

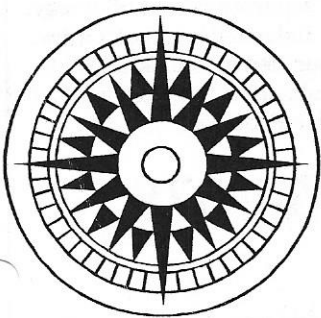
SOS Signal

April 2000

Whole Number 11

Things to Note

- ◆ In 1998, the total of stamps and souvenir sheets issued worldwide reached a new record of 14, 597 according to Linn's Stamp News. SOS items accounted for 1%.
- ◆ Check out the new issues on pages 6 and 8.
- ◆ Read about Auction #3 on page 7. Please be sure to return the auction survey.



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An Award Winning Designer Error Stamp on Stamp

By Lou Guadagno

On June 1, 1960 Monaco issued a 25 centimes commemorative with a stamp on stamp design. There was no inscription for the purpose of the issue—just the year “1960” above the three re-produced stamps.

The central, slightly larger stamp is a 1 centime dull olive stamp from Monaco with the bust of Charles III, Prince of Monaco (Monaco Sc #1); below it is inscribed the year “1885”. To the left is a 20 centesimi stamp of Sardinia with the bust of King Victor Emmanuel II (Sardinia Sc #12c), and to the right, a 20 centimes stamp from France with the bust of Emperor Louis Napoleon III (France Sc #15a); below both are inscribed the year “1860”.

Simple arithmetic would produce a seventy five year difference between 1885 and 1960, so collectors could deduce that the stamp commemorated that anniversary. A check with the stamp catalogs would show that the first stamps of Monaco were issued exactly seventy five years earlier on June 1, 1885. Not so easy to discover is the reason for the other stamps and their one hundred year difference from 1860 to 1960; a research of rather obscure European history was needed to find the answer.

Monaco is a principality on the Medi-

terranean Sea; it has an area of only 6/10th of a square mile and is surrounded by French territory. It has existed for over a thousand years under the protection of a succession of larger powers—Spain, Sardinia and France.

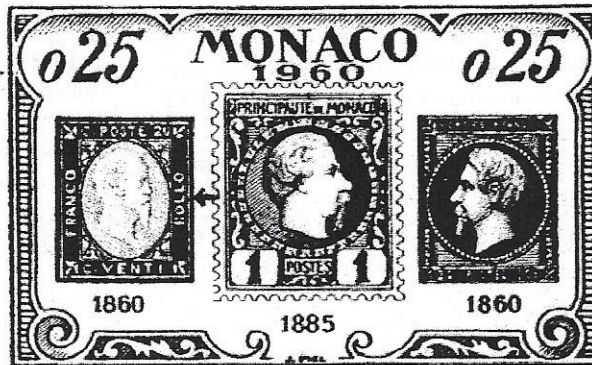
During the French revolution and the Napoleonic eras, Monaco was annexed by France, but by the Treaty of Vienna in 1815 it again became independent as a

protectorate of Sardinia which then controlled the territory around Monaco. In addition to military protection, Sardinia also ran the customs and postal systems. From 1851, Sardinian stamps were

used in Monaco.

In 1858 Sardinia and France entered into a secret war alliance against Austria, which ruled much of northern Italy. Goaded by Sardinian support for the nationalist movement in its territories, Austria declared war and France came to Sardinia's defense. After horrific battles with great Sardinian losses and before northern Italy could be won, Emperor Napoleon III, fearing Prussian intervention on the side of Austria, declared a unilateral armistice, forcing Sardinia to also comply or face defeat if it fought alone. Sardinia acquired only Lombardy and then had to pay the price for France's aid. Under the terms of the secret alliance,

(Continued on page 3)



Channel Isles Occupation Issues 1940-1944

By Richard B. Howard (Part I)

The **Guernsey Bisect**: Following the occupation by the Nazis of Western mainland Europe in the summer of 1940, it was considered that the Channel Isles, at their closest fewer than five miles from the Normandy Coast as the only surviving vestige of William the Conqueror's Norman duchy to remain British, were strategically too vulnerable to defend. The islanders were offered a temporary sanctuary in England, though many chose to stay behind to endure an enemy occupation of their islands for the next five years.

