locomotive); and a cross section of the viaduct at La Polvorilla (63 m high, 224 m long), the end of the route at an altitude of 4220 m (13,845’). All of this information is contained on the sheet – very fascinating. The cost for this trip is about \$US185 according the train operator’s website.

In addition to all of this these is small map of Argentina showing the location of Salta Province and a larger map of Salta Province showing the train route through the province. The 4 stamps on the sheets have views of the train. For lots more information please consult

<http://www.enjoy-argentina.org/salta-destinations-salta-train-clouds.php> and http://www.trenalasnubes.com.ar/turismo_salta/en_tren_a_las_nubes_recorrido.html.

Argentina issued a set of three (Sc 2643-45) commemorating the 30th anniversary of the Falkland/Malvinas Islands war with Great Britain. These islands have been in dispute since the Spanish colonial days. Each of the new stamps has excellent maps of different island groups: Malvinas/Falklands; South Georgia; and South Sandwich. In conjunction with the stamp issue Argentina published a 12 page booklet (in Spanish and English) containing details about the stamp issue as well as an article “The question of the Malvinas islands, sovereignty always there,” which pro-

vides information on the geology and geography of the islands and a summary of the dispute with Great Britain and Argentina’s claim to the islands. (Thanks for Vera Felts, ATA Executive Director for sending the booklet to me.)

Another stamp from Argentina (Sc 2641) commemorates the 50th anniversary of the first flight of an Argentine aircraft to the South Pole. While small, the map on the stamp clearly plots the flight path. The flight consisted of two Argentina Navy DC-3s, with a total of 13 crew members. They landed at the South Pole, staying for 8 hours before returning to the departure point, Ellsworth Base on the Filchner Ice Shelf.

Norfolk Island issued a set of 4 stamps (Sc 1445-48) “Iconic Activities.” The activities shown are collecting shells; collecting bird eggs; fishing from the rocks; and a cliff-top barbecue. The interesting thing about these self-adhesive stamps is that when they are removed from their backing paper the stamp is in the shape of Norfolk Island.

Greenland issued an interesting souvenir sheet and stamp (Sc 613 and 613a) in their continuing contemporary art series. The stamp and sheet show a rather detailed map of Denmark with an ice cover. But instead of having various locations on the map identified with their Danish names, they have been given names associated with Greenland, such as “Finn Lyng Land.” (Finn Lyng is a politician in Greenland.) There is a lot of information on the sheet. Perhaps a member can research this sheet and prepare a short note for the next issue of *TNCP*.

Cartophilately in the Press

The August 2012 issue of *Gibbons Stamp Monthly* (GSM) contains two articles of interest. One discusses how a stamp designer put a map of Norfolk, England on a stamp when the intent was to have Norfolk Island. The error was not discovered until after printing but before any of the stamps were distributed. Another article discusses and illustrates color differences a Jersey stamp

(continued on page 15.)

MAPS ON STAMPS CHECKLIST NEW ISSUES UPDATE
Linn's June 2012 - August 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	Albania	Carrier pigeons	2915	Pair	A	Globe across both stamps	10l, 1000l	3377-78	3363-64
2011	Albania	Forum on States on Adriatic and Ionian Seas	2917		A	Map of area with states named	90l	3382	TBD
2011	Antigua	Int'l Stamp Expo China	3171	Sheet of 3	A	Outline of China on margin	\$3 each	4978	TBD
2011	Antigua	Int'l Stamp Expo China	3172	S/S of 1	A	Outline of China on margin	\$6	B693	TBD
2011	Argentina	Satellite	2618		A	Image of Argentine coast	\$2.50	TBD	3460
2011	Argentina	Train on the Clouds	2627	S/S of 4. Also booklet of 4 with same design.	A	Train route on margin	4x\$5	TBD	MS3473
2012	Argentina	First Argentine flight to S. Pole	2641		A	Antarctica	\$2.50	TBD	3486
2012	Argentina	South Atlantic Islands	2643-45	Set of 3	A	South Georgia, South Sandwich, Falklands	\$2.50 each	TBD	3489-91
2011	Armenia	Commonwealth of Independent States, 20th anniv.	885		A	Outline of Armenia	280d	758	TBD
2012	Australia	Technology - Then and Now	3642-46	Sheet of 10, 2 ea. Also issued individually, a booklet (self adhesive) (3651b - map on 3651), and as a S/S of 4 (3642b).	A	GPS on with map and map on background of stamp (3646); road atlas on gutter between the two copies of 3646.	60 c each	3688	3717, MS3718, 3723
2012	Australia	Capital City Transport	3652-56	Sheet of 10, 2 ea 3652-55. Also issued in booklet (3656a) and selfadhesive booklet	A	Provincial maps on gutter between stamps.	60c each	3694-98	3733 notes
2012	Australia Antarctic Territory	Phillip Law, explorer	L161		A	Antarctic	\$1.20	201	TBD
2012	Australia Antarctic Territory	Phillip Law, explorer	L162		A	Antarctic	\$1.80	202	TBD

