



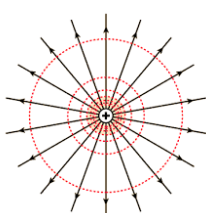
HOLLYWOOD STAMP CLUB HOLLYWOOD PHILATELIST



JUNE 2020 VOL 56 ISSUE 6

INDEX

HSC Newsletter front page	P . 1
German 1906 Cover	P . 1/4
HSC PAGE & MEMBERS'	P . 2
Abu Simbel Temple	P . 2
HSC Officers, Calendar and Activities. P .	3
Great Britain Stonehenge	P . 3
Great Britain Britannia	P . 5
Humor on stamps	P . 6
Mexico & Egypt Pyramids	P . 7
It takes two to Tango	P . 8



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



MAFALDA and COVID-19 World.
Mafalda is an Argentine comic strip
written and drawn
by cartoonist Joaquín Salvador
Lavado Tejón, better known by
his pen name Quino.

HSC membership Information

Meetings have been suspended
because of the COVID-19
Stay-at-Home restrictions by
the authorities.

HSC will contact members
online (Via E-Mail).

All Club members are encouraged
to submit articles, notices,
or any other data believed
notable to our membership.

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GERMAN 1906 COVER HAMBURG TO SWEDEN, By Editor

The attached cover was purchased at an Argentine auction held by CEFIBA (Philatelic Center of Buenos Aires).

The cover uses a stamped entire from Bayern. The Bayern stamp was cross out and 2 30 pF (Scott #58) postmarked in Hamburg to pay for the international registered rate to Sweden. The Bayern pre-printed envelope commemorates the Centenary of the port city of Königsberg.

After doing some research what came out is very interesting.

Königsberg is the name for the historic Prussian city that is now Kaliningrad, Russia. Originally a Sarmatian or Old Prussian settlement, it then belonged to the State of the Teutonic Order, the Duchy of Prussia, the Kingdom of Prussia, the German Empire, the Weimar Republic, and Nazi Germany. After being largely destroyed in World War II by Allied bombing and the Red Army, it was annexed by the Soviet Union and its surviving inhabitants forcibly expelled. Thereafter, the city was renamed Kaliningrad. Few traces of the former Königsberg remain today. The literal meaning of Königsberg is 'King's Hill'. [Continued Page 4]





It's not always sunny in Abu Simbel...By Editor

...but when it is, it's pretty spectacular. This tiny lakeside settlement's Great Temple of Ramesses II was positioned on the orders of that powerful pharaoh so the inner sanctum (in this picture, that's the small room at the very back) is lit by the sun only twice a year. On February 22 and October 22 (thought to be Ramesses' coronation and birth dates, respectively), the first light of dawn illuminates the sanctuary and three statues within: one of Ramesses, one of the sun god Ra, and one of the chief god Amun. A fourth statue depicting the underworld figure Ptah is permanently shrouded in shadow.



The temple is one of a pair resting on the man-made Lake Nasser's shores, the other honoring the pharaoh's wife Nefertari. When the Nile was dammed to create the lake in the 1960s, the whole complex was painstakingly moved to higher ground. While it's unclear if the relocation slightly altered the original timing of the Great Temple's solar alignment, tourists still descend in droves on the site every six months to witness the luminous event. In 2016 Egypt issued a triple pair set about the Abu Simbel Temple. ©



When you are offered a high value stamp for a very low price, remember this:
"If it is too good to be true, it probably is."

PHILATELIC TALKS INITIATIVE.

Using a "vintage" TV that I donated to the club, we have started with some short talks about philatelic topics. The purpose was to provide a way of exchanging information of interest to our membership. We started with "British Old Currency System" on Stamps. These talks will be delivered every other week for 10/15 minutes starting at 6 PM. The following talks were about "Topical Cocoa/chocolate on Stamps", "the Flight of the Gelfer Hund", and "Great Britain Seahorses". The latest talk discussed "Advertisement Labels, Panes & Booklets". Other topics available are: "WW 2 Emergency Forces Messages", "Stylized Views of the Cities of France", "Imperforate Steamships of Buenos Aires", and "Russia 1915-17 Currency stamps". **If any of our members would like to prepare and deliver a talk, I can help if you provide scans of the material to be used and I can set them up into Adobe Acrobat.File.©**



Members: call for action

Have YOU considered sharing your stamps knowledge? Why not write an article for the Hollywood Philatelist?

