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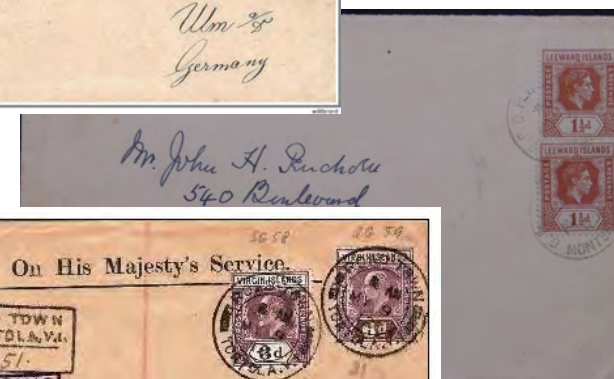
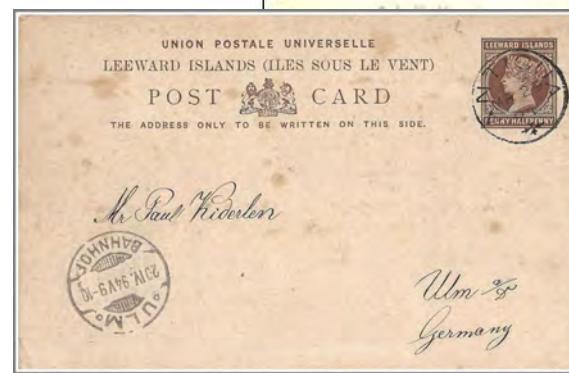


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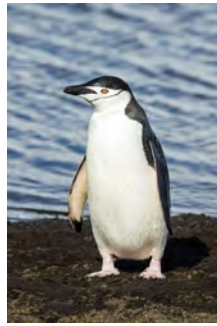


LEEWARD ISLANDS COVERS



PENGUINS VS. POLAR BEARS

Penguins are a group of aquatic flightless birds. They live almost exclusively in the **Southern Hemisphere**, with only one species, the Galápagos penguin, found north of the equator. Highly adapted for life in the water, penguins have counter shaded dark and white plumage and flippers for swimming. Most penguins feed on krill, fish, squid and other forms of sea life which they catch while swimming underwater. They spend roughly half of their lives on land and the other half in the sea.



Chinstrap penguin

So, let's see what countries in the Northern Hemisphere have issues stamps with penguins.



US, Scott #2708, used, 1992, Wild Animals: king penguins, 29¢, multicolored

USA 2015, Scott #4989, Penguins, Additional Ounce (22c), MNH, VF



Canada Antarctic Fox Bear Stern Penguins
Antarctique Sterne Ours Renard Pingouins
MNH ** Neuf SC (A53-938h)



1999 CANADA, POSTAGE, BIRDS-PENGUINS



F-EX18215 ECUADOR 1973 GALAPAGOS BIRD PENGUIN

The **polar bear** is a hyper carnivorous bear whose native range lies largely within the **Arctic Circle**, encompassing the Arctic Ocean, its surrounding seas and surrounding land masses. It is a large bear, approximately the same size as the omnivorous Kodiak bear. A boar (adult male) weighs around 350–700 kg (772–1,543 lb), while a sow (adult female) is about half that size. Polar bears are the largest land carnivores currently in existence, rivaled only by the Kodiak bear.

See Polar Bear stamps from Brazil and Cuba.



BRAZIL 2009 POLAR YEAR PAIR, POLAR BEAR



CUBA 2017, FAUNA, WILD ANIMALS, POLAR BEAR

Cuba 2003 Mi nr 4541, ijsberen, polar bear



Penguins on Europa Countries' Stamps



Russia 2020 Mih. 2813/14 (Bl.293)
Discovery of Antarctica. Ships.
Penguins



Czechoslovakia. 1991. 3086.
Antarctica, penguins



UKRAINE 2020. 200th ANNIVERSARY OF DISCOVERY OF ANTARCTICA. PENGUINS



Belgium 10f. Magga Dan and
emperor penguins Birds Antarctic
Expedition



2009 Bulgaria
Preserve Polar
Regions penguins
Lithuania 2000
Mih. 733/34
Marine Fauna.
Magellanic



Penguins

ANDORRA - 2009 PRE- SERVE POLAR REGIONS /



PENGUINS

Estonia
2006 MiNr.
568 - 569
Estland
Birds
Penguins



FRANCE -
Scott
#4138
Penguins
Hong



Leeward Islands: Dead Country ... or not?

