

HOLLYWOOD STAMP CLUB
**HOLLYWOOD
PHILATELIST**



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HSC
Editor**

Location of Governments

The Élysée Palace is the official residence of the President of the **French Republic**.

Completed in 1722, it was initially built for Louis Henri de La Tour d'Auvergne. It was used as the office of the French President for the first time in 1848. The current building contains the presidential office and residency, as well as the meeting place of the Council of Ministers.



The White House is the official residence and workplace of the president of the **United States**. It is

located at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW in Washington, D.C., and has been the residence of every U.S. president since John Adams in 1800. The term "White House" is often used as



a metonym for the president and his advisers. The residence was designed by Irish-born architect James Hoban in the neoclassical style. Hoban modelled the building on Leinster House in Dublin, a building which today houses the Oireachtas, the Irish legislature. Construction took place between 1792 and 1800 using Aquia Creek sandstone painted white.

The Office of the Prime Minister, abbreviated as PMO, is located in the Office of the Prime Minister and Privy Council building, facing Parliament Hill, in Ottawa, **Canada**. It is a wholly partisan



organization made up of political staff. It exists to support the prime minister in a wide variety of ways, including the provision of policy advice, information gathering, communications, planning, and strategizing, and is headed by the principal secretary, the chief of staff, or another key advisor who has the duty of managing, administering and coordinating

the activities of the PMO.

Buckingham Palace is the London residence and administrative headquarters of the monarchy of the **United Kingdom**. Located in the City of Westminster, the palace is often at the centre of state occasions and royal hospitality. It has been a focal point for the British people at times of national rejoicing and mourning.



Originally known as Buckingham House, the building at the core of today's palace was a large townhouse built for the Duke of Buckingham in 1703 on a site that had



been in private ownership for at least 150 years. It was acquired by King

George III in 1761 as a private residence for Queen Charlotte and became known as The Queen's House.

The Grand Kremlin Palace, also translated Great Kremlin Palace, was built from 1837 to 1849 in Moscow, **Russia** ..

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Russia (cont from P .!)

...on the site of the estate of the Grand Princes, which had been established in the 14th century

on Borovitsky Hill. Designed by a team of architects under the management

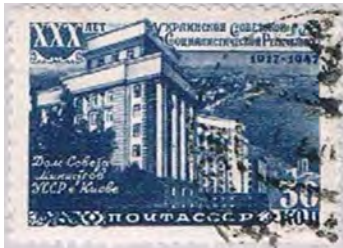


of Konstantin Thon, it was intended to emphasise the greatness of Russian autocracy. Konstantin Thon was also the architect of the Kremlin Armoury and the Cathedral of Christ the Savior. Currently it is the official residence of the President of the Russian Federation, though it is rarely used for this purpose.

The White House; officially: The House of the Government of the **Russian Federation**, also known as the Russian White House, is

a government building in Moscow. It stands on the Krasnopresnenskaya embankment. The building serves as the primary office of

the government of Russia and is the official workplace of the Russian Prime Minister.



The Palace of Moncloa or Moncloa Palace is the official residence and workplace of the **Prime Minister of Spain**. It is located in Puerta de Hierro



Avenue, in the Moncloa-Aravaca district in Madrid. It has been the official residence of the Prime Minister of Spain since 1977, when Adolfo Suárez moved the residence from the Palace of Villamejor. The Moncloa Complex includes 16 buildings, a bunker and a hospital. The Ministry of the Presidency, the Deputy

Prime Minister's Office, the Cabinet Office, the Chief of Staff's Office and the Press Office are located in this complex. The weekly meetings of the Council of Ministers are also held at La Moncloa.



dence of the Spanish Royal Family is the Royal Palace of Madrid. The Zarzuela Palace is on the outskirts of Madrid, near the Royal Palace of El Pardo, which accommodates visiting heads of state. The palace is owned by the Spanish government and administered by a state agency named Patrimonio Nacional (National Heritage). The Zarzuela Palace is the current home of King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofía. Although King Felipe VI has his office in the palace, he and his family live in the Pabellón del Príncipe in the grounds just east of the Zarzuela Palace.

The Casa Rosada is the executive mansion and office of the President of **Argentina**. The palatial mansion is known officially as Casa de Gobierno, ("House of Government" or "Government House"). Normally, the President lives at the Quinta de Olivos, the official residence of the President of Argentina, which is located in Olivos, Greater Buenos Aires. The characteristic color of the Casa Rosada is baby pink, and is considered one of the most emblematic buildings in Buenos Aires. The building also

The Zarzuela Palace is the residence and working offices of the reigning **Monarch of Spain** (King Felipe VI), although the official residence of the Spanish Royal Family is the Royal Pal-



houses a museum, which contains objects relating to former presidents of Argentina. It has been declared a National Historic Monument of Argentina.