(News continued from page 14.)

(Sc 1193) that has an excellent detailed map of Jersey. Thanks to Mark Honig for bringing this to my attention.

In *Linn's Stamp News* of August 6, 2012 has a story describing 3 new Europa stamps from Austria issued July 7. Mark noticed a couple of errors. One of the stamps has a rather detailed map of Europe with country boundaries shown. However, missing is Liechtenstein which although a small country should be shown on a map of this scale. Sec-

ond, on another stamp, a more detailed map of Austria and surrounding countries, the border between Slovakia and Hungary is missing. Finally in the article the author mentions all of the countries that border Austria but Switzerland is not mentioned. Perhaps we should furnish the author and stamp designer with a good map of Europe!

Mark also noted an article in the September 2012 issue of *GSM* "Colombia's Private Mail Carriers." This is a very interesting article; two of the stamps used to illustrate the article have maps.

Auction

I have found that Carol Litchfield's maps on stamps collection will be auctioned by the David Feldman company in New York City. A date has not been set but I am told it will be October. (Wouldn't it be fun if it was auctioned while we in NYC for our meeting.) Please let me know if you would like to be informed when more information is available. ■

Issue Date	Country	Issue	Scott Cat. #	Format (Single Stamp Unless Noted)	Grade	Coverage	Face Value	Michel	SG
2012	Australia Antarctic Territory	Phillip Law, explorer	L162a	S/S of 3, L160-62	A	Antarctic	60c, \$1.20,	B8	TBD
2011	Azerbaijan	Independence 20th anniv.	963d	S/S of 4, 963a-d	A	Azerbaijan on 963d	4 x 1m	B102	831-34
2011	Azerbaijan	Independence 20th anniv.	964	S/S of 1	A	Azerbaijan	2m	887	MS835
2011	Bahrain	National Day	677		A	Bahrain	200f	892	TBD
2012	Belarus	20th anniv. Diplomatic realtions with PRC	792	S/S	A	Belarus on coat of arms in margin	15000r	B90	MS882
2012	Belgium	Cartography	2556	S/S of 2	AR, OC	Mercator on one stamp, Hondius on other. Both holding old globes. Old world map on margin and stamps.	World rate (€3.57)	B167	TBD
2005	Benin	Wild cats	1350	1193 sur-	A	Africa, Europe, Asia	175fr on	Not	TBD
2011	Bosnia & Herzegovina	150th birth anniversary of Fridtjof Nansen, polar explorer	683	See Bosnia & Herzegovina (Croat) 259, and (Serb) 436. All have same design.	A	Arctic map in background	1.50m	549	TBD
2011	Bosnia & Herzegovina (Croat)	151st birth anniversary of Fridtjof Nansen, polar explorer	259	See Bosnia & Herzegovina 683, and (Serb) 436. All have same design.	A	Arctic map in background	1.50m	TBD	C327
2011	Bosnia & Herzegovina (Serb)	152nd birth anniversary of Fridtjof Nansen, polar explorer	436	See Bosnia & Herzegovina (Croat) 259, and Bosnia & Herzegovina 683. All have same design.	A	Arctic map in background	1.50m	585	TBD
2011	Bosnia & Herzegovina (Serb)	First to South Pole	441	S/S	A	Routes used by Amundsen and Scott to South Pole on stamp and margin	2m	B26	TBD
2010	Botswana	World Cup soccer	905	S/S of 9	A	Soccer ball in form of globe, Africa on front	Various	922-30	TBD
2011	Brazil	Federal Savings Bank, 130th anniv.	3160		A	Brazil	1st (1.05r)	3882	3662
2011	British Antarctic Territory	Science in Antarctica	432	S/S of 4, 432a-d	A	Area around Antarctica on margin	£1.15 each	B20	MS569
2012	Burma	Independence 64th anniv.	386-87		A	Small map of Burma on each stamp	500k, 1200k	397-98	TBD
2012	Canada	Titanic 100th anniv. Sinking	2535	S/S	A	Map of north Atlantic, route of Titanic. Southampton, Cape Race and Halifax noted.	\$1.80	B156	TBD
2012	Canada	Titanic 100th anniv. Sinking	2531-34	Issued in sheet of 16	A	2531 - bow of Titanic and map of eastern Canada, Halifax noted; 2532 - bow of Titanic map of Great Britain and Ireland with Southampton noted.	P	2812-15	TBD