The British Leeward Islands now refers to the Leeward Islands as an English and later British colony from 1671 to 1958, except for the years from 1816 to 1833. The Leeward Islands was established as an English colony in 1671. In 1816, the islands were divided in two regions: Antigua, Barbuda, and Montserrat in one colony, and Saint Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, and the Virgin Islands in the other.



The Leeward Islands as an entity were united again in 1833, coming together until 1871 under the administration of the Governor of Antigua. The islands then became known as the Federal Colony of the Leeward Islands from 1871 to 1956, with Dominica becoming part of the colony in 1871 but leaving it again in 1940, and in 1958 the remaining islands were absorbed into the West Indies Federation.

For more information read this web page: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brit->

[Brit-](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brit-)



1890



1897

ish Leeward Islands#Postage stamps

The islands of the Leeward Islands all used postage stamps inscribed "LEEWARD ISLANDS" between 1890 and 1 July 1956, often concurrently with stamps inscribed with the colony's name. The islands also issued revenue stamps between 1882 and the 1930s. After 1956, each island issued its own stamps. The stamps are denominated in the pre decimal British



1902 QV



1902 KE VII

currency. The 1954 last issue is denominated in dollars and cents. The stamps appear in just two pages of the Scott catalog.

The most relevant stamps are those issued during the reigns of Queen Victoria and kings Edward VII and George V. Used stamps

are cataloged 2 or 3 times the mint stamps. You might need an expert to certify that the cancel is genuine. On cover these stamps are hard to find and command high prices.

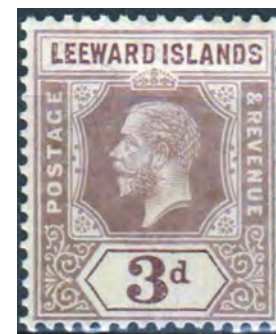


1905 KE VII

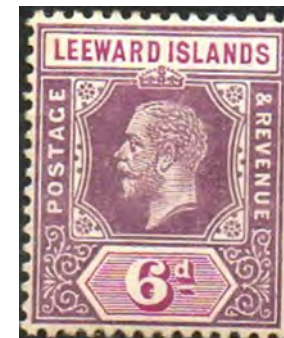
The first set of 8 stamps was issued in 1890, from 1/2 pence to 5 shillings. In 1897 the Jubilee set commemorated the 60th year of Queen Victoria's reign. It is one of the world's first commemorative sets. The 1890 stamp were handstamp overprinted. There are double overprints and excellent counterfeits of the overprints; you might also need to have them stamps of this set certified.

1907 KE VII

As you might assume the used stamps command higher catalog values than the mint ones.



1912 KG V



1913 KG V



1913 KG V



1921 KG V



1935 KG V Silver Jubilee Set

QV: 1890 set of 8 stamps, 1/2 p. to 5 sh., 1897 Jubilee Set of 8 stamps, 1902 surcharged set of 3 stamps.

Stonehenge, Great Britain

Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England, two miles (3 km) west of Amesbury. It consists of a ring of standing stones, each around 13 feet (4.0 m) high, seven feet (2.1 m) wide, and weighing around 25 tons. The stones are set within earthworks in the middle of the most dense complex of Neolithic and Bronze Age monuments in England, including several hundred tumuli (burial mounds).



