



## CZECHOUT

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### NOTES

The next London meeting is on **Saturday 6 November** when the Society's Annual General Meeting will be held at 11am; after lunch **Keith Tranmer** will give a display entitled *Czechoslovakia with Austrian connections* at 2.00 pm. The first meeting in 2005 will be on **Saturday 15 January** when **Bob Hill** will provide two displays: *Postal Arrangements in the former Sudetenland after WW2* and *Use of the Košice Issue in 1945*.

**Richard Beith** will be giving an illustrated talk on **2004 – The Year of Czech Music** to the Philatelic Music Circle at their Annual Convention, at 2.30 pm on Saturday 30 October, at the Royal Horticultural New Hall, Greycoat and Elverton Street, Victoria, London. The convention will take place as part of the annual *Philatex* Exhibition.

Lubor Kunc has recently opened a new web site dealing with postal history of WWI - you can find it at <http://firstwar.webpark.cz> [English texts] or <http://prvnivalka.webpark.cz/uvod.htm> [Czech wording].

*Opinions expressed in articles in Czechout are the sole responsibility of the author(s), and are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor or the Society.*

## NEWS & NOTICES

### Meeting held Saturday 19 June 2004 at 2.00pm at Hathern, near Loughborough.

Garth and Vivian Taylor kindly invited members to join them at their home in Hathern for the summer meeting. The 22 members and their partners were greeted with a large buffet lunch. The weather just about remained dry, so that some chose to enjoy eating in the attractive garden.

After lunch we all walked round to the village hall, where the eight frames had been kindly loaned by the Loughborough Philatelic Society. Lindy Bosworth, the Chairman, welcomed everyone, including one guest, to the Society's first meeting in Hathern. Lindy thanked our hosts for such a warm welcome and the superb lunch, remarking that perhaps it may not be the last. Apologies had been received from two members.

The Membership Secretary gave details of seven prospective new members:

<b>Karel Diblicek</b>	from St Mary in the Marsh, Kent
<b>Gary Eden</b>	from Whitley Bay
<b>Mrs Helen Croxford</b>	from Dorking, Surrey
<b>Dr Royston Makepeace</b>	from Manchester
<b>Michael Nash</b>	from Eastleigh, Hants
<b>Akira Tadatsu</b>	from Sapporo, Japan
<b>Anthony Moseley</b>	from Kingswinford, West Midlands

whose applications were readily endorsed and formally accepted.

Garth distributed a printed programme of events, though not everyone kept to the displays they had notified in advance. The meeting was largely devoted to two rounds of members' displays:

<b>Bill Dawson</b>	<i>Deutsche Dienstpost in Bohemia &amp; Moravia</i>
<b>Yvonne Wheatley</b>	<i>Thimble postmarks of the Czech lands</i>
<b>Reg Hounsell</b>	<i>Modern airmails, from the 1950s</i>
<b>Rex Dixon</b>	<i>Printed paper rates in B&amp;M; tabulations of Austrian, Slovak and other rates</i>
<b>Richard Beith</b>	<i>2004, the Year of Czech Music</i>
<b>Richard Wheatley</b>	<i>1945 War Heroes</i>
<b>Brian Day</b>	<i>Czechoslovak-German connections</i>
<b>Bob Hill</b>	<i>1945 Košice postcards</i>
<b>Alan Berrisford</b>	<i>Postablage markings in the Czech lands</i>
<b>Derek Baron</b>	<i>Postal history of Olomouc</i>
<b>Garth Taylor</b>	<i>Czech forces</i>

Between the two rounds of displays the competition for the **Kay Goodman Trophy** was held. There were five entries, with Richard Beith and Colin Spong acting as the judges. The results of their deliberations were:

1st	<b>Bob Hill</b>	<i>Use of newspaper stamps after the end of WWII</i>
2nd	<b>Garth Taylor</b>	<i>A study of routes and rates of the second issue of Czechoslovakian airmails 1922-29</i>
3rd	<b>Bill Dawson</b>	<i>Concessionary postage-free postal cards</i>

Lindy presented the Rosebowl to the well-deserved winner. She thanked all the competitors for entering, and all the displays for the range and quality of the material.

After the meeting closed around 5.15pm most people then repaired to the local hostelry for an enjoyable dinner.

### **Joint meeting with the Austrian PS, the Hungarian PS of GB and the Society for Polish Philately in GB at Heaton Royds, Bradford, Saturday 14 August 2004**

Stephen and Judith Holder again kindly hosted the joint meeting between the four societies, the seventh in the annual series, at their cottage and large barn in the countryside above Bradford. We were lucky with the weather, as the rain of the previous few days gave way to warm and pleasant sunshine.

Some twenty people were greeted with coffee and homemade biscuits in the garden. There was a full day of displays with seven rounds of five frames, three before lunch and four after. A break was taken for a superb buffet of cold meats, salads, cheeses and fruit washed down with wine or beer.

