

# The McClintock Letter

The official quarterly newsletter of the South Jersey Postcard Club - Serving Postcard Collectors Since 1971  
John H. McClintock (1925-2009), Founder

December 2011

Vol. 11. No. 6

## Another Smithville, New Jersey

By Sheila J. D'Avino

In addition to the Historic Towne of Smithville, there is a lesser-known Smithville located in Burlington County. This section of Eastampton Township (near the county seat of Mount Holly, as well as this writer's residence), is home to the Smithville County Park, which includes Smithville Lake and the historic Smithville Mansion. Named after Hezekiah Bradley ("H.B.") Smith (1816-1887), it served a thriving industrial center during the second half of the 19th century and into the next.



H. B. Smith

The Smith Machine Company began in 1865 and is famous for many products, especially wood-working machinery and the Star high-wheeled bicycle. Also, it is remembered for being the company with a 1.8 mile bicycle-railroad that allowed the workers to pedal to the plant from their homes in Mount Holly. Its founder held over forty patents, including such diverse ones as a scroll saw and a steam-powered tricycle.



Smith Machine Company, circa 1912

H. B. Smith, however, was somewhat infamous for his personal life. Born in Vermont, he trained as a cabinet maker. He subsequently moved to New Hampshire, then Massachusetts, before settling in New Jersey in the last year of the Civil War. Little did the citizens of the Garden State know that their newest landowner was a bigamist. Having never legally divorced his first wife, who he married in 1846, and with whom he had several children, he took up with a much younger mill girl. Although information sources diverge, it appears that he married this girl (named Agnes) in 1861 when she was 20 and he 45; after some six years of "courtship." Agnes went on to become both a physician and a chemist. She died, childless, in 1881.

Nonetheless, New Jersey voters sent him to the U.S. House of Representatives as a Democrat in 1878, and the New Jersey Senate in 1882. He remained a major political figure statewide until his death in 1887 at the age of 71.

One of his sons took over operations of the factory, which continued in business until the mid-1960s, nearly a century after its founding. An interesting side note is that a decade-long dispute developed between the children of his first wife and the surviving family of his second one over control of Smith's remains as well as his will. Perhaps as a

result, he is interred in an iron coffin encased in concrete in a Mount Holly cemetery.

Currently, the company grounds contain many of the original buildings, as well gardens and nature trails. Tours are held of the historic areas; the mansion provides a venue for weddings and similar events; the park grounds host fairs and concerts throughout the year; and the Lake offers a serene location for kayaking, canoeing and other activities.



## Owney, the Postal Dog

by Doug D'Avino

This postcard was printed for collectors to use for the first day of issue or other events associated with the July 27, 2011, release of the Owney non-denominational first class

(Forever) postage stamp, shown below. The original cabinet card photograph is in the Railway Mail Service Library collection.

If you purchase the stamps, you will find the following information on the back of the page.

"During the late 1880s, a dog, likely a terrier mix, appeared in the Post Office in Albany, New York, where clerks took a liking to him and named him Owney. Fond of riding in postal wagons, Owney followed mailbags onto trains, where Railway Mail



Service employees considered him their good-luck charm. As Owney traveled the country, clerks affixed medals or tags to his collar to document his travels. Postmaster General John Wanamaker even arranged for a special dog-sized jacket to help him display his souvenirs. Owney later toured the world by steamer and became an icon of American postal lore. His adventures highlight the historical importance of the Railway Mail Service, and today he enjoys a place of honor at the Smithsonian Institution's National Postal Museum in Washington, D.C."



## President's Corner

Dear members and friends,

With the hustle bustle of preparing for the end of the year holidays, the new year will be here before you know it. I really love Thanksgiving and many of the postcards for Thanksgiving are just marvelous: the Schmuckers and Winsches are my favorites. Christmas postcards have their Santas and children, trees and angels. It is a personal curiosity to see how the nativity is portrayed by the various artists. New years cards are fun too, with pigs and mushrooms, elves and chimney sweeps, and the most creative are the year dates!!

