

# The New CartoPhilatelist

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COLLECTORS OF MAPS ON STAMPS

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## The Earth as Seen from Space

Don Hillger and Garry Toth

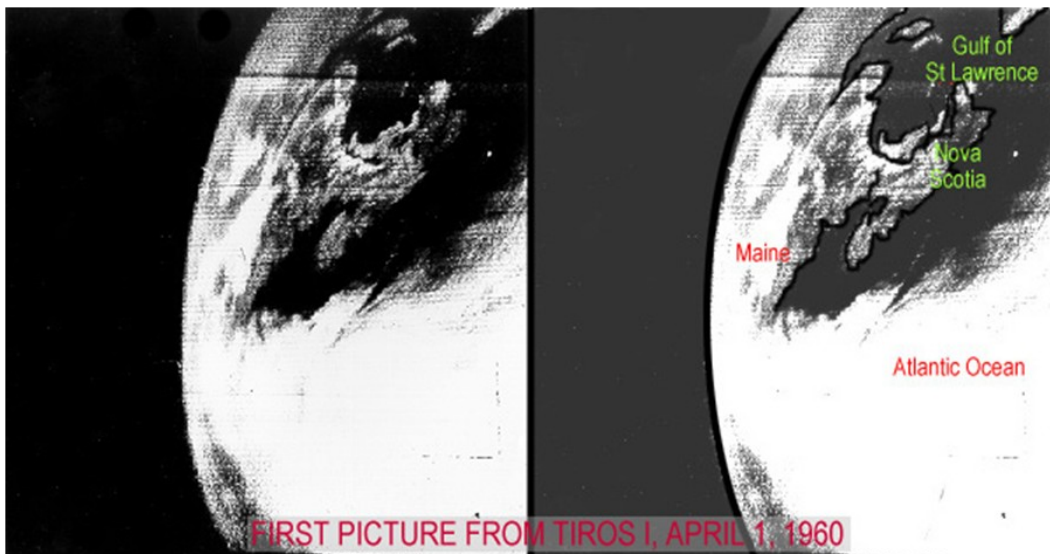
The authors are meteorologists who have previously written two articles for *TNCP* (see references) that discussed weather maps and climatological maps. The infinite variety of the Earth's geography and cloud systems as seen from space provides yet another type of map that is found in many philatelic items.

### Satellite remote sensing of the Earth

The first artificial Earth satellites were launched by the USSR and the USA in the late 1950s during the period of the International Geophysical Year (IGY). Cameras mounted on satellites soon followed, and the first dedicated weather satellite, TIROS-1, was launched in 1960. Ever since that time, the Earth has been photographed by numerous un-manned satellites, as well as manned spacecraft.

The earliest remote sensing satellites took photographic images of the Earth, the film from which needed to be returned to the surface for use. Modern satellites take digital images that can be transmitted directly to end users. Those images vary greatly in scope, from full-disk images of the Earth which can be taken only from higher satellite orbits, to images zoomed in on specific geographic areas. The highest resolution images are usually taken by lower-orbit satellites, from the Space Shuttle, or from the International Space Station (ISS). Examples of images ranging from full-disk imagery to much higher-resolution images from much lower orbit are presented in this article.

Although not found on a postal item, the first image dated 1 April 1960, from the TIROS-1 weather satellite, is shown to illustrate the primitive nature of the first satellite im-



First image, dated 1 April 1960, transmitted from TIROS-1, the first weather satellite, over the eastern Canadian provinces.

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ages of the Earth. This image can be contrasted with the much better quality of images that follow.

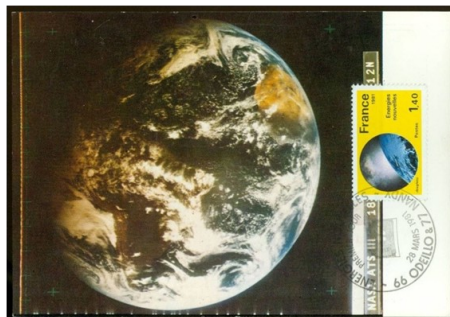
### Full-disk Earth imagery

Many full-disk images of the Earth can be found on postal items. In particular, geostationary weather satellites, of which there are several around the world, take full-disk views of the Earth from their assigned longitudes over the equator. The geography seen in many full-disk images on postal items can be used to identify the geostationary satellites that took the images. Geostationary satellites orbit at about 36,000 km, or roughly 5 Earth radii, above the equator. This altitude requires extremely good optics and sensors to obtain images at enough spatial resolution to be useful to meteorologists, who are primarily interested in the cloud patterns visible in these images, though the broad features of the Earth's geography are easily seen in them as well.

The first geostationary satellites to provide full-disk imagery of the Earth were the NASA Applications Technology Satellite (ATS) series. In particular, ATS-3 provided the first true-color imagery from geostationary orbit. ATS-3 was launched on 5 November 1967 and provided color pictures for approximately three months, at which time the red and blue channels failed. The system continued to provide black-and-white pictures until 11 December 1974.

Examples of ATS imagery are found on a few postal items. A FDC from Denmark (*Scott 489, Michel 521*) from 1972 shows a full-disk true color image from ATS-3 centered over the Atlantic Ocean. South America and west Africa are clearly visible; North America is less obvious. The same ATS-3 image is also in the cachet of another FDC (not shown here) from Denmark (*Scott 627, Michel 677*), which can be found in the authors' website (a link is provided at the end of this article).

A different ATS-3 full-disk true-color image is found on a French (*Scott 1725, Michel 2253*) maxicard. The card is shown rotated to the left for proper N-S orientation of the ATS-3 full-disk image. Part of the left side of the image is in the dark as this image was taken with the sun to the right, or before-noon local time at the sub-satellite point. Since Antarctica is fully illuminated, this must be the Southern Hemisphere summer.



France (*Scott 1725, Michel 2253*) maxicard rotated left for N-S orientation of ATS-4 full disk image.

True-color imagery requires separate images in the red, green, and blue portions of the visible spectrum. As noted above, this capability was demonstrated as far back as the late 1960s. However, no geostationary satellites since ATS-3 have provided full-disk true-color imagery, opting instead for images at other wavelengths outside the visible portion of the spectrum, which meteorologists find very useful. Only the soon-to-come next-generation geostationary satellites will once again provide true-color. In spite of this, many full-disk true-color images are found on postal items, probably because true-color images are much more impressive and natural-looking than black-and-white images.

### Current Geostationary Full-disk Imagery

Geostationary satellites are currently operated by several countries, providing complete coverage of the Earth (except for the polar regions) by utilizing different orbital positions over the equator spread around the world. The locations of geostationary satellites over the equator are coordinated internationally.

The US Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellites (GOES) are positioned in two operational locations, to view the full east-west extent of the US and the adjoining Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. The western satellite, GOES-west, at 135°W, has a full-disk view from as far west as Hawaii to as far east as the eastern US. The eastern satellite, GOES-east, has a full-disk view centered at 75°W that extends from the western US to as far east as, roughly, the central Atlantic Ocean. These two satellites allow complete US coverage (except Alaska), with both satellites providing images of the contiguous US (CONUS) every 15 minutes.

A good example of the western GOES coverage is provided by a local stamp from North Osetia issued in 1997. The full-disk image is underneath a drawing of the GOES-8 satellite, which was launched in 1994. North America is somewhat to the right of center, and South America is at the right edge of this full-disk view. This image is a false-color image; as noted already, true-



First day cover from Denmark (*Scott 489, Michel 521*) from 1972 with an ATS-3 full-disk true-color image in the cachet.

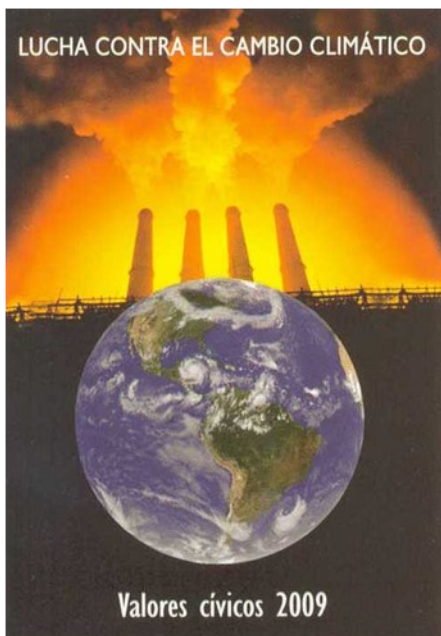
color images are not a capability from current GOES or any other current series of geostationary satellites.



Osetia (North) local stamp from 1997.

The view from the eastern GOES location is nicely illustrated on a Spanish postal card from 2009 that has a climate change/CO<sub>2</sub> theme. In the full-disk image, North America is to the northwest of center, and South America is slightly to the southeast of center. In addition to the continents, this image is detailed enough to show various weather systems, including a hurricane just east of the Yucatan Peninsula.