Issue Date	Country	Issue	Scott Cat. #	Format (Single Stamp Unless Noted)	Grade	Coverage	Face Value	Michel	SG
2012	Canada	Titanic 100th anniv. Sinking	2536-37	Booklet of 10	A	2536 same design as 2531 (bow of Titanic and map of eastern Canada, Halifax noted); 2537 same design as 2532 (bow of Titanic map of Great Britain and Ireland with Southampton noted)	P	2816-17	TBD
2012	Canada	Titanic 100th anniv. Sinking	2538	Booklet of 6	A	Same design as 2535 (Map of north Atlantic, route of Titanic. Southampton, Cape Race and Halifax noted.)	\$1.80	2819	TBD
2011	China (Taiwan)	Alishan Forest Railway cent.	4020	S/S of 2, 4020a-b	A	Rail route on 4020b and margin	\$5, \$25	B165	MS3598
2011	Cook Islands	Christmas	1390a		A	Gold rings in shape of islands	\$1.10	1718	TBD
2011	Cook Islands	Christmas	1390e	S/S of 41390a-d	A	Gold rings in shape of islands	\$1.10 to \$3.60	B232	TBD
2012	French Southern & Antarctic Territories	Military presence in FSAT	462	Pair, 462a-b + label	A	Excellent map on label of Madagascar surrounding islands. Emblems indicate the presence of Marine Infantry on Île Europa and Île Juan de Nova; and Mayotte Foreign Legion on Îles Glorieuses. 462b shows the emblem of the Mayotte Foreign Legion which has an outline map of Mayotte.	60c each	758-59	TBD
2012	Germany	Mercator	2665		AR, OC	Globes, map on wall	€ 2.20	2918	TBD
2012	Greenland	Contemporary Art	613		A	Part of Denmark covered with ice	38.50kr	608	TBD
2012	Greenland	Contemporary Art	613a	S/S	A	Has above stamp plus rest of Denmark on margin.	38.50kr	B58	TBD
2001	Guinea-Bissau	Ships	Not listed	S/S	A	Map of western Africa with Guinea-Bissau highlisted	5000fr	B1595?	Not listed
2011	Italy	Military Mission	3102		A	Partial globe	75c	3494	TBD
2011	Kazakhstan	First Kazak expedition to Antarctica	662		A	Antarctica with map of route	190te	738	TBD
2006	Netherlands	ATM	Not listed		A	Netherlands	Various from 1c to €99.99	Auto. 1	Not listed
2011	Nigeria	Inland Revenue	834		A	Nigeria	100n	TBD	TBD
2012	Norfolk Island	Iconic activities on the Island	1045-48		A	Stamps cut into shape of island	50c, 75c, \$1.55, \$2.75	1142-45	TBD
2012	Philippines	60th anniv. Lyceum of the Philippines University	3416		A	Philippines	7p	4608	TBD