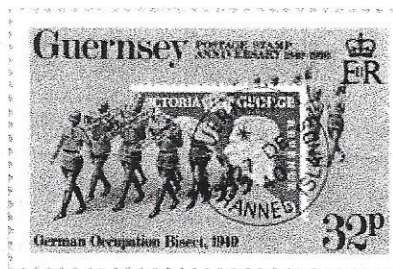
Among the inevitable shortages was that of postage stamps, the widely used penny value coming into short supply before Christmas 1940, when an emergency arrangement was announced that all the available twopenny stamps could be cut diagonally across and each half used as a penny value. The Post Office still had stocks of the definitive George VI and the 1940 Postal Centenary twopenny UK stamps which were those found to have been most generally used for the purpose, though some twopenny vales of the earlier George V set are also known bisected.

This temporary measure was to last from the date of authorization on December 27, 1940, until a locally produced penny stamp was issued on February 22, 1941 and used throughout the rest of the occupation.

In 1970 a Guernsey philatelist produced a commemo-

rative cover with a postal history insert of the 1940 bisect, which the Guernsey Post Office serviced on the actual thirtieth anniversary with the 'Guernsey Post Office 27 Dec. 1970' hand struck postmark.

Then in 1990 a set of five values was issued for the 150th anniversary of the Penny Black. One of these, a 32 pence value in a design reproducing a bisected twopenny of the British 1940 Stamp Centenary issue, was shown cancelled with the original postmark of the period against a background of a Wehrmacht marching military band (Sc. #428 shown at 1.25x).



The set was also issued as a commemorative souvenir sheet.

Footnote: Politically the Channel Isles are autonomous crown dependencies of the UK, but not part of it, consisting of the two major and distinctively separate island of Jersey and Guernsey, each with its own independent Post Office. Guernsey also administers the four dependent islands Alderney, Herm, Jethou and Sark, all, with the exception of Jethou, operating their own branch sub offices.

Rowland Hill, Genius and Benefactor 1795-1879

By Bill Critzer

Rowland Hill was a hard working genius whose activities resulted in great positive advances for the world in education, commercial affairs and communication. Although best known for postal reforms, he did not gain his first permanent appointment with the Post Office until 1846 at the age of fifty-one. By then he had already spent more than thirty-two years of his working life in other quite different occupations.

Educationist and Teacher. He became an innovative educationist and teacher of international reputation at Hazelwood and Bruce Castle schools, Birmingham, England. During the years 1808-1833, he looked upon education as his real mission in life. His unusual originality and striking administrative ability brought sudden world-wide fame to his work in secondary education. He made moral influence of the highest kind the permanent power in school discipline. He broadened the curriculum and devised new and appropriate teaching methods to match the expanded content of education.

However, by 1833 his health had deteriorated and he decided to change careers.

Secretary to the South Australian Commission. He joined this undertaking in 1835. The department had been set up by Parliament to oversee and organize the colonization of South Australia. The principles of the Commission were clear and enlightened; all sailing had to be thoroughly organized, the accommodation had to be well provided, with reasonable space for each passenger, and no convicts or paupers were to be carried. Land was sold for £1 per acre, and the proceeds were used to promote and assist the emigration of suitable applicants. It was Rowland Hill's responsibility to work out the details and lay down precise conditions for a humane and orderly emigration program. His admirable administrative and organization skills resulted during the four years of his tenure in the emigration of over 5,000 settlers to South Australia.

The colonization of South Australia stood out as a
(Continued on page 5)