A third location, centered over the US at 105°W, is used as a checkout location for new GOES satellites. Once a new satellite has gone through its post-launch testing, including both engineer-



Spanish postal card from 2009.



Antigua and Barbuda (Scott 2360a-b, Michel 3181-3182) from 2000.

ing checkout and science testing of the imagery, the instruments are put into storage mode, to later be activated when one of the two operational GOES (east or west) needs to be replaced. No full-disk images of the Earth from this central location have been found on postal items.

The European Union also operates two geostationary satellites, called Meteosat (Meteorological satellite), one at 0° to cover Europe and Africa, and the other at 57.5°E to provide coverage over the Indian Ocean.

The western view from Meteosat is seen on a pair of stamps from Antigua and Barbuda (Scott 2360a-b, Michel 3181-3182) issued in 2000. These stamps are from a sheet of 6 stamps, all showing various un-manned satellites. The most striking feature of the western

Meteosat view is the vast Sahara Desert in northern Africa, which is almost always under clear skies. Such western-view images from Meteosat are common on postal items. Readers are encouraged to check the authors' website (a link is provided at the end of this article) for many of the other items that contain Meteosat full-disk western-view images.

The eastern view from Meteosat is found on a stamp from Bahrain (Scott 406 Michel 495) issued in 1993. In this image, the Arabian Peninsula and the Horn of Africa, under clear skies, are prominent features. This is the only eastern-view Meteosat image the authors have found on postal items. The theme of the stamp is World Meteorological Day, an event celebrated annually on 23 March. Again, this image must be from the Southern Hemisphere summer, since the far southern reaches of the Earth are illuminated in contrast to the darker northern sections.



Bahrain (Scott 406 Michel 495) from 1993.

The Japanese contributions to geostationary weather satellites were first called Geostationary Meteorological Satellites (GMS), and later called Multifunctional Transport Satellites (MTSat). Both are also called Himawari, meaning sunflower, and are positioned at 140°E. A stamp from Japan (*Scott 2548, Michel 2427*) issued in 1996 shows a large portion of a GMS full-disk image. Land features are a bit hard to discern, but Asia is to the left in the image, and Australia is at the bottom. Japan itself is seen in a clear area surrounded by clouds.



Japan (*Scott 2548, Michel 2427*) from 1996.

The Indian National Satellite (Insat) is another series, positioned at either 74°E or 83°E. A good example of the view from Insat is found mostly in the margin of a souvenir sheet of one stamp from Bulgaria (*Scott 4426, Michel BL291*) issued in 2007. This item also celebrates the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the launch of Sputnik-1 in 1957.



Bulgaria (*Scott 4426, Michel BL291*) from 2007.

Geostationary weather satellites are also operated by Russia and the People's Republic of China, but full-disk images from these satellites have not been found on postal items. Russian geostationary satellite development was largely abandoned after the breakup of the Soviet Union, but Russia does have an impressive series of polar-orbiting weather satellites of the type that will be mentioned later in this article. In the future, South Korea will also contribute to geostationary imaging.

### Lower-orbit and higher-resolution images of the Earth

Many lower-orbit and higher-resolution images of the Earth are found on postal items. From much closer than geostationary altitude it's hard or impossible to obtain full-disk images.



Great Britain (*Scott 1058, Michel 993*) from 1984.

The image on Great Britain (*Scott 1058, Michel 993*) from 1984 appears to be from an altitude somewhat closer than geostationary altitude and not centered on the Equator, but yet far enough away to capture a wide view of the Earth. Such an image might have been taken by astronauts on their way to the moon, such as the famous Blue Marble image of the Earth (not shown here) taken by Apollo-17 astronauts. The wide use of the Blue Marble image on postal items has been discussed in another article by the authors (see the references). *To be continued.*

### Additional online information

A checklist of postal items showing the Earth as seen from space is available at <http://rammb.cira.colostate.edu/dev/hillger/satellite-images.htm>. The authors would like to hear from anyone who knows of additional Earth images on postal items. E-mail correspondence with the authors is welcomed.

### Other articles by the authors

Hillger, D., and G. Toth, 2008: Philatelic weather maps, *The New CartoPhilatelist*, (23), (October), 1-5.

Hillger, D., and G. Toth, 2013: The Blue Marble image of the Earth, *Orbit*, (97), (March), 10-14.

Toth, G., and D. Hillger, 2011: Climate maps in philately, *The New CartoPhilatelist*, (33), (April), 1-4.

### Biographical Notes

The authors have researched and written extensively on the subjects of weather, climate, and un-manned satellites on stamps and covers. See <http://rammb.cira.colostate.edu/dev/hillger/stamp-articles.htm>

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Garry Toth, MSc, now retired, worked many years at the Meteorological Service of Canada. Send correspondence to [gmt.varia@gmail.com](mailto:gmt.varia@gmail.com)

# FSAT Illustrated on Map Stamps (cont.)

David Wolfersberger.

Continued from TNCP 42 p. 6.



Fig. 32 Sc 354 Referenced in TNCP 42.

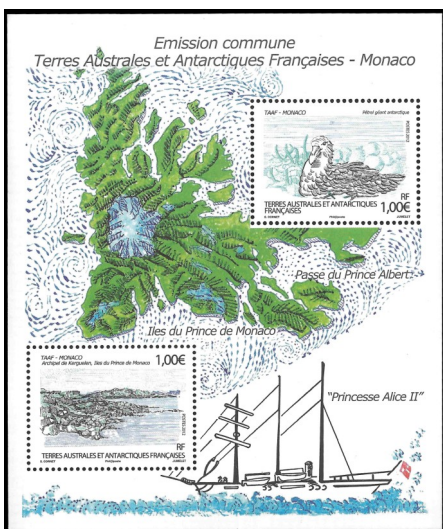


Fig. 33 Sc 467 Referenced in TNCP 42.

**Terre Adélie** is a 432,000 km<sup>2</sup> pie-shaped slice of Antarctica stretching from the coastline to the South Pole. The coast was first discovered and visited in 1840 by the French explorer Jules Dumont d'Urville, who claimed it for France. A few countries, primarily those who also have claimed Antarctic territories recognize France's claim as legitimate but most countries do not. Much of this area is covered by glaciers with some islands on the coast. The research station Base Dumont d'Urville has some 30 researchers in the winter and over 100 in the summer.

There have been many stamps issued by the TAAF that depict Terre Adélie on stamps. Most show the entire Antarctic continent with Terre Adélie highlighted but with little other data. Every 10 years a stamp with this format has been issued to commemorate the anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty which was effective June 23, 1961. The stamp issued for the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary, Figure 34 (Sc 94) shows Antarctica, Terre Adélie borders and Base Dumont d'Urville



Fig. 34 Sc 94.

with the coordinates (140°01' E, 66° 40'S). A stamp issued for the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Antarctic Treaty is shown on a maximum card (Figure 35, Sc 165). The card has a detailed map of Antarctica and surrounding areas.

There are a few stamps that show parts of Terre Adélie in more detail. Figure 36 (Sc C22) shows Archipelago de Pointe Géologie, an area on the coast with several of the islands of the archipelago shown and identified. This includes Île de Petrels where Base Dumont d'Urville is located.

Figure 37 (Sc 340) shows a hydrological map of the area between Cap André Prudhomme and Île du Gouverneur on the souvenir sheet margin; the stamp pictures a small survey craft. The map is

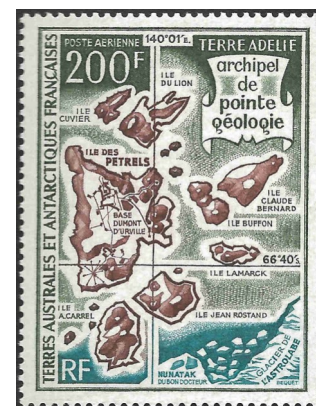


Fig. 36 ScC22.

very detailed showing several islands, bathymetric lines (lines of equal depth) and soundings in the surrounding area.

Another interesting stamp was issued in 1999 commemorating the Programme Geoleta, a long running geological survey conducted along the coast from about 135° to 146° (Figure 38, Sc 256). The simplified map on the stamps shows the coast line with several key areas identified such as Pointe Géologie in Terre Adélie to Glacier Mertz in the Australian Antarctic Territory. A small map of the entire continent is also shown with the area of the survey outlined.