Issue Date	Country	Issue	Scott Cat. #	Format (Single Stamp Unless Noted)	Grade	Coverage	Face Value	Michel	SG
2012	Poland	20th concert of Great Holiday Help Orchestra	4030	S/S	A	Cordiform globe with Europe, Africa and Americas visible.	1.95z	B203	TBD
2011	Romania	Fortified Church of Biertan (Birthälm) in Romania	5299	S/S of two plus label. Joint issue with Germany. Also mini-sheet of 10.	AR	Old map of area in background of stamp	75c, 2.10l	6560	7170
2011	Romania	Franz-Joseph Muller von Reichenstein	5300		?	Diagram of Tellurium atom	5 l	6561	7171
2011	Salvador	Friendship between El Salvador and Canada	1713	Pair, 1713a-b	A	El Salvador on 1713a; North and Central America on 1713b	\$1 each	TBD	TBD
2011	Salvador	Campaign Against Corruption	1714	Strip of 3, 1714a-c	O/A	UN emblem on 1714a; El Salvador on 174c.	\$1 each	TBD	TBD
2012	Spain	500th anniv. Conquest of Navarra province	3536		A	Outline of Navarra province	85c	4678	4682
2012	Spain	200th anniv. Constitution	3839		A	Two globes with some details	36c	4681	4685
2010	Sri Lanka	Magam Ruhunupura Rajapaksa Port	1772		A	Map of port location, aerial view of port	5r	1816	2065
2011	Sri Lanka	Vesak Festival	1790	Block of 4, 1790a-d	A	India, Sri Lanka	5r each	1841-43	2090-93
2011	Sri Lanka	Vesak Festival	1790e	S/S of 4, 1790a-d	A	India, Sri Lanka	5r each	B123	2093 note
2012	Switzerland	Cadastral Surveying in Switzerland Cent.	1450		A	Part of Cadastral plot	100c	2254	TBD
2011	Trinidad & Tobago	Dr. Eric Williams, Prime Minister, 100th anniv. Birth, 20th anniv. Death	881		A	Trinidad & Tobago	\$3.75	TBD	TBD
2010	Turkey	Turkey-Spain relations	3240	Joint issue with Spain. S/S of 2, 3240a-b	A	Europe and Asia on margina	80k, 110k	B73	TBD
2011	Turkey	Evllya Celebi, 15th century writer	3248-49		AR	Old maps in background	90k, 1.03l	3872-73	TBD
2011	Turkey	Organization for Economic Growth and Development 50th anniv.	3253		A	Globe	1.30l	3877	TBD
2011	Tuvalu	Birds	1168	S/S of 6	A	Australia/Pacific Islands across stamps	\$1 each	TBD	TBD
2011	Tuvalu	Birds	1169	S/S of 1	A	Australia/Pacific Islands	\$3	TBD	TBD
2011	Uganda	Disease prevention	1912-15		A	Each stamp has two small maps of Africa; 1600s value has larger map of Africa and map of Uganda	400s, 900s, 1600s, 3000s	2714-17	TBD
2011	Ukraine	First Man in Space, 50th anniv.	814		A	Globe	6h	1140	TBD
2011	United Nations (Vienna)	Struve Arc	497		OC	One of the main referenced points in Norway	70c	718	TBD
2010	Venezuela	OPEC	1709c	Part of S/S of 10	A	Unidentified map	30c to 10b	B80	MS3816

Issue Date	Country	Issue	Scott Cat. #	Format (Single Stamp Unless Noted)	Grade	Coverage	Face Value	Michel	SG
Note	Venezuela	In celebration of it's bicentennial, most stamps from Venezuela have the bi-centennial logo which is a rearing horse atop a map of South America.							
2011	Wallis & Futuna Islands	Tropical Cyclone Tomas	693		A	Wallis & Futuna Islands	600fr	1023	TBD

New Issue Illustrations continued.



