

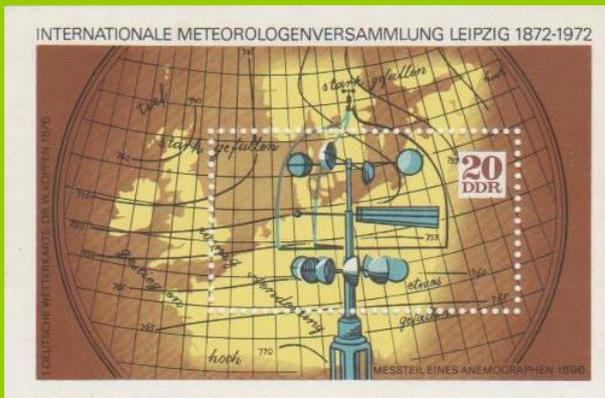
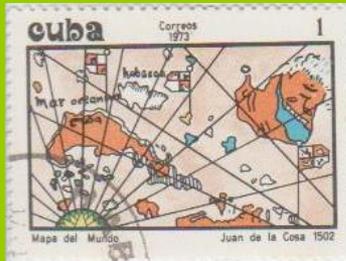
Photoatlas

Postage stamps and cartosemiotic models

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2. Introduction

The illustrated atlas “Postage stamps and cartosemiotic models” was conceived as a method-semiotic atlas and continues a series of similar atlases. These include: the atlas “Methods of cartographic representation and syntactic conflict situations”

<http://rcswww.urz.tu-dresden.de/~wolodt/BILD-ATLAS/KDM-2018.pdf>

the retrospective-cartographic atlas “Matrix maps”

<http://rcswww.urz.tu-dresden.de/~wolodt/ATLAS/Matrixkarten-2019.pdf>

and „Briefmarken und kartosemiotische Modelle“

<http://rcswww.urz.tu-dresden.de/~wolodt/BILD-ATLAS/Briefmarken-19.pdf>

For this project, a private collection of postage stamps with a cartographic and map-like models was used (about 300 stamps collected from 1980 to 2010).

The illustrated atlas reflects interdisciplinary atlas-semiotic applications, for example, separated stamps, blocks and series of stamps. At the same time, this project promotes applied atlases and philatelic cartosemiotic research.

The atlas is intended for cartographers and non-cartographers, atlas-cartosemioticians, theorists and practitioners.

3. Cartosemiotic models on postage stamps

All cartosemiotic models can be divided into two groups: cartographic models (maps) and map-like models. The illustrated atlas presents these two groups of selected stamps (separate stamps, blocks of stamps and series of stamps). The slide-related atlas structure has the following semantic construction:

Cartosemiotic models

Cartographic models (8 slides)

1. Astronomical and starry maps
2. Charts and portolans
3. Orienteering maps
4. Planispheres
5. Plans (cities, landscape parks, monasteries, fortresses, etc.)
6. Satellite maps
7. Thematic maps
8. Topographic maps

Map-lake models (8 slides)

1. Aerospace photographs, images of the sky
2. Anamorphosis
3. Cartographic emblems
4. Globes
5. Panoramas
6. Prehistoric maps
7. Profiles and diagrams
8. 3d-models

3.1. Cartographic models

The eight semantically-formed groups of cartographic models on postage stamps are represented (in alphabetical order) in this photoatlas:

1. Astronomical and starry maps
2. Charts and portolans
3. Orienteering maps
4. Planispheres
5. Plans (cities, landscape parks, monasteries, fortresses, etc.)
6. Satellite maps
7. Thematic maps
8. Topographic maps

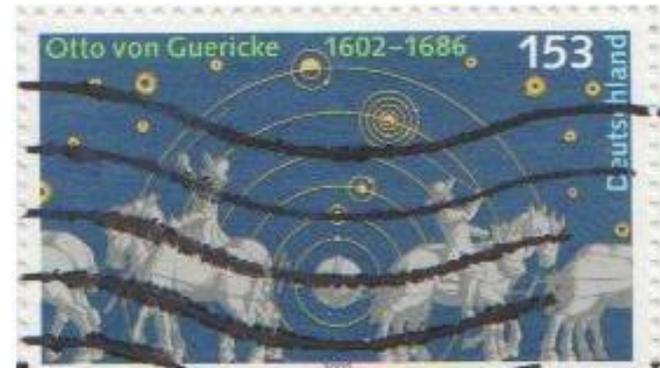
The structure of the atlas reflects the semantic construction (slides 6-13) with help of 19 stamps, three series of stamps and one block with the image of earth-related and extra-terrestrial objects.

