

Hollywood Stamp Club

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Lugano is a town and a municipality in southern Switzerland in the Italian-speaking canton of Ticino bordering Italy.

The between 2004 and 2013 territorially vastly expanded municipality has a population (as of December 2019) of 62,615, and an urban agglomeration of over 150,000. The ninth largest Swiss town, it is the largest in Ticino and largest with an Italian speaking majority outside of Italy. The town lies on Lake Lugano, surrounded by the mountains of the Lugano Prealps.



The eastern part of the municipality shares a border with Italy. From the mid-19th century to 1970 the town recorded constant population



growth, especially between 1880 and 1910, when the population more than doubled. This increase was partly due to foreign nationals settling in Lugano (in 1870 18.7% of the population, 1910 43.6%) and people from other language areas of Switzerland (1870 1.4% of the



population, 1910 6.9%). In the last three decades of the 20th century, the population fell slightly, despite the merger in 1972, of the municipalities of Castagnola and Brè-Aldesago. This reflected a trend to move away from the town to the the suburban communities.



However, in 2004 the municipalities of Breganzona, Cureggia, Davesco-Soragno, Gandria, Pambio-Noranco, Pazzallo, Pregassona and Viganello were incorporated into the municipality. In 2008, they were followed by Barbengo, Carabbia and Villa Luganese. This, among other factors, resulted in a doubling of the population to 52,059 in 2006, of which over a third were foreigners. In 2013 the municipalities of Bogno, Cadro, Carona, Certara, Cimadara, Sonvico and Val Colla were incorporated into the municipality.

Following the Second World War, and particularly during the 1960s and 70s, thanks to an abundant flow of capital from nearby Italy, Lugano was the first host-city of the 1956 Eurovision Song Contest. Lugano experienced a period of exponential growth in banking activities which led to it placing itself as the third financial centre of Switzerland,



with over 100 banking institutions present in the town. Trade, tourism and finance are the mainstays of the local economy. In 2000, nine-tenths of the workers were employed in the services sector, of which three-quarters are commuters, including many cross-border commuters (13% of the working population).



Lake Lugano is a glacial lake which is situated on the border between southern Switzerland and northern Italy. The lake, named after the city of Lugano, is situated between Lake Como and Lago Maggiore. It was cited for the first time by Gregory of Tours in 590 with the name Ceresio, a name which is said to have derived from the Latin word cerasus, meaning cherry, and refers to the abundance of cherry trees which at one time adorned the shores of the lake. The lake appears in documents in 804 under the name Laco Luanasco.



Some mountains and tourist destinations on the shores of the lake are Monte Brè to the east, Monte San Salvatore west of Lugano, and Monte Generoso on the south-east shore. The World Heritage Site Monte San Giorgio is situated south of the lake. In the southern part (Italian part) of the Lake is also situated the Cinque Vette Park.

PAKISTAN COVER TO THE US MISSENT TO QATAR

Pakistan, officially the Islamic Republic of Pakistan,[d] is a country in South Asia. It is the world's fifth-most populous country with a population



exceeding 212.2 million. It has the world's second-largest Muslim population. It is the 33rd-largest country by area, spanning 881,913 square kilometres (340,509 square miles). Pakistan has a 1,046-kilometre (650-mile) coastline along the Arabian Sea and Gulf of Oman in the south and is bordered by India to the east, Afghanistan to the west, Iran to the southwest, and China to the northeast. It is separated narrowly from Tajikistan by Afghanistan's Wakhan Corridor in the northwest, and also shares a maritime border with Oman.

Qatar officially the State of Qatar is a country located in Western Asia, occupying the small Qatar Peninsula on the northeastern coast of the Arabian Peninsula. Its sole land border is with neighbouring Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) monarchy Saudi Arabia to the south, with

the rest of its territory surrounded by the Persian Gulf.

The Gulf of Bahrain, an inlet of the Persian Gulf, separates Qatar from nearby Bahrain. Qatar has been ruled by the House of Thani since

Mohammed bin Thani signed a treaty with the British in 1868 that recognised its separate status. Following Ottoman rule, Qatar became a British protectorate in the early 20th century until gaining independence in 1971. In 2003, the constitution was overwhelmingly approved in a referendum, with almost 98% in favour. In the 21st century, Qatar emerged as a significant power in the Arab world both through its globally expanding media group, Al Jazeera Media Network, and reportedly supporting several rebel groups financially during the Arab Spring. For its size, Qatar wields disproportionate influence in the world, and has been identified as a middle power.

