

# The New CartoPhilatelist

No. 44 January, 2014

New\_CartoPhilatelist\_n44\_JAN\_2014.pdf

ISSN 1930-2053

**Journal of the CartoPhilatelic Society**

**©The CartoPhilatelic Society**

**All Rights Reserved**

**No Unauthorized Reproduction, Transcription, or Resale**

**Without The Written Permission of the President,**

**CartoPhilatelic Society. For Contact Information:**

[www.mapsonstamps.com](http://www.mapsonstamps.com)

[www.cartophilately.org](http://www.cartophilately.org)



# The Chamizal Dispute - Ap Koopman

The Chamizal dispute was only one of a number between Mexico and the USA along the Rio Grande border. The conflict was about 630 acres (2.6 km<sup>2</sup>) between El Paso, Texas, and Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico.

The international border between Mexico and the USA has a total length of 3,141 km. From the Gulf of Mexico to El Paso, the Rio Grande (Rio Bravo del Norte) is the common border over a length of 1,914 km.

The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848), marked the official end of the war between Mexico and the US which lasted from 1845 to 1848. The United States made a lump-sum payment of US\$15 million and in return 1.36 million sq. meters of land came into the possession of the US. The area includes the States of California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico. In 1853, by the Gadsden purchase, parts of Arizona and New Mexico, West of the Rio Grande to El Paso were added. Fig. 1.



Fig. 1 - The purchases.

See the map and the stamps of Mexico (Mi 434) and USA (Mi 648).



Fig. 2 - Mexico 1915 Mi 434



Fig. 3 - US 1953 Mi 648, Gadsden purchase.

At the Convention of 12 November 1884, the Guadalupe Hidalgo Treaty of 1848 was further specified as the international border. It was determined that the middle of the river would be the border between the two countries, independent of potential changes in the course of the bed or the banks as a result of natural causes. Under international law, that means that changes in the course of a river, as a result of silt build up, determines changes in the border.

Between 1852 and 1868 the river moved to the South. Compared to the 1852 course of the river, by 1873, the river had moved to enclose 600 acres, to become U.S. territory.

(Continued on p. 4).

## Inside this issue:

Chamizal Dispute	1
Earth as Seen from Space (contd.)	2
Galápagos Islands	5
The 16 States of Germany	8
ATM Mapstamps	12
Collecting my Way	13

## Special points of interest:

<b>New Issues</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Society News</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Checklist</b>	<b>17</b>

# The Earth as Seen from Space

Don Hillger and Gary Toth.

Continued from TNCP 43 p. 4

Hurricane Gilbert is nicely depicted on a stamp from Belize (*Scott 974, Michel 1073*) issued in 1991. The image is a false-color composite showing everything from the eye of the hurricane to the spiral arms and high-level white cirrus clouds that flow out of the top of such storms. Although an image at this spatial resolution or quality is possible from geostationary orbit, highly-detailed images are generally obtained from satellites orbiting at an altitude of about 1000 km or less. The source of this image is not identified in the stamp. Note the country outlines on the image, often applied to satellite images to help users geolocate the clouds, which is particularly useful when land features are obscured.



Belize (*Scott 974, Michel 1073*) from 1991.

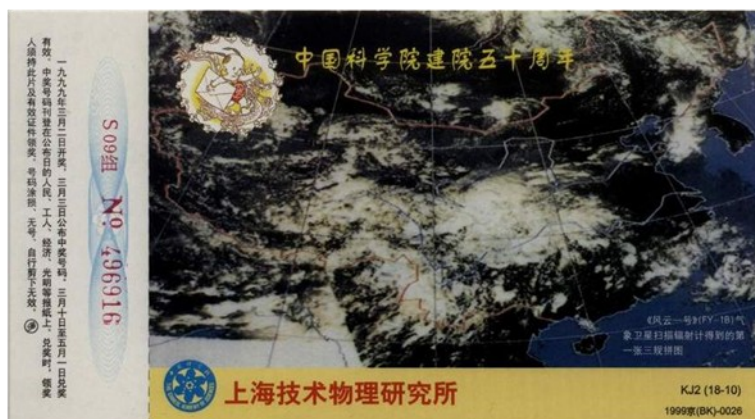
Another example of a high resolution image from lower orbit is found on a personalized label from a sheet of 10 stamps and 10 labels issued in 2004 by Taiwan (*Scott 3574k*). All of the labels contain images from satellites. This stamp is from one of three such sheets promoting the various services of the Central Weather Bureau: meteorology, seismology and astronomy. The stamp shows a portion of mainland China mostly clear of clouds under a high pressure area. In this case, the cold air has moved southeastward over the ocean in a cold outbreak. Extensive low-based stratocumulus and cumulus-type clouds have formed over the water, which is much warmer and more humid than the land.



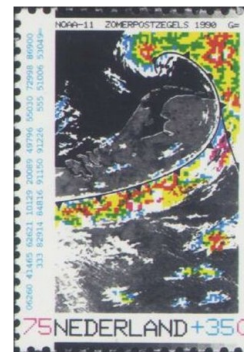
One of 10 labels from Taiwan (*Scott 3574k*) from 2004.

Images on postal items are sometimes attributed to specific satellites. One such item is a postal card from the People's Republic of China issued in 1999. Even though the text is in Chinese, the image can be identified as from the FY-1B polar-orbiting weather satellite, one of the Chinese Feng Yun (wind-cloud) polar-orbiting satellite series.

Netherlands issued a stamp (*Scott B652, Michel 1381*) in 1990 that the text on the stamp credits to NOAA-11, one of the long series of US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration polar-orbiting weather satellites that have been around since 1970. The image shows the clouds associated with a frontal system over the Netherlands. Color coding is used to emphasize the temperatures of the cloud tops. Cold and warm fronts are overlaid on the image, corresponding to the comma-shaped cloud seen in the satellite image. Note the clearing behind the cold front.



China postal card from 1999.



Netherlands (*Scott B652, Michel 1381*) from 1990.

In 1989 the United Nations issued pairs of stamps with satellite images from each of its offices. The New York stamps (*Scott 550-551, Michel 575-576*) are shown in this article, but similar stamps from Geneva (*Scott 176-177, Michel 176-177*) and Vienna (*Scott 91-92, Michel 92-93*) can be found in the authors' website (a link is provided at the end of this article). Each set of stamps contains color-enhanced images. These false-color images are usually created from data obtained in different spectral bands and then combined in particular ways. This technique has several advantages, including helping users to distinguish between land and cloud features. Such differences are clearly illustrated in the 25c value stamp. The other stamp shows a typhoon over the Pacific; no land features are seen, but some latitude/longitude lines have been added to the image to facilitate the location of the various cloud features.



United Nations (New York) (Scott 550-551, Michel 575-576) from 1989.

The number of images on postal items with geographic and clouds features is extensive. Therefore, only some of the better examples have been shown in previous sections. Next to be discussed are high-resolution images of the Earth's surface. Such images are most useful in cloud-free areas, since of course clouds block the surface features of interest.

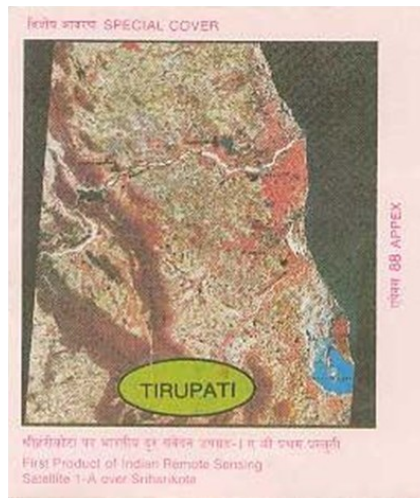
### High-resolution images of Earth's surface.

There are numerous images which show the Earth's surface, generally with no or few clouds. Many of these images are much more detailed than the previously-featured images, since they are obtained at higher spatial resolution. Such images are created by satellites generally in orbits even lower than those of polar-orbiting weather satellites.

Good examples of high-resolution images from the French SPOT (Satellite Probatoire de l'Observation de la Terre) satellite are found on French Polynesia stamps (Scott 587-589, Michel 605-607) from 1992, one of which is shown here. Usually such images are color-enhanced to look brighter than they would normally be as true color images, and to emphasize the surface features, such as vegetated surfaces vs. bare ground.



French Polynesia (Scott 587, Michel 605) from 1992.



Indian cover from 1985 with a cachet image from IRS-1A.

Similar high-resolution and color-enhanced images are available from the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite (IRS), as found in the cachet of a cover from India from 1985. The satellite itself is shown in the cancel on this cover. Tirupati is a town in eastern India. Different colors in the image show different terrain and/or vegetation. For example, the dark brown zones are areas of somewhat higher terrain. The blue area at the lower right is Pulicat Lake, a relatively shallow body of brackish water. Reddish tones north of the lake may be related to certain types of coastal vegetation, such as mangrove forests. The black to the right is the waters of the Bay of Bengal.

