

HOLLYWOOD STAMP CLUB

## HOLLYWOOD PHILATELIST



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Enrique  
SETARO,  
HSC  
Editor

## PABLO PICASSO's GUERNICA

Pablo Ruiz Picasso (25 October 1881 – 8 April 1973) was a Spanish painter, sculptor, printmaker, ceramicist and theatre designer who spent most of his adult life in France. Regarded as one of the most influential artists of the 20th century, he is known for co-founding the Cubist movement, the invention of constructed sculpture, the co-invention of collage, and for the wide variety of styles that he helped develop and explore. Among his most famous works are the proto-Cubist *Les Femmes d'Alger* (O J), and *Guernica* (1937), a dramatic portrayal of the bombing of Guernica by German and Italian air forces during the Spanish Civil War.



**Guernica** is a large 1937 oil painting on canvas by Spanish artist Pablo Picasso. One of Picasso's best known works, *Guernica* is regarded by many art critics as one of the most moving and powerful anti-war paintings in history. It is exhibited in the Museo Reina Sofía in Madrid.



Picasso painted *Guernica* at his home in Paris in response to the bombing of Guernica, a Basque Country town in northern Spain, by Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy at the request of the Spanish Nationalists. Upon completion, *Guernica* was exhibited at the Spanish display at the 1937 Paris International Exposition, and

then at other venues around the world. The touring exhibition was used to raise funds for Spanish war relief. The painting soon became famous and widely acclaimed, and it helped bring worldwide attention to the Spanish Civil War. While Picasso was living in Paris, after the German occupation, a German Colonel went to his studio and showing him a small reproduction of *Guernica* on paper, asked him: "Did you do this? To which Picasso replied: "No, you did it!".



During the years that Spain was governed by Franco's regime a law called Memory Law that prohibited any public references to the Civil War. In 1966 Czechoslovakia issued the first stamp, shown here,



commemorating *Guernica*'s painting. Franco died on November 20, 1975, in Madrid, Spain. It was not until 1981 that Spain issued a S/S showing *Guernica* and commemorating Picasso's passing on 1973 in Mougins, France. However in 1973 a stamp show in Barcelona issued a sheet remembering Picasso.



## GREAT BRITAIN 1930 KGV SEAHORSES COVERS, By Editor

I recently purchased these three covers at an auction of the Hollywood Stamp Club and would like to share some information. The covers were posted at a London post office in

the 1930s for Bogota, Colombia; they left England via air mail on SCADTA Flights to Panama and from there, using three different vessels, they were carried to Barranquilla and by ground to Bogota. The covers were sent to the Bank of London and South America Limited (BOLSA; Spanish: Banco de Londres y América del Sur, also known simply as Banco de Londres) a British bank which operated in South America between 1923 and 1971.

The bank's predecessor was incorporated in England on 27 September 1862 as the London, Buenos Ayres and River Plate Bank (Banco de Londres, Buenos Ayres y Río de la Plata), originally to operate in Buenos Aires. The bank soon opened branches elsewhere in Argentina and changed its name in 1865 to the London and River Plate Bank (Banco de Londres y Río de la Plata). The bank expanded over the years to have operations in Uruguay, Brazil and Chile. In 1918, it was acquired by Lloyds Bank Limited. In 1923, Lloyds Bank brought about a merger with the separately owned London and Brazilian Bank, to prevent the two banks being in direct competition with each other. The merged bank was renamed as the Bank of London and South America (BOLSA). Lloyds retained a major interest in BOLSA throughout its subsequent history.

The Colombian-German Air Transport Company (Spanish: Sociedad Colombo Alemana de Transportes Aéreos, German: Deutsch-Kolumbianische Luftverkehrsgesellschaft), or **SCADTA**, was the world's second airline, and the first airline in the Americas, operating from 1919 until World War II.[2] After

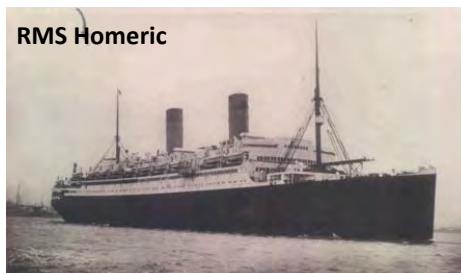


the war, SCADTA merged with Colombian regional carrier Colombian Air Service (Spanish: Servicio Aéreo Colombiano), or SACO. Together, SCADTA and SACO formed Avianca - Aerovías Nacionales de Colombia, the Colombian flag-carrier. Avianca still operates to this day and claims SCADTA's history as its own, thus making it the world's second-oldest airline.

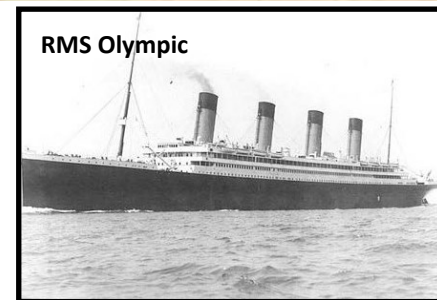
The three covers shown were carried by three passenger ships, described here, from Colon, Panama to Barranquilla, Colombia and by ground to Bogota. The arrival postmarks in the back are dated 3 or 4 days after the London postmarks. Photos of these ships are shown here.