An Award Winning Designer Error Stamp on Stamp

By Lou Guadagno

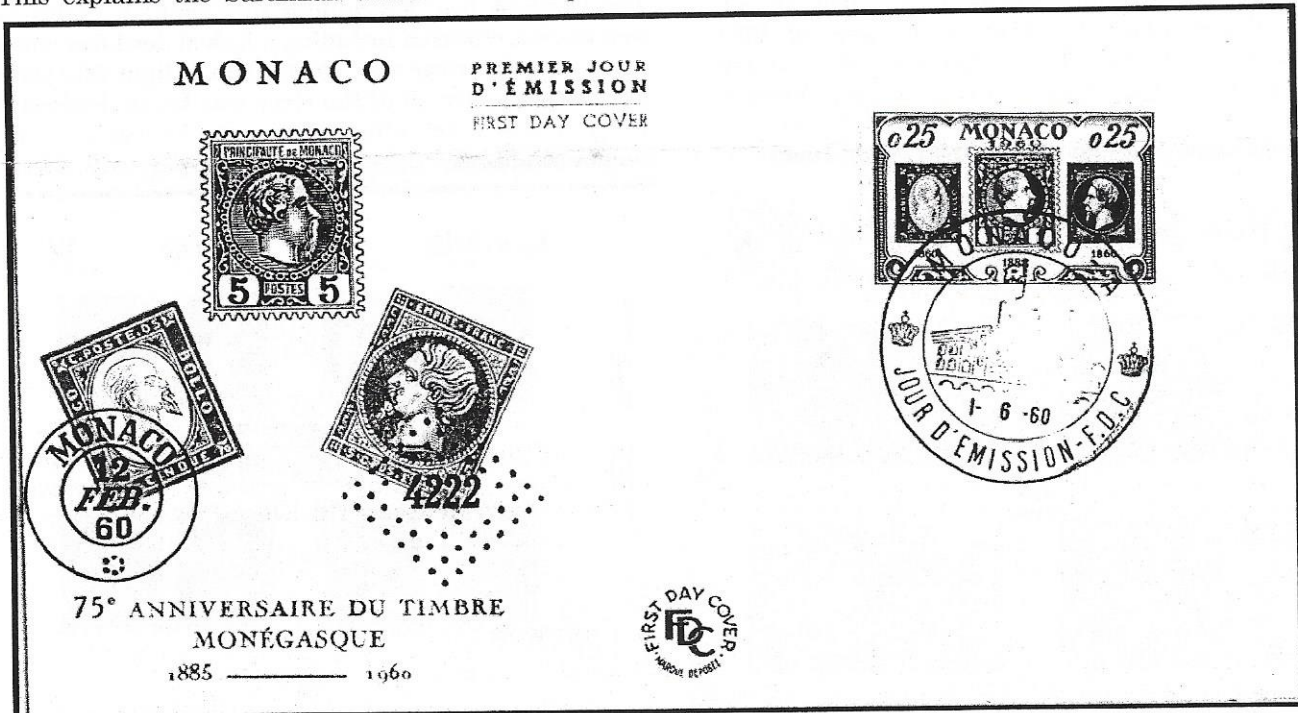
(Continued from page 1)

Napoleon had demanded that Sardinia was to cede Nice and Savoy to France in return for its military support.

The territories were ceded by the Treaty of Turin and Monaco was now encircled by France, so the protectorate was also turned over on June 15, 1860. From then until June 30, 1885 French stamps were used in Monaco.

This explains the Sardinian and French stamps in

The actual stamps



the design. They represent the stamps used in Monaco through its philatelic history, as well as illustrating the change in 1860 in postal administrations.

On June 4, 1961 at an exhibition of stamps of the principality held at the Winter Garden of the Hotel Hermitage, the first ever award of the *Grand Prix de L'Art Philatelique des Timbres Monaco* was presented to designer-engraver Jules Piel for this commemorative issue. The stamp, for all of its popularity, seems not then or since to have been examined carefully, for I found several designer errors which show a lack of research and perhaps carelessness on the part of Mr. Piel.

First off, the stamp was issued on the exact 75th anniversary of the first stamps, but does not reproduce any of the three values actually released on that date. Although the 1 centime is listed as Monaco #1 in all major catalogs, it was not issued until September 7, 1885.

The major design error was found in the reproduction of the Sardinian stamp. In the vertical panels at the left and right of the effigy, the words "FRANCO" and "BOLLO" are engraved reading upwards, but in the ac-

tual stamp the word "BOLLO" in the right panel reads downward! Either the errors were not discovered at the time of the award, or no one cared. Interestingly, the cachet on one of the several FDC's produced for the issue shows the 5 centimes value of 1885 which was the first stamp of Monaco and a Sardinian stamp with the inscriptions reading correctly.

Having discovered the error, and noting it in the *SOS Signal* back in the seventies, was an impetus to make this issue one of the first I acquired the actual stamps for when I began that expansion of my stamp on stamp collection. It is still one of my favorites.

References: [Encyclopedia Britannica \(various\)](#)
[Philatelic Magazine \(G.B.\) 7/14/61](#)

Lou Guadagno, a former editor of the SOS Signal and a stalwart long-time member of SOSCC, has a keen and discerning eye for SOS designs.

Philatelic Echoes of Empire: Canada Twelve Pence Black

By Richard B. Howard

The first postage stamps of Canada appeared in April 1851 as a set of three values consisting of the famous threepenny 'Beaver' stamp, subsequently reproduced on other stamp over the years, together with a sixpenny value portraying Albert, the Prince Consort, a stamp reproduced on a commemorative from the British Caribbean Colony of Anguilla for "London 1980" as one of the Canadian values for "Capes 1978", but the classic issue of 1851 proved to be the famous 'Twelve Pence Black', a stamp portraying the head of the youthful Queen Victoria taken from her Coronation portrait by Sir Edward Chalon, always known philatelically as 'the Chalon Head'

a dealer who had come into possession of five specimens which he had laid out on his desk to study beneath an open window on a warm day, when someone opened the office door, causing a draft which blew the stamps through the window, never to be recovered!

