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HOLLYWOOD STAMP CLUB HOLLYWOOD

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HSC
DIGITAL
EDITION 16
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Enrique
SETARO,
HSC
Editor



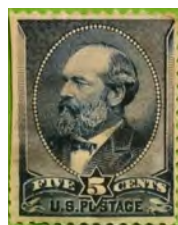
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If someone
has a cover
with these stamps Bill is looking
for them. Let me know.



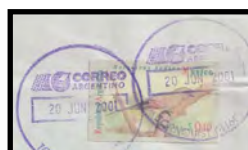
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ITALY 1928 Registered Receipt, Submitted by Bill Sandrik,
HSC Member



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.



Ancient Chinese Architecture

Ancient Chinese architecture wonderfully



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.

A pagoda is a tiered tower with multiple eaves common to China, Japan, Korea, Vietnam and other parts of Asia. Most pagodas were built to have a religious function, most often Buddhist but sometimes Taoist, and



were often located in or near viharas. The pagoda traces its origins to the stupa of ancient India.

Chinese pagodas are a traditional part of Chinese architecture. In addition to religious use, since ancient times Chinese pagodas have been praised for the spectacular views they offer, and many famous poems in Chinese history attest to the joy of scaling pagodas. The oldest and tallest were built of wood, but most that survived were built of brick or stone. Some pagodas were solid, and had no interior at all. Others were hollow and held within themselves an altar, with the larger frequently containing a smaller pagoda (pagodas were not inhabited buildings and had no "floors" or "rooms"). The pagoda's interior has a series of staircases that allow the visitor to ascend to the top of the building and to witness the view from an opening on one side at each story. Most have between three and 13 stories (almost always an odd number) and the classic gradual tiered eaves.

Saudi Arabia Map Tax stamp,

By William Sandrik

The Map Tax Stamp of Saudi Arabia, Scott RA4B, comes in two major types (Type I - Unscratched Flags and Type II - Scratched Flags). There are also perforation varieties. The stamp was issued to commemorate the return of King Ibn Sa'ud from Egypt. In the flags at the upper left and upper right the unscratched inscriptions read .. Cont P .3

Saudi Arabia .. Cont. From P . 2

"God is One and only One, Muhammed is His Emissary". It is reported that offense was taken by the religious authorities at the defacement of these inscriptions by postmarks, and that is why they were scratched out. An image of both types is here.



Type I Type II

This tax stamp was required on all letters, both domestic and foreign, between late January and August 1946. The airmail rate to the United States from the Western Province (Jeddah, Mecca, etc.) was 16 qirsh. From the Eastern Province (Khobar) the airmail rate was 33 1/4 qirsh. Shown below are two airmail covers showing these rates.

The first cover from Aramco in Dhahran, postmarked from Khobar has the Type I Unscratched Tax stamp used in early 1946 to Berkeley, CA and pays the 33 1/4 qirsh airmail rate. In addition, the cover is franked with the required 1/8q hospital tax stamp and the 1/4q Map tax stamp. The



second cover was sent Registered Airmail

from Djeddah on April 29, 1946 to Boston, MA. It pays the 16 qirsh airmail fee and 3 qirsh Registration fee for a total of 19 qirsh. In addition, the cover is franked with the required 1/8q hospital tax stamp and the Type II 1/4q Map tax stamp, with the flag inscriptions scratched out. The cover was sent via Port Sudan on May 2 and arrived in Boston on May 23. ©



President James A. Garfield

(November 19, 1831 – September 19, 1881) was the 20th president of the United States, serving from March 4, 1881, until his death by assassination six and a half months later. He is the only sitting member of the United States House of Representatives to be elected to the presidency. Garfield entered politics as a Republican in 1857. He served as a member of the Ohio



State Senate from 1859 to 1861. Garfield opposed Confederate secession, served as a major general in the Union Army during the American Civil War, and fought in the battles of Middle Creek, Shiloh, and Chickamauga. He was first elected to Congress in 1862 to represent Ohio's 19th district. Throughout Garfield's congressional service after the war, he firmly supported the gold standard and gained a reputation as a skilled orator. He initially agreed with Radical Republican views on Reconstruction, but later favored a moderate approach to civil rights enforcement for freedmen.



At the 1880 Republican National Convention, delegates chose Garfield, who had not sought the White House, as a compromise presidential nominee on the 36th ballot. In the 1880 presidential election, he conducted a low-key front porch campaign and narrowly defeated Democrat Winfield Scott Hancock. Garfield's accomplishments as president included a resurgence of presidential authority against senatorial courtesy in executive appointments, purging corruption in the Post Office, and appointing a U.S. Supreme Court justice. Cont ... P . 4

Pres. Garfield .. Cont. from P . 3

The Treasury Note (also known as a Coin Note) was a type of representative money issued by the United States government from 1890 until 1893 under authority of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act in denominations of \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$1000.



