Over thirteen years after Japan produced the first stamp on stamp design, Brazil had the honor of issuing the second, which was much more easily recognized as incorporating a reproduction of an earlier issue.

Four imperforate stamps (Sc # B1-4) were issued on September 16, 1934 to commemorate the National Philatelic Exhibition being held in Rio de Janeiro from September 16 to 23, 1934. The stamps were semi-postals, and the surtax of 100 r on each was set to help defray the expenses of running the exhibition.

The designer of the stamps, Mario d’Oglio chose to adapt the design of the Brazilian stamps of 1844, most likely because the Exhibition would occur close to the 90th anniversary of that issue.

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The Virtual Stamp On Stamp Album— Page 1

What Might Have Been… Liechtenstein 2005

Caveat Emptor— “Somalia” Illegal Issue

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but the soft metal printing plates used to produce them deteriorated rapidly, resulting in poor quality, blurred impressions. It was decided to replace them with a new design, the first values of which were issued on July 1st, 1844.

Like the first issue, the design was simply a numeral figure superimposed on an intricate engine-turned spirals background (a security device meant to deter forgery and an idea borrowed from the production of the Penny Black), but now it was smaller and rectangular in shape, with sloped numerals. The Brazilians gave them two nick-names—the “Inclinados” and the “Goat’s eyes”. Also like the first issue, all the values were printed in black. As rates changed, other values were issued over the next two years, and the design was not replaced until 1850.

The 1934 design simply added inscriptions around the four sides of the earlier stamp; three of the four had new values and changed colors. The new stamps were originally to be perforated (and were illustrated as such with imprinted perforations in the official publicity release), but were issued imperforate to further the similarity to the reproduced design.

Only the 300+100 r stamp (Sc # B2) matched the actual value design of one of the earlier stamps, Sc # 12, which

(Continued on page 2)
was issued on September 26, 1846, however the color was changed to vermillion. If the designer had only used the black color chosen for the 1000+100 r value, he would have reproduced the 300 r stamp as issued!

Our Club checklist notes this issue as a Type B, which is defined as a reworking of a stamp into a new design, but, I’ve always felt that only pertained to the changed values and not to the 300r stamp.

The 4 semi-postals were printed in sheets of two panes of thirty stamps (6 x 5) enclosed in a 3 line frame separated by an inscribed center gutter reading "EXPOSICAO FILATELICA NACIONAL"

The stamps were only on sale at the Post Office booth on site, and only for the duration of the exhibition. Actual sales figures were not released, but the printing totals were published as 150,000 each of the lower values and only 50,000 each of the higher.

A special commemorative cancel and large cachets in different colors were available throughout the duration of the exhibition, and various stamp clubs produced souvenir cards and covers. Most items are infrequently found in the market today, and first day covers are particularly rare.

As with the Japan issue, the philatelic press at the time did not take any special notice of the stamp on stamp feature of the issue. In the over ten American and European periodicals that I checked, only one made reference to the fact that the design was adapted from that of the 1844 issue.

Brazil reproduced Sc # 12 in its actual black color in the souvenir sheet issued December 18, 1982 to publicize the BRASILIANA ‘83 Exhibition (see Sc# 1830).

(Continued from page 1)

LEFT: An early "maximum card" from a local Rio de Janeiro stamp club created before the 4 semi-postal stamps were issued, showing reproductions from a post office publicity release. Note the imprinted perforations. The 300+100r stamps is canceled with the official cachet used only at the Exhibition, on the first day of issue, September 16, 1934.

ABOVE: A gutter block of 6 showing a portion of the center inscription. Both are rare and prized items in my collection.
Philatelic Echoes of Empire:
The Fiji Times Express Stamps

By Richard Howard

Like some other early colonial issues, the first Fiji stamps were produced by the local newspaper office. Postal arrangements were quite primitive, and the British Consul in the capital, Suva, acted as the unofficial postmaster for the scattered European settlers, who were very dissatisfied with both the local and foreign mail handling. Finally, he sought the assistance of the local Fiji Times newspaper printers, who undertook the task of organizing a dependable postal system.

Within days, an announcement appeared, that the services would be completely reorganized to ensure the speedy collection and delivery of mail, not only locally, but throughout the world.