Archaeologists believe it was constructed from 3000 BC to 2000 BC. The surrounding circular earth bank and ditch, which constitute the earliest phase of the monument, have been dated to about 3100 BC. Radiocarbon dating suggests

that the first bluestones were raised between 2400 and 2200 BC, although they may have been at the site as early as 3000 BC.



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One of the most famous landmarks in the United Kingdom, Stonehenge is regarded as a British cultural icon. It has been a legally protect-

ed Scheduled Ancient Monument since 1882, when legislation to protect historic monuments was first successfully introduced in Britain. The site and its surroundings were added to UNESCO's list of World Heritage Sites in 1986. Stonehenge is owned by the Crown and managed by English Heritage; the surrounding land is owned by the National Trust.

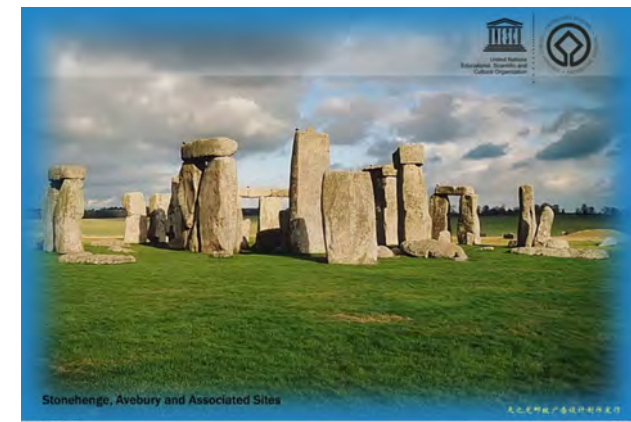
Stonehenge could have been a burial ground from its earliest beginnings. Deposits containing human bone date from as early as 3000 BC, when the ditch and bank were first dug, and continued for at least another 500 years. More information at this web page: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stonehenge>



More recent excavations include a series of digs held between 2003 and 2008 known as the Stonehenge Riverside Project, led by Mike Parker Pearson. This project mainly investigated other monuments in the



landscape and their relationship to the stones — notably, Durrington Walls, where another "Avenue" leading to the River Avon was discovered. The point where the Stonehenge Avenue meets the river was also excavated and revealed a previously unknown circular area which probably housed four further stones, most likely as a marker for the starting point of the avenue. ©



T70-06] Stonehenge, Avebury and Associated Sites
UK UNESCO, China pre-paid card

US Mississippi River

The Mississippi River is the second-longest river and chief river of the second-largest drainage system on the



North American continent, second only to the Hudson Bay drainage system. From its traditional source of Lake Itasca in northern Minnesota, it flows generally south for 2,320 miles (3,730 km) to the Mississippi River Delta in the Gulf of Mexico. With its

many tributaries, the Mississippi's watershed drains all or parts of 32 U.S. states and two Canadian provinces between

the Rocky and Appalachian mountains. The

main stem is entirely within the United States; the total drainage basin is

1,151,000 sq mi (2,980,000 km²),

of which only about one percent is in Canada. The Mississippi ranks as the fourth-longest river and fifteenth-largest river by discharge in the world. The river either borders or passes through the states

of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missis-

siippi, and Louisiana.

Formed from thick layers of the river's silt deposits, the Mississippi embayment is one of the most fertile regions of the United States; steamboats were widely used in the 19th and early 20th centuries to ship agricultural and industrial goods. During



the American Civil War, the Mississippi's capture by Union forces marked a turning point towards victory, due to the river's strategic importance to the Confederate war effort. Because of substantial growth of cities and the larger ships and barges that replaced steamboats, the first decades of the 20th century saw the construction of massive engineering works such as levees, locks and dams, often built in combination. A major focus of this work has been to prevent the lower Mississippi from shifting into the channel of the Atchafalaya River and bypassing New Orleans.

Geologists believe that the lower Mississippi could take a new course to the Gulf. Either



of two new routes—through the Atchafalaya Basin or through Lake Pontchartrain—might become the Mississippi's main channel if flood-control structures are overtopped or heavily damaged during a severe flood.