Cartosigmatic distribution (by states) of 23 stamps is as follows: GDR -8, Cuba -3, Germany - 3, Spain - 2, and at one stamp from Belarus, Canada, GB, Grenada, the Netherlands, the USA and Yugoslavia.

3.1.1. Astronomical and starry maps



a) stamp of FRG (1973)

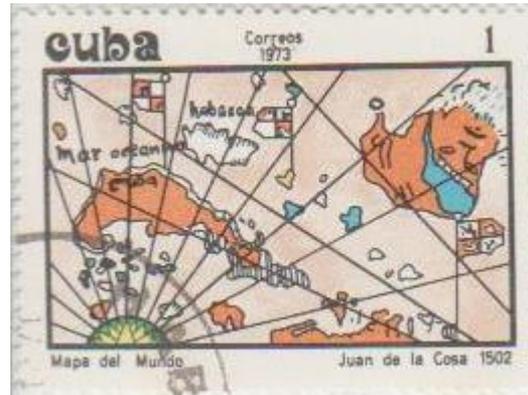


b) stamp of Germany (2002)

3.1.2. Charts and portolans



a)



b)



c)

The GDR stamp (1974) is an example of the chart (a.) Two portolan maps (b and c) are presented on stamps of Cuba (1973) and Spain (1973).

3.1.4. Orienteering maps



a)



b)

Two stamps of GDR (1970)

3.1.3. Planispheres



a



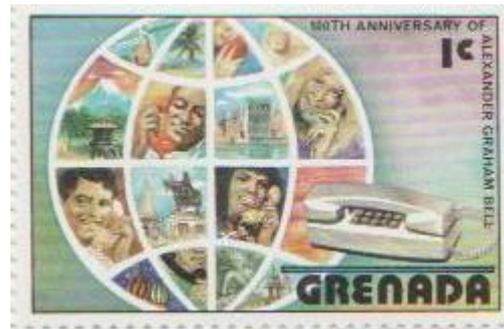
b



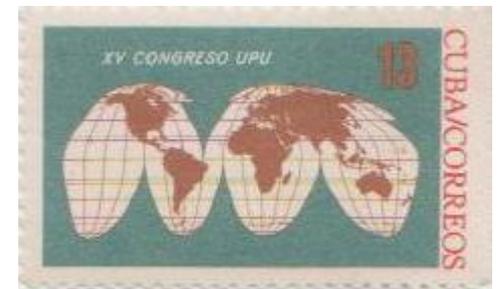
c



d



e



f

Six selected stamps from the USA (1991 a), GDR (1956 b, 1973 c), Yugoslavia (1974 d), Grenada (1976 e) and Cuba (1964 f) show different planispheres

3.1.5. Plans (cities, landscape parks, monasteries, fortresses, etc.)



a)



b)



c)



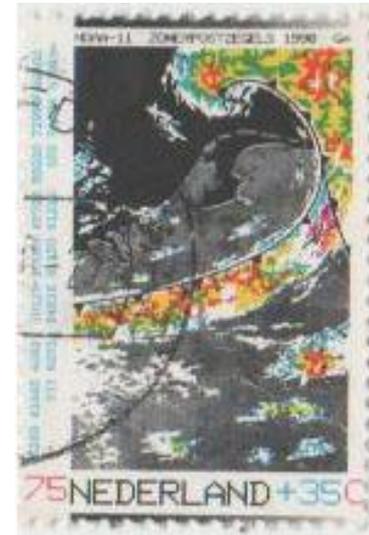
d)

Plan (a) of the city of Berlin (1648), the GDR (1986); Marxwalde landscape park (b), the GDR (1981); Maulbronn cloister (c), Germany (1998); fortress of Pamplona (d), Spain (1988).