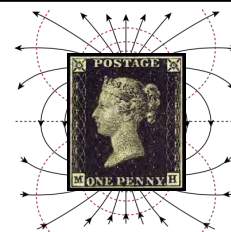
Or share a nice cover and a paragraph about it. Contact the Editor at the meeting. or via E-Mail.



Paraphrasing President Kennedy:

Do not ask what the club can do for you.

Far better, ask what YOU can do for the club.



HSC's Officers and Members of the Board for 2020

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King George V, Stamp Collector. By Editor

The first serious collector in the family was Prince Alfred, who sold his collection to his older brother Edward VII, who in turn gave it to his son, later George V.

When **Queen Victoria** learned that his grandson, later George V, wanted to become a stamp collector, she objected it and said: **"stamps are dirty pieces of paper where people spit"**.



HSC ACTIVITIES: PHILATELIC CALENDAR



London 2020 Stamp Exhibition, 2 to 9 May 2020. In line with UK Government guidelines regarding the COVID-19 pandemic, it is now impossible for the exhibition to happen in May 2020. We have consulted with all our major partners in the planning of the show and have re-schedule it for 19 to 26 February 2022.



Great Britain Stonehenge, By Editor

Stonehenge is a prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England, two miles (3 km) west of Amesbury. It consists of a ring of standing stones, each



around 13 feet (4.0 m) high, seven feet (2.1 m) wide, and weighing around 25 tons. The stones are set within earthworks in the middle of the most dense complex of Neolithic and Bronze

Age monuments in England, including several hundred tumuli (burial mounds).

Archaeologists believe it was constructed from 3000 BC to 2000 BC. The surrounding circular earth bank and ditch, which constitute the earliest phase of the monument, have been dated to about 3100 BC. Radiocarbon dating suggests that the first bluestones were raised between 2400 and 2200 BC, although they may have been at the site as early as 3000 BC.

©



EGYPT SPHINX ON STAMPS, By Editor

The Great Sphinx of Giza, commonly referred to as the Sphinx of Giza or just the Sphinx, is a limestone statue of a reclining sphinx, a mythical creature with the body of a lion and the head of a human. Facing directly from West to East, it stands on the Giza Plateau on the west bank of the Nile in Giza, Egypt. The face of the Sphinx is generally believed to represent the pharaoh Khafre.



Cut from the bedrock, the original shape of the Sphinx has been restored with layers of blocks. It measures 73 m (240 ft) long from paw to tail, 20 m (66 ft) high from the base to the top of the head and 19 m (62 ft) wide at its rear haunches. It is the oldest known monumental sculpture in Egypt and is commonly believed to have been designed, sculpted, and constructed by ancient Egyptians of the Old Kingdom during the reign of the pharaoh Khafre (c. 2558–2532 BC).



Egypt 1886 issue



Egypt 1991 issue

The Great Sphinx is one of the world's largest and oldest statues, but basic facts about it are still subject to debate, such as when it was built, by whom and for what purpose.



There are several stamps with images of the Sphinx issued by Egypt and other countries. ©

France 2001 issue



GERMAN COVER .. (from page 1)

In the local Low German dialect, spoken by many of its former German inhabitants, the name was Königsberg.

Königsberg was founded in 1255 on the site of the ancient Old Prussian settlement Twangste by the Teutonic Knights during the Northern Crusades, and was named in honour of King Ottokar II of Bohemia.[5] A Baltic port city, it successively became the capital of their monastic state, the Duchy of Prussia (1525–1701) and East Prussia. Königsberg remained the coronation city of the Prussian monarchy, though the capital was moved to Berlin in 1701.



Königsberg Castle before World War I

Between the thirteenth and the twentieth centuries, the inhabitants spoke predominantly German, but the multicultural city also had a profound influence upon the Lithuanian and Polish cultures.[6] The city was a publishing center of Lutheran literature, including the first Polish translation of the New Testament, printed in the city in 1551, the first book in the Lithuanian language and the first Lutheran catechism, both printed in Königsberg in 1547.

Königsberg was the easternmost large city in Germany until World War II. The city was heavily damaged by Allied bombing in 1944 and during the Battle of Königsberg in 1945; it was then captured and was given to the Soviet Union on 9 April 1945. Its German population was expelled, and the city was repopulated with Russians and others from the Soviet Union. Briefly Russified as Kyonigsberg (Кёнигсберг), it was renamed "Kaliningrad" in 1946 in honor of Soviet leader Mikhail Kalinin. It is now the capital of Russia's Kaliningrad Oblast, an exclave bordered in the north by Lithuania and in the south by Poland.