In 1991 the icebreaker L'Astrolabe Fish, which routinely carries supplies from Hobart, Tasmania, to Base

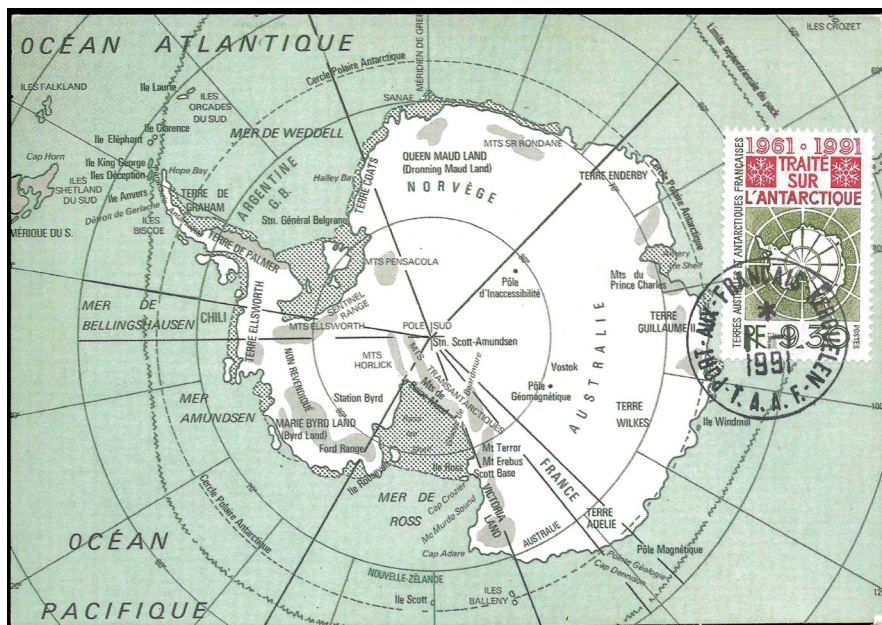


Fig. 35 Sc 165 on Maximum Card.

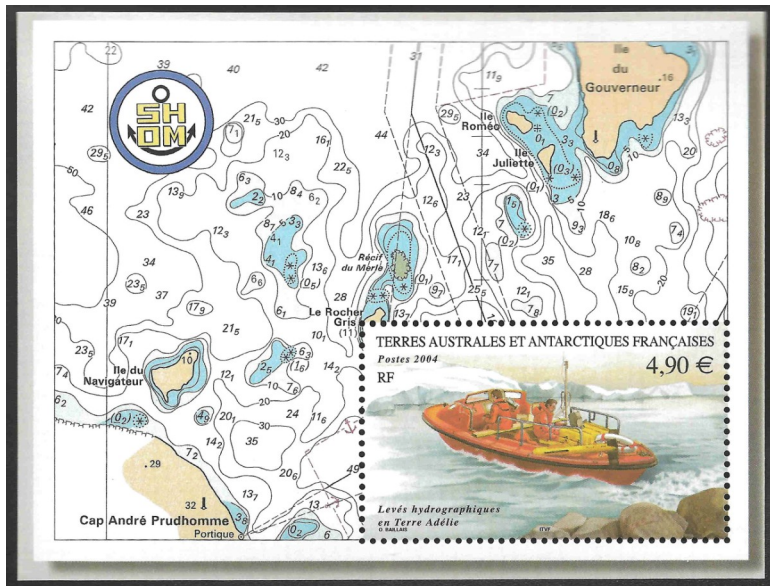


Fig. 37 Sc340.



Fig. 38 Sc 256,

Dumont d'Urville, made a transit through the North East Passage around the Arctic. A stamp with a detailed map of the route is shown on a maximum card (Figure 39, Sc 193). While the map is not of the Antarctic it does picture a ship that is a key part of the French Antarctic team.



Fig. 39 Sc 193.

The final stamp to be discussed relating to Terre Adélie, is shown in Figure 40 (Sc 335). This stamp shows the location of Concordia Research Station, located on Dome C within the Australian Antarctic Territory but staffed with researchers from France and Italy. The map shows the location to be 1100 km from Dumont d'Urville, 1200 km from Terra Nova Bay. Staff and light supplies are delivered using a Twin Otter aircraft while heavier supplies are brought in cross-country on a week to twelve day trek.

Îles Éparses (Scattered Islands) are the newest part of the TAAF being added in 2007. Because of this there are

only three stamps or sheets that show any details of Îles Éparses. The terri-

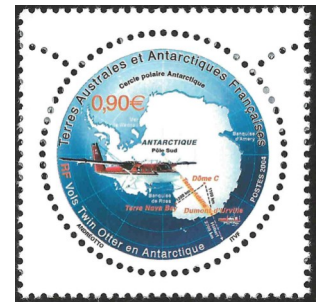


Fig. 40 Sc 335.

tory consists of four islands, a reef and atoll. Three of islands, Îles Glorieuses, Île Juan de Nova and Île Europa plus the Bassas da India atoll are in the Mozambique Channel, between Madagascar and Africa while the fourth island, Tromelin is about 450 km east of Madagascar. Also in the Mozambique Channel is the Banc du Geysier, a reef which was annexed by Madagascar in 1976. France continues to view the Banc du Geysier as part of the Îles Éparses. It should be noted that all of the islands, reefs and atolls that make up Îles Éparses are claimed by other countries in addition to France.

Several of the islands have small meteorological stations; there are about 55 total personnel including military troops on Île de Europa and Île Juan de Nova.

Figure 41 (Sc 426), strip of 2 plus center label, was issued in 2012 in recognition of the military presence in this area. The label shows the parts of the territory around Madagascar, but Île Tromelin is not shown because it is too far away.

In 1929, a small plane carrying mail departed from Toamasina, Madagascar bound for France but was forced to crash land on Île Juan de Nova. The stamps on cover Figure 42 include Sc 444 showing Juan de Nova, Madagascar and western southern Africa. The cover is postmarked March 30, 2012 at Juan de Nova. This stamp shows the flight route, the location of the Île Juan de Nova, a nice map of Madagascar and southeast Africa.

A third map of the area is shown in Figure 43 (Sc 388) issued when Îles

*Continued on p. 8*

# New Issues - October 2013, David Wolfersberger.

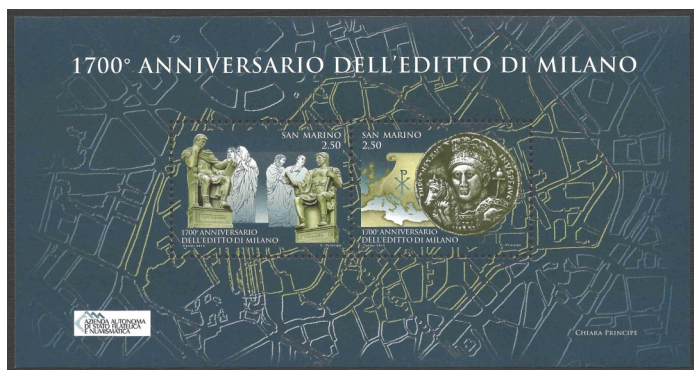
Several countries have issued stamps to commemorate the 1770<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Edict of Milan. For centuries, at the behest of various Roman Emperors, Christians were persecuted and killed. The Emperor *Constantine the Great* was the first Emperor to be sympathetic to Christians. In 313 he and Emperor Licinius issued the Edict of Milan that led to the end of Christian persecution and made Christianity equal to other religions in the Empire.

**Serbia** issued a souvenir sheet (Sc 624) showing a sculptor of Constantine on the stamp and a old map of Italy and the Balkan area stretching across the stamp and sheet margins. This is a very nice map.



Serbia Sc 624.

**San Marino** also issued a souvenir sheet of two. One stamp shows Constantine and Licinius seated on thrones being petitioned to help the Christians; the other stamp shows a medalion with Constantine pictured in the foreground and a map of Europe in the background. The margin of the sheet has an old map of Milan.



San Marino Sc 1877.

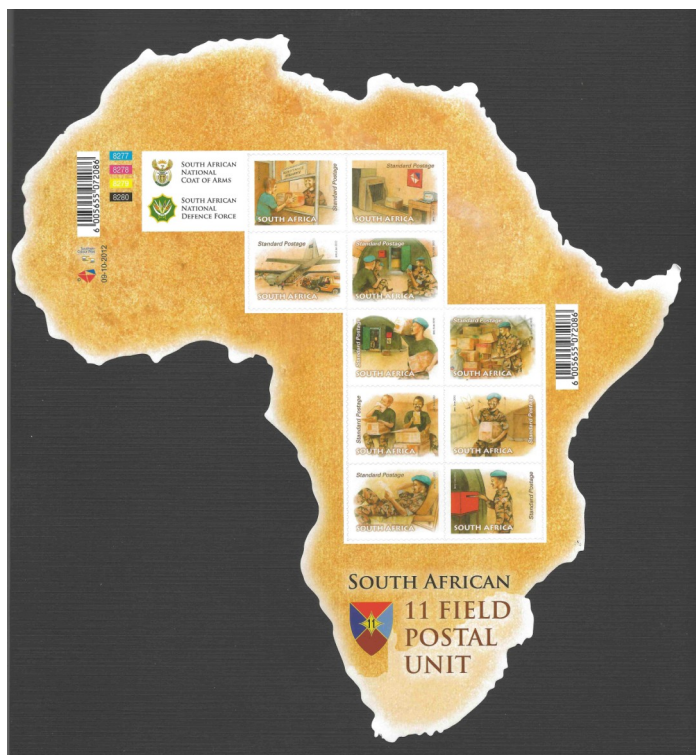
**Bosnia (Serb Administration)** (Sc TBD) issued a souvenir sheet with an excellent map of Europe on the sheet margin.