So...keep searching for new ways to collect. The new year will be here soon; make a resolution to start a new collection.

And, it is time to turn the tables over to a new set of officers. I thank you very much for all your support and cooperation during these last two years as your president. I have enjoyed serving the club and participating in the auctions and events. This is a wonderful club and absolutely one of the best ones in the state.

Let's continue to support the club's activities (PoCax and the auction) and the newsletter. I hope you are able to find something to be included as our new club historian begins her work, and don't forget to have FUN. Here is something that the congress needs to learn, "from the ranks you rise and to the ranks you must return." I'm doing that and I am so happy to end 2011 this way.

May you all be blessed with health, wealth, and good friends and lots and lots of postcards!

Much love,

Lynn



## Historian's Plea,

As I begin my appointed task of organizing the documents that reflect SJPC's history I ask your help in finding those pieces of paper that tell who and what we are and when we did it. Thanks and I'll see you at the meeting.

Sheila



## South Jersey Postcard Club

Visit us at [sjpostcard.com](http://sjpostcard.com)

to find general information and our newsletter archives.

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# In Memoriam

we sadly announce the passing of

## Janie Cocciolone

April 1, 1945 – October 26, 2011

Janie was a member for many years and was currently serving the club as a Trustee. Janie was a sister to our club's secretary Emily DiVento. Their sister Paula and brother Anthony are also members of SJPC.

Always known for her enthusiastic collecting of Santas, Janie won many awards at PoCax over the years. Her brilliant and eye-catching boards were always favorites. Her most recent prize was an Honorable Mention at PoCax 2011.

We offer our sincere sympathies to Emily, Paula and Anthony.

### New Features

For those who read this newsletter regularly, I want to tell you of some new, and I hope interesting, features that can be found in this and the issues to come in 2012.

First, on the next page you will find the new [Page 3 Checklist](#). I have spoken about this at the meetings and I hope that you are searching your completed sets of cards and are preparing to be a contributor to this page. We thank Judi Kearney for being our [Checklist](#) pioneer. In other issues to come you will find illustrated checklists of very collectable cards – always on Page 3.

Then, coming in January you will find the first [New Card Corner](#) on Page 4. Modern cards are what the collectors of tomorrow will be seeking. Their collecting goals will differ but to have our hobby sustain itself in future generations, we must learn more and pay attention to what's new. Let's learn what is in today's mail.



## Editor's Niche

On past occasions I have used this space to rail about those who publish the *Oxford English Dictionary* and their choices of new words to be added to the dictionary. The *OED* is in essence the history of our language, and most people who use words are grateful for the energies expended at the annual October conference on new words.

This year I shall not rant. I will say (write) just one thing: "ARE THEY CRAZY?" They have added "sammich" to the dictionary.

Rest assured, while I am editor, after today, you will never see the word "sammich" in this newsletter?

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Dear Members, This is the last issue of 2011 – the last issue of now ten full years that I have been editor. It is my sincere hope that you continue to enjoy reading the newsletter and remember, I am always open to your suggestions for improvement.

May I take this opportunity to wish all readers a very happy holiday season by using the card you see here. It is a very beautiful part of the *Calendar Series* drawn by a Belgian artist name Marie "Rie" Cramer. It is my pleasure to present her bio on pages 4 and 5 of this issue.



South Jersey Postcard Club's First Page 3 Checklist

Courtesy of Judi Kearney

Raphael Tuck & Sons, publisher

This beautiful set from Raphael Tuck & Sons is series #200 – Birthday Greetings. Each card features a zodiac symbol and the usual, although British, birthstone, flower, and at the “turned corner” of each card, the social grace associated with the flower. Additionally there is a rhyme that alerts those who wear the gems of the marital woes or joys they should expect.

January



Aquarius, Garnet, Snowdrops – Hope  
 “No gems save garnets should be worn,  
 By her who in this month is born.”

