

HOLLYWOOD STAMP CLUB
**HOLLYWOOD
PHILATELIST**



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HSC
Editor**

US NATIONAL PARKS ON STAMPS

- YELLOWSTONE

Yellowstone National Park is an American national park located in the western United States, with parts in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho. It was established by the U.S. Congress and signed into law by President Ulysses S. Grant on March 1, 1872. Yellowstone was the first national park in the U.S. and is also widely held to be the first national park in the world. The park is known for

its wildlife and its many geothermal features, especially Old Faithful geyser, one of its most popular. While it represents many types of biomes, the subalpine forest is the most abundant. It is part of the South Central Rockies forests ecoregion.

Although Native Americans have lived in the Yellowstone region for at least



11,000 years, aside from visits by mountain men during the early-to-mid-19th century, organized exploration did not begin until the late 1860s. Management and control of the park originally fell under the jurisdiction of the United States Department of the Interior, the first Secretary of the Interior to supervise the park being Columbus Delano. However, the U.S. Army was



eventually commissioned to oversee management of Yellowstone for a 30-year period between 1886 and 1916. In 1917, administration of the park was transferred to the National Park Service, which had been created the previous year. Hundreds of structures have been built and are protected for their architectural



and historical significance, and researchers have examined more than a thousand archaeological sites.

Yellowstone National Park spans an area of 3,468.4 square miles (8,983 km²), comprising lakes, canyons, rivers and mountain ranges. Yellowstone Lake is one of the largest high-elevation lakes in North America and is centered over



the Yellowstone Caldera, the largest super volcano on the continent. The caldera is considered a dormant volcano. It has erupted with tremendous force several times in the last two million years. Half of the world's geysers and hydrothermal features are in Yellowstone, fueled by this ongoing volcanism. Lava flows and rocks from volcanic eruptions cover most of the land area of Yellowstone. ©



-For more info:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yellowstone_National_Park—

—YOSEMITE

Yosemite National Park is an American national park located in the western Sierra Nevada of Central California, bounded on the south-



east by Sierra National Forest and on the northwest by Stanislaus National Forest. The park is managed by the National Park

Service and covers an area of 748,436 acres (1,169 sq mi; 3,029 km²) and sits in four counties: centered in Tuolumne and Mariposa, extending north and east to Mono and south to Madera County. Designated a World Heritage site in 1984, Yosemite is internationally recognized for its granite cliffs, waterfalls, clear streams, giant sequoia groves, lakes, mountains, meadows, glaciers, and biological diversity. Almost 95% of the park is designated wilderness.



On average, about four million people visit Yosemite each year, and most spend the majority of

their time in the seven square miles (18 km²) of Yosemite Valley. The park set a visitation record in 2016, surpassing five million visitors for the first time in its history. Yosemite was central to the development of the



national park idea. Galen Clark and others lobbied to protect Yosemite Valley from development, ultimately leading to President Abraham Lincoln's signing the Yosemite Grant in 1864. John Muir led a successful movement to have Congress establish a larger national park by 1890, one which encompassed the valley and its surrounding mountains and forests, paving the way for the National Park System.



Yosemite is one of the largest and least fragmented habitat blocks in the Sierra Nevada, and the park supports a diversity of plants and animals. The park has an elevation range from 2,127 to 13,114 feet (648 to 3,997 m) and contains five major vegetation

zones: chaparral and oak woodland, lower

montane forest, upper montane forest, subalpine zone, and alpine. Of California's 7,000 plant species, about 50% occur in the Sierra Nevada and more than 20% are within Yosemite. The park contains suitable habitat for more than 160 rare plants, with rare local geologic formations and unique soils characterizing the restricted ranges many of these plants occupy



The geology of the Yosemite area is characterized by granitic rocks and remnants of older rock. About 10 million years ago, the Sierra Nevada was uplifted and then tilted to form its relatively gentle western slopes and the more dramatic eastern slopes. The uplift increased the steepness of stream and river beds, resulting in the formation of deep, narrow canyons. About one million years ago, snow and ice accumulated, forming glaciers at the higher alpine meadows that moved down the river valleys. Ice thickness in Yosemite Valley may have reached 4,000 feet (1,200 m) during the early glacial episode. The downslope movement of the ice masses cut and sculpted the U-shaped valley that attracts so many visitors to its scenic vistas today. The name "Yosemite" (meaning "killer" in Miwok) originally referred to the name of a tribe which was driven out of the area (and possibly annihilated) by the Mariposa Battalion. Previously, the area had been called "Ahwahnee" ("big mouth") by indigenous people.