Finally, the US Landsat (Land Satellite) series has been gathering Earth-surface images for over 40 years. Three Landsat images were featured on the back of a US aerogramme (Scott UC58) from 1985. The front (not shown here)



Back of United States aerogramme (Scott UC58) from 1985.

features the Landsat-4 or 5 satellite. From left to right, the images are of the cities of San Francisco, Washington and New York.

The United States issued a beautiful sheet of 15 (Scott 4710, Michel 4883-4897) stamps in 2012 with the general theme of "Earthscapes". Three of the stamps contain high resolution satellite images. Two (Scott 4710b and 4710h, Michel 4884 and 4890) are from Landsat-7. The first one shows Mount St. Helen's in Washington State, and the second stamp features fields around Garden City, Kansas, with their center-pivot irrigation systems.



United States (Scott 4710b, Michel 4884).

Such images can be useful for resource and crop monitoring. The first Earth resources satellites came into being as part of government programs, but re-

(contd. from p3, Earth from Space.)



United States (Scott 4710h, Michel 4890) from 2012.

cently their capabilities have been commercialized by companies which have launched their own satellites. They then sell their specialized imagery to both government and private users. One example of an image from such a satellite is (Scott 4710a, Michel 4883) from the same US Earthscapes sheet already mentioned.

This image, from a privately-owned satellite (either GeoEye or Ikonos), shows Alaska's Bear Glacier and chunks of it that have broken off and are floating in the water.



United States (Scott 4710a, Michel 4883) from 2012.

### Conclusion

Earth imaging from space has come a long way since its beginnings over 50 years ago. A few crude images of landforms and cloud systems with limited usefulness have, through continued scientific and technological development, become high resolution specialized images of any location on the globe, with multiple applications.

This survey of imaging capabilities gives only a limited number of examples of the many types and spatial resolutions of Earth surface imagery that can be found. Only a few of the best available images have been included in this arti-

cle. Readers are urged to check the authors' website (noted below) for additional postal items. ■

### 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 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>

### Biographical notes

Don Hillger, PhD, is a research meteorologist with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and holds a cooperative position at Colorado State University. Send correspondence to [don.hillger@colostate.edu](mailto:don.hillger@colostate.edu)

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)

(contd. from p1, Chamizal.)

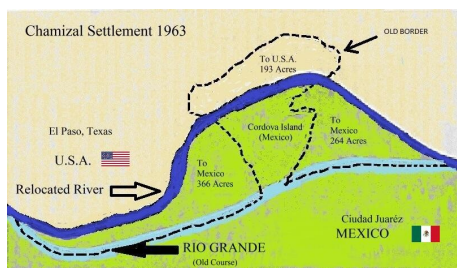


Fig. 4 - El Chamizal.

The territory was given the name "El Chamizal", a part of El Paso. Both Mexico and the U.S. claimed it. Many American citizens lived in the area.



Fig. 5 The Chamizal today.



Fig. 6 Mexico Mi 1168.

In 1910 Mexico and the US agreed that an arbitration tribunal would examine this issue. The Commission came up with a kind of "Solomon" judgment, It was determined that all the land formed on the right bank of the river came under dominion and jurisdiction of Mexico and land formed on the left bank of the river under U.S. jurisdiction. This was rejected by the US. Between 1911 and 1963 several attempts were made to solve the problem.

The conflict continued to have negative affects on the relations between Mexico and the US, until

1963 when President J.F. Kennedy agreed with the recommendations of the Arbitration Committee from 1911. He hoped this would strengthen the "Alliance of Progress" and solidify the "Organisation of American States" (OAS).

In August 1963, the "Chamizal Treaty" was signed. This included, among other things, that the Mexicans retained 437 acres/ca 1.8 km<sup>2</sup> and the US 193 acres/0.8 km<sup>2</sup> of the area concerned.

There was a scheme to compensate for the resettlement of the 3,700 US citizens in the area. Another aim of the agreement was the relocation of the river by construction of a channel to remove ambiguities about the border in the future. Both countries shared the costs of the construction. See *maps of Chamizal Settlement and El Paso and the seal of Mexico (Mi 1168)* with the handshake between US-president Kennedy and Mexico-president Mateos. ■

# Map stamps of the Galápagos Islands - Roger Kirby

Approximately one third of the postage stamps of the Galápagos Islands issued up until 2012 have been map stamps. This is a much higher proportion than is usual for any country but there are special circumstances, particularly the natural heritage of the islands leading to its recent tourist industry. As well as maps, the features that dominate on postage stamps sent from the islands are the local scenery, flora, and fauna. But because the Galápagos Islands is a province of Ecuador rather than an independent country, all stamps, with a small exception in the 1950s, have carried the country label Ecuador.

The Galápagos Archipelago is a group of 13 islands and 19 islets totalling 8,000 sq. km in the Pacific Ocean about 960 km west of Ecuador and straddling the Equator. The islands had no indigenous population but by 2012 had a resident population of almost 27,000, swollen by about 100,000 visitors each year. Designated a National Park in 1959 and a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1979, the islands and surrounding marine habitats now suffer severe environmental threats.

Ecuador annexed the Galápagos Islands in 1832. The first map stamps of the islands were prepared by Ecuador for its 'Archipiélago de Colón', a set of six stamps of the same map design. This set was unissued and its date of production is uncertain. Bill Newport, in Dodd (1991), advises that the map series was produced around 1916 by an Ecuadorian diplomat named Pallaras but who was unable to get the necessary Presidential decree to authorise their issue. The catalogue entry by Olivier Bertossa (1994, updated 2007) lists the stamps as unissued but gives the date as 1922 and the label 'Centenario de Galápagos'. As we know that the centenary was in 1932, either the date or the label in Bertossa's catalogue is incorrect.

Whatever the truth, the stamps from this unissued set are of poor cartographic design which may help to explain why they were not issued: each is printed in one colour only and the islands are masked by heavy shading. The examples illustrated are the 2c. carmine



Fig. 1 The pair of stamps one unissued, one used. Ecuador, Bertossa catalogue XX, XXII.

(Bertossa, XX) and the 10c. grey brown (Bertossa, XXII), the latter being used. Williams (1970) states that a small quantity from this unissued set were put into circulation and some are known with genuine Quito cancellations of 1942. Roche (2013) states that used copies are very scarce.

Charles Darwin (1809-1882) visited the Galápagos Islands for five weeks between September and October 1835 as a young geologist and naturalist on HMS Beagle. His observations on the fauna and the species diversity between the islands were the basis of his later writings and fame (Darwin, 1839). The anniversaries of Darwin's visit and of his birth have been widely commemorated on many map stamps. The first such stamp was issued by Ecuador in 1936 to mark the 1835 visit. The 2c. black (illustrated, S.G. 519) is the only map stamp in a commemorative set



Fig. 2 Ecuador S.G. 519.

of six stamps. It shows the distribution and names of the larger islands better than do most map stamps in later issues.

Before the Galápagos tourist industry developed from the 1960s and well before the islands were adopted as a province of Ecuador, the organisation of mail from the islands was somewhat informal. As an example, the stampless cover front (illustrated) addressed to the Norwegian consul in Quito, the capital of Ecuador, also carries the note, in translation, "Letter from San Cristobal, Galápagos, does not require the use of stamps." The cover reverse carries an undated strike of San Cristobal and good arrival circular date stamps for December 6, 1956.

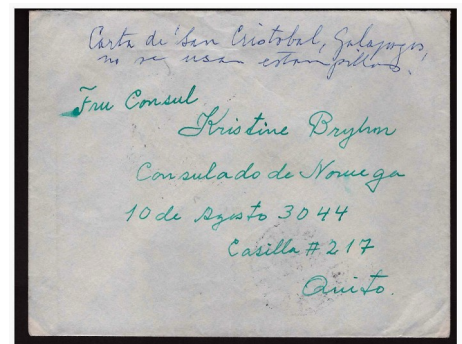


Fig. 3 Stampless cover.

Only seven stamps in total are listed in the Stanley Gibbons catalogue as a separate entry under the Galápagos Islands label. Of these, six stamps were issued in 1957 as a set (S.G. 1-6) including two

map stamps (S.G. 2 and S.G. 5). The set commemorated the 125<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the annexation of the islands in 1832. The 50c.violet map stamp (S.G. 2) is shown here on part of an unaddressed air mail cover tied by a 'tortoise' circular date stamp for 1957 in green and a map of Santa Cruz island. It is clear on the stamp itself that the islands are drawn too close to the South American mainland. Such cartographic licence on map stamps is not uncommon.



Fig. 4 Ecuador, Galapagos Islands S.G. 2.

The 1957 set was reissued in 1961 by Ecuador to commemorate jointly the opening of the marine biology station and the 15<sup>th</sup> anniversary of UNESCO. On the stamps the ISLAS GALAPAGOS label has been overprinted and the UNESCO emblem and text for the marine biology station has been added. The 1s.80c. purple map stamp (illustrated, S.G. 1211) is the reissue of S.G. 5 from the 1957 set. The larger islands are named and their topography is shown by contours.