February



Pisces, Primrose – Trust  
 “If free from care and strife you’d be,  
 The amethyst wear constantly.”

March



Aries, Bloodstone, Violet - Modesty  
 “If born in March, the bloodstone wear,  
 And you’ll have strength and wisdom rare.”

April



Taurus, Diamond, Daisy – Innocence  
 “Sparkling diamonds should be worn  
 If in April you’ve been born.”

May



Gemini, Emerald, Hawthorn - Hope  
 “Who wears an emerald all her life,  
 Shall be a loved and happy wife.”

June



Cancer, Agate, Honeysuckle – Generous  
 “With ring of agate on her hand,  
 Can health, long life, and wealth command.”

July



Leo, Turquoise, Water lily - Purity  
 “Place on your hand a turquoise blue,  
 Success will bless you if you do.”

August



Virgo, Carnelian, Poppy – Consolation  
 “Wear a carnelian or for thee  
 No conjugal felicity.”

September



Libra, Chrysolite, Morning glory – Affectation  
 “A chrysolite on brow should bind,  
 ‘Twill cure diseases of the mind.”

October



Scorpio, Beryl, and Hops - Injustice  
 “When fair October to her brings the beryl,  
 No longer need she fear misfortune’s peril.”

November



Sagittarius, Topaz, Chrysanthemum - Love  
 “Firm friendship in November, and she bears,  
 True love beneath the topaz she wears.”

December



Capricorn, Ruby, Holly - Foresight  
 “December gives her fortune, love and fame  
 If amulet of rubies bear her name.”

### Marie "Rie" Cramer

Marie Cramer's personal life was one of constant misery, but at the same time her professional life was one of unparalleled joy.

In the 1880s Marie was one of three daughters born to a Dutch ship captain and a mother of little life experience outside the slums and backwater villages of the Dutch West Indies. Around 1894 the three girls were moved to Arnhem – 50 miles southeast of Amsterdam – where they were to be educated with the assistance of their aunt and grandmother.

Known from early childhood as Rie, Cramer and her elder sister Erry were enrolled in an elementary school in Arnhem, where both girls showed exceptional skill in their studies.

When in 1904, Captain Cramer ended his seafaring days, the family moved to The Hague. The aunt, who herself was a successful artist, thought she saw equal talent in her young niece and insisted that Rie be enrolled in the *Kunstoefening*, the art academy where she was taught by Françoise "Frankie" Carbasius – a teacher who would become a lifelong friend.



"Claire de Lune" from the 8 card illustrated songs set

When in 1904, Captain Cramer ended his seafaring days, the family moved to The Hague. The aunt, who herself was a successful artist, thought she saw equal talent in her young niece and insisted that Rie be enrolled in the *Kunstoefening*, the art academy where she was taught by Françoise "Frankie" Carbasius – a teacher who would become a lifelong friend.

Even during her studies, from 1905 through 1907, Cramer was busy drawing pictures and writing children's nursery rhymes, but she was soon aware that she was very unhappy about what was available in that area of the Netherlands. In 1906 she moved her studio to be close to a publisher, W. de Haan in Utrecht. He was enthusiastic and made it possible for her to publish her first self-illustrated book of verse, *Of Girls and Boys* late in 1906. Because of her great success only one year later a sequel was done, *For Boys and Girls*. Unlike most moralistic and educational books for children, these playful titles about domestic life and childhood experiences became standards. Rie's illustrations were not only informative, but appealing to the imaginations of the young, and de Haan, the publisher, recognized that Cramer's books would be much enjoyed by children over the usual children's literature of the era.