Argentina Sc 2643.



Argentina Sc 2645.



Argentina Sc 2644.



Bosnia & Herzegovina Sc 683



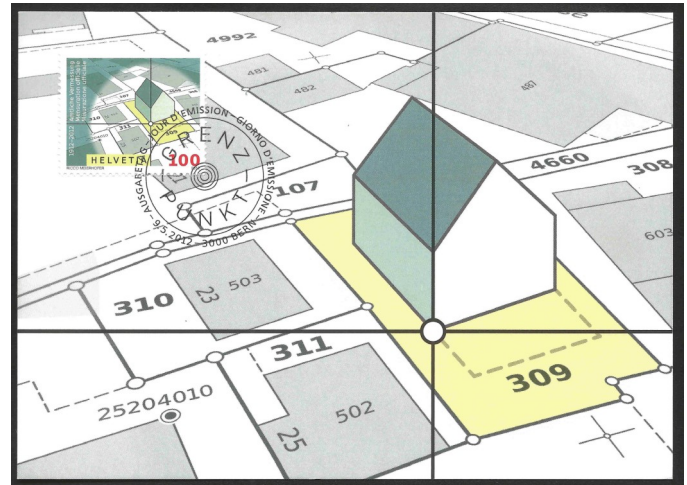
Norfolk Is. Sc 1047.



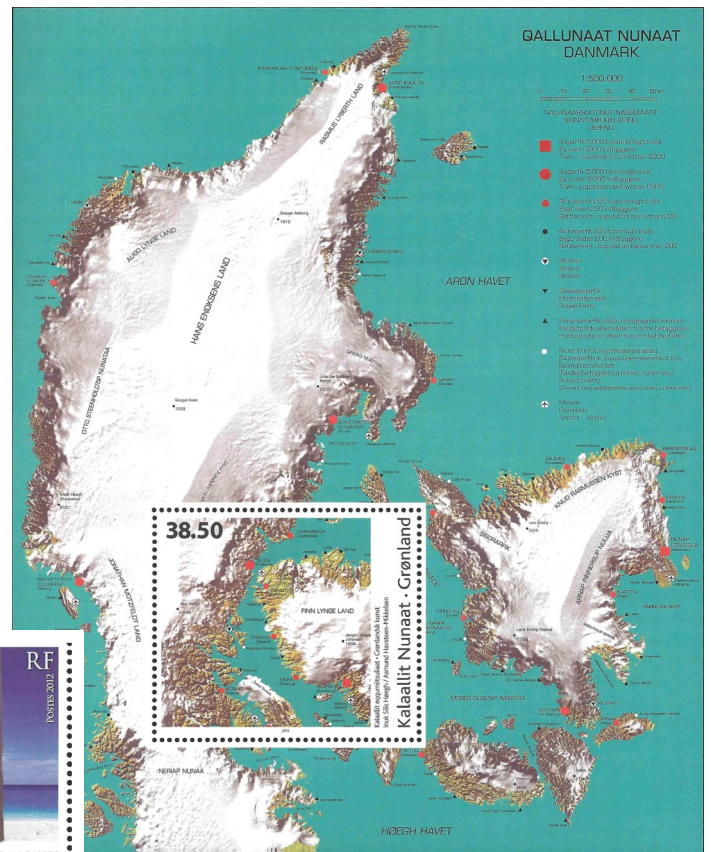
Australia Sc 3646.



French Southern & Antarctic Territories Sc 462.



Switzerland Sc 1450 on Maximum Card.



Greenland Sc 413a.



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New Issue Illustrations continued.



Belgium Sc 2556.



Romania Sc 5300.

Is this a map stamp?



Argentina 2641.