3.1.6. Satellite maps

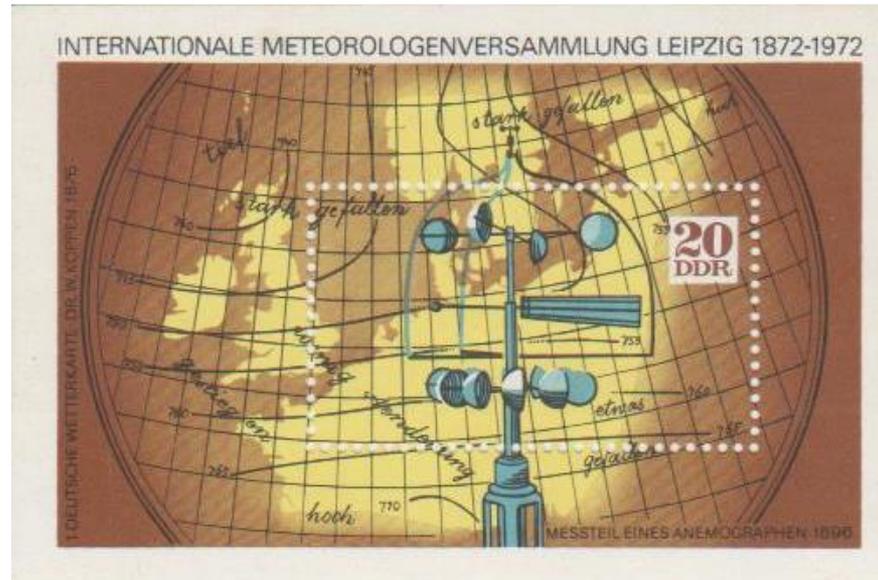


a) stamp of Cuba (1980)



b) stamp of the Netherlands (1990)

3.1.7. Thematic maps

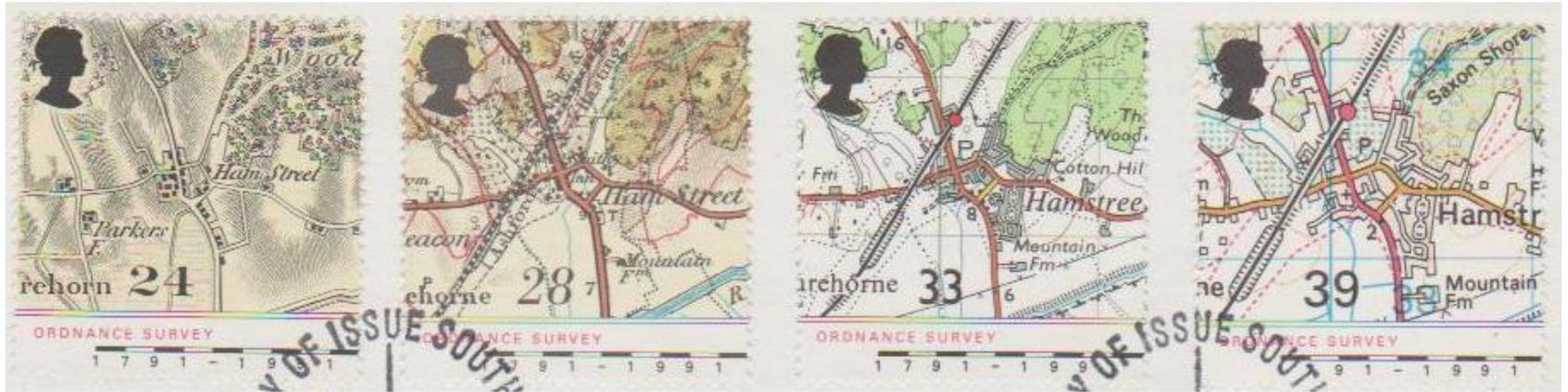


a) The stamp block of the GDR shows the first weather map of Dr.V. Köppen (1876)