More info at: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yosemite_National_Park

- EVERGLADES



Everglades National Park is an American national park that protects the southern twenty per-

cent of the original Everglades in Florida. The park is the largest tropical wilderness in the United States, and the largest wilderness of any kind east of the Mississippi River. An average of one million people visit the park each year. Everglades is the third-largest national park in the contiguous United States after Death Val-



ley and Yellowstone. UNESCO declared the Everglades & Dry Tortugas Biosphere Reserve in 1976, and listed the park as a World Heritage Site in 1979, while the Ramsar Convention included the park on its list of Wetlands of International Importance in 1987. Everglades is one of only three locations in the world to appear on all



three lists.

Most national parks preserve unique geographic features; Everglades National Park was the first created to protect a fragile ecosystem. The Everglades are a network of wetlands and forests fed by a river flowing 0.25 miles (0.40 km) per day out of Lake Okeechobee, southwest into Florida Bay. The park is the most significant breeding ground for tropical wading birds in North America and contains the largest mangrove ecosystem in the Western Hemisphere. Thirty-six threatened or protected species inhabit the park, including the Florida panther, the American crocodile, and the West Indian manatee, along with 350 species of



birds, 300 species of fresh and saltwater fish, 40 species of mammals, and 50 species of reptiles. The majority of South Florida's fresh water, which is stored in the Biscayne Aquifer, is recharged in the park.

Humans have lived for thousands of years in or around the Everglades. Plans arose in 1882 to drain the wetlands and develop the land for agricultural and residential use. As the 20th century progressed, water flow from Lake Okeechobee was increasingly controlled and diverted to enable explosive growth of the South Florida metropolitan area. The park was established in 1934, to protect the quickly vanishing Everglades, and dedicated in 1947,



as major canal building projects were initiated across South Florida. The ecosystems in Everglades National Park have suffered significantly from human activity, and restoration of the Everglades is a politically charged issue in South Florida.



Floridians hoping to preserve at least part of the Everglades began to express their concern over diminishing resources in the early 20th century. Royal Palm State Park was created in 1916; it included several trails and a visitor's center several miles from Homestead. Miami-based naturalists first proposed that the area become a national park in 1923. Five years later, the Florida state legislature established the Tropical Everglades National Park Commission to study the formation of a protected area. For more info read this web page:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Everglades_National_Park#Park_history

CANADIAN NATIONAL PARKS

Canada's National Parks are protected areas under the Canada National Parks Act, owned by the Government of Canada and administered for the benefit, education, and enjoyment of the people of Canada and its future generations. National parks are administered by Parks Canada, a Crown agency operating under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. The goal of the national parks system is to set aside lands representing the country's 39 distinct natural regions described in the National Parks System Plan, primarily to protect the ecological integrity of the land, and secondarily to allow the public to explore, learn about and enjoy Canada's natural spaces.



Canada's first national park was created in 1885 through an Order-in-

Council to reserve 26 km² (10 sq mi) over the Cave and Basin Hot Springs to prevent the land from being sold for private development despite claims being made for it.

Modelled after the American experience with Yellowstone National Park, the Rocky Mountains Park Act, adopted in 1887, established the Rocky Mountains Park



(now Banff National Park). The idea of a national park was popular and led to numerous proposals for the Ministry of the Interior to consider, including additional sites along



the Canadian Pacific Railway (e.g. Yoho and Glacier and an expansion of Banff) and the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway (e.g. Jasper). In 1911 the Rocky Mountains Park Act was replaced by the Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act which created the world's first National Park Service, the Dominion Parks Branch, to administer national parks in Canada.