These books were the beginning of a long and productive career as an illustrator and writer, in which its scope over the years would continually broaden and deepen. As an illustrator Cramer was inspired mainly by foreigners like Arthur Rackham (illustrator of V. S. Vernon's 1912 translation of *Aesop's Fables* which you will read about in a future issue of this newsletter) and Audrey Beardsley. Taking the example of these artists and from the Art Nouveau forum, Cramer gradually developed her own style. Her work between 1910 and 1920 was defined by detailed figures of children in mixed yet delicate colors. The contours of her images were laid down in black ink then washed with gentle layers of watercolor. Her style was for years the standard for children's books in the Netherlands, and many were inspired by her. Also during this time Cramer



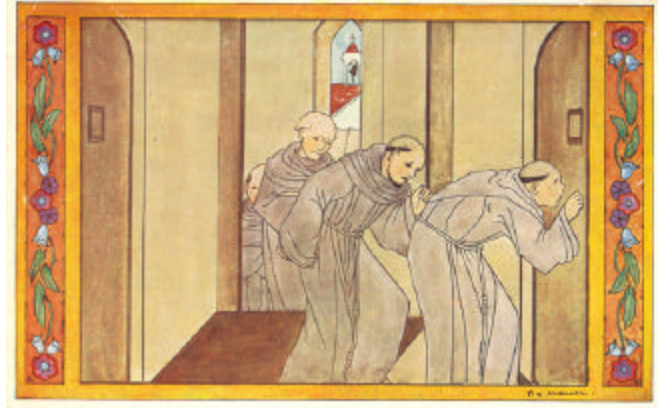
Marie "Rie" Cramer (1887-1977) seen here circa 1938

experimented with various printmaking techniques such as etchings, lithographs and woodcuts. Her highest level of achievement was reached in this decade, but it would be her work in the twenties and later that made her famous.

During the next twenty years, Rie Cramer would live the most turbulent part of her life. She married and divorced Peter Otten, fell in love with an internationally known art critic and a married man 13 years her senior, ended that affair and took up with the actor Eduard Verkade, whom she married in 1922 but when their first and only child was born dead and the marriage yet complicated by Verkade's infidelity, Rie knew their relationship was doomed. Her second divorce came 1932.

Without knowing it was happening, Cramer's career reached its peak in the twenty years that were those of her personal conflicts. In addition to many children's books she produced etchings, lithographs, and literally hundreds of advertisements. "I worked hard, but rhymes and stories flowed effortlessly from my pen and success remained true to me," she wrote later. Highlights included her illustrations for the *Fairy Tales of Hans Andersen*, *Tales of Mother Goose*, followed in 1917 by *Grimm's Fairy Tales*. Cramer's success was then guaranteed by the publisher, de Haan, who offered her a permanent contract at #4,000 (guilders) annually.

After the world war Cramer traveled to Paris with her sister Erry to observe the art scene. While there they enjoyed their contacts with painters, dancers and musicians, but in late 1918, Erry expressed concerns about being able to breathe properly. After several medical consultations, the sisters traveled to Switzerland, to a sanatorium near St. Moritz. Early in 1919, while Erry stayed behind for medical care, Cramer went on to Rome. She stayed several months but did little work.



From the 12 card set #137 – Broder Jacob

When Cramer reached her mid-thirties, her decision to change her style stunned all who knew her, but the children's picture books which she illustrated in the late 1920s gained Cramer her greatest fame. Her work was more stylized, with robust figures through firmer contours. She had reached the stage in her career when the public purchased her books based on her reputation.

When the political landscape in Europe began to dominate everything and everyone it became increasingly difficult to work outside the influence of the Nazi Party. As

the wartime government took stronger control of all sectors of society, work for Cramer was even more uncertain. Two of her pre-war novels, *They, We and You* (1937) and *The Land of Promise* (1938), were scrutinized by the German occupation government and banned because they reflected her dislike of the National Socialist Party. The banned books caused her great difficulties and her work as an illustrator was restricted, but in defiance she elected to continue life as a playwright under the pseudonym Marc Holman. She also wrote verse filled with indignation, hatred, sadness and fear which appeared in several clandestine publications. Vindication came in the summer of 1945 when an anthology, *Verses of Resistance*, was published to help war refugees.

