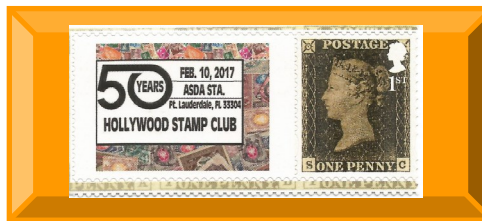




HOLLYWOOD STAMP CLUB

HOLLYWOOD PHILATELIST



APR 2020 VOL 56 ISSUE 3

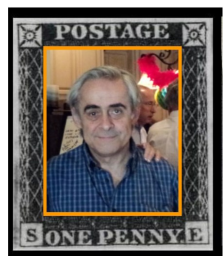
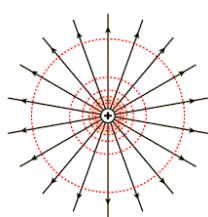
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Argentina 1978 FDC Soccer World Cup semnt to Falklands



This Registered FDC was sent by an Argentine Buenos Aires Dealer to the Falklands (Islas Malvinas) General Delivery at Port Stanley. It was later returned by the island's post office to the sender's address. On the back you can see the Port Stanley's arrival postmark.



Enrique Setaro, US Citizen,
Born in Argentina APS,
HSC, FCPS, GBPS Member.

HSC Weekly Meetings Information

The Hollywood Stamp Club meets every Tuesday from 5 to 9 PM at the Fred Lippman Multipurpose Center, 2030 Polk Street, Hollywood, FL 33020, US, North America, Telephone: (954) 921-3404.

All Club members are encouraged to submit articles, notices, or any other data believed

notable to our membership.

Contact the Editor, Enrique Setaro, by phone (305) 428-0516, via Skype, ID: ensetaro or via e-mail.





The Future of Philately (Extracted from Forbes Mag.)

By Richard Lehmann, Investing in Stamps.

It's always compelling to read about the future of anything of interest to you because it stimulates thought and, in this age of the Internet, lots of on-line blogging and discussion. This can be amazingly productive in helping to shape the very future itself. StampFinder has undertaken an effort to change the way stamps are bought and sold in some very profound and disruptive ways in the belief that these changes will truly enhance stamp collecting and grow the hobby.

A basic assumption in our effort is that stamp selling has only embraced a fraction of the opportunities that computerization and the Internet offer the hobby. What we have today is a market place on the Internet which tries to emulate the old time business model of stamp shows where hundreds of dealers congregate in one place where collectors can come and peruse their offerings and haggle over quality and price. The Internet market instead offers thousands of websites where collectors can view hundreds of dealers' offerings, view images



of the offerings and compare prices. The haggling can still take place electronically, albeit losing some of the charm many find in the personal interaction. Still and all, this change has been a lifesaver to an industry whose death has been predicted for the last 50 years.

The industry survives on a cycle of stamp turnover driven by the death of older collectors and the buying by younger ones whose economic well being allows them to expand the scope of their collecting activity. The survival problem comes from the fact that the rate of collectors dying is greater than of new collectors joining or increased buying by existing ones. Add to this the fact that the quantity of existing stamps remains fairly static and you have an industry where available supply is increasing at a faster rate than demand. As a result for the vast majority of stamps, their value does not increase at more than the rate of inflation, if even that. The Internet has allowed dealers to sell more and thereby, overcome a slow death spiral, but things need not be this way.

The Internet offers a huge opportunity for attracting new collectors from areas of the world where stamp collecting is practically unknown but its natural and economic appeal make it attractive. There are several constraints to this broadening of the hobby which I won't get into here. Cont. Page 11

When you are offered a high value stamp for a very low price, remember this:
"If it is too good to be true, it probably is."



PHILATELIC TALKS INITIATIVE.

Using a "vintage" TV that I donated to the club, we have started with some short talks about philatelic topics. The purpose was to provide a way of exchanging information of interest to our membership. We started with "British Old Currency System" on Stamps. These talks will be delivered every other week for 10/15 minutes starting at 6 PM. The following talks were about "Topical Cocoa/chocolate on Stamps", "the Flight of the Gelfer Hund", and "Great Britain Seahorses". The latest talk discussed "Advertisement Labels, Panes & Booklets". Other topics available are: "WW 2 Emergency Forces Messages", "Stylized Views of the Cities of France", "Imperforate Steamships of Buenos Aires", and "Russia 1915-17 Currency stamps". **If any of our members would like to prepare and deliver a talk, I can help if you provide scans of the material to be used and I can set them up into Adobe Acrobat.File.©**



Members: call for action

Have YOU considered sharing your stamps knowledge? Why not write an article for the Hollywood Philatelist?