The cover was sent from KARACHI, Pakistan on March 9, 2020. It was received in NY on April 4, 2020. It was missent to Qatar DOAH (Qatar Post) where it arrived on November 2, 2020. Finally, it arrived at my Miami P O Box the last week of November. Bottom line, it took 8 months 11 days to arrive here.



Great Britain 1928 KGV Flying Boat Cover

The Short Calcutta or S.8 was a civilian biplane airliner flying boat made by Short Brothers. The S.8 Calcutta made its first flight on 14 February 1928, having been launched the previous day and left at its mooring overnight to assess the hull for signs of leakage. Shorts' Chief Test Pilot, John Lankester Parker was at the controls, with Major Herbert G. Brackley of Imperial Airways as co-pilot. On 15 March 1928, this aircraft (registered as G-EBVG) was delivered by Parker and Brackley to the Marine Aircraft Experimental Establishment, Felixstowe, for its airworthiness and sea handling checks; these were successfully completed on 27 July of the same year and the aircraft was flown back to Shorts on the same day. G-EBVG was handed over to Imperial Airways on 9 August 1928.



The S.8 Calcutta was introduced in 1928 and was used by Imperial Airways flying the Mediterranean-to-Karachi leg of the Britain-to-India route.

The attached cover was sent on Sept. 28, 1928 from Belfast to Liverpool carried by the Calcutta Flying Boat in an experimental flight.

Germany Postal Zones after WW II.

There were actually, in 1948, three postal zones: Germany Allied Occupation, Soviet Zone, and West Berlin. Here is a cover that combines stamps from each postal area.



From left to right we have Germany, Scott No. **585B**, For Use In the United States and British Zones, Stamps of Germany 1946-47 Overprinted In Black. Soviet Zone, Scott No. 10N3, and West Berlin, Scott No. 9N3, with "BERLIN" overprint at 45 degrees.

Kintai Bridge in Iwakuni, Japan

The Kintai Bridge is a historical wooden arch bridge, in the city of Iwakuni, in Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan. The bridge was built in 1673, spanning the Nishiki River in a series of five wooden arches. The bridge is located on the foot of Mt. Yokoyama, at the top of which lies Iwakuni Castle.



After Iwakuni Castle was completed in 1608 by Kikkawa Hiroie, the first lord of Iwakuni Domain, a series of wooden bridges was built. They were destroyed by floods several construction of the iconic Kintai Bridge. Afterwards, Kintai Bridge was built by the third lord, Kikkawa

Hiroyoshi in 1673. The new stone piers replaced the old wooden ones.

This is a 1927 Yokohama Japan



Postcard Cover Kintai Bridge Suwo. Though thought to be flood-proof, the bridge was destroyed by a flood the next year. As a result, the stone piers were redesigned for greater strength, and a special tax was created to maintain the bridge. This maintenance involved periodically rebuilding the bridge: every 20



years for three spans in the middle, every 40 years for two spans that connect to the banks. Consequently, the bridge remained intact for 276 years, until washed away again in a flood from typhoon "Kijia" in 1950.

This stamp is 1946 Scott 366.

It was in a weakened state at the time, as the Japanese had stopped maintaining the bridge during World War II, and because the year before the typhoon, a large amount of gravel was taken by the United States Marine Corps from the river in the area around the bridge to expand the US Marine Corps Air

Station's runway, thus weakening the support[citation needed]. In 1953, the bridge was reconstructed similar to the original, using metal nails[citation needed] made from the same tataro iron used when forging katana to increase its durability. Between 2001 and 2004, all five bridge girders were restored for the first time in 50 years. In 1922 the bridge was declared a national treasure.



This is 1953 Scott 579 TOURIST ATTRACTIONS, KINTAI BRIDGE Stamp.

CENTRAL AMERICA on Stamps – Quiz

Central America. This region is bordered by Mexico to the north, Colombia to the southeast, the Caribbean Sea to the east and the Pacific Ocean to the west and south. Central America consists of seven countries: El Salvador, Costa Rica, Belize, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama. The combined population of Central America is estimated at 44.53 million (2016).

Quiz: Find out the name of the Capital and on what year did they issue the first postage Stamp. The correct replies on the next issue of this publication.