Fig. 5 Ecuador S.G. 1211.

The last of the seven stamps issued under the Galapagos Islands label was an air mail triangular stamp to commemorate the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the United Nations Organisation. The 2s. olive green stamp (illustrated, S.G. 7) features hands reaching upwards to the official UNO map symbol. As the date listed for S.G. 7 is 1957, two years after the 10<sup>th</sup> anni-

versary in 1955, its issue was very late, perhaps an afterthought. Moreover, Ecuador had already issued a UNO air mail stamp in 1956 in the same triangular design carrying the dates 1945-1955, a 1s.70c. stamp in red (illustrated, S.G. 1077).



Fig. 6 Galapagos S.G.7, Ecuador S.G. 1077.

In 1969 Ecuador issued a set of twelve revenue stamps, all originally 30c.values, surcharged for postal purposes with values from 20c. to 5s. These Ecuadorian map stamps include the Galapagos Islands as a tiny and barely visible corner inset obscured by the RESELLO overprint on all 12 values. The S.2 value (illustrated, S.G. 1372) is typical. It is here shown on a souvenir cover from about 1970 which provides another facet of the postal history of the Galapagos Islands. Planning restrictions have always curtailed accommodation on the islands so that most visitors are accommodated overnight on board the many tourist boats from the mainland. The souvenir cover carries a cachet on reverse "Mailed at sea aboard SS Monterey, Matson Lines".

When the Galapagos Islands became a province of Ecuador in 1973, the event was marked by a stamp set of the local fauna (Ecuador, S.G. 1524-31) that did not include a single map. Thereafter until well into the 21<sup>st</sup> century, the dominant themes of all stamps of the islands have been flora, fauna, and marine views, without maps. In this period, only in the anniversary year 1985 were map stamps issued. The year 1985 was a triple anniversary: the 450<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the discovery of the islands, credited to Bishop Tomás de Berlanga in 1535; the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Charles Darwin's visit; and the 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary (in 1984) of the Charles Darwin foundation. The stamps for this triple anniversary were issued by Ecuador in 1986 and comprise a set of seven mainly birds and animals with one map stamp, the s.200 value showing Bishop Tomás and a map (illustrated, S.G. 1976); and a mini-sheet block of 4 stamps of the islands in composite design (illustrated, S.G. MS1977) with the islands unnamed but their topography in layer tinting.



Fig. 8 Ecuador S.G. 1976.

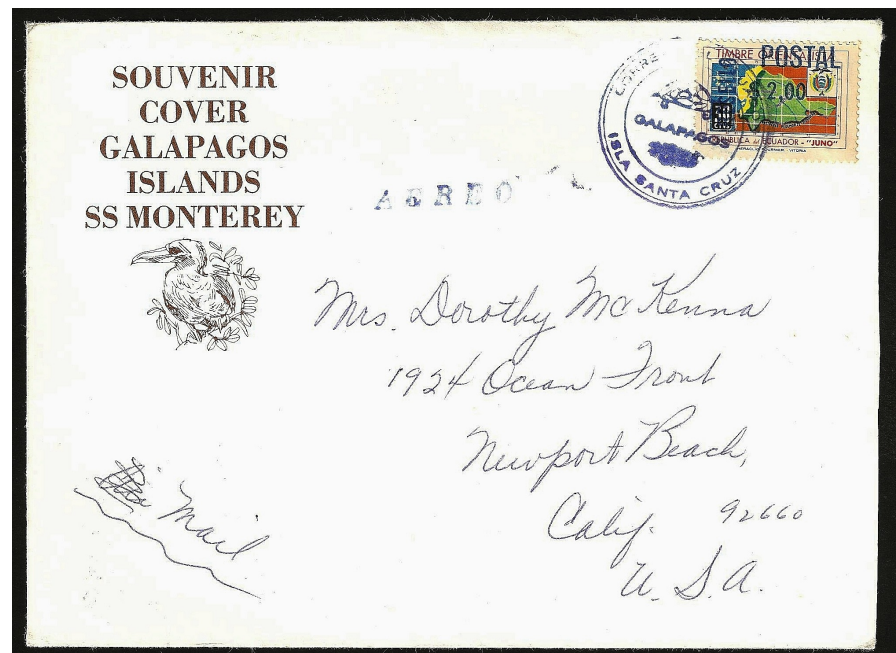


Fig. 7 Ecuador S.G. 1372.



Fig. 9 Ecuador S.G. MS 1977.

Chronologically there follows a map-free gap of two decades until 2007 when Ecuador issued a simple pictorial set of four animals/birds stamps each with an inset map of the islands (S.G. 3025-28). The US\$0.40 value (*illustrated*, S.G. 3025) features a sea turtle. The Ecuador monetary unit changed from the sucre to the US dollar in 2000.



Fig. 10 Ecuador S.G. 3025.

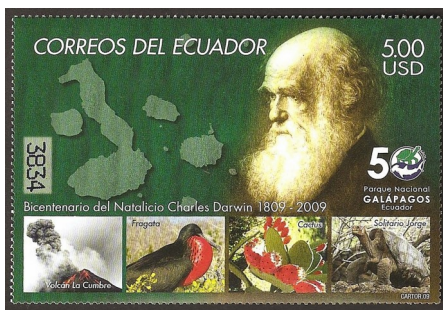


Fig. 11 Ecuador S.G. 3146.

The bicentenary in 2009 of the birth of Charles Darwin was recorded by commemorative issues by both Ecuador and Great Britain. The large Ecuador stamp (*illustrated*, S.G. 3146) also marks the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Galápagos National Park. The Great Britain mini-sheet block of four stamps in composite design concentrates on Darwin (*illustrated*, S.G. MS2904). No picture of the great man is shown but the cartographic design includes a fine red line



Fig. 12 Great Britain S.G. 2904.

which is the dated track of HMS Beagle in 1835. The design also includes a selection of Galápagos fauna and the best cartographic representation of the islands on stamps so far produced. The same GB stamps were also issued separately.

With no further opportunity to celebrate anniversaries in the near future, the stamps since 2009 have reverted to simple pictorials. Where maps are included at all, they show just the inhabited islands, reduced to the basics to become unnamed black silhouettes, superimposed on a picture. A typical example is the set Tourism: diversity of Ecuador. The US\$3 map stamp of 2011 (*illustrated*, S.G. unnumbered) Fig. 13 shows a Galápagos fur seal. Similarly in 2011, a booklet and a mini-sheet were issued, each of eight self-adhesive stamps in 4 x 2 blocks, showing animals and birds with a few islands in silhouette on each stamp (*not illustrated*).

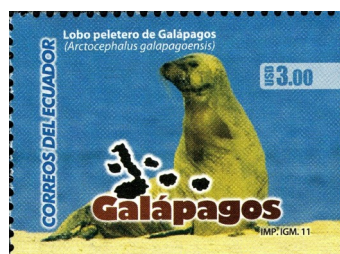


Fig. 13 Ecuador, Fur Seal.

These recent issues have increased the quantity but not the quality of map stamps of the islands.

In summary, the map stamps of the Galápagos Islands form an interesting, if variable, collection, reflecting its postal history as this international tourist centre has developed and as the significance of Charles Darwin's visit in 1835 has been increasingly recognised. ■

## References

- O. Bertossa (1994) *Catálogo especializado de los Sellos Postales del Ecuador*. Quito, Ecuador.
- C. Darwin (1839) *The Voyage of the Beagle*. 3 vols. London.
- T.G. Dodd (1991) *Galápagos Islands: a philatelic study*. 284 pp. Hastings, New Zealand.
- S. Roche (2013) *Latin American Philatelics*. London.
- L. N. and M. Williams (1970) *Cinderella stamps*. 160 pp. Heinemann, London.
- CV The author is a retired academic cartographer residing in Scotland, UK. He collects mostly historic map stamps but not blank global networks.

# The 16 States of Germany

Volker Woesner

After the reunification of West and East Germany on October 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1990, the German post issued from 1992 to 1994 stamps of all 16 "federated states", which constitute Germany today. The 16 stamps show both a map of the federal Republic with all state borders (Fig. 2) and a coat of arms of one state.

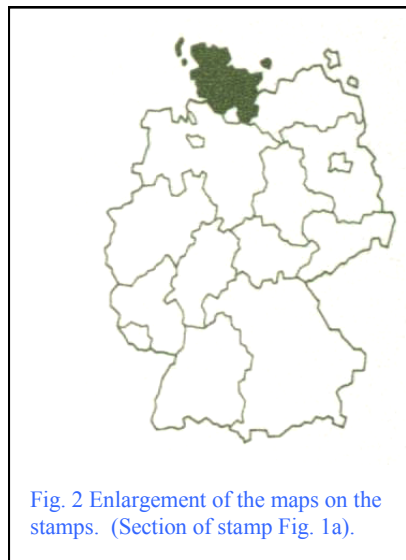


Fig.3 State of Schleswig-Holstein (Mi. 1715).