In 1944, Königsberg suffered heavy damage from British bombing attacks and burned for several days. The historic city center, especially the original quarters Altstadt, Löbenicht, and Kneiphof, was destroyed, including the cathedral, the castle, all churches of the old city, the old and the new universities, and the old shipping quarters.

On 4 July 1946 the Soviet authorities renamed Königsberg to Kaliningrad following the death on 3 June 1946 of the Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (titular head of state) of the USSR, Mikhail Kalinin, one of the original Bolsheviks. The surviving German population was forcibly expelled in 1946–1949, and the city was repopulated with Soviet citizens. The city's language of admin-

istration was changed from German to Russian.

The city was rebuilt, and as the westernmost territory of the USSR, the Kaliningrad Oblast became a strategically important area during the Cold War. The Soviet Baltic Fleet was headquartered in the city in the 1950s. Because of its strategic importance, Kaliningrad Oblast was closed to foreign visitors.

The attached stamp commemorates the 750 years since the foundation of Königsberg in 1255.



750 Years of Königsberg



1959 Russia entire cover with a view of Kaliningrad

The town of Baltiysk, just outside Kaliningrad, is the only Russian Baltic Sea port said to be "ice-free" all year round, and the region hence plays an important role in maintenance of the Baltic Fleet.

Even though the current German government has stated it has no claim over Kaliningrad, the former Königsberg, the possibility of such a return to German rule at some future time continues to come up in discussion, creating what is known as "The Kaliningrad question".

It was the headquarters of the former Soviet Baltic Military District. Kaliningrad also functions as the headquarters of Russia's Baltic Fleet, ringed by Chernyakhovsk (air base), Donskoye (air base) and Kaliningrad Chkalovsk (naval air base).



Russia Baltic Fleet HQ

Great Britain "BRITANNIA",

By Editor

Britannia has been used in several different senses, but is best known as a national personification of the United Kingdom. The name is a Latinization of the native *Brittonic* word for the island, *Pretani*, which also produced



the Greek form *Prettanike* or *Brettaniai*, which originally, in the fourth to the first centuries BC, designated a collection of islands with individual names, including Albion or Britain. In Modern Welsh the name remains *Prydain*. By the 1st century BC, Britannia came to be used for Great Britain specifically. After the Roman conquest in 43 AD, Britannia meant Roman Britain, a province covering the island south of Caledonia (roughly Scotland). When Roman Britain was divided into four provinces in 197 AD, two were called Britannia Superior and Britannia Inferior. Britannia is the name given to the female personification of the island, and it is a term still used to refer to the whole island.

1993 £10 Britannia

On 2 March 1993 the Royal Mail released the highest face value postage stamp to date in the history of British posts. The official reason for its issue was the postal requirement due



to ever increasing postal rates and that space on parcels was now at a premium. Strangely though, as was pointed out by critics at the time, this stamp was exactly twice the size of two £5 stamps! The stamp itself includes many of the various security features, introduced on the 1992 Castles issues, with some further additions for good measure. Designed by the Roundel Design Group, using illustrations by Barry Craddock, the centerpiece of the design depicts a seated Britannia, similar to the design that adorned banknotes in the sixties and seventies. The stamps measure 60 x 41mm and were printed by The House of Questa in offset lithography in single pane sheets of 25 (5 x 5). The stamps are printed in ten colours, but the 10 plate numbers which appear above stamps 1 and 2 in the top-left hand corner, and represent the different colours, are all printed in purple for security reasons. The paper is an OFNP/PVA type, manufactured by Coated Papers Ltd., with the addition of fibres in the paper which glow red, blue and green under short wave U.V. There are two elliptical perforations on each of the longest sides. The stamp bears an embossed braille '10', the first time braille has appeared on any UK postage stamp. Scott #1478.

House of Questa was another UK stamp printer who printed the stamp. They were more 'respectable', and were used by Royal Mail, and many other British Commonwealth territories/nations. They still printed some wallpaper, but no printer is going to pass up a paid printing job just because it is a 'wallpaper' issue.

The stamp was issued in five plates [1A, 2A, 3A, 4A, and 5A]. Shown here are plates 1A & 4A.



Some of the stamps were used postally, while others were used to pay for parcel rates and for revenue applications. They can be found in vertical pairs or strip of 3, as well as on piece. Non of these stamps have been found on cover other than FDCs. ©



Stamp used on parcel



Vertical pair postally used



Stamp used as revenue with pen cancel



Stamp with £250, Sheet value

Vertical pair with £5 castle and block of 4 machins for parcel post on piece



25 Years International Exhibition of the Arts of Humor - Miniature Sheet, Spain



Swedish Humor on stamp



Like the Rube Goldberg, this is more humorous than funny. I think it's the first humorous Swedish stamp; a cartoon seventeenth century post rider staring at an equally cartoonish airplane, Scott 215. For the annual conference and fiftieth anniversary of the UPU. Design commissioned from Johan Adolf Ture Tideblad, who doesn't seem to have tried too hard, but obviously had a good time.