RMS Homeric



RMS Olympic



Each cover, sent from the same bank in London, has one of the three 1918 Seahorses 2s 6d, 5s, and 10s ... Cont. on P . 3



## Cont. from P . 2

(SG 413a, 416, & 417) plus two or three other KGV stamps to complete the required postage. They also have the Bogota arrival postmarks on the back.



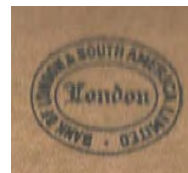
Here are the details of the three ships. The **SS Île de France** was a French ocean liner that was built in Saint-Nazaire, France, for the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique (or CGT, also known as the 'French Line'). The ship was named after the region around Paris known as 'L'Île de France', launched in 1926 and commenced her maiden voyage on 22 June 1927. It was the first major ocean liner built after the First World War and was the first liner ever to be

decorated almost entirely with modern designs associated with

the Art Deco style. She was neither the largest ship nor the fastest but was considered the most beautifully decorated ship built by CGT, becoming the favoured ship of the pre-Second World War era, carrying young, wealthy and fashionable Americans to Europe and back.

**RMS Homeric**, originally launched as Columbus, was built for Norddeutscher Lloyd and launched in 1913 at the F. Schichau yard in Danzig, Germany (now Gdansk, Poland). Columbus was ceded to Great Britain in 1919 as part of German war reparations. She was sold to the White Star Line in 1920, which named her Homeric. Her sister ship Hindenburg remained in German ownership and was renamed Columbus. Homeric was operated by White Star from 1922 to 1935.

**RMS Olympic** was a British ocean liner and the lead ship of the White Star Line's trio of Olympic-class liners. Unlike the other ships in the class, Olympic had a long career spanning 24 years from 1911 to 1935. This included service as a troopship during the First World War, which gained her the nickname 'Old Reliable'. She returned to civilian service after the war, and served successfully as an ocean liner throughout the 1920s and into the first half of the 1930s, although increased competition, and the slump in trade during the Great Depression after 1930, made her operation increasingly unprofitable.



Seals placed  
By BOLSA London  
On the back



Bogota Arrival  
Postmark  
For 10 s.  
Cover

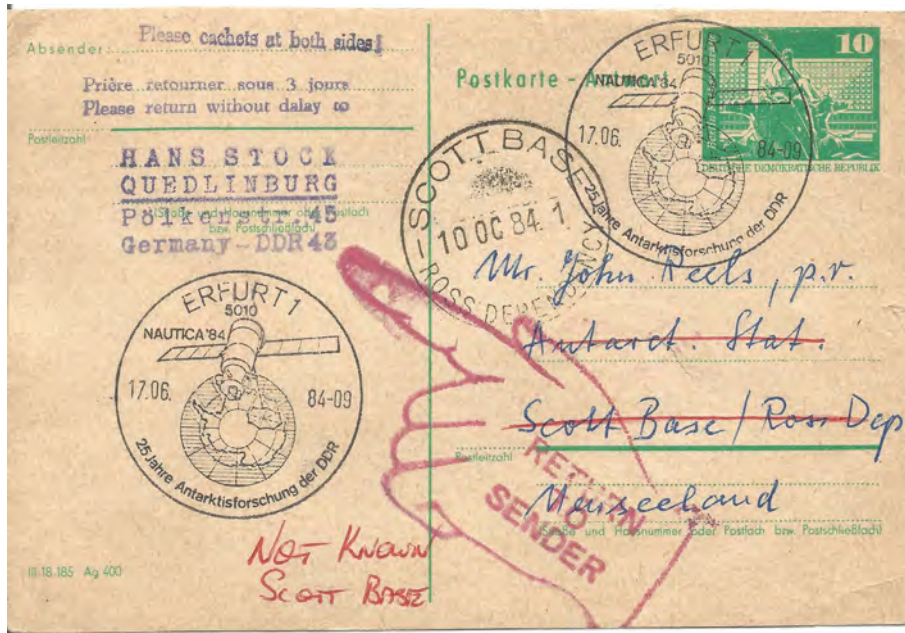
This cover was postmarked London 17-VII-1930.

## RETURNED MAIL FROM ANTARCTICA

When a mail piece is received at a certain location and the person to whom it was sent is not there it is returned to the location from which it was sent. This is a known process that is handled by the postal system worldwide.



Here is an unusual case because of the location to which the attached postcard was sent: Scott Base, Antarctic Research Facility, Ross Dependencies, Antarctica from Erfurt, Germany DDR.