After the liberation, Cramer's illustration work resumed. First in the Netherlands as a bookplate illustrator and then as she edited and revised some of her previously published work it was made available in Denmark, Germany, France, and the United States. Furthermore, she wrote children's plays for several radio program companies, one of which was *Prince Roland*, a 42-episode serial that aired in 1954 and 1955.



In 1946, the then 59-year-old Cramer moved to a house in Laren owned by "The Eglantine." Her hopes were to retire with friends and live out her life in comfort, but the plan came to havoc within a few years and in 1954 she left Holland for the Balearic Islands where she took up residence on Mallorca. Quite unexpectedly Cramer found herself at age 67 starting over with a whole new set of circumstances. She had found this Mediterranean island to be a place of great joy, and she said life was a "living dream." Again she made new friends and often gathered a large circle, to discuss the events of the day, art and other pressing matters. When the mother of Frankie Carbasius died, Cramer invited Françoise to join her community of friends. The invitation was accepted and before long Carbasius and Cramer began production on Mallorca inspired tiles that they sold to Dutch tourists, but just as often gave away.



"Narcissen" by Rie Cramer

While living on Mallorca Cramer published three illustrated books by herself: *Viva Mallorca*, *Mallorca Island of Peace*, and *Majorca*. She wrote *Memos* in 1958 to honor

the many cats she had cared for since her childhood. She was always an animal lover, but especially liked cats; she was even with her cat in the picture in her passport (see Page 4). In 1966 Cramer published *Flash*, a biography. In 1971 because of increasing limited mobility she was forced to return to the Netherlands. With Carbasius, she settled in Blaricum, where she died in 1977 at the age of 89.



"Zittend op de Tuinmuur" by Rie Cramer

Rie Cramer, along with Harriet Willebeek le Mair were considered the best Dutch illustrators of their time. Le Mair is mostly forgotten, but Cramer's work continues to be popular and very collectible. Her work as a book illustrator led to the reproduction of her images on postcards from around 1916 through to the 1950s. Her continual practice of revising her style based on the influences of Edmond Dulac, Kate Greenaway, Walter Crane, and later by the stage designs of Leon Bakst produced over 200 cards currently identified as coming from about thirty different series.



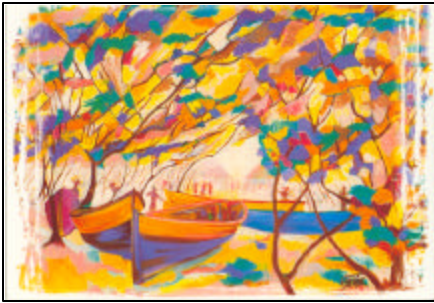
Modern continental postcards of Rie Cramer's work.

Rie Cramer had many admirers and an equal number of critics. The latter alleged a lack of commitment to the weak and underprivileged in society. She thought that this group had sufficient attention in literature created by others, thus making it justifiable to express the enjoyment and optimism she thought the world deserved.



Happy holidays to all our readers,  
their families and friends.

***The Beauty of a Caribbean Island on Modern Postcards;  
or a look at the watercolor art of the "St. Martin/Maarten Coalition des Aquarellists"***



St. Martin is an island of exceptional and unparalleled beauty. It is also a place of diversity, contradiction, and controversy.

Unlike islands such as Aruba, St. Thomas, and Puerto Rico, St. Martin is not a "destination" island. Tourist opportunities are plentiful on the island, but it could more easily be termed a "residence" island – a place to vacation or to go for an extended visit in a time-share or condo.