The 16 stamps were issued alphabetically in 3 groups. They started with 6 stamps (B-H) in 1992 (Mi. 1586-1591), 5 stamps followed in 1993 (H-R; Mi. 1660-1664) and finished in 1994 with 5 stamps (S-T; Mi. 1712-1716)

Since 1990 Germany has consisted of 16 states referred to as *Länder*. Germany has always been a federal state but the states before WWII were quite different than after the war because of the dissolution of the huge state of Prussia with its numerous provinces.



Fig 4 Border between Germany and Poland (Mi.285).

The borders between Germany and the countries in the North, West and South were determined after the First World War (WW I).

The border between Poland and Germany, the Oder-Neisse Line, is a result of WWII, Fig.4.

The Prussian territories east of the line (Figs. 5, 6) were lost to Poland and Russia after WW II.

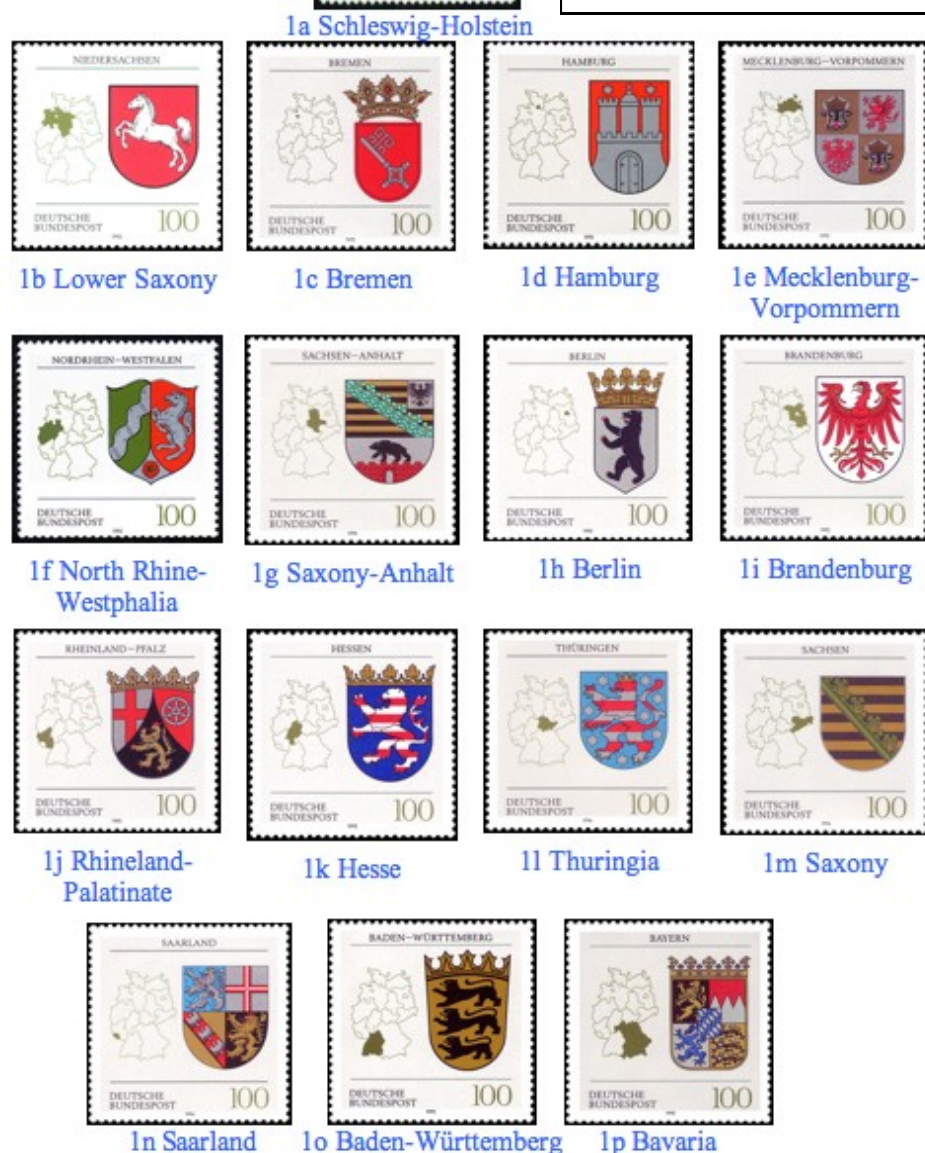


Fig.1 German territory 1990: Stamps correctly located according to Figure 2.



Fig.5 Lost territory (West Prussia) after WWII (Mi.2971)



Fig.6 Lost territory (East Prussia) after WWII (Mi.576).

Berlin has been the federal capital of Germany since 1871.



Fig.7 Federal Capital Berlin (Mi. 1588).

Well known beyond the former wall during the Cold War was the Glienecker Bridge (Fig. 8) between East and West Berlin. The USSR and US used the bridge to exchange their spies.



Fig. 8 Berlin: Bridge of Spies (Mi.1967).

The population of Germany is about 81 million. The federal state (amongst other things) is responsible for foreign policy, armed forces, the production of small-scaled maps, and stamps.

The 16 states are partly sovereign as are the states in the USA and the Cantons in Switzerland.

The geography of Germany is quite varied. In the north there is a flat marsh region and in the south the mountains of the Alps. It runs from latitude 47°N to 55°N.



Fig.9 Denmark / Germany Border region (Mi.1241).

Schleswig-Holstein is the most northern state of Germany (Figs. 3, 9) and is bordered by the North Sea and the Baltic. It had been a province of Prussia.



Fig.10 Birds Flight Line (Mi.399).

Through the state runs the shortest route to Scandinavia, the so called "Birds flight line" over the island of Fehmarn (Fig.10).



Fig. 11 Kiel-Canal (Mi.1802).

The busiest canal in the world, the Kiel - Canal, runs through the state from the North Sea to the Baltic (Fig.11).

Part of this state is the former British island (until 1890) Heligoland in the German Bight (Fig.12).



Fig. 12 Heligoland (Mi.746).



Fig. 13. A portion of Schleswig Holstein once part of Denmark (Mi.1534).

Bavaria (Fig. 1p) is the largest and most southern state.

North Rhine Westphalia (Fig. 1f) is the most densely populated state other than the cities.

There are three city-states in Germany:

- Hamburg (Hanseatic City) <sup>1</sup>
- Bremen (Hanseatic City)
- Berlin (Capital)

Bremen with Bremerhaven are famous because they were the port of departure for all emigrants to the US in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century (Fig 1c).

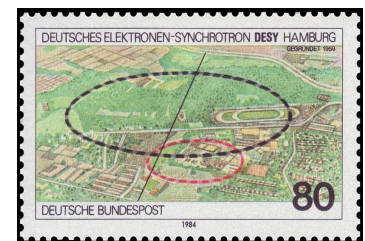


Fig.14 Part of Hamburg (Mi.1221).

There are three so called "Free States":

- Bavaria (Fig. 1p, 15)
- Saxony (Fig. 1m)
- Thuringia (Fig. 1l)

"Free State" is the historic term for republic"; that means, a king does not rule the state.

(Continued on p. 16).

# Checklist and New Issues - David Wolfersberger

## Maps on Stamps Checklist 6.01 is Now Available!

Revision 6.01 of the Maps on Stamps Checklist is now ready for distribution to members of the Society. Since the last update of the Checklist in 2011 over 800 items have been added and numerous corrections and clarifications have been made. The Checklist has over 37,600 items representing over 38,500 individual stamps, souvenir sheets and other material. Printed the Checklist is 777 pages plus 6 pages of introductory material.

The Checklist is available to members in both Excel and hardcopy format. The costs are as follows:

Excel format: \$35  
Hardcopy: \$45 + shipping  
US Hardcopy by Priority Mail: \$12.35 + \$45 = \$57.35

Shipping elsewhere will be determined for each order and the member notified prior to shipping. Please contact David Wolfersberger for exact mailing costs to non-US locations before making payment.

Anyone who has purchased a Checklist in the past, either Excel or hardcopy, can receive an Excel version at no cost by requesting it from David Wolfersberger.

The Checklist is published one sided on three hole punched acid-free paper that is made from 100% recycled material saving trees, energy, water, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The Checklist is being printed by Phil Coop, Representative at Large. Thanks to Phil for taking on this task.

Payment should be sent to Ed Vallery at the address on the back page or by PayPal to [mapsonstamps@aol.com](mailto:mapsonstamps@aol.com).

If anyone is interested in doing some work on the Checklist, here are two items that need attention:

There is a list of almost 100 items that have, at one time, been identified as map stamps but which I have been unable to verify what map is shown. Sometimes

these stamps were added because Scott noted the stamp had a "map" with no further description. I have searched places such as [freestampcatalogue.com](http://freestampcatalogue.com); Michel on line catalogue; Delcampe; eBay; and dealers' websites but have been unable to get solid information. Anyone interested in trying to find more information should contact me and I will send the list.

