

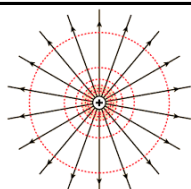
HOLLYWOOD STAMP CLUB HOLLYWOOD PHILATELIST



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INDEX

HSC Newsletter front page	P . 1
German 1900 Cover	P . 1
HSC PAGE & MEMBERS'	P . 2
Gb King Arthur	P . 2
MANCHURIA Stamp/Covers	P . 3/4
The Collector Café [Argentina].....	P . 4
Metered Zeppelin Mail	P. 4/5
GB King Edward VIII	P . 6
George Wsahington	P . 7
German Hyperinflation / Wankel Eng.....	P . 8



Enrique Setaro, US Citizen, Born in Argentina; APS, HSC, FCPS, GBPS Member. HSC Editor

1900's GERMAN CONSULATE IN PRAGUE— COVER, By Editor



This cover was sent in the early 1900's from the German Consulate in Prague to the Königliche Bezirkskommando (Royal District Command) in Germany. The district commander was the staff officer in charge of a Landwehr district in the German Empire.

Landwehr, or Landeswehr, is a German language term used in referring to certain nation-



BRIDGE IN PRAGUE



CURRENT GERMAN EMBASSY IN PRAGUE

al armies, or militias found in nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Europe. In different context it refers to large-scale, low-strength fortifications. ©



Consulate Seal

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thur is gleaned from various sources, including the Annales Cambriae, the Historia Brittonum, and the writings of Gildas. Arthur's name also occurs in early poetic sources such as Y Gododdin.

The 12th-century French writer Chrétien de Troyes, added Lancelot, the Round Table and the Holy Grail to the story. ©



King Arthur GB, 5th/6th Century

King Arthur was a legendary British leader who, according to medieval histories and romances, led the defence of Britain against Saxon invaders in the late 5th and early 6th centuries. The details of Arthur's story are mainly composed of folklore and literary invention, and modern historians generally agree that he is unhistorical. The sparse historical background of Ar-



Saturn Rings by
Cassini Probe

Great Britain
1999 Saturn
Rings Stamp



Manchuria Stamps/Covers,

By Editor

The area was known in European languages as Manchuria, as it was the homeland of the Manchu people who ruled China as its Qing dynasty from the 17th to early 20th century. The name was not used by the Qing themselves, who called the area their "Three East" or "Eastern Provinces", and its use is discouraged by the People's Republic of China, which associates the exonym with the Manchu puppet-state installed by the Imperial Japanese in 1932. It is known more specifically as Inner Manchuria when it needs to be distinguished from Outer Manchuria, the parts of Manchuria ceded to the Russian Empire through the Amur Acquisition in the 1850s.

The Soviet invasion of Manchuria, formally known as the **Manchurian Strategic Offensive Operation** or simply the Manchurian Operation, began on 9 August 1945 with the Soviet invasion of the Japanese puppet state of Manchukuo. It was the last campaign of the Second World War, and the largest of the 1945 Soviet–Japanese War, which resumed hostilities between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Empire of Japan after almost six years of peace. Soviet gains on the continent were Manchukuo, Mengjiang (Inner Mongolia) and

northern Korea. The Soviet entry into the war and the defeat of the Kwantung Army was a significant factor in the Japanese government's decision to surrender unconditionally, as it made apparent the Soviet Union had no intention of acting as a third party in negotiating an end to hostilities on conditional terms.



Manchuria (Chinese Provinces) - 1930 China Provinces Manchuria Postcard, 4c & 5c stamps o/p for use in Kirin & Heilungkiang to France



OLD CHINA MANCHURIA 61
(o) re-engraved



JAPANESE OCCUP.
NORTH CHINA 8 N 22
Perf. 14



Manchuria (Chinese Provinces) - 1930 China Provinces Manchuria Postcard, 4c & 5c stamps o/p for use in Kirin & Heilungkiang to France,



Registered cover HARBIN 1953 Manchuria North East to Argentina

Liberated area
North China Mao Ze
Dong FULL CANCEL

====>>>>





1945 Kunming China airmail Cover to USA— Missionary Mail Methodists Via Nigeria

Kunming was transformed into a modern city as a result of the outbreak of the Second Sino-Japanese War in 1937 when the invading Japanese forces caused a great number of east-coast Chinese refugees, some of whom were wealthy, to flood into the southwest of China. They brought with them dismantled industrial plants, which were then re-erected beyond the range of Japanese bombers. In addition, a number of universities and institutes of higher education were evacuated there. The increased trade and expertise quickly established Kunming as an industrial and manufacturing base for the wartime government in Chongqing.©