Or share a nice cover and a paragraph about it. Contact the Editor at the meeting. or via E-Mail.

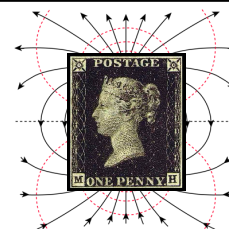


History of Russia's Banknotes/Coins

Paraphrasing President Kennedy:

Do not ask what the club can do for you.

Far better, ask what YOU can do for the club.





HSC's Officers and Members of the Board for 20202

President: David Medeiros

E-Mail: qualitystamps@verizon.net

Vice-President: Parker Bailey

Treasurer: Susi Seiler

Recording Secretary: Hilda Bailey

Membership Chairman: Robert Lavoie, Jr

Asst. Chairman: Hamlet Gayadeen

Editor: Enrique Setaro

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Asst. Editor: Thomas Walend

Chairman of the Board: Karl V. Shallenberger

E-Mail: KarlShall@comcast.net

Directors:

Jaqueline Cortes

Hamlet Gayadeen

Robert Lavoie, Jr.

Richard Sandler

Michael Rogers

Richard Knierim

Kim Castellanos

Feb 2020 Auction Sales

379 lots sold for \$ 8135.50

Average \$ per lot = \$21.47

NEW HSC MEMBERS

Igor Shtern

Tatiana Fiktora

Amie Kay Tanner

WELCOME ABOARD !

////////////////////

JAN 2020 Auction Sales

287 lots for \$5623.50

Average \$ per lot = \$19.59

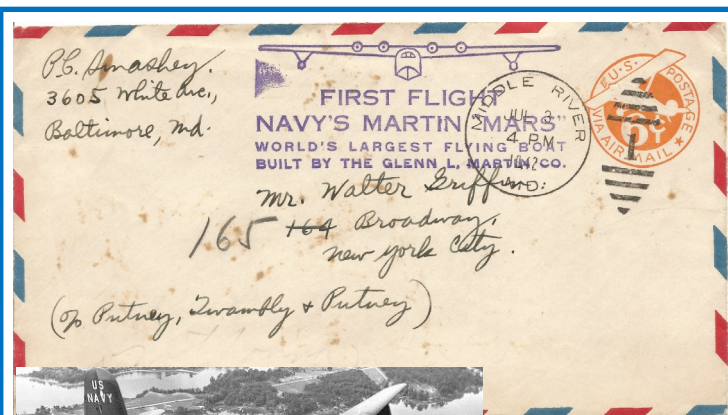
HSC ACTIVITIES: PHILATELIC CALENDAR

APR 7 . Meeting \$5 Auction, door prizes, and refreshments

APR 14 . Meeting, \$5 Auction, door prizes, and refreshments

APR 21 . Meeting, \$5 Auction, door prizes, and refreshments

APR 28 . Meeting, \$5 Auction, door prizes, and refreshments



US Navy Mars

Civilian Mars used un Canada Lakes systems.



Martin JRM Mars First Flight Cover

The Martin JRM Mars is a large, four-engine cargo transport seaplane designed and built by the Martin Company for the United States Navy during World War II. It was the largest Allied flying boat to enter production, although only seven were built. The United States Navy contracted the development of the XPB2M-1 Mars in 1938 as a long-range ocean patrol flying boat, which later entered production as the JRM Mars long range transport.

Four of the surviving aircraft were later converted for civilian use to firefighting water bombers. One example of the aircraft remains based at Sproat Lake just outside of Port Alberni, British Columbia, although it is not operational.