Other countries issuing stamps relating to the Edict on Milan but without maps include Croatia; Montenegro; a joint Italy/Vatican City issue; and the Military Order of Malta.



Bosnia Sc TBD.

**South Africa** issued a striking sheet (Sc 1488) honoring the 11 Field Postal Unit (11 FPU). The sheet is in the form of an outline of Africa. The 10 stamps on the sheet show the various activities of the Postal Unit. The 11 Field Postal Unit was formed in 1964 to establish Field Post Offices (FPO) to provide postal service to members of South African Defense Force who have been deployed outside of South Africa. Formally its purpose is to “ensure that communication channels between deployed soldiers abroad and their families are maintained.”



South Africa Sc 1488.

(Continued on p. 8)



Fig. 41 Sc 426.



Fig. 42 Sc 444.

Éparges became part of TAAF. The five stamps have aerial views of the major islands while a map on the margin locates the islands around Madagascar and the Indian Ocean.

**Final Thoughts:** There have been several excellent prestige booklets that should be mentioned that highlight the TAAF. Two are of special interest. The first is Sc 359 issued in 2005 on the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the formation of TAAF.

This large booklet has details of some of the key historical events in the TAAF. There are two nice map stamps plus drawings and stamps relating to the history of TAAF including some of the modern bases to be found. The second booklet was issued two years after the Îles Éparses (Sc 420) became part of TAAF as a way to introduce people to “nouvelle frontier des TAAF.” While it has no map stamps there are many excellent images on stamps and photos of

Has anyone visited the new exhibit at the Washington Postal Museum, the William H. Gross Gallery?  
<http://www.postalmuseum.si.edu/StampGallery/index.html>  
 If so, please write about it for us.

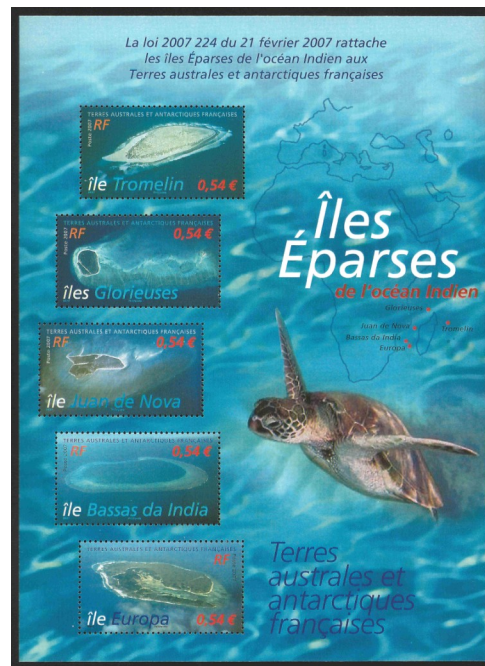


Fig. 43 Sc 388.

the islands and native flora and fauna. The other prestige booklets (issued in 1999, 2001, 2003, and 2007) contain similar information about other aspects of the TAAF.

**Acknowledgements:** Thanks to Mark Honig, Miklos Pinther and Pierre Moise who provided help with several parts of this article and directed me to references that were very valuable in understanding the many facets of TAAF. ■

(New Issues cont. from p.7)

[http://www.army.mil.za/news/news%202012/oct\\_12/Setempe%20Sep-Dec%202012.pdf](http://www.army.mil.za/news/news%202012/oct_12/Setempe%20Sep-Dec%202012.pdf)

The 11 FPU is a reserve unit staffed by reserve soldiers who are working for the South African Post Office. Currently there are 8 FPOs in operation in various locations in South Africa. There is an FPS at the Air Force Base at Waterkloof, SA which serves as the distribution hub to the other FPOs throughout Africa.

A joint issue between **San Marino** (Sc 1891) and **Italy** (Sc TBD) was issued to note the 550<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the papal bull of Pope Pius II that transferred land to San Marino. There are four stamps on the sheet. A topographic map of the area is on the stamps and sheet margin. Clearly identified are the original borders of San Marino and the borders with the expanded area. The note at the top of the sheet has been translated on the WOPA website <http://www.worldstampnews.com/2013/07/italian-and-san-marino-post-issue-a-joint-issue-celebrating-the-550th-anniversary-of-the-definition-of-the-borders-of-the-republic-of-san-marino/>:

(Continued on p. 10)

# Stamps of the Dominican Republic from the Year 1900 ~ Mark Honig.

Most map stamp collectors have one or more stamps from the first set of map stamps of the Dominican Republic Sc 111-119, issued in 1900.



Fig. 1 Dominican Rep. Sc 116.

This issue almost immediately stirred controversy with Haïti, the neighboring country of the Dominican Republic. Sometimes map stamps were issued after a conflict between countries, but this issue almost started a war between Haïti and the Dominican Republic. According to Haïti, the map on the stamp shows the border shifted too much westward and the town Hincha (Hinche) was drawn inside the Dominican Republic while it is a Haïtian town. Besides starting a long lasting controversy between the two countries a number of map stamps were issued as a result of this dispute. Haiti simply left out the Dominican Republic on Haïti Sc 317 (Fig. 2) and Haiti was not satisfied with the design of Dominican Republic C1-C9 (Fig. 3).



Fig. 2 Haïti Sc 317.



Fig. 3 Dom. Rep. Sc C1.

In 1929 both countries agreed on a definite line of demarcation. This treaty was commemorated by the Dominican Republic set Sc 249 - 253 (Fig. 4) showing a small map at the bottom of the stamp.



Fig. 4 Dominican Rep. Sc 250.

The stamps in this definitive set vary in value between ¼ centavo and 1 peso. The lower values, Sc 111-115, up to the 5 centavo stamps have perf. 14. The higher values, Sc 116 - 19, have perforation 12. All stamps are unwatermarked. The 5c exists as a vertical pair, imperforate between Sc 115a (Fig. 5) and the 20c exists also in rose, Sc 117a (Fig. 6).



Fig. 5 Sc 115a.



Fig. 6 Sc 117a.

Three other variants are known. The 2c green exists with the map rotated 180° and perf. 12, but the names on the map are normally readable (Fig. 7). The 5c brown exists with the Atlantic Ocean ('Atlantico') and Caribbean Sea ('Mar Caribe') transposed (Fig. 8) and the 50 centavo stamp (Fig. 9) exists with an error in the text ('cinco' (five) where it should be 'cincuenta' (fifty)).



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.

These three variants have perf. 12, were deliberately made and have not been listed in the catalogues.

When buying these stamps you should be aware that many forgeries exist. There are even two types of forgeries. The 'Genoa' forgery exists for every value in the set, even the 20c rose. The 'Fournier' forgery exists for the 2c, 10c, 20c and 50c only.

The perforation is the easiest way to distinguish between forgeries and real stamps. The 'Genoa' forgeries have perf. 11 and the 'Fournier' forgeries have perf. 13. Real stamps have perf. 14 or perf. 12 (see above). Fournier forgeries can have a slightly different color than the genuine stamps. Other ways to tell the difference can be found in the map of the island.

Real stamps can be distinguished by the following details (Fig. 10):

- There is a dot after 'Atlantico'.
- There are three clear white lines above 'ant' of 'Atlantico'.
- The horizontal hatching gradually decrease in distance going down.
- Perforation 14 or 12.



Fig. 10 detail of real stamp.

Genoa forgeries can be distinguished by the following details (Fig. 11):

- No dot after 'Atlantico'.
- Only two clear white lines above 'ant' of 'Atlantico'.
- The horizontal hatching suddenly decreases in size at the bottom half of the design.
- In general, the design is a bit 'coarse'.
- Perforation 11.



Fig. 11 detail of a Genoa forgery.

Fournier forgeries can be distinguished by the following details:

- Dot after 'Atlantico' on wrong line.
- Top of 'N' of 'Atlantico' is between the lines.
- Color may be different compared to a real stamp
- Perforation 13



Fig. 12 detail of a Fournier forgery.

More information about this issue can be found in older issues of 'The Cartophilatelist':

- May-June 1961 p34
- Jan-Feb 1962 p13
- Mar-Apr 1962 p20
- Oct-Dec 1964 p77
- Oct-Dec 1969 p83
- Vol 16a, winter 1971, p6
- March 1995 p25/42

- The New Cartophilatelist 8, January 2005, p4
- The New Cartophilatelist 26, July 2009, p1-2
- The New Cartophilatelist 28, January 2010, p4

Gibbons Stamp Monthly, January 2008, p72



Fig. 13. Comparison between the real stamp, Fournier and Genoa forgery.