There is another list of over 600 items that are missing Michel and/or Stanley-Gibbons numbers. Some of the SG numbers might be available from the SG specialized catalogues that I do not have. Since I do have access to the on line Michel catalogue I am not sure where else to search for these. It might be that these are just stamps that have not been listed by SG or Michel. I would be happy to send this list if someone is willing to try to find the missing information.

## New Issues

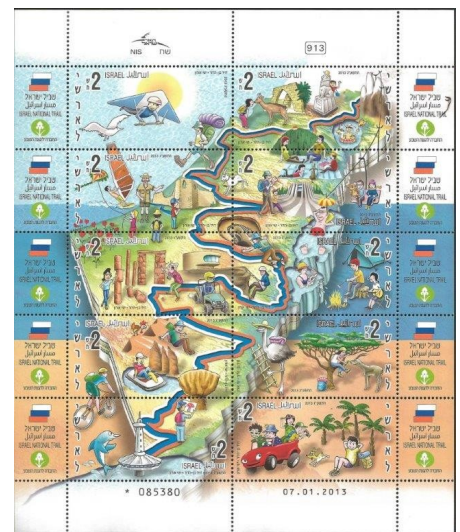
**Australia Antarctic Territory** issued the third (Sc L176b) in a series of stamps and souvenir sheets commemorating the 1911-14 Australasian Antarctic Expedition. The format of this sheet with five stamps and a hard-to-see map is the same as the others in the series. One of the stamps highlights the return of Douglas Mawson to the base camp, one of three men who set out to explore the area. Unfortunately for Mawson the expedition's ship had left the base only hours before his return. This caused him and six remaining members to spend another (unplanned) winter in Antarctica. See *The New Cartophilatelist* April 2012 and January 2013 for discussion of the other issues. The map on the margin of the sheet shows the area in Antarctica where the expedition explored.

Note: In previous issues the expedition was called "Australian Antarctic Expedition" when it is actually the "Australasian Antarctic Expedition" reflecting more accurately the team composition which included people from New Zealand, Great Britain and Switzerland as well as Australia.

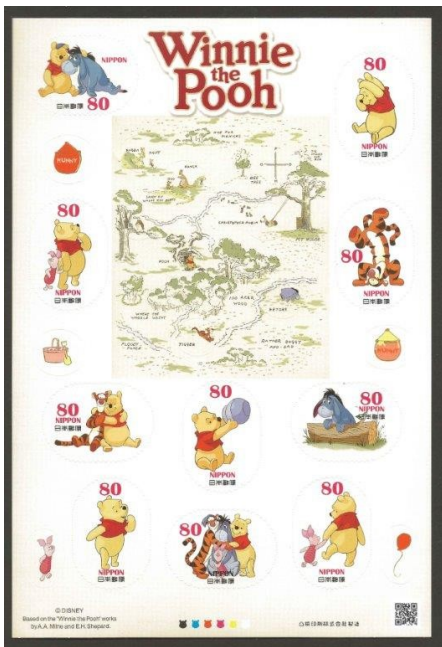
Commemorating a certainly sad point in its history, **Armenia** issued a stamp (Sc 949) on the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of what is called the Armenian Genocide (or "The Great Crime" as Armenians refer to it). It is estimated that between 1 and 1.5 million Armenians were systematically killed by the Ottomans in the Armenians native land in what is now part of Turkey. The souvenir sheet has a detailed map of the area where the genocide took place.

**Japan** issued a souvenir sheet (Sc 3522) with 10 stamps with characters from the Winnie the Pooh children's novel by AA Milne. Of interest to us the fanciful map of the 100 Acre Wood on the margin of the sheet. This map highlights all of the places and characters in the story. Apparently the design of the map varied from issue to issue of the Pooh books. I believe the one illustrated on the sheet is from a Disney edition.

**Israel** issued a very impressive souvenir sheet (Sc 1981) showing their National Trail. The Israel National Trail is a 1000 km (600 miles) long trail that traverses the entire length of Israel from the town of Dan, near Lebanon, to Eilat on the Red Sea. Inspired by the Appalachian Trail in the United States the Israel National Trail was completed in 1995. It takes up to two months to hike the entire length.



Israel Sc 1981.



Japan Sc 3522.

The sheet contains 10 stamps and shows the entire trail with various sites along the trail shown. It is similar in format to the New Zealand Tiki Tour sheets that have been issued in the last couple of years. While a hiker would be hard pressed to use this map as a trail guide it does give the sense of the length of the trail and sites to be seen.

The famous French landscape architect, André Le Nôtre, was honored on his 400<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary with a very nice souvenir sheet (France Sc 4405). As the principal gardener for King Louis XIV he designed many formal gardens in France, including the two highlighted on the sheet – the park at the Palace of Versailles and the gardens at Chantilly. The two stamps on the sheet have views of the gardens; on the margin are the plans for the gardens.

Egypt issued an interesting set of four stamps (Sc 2097) on the 31<sup>st</sup> anniversary of the return of the Sinai



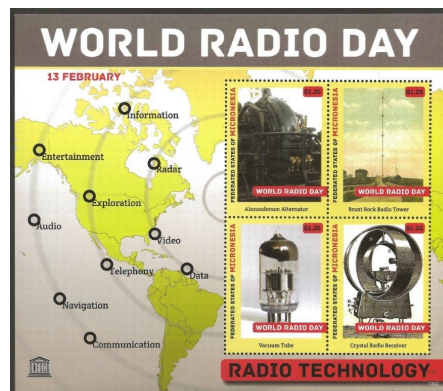
Egypt Sc 2097.



France Sc 4405.

Peninsula to Egypt. The four stamps form a composite aerial view of the Sinai and some images of activities and scenes from this area.

Who knew there is a World Radio Day coming up next year (February 13, 2014)? Sponsored by UNESCO World Radio Day is “a day to celebrate radio as a medium; to improve international co-operation between broadcasters; and to encourage major networks and community radio alike to promote access to information, freedom of expression and gender equality over the airwaves.” (<http://www.unesco.org/new/en/world-radio-day>) Several countries have already issued stamps and souvenir relating to Radio Day including Liberia (Sc 2842 – souvenir sheet, a nice partial world map on the margin); Nevis (Sc 1740-41 – sheet of 4 and souvenir sheets with nice globes); and Micronesia (Sc TBD – souvenir sheet of 4 with nice map of the Western Hemisphere on margin). It will be interesting to see if other countries issue Radio Day stamps/sheets as the day approaches.



Micronesia Sc TBD.

Montenegro issued several interesting map stamps recently. One (Sc 306) commemorates 275 years of the recognition of Matija Zmajević, who died as an Admiral in the Russian navy in 1735. The stamp features a compass rose and an old map in the background. I have been unable to determine the link between Matija Zmajević and Montenegro; if anyone can help with this please let me know.

The second stamp (Sc 320) notes the 175<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the establishment of the border between what is now Austria and Montenegro. The stamp has a nice old map with border clearly shown. Again I have been unable to find any information about the background of the situation that led to this border being defined.

The third stamp from Montenegro (Sc 327) is also somewhat puzzling. The stamp features an excellent old map of the Mount Rumija area, in the far southern part of the country. The stamp is inscribed “Bitka kod Tuđemila” which translates to “Battle of Tuđemila.” I can find no reference to this battle in Montenegrin history. The best I can determine is that at one time there was a church on

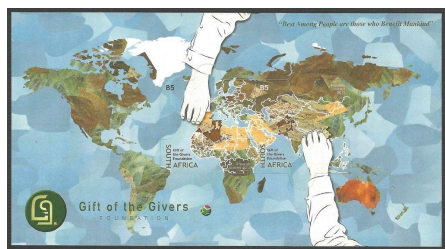


Montenegro Sc 327.

Mount Rumija that was destroyed in 1571; but apparently there is a dispute as to whether this church actually existed. The church and surrounding buildings are clearly shown on the map. In 2005 a small prefabricated church, Holy Trinity, was placed on Mount Rumija by helicopter. The government moved quickly to threaten to destroy the church, which was placed there without permission, but I believe this threat has not been carried out.

Anyone with any information on any of these stamps please contact me.

**South Africa** issued a souvenir sheet (Sc 1492) on the subject of Gift of the Givers. The sheet has a beautiful world map across the two stamps and the sheet margin. Gift of the Givers is a charitable organization founded in 1992. From their website: "Gift of the Givers has delivered life-saving aid in the form of search and rescue teams, medical personnel, medical equipment, medical supplies, medicines, vaccines, anti-malarial medication, high energy and protein supplements, food and water to millions of people in 41 countries." (<http://www.giftofthegivers.org/about-us/overview>) The map on the stamp has many countries in Africa, Asia and Europe outlined – I think these are the countries that have been helped by this organization. Its headquarters in Pietermaritzburg, South Africa (west of Durban) and has offices in several other African countries.