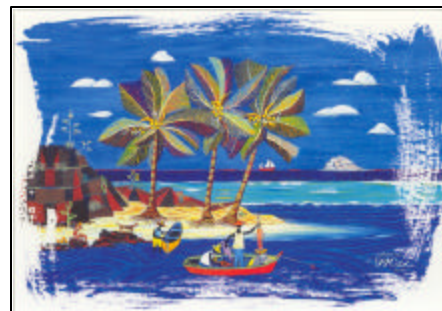
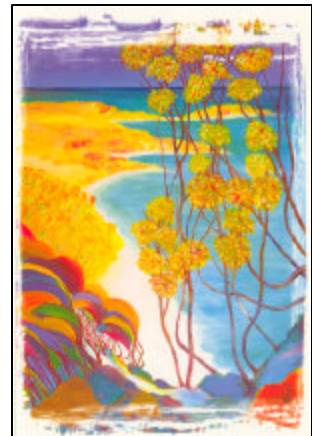


St. Martin was discovered in 1493 by Columbus and is less than 200 nautical miles east of San Juan, Puerto Rico. As early as the 1620s, the Spanish, as well as the French and Dutch, had strong trade interests on the island. It is mountainous at its center, yet well suited for flatland farming and industrial concerns. Although only 15 miles wide by 12 miles long, the island was divided in the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century when the Dutch and the French agreed to sign the Treaty of Concordia on March 23, 1648.

The northern half of the island (*St. Martin*) is part of the French West Indies and is currently a protectorate of the France government. It is more relaxed yet sophisticated – almost European in nature. The white sand beaches are mostly secluded. At Marigot, there is a Mediterranean aura, with yachts in the harbor and open-air markets and shops lining the waterfront. Farther north, in Grand Case, near a bay named the French Cul-de-Sac, it is rumored that the best restaurants in the Caribbean can be found.

The southern part of the island (*Sint Maarten*) is still affiliated with other islands of the Netherlands Antilles and is the more populated and industrial. The first word in St. Martin's industrial directory is "salt."

Since the 1620s the Dutch have been harvesting the island's salt ponds. These days, when they are ready, sea-water is allowed to flood the shallow ponds, as the water evaporates, thousands of tons of sea salt are left behind for harvesting. It is bull-dozered into processing sheds where it is cleaned and bagged for sale in hardware stores around the world. It is also sold in bulk, carried by cargo ships to ports like Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Portsmouth (NH), and Boston. After "salt" comes "sugar cane," and because harvesting cane is so labor intensive, both nations imported African slaves in huge numbers that added a third, but vital sector to the population. Rice and tobacco are also produced in extremely high quantities.



Although the island is half French and half Dutch, English is without a doubt the dominant language. This has made it possible for another very large segment of society – ex-patriot Canadian, American, British, Belgium, and Scandinavian artists – to join the already diverse community living on the island.

Artists arrive in St. Martin like pilgrims on the Mayflower, and it has been happening for nearly five decades. Shortly after World War II immigrants



(mostly European) began looking for places of calm and tranquility to live and work without the intrusion of government and social pressures. The founding, in 1958 of the Federation of West Indian Colonies (a short lived but very successful union of Caribbean islands) encouraged and to a small degree subsidized immigration, especially for those who could offer new and substantial contributions to the culture of the islands. Thus the Coalition of Watercolor Artists formed and has been serving resident artists for four decades.

★ ★ ★

Representative of the best art being produced in the Caribbean are: (from top-left, clockwise) #1.- Michael Fontaine, #2.- Dominique Rivard, #3. – Fontaine, #4. D'Emilie, #5 – DeLeo, #6. – Rivard, #7. - Catherine Gallian Saint-Clair, and #8. - Mounette Radot.

The cards are modern and sell in island gift shops for about \$1.00 each.



**Those in RPPC Identified; it's easy, sometimes**

Card submitted by Hal Ottaway

From time to time a real-photo postcard will cross your path and it has just enough information on it to prompt a search – a “gotta-know-more” minute.

The card below is just such a card. The address at the bottom of the card prompted a notion that it wouldn't be too difficult to learn about the fine looking family in the picture.