I have been able to find almost all variations of these stamps, except the 2c and 10c of the Fournier type. On ebay you can sometimes find sets of forgeries. These often command higher prices than the real stamps.

More pictures of these stamps and forgeries of both types can be seen at :

<http://www.geocities.com/claghorn1p/Dominican/index.htm> ■

(New Issues cont. from p. 10)

"27 June 2013 is the 550th anniversary of the 'Pacts of Fossombrone' 1463, and, more specifically, of the issue of the papal bull with which His Holiness Pope Pius II ratified the clauses of the preceding agreements between the Community of San Marino and his Cardinal Legate. Thanks to their loyalty, and the help given to the Holy See against the Malatesta Family, the Community of San Marino obtained the four castles of Montegiardino, Fiorentino and Serravalle and subsequently also Faetano. The surface of San Marino thus doubled to its present size."

In essence what happened is that families mentioned above tried to take over the territory of San Marino which by tradition has been in existence since 301. When these invasions failed Pope Pius II gave the land of the invaders to the state of San Marino to settle the feuds. The area of San Marino has remained the same since that time.



San Marino Sc 1891.

(Continued on p. 13)

# World Stamp Exhibition, Melbourne, 2013 ~ Brian Marshall



The Australia 2013 FIP World Stamp Exhibition took place over six days in May. The overall theme for the Exhibition was the centenary of the Kangaroo and Map stamp. The venue was the Melbourne Exhibition Hall, a beautiful old building completed in 1880, and built to house the Melbourne International Exhibition in 1880-1881. The building has two floors, and both were used for the stamp exhibition.

The top floor was used for exhibits. There are limits on the number of people who can be on the top floor at any one time, and although there were controls on the numbers going up at any one time, I never saw anyone stopped from going up there. On the ground floor were more exhibits (including the Court of Honour), the dealers' stands, places to buy food, places to purchase souvenirs, and a stage where presentations were made.

There seemed to be a comfortable allocation of space. There was only one dealer where it was difficult to get a seat – he was someone who had pages and pages of stock, and his stand was constantly surrounded by people.

There were about 60 dealers (including a number of auction houses), and maybe another 30 postal agencies. Dealing with the postal agencies first – these included big outfits like Australia Post,

and on a smaller scale New Zealand Post and the Royal Mail from the UK. There were a number of “more interesting” postal agencies represented as well. As a cartophilatelist I made a beeline for the Turkish agency, because Turkey over the years has issued many many stamps with maps, and I was able to purchase a number of more recent map stamps from them. I also purchased stamps from the postal agency for Azerbaijan – knowing that in ten years time these stamps would most likely be worth nothing more than they are today. But buying stamps from Azerbaijan in New Zealand is almost impossible, so you take the opportunity to do so when it comes up. The most charming people were the Indian Post people – I bought one stamp from them – a portrait of Gandhi cleverly drawn to also look like a map of India – for the magnificent sum of fifty cents. The lady I dealt with seemed genuinely pleased to talk to me, and put my stamp in a large cotton bag.



Australia Post had a large presence, had lots of souvenirs for sale, and seemed to be busy all the time. Because the theme for the Exhibition was the centenary of the kangaroo and map stamp, many of the souvenirs followed that theme. Australia Post had posters, mugs, coins, ginger-bread tins, lapel badges and so on, all adorned with kangaroo and map stamps. Many items were on sale for half price before the Exhibition closed.

Australia Post issued various philatelic items for the Exhibition. One of them was a reproduction of the kangaroo and map stamp, but with a value of AU \$10. There were also a couple of interesting miniature sheets, issued in folders. One of the sheets included ten copies of the \$10 stamp, but designed to reflect the various uses that the original stamp was put to. The \$10 stamp is the work of John White of the Australia Post Design Studio, and there are only minimal differences from the original design as released in 1913. The “O.S.” perforations and printings on some of the stamps on the sheet show markings used to indicate use by government departments (On Service) when the stamps were first issued in 1913. The markings were designed to protect the financial assets of government departments, by preventing government employees from pilfering the high-value stamps and selling them for personal gain. The large “OS” perforation did not last very long because it was found that, when the gum on the back of the stamp was moistened, the stamps tended to disintegrate. A smaller perforation was then used, and the perforated “OS” was replaced by a printed “OS” in 1931. The practice of designating stamps “On Service” ceased in 1933. “Specimen” overprints were designed mostly for collectors, and appeared on the higher values that many collectors could not otherwise afford. This practice ruffled many philatelic feathers at the time.

Another miniature sheet issued by Australia Post has the \$10 stamp and the Sydney General Post Office as it appeared in 1913.



The Australian Postal Corporation had a 62 page booklet available, written by Richard Breckon, giving a detailed history of the Kangaroo and Map stamps. As well as being both informative and very nicely illustrated, the booklet included both perforate and imperforate copies of the \$10 stamp issued to coincide with the Exhibition. The title of the booklet is *Kangaroo and Map: 1913-2013, an Advertisement for Australia*.

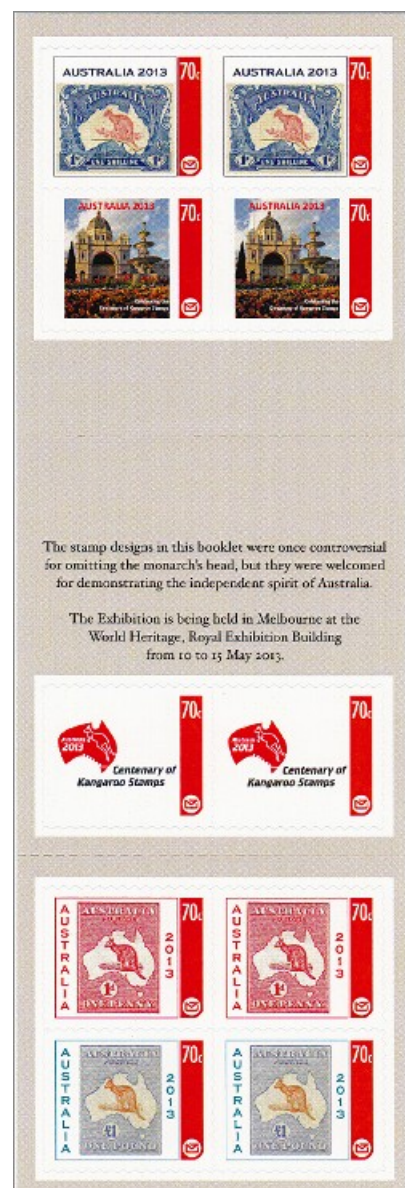
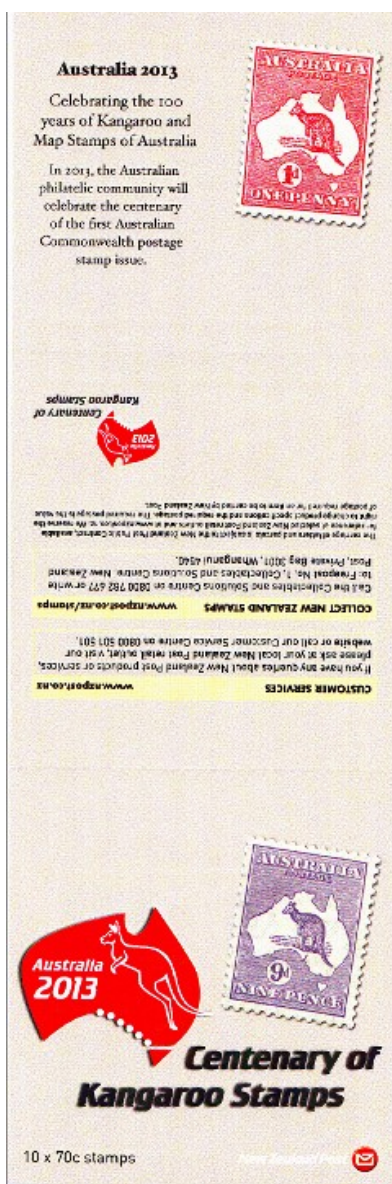
One set of stamps I was looking for was a pair issued by Australia Post to commemorate the centennial of the city of Canberra. They were available at the Exhibition, but available only in pairs of the same value. So, I could buy a pair of the 60 cents stamp, or a pair of the \$2.35 stamp, but I could not buy a single set of both stamps. Why they couldn't just sell a single set – one of each stamp - I have no idea. Eventually I found a set at a post office, well away from the Exhibition.

I was a little disappointed with the dealers. If you were looking for Australian or Commonwealth material, there was a good chance you would find something. If you wanted to buy kangaroo and map stamps this was the place to be. But non-Commonwealth material seemed to be in short supply, and overall dealers seemed to be catering mostly for the top end of the market.