It was issued in two series: an 1890 series with \$1, \$2, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$100 and \$1000 denominations, and an 1891 series that added the \$50 denomination. A \$500 note was designed but never issued. A distinguishing feature of the Series 1890 notes (and one that greatly appeals to collectors) is the extremely ornate designs on the re-



verse side of the notes. The intent of this

was to make counterfeiting much more difficult, but opponents of the design argued that the extensive detail would make it more difficult to distinguish between genuine and counterfeit notes. Consequently, the reverse designs were simplified on the Series 1891 Treasury Notes issued the following year.

Garfield was shot by Charles J. Guiteau, a disgruntled office seeker, at the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Station in Washington, D.C. on July 2, 1881. After eleven weeks of intensive care Garfield died in Elberon, New Jersey, the second of four presidents to be assassinated, following Abraham Lincoln.

Guiteau had followed various professions in his life, but in 1880 had determined to gain federal office by supporting what he expected would be the winning Republican ticket.[173] He composed a speech, "Garfield vs. Hancock", and got it printed by the Republican National Committee.

After his demise the treasury notes were removed from circulation and replaced by the National Bank Notes. They are very hard to find; even the \$1 Treasury Notes command high prices. ©

MAIL FROM ARGENTINA

I had purchased some lots at an auction organized by an Argentine club. These lots were sent via Registered mail on March 13, 2020. Because of the COVID-19 pandemic all the passenger flights were cancelled. However the mail piece arrived to-

day, August 8, 2020 at my mail box. We are not sure what transportation means was used, whether it was an airplane or a ship. ©



GREAT BRITAIN Mulready lettersheet, by William Sandrik

1840 Mulready lettersheet, Stereo A4 (form 1) first series with no less than 10 blue advertisements inside, published by Gray's Romsey & Hampshire POSTAGE COVER GENERAL ADVERTISER, No. 1 dated July 1840. Used July 17, 1840 from Romsey with red-orange Maltese Cross cancel, sent to the Secretary of the Stamp Office, Somerset House, London, receiving cancel on reverse dated July 18, 1840.



ARGENTINA 1995 FORGERY

Here is an example of a stamp that was reproduced (Xerox Copy) to defraud the postal service. Eventually it is also a counterfeit,



when a collector might want to include it in his collection. The stamp is from a set of birds; in this case it is a \$9.40 musical bird



(Scott No. 1835). The stamp was used a revenue stamp to recognize the payment of a tax for a legal document. The document written in Spanish is shown here. (reduced). Thanks to Joseph Jablonki for sharing this information.



SPAIN 1931 with CUPP Overprint

This stamp is offered in an Spanish Filatelia Llach Auction. It is part of the 1931 3rd Pan-American Postal Union Congress; it is a 4 Pts. Black The "CUPP" overprint was applied to those stamps given to the countries representatives attending the congress.



AIRLINE INDUSTRY

An airline is a company that provides air

transport services for traveling passengers and freight. Airlines utilize aircraft to supply these services and may form partnerships or alliances with other airlines

for codeshare agreements, in which they both offer and operate the same flight. Generally, airline companies are recognized with an air operating certificate or license issued by a governmental aviation body. Airlines may be scheduled or charter operators.

The first airline was the German airship company DELAG, founded on 16 November 1909. The four oldest non-airship airlines that still exist are the Netherlands' KLM (1919), Colombia's Avianca (1919), Australia's Qantas (1921) and the



Czech Republic's Czech Airlines (1923).

Airline ownership has seen a shift from mostly personal ownership until the 1930s to government-ownership of major airlines from the 1940s to 1980s and back to large-scale privatization following the mid-1980s.

Continued on P . 6



AIRLINES. (Cont. from P . 5)

Since the 1980s, there has also been a trend of major airline mergers and the formation of airline alliances.



The largest alliances are Star Alliance, SkyTeam and Oneworld, and these three collectively accounted for more than 60% of global commercial air traffic in 2015. Airline alliances coordinate their passenger service programs (such as lounges and frequent-flyer programs), offer special interline tickets and often engage in extensive code



sharing (sometimes systemwide). ©

For more info:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Airline>

Also check this funny video on YouTube:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yBca1ixoEbg&t=17s>

GB 1965 Battle of Britain

25th anniv. of the Battle of Britain. Nos. 430-435 printed in blocks of 6 (3x2) in sheets of 120.