These early national parks, including those established under the leadership of JB

Harkin who was the first commissioner of the Dominion Parks Branch, were set aside to reserve lands principally for tourism and conservation but also had an exclusionary policy prohibiting First Nations peoples from using their traditional



lands within the new parks. In 1922, Wood Buffalo National Park was the first to allow traditional indigenous activities to continue. In 1972, Parks Canada defined National Park Reserves, lands administered by the agency intended to become National Parks pending settlement of indigenous land rights and agreements for continued traditional use of the lands. As of 2019 there are 38 National Parks, 10 National Park Reserves, and one National Urban Park, covering an area of approximately 328,198 km² (126,718 sq mi), or about 3.3% of the total land area of Canada, and representing 30 of the 39 natural regions. There is at least one park located in every one of the nation's 13 provinces and territories. Parks Canada reported attendance of 15,449,249 at all National Parks and Reserves in 2016–17, including over four million visits to the busiest park (Banff) and only two persons at the least-visited park (Tuktut Nogait). For more info see this page:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_National_Parks_of_Canada#National_Parks_and_National_Park_Reserves



RUSSIA NATIONAL PARKS

There are currently 48 national parks in Russia, a list of which is given below. Together they cover approximately 155,672 square kilometers (60,105 sq mi).

The oldest parks in Russia are Sochinsky and Losiny Ostrov (1983); Samarskaya Luka (1984); Mariy Chodra (1985); Bashkiriya, Prielbrusye, Pribaykalsky, and Zabaykalsky (1986).



Sablinsky Ridge, Yugyd Va National Park,

According to the law on the protected areas of Russia, national parks are areas of land and water devoted to nature protection, ecological edu-

cation, and scientific research. They contain sites of particular ecological, historical and aesthetic value. Regulated tourism is permitted. The area of each park is divided into zones according to various functions. There should be a strictly protected area managed as a zapovednik, and also rec-



reational and buffer zones in which economic activity is allowed, such as tourism, traditional land use, and benign forms of agriculture and forestry. The strictly protected function is sometimes fulfilled by a



neighboring official zapovednik; for instance, Barguzin Zapoved-

nik adjoins Zabaykalsky National Park on the east side of Lake Baikal. In



2001 Vodlozersky National Park received UNESCO Biosphere Reserve status, followed by Smolenskoye Poozerye and Ugra National Park in 2002, and two others



(Valdaysky and Kenozersky) in 2004. The newest park is Bikin National Park, created in late 2015.

The national parks are currently the responsibility of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Russia). For more info see:

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

ARGENTINA NATIONAL PARKS

The National Parks Administration of Argentina (Spanish: Administración de Parques Nacionales) is a public agency in charge of maintaining the network of national parks, created in 1934 to preserve the biological diversity and the cultural resources of the country. It is managed by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.

The administration was established in 1934 by the federal law Nº 12 103/34 as the National Parks Department, together with creating Argentina's second national park, Iguazu. The first one, Del Sur, now



known as Nahuel Huapi, preceded the department's creation by 12 years.

Imprimatur (philately)

In philately the word imprimatur refers to the first stamps printed from an approved and finished printing plate.

The term is particularly associated with British Victorian stamps as it was the practice of the printers to retain the first sheet as a record.

The word is from the Latin "let it be printed".

Here shown an imprimatur of the 1870 rose-red three halfpence stamp of Great Britain



from Plate 3, in the collection of the British Postal Museum and Archive.

Stamps from imprimatur sheets are not listed in Scott but in the Stanley Gibbons Specialized QV catalog.

The perf 14 in S-G lists M £500. The stamp from an imprimatur (imperf) lists at £6000, from plate 3.