And even more bizarre is the story of the elderly miner living in a cabin on the St. Lawrence, which suddenly caught fire. Everything that could be salvaged was thrown outdoors including a locked deed box which was lost in the river and which came to light fifty years later when a stretch of the river was being dredged; a twelve penny black attached to a deed survived in excellent condition.



Canada #753, the 12c Capex '78 stamp shown on this first day cover was issued January 18, 1978. Ajman souvenir sheet #44a, shown at upper left, was issued on May 6, 1965.

The two lower values prepaid the services in demand, but the twelve pence had only a limited need, being sold in comparatively small numbers, which finally resulted in all remaining stocks being withdrawn from sale in 1857, when upwards of 50,000 specimens were officially destroyed.

Consequently, with so few copies surviving, the twelve penny black was to become Canada's rarest stamp, and many apocryphal tales have been handed down relating to it; one of a collector carelessly committing a number to a used envelope which was unwittingly consigned to a wastepaper basket; and another of

Surprisingly, the twelve penny black has only once subsequently been featured on a Canadian stamp – on the 12 cent value of the "Capex 1978" issue as a joined pair, though it was also selected as one of the many philatelic classic issues chosen for reproduction on a set from the gulf state of Ajman, now one of the United Arab Emirates, commemorating the Centenary Exhibition in 1965 for the first edition of the Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue.

Today the classic Canadian twelve penny black of 1851 is a recognized gem of philately and Canada's greatest rarity.

Rowland Hill, Genius and Benefactor 1795-1879

By Bill Critzer

(Continued from page 2)

model of what a planned emigration should be. There was no convict labor, and the emigrants arrived in Australia proud and confident after experiencing the decent standards and humane treatment they had received from the Commission and its servants. They had been spared the shocking experiences of the earlier settlers who, in their thousands, had suffered robbery on the high-seas, protection rackets, near-starvation, molestation and moral corruption amid indescribable dirt and squalor. Life on board Rowland Hill's Vessels was conducted, relatively speaking, with the decorum of a Unitarian Sunday school.

Perhaps one of the most remarkable features of the story is the fact that while Hill was heavily committed to the task in question, he was also working at his ideas of postal reform, and with his brother, Edwin, was putting the final touches to their revolutionary rotary printing press which was patented in 1835. In the year 1837, he published his famous pamphlet, *Post Office Reform: its Importance and Practicability*. Such was the interest shown by the public and politicians in his scheme that the *Penny Postage Act* became law in August 1839. Hill resigned from the Commission at this time to assist the Post Office in the implementation of his major reforms. The details of that will come a little later; suffice it now to say that he was a temporary advisor to the Post Office until September 1842 at which time he was dismissed following a change in government. Rowland found himself unemployed. Fortuitously the London and Brighton Railway Company offered him a directorship.

The London and Brighton Railway. Building and financing railroads was a mania in England at this time. The London and Brighton had run into inexperience, inefficiency, breakdowns, accidents and delays, invoking bitter criticism and even hostility among the shareholders and general public. On joining the board, Hill characteristically made a thorough investigation of the management and financial problems. This revealed all sorts of incompetence; the company had even declared a dividend of 20 shillings per share when there was actually no profit to disburse.

He pinpointed areas of extravagance and waste, and soon realized that part of the financial difficulties arose from not developing the third-class market. The Directors were apprehensive of a flood of London's eastenders, who would impair Brighton's reputation as a



Scott #285 issued 10/17/55 for the Centenary of South Australian Stamps,

superior resort. Margate, on the other hand, had zealously cultivated the third-class market and had accordingly prospered. A change in the social habits of the well-to-do to be observed at this time was their growing preference for continental holidays rather than the traditional seaside vacations in Britain. This seriously affected Brighton, so Rowland boldly made a bid to attract more visitors to the town by reducing the fares and, most important of all, by extensively developing excursion trains at weekends and on public holidays.

The excursions greatly increased the earnings of the company. Rowland Hill was delighted by their success, for it not only benefited the revenue, but equally important, it did something to bring color and pleasure into the lives of the poorer sections of the community. Throughout his life he held firmly to this principle and it was the driving force behind his zeal for postal reform.