New Zealand Post put out a booklet which featured the map and kangaroo stamp, including some of the early designs. The face value of the stamps is NZ\$7, but the booklet was selling for \$20 Australian. There were two covers issued to complement the booklet. The booklet was available only in Australia –

it cannot be purchased in New Zealand from New Zealand Post – even though the stamps in the booklet are New Zealand stamps. The stamps are known as Customer Advertising Labels (CALs) or Personal Advertising Labels (PALs) and I plan to write an article about this type of “stamp” for a future issue of *The CartoPhilatelist*.

The Court of Honour featured kangaroo and map items from the (U.K.) Royal Philatelic Collection. The exhibit included essays preparatory to the adoption of the final design, all values of the 1913 issue on First Watermark paper, a variety of large “O.S.” punctured stamps (perfins), including blocks of four of the high values, the seven values printed on Second Watermark paper, all showing the printer's monogram on the selvedge, and the Third Watermark series as well. Included here was an example of the rarest of all Kangaroo imprints – the one pound brown and blue Harrison imprint. A variety of other early but non-cartophilatelic stamps were also shown in the Court of Honour. The evolution of the kangaroo and map design made for another interesting display.



There were of course lots of exhibits, which all seemed to be of a very high quality. There were a little over 600 exhibits in total, including a number of excellent kangaroo and map exhibits. There was also a superb exhibit of the 1888-89 New South Wales centennial issue, including lovely sets of colour proofs, including the five shilling map stamp in that issue. There were also a couple of interesting "Peace and Commerce" exhibits featuring the Sage type stamps issued by France. I found that some of the exhibits were informative, some were not. The informative exhibits had a decent amount of text, and told a story. There were some exhibits however, where there was very little text, and the exhibitor seemed to be talking, through his exhibit, only to the judges and a select few who also already knew lots about the subject. This raises questions about exhibits – how much should they be designed to impress the judges, and should they be designed to inform an interested but unknowledgeable audience as well.

There were places where the lighting was not so good, mostly upstairs, and for those exhibits closest to the walls. Obviously lighting can be damaging to stamps, but stamps are such tiny things to look at in the semi-darkness made it almost impossible to view some exhibits. There was an exhibit of early Bolivian stamps that I wanted to look at, but the gloom meant I could not make out the detail on the stamps.

Big international stamp exhibitions come but rarely to my part of the world, so the chance to attend one in Australia was very welcome, and, apart from the occasional little niggle\*, well worthwhile. ■

**\* For those of us who do not speak the Queens English, to niggle is "to argue over petty things."**

## The Eruptions of Krakatau, Indonesia

### Ap Koopman



This caldera volcano, lies in the Sunda Strait between the islands of Java and Sumatra and caused more than 36,000 fatalities. The large amount of dust that came into the atmosphere caused in the next year a worldwide drop in average temperature of 1.2 degrees.

Ancient writings tell us that the eruption in 535 AD created two separate islands.

The pictures and stamps (1983 Mi 1110/1111) show the 2nd largest eruption in Indonesia during historical times.

On August, 27 1883 tidal waves many tens of meters high flooded the coasts of

Java and Sumatra and caused more than 36,000 fatalities. The large amount of dust that came into the atmosphere caused in the next year a worldwide drop in average temperature of 1.2 degrees.

After a quiescence of less than half a century the post-collapse cone of Anak Krakatau has grown within the 1883 caldera. Since the 50's, Anak Krakatau increases about 6.5 meters a year and has been the site of frequent eruptions from 1927 to 2010. ■



1983, Mi 1110/1111



(New Issues cont. from p. 10)

There is another interesting map stamp from **San Marino** this one on the 800<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the donation of Mount La Verna to St. Francis of Assisi (Sc 1884). In 1213, St. Francis, hearing of a large gathering nearby to celebrate the knighting of a family member, as was his habit, trekked to it with St. Leo to preach Christianity. Count Orlando, head of the celebrating family, was so touched that he gave Mount La Verna to St.

Francis. La Verna was quite isolated and thought to be an ideal location for private and quiet reflections and prayers. Shortly several shelters and a chapel were established for these purposes. Also it was at this location in 1224 that St. Francis received the *stigmata* (wounds or sores similar to those suffered by Christ during the Crucifixion).

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# Society News ~ Mark Honig

## Dues (I)

Although the financial situation of our Society is currently healthy there are some issues we have to pay attention to. USPS postage rates have been increased significantly the last couple of years. We have been able to keep the rates unchanged the past couple of years, but unfortunately it is unavoidable to increase the dues for the members who receive the printed (hardcopy) version of our journal. Dues for members who receive the electronic (PDF format) will remain the same.

The following amounts will apply from the first issue of 2014 (April):

Hardcopy membership – USA	\$20
Hardcopy – International	\$25
Electronic membership (PDF)	\$15

Donations are welcome.

Please welcome new members:

Jiri Kulfirst from the Czech Republic  
Leonard A. Nadybal, Herndon, VA  
James A. Estes, Fuquay-Varina, NC  
Gary Alan Neile, the UK  
Giovanni Verneti, Italy  
Alexia Steffen, Portland, OR  
Prof. David Bright, Mundelein, IL  
Stuart Packard Bloomfield Hills, MI

Unfortunately two members have decided not to continue their membership.

## Dues (II)

Fifteen members have not yet paid their dues for 2013.

Our treasurer Ed Vallery has sent a message by email to members who haven't paid and received several payments after this. Members who haven't responded will (or already have) received a letter from our secretary to remember to pay their dues.

Of course we like everyone to stay as a member, but each member has the liberty to terminate his or her membership. A simple letter or email to our secretary will do. This will save a lot of work for Marybeth and Ed.

## Website update.

Reese Plews, our webmaster, has updated the Society's website. On the home page you'll find an article about hidden map stamps discovered recently. One of the map stamps found is Netherlands 666, showing a map of the Eastern front in 1944.



This stamp stayed in hiding in my album since 1985. The article can be read on <http://www.mapsonstamps.org>

A couple of months ago I suddenly couldn't find the website

<http://www.danstopicals.com> maintained by our former editor Dan Nelson. Fortunately David Wolfersberger managed to contact Dan by phone and confirmed that he is all right. Please pay a visit to Dan's website since it is one of the best (map) stamp sites I know.

## More interesting web sites.

A Dutch newspaper made me aware of this blog by Max Fisher on the site of the Washington Post:

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/worldviews/wp/2013/08/12/40-maps-that-explain-the-world/>

Another site with interesting maps:

<http://www.boredpanda.com/fun-maps-they-didnt-teach-you-in-school/>

## In the Press.

The August issue of Gibbons' Stamp Monthly features the Zeppelins of the Soviet Union. Russia C23 and C57 appear in the article. Amongst the Tannu Tuva stamps in the article is the 'map and horse-man' stamp (Tannu Tuva 71).



Another interesting article in this issue is an article about the Anguilla overprints of 1967. The complete set is classified as the rarest Commonwealth set of the QEII period, even more rare than the St. Helena/Tristan overprints. The author estimates no more than 100 complete sets exist. As you know the \$1 and \$2.50 are map stamps (Anguilla 14 and 15). Also Stamp Mag. September has article about Independence and Anguilla.



In Stamp Magazine August you can read an article about the Falklands - Argentina conflict with lots of map stamps.

The September issue of Gibbons' Stamp Monthly features an article about the Malaysian independence with several map stamps.

On the back page of Linn's September issue (glossy issue) features a 'comic' about Ireland 68b (coil map stamp), also one of the rarest map stamps. ■