The newspaper office also created and produced the first stamps; four different values—1 penny, 3 and 6 pence, plus one shilling—were printed in sheets of six rows in black on a pale rose quadriled paper. The utilitarian design consisted of a rectangle with a large numeral in the center, the currency imprinted below it, and FIJI TIMES EXPRESS imprinted on the left, top and right; each was outlined by a series of straight rule lines as a guide for cutting the imperforate stamps apart.

The stamps were issued on November 1, 1870, and were so popular, that a second printing in far greater numbers on a deeper rose batonne paper with an additional 9 p value were produced early the next year.

It is estimated that the total printing of the Fiji Times Express stamps was under five thousand in all, as they were replaced late in 1871 by the first official issue of the local government. Produced in Sydney, the new stamps featured a crown and the CR (Cakobau Rex) monogram of the native ruler, King Cakobau.

Subsequent philatelic demand for the Fiji Times Express stamps was such, that the newspaper office made many reprints, but these are very easily recognized as whatever available typefaces and paper colors—even pink and yellow—were used.

On November 2, 1970, the Fiji Post Office issued a set of three values to commemorate the centenary of the Fiji Times Express stamps. The 4¢ value reproduced two of the first stamps, the 1 and 6p values; the 20¢ shows the Suva post offices in 1870 and 1970.

The middle value of 15¢ is possibly the most spectacular stamp on stamp ever produced; measuring 61 x 21 mm, it presents a comprehensive pictorial postal history of Fiji. Six stamps issued during the century are reproduced, one from each of the rulers of Fiji from King Carobau through Queen Elizabeth II. Two first day covers were produced, my favorite is shown below.
This is a virtual stamp album page. It was created after downloading images of the sheetlet and the reproduced stamps from various sites on the internet. Try it, it’s fun!
What Might Have Been…
By Lou Guadagno

The non-stamp on stamp design in the pending Liechtenstein 75th Anniversary of the Philatelic Museum issue pictures stamp dealer and publisher, Hermann Sieger. His donation, in 1930, of a specialized collection of Liechtenstein stamps was the impetus for creating the Museum.

The same Sieger photo was also used by Antigua-Barbuda in 1994 on a stamp on stamp design (Sc # 1846), that has a subtle tie-in to Liechtenstein.

On examination, I readily identified the Germany Graf Zeppelin issue of 1931(Sc # C35), but I also thought the scene behind Sieger was familiar too. After a few minutes of thought, I checked my catalog and confirmed that the designer had snuck in the vignette of one of the Liechtenstein Zeppelin Post issues of 1931(Sc # C16).

Always wanting more stamps on stamps, I wonder what might have been if the Liechtenstein Post had known about that Antigua-Barbuda stamp and used it instead of the photo….

Caveat Emptor
By Lou Guadagno

The very well produced souvenir sheet illustrated here is being offered in the philatelic market as an issue from Somalia in commemoration of the 125th Anniversary of the Death of Sir Rowland Hill in 2004, and at prices ranging from $5.00 to 10.00.

This is a totally illegal issue, as the postal system in Somalia is virtually non-existent after decades of civil war, and a central government is still being developed. It would also appear that there are several competing sources for the illegal Somalia issues.

Some collectors would consider this as a “Cinderella” issue, but it is totally spurious, created only to defraud. That said, I would probably add it to my collection if I ever find it offered for a dollar or so.
### New Issues

**By Lou Guadagno**

( new on list = * )