But not everyone approved of the social consequences of these developments. The upper crust of Brighton still regarded the excursion trains and the cheapening of the fares with disapproval. Queen Victoria herself was not amused to see the Royal watering place degenerating into a common seaside resort; so much so that she declared she would never visit the place again. Whether



she actually stuck to this decision is not clear, but it would appear that she never forgave Rowland Hill for daring to interfere with her royal privileges. This is certainly how it struck the Hill family, for at the Palace Investiture in 1860, when Rowland received his knighthood, the Queen somewhat perfunctorily dubbed the kneeling reformer with her ceremonial sword and dismissed him without a word or greeting, congratulation or approval. She

had, however, given her support for the abolition of franking, and expressed approval of her likeness on the Penny Black stamp. And that was a good thing, as her portrait as princess at age fifteen appeared on every British stamp until her death in 1901. (To be continued in the July 2000 SOS Signal.)

References:

- Hey, Colin: Rowland Hill. London 1989
Farrugia, Jean: The Life and Work of Sir Rowland Hill 1795-1879. London 1979
Hill, H.W. Rowland Hill and the Fight for Penny Post. London 1940.
Lowe, Robson. The British Postage Stamp of the Nineteenth Century. London 1968.

New Issues

edited by Lou Guadagno and Judy Hornaday (new on list = *)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Values</u>	<u>Stamp Reproduced</u>	<u>Reason for Issue</u>	<u>Scott #</u>
99 07 31	Lithuania	* 1L	Lithuania #1	75th Anniversary, Lithuanian Philatelic Society	636
99 07 02	French Polynesia	* 180f, 500f	French Polynesia #720	Philexfrance '99 (Stamp and S/S)	761, 761a
✓ 98 00 00	Belarus	* 5500 m	Belarus #92	???	To come
99 07 02	Andorra (Fr)	* 3fr	SY—Pseudo Stamp	Philexfrance '99	510
99 07 30	Uruguay	* 3.50-4.00\$	Uruguay C60	IBRA '99 (4 Stamps on S/S)	To come
99 06 22	Guyana	* \$60, 200	SY— Pseudo Stamp/Emblem	IBRA '99	3415-6
99 06 25	St. Vincent	* \$1, 2x\$6	SY-Pseudo Stamp/Emblem	IBRA '99, Philexfrance '99(1 Stamp, 2S/S)	2720-22
99 04 20	Vietnam	* 400-12000d	SY-Pseudo Stamp/Emblem	IBRA '99	2890-3
99 09 17	Austria	* 32s + 16s	Austria #525	WIPA 2000	B370
98 10 00	Libya	* 80, 400 il	Libya #1305a, 1276b-c	Stamp Day (2 Stamps, same design)	To come
99 07 02	Tunisia	* 500m	Tunisia #1185-8, 1136-7, 1139	Philexfrance '99	To come
99 00 00	Antigua & Barb.	\$1 - 1.90	Car. Islands #4,8,10,16,19, #1-6	IBRA '99 (4 Stamps)	To come
99 10 20	Azerbaijan	* 80 il	Azerbaijan #1, 4, 7, 10	80th Anniv. First Stamps (Imperf S/S)	To come
99 10 13	Spain	* 12 x 20p	Spain #1, 1449	Letter Writing Week (Sheet 12, stamps a. & l.)	3016
98 10 09	Chile	* \$250	Design reproduces itself	Stamp Day	To come
99 07 00	Congo	* ??	France #3	Philexfrance '99	To come
99 07 00	Gabon	* 225f	France #3	Philexfrance '99	To come
99 07 00	Guinea	* 750f	France #3	Philexfrance '99	To come
99 07 00	Ivory Coast	* 280f	France #3	Philexfrance '99	1043
99 07 00	Niger	* 200f	France #3	Philexfrance '99	To come
99 07 00	Senegal	* 240f	France #3	Philexfrance '99	To come
99 09 01	Israel	* 5.35s	Israel #7	Stamp Day	To come
99 09 25	Italy	* 800l	SY—Pseudo Stamps	Stamp Day	To come
99 00 00	St. Lucia	* \$5	Many Stamps in Margin	125th Anniversary, UPU	To come
99 00 00	Neth. Antilles	* 75c	Neth. Antilles #5	Millennium Issue (1 stamp of 12)	879
99 07 02	St. Helena	* £1.50	St. Helena #261	Philexfrance '99 (S/S)	To come
99 00 00	Philippines	* 15p	Many Philippine Stamps	Centenary, Transp. Dept (Imperf S/S)	To come
99 07 07	Malagasy Rep.	12,500f	In Margin: Madagascar #???	First European Space Courier	1455
99 00 00	Monaco	3.00f	Monaco #1793A Undenominated	???	To come
99 07 02	Monaco	7.00f	France #4, 92, Monaco #3	Philexfrance '99	2133
99 06 00	Grenada	* 4 x \$2	USSR #5545	125th Anniversary, UPU	To come
99 06 00	Grenada	* \$6	In Margin: USSR #5545	Mail from Space	To come
99 10 09	Mexico	* \$4.20	SY—Pseudo Stamp on Envelope	125th Anniversary, UPU; Stamp Day	2166
99 10 09	Mexico	* \$4.20	SY—Pseudo Stamp on Envelope	Stamp Day	2167
99 09 26	Monaco	* 6.50f	Monaco #257	Jubilee Bourse	2139
96 09 08	Mongolia	* 4 x 600t	Overprint #2176-9	PhilaSeoul '96	2247C-F