U.S. Navy service

Named the Marianas Mars, Philippine Mars, Marshall Mars, Caroline Mars, and a second Hawaii Mars, the five production Mars aircraft entered service ferrying cargo to Hawaii and the Pacific Islands on 23 January 1944. The last production airplane (the Caroline Mars) was designated JRM-2, powered by 3,000 hp (2,200 kW) Pratt & Whitney R-4360 engines, and featured a higher maximum weight and other improvements. On 4 March 1949, the Caroline Mars set a new world passenger load record by carrying 269 people from San Diego to Alameda, CA. On 5 April 1950, the Marshall Mars was lost near Hawaii when an engine fire consumed the airplane after her crew had evacuated. The remaining "Big Four" flew record amounts of Naval cargo on the San Francisco-Honolulu route efficiently until 1956, when they were beached at NAS Alameda.

Civilian use

In 1959, the remaining Mars aircraft were to be sold for scrap, but a Canadian company, Forest Industries Flying Tankers (FIFT), was formed and bid for the four aircraft and a large spares inventory. The company represented a consortium of British Columbia forest companies, and the bid was accepted and the sale completed in December 1959. The four aircraft were flown to Fairey Aviation at Victoria, British Columbia, for conversion into water bombers. The conversion involved the installation of a tank in the cargo bay and retractable pick-up scoops to allow uploading of water while the aircraft was taxiing. The scoops allowed 30 tons of water to be taken on board in 22 seconds. Later some of the hull fuel tanks were replaced with water tanks.

LENIN,
CONT. From
March 2020
Article.



BUENOS AIRES Stamps. By Editor

Buenos Aires Spanish pronunciation: [ˈbwenos aˈiɾes]) is the capital and largest city of Argentina.



Coat of Arms

However, during most of the 19th century, the political status of the city remained a sensitive subject. It was already the capital of Buenos Aires Province, and between 1853 and 1860 it was the capital of the seceded State of Buenos Aires. The issue was fought out more than once on the battlefield, until the matter was finally settled in 1880 when the city was federalized and became the seat of government, with its mayor appointed by the president. The Casa Rosada became the seat of the president.

Between 1858 and 1862 they issued two design types: the steamships and the liberty heads. The "Barquitos" (steamships) stamps are one of the rarest series in classic imperforate philately, after the P. O. Mauritius, Hawaiian missionaries and British Guiana cotton reels.

In 1858 4 stamps were issued 2, 3, 4, & 5 pesos. The 2 pesos stamp was used for the basic letter rate. Later on the rate was reduced to 1 peso.



So using the plate that was no longer needed, it was modified. The face was CINCO Pesos; so they removed the "C" and the "CO". Cont. P.10



In 1944 a set with a similar design as the 1934 was issued having 7 stamps from 30 k. to 3 r. (Sc 931-37). Stamp of 50 k. is shown and a cover with the 30 k. stamp and a 1958 40 k.. issue for the 88 years of Lenin's birthday. ©



Buenos Aires stamps (Cont. from P. 9)

The new 1 peso stamp read the face as "IN Ps". First a brown 1 peso was issued, but later a blue color was chosen.

The sheet had 48 stamp. The metallic plate of each stamp was combined with a wooden frame.

The Buenos Aires 1859 1p "In Ps" tete-beche pair are the only existing pair of a postage stamp error on a tête-bêche pair of stamps issued by the government of the State of Buenos Aires and one of philately's great rarities.

One cliché, in position 33 (row 5, stamp 1), was replaced upside down relative to its neighbours and is paired with the correct orientation stamp from position 41 (row 6, stamp 1).



Three of these tete-beche pairs had been detected; however only one exists at this time; the other 2 are considered lost. It is a vertical pair and has been owned by Alfred H. Caspary until 1958, Lars Amundsen, Joseph Schatzkés, John Robert Boker, Jr., Gabriel Sanchez, the Islander and finally Arthur Woo in 2008 from the Siegel South America Auction. Sold at 2008 Siegel Auction for \$575,000 US CY to Arthur Woo.