Poland 1939 Stamp . US

Constitution 150 Annii-versary



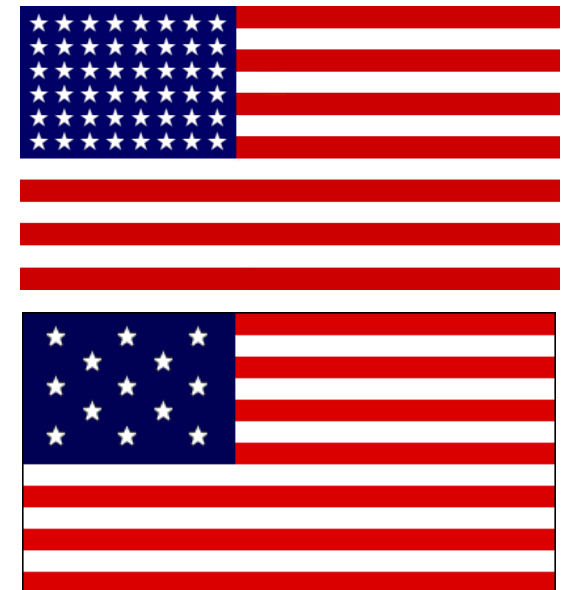
This flag shows photos of Kościuszko, Paine, and Washington.

Andrzej Tadeusz Bonawentura **Kościuszko** was a Polish-Lithuanian military engineer, statesman, and military leader who became a national hero in Poland, Lithuania, Belarus, and the United States.

Thomas **Paine** (born Thomas Pain) (February 9, 1737 [O.S. January 29, 1736] – June 8, 1809) was an English-born American political activist, philosopher, political theorist, and revolutionary. He authored the two most influential pamphlets at the start of the American Revolution and inspired the patriots in 1776 to declare independence from Great Britain.

George **Washington** (February 22, 1732 (N.S.)) [b] – December 14, 1799) was an American political leader, military general, statesman, and founding father who served as the first president of the United States from 1789 to 1797.

The stamp motif is located in 1787. George Washington appears holding a US Flag & mast with 48 stars. This flag was created in 1912; so Washington could not have carried it in 1787. In 1787 the US Flag had only 13 stars, representing the 13 states that were part of the Union. ©



APS Local Clubs. News letter Competition

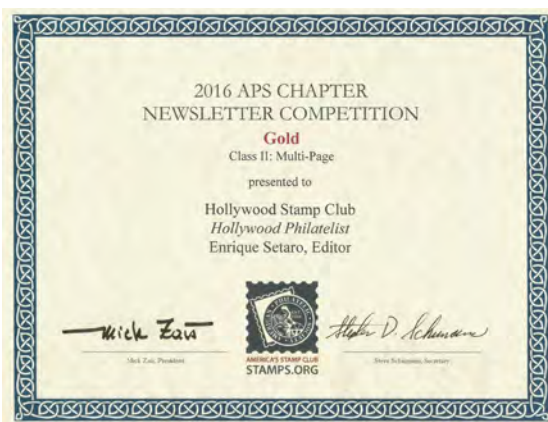
Hollywood Stamp Club Hollywood Philatelist

The HSC entered into the APS Newletters' Competition from 2005 to 2017. This was the last year the competition was held.

Award levels: Gold, Vermeil, Silver, Silver Bronze, Bronze

The HSC received awards for its Newsletters for these years:

Vermeil 2005, Silver Bronze 2007, Silver 2008, Silver 2009, Silver 2010, Vermeil 2011, Vermeil 2012, Gold 2013, Vermeil 2014, Gold 2015, Gold 2016, Gold 2017 ©



International Rate Cover/ postcards US & UK

The US International Air-mail rate is \$1.05; the attached



Postcard USA 2012 Lufthansa Boeing 747-8 Intercontinental First Scheduled Flight Washington - Frankfurt has such \$1.05 Airmail stamp.



The UK international rate is £ 1.05. Three stamps with this face value were issued in 2016 One is shown here.

In Mach 2016 a Self-Adhesive gooseberry green Photogravure with Security features was issued.



In July 2016 a Water activated gum, same color with Security code. A post-cards sent to Germany is shown.