**MAPS ON STAMPS CHECKLIST - Linn's June to September 2013 Linn's Special Edition Updates**

Date	Country	Issue	Scott #	Format	Grade	Coverage	Value	Michel	SG
2012	Armenia	Historical capitals of Armenia - Artashat	913		A	Excellent map on tab	220d	792	819
2012	Armenia	Europa - Tatev Monastery	928a	S/S of 4 with 2 central labels	A	Cross section of mountain range showing route of cable car	350d each	812	840
2013	Australia	Canberra Cent.	3876-77	Also booklet pane of 4, 2 each 3876-77 (3877a)	AR	Canberra	60c , \$2.35	TBD	TBD
2013	Australia	Canberra Centenary	3878	Self-adhesive. Same design as 3876. Also booklet pane of 20 (3878a). Also prestige booklet with same maps on booklet cover.	AR	Canberra	60c	TBD	TBD
2013	Australia	Greetings	3841, 3842	Also booklet with same globe designs on cover; stamps in booklet, 3847 and 3848 are same design and colors as 3841-42. Booklet pane has 5 each 3837-48.	A	Two stamps with same design but different colors: Australia on globe. 3841 has globe in green and blue; 3842 is orange and yellow.	60c each	TBD	TBD
2013	Australia	Kangaroos	3918	S/S of 4	A	Kangaroo/map stamp design on	\$1.62	TBD	TBD
2012	Austria	Children for Integration	2	B390	A	Excellent children's drawing of globe	62+20c	3014	3172
2013	Azerbaijan	Telecommunications satellite	1009	S/S	A	Globe on sheet margin	1m	B122	MS883
2013	Azerbaijan	Lighthouses of Absheron area	1015	S/S of 5, 1015a-e, with central label	A	Excellent map of area on margin with location of lighthouses shown.	5x50q	977-81	MS894
2012	Bahrain	Arab Post Day	684		A	Arab countries	250F	898	TBD
2012	Bangladesh	Int'l Ozone Day	805		A	Two globes with some detail	10t	TBD	TBD
2013	Bangladesh	50th anniv Asia Pacific Postal Union	808		A	Asia/Pacific region	3t	TBD	TBD
2012	Bolivia	Decolonization Day	1527		A	Solar System	1b	1906	TBD
2012	Bolivia	Decolonization Day - Columbus' voyages	1528		A	North/South America, Europe, Africa showing routes	1.5b	1907	TBD
2011	Botswana	2011 Census	918		A	Botswana with districts shown	2.60p	TBD	TBD
2012	Brazil	Rio Conf. on Sustainable Development 20th anniv.	3219	S/S of 24	A	Globe on sheet margin, map of river and surrounding area on stamps	1.10r each	3996-4019	TBD
2012	British Antarctic Territory	HMS Protector	440	S/S	A	Part of Antarctica	£3.50	TBD	MS589
2012	Bulgaria	Int'l Year of Chemistry	4621		A	Bulgaria	0.65l	5072	4854

Date	Country	Issue	Scott #	Format	Grade	Coverage	Value	Michel	SG
2013	Bulgaria	Salvation of Bulgarian Jews	4627	+label	A	Bulgaria on label	1.40 l	5079	4861
2013	Burma	Independence 65th aniv	391		A	Burma	100k	TBD	TBD
2013	Cocos Islands	50th Anniv. Cocos stamps	371a	S/S of 5, 367-71	A	Cocos Islands on margin	5c, 60c, \$1, \$1.20, \$2, 90c	TBD	TBD
2012	Cook Islands	2012 London Summer Olympics	1414		A	Map of Great Britain, Ireland and South Pacific	90c	TBD	1656
2012	Cook Islands	2012 London Summer Olympics	1416a	S/S of 3, 1414-16	A	Map of Great Britain, Ireland and South Pacific on 1414	80c, 90c, \$2	TBD	MS1659
2012	Cook Islands	2012 London Summer Olympics	1416b	S/S of 6, 2 ea 1414-16	A	Map of Great Britain, Ireland and South Pacific on 1414	80c, 90c, \$2	TBD	MS1658
2012	Egypt	Arab Post Day	2089		A	Arab countries	3le	1955	TBD
2011	Eritrea	20th Anniv. Independence	417		A	Eritrea	95c	TBD	TBD
2011	Eritrea	20th Anniv. Independence	418		A	Africa with location of Eritrea marked by flag	8n	TBD	TBD
2013	Falkland Islands	Referendum	1801-04		A	Falkland on ballot box and ballot (same design on each stamp)	3p, 40p, 75p, £1.76	1247-51	1247-50
2013	Falkland Islands	Referendum	1805	S/S	A	Falkland on ballot box and ballot (same design as on above stamps)	£3	MS1252	MS1251
2013	Finland	Nuukio Nat'l Park	1429		A	Finland with location of park marked	1st (80c)	2237	TBD
2013	Iceland	Aurora Borealis, Nordic 2013 Stamp Exhibition	1313	S/S of 4	A	Part of Arctic on margin	175k each	B58	TBD
2012	French Southern and Antarctic Territories	80th anniv. Flight of Maryse Hilsz to Juan de Nova Island	471	Pair, 471a-b	A	471a has the route of the flight	60c, €1	791-92	TBD
2013	French Southern and Antarctic Territories	Iles de St. Paul and Amsterdam	481	S/S	AR	Part of sea chart on margin along with dividers and sextant	€ 3.40	B35	TBD
2012	Georgia	Tbilisi to Baku railroad	487	S/S	A	Georgia and surrounding countries with route of railroad shown	3.0 e	B49	TBD
2012-13?	Guyana	Revenue	4186	#520 surcharged and overprinted "Revenue Only." See #4135, 4191, 4192, 4197	A	Guyana	\$20 on \$1.70 on 3c	TBD	TBD
2012-13?	Guyana	Revenue	4191	#512 surcharged like 4186	A	Guyana	\$20 on 85c, on 2c	TBD	TBD
2012-13?	Guyana	Revenue	4192	#501 surcharged like 4186	A	Guyana	\$20 on 15c, on 2c	TBD	TBD
2012-13?	Guyana	Revenue	4197	#526 surcharged like 4186	A	Guyana	\$20 on \$2.35, on 3c	TBD	TBD

Date	Country	Issue	Scott #	Format	Grade	Coverage	Value	Michel	SG
2013	Iceland	Graphic Design	1297		A	Iceland forming the back of a couch.	155k	1382	TBD
2013	Iceland	Aurora Borealis, Nordic 2013 Stamp Exhibition	1313	S/S of 4	A	Part of Arctic on margin	175k each	B58	TBD
2013	Iraq	Historical Landmarks	1896-1902		A	Iraq	250d, 750d, 1000d	1899-1906	TBD
2013	Iraq	Historical Landmarks	1903	S/S	A	Iraq	1000d	B140	TBD
2012	Kazakhstan	Conference on Nuclear Free World	673		A	Kazakhstan	50te	750	695
2012	Lithuania	Railroad Bridges	986	S/S; joint with Estonia (714) and Latvia (989)	A	Europe on margin with the three countries highlighted	4 lt each	B46	MS1079
2013	Moldova	Communications	777		A	Moldova	4.50L	822	TBD
2013	Monaco	Junior Chamber of Commerce in Monaco, 50th anniv.	2719		A	Globe in background	56c	3131	TBD
1985	Netherlands	Liberation from German Occupation, 40th aniv.	666		A	Shows part of issues of March 16, 1994 edition of newspaper "The Flying Dutchman" with map of the Russian Front.	60c	1271	1462
2013	Niger	Scouting	1196c	Part of sheet of 4, 1196a-d	A	Map of campgrounds	825fr	2247-50	TBD
2013	Niger	Rotary Int'l	1197d	Part of sheet of 4, 1197a-d	A	Part of Niger	825fr	2252-55	TBD
2103	Niger	Djado Plateau	1198	Sheet of 4, 1198a-d	A	Niger on margin	825fr	2262-65	TBD
2013	Niger	Scouting	1221	S/S of 1	A	Scout looking at map on stamp, nice map on margin	3000fr	B190	TBD
2013	Niger	Rotary Int'l	1222	S/S of 1	A	Niger on samp	3000fr	B191	TBD
2013	Niger	Djado Plateau	1223	S/S of 1	A	Niger on margin	3000fr	B193	TBD
2013	Niger	Minerals - salt	1224	S/S of 1	A	Niger	3000fr	B192	TBD
2013	Portugal	Falconaria Real de Salvaterra de Magos	3496	S/S	AR	Old map of city	€ 1.50	B343	TBD
2012	Qatar	Arab Post Day	1082		A	Arab countries	1r	7.13	TBD
2012	Saint Pierre & Miquelon	Chapeau de Miquelon	966	Strip of 2 plus center label	A	Chapeau de Miquelon across stamps and label	2x€2.50	1148-49	TBD
2012	Saint Pierre & Miquelon	La Finlande trawler	969		A	Saint Pierre & Miquelon	€ 1.30	1159	TBD
2008	Saint Thomas & Prince	Ambulances of Europe	1810	S/S	A	Europe on margin	95,000d	B633	TBD
2008	Saint Thomas & Prince	Vivien Fuchs, explorer	1818	S/S	A	Arctic, compass	95,000d	B636	TBD
2008	Saint Thomas & Prince	Edmund Halley	1819	S/S	OC	Sextant	95,000d	B638	TBD
2008	Saint Thomas & Prince	Israel, 60th anniv.	1878	Sheet of 4, 1878a-d	A	Middle East with Israel highlighted,	4x25,000d	3615-18	TBD
2009	Saint Thomas & Prince	Local food	1958	Sheet of 2, 1958a-b + 2 labels.	A	Prince Island on 1958a, St. Thomas Island on 1958b	25,000d, 30,000d	3901-02	TBD
2009	Saint Thomas & Prince	Int'l Reconciliation Year	1972	Sheet of 4, 1972a-d	A	Globe	4x25,000d	3881-84	TBD
2009	Saint Thomas & Prince	Abraham Lincoln	1976	S/S	A	US flag is shape of the United States	100,000d	Not listed	TBD