One of the stamps of this set Scott No. 435 shows Hurricanes

returning over wreckage of a German Dornier 00-17 Z bomber. It seems to be the only known British stamp with the swastika that shows on the vertical stabilizer of German bomber. ©



Poland 2009 German Enigma Decoding

In 2009 Poland issued a set of stamps honoring some of its emigres. One of the stamps shows Marian Rejewski (1905-80) and Henryk Zygalski (1907-78) cryptologists who broke the Enigma code. The



British at Bletchley Park, once the top-secret home of the World War II Codebreakers, used the work of the Polish codebreakers and the decoding machine to complete the task of decoding German Enigma and help shorten WW II

a couple of years. ©

ITALY 2004, Oct. 8 Embroidered

Imperf. Self-Adhesive
Lacemaking

Scott 2624 A
1391 €2.80
blue a gray
\$8.50 Mint
\$4.25 Used



ITALY 2009, Oct.

30 Photo. Perl.
13' /, x13 Scott 2905
A1G11 60c mulli
1.60 .80 Litho. on Gold
Foll Sell-AdhMslve
Rouletted 8 Metallized
Paper Scott 2906 A1612
€2.80 mulli Christmas



ITALY 2007,
July 2 Litho.
Rouletted 7 On
Wood Veneer
Self-Adhesive
Scott 2823

A1542 €2.80
black 7.75
3.75 San
Vincenzo
Basilica,
Galliano



SPAIN 1867 Cover

Scott No. 90 12 cents orange From Barcelona to Graulhet, France, insufficient postage (franqueo insuficiente). With several pmks on the back. MINT \$250 Used \$8 On Cover \$42.50



Falkland Islands: Unusual Origins.

I received a cover from Russia. Inside was a folded postcard from Valletta, Malta and

a used 1933 Falkland Islands stamp showing the map of the islands: it was bought on line from a Russian seller.



The XIX Century postcard

shows The front of the Auberge de Provence Building, National Museum of Fine Arts, Valletta.

Valletta is the capital city of Malta. Located in the South Eastern Region of the main island, between Marsamxett Harbour to the west and the Grand Harbour to the east, its population in 2014 was 6,444, while the metropolitan area around it has a population of 393,938. Valletta is second only to Nicosia as the southernmost capital of Europe, and at just 0.61 square kilometers, it is the European Union's smallest capital city. In 1992 a set of 4 stamps showed various historical buildings: the 25 c. [Scott No. 808] carries the image of the Auberge de Provence building. ©

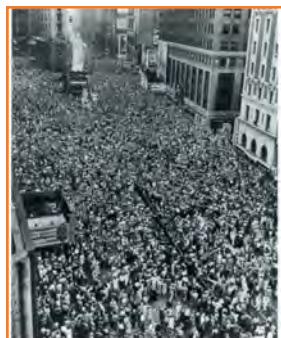


V-J Day August 14, 1945

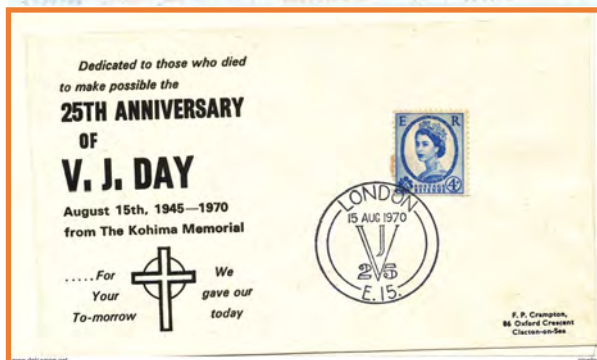
Victory over Japan Day (also known as V-J Day), Victory in the Pacific Day, or V-P Day is the day on which Imperial Japan surrendered in World War II, in effect bringing the war to an end. The term has been applied to both of the days on which the initial announcement of Japan's surrender was made – August 15, 1945, in Japan, and because of time zone differences, August 14, 1945 (when it was announced in the United States and the rest of the Americas and Eastern Pacific Islands) – as well as to September 2, 1945, when the surrender document was signed, officially ending World War II.

There was no formal US stamp commemorating this day.

August 15 is the official V-J Day for the United Kingdom, while the official US commemoration is September 2. The name, V-J Day, had been selected by the Allies after they named V-E Day for the victory in Europe. On September 2, 1945, formal surrender occurred aboard the battleship USS Missouri in Tokyo Bay. In Japan,



August 15 usually is known as the "memorial day for the end of the war"; the official name for the day, however, is "the day for mourning of war dead and praying for peace". This official name was adopted in 1982 by an ordinance issued by the Japanese government.



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



Brazil WW II Brazilian Expeditionary Force (FEB)