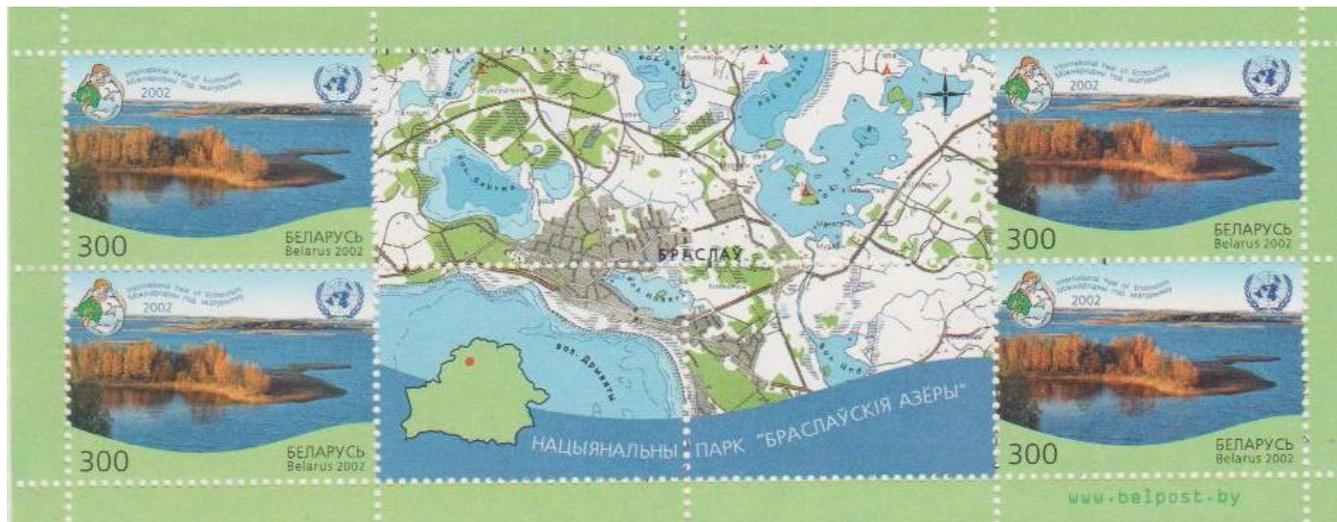


b) A thematic series of maps from Canada (1981)

3.1.8. Topographic maps



a) A series of topographic maps, UK (1991)



b) Four topographic maps, Belarus (2002)

3.2. Map-like models

The map-like models on postage stamps form eight main groups (formed in alphabetical order), which are presented in this photoatlas:

1. Aerospace photographs, images of the sky
2. Anamorphosis
3. Cartographic emblems
4. Globes
5. Panoramas
6. Prehistoric maps
7. Profiles and diagrams
8. 3d-models

The slides from 15 to 22 (with image of earth-related and extra-terrestrial objects) reflect a semantic construction of the photoatlas with help of 18 stamps and one block.

Cartosigmatic distribution (by states) of 19 stamps is as follows: GDR -7, Austria -3, FRG-3, USSR – 3 and at one stamp from Brazil, Israel and Malawi.

3.2.1. Aerospace photographs, images of the sky



a



b



c



d

The postage stamp (a) of the Federal Republic of Germany (2002) with image of the aerial photograph; two stamps (b) and (c) from the USSR (1978 and 1969) with satellite imagery and the stamp (d) from Malawi (1986) with image of starry sky.