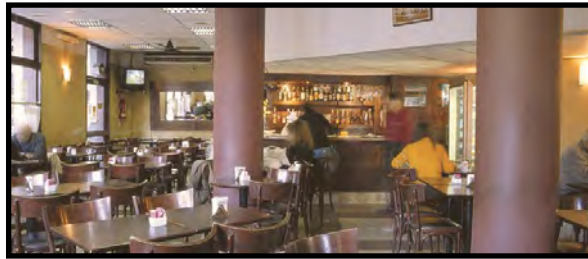
El Coleccionista Café ("The Collector")

It is a coffee Shop in Buenos Aires, Argentina.



It is located in front of the Parque Rivadavia Fair, in Buenos Aires, Argentina and is the meeting point for different groups of collectors, tango ones certainly

always there. Every weekend they gather here in order to snoop through the novelties, and sketch out new searches of unique objects. Patience is needed to find a table on such days either for breakfast (stretching until midday) or at teatime. Likewise, it is a meeting point for Caballito residents, who usually stop for some simple and fast lunch, prepared like "at home".



On Sundays morning stamp collectors and dealers meet there. At the Parque Rivadavia (a park across the street) also on Sundays morning there is a fair for stamp, coins and postcard dealers.



METERED ZEPPELIN MAIL, By Editor

Metered Zeppelin mail is intriguing. It is purely "commercial" in nature with but a few rare exceptions.

Metered Zeppelin mail is not easy to find. The commercial mail was usually simply thrown away upon receipt. The commercial letters did not have much philatelic (collector) interest because they did not bear adhesive stamps.

The early flights of the *Graf Zeppelin* to the Americas drew considerable interest, including mailings from many commercial firms, at first as a means of drawing attention to them and then as a means of accelerated communication. Early postal bulletins for the Zeppelin airship flights to South America were silent on the use of meter (machine) franking. Some have interpreted this as meaning that metered mail was not allowed on the 1930-31 South America flights but while not spe-



Fig. 1 Graf Zeppelin Flight to Brazil

cifically noted in the *Amtsblatt* (official journal) the silence on the point allowed for it. Indeed, even for the first South America flight in 1930, meter-franked mail was accepted. A German metered letter from that flight was sold at the [Cont. P. 5]