The Chigi Palace is a palace and former noble residence in Rome which is the official residence of the **Prime Minister of Italy**. Since 1 June 2018, the tenant of the Chigi Palace is Giuseppe Conte.

At the end of the 20th century, the building underwent a restoration, completed on 7 November 1999. The intervention involved not only the facades, but also the rooms of the Prime Minister's office, which Prime Minister Giuliano Amato had transferred to another hall of the palace, and that for the occasion it was re-established in its original location.



The Quirinal Palace is a historic building in Rome, Italy, one of the three current official residences of the **President of the Italian Republic**, together with Villa Rosebery in Naples and

Tenuta di Castelporziano in Rome. It is located on the Quirinal Hill, the highest of the seven hills of Rome in an area colloquially called Monte Cavallo. It has housed thirty Popes, four Kings of Italy and twelve presidents of the Italian Republic.



Vatican City is the Holy See's independent city-

state enclaved within Rome, Italy. Vatican City became independent from Italy with the Lateran Treaty (1929), and it is a distinct territory under "full ownership, exclusive dominion, and sovereign authority and jurisdiction" of the Holy See. ©



HOW ARE "STAMPS" CALLED IN OTHER COUNTRIES

(suggested by Richard Sandler)

Belgium - Postzegel or timbres

Spain/South America - sellos

Tamil - Muttiraikal

Sweden - frimärken

Philippines - mga selyo

Urdu - ticket

Danish - frimærker

Malta - bolol

Arabic - Taba

Indonesia - Perangko

Zimbabwe - Chitambi

Romanian - Timbre

Portugeese - sellos (& Brazil)

Hindi / Bengali - tikaton / St̥yāmpēra

Italy - Francobolli

France - Timbres

German - Briefmarken

Russia - Marki

Welsh - stampiau

Africaans - seëls

Polish - znaczki pocztowe

Arabic - tawabie baridia

Haitian - Koupon pou Achte

Chinese - Yóupiào

Catalan - segells

Greek - grammatósima

Japan - Kitte

Bulgarian - poshtenski marki

Chinese - Yóupiào

Finnish - postimerkkejä

Swahili - mihuri

Armenian - namakanishner

Norwegian - frimerker

Basque - zigiluak

ERRORS IN TITLES

Charles, Prince of Wales (Charles Philip Arthur George; born 14 November 1948), is the heir apparent to the British throne as the eldest son of Queen Elizabeth II. He has been



Duke of Cornwall and Duke of Rothesay since 1952, and he is the oldest and longest-serving heir apparent in British history.



He has been called Prince of Whales!!!

Elizabeth II (Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, born 21 April 1926)[a] is the **Queen of the United Kingdom** and the other Commonwealth realms. Elizabeth was born in Mayfair, London, as the first child of the Duke and Duchess of York (later King George VI and Queen Elizabeth). Her father ascended the throne on the abdication of his brother King Edward VIII in 1936, from which time she was the heir presumptive.



She has been called Queen of England!!!

The United Kingdom consists of four countries: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Their capitals are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast, respectively. ©



GREAT BRITAIN AIR POST & SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMPS

Great Britain has not been releasing Air Post or Special Delivery since 1840. Well, that has changed. Star-



ing in 2003 there are 7 stamps for Air Post-Services postage; they are listed in Scott under **AIR POST**. These are



issued in booklets. There are stamps with this design for various services: EUROPE, WORLD WIDE, POST-CARD, and others.



Delivery Services. There are two stamps: for 100 and 500 grams parcels. Could not find any of these stamps on cover. Some are available on piece.

There is also a Machin stamp for the **Special Delivery Signed For Service.**



Additionally, in 2010, two stamps have been added for **Special**



The cover shown here is an "Airsure" cover with several stamps including one Special delivery 500 grams.

It is like James Bond would say: "This is done for Queen and Country". ©

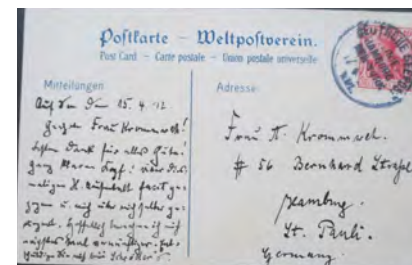
RMS TITANIC on Stamps

RMS Titanic was a British passenger liner operated by the White Star Line that sank in the North Atlantic Ocean in the early morning hours of 15 April 1912, after striking an iceberg during her maiden voyage from Southampton to New York City. Of the estimated 2,224 passengers and



crew aboard, more than 1,500 died, making the sinking one of modern history's deadliest peacetime commercial marine disasters. RMS Titanic was the largest ship afloat at the time she entered service and was the second of three Olympic-class ocean liners operated by the White Star Line. She was built by the Harland and Wolff shipyard in Belfast. Thomas Andrews, chief naval architect of the shipyard at the time, died in the disaster.