Failure of the Old River Control Structure, the Morganza Spillway, or nearby levees would likely re-route the main channel of the Mississippi through Louisiana's Atchafalaya Basin and down the Atchafalaya River to reach the Gulf of Mexico south of Morgan City in southern Louisiana. This route provides a more direct path to the Gulf of Mexico than



the present Mississippi River channel through Baton Rouge and New Orleans. While the risk of such a diversion is present during any major

flood event, such a change has so far been prevented by active human intervention involving the construction, maintenance, and operation of various levees, spillways, and other control structures by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

More information, see this page:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mississippi_River



AIRCRAFT CARRIERS on STAMPS

An aircraft carrier is a warship that serves as a sea-going airbase, equipped with a full-length flight deck and facilities for carrying, arming, deploying, and recovering aircraft. Typically, it is the capital ship of a fleet, as it allows a naval



force to project air power worldwide without depending on local bases for staging aircraft operations. Carriers have evolved since their inception in

the early twentieth century from wooden vessels used to deploy balloons to nuclear-powered warships that carry numerous fighters, strike aircraft, helicopters, and other types of aircraft. While heavier aircraft such as fixed-wing gunships and bombers have been launched from aircraft carriers, it is currently not possible to land them. By its diplomatic and tactical power, its mobility, its autonomy and the variety of its means, the aircraft carrier is often the centerpiece of modern combat fleets. Tactically or even strategically, it replaced the battleship in the role of flagship of a fleet. One of its great advantages is that, by sailing in international waters, it does not interfere with any territorial sovereignty and thus obviates the



need for overflight authorizations from third-party countries, reduces the times and transit distances of aircraft and therefore significantly increase the time of availability on the combat zone.

There is no single definition of an "aircraft carrier", and modern navies use several variants of the type. These variants are sometimes categorized as sub-types of aircraft carriers, and sometimes as

distinct types of naval aviation-capable ships. Aircraft carriers may be classified according to the type of aircraft they carry and their operational assignments. Admiral Sir Mark Stanhope, RN, former First Sea Lord (head) of the Royal Navy, has said, "To put it simply, countries that aspire to strategic international influence have aircraft carriers. Henry Kissinger, while United States Secretary of State, also said: "An aircraft carrier is 100,000 tons of diplomacy."

As of July 2020, there are 43 active aircraft carriers in the world operated by fourteen navies. The United States Navy has 11 large



nuclear-powered fleet carriers—carrying around 80 fighter jets each—the largest carriers in the world; the total combined deck space is over twice that of all other nations combined. As well as the aircraft carrier fleet, the U.S. Navy has nine amphibious assault



ships used primarily for helicopters, although these also carry up to 20 vertical or short take-off and landing (V/STOL) fighter jets and are

similar in size to medium-sized fleet carriers. The United Kingdom and China each operate two aircraft carriers. France, India, and Russia each operate a single medium-size carrier with a capacity of 30 to 60 fighter jets. Italy operates two light fleet carriers and Spain operates one. Helicopter carriers are operated by Japan (4), France (3), Australia (2), Egypt (2), South Korea (1), and Thailand (1). Future aircraft carriers are under construction or in planning by Brazil, China, India, Russia and the US. ©



FORGERIES, Fakes, Counterfeits, Facsimiles, and Reprints.

Lets first define each one. The term "forgery" generally refers to a fabrication created to defraud stamp collectors. They simulate authentic stamps.

One example is the Italy Scott No. 477 part of the first set of the Republic after the end of WW II, 100 lire car lake;

there are two forgeries but because they are scarce they ar sold MNH at very high prices.

Another example is a stamp of the Germany



2001 set honoring movie actors/ actresses; one stamp of this set shows Audrey Hepburn smoking a cigarette. Her family rejected it and

another stamp was issued. The unissued stamp is listed in Michel at 100,000 EUROS.