South Africa Sc 1492.

In commemoration of 100 years of aviation history **Sri Lanka** issued a souvenir sheet (Sc 1866a) of four stamps picturing aircraft from various eras. On the margin is an aviation chart but it is not very clear so I can't tell if it is a current or historic map. Regardless it is a good example of another type of map stamp.



Sri Lanka Sc 1866a

**Russia** issued a souvenir sheet (Sc 7447) for the 500<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the founding of the city of Alexandrovskaya Sloboda, located about 75 miles north-east of Moscow. The souvenir sheet of 1 has an excellent old view map of the ancient city in the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Interestingly the city served as the capital of Russia for three months in 1564-65, during Ivan the Terrible's reign. I have been unable to find the source of the map pictured on this stamp.



Russia Sc 7447.

**Hong Kong** issued a set of stamps on the Revitalization of Historic Buildings in Hong Kong, showing six historic buildings preserved under the first part of the Revitalizing Historic Buildings Through Partnership Plan. The goal of this plan is to enhance public understanding of the conservation and revitalization of historic buildings. The HK\$1.4 stamp features the significant "H-shaped" layout of YHA Mei Ho House Youth Hostel and, on the right, a globe, a map and a rucksack, to symbolize travel. ■



Hong Kong Sc 1570.

## News about the ATM Mapstamps Checklist - Pierre Moïse

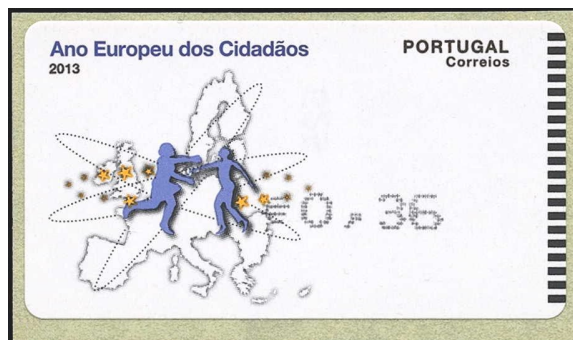
The Michel specialized catalogue dated October 2013, describes new ATM mapstamps.

Spain Mi68: The tourism series has another issue in 2001, such as Mi55, always with a nice stylistic map

Spain Mi101: In 2003, the 1996 stamp Mi12 was reissued with the same design.

South Africa Mi23: In 2004, when the 2010 soccer World Cup was devoted to South Africa, an ATM label was issued, showing a ball and a small map of Africa.

Portugal Mi81-82, YT184 to 191 : In April 2013, Portugal issued an ATM stamp for the European Year of Citizens 2013. The design shows a map of European Union. The European Year of Citizens 2013 is dedicated to the rights that



come with EU citizenship. Over this year, the European Union will encourage dialogue between all levels of government, civil society and business at events and conferences around Europe to discuss those EU rights and build a vision of how the EU should be in 2020.

References : Michel Automaten-Spezial 2013/2014 Oktober 2013 – Schwaneberger Verlag GMBH;

<http://europa.eu/citizens-2013/en/home>

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

# Collecting my Way

## Martin Oakes

Some new members have asked questions about how to organize their collection. There is no “right or wrong way” to preserve and present a stamp collection. This is just “My Way”.

When I retired I finally had the time I needed to organize my stamps, then housed in several stock books, boxes and original glassine envelopes from dealers; a mess.

I tried several systems which did not work for me, but I am not going to discuss those. Following, I describe my present method for storing and cataloging.

We all acquire stamps as new issues, from dealers and from stamp shows, so the collection arrives in random order by country and date of issue. It is not practical to assign space on album pages in sequence. One does not know which stamps will be acquired and what size they are.

I tried stock books but found them inflexible. The strips were undersized for many stamps and I could not add pages.

My solution is to use G&K Starsheets. Now let me immediately provide a disclaimer. I have absolutely no financial interest in these.

Starsheets are relatively expensive but provide flexibility in managing the collection. They resemble a page in a stock book. The card is black. They measure 8½ x 11 and fit a regular three ring binder. On the front face are clear acetate strips. These range from a single pocket for a mini sheet to six strips accommodating stamps of various size.

Fig. 1 is a typical page. In this case MEXICO. Every country has its name on the first page, top right. Following pages do not. This page has four strips for moderately sized stamps.

For covers I use G&K Centurion clear stock sheets. These are pocket sheets clear on both sides. Fig. 3. and measure 10½ x 11¼ in, so require a larger folder.

Stamps are placed within their country in no particular order. They are placed more by their size in any available space.



Fig. 1 - A typical page of four strips. Hand written catalog numbers.



Fig. 2 - Two mini-sheets.

My choice of folder is maroon D-ring binders purchased on-line. All folders are numbered. Initially countries beginning with letters A & B were in the same folder, but as the collection grew, I added a folder. So if you look at Fig. 4, countries beginning with letter A are in folder #21, and letter B in # 50.



Fig. 3 - Covers



Fig. 4 - Folders with volume numbers.

Folders show only the starting alphabetic character, not a range, so not P-R. This allows for additions.

Because I have collections other than map stamps I keep track of all folder numbers as they are “issued” in a separate spreadsheet.

Unfortunately there is more than one place where a stamp may be housed. Over the years I have assembled several exhibits. In these the stamps are arranged by topic not country.

I rely heavily on our Checklist to locate any given stamp and use several columns to the right of the list for that purpose; thus:

Col K = 1 means I own a copy  
 0 Do not want  
 2 Have duplicate

Col L = Folder number

Col M = Page number  
 (only used for exhibits.)

Col N = Notes (such as cover.)

Unlike checklist v 5.0 the latest v 6.0 has notes in column K so the columns I use will be moved over when I update my haves and wants.

Some sets have to be purchased complete even though they contain non-map stamps. I remove the cartographic stamp (s) and store the remainder of the set in a box retaining their catalog number and purchase price. Ultimately my collection will “move on” and the new owner can keep or dispose of the balance of the set as they see fit.

Se-tenant pairs, even with one which is not a map, are left joined.

Most of the collection has catalog numbers hand written on Post-It notes, Fig.1. I use only the adhesive part (trimmed) which peels very well multiple times from the acetate strip. Recently I developed a method to print the catalog numbers on labels.

Avery produce a nice Multi-Use Label #5412 white 5/16 x 1/2 in, these are peelable but after the third move they left a residue on the acetate strip. If you do not plan to move stamps frequently, these are easy to print on.

Post-It produce Label Pads measuring 2x4in. These have adhesive over most of their back.

Using Word, Excel or Publisher create a guide. This is an extended H, 2in wide. Print it on a sheet of paper.

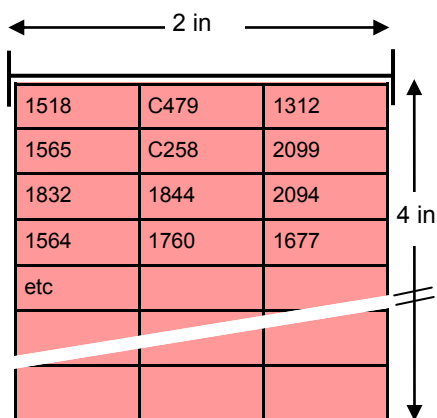


Align a Post It label on the paper template.

Create a table 3 x 12 and enter the catalog numbers. In the example there are heavy lines, this is for explanation only. I use no lines.

Delete the guide. No need to overprint, then print the labels.

Peel off the template and transfer to a small piece of sacrificial paper. I use a small guillotine to separate the labels.



Template, Post It Label and printed catalogue numbers



Fig. 4 Printed catalog numbers and a map to locate the country.

### In Summary.

The process I have described is flexible. I can purchase a stamp of any size and find it a place in a folder where it is logically located. Stamps can be moved without losing their catalog number. Pages and folders can be added as needed. ■

## Austria Europa

In 2012 Austria issued a set of stamps commemorating Europa which included several boundary errors. These were withdrawn and replaced by a partially corrected set. The errors were:

1. No Lichtenstein.
2. Hungary merged with Slovakia.
3. Montenegro merged with Serbia.



First issue



Second issue, corrected.



First issue



Second issue, corrected.

# Society News - Mark Honig

## New members

The Society welcomes Leonard Zehr of Windsor, Ontario, Canada and Orlando Alvarez from Rydal, PA as new members. I hope they will enjoy their membership. Leonard and Orlando, please don't hesitate to contact any of the officers when you have a question.

## Dues (III)

The mailings by our secretary Marybeth and treasurer Ed Vallery have resulted in 24 members paying their dues. We also received significant donations. The Society is very grateful for such generosity which significantly helps with our rising costs. Thank you!

## Checklist.

Our vice president and checklist editor David Wolfersberger has finalized Rev. 6 of our checklist, a gigantic source for every cartophilatelist. Some 38,000 stamps are listed. Many members have bought the list before and can get the new version free (only the electronic version). The society thanks everyone, and David in particular, for their contribution.