3.2.2. Anamorphosis



a)



b)

Two GDR stamps (1966 and 1973)

3.2.3. Cartographic emblems



a



b



c

Two stamps (a) and (b) from GDR (1972 and 1985) and one stamp (c) from the USSR (1957) show three cartographic emblems

3.2.4. Globes



a



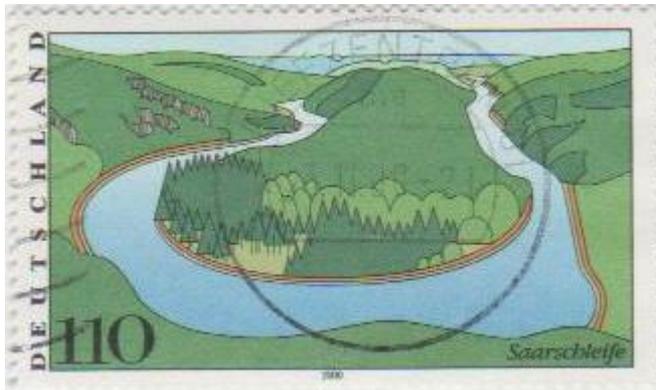
b



c

The stamp (a) of the GDR (1972) with Arabian sky globe (1272) and the stamp (b) of the GDR (1972) with Heraldic sky globe (1690). The stamp (c) from Germany (1992) demonstrates the first globe of the Earth (1592)

3.2.5. Panoramas



a



b

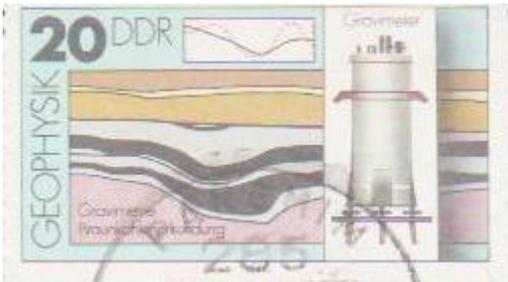
The stamp (a) from Germany (2000) and block (b) from Austria (1986) show two panoramas

3.2.6. Prehistoric maps



The postage stamp with a heavenly disk Nebra, Germany (2008) is a map-like image of the first prehistoric sky map (about 3,200 BC).

3.2.7. Profiles and diagrams



a)



b)



c)

The postage stamp (a) from GDR (1980)1980 presents the profile design. The stamp (b) from Austria (1979) and stamp (c) of Brazil (1988) show diagrams.

3.2.8. 3d-models



The postage stamp from Israel (1983) with image of the 3d-model

4. Selected cartographic representations and stamps

The geometric principle (Point, Line, Area) of the classification of cartographic representations one can demonstrate with help of the cartosemiotic models on postage stamps. The selected stamps show examples of the eight cartographic representations (methods). Two area-related presentations of quantity: cartogram and cartodiagram are absent from this stamp collection.