Details of this tete-beche can be found at this page:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buenos_Aires_1859_1p_%22In_Ps%22_tete-beche_pair#Provenance

The only example known is the vertical pair, but another pair, in horizontal format, being positions 33 and 34, was recorded in Philipp von Ferrary's collection. It was acquired by Alfred F. Lichtenstein, who exhibited it in 1940 at the centenary celebrations of the postage stamp, by the Collectors Club of New York. It has not been seen since and was not in the Lichtenstein estate, so is assumed to no longer exist. ©

UNUSUAL 1937 CZECH COVER, By Editor



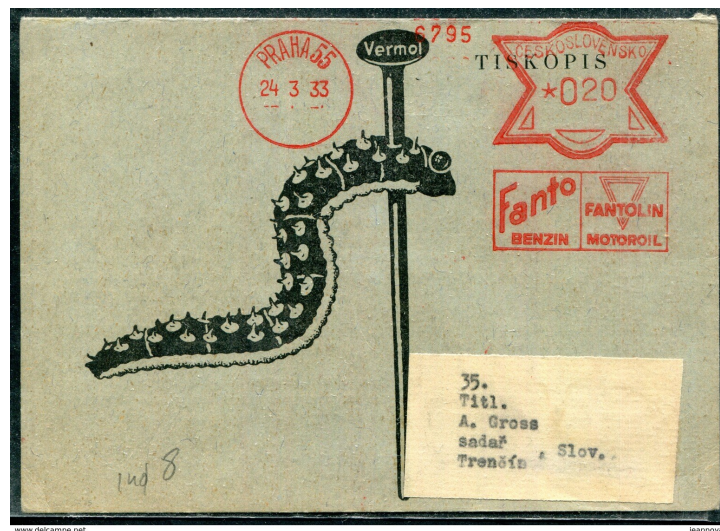
This cover was sent from Praha, Czechoslovakia, sent to General Delivery in Buenos Aires, Argentina. It includes a unusual metered postage of 17.50 haluru. It seems to be from a Czech bank. was sent via Air Mail. There is also a large black cachet enlarged here. On the back there are several Argentina hand postal markings and a mechanical band.



The Argentine Post Office in Buenos Aires added a 10 c. stamp on the front of the cover to recognize the payment of the General Delivery service.



We only found an advertisement cover with a similar metered postage band. ©



D-DAY AIR LETTER - UK, By Editor



Details on page 6.

D DAY Letter (Cont, from P . 5)

This letter was mailed on June 6, 1944 (D DAY); however it was reviewed by the British Military Censor and was finally postmarked on June 11, 1944.



The Terracotta Warriors, on Stamps - China



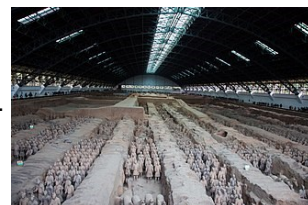
China, June 30, 1983. Terra Cotta Figures, Qin Dynasty. Sc. 1859-1863. Booklet Image



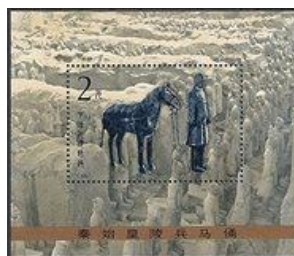
The Terracotta Army is a collection of terracotta sculptures depicting the armies of Qin Shi Huang, the first Emperor of China. It is a form of funerary art buried with the emperor in 210–209 BCE with the purpose of protecting the emperor in

his afterlife. The figures, dating from approximately the late third century BCE, were discovered in 1974 by local farmers in Lintong County, outside Xi'an, Shaanxi, China. The figures vary in height according to their roles, with the tallest being the generals. The figures include warriors, chariots and horses. Esti-

mates from 2007 were that the three pits containing the Terracotta Army held more than 8,000 soldiers, 130 chariots with 520 horses, and 150 cavalry horses, the majority of which remained buried in the pits near Qin Shi Huang's mausoleum. Other terracotta non-military figures were found in other pits, including officials, acrobats, strongmen, and musicians.