## In the Press.

The November issue of Stamp Magazine features a 6-page article about the British Indian Ocean Territories (BIOT). Several BIOT map stamps appear in the article.



In Linn's Stamp News (Oct 28, page 50) Panama and Canal Zone sets were recommended to buy, especially Canal Zone 42-45. A picture of Sc 42 appears in the article. This stamp is an overprint of Panama 205.



The November issue of Linn's (the monthly glossy issue) writes about Norfolk Island 42. This stamp is rarely found (no example is known) as a single stamp on a cover for normal use. The article in Linn's further describes this issue as an example for present day issues.



A MNH copy of Russia C23a was sold on ebay (Nov. 10) for \$560. The cat value for this stamp is \$950 (MH) in my Scott 2009 catalogue. This stamp is rarely seen cancelled, but this is not reflected in the cat value (\$600). According the Michel catalogue only 3000 copies were printed. This color variety is considered an error. The brown version is much more common (200,000 printed).



The same seller sold a copy each of Tannu Tuva 120, 121 and 122. These stamps were sold for prices between \$74 and \$82.



The Nov. 25 of Linn's features the 1939 Map and Flag issue from China (364-67) in the Stamp Market Tips section (page 50). This set is now selling for more than the Scott catalogue value. Interest from Chinese for this collectors may be a reason.



In the December 2 issue of Linn's another Chinese map stamp is featured as tip of the week: Sc 593-98. This set is selling for 25-35% more than the present cat value. MNH sets are considered worth buying at 150% of Scott value.



The December issue of Stamp magazine UK has a note (page 80) about the Canada 1898 map issue (Sc 85 + 86). The notes talk about uncatalogued flaws like extra islands. A website about this issue can be found at:

[www.mapstamp.org](http://www.mapstamp.org)

Another interesting article in this issue talks about 'Dead countries'. Unfortunately no map stamps in this article.

The GSM December issue has a lot of map related stuff:

Opening William H Gross stamp gallery at the National Postal Museum - Inverted Jenny sheet

Old map on stamp of Gambia (Sc 790)

Canadian Semi-Official Air Mail Stamps, C10 Lindbergh stamp was used as an example.



Large article about the late Pierre Bequet. Pierre Bequet was the designer/engraver of the most beautiful map stamps ever produced. His favorite stamp is the 1972 map stamp (France and Reunion).



Also an example of one of his 'Big' map stamps (Wallis) appears in the article.



On page 108 Hugh Jefferies writes about the St. Vincent 'skeleton' map-stamps

#### Web site

An interesting site was mentioned by a Dutch newspaper. The site is showing maps where you can see the origin of some common words:

<http://www.businessinsider.com/european-maps-showing-origins-of-common-words-2013-11>

(Contd. from p. 9 - German States)



Fig.15 Old Map of Bavaria (Mi.2526).

Hesse has the main German airport located in Frankfurt.

A Celtic settlement (c.4,500 BC) was found here in Glauberg (Fig.16).



Fig. 16 Plan of the Celtic settlement (Mi.2436).

Saarland has an interesting history. It is the smallest state, (Fig. 1n) situated next to the border between France and Germany. After WW I the area was created and administrated by the League of Nations through France until 1935. After WW II the Saarland came under French occupation until a plebiscite in 1955.



Fig. 17 Saarland under French occupation (Mi.261)

In general the states may be divided into West and East states.

The West states are those which had been west of the Cold War Wall:

- Schleswig-Holstein
- Hamburg
- Bremen
- North Rhine Westphalia
- Hesse
- Rhineland Palatinate
- Saarland
- Baden Württemberg
- Bavaria

The East states are those, which were east of the Cold War Wall and belonged to Communist East Germany:

- Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
- Brandenburg
- Saxony
- Saxony-Anhalt
- Thuringia

As Berlin was a divided city, it belongs both West and East Germany.

There are three unusual areas in Germany:

The first area belongs to the Czech Republic until 2029. It is a small part of the Port in Hamburg (Fig. 1d) and is the result of the Treaty of Versailles after WW I that is valid until 2029.

The second area is a small German exclave in Switzerland next to the Lake of Konstanz dating from 1805. The third area is the small island of Heligoland (Fig.12). These areas do not belong to the customs territory of the European Union. ■

<sup>1</sup> The Hanseatic League was a commercial and defensive confederation of merchant guilds and their market towns that dominated trade along the coast of Northern Europe. It stretched from the Baltic to the North Sea and inland during the Late Middle Ages and early modern period (c. 13th to 17th centuries).

**MAPS ON STAMPS CHECKLIST - Linn's Oct 2013 to Dec 2013 Special Edition Updates**

Date	Country	Issue	Scott #	Format	Grade	Coverage	Value	Michel	SG
2013	Armenia	Armenian Genocide	949	S/S	A	Armenia on margin	330d	TBD	TBD
2013	Australia Antarctic Territory	1911-14 expedition	L176b	S/S of 5	A	Map of route taken on margin	3x60c, 2x\$1.20	TBD	MS234
2013	Bosnia & Herzegovina (Serb)	Edict of Milan 1700th anniv.	478	S/S of 2, 478a-b	AR	Europe	1.50m	B28	TBD
2012	British Antarctic Territory	Queen Elizabeth Land	441	S/S	A	Beautiful map of Antarctica	£3	TBD	MS595
2012	Cape Verde	Emigration	971		A	Compass rose,	30e	TBD	TBD
2012	Cape Verde	Emigration	974		A	World map in back-	100e	TBD	TBD
1935	Ecuador	Columbus Day	338A-E		A	Globes on both sides of stamp.	5c, 10c, 40c, !s,	336-40	11.13
1936	Ecuador	Columbus Day	C38A-E		A	World Map	5c, 10c, 50c, !s,	341-45	11.13
2013	Egypt	Africa Cup Youth Soccer	2096		A	Africa	£3	1968	
2013	Egypt	Return of Sinai to Egypt	2097	Block of 4,	A	Map of Sinai area	£2 each	1968-72	
2013	Egypt	World Environment Day	2098		A	Globe	£3	TBD	
2013	France	400th birth anniversary Andre Le Notre, landscape architect; Versailles and Chantilly Gar-	4405	S/S of 2	A	View of Chantilly Garden; plans of gardens on margin	€2.55 each	B223	MS536 4
2012	France	Canal du Midi	Not Listed	Booklet of 10 stamps	A	Map of canal route on booklet cover	1st class	Not listed	Not listed
2013	French Southern & Antarctic Territories	Penquins	489	S/S	A	Antarctica	€ 5.00	B36	MS536 4
2013	Gibraltar	Endangered Species	1410a	S/S of 6, 1405-10	A	World map in background	42p each	B113	MS153 7
2013	Great Britain	Famous People - Rich-	3166		A	Part of world map	1st (60p)	3450	3642
2000	Guinea-Bissau	Millennium	1015		A	Guinea-Bissau	350fr	1274	TBD
2012	Honduras	National Library and Archives 132nd anniv.	C1304	S/S of 6, C1304a-f	A	World map on margin as part of em-	8 l x 3, 12 l x 3	1689	TBD
2012	Honduras	Blanca Jeannette Kawas	C1307	S/S of 6, C1307a-f	A	World map on margin as part of em-	15 l x 3, 25 l x 3	B102	TBD
2013	Hong Kong	Red Cross 150th anniv.	1563		A	World map	\$5	1802	TBD
2013	Hong Kong	Revitalization of Historic Buildings - YHA Me Ho	1570		A	Globe and city map	\$1.40	1811	TBD
2013	Hong Kong	Revitalization of Historic Buildings - YHA Me Ho	1575a	S/S of 6, 1570-75	A	Globe and city map on 1575a	\$1.40 to \$5	B258	TBD
2013	Hong Kong	Red Cross 150th anniv.	1563a	S/S of 4, 1560-1563	A	World map on 1563	\$1.40 to \$5	B256	TBD
2013	Indonesia	Australia 2013 World Stamp Expo	2348-49	Both are S/S	A	Australia in show emblem	10,000 r each	TBD	TBD
2013	Israel	Customs	1965		A	Nice globe	9.50s	2328	TBD
2013	Israel	National Trail	1981	S/S of 10	A	Israel with National Trail (walking) shown along with important locations	2s each	2349-58	TBD