I first saw it when Hal Ottaway sent it to me via email. It is one of the World War II era cards that he added to his collection in October at the 2011 Wichita Postcard Show. Hal's thoughts were that the gentleman pictured just had to be “someone in charge.” This obviously comes from Hal's keen sense of the goodness in mankind. As he wondered in his email, “It would be fun to check a city directory and learn who was living at 926 So. 17<sup>th</sup> Street...I am guessing that he was a judge or police chief or someone in charge.

Naturally this was a challenge I couldn't ignore. With just a few minutes work – using Google Earth, Wikipedia, and the telephone – I learned that the Moseley Family lived at that address in 1941. John O. Moseley was the Dean of Students at the University of Tennessee. He is seen with his wife Marie N. Moseley and their daughter and son.

The card is postmarked December 20, 1941, only 13 days after the Pearl Harbor attacks. Dean Moseley sent the card to a friend, FBI Agent Lowell Dunham at the Department of Justice in Washington, DC, to wish him an “All A MERRY CAN X-mas.”



**Upcoming Card Contest Topics**

- January 8, 2012 – Hotel, motel, inn or B&B
- February 12, 2012 – Dressed In Our Sunday Best
- March 11, 2012 – A card you want to sell for \$5.00

**The Games People Play**

Card courtesy of HARRISE KALL

At a recent SJPC meeting the Card of the Month topic was “sports or games.” The entries included one very unusual Curt Teich linen showing Native American women playing a stick and ball game called Toka at a rodeo in Arizona. The card has two spelling errors in the caption which, for a moment or two, made the search for information a bit of a challenge, however when the errors were discovered and corrected, the rest was fairly easy.

A game or sport is the part of nearly every culture defined by the character and personality of the society. It may very well be the case that if the cultural structure is violent so too will be the most populous sport. The opposite is also true; a pastoral culture will find quiet and peaceful pastimes. Amazingly, the games or sports of a society will also define other cultural characters: honesty, humility, caring, compassion, and even love. To be brief, human beings play the same way they live.



Papaa [sic] Women Playing Taka [sic] at Rodeo

The picture on the card shows about a dozen Papago women dressed in house dresses; each with a head scarf. Toka is described as a game played on sand, with sticks (five to eight feet long) shaped from tree limbs or branches. It is unclear if there are teams, but it is obvious that if Toka were likened to a modern game, the closest comparison could be girl's field-hockey. The object of the game is to bat, whack, or steer a ball past your opponent's goal.

There are several variations of Toka. In one version, popular in other parts of Arizona, a player's stick is tied to the stick of her opponent with a three to five feet long length of cord. This requires the two players to move in a similar way to protect or attack either goal. It stands to reason that a player hopes for her opponent's cooperation. If there is none, a lack of concentration could find the inattentive one being pulled or pushed into a position where there is no hope of moving the ball back to neutral center - the one place where all the odds are equal.



**Hello from afar...**

At lunch the other day the phone rang, Marie answered it, then turned to me and said, “Shirley Carroll is calling you.”

Really, I thought! What a very pleasant surprise.

From her home in Northfield, Vermont, Shirley told me she was preparing a shipment of postcards that she is donating to our club.

Some current members won't remember Shirley. She and husband Bob left New Jersey nearly a decade ago, but Shirley has continued her dues and is still a SJPC member.

So to all of you who remember them and others too... “Hello from Vermont from Bob and Shirley Carroll.”

**The Treaty of Portsmouth, 1905**

Cards provided by Susan Lane

The sphere of international diplomacy does not find its way onto postcards with much regularity. There are, of course, exceptions and the treaty signed in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, on September 5, 1905, and the events surrounding the end of the Russian – Japanese War is one worthy of a closer look.



This card is emblematic of others that came for the 1905 peace conference. Atop the pillars that frame the trigate at the top and the jugates under, are two globes; on the left is Russia with its capital, St. Petersburg, and on the right is Japan with its capital Tokyo. In the trigate, from left to right are: The Czar, Theodore Roosevelt, and The Mikado. At the bottom left is a jugate of the Russian chief diplomats, Witte and Rosen; at the right is a jugate of the Japanese representatives Komura and Takahira. Between the two jugates you can see the Marine Arsenal where the Treaty was signed.