El Salvador is a country in Central America. It is bordered on the northeast by Honduras, on the northwest by Guatemala, and on the south by the Pacific Ocean.



Costa Rica is a country in Central America, bordered by Nicaragua to the north, the Caribbean Sea to the northeast, Panama to the southeast, the Pacific Ocean to the southwest, and Ecuador to the south of Cocos Island.



Belize, formerly known as **British Honduras**, is a Caribbean country located on the northeastern coast of Central America. Belize is bordered on the northwest by Mexico, on the east by the Caribbean Sea, and on the south and west by Guatemala.



Guatemala, officially the Republic of Guatemala, is a country in Central America bordered by Mexico to the north and west, Belize and the Caribbean to the northeast, Honduras to the east, El Salvador to the southeast and the Pacific Ocean to the south.



Honduras, officially the Republic of Honduras, is a country in Central America. The republic of Honduras is



bordered to the west by Guatemala, to the southwest by El Salvador, to the southeast by Nicaragua, to the south by the Pacific Ocean at the Gulf of Fonseca, and to the north by the Gulf of Honduras, a large inlet of the Caribbean

Sea.

Nicaragua, officially the Republic of Nicaragua, is the largest country in the Central American isthmus, bordered by Honduras to the northwest, the Caribbean to the east, Costa Rica to the south, and the Pacific Ocean to the southwest. British P.O. (port Greytown) PMK= C57



Panama, officially the Republic of Panama, is a transcontinental country in Central America and South America, bordered by Costa Rica to the west, Colombia to the southeast, the Caribbean Sea to the north, and the Pacific Ocean to the south. British P. O. PMK= C35



The **Panama Canal Zone** was an unincorporated territory of the United States from 1903 to 1979, centered on the Panama Canal and surrounded by the Republic of Panama. The zone consisted of the canal and an area generally extending five miles



(8.0 km) on each side of the centerline, excluding Panama City and Colón, which otherwise would have been partly within the limits of the Zone. Its border spanned three of Panama's provinces. When reservoirs were created to assure a steady supply of water for the locks, those lakes were included within the Zone.

FRANCE 1966 FFC to SHANGHAI, CHINA PRC

Attached is an Air France First flight Cover Paris – Shanghai to general delivery and with and with Arrival postmark on the back. Includes only one Air Mail stamp, 2 fr. Nordatlas Mystere 20, Scott C37 and several definitives and semi-postal stamps. The cover was sent



from **Biesles**, a commune in the Haute-Marne department in northeastern France.

Air France stylised as AIRFRANCE, is the flag carrier of France headquartered in Tremblay-en-France. It is a

subsidiary of the Air France–KLM Group and a founding member of the SkyTeam global airline alliance.

Air France was formed on 7 October 1933 from a merger of Air Orient, Air Union, Compagnie Générale Aériopostale, Compagnie Internationale de Navigation Aérienne (CIDNA), and Société Générale de Transport Aérien (SGTA). During the Cold War, from 1950 until 1990, it was one of the three main Allied scheduled airlines operating in Germany at West Berlin's Tempelhof and Tegel airports. In 1990, it acquired the operations of French domestic carrier Air Inter and international rival UTA – Union de Transports Aériens. It served as France's primary national flag carrier for seven decades prior to its 2003 merger with KLM.



The cover arrived at **Shanghai**, one of the four direct-administered municipalities of the People's Republic of China. It is under the direct administration of the State Council of China. The city is located on the southern estuary of the Yangtze, with the Huangpu River flowing through it. With a population of 24.28 million as of 2019, it is the most populous urban area in China and the second most populous city proper in the world. Shanghai is a global center for finance, research, technology, manufacturing, and transportation, and the Port of Shanghai is the world's busiest container port.

Morskie Oko lake in **Tatra National Park, Poland**
Wouldn't you love to just walk right into this photo? If you could, you'd find yourself on the shore of Morskie Oko, a deep lake in the hills of Tatra National Park in

Poland. The Tatra Mountains form a natural border between Poland and Slovakia, with each side of



the border having its own Tatra National Park. (This photo was taken in the Polish park. But the Slovakian park has the same name.) Morskie Oko means Sea Eye, which is thought to be a reference to the old belief that there was a hole



at the bottom of the lake, connecting it to the sea.