The construction of the tomb was described by historian Sima Qian (145–90 BCE) in Records of the Grand Historian, the first of China's 24 dynastic histories,



which was written a century after the mausoleum's completion. Work on the mausoleum began in 246 BCE soon after Emperor Qin (then aged 13) ascended the throne, and the project eventually involved 700,000 work-

ers. Geographer Li Daoyuan, writing six centuries after the first emperor's death, recorded in Shui Jing Zhu that Mount Li was a favoured location due to its auspicious geology, "famed for its jade mines, its northern side was rich in gold, and its southern side rich in beautiful jade; the first emperor, covetous of its fine reputation, therefore chose to be buried there". Sima Qian wrote that the first emperor was buried with palaces, towers, officials, valuable artifacts and wondrous objects. According to this account, 100 flowing rivers were simulated using mercury, and above them the ceiling was decorated with heavenly bodies below which were the features of the land. Some translations of this passage refer to "models" or "imitations"; however, those words were not used in the original text, which makes no mention of the terracotta army. High levels of mercury were found in the soil of the tomb mound, giving credence to Sima Qian's account. Later historical accounts suggested that the complex and tomb itself had been looted by Xiang Yu, a contender for the throne after the death of the first emperor. However, there are indications that the tomb itself may not have been plundered.

Discovery. The Terracotta Army was discovered on 29 March 1974 by farmers digging a water well approximately 1.5 kilometres (0.93 mi) east of the Qin Emperor's tomb mound at Mount Li (Lishan), a region riddled with underground springs and watercourses. For centuries, occasional reports mentioned pieces of terracotta figures and fragments of the Qin necropolis – roofing tiles, bricks and chunks of masonry. This discovery prompted Chinese archaeologists, including Zhao Kangmin, to investigate, revealing the largest pottery figurine group ever found. A museum complex has since been constructed over the area, the largest pit being enclosed by a roofed structure. ©

The Investment Returns From Stamps, By Richard Lehmann, Forbes Magazine

I read that individuals seeking investment alternatives are turning more and more to collectibles and other tangible, portable assets. This is driven by a number of financial realities such as stock market uncertainty, currency fluctuations and economic uncertainties. Philately has a definite role in this growing investor interest and with good reason. Stamps have a very long-term proven track record of price appreciation and of product availability with enough market depth and worldwide interest.

In 1993 I began an in-depth analysis of stamps from an investment perspective recognizing that the internet was going to revolutionize what had been a hobby activity, with limited investor participation, into an asset with all the attributes an investor is seeking and more. I began my research by first devising a system for computerizing the universe of stamps into one database so that selections and comparisons could be made on a market wide basis. Through building a price history file from catalogs, we were able to measure the price performance of stamps over time and to thereby identify which stamps showed growth potential based on past performance. We focused on stamps issued before 1950 which had already achieved a catalog value of at least \$25. This initial exercise allowed us to publish a series of stamp selection guides in 1994 titled "Best Buys in Postage Stamps." The books addressed over 16,000 stamps giving their appreciation histories and assigning an appreciation potential based on past results.

Given the passage of time, some 25 years, I thought it would be of interest to now go back and determine just how well my predictions turned out and how good an investment stamps recommended from the past had performed. I also wanted to see what assumptions could be made about future performance through a more detailed analysis and through adding new assumptions based on stamps which had achieved extraordinary results. What I found was that stamp appreciation performance could be predicted much more reliably than can be found in most other investments. I will go into the reasons for this later, but first let's look at some results.

We analyzed some 16,209 items (\$19,512,244) with the following performance results:

1. We had recommended 6,144 items (\$2,860,000) which returned 195.5% or 7.8% a year.
2. Of the items with negative returns 914 (5.4%) we had recommended 171 (1.0%).
3. Of the 2,378 items with an average return of over 20% a year for 25 years we had recommended 774 (32.5%).
4. We omitted making recommendations on stamps valued at \$4,000 or more on the basis that such a high price deserved a more studied approach. Actual results proved this unnecessary.
5. Some 8,053 items were not recommended and these returned an average of 6.2% a year. This demonstrates just how strong the stamp market has been over the last 25 years despite recent declines.
6. The stamp universe we reviewed (16,209) broke down to annual average return percentages as follows:

0% to 2% 20.0%

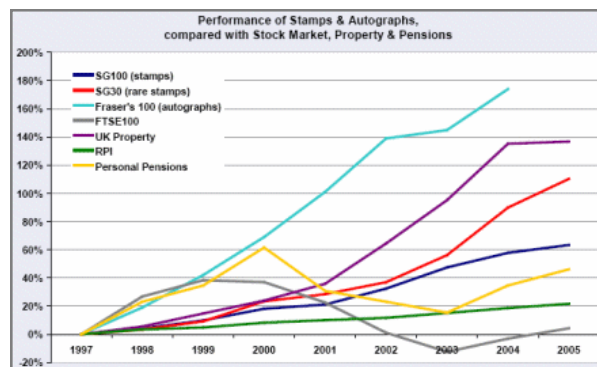
2% to 5%	26.9%
5% to 10%	23.2%
10% to 20%	12.3%
20%+	17.1%
Negative %	0.5%