Brokered by President Theodore Roosevelt, the treaty was the best way to end the war and re-establish economic security in eastern Asia. By spring of 1905 many factors had brought the countries to a point at which they were desirous of peace, but it wasn't until Mr. Roosevelt offered an invitation to hold peace talks at a neutral site in the United States did an equable end seem possible.

Although Portsmouth, New Hampshire, was a very unlikely location for what would become the first international peace treaty signed in the United States, it was chosen by Roosevelt because of his great faith in the United States Navy. Basically the naval command presence in Kittery, Maine, had the ability to provide secure sites for such negotiations and the experience in providing diplomatic protocols for all involved.



Published by Canney's Music Store, Portsmouth, N. H.  
 Russian and Japanese Peace Ambassadors in general conference at Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 14, 1905. Russians, top row, reading from left to right - Platonov, Nabakoff, Witte, Rosen, Kovostovetz. Japanese, lower row, reading from left to right - Adachi, Otchial, Komura, Takahira, Sato

This picture is the same as the one in the Wikipedia article on the Internet. Interestingly, part of the caption on this card reports that it is published by Canney's Music Store, Portsmouth, N.H. I wonder if this is evidence of how deeply involved the citizens of Portsmouth were in the peace talks?

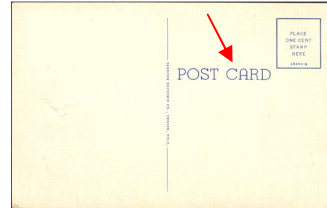
Both cards have undivided backs.

**A Post Card by Other Names**

Reviewed by Dr. Edward C. Smith III

Unless you are strictly a hometown collector there is a good chance that you have some foreign cards in your collection.

Here in America, on 99+% of all those paper documents that you and I collect, can be found the words: POST CARD.



However around the world postcards have many names.

The following is a list that may help you sort out the home country of cards whose origin may be in question.\*

★ ★ ★

Foreign Language Name for a Post Card Country of Origin

Bilhete Postal (antique)	Portugal
Brefkort	Sweden
Brevkort	Norway or Denmark
Briefkaart	The Netherlands
Bưu thiếp	Vietnam
Carta Postal	Romania
Cartao Postal (modern)	Portugal
Carte Postale	France and Belgium
Cartolina Postale	Italy
Cerdyn post	Wales
Correspondenz Carte (vintage)	Austria
Dopisnica	Czech Republic (Czechoslovakia)
Dopisnice	Czech Republic
Drucksache (printed matter)	Switzerland
Drukwerk (printed matter)	Holland
Eni To Kon Eatapion	Greece
Καρτ ποστάλ	Greece
Kartolinë	Albania
Kirjekortti	Finland
Korrespondenz Karte (modern)	Austria
Lavelezo Lap	Hungary
Nyomatvány	Hungary
Post Card (vintage) - Canada, South Africa, United Kingdom, United States and more than 90 other countries where English is an official language of science, industry, aviation, education or a second language of government.	
Pocztówka	Poland
Post Kaarte	Estonia
Post Karte	Germany
Post Koort	Holland
Postikortti	Finland
Postkort	Iceland
Tarjeta Postal – Spain, Mexico, and all South American countries except Brazil, French Guiana, and Guyana.	
Weltpostverein	other German speaking countries
Открытка	Russia/USSR
تبريق	Arab speaking nations
היולג	Israel
Листівка	Ukraine
पोस्टकार्ड	India (Hindi)

\* Except for China, Japan, and Korea. If you are curious about cards from these countries send a scan of the address side of the card to your editor. I will be able to help you identify the country of origin, but I can not (currently) type characters (letters) in the alphabets of these languages because the fonts are unavailable on my computer.