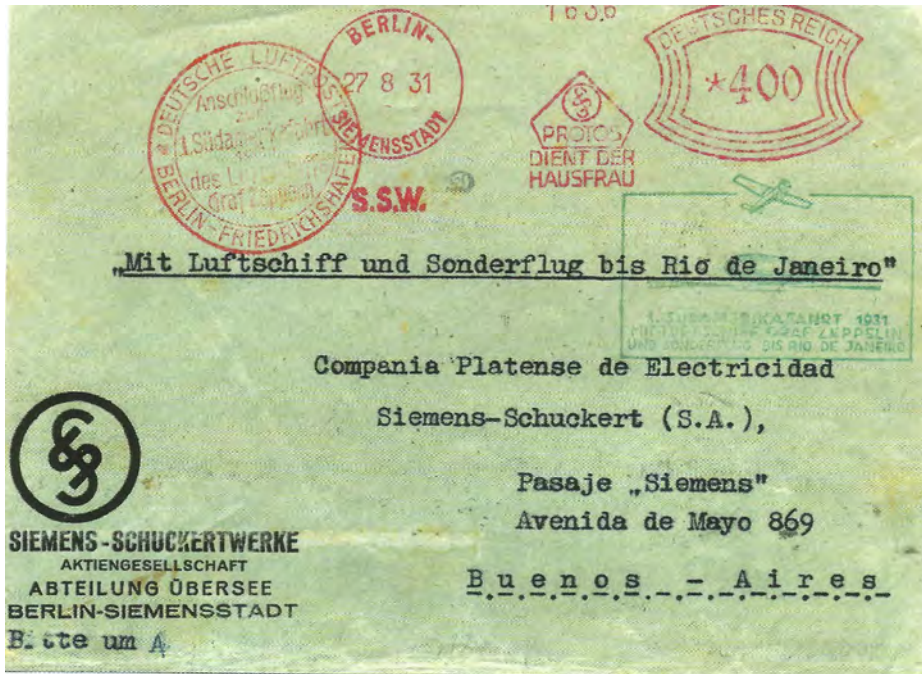


Figure 2, First 1931 Graf Zeppelin Flight

March 2001 Feldmann Auction Nr. 69 for DM 4,800 (2,454 EUROS, \$ 2684 us cy) - Fig. 1. This attests to the rarity of meter-franked Zeppelin airmail from that flight. Examples of meter-franked Zeppelin airmail can also be found from the three 1931 South America flights. It is scarce but examples from Siemens (Fig. 2) and other firms exist.



1933 World Fair flight envelope to Rio de Janeiro, franked 150pf meter mark of Berlin, bears red Berlin-Friedrichshafen & 'map' flight .. £105.00 CORBITS



Figure 3 Third 1932 Zeppelin Flight to Santiago, Chile



GERMANY, 1932, 4th So. America Zeppelin flight to Brazil with METER FRANKING ... US \$375.00 EBAY



1931, "Hungary trip", Hungarian post, dropped Debrecen, 2 private Zeppelin special documents (card franked with 1 P., letter with 2 P.) with rarely Frankotyp meter cancellations, NORDPHILA AUCTION

The South America Flights in 1930 & 1931 were demonstration flights to show the *Graf Zeppelin* as a viable means of commercial trans-Atlantic passenger, mail and freight transport. Rates for commercial lasses of airmail were introduced for the third andlast 1931 South America flight. Scheduled flights to South America took place beginning in 1932. However, it was only after the Second 1932 South America flight that a postal bulletin soecufically addressing meterd mail was issued. Amtsblatt Bf. 163/1932, April 12, 1932 This is the first specific reference to machine franking of Zeppelin mail. Even today oned will see reference to the "first" meter acceptances for the Third 1932 South America Flight of the *Graf Zeppelin*.

GB—King Henry VIII on Stamps,

By Editor

Henry VIII (28 June 1491 – 28 January 1547) was King of England from 1509 until his death in 1547. Henry is best known for his six marriages, in particular his efforts to have his first marriage (to Catherine of Aragon) annulled. His disagreement with Pope Clement VII on the question of such an annulment led Henry to initiate the English Reformation, separating the Church of England from papal authority. He appointed himself the Supreme Head of the Church of England and dissolved convents and monasteries, for which he was excommunicated. Henry is also known as "the father of the Royal Navy," as he invested heavily in the navy, increasing its size from a few to more than 50 ships, and established the Navy Board.



Domestically, Henry is known for his radical changes to the English Constitution, ushering in the theory of the divine right of kings. He also greatly expanded royal power during his reign. He frequently used charges of treason and heresy to quell dissent, and those accused were often executed without a formal trial by means of bills of attainder. He achieved many of his political aims through the work of his chief ministers, some of whom were banished or executed when they fell out of his favour. Thomas Wolsey, Thomas More, Thomas Cromwell, Richard Rich, and Thomas Cranmer all figured prominently in his administration.



of whom were banished or executed when they fell out of his favour. Thomas Wolsey, Thomas More, Thomas Cromwell, Richard Rich, and Thomas Cranmer all figured prominently in his administration.



Spouses: Catherine of Aragon (m. 1509; annulled 1533), Anne Boleyn (m. 1533; executed 1536), Jane Seymour (m. 1536; died 1537), Anne of Cleves (m. 1540; annulled 1540), Catherine Howard (m. 1540; executed 1542), and Catherine Parr (m. 1543).

Born Henry Tudor
28 June 1491
Palace of Placentia, Greenwich, Kent

Died 28 January 1547 (aged 55)
Palace of Whitehall, London ©



US George Washington on Stamps,

By Editor

George Washington (February 22, 1732 [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. Previously, he led Patriot forces to victory in the nation's War for Independence. He presided at the Constitutional Convention of 1787, which established the U.S. Constitution and a federal government. Washington has been called the "Father of His Country" for his manifold leadership in the formative days of the new nation.