The term "counterfeit" generally refers to fabrications created to defraud a postal authority rather than stamp collectors. Postal counterfeits are usually ordinary, current definitives. They are prized by specialists and usually worth far more than their current counterparts.

One example is the Great Britain Queen Victoria Stock Exchange counterfeit. The Stock



Exchange forgery was a fraud perpetrated at the London Stock Exchange during the years 1872 to 1873. It involved counterfeit postage stamps [Scott No. 64 1 sh. Pale green] that were applied to telegraph forms and it was only detected over 25 years later.



A "facsimile" is a reproduction of a postage stamp. Some facsimile are marked as such and sold or distributed without intent to deceive.

One example is the Great Britain first official stamp (Scott No. 01) that used the same design of the Penny Black but has "V R" printed in the top corners. It was never placed in use, but some examples are known used and on cover. The catalog value is \$35,000. However, facsimiles are available online; in DelCampe you can get one copy for 2.50 EUROS.



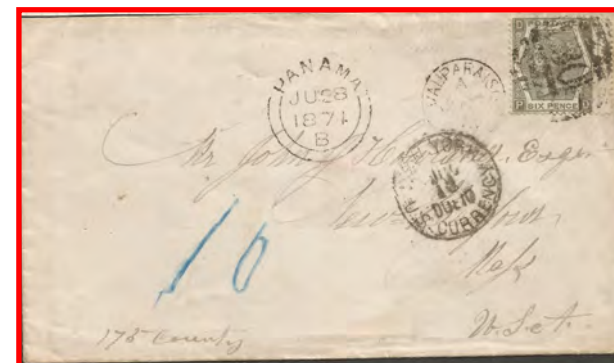
Although not fakes, "reprints" are mentioned here because sooner or later you'll run across the term and should be aware of its meaning. A *reprint* is a stamp printed from original plates, usually at a later date after the original issue is obsolete, or a stamp printed from new plates and released subsequent to the original issue and can be distinguished from originals by virtue of paper, ink, or perforations. An example these are the early issues of the China PRC, where the post office reprinted them and some dealers that handle PRC material can tell you if they are genuine or reprints. The reprints of early PRC stamps sell for prized much lower that the originals. Shown here is Scott No. 135.

In the case of forgeries some times the stamps are genuine but the postmarks are not. This is the case of Italian stamps of the Kingdom and the German stamps of the hyperinflation period 1920-23.

What makes a cover unusual?

Here we will compare two covers: one from Liverpool, UK to Malborne, Australia, the other one from Valparaiso, Chile to Bedford, Mass, US. Both cover have similar stamps, the 6 p. gray(SC No.62) it has an Melbourne arrival PMK. The stamp used lists for \$70, on cover \$115. The other cover was part of the Starnes Collection, Foreign

Destinations, Packet postage to Panama paid at the Valparaiso British P O June 2, 1874, tied by "C 30" cancel. PANAMA June 28, 1874 B . Am Pkt to New York, with 10 c. US postage collect at New Bedford, Estimate \$300-400.



ITALY 1928 Registered Receipt, Submitted by Bill Sandrik,
HSC Member

Ancient Chinese Architecture

Ancient Chinese architecture wonderfully



Bill is sending an image of a very interesting item that he has had for many years. It is a wooden shingle sent Registered from Sorrento, Italy to Buffalo, NY in the US in 1928 franked with a strip of three 75c stamps , with image of King Victor Emmanuel III, issue in 1926 (Scott 86). There is a customs circular cancel. PMK Date is not readable. The shingle measures approx. 8 x 4 inches and is 1/4 inch thick. It was sent at the Registered sample rate. Scott 86 is valued at \$200 on cover.



PAGODA

displays the long history and deep culture of China. It varies by region, ethnicity/ religion, and period of history.

Scott 2545
-2548 20f
Dayan
Pagoda

Cien Temple, 20f
Zhenguo Pagoda Kaiyuan Temple, 50f
Liuhe Pagoda Kaihua Temple.