Date	Country	Issue	Scott #	Format	Grade	Coverage	Value	Michel	SG
2009	Saint Thomas & Prince	Jackie Chan	1983	S/S	A	Chinese flag in shape of China	100,000d	B684	TBD
2009	Saint Thomas & Prince	High speed trains	2108	Sheet of 4, 2108a-d	A	Europe on margin	20,000d, 30,000d, 2x35,000d	4088-91	TBD
2009	Saint Thomas & Prince	Postal Union of the Americas, Spain and Portugal	2116	Sheet of 4, 2116a-d	A	Africa on each	4x25,000d	4025-28	TBD
2009	Saint Thomas & Prince	Sir Arthur Eddington, 1919 Solar Eclipse	2119	S/S	A	St. Thomas and Prince Islands on margin	100,000d	B690	TBD
2009	Saint Thomas & Prince	NATO 60th anniv., Gen. Ismay	2127	S/S	A	Globe on margin	100,000d	B698	TBD
2009	Saint Thomas & Prince	Israeli history	2140	Sheet of 4, 2140a-d	A	Middle East with Israel highlighted, on margin	13,000d, 23,000d, 30,000d, 49,000d	4145-48	TBD
2009	Saint Thomas & Prince	Malaria prevention	2141	Sheet of 4, 2141a-d	A	Excellent world map showing extent of malaria, also Africa, both on margin	13,000d, 23,000d, 30,000d, 49,000d	4153-56	TBD
2009	Saint Thomas & Prince	Jewish Nobel Laureates	2143	Sheet of 4, 2143a-d	A	Nice globe in 2143a	15,000d, 25,000d, 2x35,000d	4155-58	TBD
2009	Saint Thomas & Prince	Albert Einstein	2150	S/S	A	Globe on margin	100,000d	B711	TBD
2009	Saint Thomas & Prince	Israeli history	2157	S/S	A	Globe	100,000d	B709	TBD
2009	Saint Thomas & Prince	Malaria prevention	2158	S/S	A	Africa in drop of blood on margin	104,000d	B710	TBD
2013	San Marino	1700th anniv. Edict of Milan	1877	S/S of 2	AR	Europe on stamp; old map of Milan on margin	2 x €2.50	B63	MS2307
2013	San Marino	800th anniv. of donation of Mount La Verna to St. Francais of Assisi	1884	S/S	AR	Old map in background	€ 3.50	B65	TBD
2013	San Marino	Nursery school in Malawi	1888		A	Africa	10c	2557	TBD
2013	San Marino	550th anniv. Border between Italy and San Marino	1891	Joint with Italy. S/S of 4, 1891a-d	AR	Map detailing border in question	70c, 85c. €1.90, €2	B67	TBD
2011	Saudi Arabia	Scouting	1412		A	World	2r	1576	2239
2012	Saudi Arabia	National Day	1418		A	Saudi Arabia	2r	1580	TBD
2013	Serbia	Edict of Milan	624	S/S	AR	Italy, Balkans	112d	B10	TBD
2013	Slovakia	Jan Popluhar, soccer	655		A	World	65c	701	TBD
2012	South Africa	Postal Field Units	1488	S/S 10	A	Sheet in shape of Africa with images of activities of postal units	Standard (2.65r each)	TBD	1986-95
2013	Spain	500th anniv. Of the Laws of Burgos	3896		A	Western Hemisphere	52c	4761	TBD
2013	Spain	100 years air service to Canary Islands	3909		A	Small map of islands	52c	TBD	TBD
2012	Sudan	Arab Post Day	640-42		A	Arab countries	£3, £5.50, £7	TBD	717-19
2013	Sweden	Europa - postal service transportation	2705	S/S of 2	A	Aerial view of city showing carrier's route.	2x12kr	B43	TBD

Date	Country	Issue	Scott #	Format	Grade	Coverage	Value	Michel	SG
2011	Tanzania	Shells	2626	Sheet of 4, 2626a-d	A	Africa in background	1700sh each	TBD	TBD
2011	Tanzania	Shells	2627	S/S	A	Africa in background	3800sh	TBD	TBD
2012	Thailand	King Bhumibol Adulyadej	2671		A	Map of Thailand on wall	3b	3168	TBD
2012	Turkey	Int'l Yr. of Cooperation	3315		A	Globe	1 l	3970	TBD
2012	Turkey	Int'l Yr. of Cooperation	3316		A	Turkey	2 l	3971	TBD
2012	Turkey	European Kick Boxing Championship	3318	S/S of 2, 3318a-b	A	Europe on stamps and margin	1 l each	B91	TBD
2012	Ukraine	Europa - visit Ukraine	881c	Booklet pane of 2, 881a-b	A	Ukraine in background	4h, 5.60h	1249-50	TBD
2012	Ukraine	Wonders of the Ukraine	904	S/S of 7, 904a-g	A	Part of Ukraine on margin	7x2.50g	B103	TBD
2012	United Nations	Flag and coins series, Nepal	1039		A	Map of Nepal on coin	45c	TBD	TBD
2012	Uruguay	185th anniversary post office	2411	S/S	A	Uruguay on stamp; globe showing Americas with Uruguay highlighted	15p	TBD	TBD
2012	Uzbekistan	Surxondaryo Province	701	Pair (701a-b) with central label	A	Detailed map of Surxnodaryo Province on label	900p, 1200p	1017-18	TBD
2012	Uzbekistan	Soccer in Uzbekistan 100th anniv.	709	S/S of 8, 701a-h + central label	A	Uzbekistan on central label	600s to 2500s	1034-41	TBD
2013	Vatican City	Europa - postal system	1530		A	Globe	85c	1773	TBD
1998	Viet Nam	Ho Chi Minh City 300th anniv.	2828A	S/S	A	Viet Nam on stamp and margin	14,000d	B118	MS2180

(New Issues cont. from p13)

The souvenir sheet features one stamp, showing Count Orlando kneeling before St. Francis with what appears to be a model of La Verna. On the margin is a simplistic map of this area, which is located southwest of San Marino and southeast of Florence. The image on the stamp appears to be from a painting but I could not identify it.



San Marino Sc 1884.

(As always, mention of religious topics is solely to explain the background of a stamp issue and in no way implies endorsement of any religion or religious belief by the Society, officers, or members.)

A souvenir sheet from **Azerbaijan** (Sc 1015) features the lighthouses of Absheron peninsula. This peninsula juts about 37 miles into the Caspian Sea; its maximum width is 19 miles. This area has the capital and largest city of Azerbaijan, Baku (Baki) with a population of over 2 million persons, and the third largest city, Sumqayit (300,000). Once the site of oil production today this area is mainly home to agriculture and horticulture operations.

The sheet has 5 stamps each picturing a lighthouse located on the peninsula. According to the a paper from North Carolina University “Lighthouses of Azerbaijan” (<http://www.unc.edu/~rowlett/lighthouse/aze.htm>) there are 11 lighthouses in Azerbaijan, all but 2 remain active. The lighthouses shown on the stamps were constructed from 1860 (Absheron lighthouse, center bottom row) to 1958 (Boyuk, left bottom row).



Azerbaijan Sc 1015.

The map in the center section of the sheet shows the location of each of these lighthouses.

The theme for the 2013 Europa stamps is mail vehicles. **Sweden** issued a nice souvenir sheet of 2 (Sc 2705) showing environmentally friendly delivery vehicles: a bicycle and an electric van. In the background of the stamps and on the sheet margin is a great map of a city that I can't identify in a format like Google Earth showing the delivery route for a mail carrier. It is

(Continued on p. 20)



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*(New Issues continued from p. 19)*

not clear whether this is one route or routes for both the vehicles shown. Regardless it is a very nice map stamp.

**Portugal** issued a beautiful souvenir sheet (Sc 3496) commemorating the restoration of Falcoaria Real de Salvaterra de Magos (Royal Falconry Salvaterra de Magos). Originally built in the 18<sup>th</sup> century it began a long decline after the royal family fled to Brazil in 1807 in anticipation of an invasion by Napoleon. After centuries of neglect it was restored and reopened in 2009. It remains an important center for falconry. On the margin of the sheet is an old city map; I could not determine if the map is only of the falconry or the city where it is located. I also could not determine why the sheet was issued in 2013. Regardless, it is a beautiful map.

Portugal Sc 3496



**French Southern and Antarctic Territories** issued a stamp honoring Maryse Hilsz, a pioneering French pilot. She set many aviation records and flew for the Resistance in WWII. The stamp commemorates her flight from Madagascar to Mozambique which had a forced landing on Juan de Nova Island because of mechanical problems. A statue in her honor was dedicated on the island in 2013.

FSAT Sc 471.



### Maps on Stamps Checklist Revision 6

Revision 6 of the Maps on Stamps Checklist will be available by the end of October. It will include almost 600 new issues plus the addition of many older issues that had been overlooked and numerous corrections, additions of catalogue numbers and other updates. It is expected that the printed version will be about 800 pages. The cost for a hardcopy version of the Checklist will be established after it is complete; at that time all members will be notified. ■