



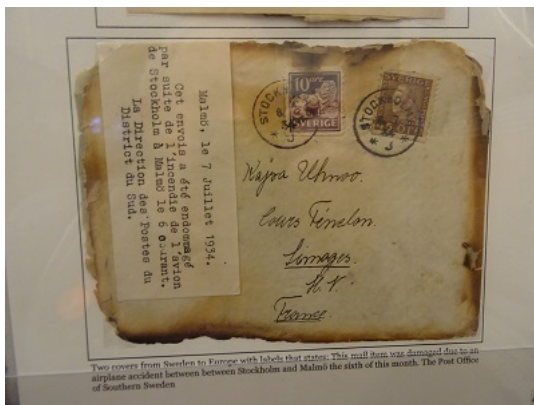
STOCKHOLMIA 2019 (1)

Ve dnech 29. 5 - 2. 6. 2019 se ve Stockholmu u příležitosti a na počest 150 výročí Královské filatelistické společnosti Londýn (The ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY LONDON - RPSL) konala Světová filatelistická výstava STOCKHOLMIA 2019 pod patronací J. V. krále Carla XVI Gustava. Patronem RPSL je J. V. královna Alžběta II.

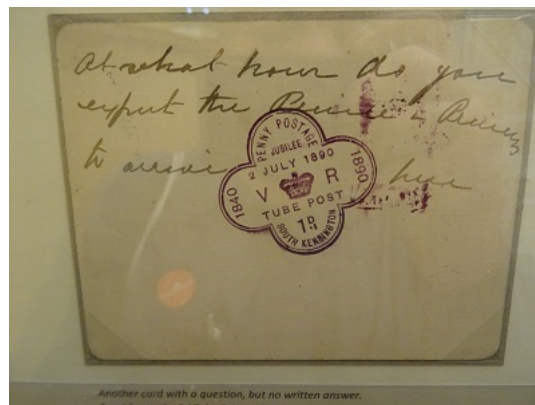
RPSL je nejstarší filatelistickou společností na světě (zal. 1869). Významná výstava se konala v prostorách Stockholm Waterfront Congress Centre.







Two covers from Sweden to Europe with labels that state: This mail item was damaged due to an airplane accident between Stockholm and Malmö the sixth of this month. The Post Office of Southern Sweden



Another card with a question, but no written answer.



3.1.8 HALLER MACHINE: GERMANY 1881

The Haller Machine was invented and patented by Wilhelm Löffelhardt in 1880 and produced and marketed by the Company George Haller in Berlin.

It was a hand operated stamping machine whereby both hands of the postman were necessary for the operation. The most essential component was a toothed belt drive (see drawing). On the driven pulley two dies were attached opposite to each other. On the circumference of the belt four rubber fingers were mounted equidistant from each other, which brought the letters one-by-one from the stack to the stamping die. At each turn of the crank 2 strikes were produced, i.e. 300-400 mail unites / minute could be stamped.

The Haller Machine was only used to apply **reccival postmarks** on incoming mail, therefore the die-heads consisted only of a **die**. In Germany it was the first widely used stamping machine. It was introduced first in Berlin in 1881, and from 1882 onwards a total of 15 cities were supplied with the machine. The last use in Germany took place in 1909. Last lasting use abroad is proven only from Vienna, Prague and New York.

DEUTSCHE REICHSPOST
POSTKARTE.

An G. A. R. Luyt
in Berlin
K. Luyt

This card bears a very early strike of the first machine installed on the 9th of August 1881 in the German capital Berlin. It doesn't include the city name, "C" stands for Central Post Office. The machine was used there until August 1886.



Forgeries • Narrow & Wide No

The two known forgeries of *Hindenburg* postmarks were not created to defraud postal systems. They were created to exploit stamp collectors.

Mit Luftschiff L.Z 129.

Nord Amerika Fahrt



J. C. Brink
Berlin
Germany

FORGERY of narrow onboard postmark and receiving cancel by forger
sent with the Officer aboard" for