P-related methods

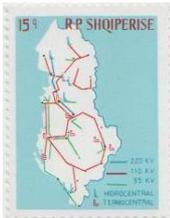
Point symbols



Point-method

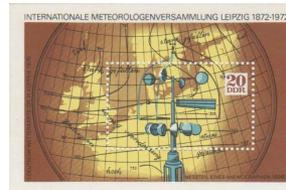


Diagram signs



L-related methods

Isoline method



Vector method



Line signs

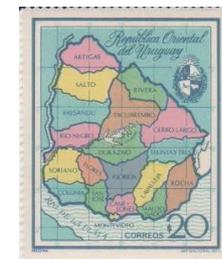


A-related methods

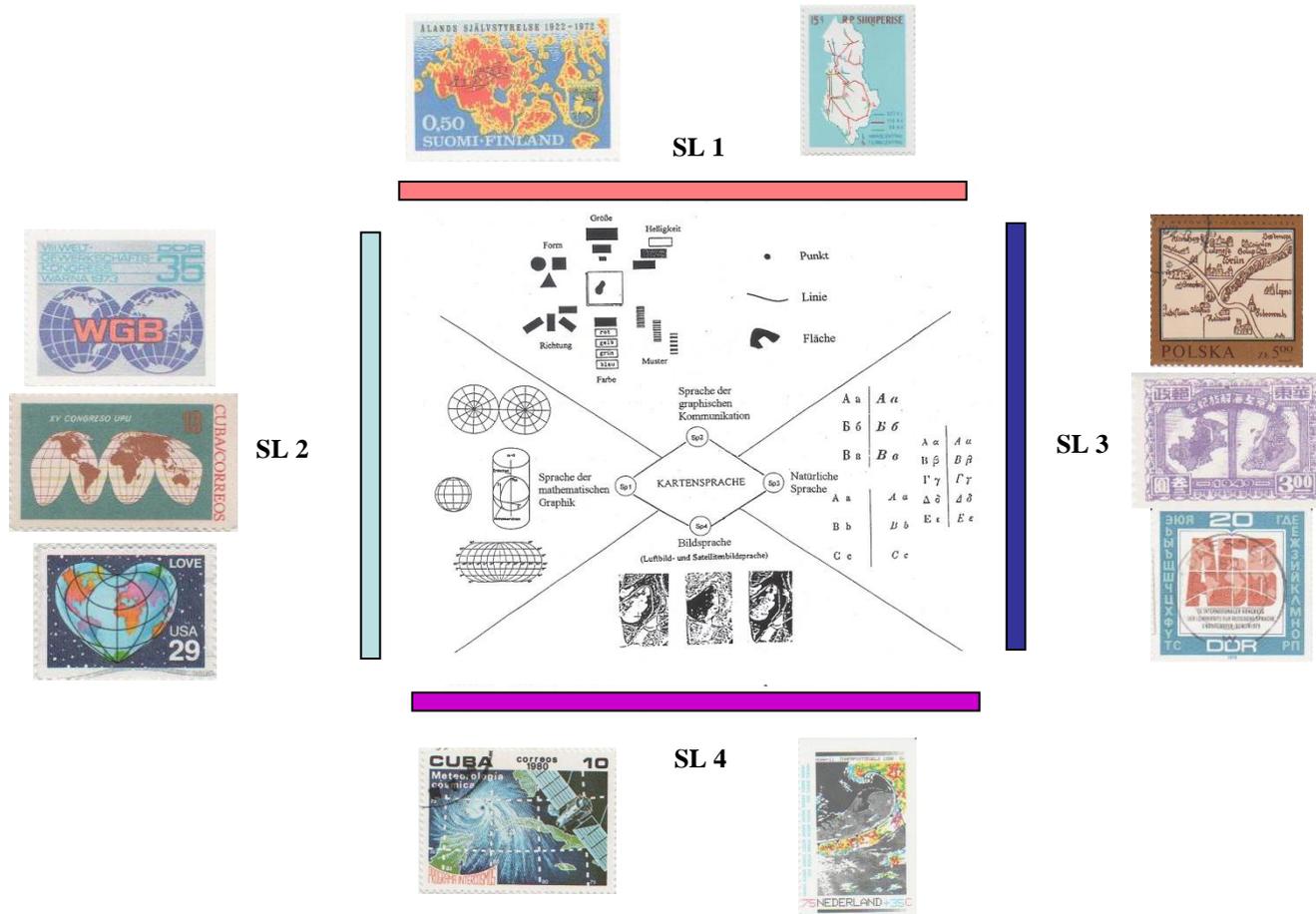
Method of separated areas



Qualitative filling



5. Postage stamps and map language



Postage stamps clearly complement the map language model as a system of two sublanguages (according to A. Louty 1988) - SL 1 (sublanguage of graphic communication) and SL 2 (sublanguage of mathematical graphics) and as a system of four sublanguages (after Wolodtschenko 1999) with SL 3 (sublanguage of verbal languages) and SL 4 (sublanguage of aerospace imaging)

6. References and imprint

Slides 1, 6 – 24: Photoarchives of Alexander Wolodtschenko

ABC Kartenkunde (1982). Leipzig 1982.

Lexikon der Kartographie und Geomatik (2002). Bd. 2, Heidelberg, Berlin 2002.

Louty A.(1988): Iazyk karty: sushnost, sistema, function. Moscow 1988.

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(in russ., 3 Ed.) http://rcswww.urz.tu-dresden.de/~wolodt/2016/E_Lexikon2009B.pdf

Selected web-addresses:

<https://atlas-semiotics.jimdo.com/bild-atlantothek/>

https://suave-dev.sdsc.edu/main/file=ilyaj_Photoatlases_2.csv&views=1110000&view=bucket

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