1st President of the United States 1st President of the United States



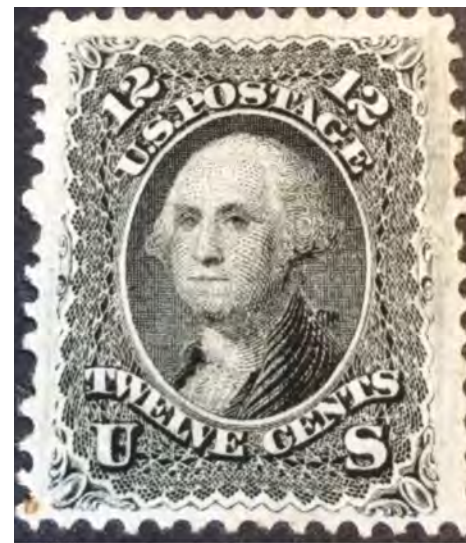
In office April 30, 1789[a] – March 4, 1797

Washington received his initial military training and command with the Virginia Regiment during the French and Indian War. He was later elected to the Virginia House of Burgesses and was named a delegate to the Continental Congress, where he was appoint-



ed Commanding General of the Continental Army. He commanded American forces, allied with France, in the defeat and surrender of the British during the Siege of Yorktown. He resigned his commission after the Treaty of Paris in 1783.

Washington was inaugurated on April 30, 1789, taking the oath of office at Federal Hall in New York City. His coach was led by militia and a marching band and followed by statesmen and foreign dignitaries in an inaugural parade, with a crowd of 10,000. Chancellor Robert R. Livingston administered the oath, using a Bible provided by the Masons, after which the militia fired a 13-gun salute. Washington read a speech in the Senate Chamber, asking "that Almighty Being who rules over the universe, who presides in the councils of nations—and whose providential aids can supply every human defect, consecrate the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States". Though he wished to serve without a salary, Congress insisted adamantly that he accept it, later providing Washington \$25,000 per year to defray costs of the presidency. ©



Germany—Hyperinflation, By Editor

Hyperinflation affected the German Papiermark, the currency of the Weimar Republic, between 1921 and 1923, primarily in 1923. It caused considerable internal political instability in the country, the occupation of the Ruhr by France and Belgium as well as misery for the general populace.

Postal rate 1923-DEC-12 -- 50,000,000,000 Marks / 300,000,000,000 Marks



Daily banknotes remittance to braches

Due to the rate of hyperinflation, the previously surcharged issues had become obsolete. This required the creation of a new series of postage stamps, suited to keeping up with the rising postal rates.

The stamps shown here (Mi. #313A-30A, Sc. #280-99), in denominations from 500,000 Marks through 50,000,000,000 Marks, were issued in October 1923.



The highest denomination banknotes of 500 Billion and 50 trillion Marks are shown here.



Mass franquing of 46 stamps (14 on face) to make 1 billion Mark rate letter.

In December 1923, hyperinflation in the Weimar Republic ended! A new currency, the Rentenmark, was instituted, and the German economy began to recover.

In November 1923, re-valued stamps of the new October issue were released. Some of them are shown in the image above (Mi.

#331 // 37A, Sc. #310 // 316). The new set included stamps of 3, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Pfennigs.

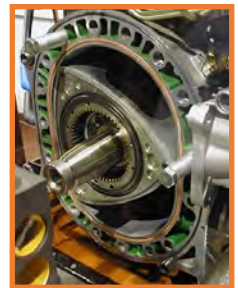
Also shown here is a 2 Rentenmark banknote. ©



German Wankel Engine, By Editor

The Wankel engine is a type of internal combustion engine using an eccentric rotary design to convert pressure into rotating motion.

All parts rotate in one direction, as opposed to the common reciprocating piston engine, which has pistons instantly and rapidly changing direction 180 degrees. In contrast to the reciprocating piston designs, the Wankel engine delivers advantages of simplicity, smoothness, compactness, high revolutions per minute, and a high power-to-weight ratio.



Wankel Engine



Mazda RX-8 Car

two- and four-rotor Wankel engines at that year's Tokyo Motor Show. NSU had problems with apex seals' wear, poor shaft lubrication, and poor fuel economy, leading to frequent engine failures, not solved until 1972, which led to large warranty costs curtailing further NSU Wankel engine development. ©

Mazda and NSU signed a study contract to develop the Wankel engine in 1961 and competed to bring the first Wankel-powered automobile to market. Although Mazda produced an experimental Wankel that year, NSU was first with a Wankel automobile for sale, the sporty NSU Spider in 1964; Mazda countered with a display of