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Values</th>
<th>Stamp Reproduced</th>
<th>Reason for Issue</th>
<th>Scott #</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>97 00 00</td>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>* 2 x 100 Fr</td>
<td>As Benin # C285-6 (1978)</td>
<td>Provisional Ovpt (2 v se-tenant)</td>
<td>C535-6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99 07 02</td>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>300 Fr</td>
<td>France # 3 (modified—as hologram)</td>
<td>150th Ann’y, Stamps of France</td>
<td>1213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 00 00</td>
<td>Cuba</td>
<td>* 65 c</td>
<td>Cuba # 4300 (on cover)</td>
<td>5th Ann’y Ministry of Info, Communications</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 00 00</td>
<td>Dominican Rep.</td>
<td>* $P 7.00</td>
<td>Dominican Rep # 489, 596</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 04 14</td>
<td>Ecuador</td>
<td>* $1.05</td>
<td>Ecuador # 1667</td>
<td>Military Geographic Institute</td>
<td>1699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 06 24</td>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>5 x 20D</td>
<td>BrGui #13,G.B.#1,U.S.#85A,C13a. 1</td>
<td>Rare and Famous Stamps (s/s—5 v)</td>
<td>2871a-e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 01 09</td>
<td>G.B. Isle of Man</td>
<td>2 x £ 1</td>
<td>G.B.—Isle of Man # 861a, 159</td>
<td>Manxmen At Trafalgar (s/s—2 v)</td>
<td>1086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 11 01</td>
<td>G.B. Lundy</td>
<td>* 27-100 p</td>
<td>Gt. Britain—Lundy # 1-2</td>
<td>75th Ann’y Stamps of Lundy (s/s—4v, 2 sos)</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99 07 02</td>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>750 Fr</td>
<td>France # 3 (modified—as hologram)</td>
<td>150th Ann’y, Stamps of France</td>
<td>1534C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 10 04</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>4 x 5 r</td>
<td>India # 2, C1(partial frame), 201</td>
<td>150 Years of India Post (4 v se-tenant-3 sos)</td>
<td>2078a-c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 10 04</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>4 x 5 r</td>
<td>As above, others in margins</td>
<td>As above: (s/s—4v-3 sos)</td>
<td>2078e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 06 06</td>
<td>Liechtenstein</td>
<td>* 1.10-1.80 Fr</td>
<td>Liechtenstein-- 30 stamps, zep cover</td>
<td>75th Ann’y Philatelic Museum (3v, 2 sos)</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 09 15</td>
<td>Marshall Islands</td>
<td>4 x $1.00</td>
<td>G.B.#1,Rom/Mol #1, Mar Is # 1, 31</td>
<td>23rd UPU Congress (s/s—4 v)</td>
<td>842a-d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 03 02</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>* $.45-2.00</td>
<td>New Zealand # 1. P1, OY5, 83, 99</td>
<td>150 Years of Stamps- I (5v)</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 03 02</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>* $.45-2.00</td>
<td>N. Z.—as above, #131 in margin</td>
<td>150 Years of Stamps- I (s/s—5v)</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 04 06</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>* $.45-2.00</td>
<td>N. Z. #123a, B3, C7, 256, 301</td>
<td>150 Years of Stamps- II (5v)</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 04 06</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>* $.45-2.00</td>
<td>N. Z.—as above, # 252 in margin</td>
<td>150 Years of Stamps- II (s/s—5v)</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 04 06</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>10x$.45, .90</td>
<td>N. Z. #123a, B3</td>
<td>150 Years of Stamps- II(s/adh.booklets,10v ea)</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 04 06</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>100 x $.45</td>
<td>N. Z. #123a</td>
<td>150 Years of Stamps—II (self adh roll, 100 v)</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 01 01</td>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>* 30 kr</td>
<td>Norway # 1</td>
<td>150th Ann’y First Stamp (Imprinted env.)</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 09 16</td>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>* 4000 L</td>
<td>Romania # B435</td>
<td>Nat’l Maximafiletely Exhib. (imprinted env.)</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 09 27</td>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>* 5000 L</td>
<td>Romania # 130</td>
<td>Int’l Participation EFIO 2004 (Imprinted env.)</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04 09 29</td>
<td>Romania</td>
<td>* 5000 L</td>
<td>Romania meter imprint, 1929</td>
<td>75th Ann’y, Meter Postage—(imprinted env.)</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 02 10</td>
<td>Serbia-Mont.</td>
<td>* € 0,50</td>
<td>Serbia-Mont. # 246, 242, 264</td>
<td>Definitives (4v—1 sos)</td>
<td>Pending</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
More New Issues  By Lou Guadagno

Previous:  Ecuador, Serbia-Montenegro, Liechtenstein— Above:  Lundy, Romania stationery (3), Cuba, Dominican Republic, Isle of Man, New Zealand booklets (2)— Next:  New Zealand I, II
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 $15 per year for members residing in North America and $18 elsewhere.

Officers serve without compensation and are reimbursed only for expenses incurred on behalf of the Club. You are cordially invited to associate with us. Please contact the Secretary Treasurer or use our website for more information and to become a member.

Stamps On Stamps Collectors Club

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