Please see New Issue Illustrations on Page 8

Classifieds featuring dealer-members

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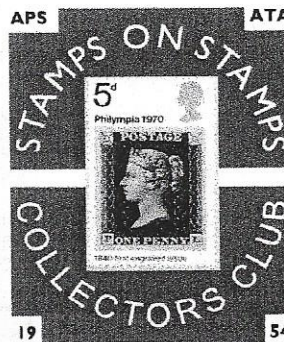
SOSCC News by Bill Critzer

Donations to the club were gratefully received from Terry Canning, Marion IA; Laurence Hausman, McLean VA; Boris Politziner, Grand Island NY; Faith Sagar, Vancouver BC; and Harry Skallerup, Ormond Beach FL. My sincere thanks to each of you for your additional support.

Members voted overwhelmingly to change the name of our organization to Stamps on Stamps Collectors Club and it was official on January 1, 2000. Our home page has been changed by Webmaster Russ Skavaril and the new logo has been revised (see page 8). The name change involved a lot of work by Russ. We are fortunate to have an enthusiastic Webmaster, as our presence on the internet has been the principal source of new membership and is vital to our continuance as an organization. Thanks, Russ, for your great contribution to SOSCC.

The last auction was not a success. There were three bidders on 22 of the 174 lots offered. The *purpose of the auction is to benefit the membership* by providing selling and buying opportunities for stamps on stamps material at favorable prices. It also can provide a *modest additional income source* for the club. However, it is not worth the extensive effort required to stage an auction when only three bidders respond. Vice President Joyce Storms put in a great deal of effort to give a nice auction party in December, but attendance was very disappointing.

Your officers have decided to discontinue the auctions until there is a discernable interest from a larger proportion of the membership. All auction material has been returned to its owners. *Please complete the Auction Survey enclosed and return it to President Shellen.* We



want to have the benefit of your suggestions.

Even though we have modernized our name, I want to assure each of you that the focus of the club has not changed. We will still report stamp anniversary issues. Our coverage of new issues of stamp on stamp items will continue to be comprehensive and timely. Stamps on stamps is the stamp col-

lectors topic and the SOSCC is geared to bring all of it to you, as well as to break some new ground.

Certainly the postal administrations of the world think our topic has a worthwhile following, as over 1% of all the worldwide new issues have designs or themes which are included in our topic.

SOSCC provides an up to date checklist, a critical resource for any serious collector. During the past two years we have developed and made available to the membership the entire known aspect of SOS postal stationery. This is still a work in process, but you have benefited from the findings as they were shared with you on a timely basis so you could use them in the way you felt most appropriate in expanding your own holdings.

Take advantage of all of this in building your collection and interest. Share your knowledge and enthusiasm by writing an article for the *Signal*. Give the editor your feedback and suggestions for expanding the editorial content.

STAMPS ON STAMPS COLLECTORS CLUB

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The SOSCC was founded in 1954. It is a non-profit philatelic organization serving a worldwide membership and is open to persons interested in stamp on stamp designs, stamp anniversaries and related topics. Dues are \$8 per year for members residing in North America and \$11 elsewhere. Officers serve without compensation and are reimbursed only for expenses incurred on behalf of the unit. You are cordially invited to associate with us. Please write to the Secretary-Treasurer for more information or to become a member.

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More New Issues

By Lou Guadagno and Judy Hornaday



Monaco #2133
Mexico #2167

Israel #To come
Tunisia #To come

French Polynesia #761a
New Caledonia #830

Lithuania #636