PK 15.4.1914
Hamburg -
Amerika Linie Dampfer Kaiserin Auguste Victoria.
Deutsche Seaport. Titanic

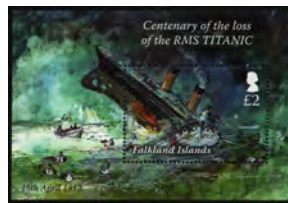


Titanic was under the command of Captain Edward Smith, who also went down with the ship. The ocean liner carried some of the wealthiest people in the world, as well as hundreds of emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland, Scandinavia and elsewhere throughout Europe, who were seeking a new life in the United States. The first-class accommodation was designed to be the pinnacle of comfort and luxury, with a gymnasium, swimming pool, libraries, high-class restaurants, and opulent cabins. A high-powered radiotelegraph transmitter was available for sending passenger "marconigrams" and for the ship's operational use. Although Titanic had advanced safety features, such [Cont P . 5]

TITANIC ON STAMPS [Cont. from P. 4]

as watertight compartments and remotely activated watertight doors, it only carried enough lifeboats for 1,178 people—about half the number on board, and one third of her total capacity—due to the maritime safety regulations of those days. The ship carried 16 lifeboat davits which could lower three lifeboats each, for a total of 48 boats. However, Titanic carried only a total of 20 lifeboats, four of which were collapsible and proved hard to launch during the sinking.

There are many stamps issued to commemorate the 100 years of the ship's demise. However the mail on board was never recovered; there are some covers and postcards. We will show some material of what has been issued.



After the disaster, recommendations were made by both the British and American Boards of Inquiry stating that ships should carry enough lifeboats for all aboard, mandated lifeboat drills would be implemented, lifeboat inspections would be conducted, etc. Many of these recommendations were incorporated into the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea passed in 1914. The Convention has been updated by periodic amendments, with a completely new version adopted in 1974. Signatories to the Convention followed up with national legislation to implement the new standards.

Further, the United States government passed the Radio Act of 1912. This Act, along with the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, stated that radio communications on passenger ships would be operated 24 hours a day, along with a secondary power supply, so as not to miss distress calls. ©

UNUSUAL CHINA STAMPS

The Whole Country is Red. The Whole Country is Red is a Chinese postage stamp, issued on 24 November 1968, which contained a problem with the design. The map of China appears in red, but the island of Taiwan is shown in yellow.



The sale of these stamps was stopped as soon as the design error was found and the remaining stamps were destroyed. However the stamps that were actually sold have appeared in the marketplace at very high prices.

Here are the details.

Taiwan was not shaded red as at the time of printing, it was (and remains so today) under the control of the Republic of China instead of the PRC. The official reason given for the withdrawal of the stamp was that the Spratly and Paracel Islands were missing from the map, as well as the borders with Mongolia, Bhutan, and Myanmar being incorrectly drawn. The stamp had been distributed for less than half a day when an editor at Sino Maps Press noticed the problem with Taiwan and reported it to the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology. As a result, all Chinese post offices had to stop selling the stamp and return all copies, with only a small quantity making it to private collectors. The designer of the stamp, Wang Weisheng, said in an AFP interview, "For a long time I was really worried that I would be jailed". Scott 999A.

The stamp is today regarded as rare, with one being sold at an auction in 2009 for HK\$3.68 million (US\$475,000, £290,000). More recent auction realisations have been lower at £31050 in December

2010 (Stanley Gibbons), HK\$747,500 (£60,300) at InterAsia's September 2011 sale, US\$57,000 in 2014 in Germany, US\$445,000 in 2014 in Hong Kong. ©

What happened next?

Two values were prepared to celebrate the Great Victory of the Cultural Revolution but were not issued, although a few examples have entered the marketplace. Values for sound stamps: 81, Mao Tse-tung and Lin Biao, \$300,000; 81. map and workers \$475,000. The two stamps are only noted in Scott. ©



FIRST STAMPS of the World: How much are they Worth?

.. By Scott 2020

GB Penny Black 1840 M \$12,500 U \$375

Swiss Geneva Canton 1843 M \$77,500 U \$42,500

Italy's Lombard Venetia 1850 #1 M \$4,600 U \$150

Belgium 1849 M \$2,600 U \$100

Germany Bavaria 1849 M \$1,000 U \$2,250

US 1847 M \$6,000 U \$350

Netherlands 1852 M 400 U 35

Greece 1861 M \$600 U \$550

Russia 1857 M \$62,500 U \$950

France 1849 M \$1,500 U \$210

Canada (Province) 1851 M 45,000 U \$1,000

Argentina (Bs. As.) 1858 M \$500 U \$300

Brazil 1843 M \$4,500 U \$550

Spain 1850 M \$650 U \$17