It must have been thought a mistake; the Swedish Post didn't show a sense of humor again for... a long time.

Great Britain Year End Humor Stamp

IT'S GOOD TO SEE
MARY ON THE KEYBOARD AND
JOSEPH ON VOCALS ON
THIS YEAR'S CHRISTMAS STAMP



Riding the swell of outrage, the satirical website the Poke (tagline: "Time Well Wasted"), launched a call for the public's best attempt at designing a Brexit stamp, and boy did the Brits deliver. Under the hashtag #Brexit Stamps, are mini masterpieces of savage British humor (and impressive Photoshop skills).



Pyramids in Egypt and Mexico, By Editor

Maya and Egyptian Pyramids: A Hidden Connection?

Extracts from Judith Fein, An Egyptologist and a Mayanologist explore the pyramid connection.

<https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/life-is-trip/201110/maya-and-egyptian-pyramids-hidden-connection>

Whenever I go south to Mexico, I marvel at the monumental stone structures, which reach toward heaven, that were left behind by the Maya.



Teotihuacan, Mexico



Giza, Egypt

When I went to Egypt, I stood at the base of pyramids that point toward the sky and contemplated the cosmology of the Pharaonic civilization that built them.

Even though many centuries elapsed between the construction of the Egyptian and earliest Mexican pyramids, was there a connection between the two pyramid-building people, I wondered? Stories circulate about coca leaves found in Egyptian tombs, aliens bringing knowledge to both Egypt and the Maya, and even a common connection to Atlantis, but they seem to be just stories; there is no scientific evidence.

Palenque, which emerges dramatically from the jungle, is one of the most celebrated sites from the ancient Maya world. "There is a lot of history here. Breathe deeply. You will feel the energy," Yolanda said. Manal and I breathed. We could feel it. Manal stood at the base of a huge pyramid and quietly said, "It's like you are looking at the plan of an Egyptian pyramid upside down. The burial chamber is close to the top of our pyramids. Here is it at ground level or below. And in the chambers, we found amazing riches associated with burials, like the gold mask of Tutankhamen."

The Pyramid of the Sun, at Teotihuacan, Mexico and the Great Pyramid of Egypt are almost or very nearly equal to one another in base perimeter. The Pyramid of the Sun is "almost" half the height of the Great Pyramid.

There is a slight difference.

The Great Pyramid is 1.03 - times larger than the base of the Pyramid of the Sun.

Lets see what stamps of both countries. ©



Mexico 1923 #635



1973 MEXICO, TOURIST MEXICO, LIGHT AND SOUND TEOTIHUACAN MEXICO, SCOTT C354



Egypt 1872 Grand Pyramid at Giza (#42)



1933-1938 Egypt #C25



Photo of Stanley-Gibbons, London from Google Maps

It takes two for a tango, By Editor

Tango is a partner dance, and social dance that originated in the 1880s along the River "Río de la Plata", the natural border between Argentina and Uruguay. It was born in the impoverished port areas of these countries, with Enslaved Africans populations. The tango is the result of a combination of African Candombe, Spanish-Cuban Habanera, and Argentinian Milonga. The tango was frequently practiced in the brothels and bars of ports, where business owners employed bands to entertain their patrons with music. The tango then spread to the rest of the world. Many variations of this dance currently exist around the world.



On August 31, 2009, UNESCO approved a joint proposal by Argentina and Uruguay to include the tango in the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage Lists.



One of the first composers of the tango music was Carlos Gardel. Carlos Gardel (born Charles Romuald Gardès; 11 December 1890 – 24 June 1935) was a French Argentine singer, songwriter, composer and actor, and the most prominent figure in

the history of tango. Gardel's baritone voice and the dramatic phrasing of his lyrics made miniature masterpieces of his hundreds of three-minute tango recordings. Together with lyricist

and long-time collaborator Alfredo Le Pera, Gardel wrote several classic tangos.

Here is a copy of a 2019 stamp from Argentina (\$100). The tango is also popular in other coun-



tries like France and others. We will show some of the stamps that have been issued. France and Argentina released a joint issue set of two stamps with similar designs.©