The postcard was sent on June 17, 1984 (winter) from Erfurt, Germany to somebody at Scott Base in Antarctica. It arrived on October 10, 1984 (Summer). It was addressed to a Mr. John Reels, but was not known and the postcard was returned. A big red left hand reading "Return to Sender" marking was applied. The postcard had travelled 17058 Kms (6715 Miles) to reach Scott Base and now it would have to travel another 6715 miles to get

back to Germany, another 6715 miles, for a total of 13,432 miles both ways. The postcard has a 10 Pfennigs stamp printed. We should wonder if this amount had covered the cost of mailing.

## Once in a Blue Moon (or Red Moon?)

**Byron Bay** is a beachside town located in the far-northeastern corner of the state of New South Wales, Australia. It is located 772 kilometers (480 mi) north of Sydney and 165 kilometers (103 mi) south of Brisbane. Cape Byron, a headland adjacent to the town, is the easternmost point of mainland Australia. At the 2016 census, the town had



Byron Bay, NSW lighthouse

a permanent population of 9,246. It is the largest town of Byron Shire, though not the shire's administrative centre (which is Mullumbimby).



Something unusual and spectacular from this place [the lighthouse] is watching the Red Moon rise at the beginning of the night. Watch the video from YouTube:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-3ZpuIAQ-X0>

Open YouTube on your PC or smartphone ... and enjoy it!





## ITALY (Sardinia) Stamps and Places



Sardinia is big—it's the second-largest island in the Mediterranean (the first place ribbon goes to Sicily). This island, with more than 1,000 miles of seashore, showcases the rugged beauty of an Italian coastline. The view in our image is typical of the island's rocky headlands, hills, and many cove-hugged beaches. Here at Su Porto beach in the town of Chia, a well-preserved signal tower lends some historical heft to the scene. Standing on a hilltop where once a Punic-Roman acropolis stood, the Torre di Chia was erected in 1592 as a part of a larger system of Saracen towers meant to help protect Sardinia from pirate attacks.

Before Italy became one nation there were several locations that used their own stamps. The island of Sardinia (1851-1863) was one of them.

Later on, several Italian stamps were issued commemorating events related to Sardinia,



In 1946, by popular referendum, Italy became a republic, with Sardinia being administered since 1948 by a special statute of autonomy. By



### 150 Anniversary of Sardinia Stamps

1951, malaria was successfully eliminated by the ERLAAS, Anti-malaric Regional Authority, and the support of the Rockefeller Foundation, which facilitated the commencement of the Sardinian tourist boom. With the increase in tourism, coal decreased in importance but Sardinia followed the Italian economic miracle.

Today Sardinia is phasing in as an EU region, with a diversified economy focused on tourism and the tertiary sector. The economic efforts of the last twenty years have reduced the handicap of insularity, especially in the fields of low-cost air travel and advanced information technology. For example, the CRS4 (Center for Advanced Studies, Research and Development in Sardinia) developed the second European website and 1st in Italy in 1991 and webmail in 1995.



### Centenary (1951) of the first Sardinia stamps.



### Int'l SARDINIA Fair



## GREAT BRITAIN QV STOCK EXCHANGE FORGERY

Here we would like to summarize and provide some conclusions on this forgery.

### What do we know.

The QV 1s. Green Stamp (Scott No. 54) was extensively used at the London Stock Exchange to recognize the amount paid by the stock floor agents for telegrams they sent to their offices. The genuine embossed stamp was printed on white paper with "spray of rose" (25) watermark and perf. 14. The complete sheet included 240 stamps (12 x 20) with corner letters AA to TL.



In the first year (1870) under the Post Office of the Exchange 8,606,000 messages were transmitted and annual total grew to 11,760,000 in 1871, 14,858,000 in 1872 and 17,346,000 in 1873.

Between 1867 and 1873, 48,598,800 stamps were printed, representing a total face value of £2,429,900 (\$ 3,128,922).

The forgeries were lithographed from plates 5 & 6 on yellowish paper with no watermark. The printing is not as sharp as in the genuine stamps. The forgeries show stamps with "impossible letters" such as 'ES'. See image of stamp on the next column.



There are no known mint forged stamps.

Shown here is a forged 1 shilling stamp on part of a telegraph form.

### What we do not know

How many stamps were forged and what was the

amount of the revenues that the Stock Exchange lost.

We also do not know the size of the sheets bearing the forged stamps.

### CONCLUSIONS

The forgery was discovered in 1898 by a British stamp dealer, Charles Nissen. We do not know how many of these forgeries have survived.

Scott only lists the genuine stamp at \$40, used. However, Stanley Gibbons Specialized list the genuine and the forgeries, that are hard to find. .

Genuine . SG 115/117 .. £45.

Forgery, with "impossible" lettering, plate 5 .. £1500, Forgery, with "impossible" lettering, plate 6 .. £4000, Forgery, with normal lettering, plate 5 .. £850, Forgery, with normal lettering, plate 6 .. £2500

If the second bottom letter is higher than "L" it is a forgery. ©



Examples of the British Stock Exchange forgeries are part of the Reginald M. Phillips Collection. (Photo courtesy of the British National Postal Museum)