7. The 5 highest appreciation stamps in the last 25 years were the following (See Exhibit A):

- a. Tuscany #16 went from \$180 to \$16,000 (28,788%)
 - b. East Africa & Uganda #59 went from \$167 to \$40,000 (23,852%)
 - c. New Britain #29F went from \$140 to \$32,500 (23,114%)
 - d. Switzerland #18 went from \$52.50 to \$11,600 (21,995%)
 - e. Russia #195d went from \$40 to \$8500 (21,150%)
8. Although our buy recommendations did not include any of the above, the analysis did flag the following which occupied the indicated ranking:
- a. Jammu & Kashmir #4b went from \$425 to \$45,000 (10,582%) (20th place)
 - b. Sardinia #7b went from \$40 to \$3,600 (8,900%) (22nd place)
 - c. Sarawak #77a went from \$300 to \$25,000 (8,233%) (24th place)
 - d. China #42a went from \$100 to \$7500 (7,400%) (27th place)
 - e. Roman States #4b went from \$40 to \$2500 (6,150%) (29th place)

Some will argue that current market prices are negatively impacted by the Internet which has made the market much more competitive. Also, the demographics of stamp collectors is negative with four collectors dying for every new one starting. This shrinking of the collector base is a trend which will continue for another decade or more. Added to this is that new collectors invariably start buying the cheapest stamps for many years before they become serious buyers of higher priced items. This is all true, making the current soft market a tremendous buyers' market for investment quality stamps. While we see market weakness in the stamp collector market, the same cannot be said of the market for investment quality stamps. That market is going to be driven more by the growing trend by investors for diversification into collectibles and there is no collectible market with better depth and breadth than stamps. Once they see the long-term results experienced over the last 25 years, there is little doubt that investment quality stamps are on the brink of a significant growth wave. Auction results from sales such as the recent William

Gross collection will fuel this growth as will the publication of definitive statistics. ©



RUSSIAN (Olivier) SALAD, By Editor

This salad was very popular in Argentina where I was born and raised. However now I discovered that it actually originated in XIX Rus-



The Hermitage Restaurant

sia. Here is the story. The Olivier salad (Russian: салат Оливье, salat Olivye) is a traditional salad dish in Russian cuisine, which is also popular in other post-Soviet countries, many European countries, Iran, Israel, Mongolia and throughout Latin America (also in Argentina). In different modern recipes, it is usually made with diced boiled potatoes, carrots, brined dill pickles (or cucumber), green peas, eggs, celeriac, onions, diced boiled chicken (or sometimes ham, hot dogs or bologna sausage), and tart apples, with salt, pepper, and mustard added to enhance flavor, dressed with mayonnaise. In many countries, the dish is commonly referred to as Russian salad. A variation called Stolichny salad (Russian: салат столичный, "capital city salad") exists, and is also popular in the Russian cuisine.

The original version of the salad was invented in the 1860s by a cook of Belgian origin, Lucien Olivier, the chef of the Hermitage, one of Moscow's most celebrated restaurants.

Olivier's salad quickly became immensely popular with Hermitage regulars and became the restaurant's signature dish.

The Hermitage Restaurant was a famous restaurant in Moscow, operating in Moscow for 53 years, from 1864 to 1917. It no longer exists; it closed by the 1917 Revolution.

1000 islands Dressing

Thousand Island dressing is an American salad dressing and condiment based on mayonnaise and can include olive oil, lemon juice, orange juice, paprika, Worcestershire sauce, mustard, vinegar, cream, chili sauce, tomato purée, ketchup or Tabasco sauce.

According to The Oxford Companion to American Food and Drink, the dressing's name comes from the Thousand Islands region, located along the upper St. Lawrence River between the United States and Canada. Within that region, one common version of the dressing's origins says that a fishing guide's wife, Sophia LaLonde, made the condiment as part of her husband George's shore dinner. In South America it's called Golf sauce.