Date	Country	Issue	Scott #	Format	Grade	Coverage	Value	Michel	SG
2013	Italy	550th anniv. Border between Italy and San Marino	3191	S/S of 4, 3191a-d. Joint with San Marino (Sc1891)	AR	Map detailing border in question	4x70c	B72	TBD
2013	Japan	Winnie the Pooh	3522	S/S of 10, 3522a-j	A	100 Acre Wood (Ashdown Forest), setting for the story, on margin	80y each	6307-16	5413a
2012	Lebanon	Lebanese Science Council	694		A	Relief map of Bekaa Valley	250L	1552	TBD
2013	Liberia	World Radio Day	2842	S/S of 4, 2842a	A	World map on margin	\$90	TBD	TBD
2013	Libya	Foundation of the Libyan	1767		A	Libya	500d	TBD	TBD
2013	Libya	February 17 Revolution	1768b		A	Libya	500d	TBD	TBD
2012	Malaysia	Postal History of Kedah	1442	S/S	A	Malaysia on margin	\$3	TBD	
2013	Marshall Islands	World War II	1065c	Part of sheet of	A	Italy in background	46c	TBD	TBD
2010	Mauritania	50th anniv. Mauritania	824		A	Mauritania	370um	1187	TBD
2013	Monaco	First flight across Mediterranean Sea by Roland	2733		A	Mediterranean and surrounding coun-	€ 1.35	3151	TBD
2012	Montenegro	275 years of the recognition of Matija Zmajević	306		AR	Unknown map, compass rose.	30c	295	TBD
2012	Montenegro	175th anniv. Borders with Austria	320		AR	Detail of border area, Montenegro, Austria	30c	309	TBD
2012	Montenegro	Montenegro Heritage -	327		AR	Map of Mount Ru-	95c	316	TBD
2013	Nevis	World Radio Day	1740	Sheet of 4, 1740a-d	A	Globe on stamps and margin	\$3 each	TBD	TBD
2013	Nevis	World Radio Day	1741	S/S	A	Globe on stamps	\$8	TBD	TBD
2013	Russia	Alexandrovskaia Slobo- boda 500th anniv	7447	S/S	AR	Old map of city	50r	B183	MS794 9
2010	Saint Thomas & Prince Islands	Lech Kaczyniski	2288	Sheet of 6, 2288a to f	A	Poland on 2288e	15000d to 35000d	4564-69	TBD
2010	Saint Thomas &	Lech Kaczyniski	2300	S/S	A	Poland	125000d	B783	TBD
2010	Saint Thomas & Prince Islands	WWII	2308	S/S	A	Part of Europe on margin	115000d	B785	TBD
2010	Saint Thomas &	Ailuro-poda melanoleuca	2324	S/S	A	Globe on margin	100000d	B801	TBD
2010	Saint Thomas & Prince Islands	Wang Hai, Chinese pilot	2331	S/S	A	Some type of battle map on margin	120000d	B800	TBD
2010	Saint Thomas & Prince Islands	Independence 35th anniv.	2338	S/S of 4, 2238a-d	A	St. Tome on 2238a and d, Africa showing locaiton on 2238c	10000d, 15000d, 25000d	4762-65	TBD
2010	Saint Thomas & Prince Islands	African Mammals	2234-43	S/S of 5; 2239-43 are S/S of 1 with larger map of Africa on	A	Africa on margin	Various	4454-78; B767-771	TBD
2012	Saudi Arabia	Arab Post Day	1419		A	Arab countries	2r	TBD	
2013	South Africa	Disaster Response Team	1491	Sheet of 2, 1491a-b	A	Globe	B5 rate	B139	MS200 3
2013	South Africa	Gift of the Givers	1492	Mini sheet of 2,	A	Wonderful world	B5 rate	B138	MS200
2012	Sri Lanka	Cent. Of Aviation in Sri Lanka	1866a	S/S of 4, 1863-66	A	Excellent aviation chart on margin	5r to 25r	TBD	MS218 3

# Maps on Labels, Nature - Mark Honig.

As you might know from previous contributions I have a special preference for maps on labels since you really have to search for them. Usually you can't rely on catalogues to list these as map stamps.

Senegal has issued six sets commemorating several national parks. The top values of these sets were issued in pairs with a label showing the location of these national parks.



Senegal Sc 746a.

Other sets with labels showing locations of national parks were issued by Rwanda and Zaire. The Virunga National Park in Congo (prev. Zaïre) is the home of the Mountain Gorilla.



Congo (Zaire) Sc 1084a

Estonia and Russia had a joined issue in 2000 about fish in the border lakes. The gutter label shows these lakes.

All known stamps with map labels are listed in Rev. 6 of the CPS map stamp checklist.

Estonia Sc 403.



## WE NEED ARTICLES

Can you write? We need articles of any length, a paragraph, a page, several pages. You all must have ideas. What I like, what I want, where I visited, on my bucket list.....

There are some guide lines for authors.

Please download :

[http://tncp.cartophilately.org/downloads/TNCP\\_Style\\_Sheet.pdf](http://tncp.cartophilately.org/downloads/TNCP_Style_Sheet.pdf)

The Editor.

Burkina Faso issued a set with birds. The attached labels show the range of these birds.



Burkina Faso Sc 1087.

Date	Country	Issue	Scott #	Format	Grade	Coverage	Value	Michel	SG
2013	Switzerland	Restoration	1498	Strip of 3	A	Map of river and lake	3x100ch	2306-08	TBD
2013	Tuvalu	World Humanitarian Day	1236	Sheet of 4, 1236a-d	A	Globe with detail on 1236a. UN emblem on margin	\$1.20	TBD	TBD
2013	Tuvalu	World Humanitarian Day	1237	S/S	A	Western Hemisphere on margin	\$3.50	TBD	TBD
2013	Tuvalu	World Health Organization 65th anniv	1247	Sheet of 6, 1247a-f	A	Globe on each stamp; world map on margin	90c each	TBD	TBD
2013	Tuvalu	World Health Organization 65th anniv	1248	S/S	A	Globe on stamp; world map on margin	\$3.50	TBD	TBD
2013	United Arab Emirates	Yahaat - UAE satellite	1086		A	Globe	4d	TBD	TBD
2013	United States	Inverted Jenny/ Smithsonian Postal History Museum	4806	S/S of 6	AR	Eastern US with flight route shown	\$2 each	5000	TBD
2013	Uruguay	Patient Safety Day	2427		A	Globe	15p	3293	TBD
2013	Uruguay	World Autism Awareness	2431		A	Globe	15p	TBD	TBD



Collectors of Maps on stamps

Editor: Martin Oakes  
2100 Oriole Drive  
Freeport, IL 61032, USA



[www.mapsonstamps.com](http://www.mapsonstamps.com)

ISSN 1930-2053

Email addresses may be found  
on our website.

The CartoPhilatelic Society is a nonprofit philatelic organization with a world-wide membership of collectors of maps on stamps. Founded in 1955, the organization was rejuvenated in 2003. We are associated with the American Philatelic Society and the American Topical Association. Annual dues are US\$ 20 for residents of North America, and US\$25 for members residing elsewhere for hard copy, and US\$15 for PDF everywhere. You are cordially invited to join us and share our enthusiasm for maps on stamps. A membership application may be found on our website or obtained from the Secretary. Please send your application and dues to the Treasurer.

President	Mark Honig	Kluiverkamp 28	1541 XZ Koog aan de Zaan,
			St. Louis, MO 63122
Vice President & Checklist Editor	David Wolfersberger	768 Chain Ridge Road	
Secretary	Marybeth Sulkowski	Unit 209 1117 Douglas Ave.	North Providence RI 02904
Treasurer	Ed Vallery	5 Thompson Lane	Durham, NH 03824-3022
European Rep.	Volker Woesner	Sandkoppel 10	24119 Kronshagen
Rep. at Large	Phil Coop	4350 Tuckahoe Road	Memphis, TN 38117
Asia/Pacific Rep.	Brian Marshall	86 Shackleton Road	Mt. Eden, Auckland, 1024, NZ
Webmaster	Reese Plews		rplews@tkb.att.ne.jp

© 2013 The CartoPhilatelic Society. All rights reserved. Reproduction prohibited without express permission of Editor or Author.

## Odds and Ends

### Maps & Reality

Member Susan Featherstone from the UK shared this with me. It is a recording of a BBC radio broadcast – discusses how maps can make reality rather than record reality. It is worth the 15 minutes to listen.

David

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b03i3sh9>

### ARCHIVE ACCESS

To help preserve our copyright and for security reasons, website access to the TNCP Archive will be changed after Feb 1st 2014. The new access credentials are:

Login = members

Password = albers1773

In addition, the printing restrictions currently present on the back issues will be removed. If there are any questions, please contact, [editor@mapsonstamps.org](mailto:editor@mapsonstamps.org)

## MEMBERSHIP DUES

It is that time .....

**Our fiscal year runs from April 1st to March 31<sup>st</sup>.**

**Therefore, if you wish to be a member in good standing, please pay your membership dues before March 31<sup>st</sup> 2014.**

Hardcopy membership USA	\$20
Hardcopy International	\$25
Electronic Membership	\$15

**Please send dues to Ed Vallery (address above).**

**or by PayPal : [mapsonstamps@aol.com](mailto:mapsonstamps@aol.com)**

**New members who joined during 2013 should have received all back copies for 2013. If not please contact Martin Oakes. email - [martinoakes@aeroinc.net](mailto:martinoakes@aeroinc.net)**

**Ed Vallery (Treasurer)**