ALASKA on Stamps

Alaska is a U.S. state on the northwest extremity of the country's West Coast, just across the Bering Strait from Asia. An exclave of the U.S., it borders the Canadian province of British Columbia and territory of Yukon to the east and southeast and has a maritime border with Russia's Chukotka Autonomous Okrug to the west. To the north are the Chukchi and Beaufort seas of the Arctic Ocean, while the Pacific Ocean lies to the south and southwest.

Alaska was occupied by various indigenous peoples for thousands of years before the arrival of Europeans. The state is considered the entry point for the settlement of North America by way of the Bering land bridge. The Russians were

the first Europeans to settle the area beginning in the 18th century, eventually establishing Russian America, which spanned most of the current state. The expense and difficulty of maintaining this distant possession prompted its sale to the U.S. in 1867 for US\$7.2 million, or approximately two cents per acre (\$4.74/km²). The area went through several administrative changes before becoming organized as a territory on May 11, 1912. It was admitted as the 49th state of the U.S. on January 3, 1959.



The name "Alaska" was introduced in the Russian colonial period when it was used to refer to the Alaska Peninsula. It was derived from an Aleut-language idiom, which figuratively refers to the mainland. Literally, it means object to which the action of the sea is directed.

The first European vessel to reach Alaska is generally held to be the St. Gabriel under the authority of the surveyor M. S. Gvozdev and assistant navigator I. Fyodorov on August 21, 1732, during an expedition of Siberian cossack A. F. Shestakov and Russian explorer Dmitry Pavlutsky (1729–1735).



Another European contact with Alaska occurred in 1741, when Vitus Bering led an expedition for the Russian Navy aboard the

St. Peter. After his crew returned to Russia with sea otter pelts judged to be the finest fur in the world, small associations of fur traders began to sail from the shores of Siberia toward the Aleutian Islands. The first permanent European settlement was founded in 1784.

William H. Seward, the United States Secretary of State, negotiated the Alaska Purchase (also known as Seward's Folly) with the Russians in 1867. Russia's contemporary ruler Tsar



Alexander II, the Emperor of the Russian Empire, King of Poland and Grand Duke of Finland, also planned the sale; the purchase was made on March 30, 1867. October 18, 1867. The formal flag-raising took place at Fort Sitka on October 18, 1867. In the ceremony 250 uniformed U.S. soldiers marched to the governor's house at "Castle Hill", where the Russian troops lowered the Russian flag and the U.S. flag was raised. This event is celebrated as Alaska Day, a legal holiday on October 18.

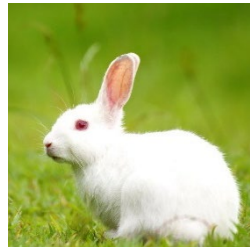
GREAT BRITAIN 1926 ADVERTISEMENT COVER

Attached is a King George V advertisment sent from Birmingham, UK to M & L, France. The postmark reads "BRITISH GOODS ARE BEST". The company, ALBERT MARSHALL, is an agent for producers of Fruits, Game, Rabbit, Egg & Poultry.



Wonder how they would send the products to their french customers; probably by sea. It would also be assumed that they would not get paid using PayPal !!

"If you describe a situation as a chicken and egg situation, you mean that it is impossible to decide which of two things

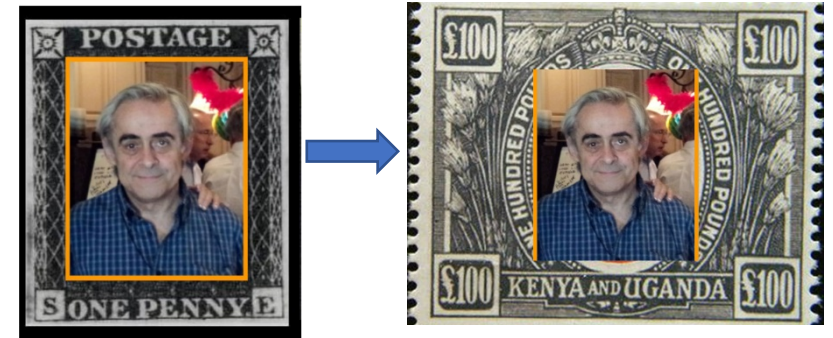


caused the other one. It's a chicken and egg question: does team spirit Bomlead to winning or does winning generate team spirit?"



The company notes that if you want to buy some rabbits the magician hat would not be included, though.

Editor's Logo Upgrade



Café Restaurant Maderni, Lyon, France – 1915 Cover, sent to Barcelona, and Menu