<b>Pat Rothnie</b>	<i>Liberation of Czechoslovakia 1945</i>
<b>Alan Berrisford</b>	<i>Austrian Silesia – TPOs and Postablagen</i>
<b>John Pitts</b>	<i>Austria and the UPU – the 1895 Congress &amp; the 1949 anniversary</i>
<b>Bernard Lucas</b>	<i>The first years of the Vienna pneumatic post</i>
<b>Rex Dixon</b>	<i>Soviet occupation of eastern Poland 1939</i>
<b>Stephen Holder</b>	<i>Austria used in Trieste, including first day cancel 1 June 1850</i>
<b>John Whiteside</b>	<i>Postage due mail in the second Hungarian inflation</i>
<b>Edmund Jagielski</b>	<i>Poland – WWI local issues, WWII Home Army issues</i>
<b>Derek Baron</b>	<i>Olomouc – the early days 1918-19</i>
<b>Joyce Boyer</b>	<i>Trans-Tirol TPO; Innsbruck Bahnhof</i>
<b>Andy Taylor</b>	<i>Sending money in Austria – various forms and accounting systems</i>
<b>Derek Waugh</b>	<i>First and second issues of Austria</i>
<b>Roger Morrell</b>	<i>The Danube flotilla</i>
<b>John Pitts</b>	<i>The smaller flotillas of the Austro-Hungarian Navy</i>
<b>Richard Beith</b>	<i>Airmail from Czechoslovakia to the Far East</i>
<b>Richard Beith</b>	<i>2004, the Year of Czech Music</i>
<b>Stephen Holder</b>	<i>Artist-drawn postcards, mainly Mucha</i>
<b>Richard Wheatley</b>	<i>War Heroes – some foreign mail</i>
<b>John Whiteside</b>	<i>Sudetenland – temporary cancellations</i>
<b>Stephen Holder</b>	<i>Fiume to 1919</i>
<b>Martin Brumby</b>	<i>Kingdom of Dalmatia – prestamp</i>
<b>Martin Brumby</b>	<i>Artwork by Sándor Légrády, power of attorney forms</i>
<b>John Pitts</b>	<i>Austria in transition 1918–21</i>
<b>Rex Dixon</b>	<i>German occupation of eastern Poland 1941</i>
<b>Martin Brumby</b>	<i>Austrian documentary revenue stamps</i>
<b>Yvonne Wheatley</b>	<i>Thimble postmarks of the Czech lands</i>

Tea and cakes baked by Yvonne Wheatley were served after the last round, shortly before 5pm.

There were warm votes of thanks to Stephen Holder, for hosting the meeting; to Judith Holder, helped on the day by Helen Jagielski, for feeding the inner man; and to Yvonne Wheatley, for organising and leading the day.

### **Regional Meeting**

Yvonne Wheatley will be arranging a meeting of the Society at the Leeds Philatelic Society's stamp Fair to be held on Saturday 27 November 2004. The venue is Pudsey Civic Centre, near Leeds, West Yorkshire, at 2.15pm. Following the success of last year's meeting, members of the Austrian Philatelic Society, the Hungarian Philatelic Society of GB and the Society for Polish Philately in Great Britain will also be invited. For full details please contact Yvonne Wheatley at Weltevreden, 7 Manor Croft, Leeds LS15 9BW Tel 0113 260 1978 (home).

### **Sindelfingen [Germany], Stamp Fair 29-31 October 2004**

Our "sister" society in Germany [Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Tschechoslowakei e.V. im BDPH e.V.] has been invited to mount the static exhibits at this event. Hartmut Liebermann (Chairman) has invited several European "sister" societies to join them including CPSGB. This will be a chance to meet other collectors in our field and visit the Fair. Our Society will have 28 frames of material on 12 different aspects of Czechoslovak philately. Contact member Tony Hickey 020 8467 4988 for further information.

### **Exhibition at the Czech Embassy**

On **Tuesday 16 November 2004** there will an Exhibition of stamps and other material connected with 17 November 1938 and 1989 (student uprising now remembered as International Students Day and the "Velvet" Revolution). The exhibition will open at 10.00 am, with a "formal opening" by the Ambassador at 6.30 pm. This will be followed by two brief talks by invited speakers. The event is open to all our members and guests.

### **Auction News**

Comments on July Auction: Overall individual items fared better than collections. 49 bidders bid for 286 lots out of 828. The average bid was just over £10, in a range from 10p to £160. For the statistically minded, the mid-value was £3.60 and 218 bids were £10 or less. After sales are buoyant from initial requests.

There was little interest in pre-stamp, Austro-Hungarian issues, Czech Army in Siberia and Eastern Silesia other than some 1919 forerunners on Hungarian parcel cards. The First Republic to 1925 saw much interest in the Scout stamps and Allegory trials. For the period 1926 to 1939, there was more general interest in even the later issues. Against the general trend, collections fared well for the Sudetenland, Bohemia and Moravia and Slovakia, but there was low interest overall. Collections of Carpatho-Ukraine had no interest at all.

Czech Army items continued to have a wide interest, with more interest in WW1 than WW2. The 1945 Liberation overprints saw the most active bidding. Cheb was the most eagerly sought item, top with 9 bids, with Hronov just behind with 7. Virtually all 1945 material had interest. For the remainder of Czechoslovakia, sheets of 4 had a particularly high level of bids. From the modern era, Slovakian postal stationery generated bids.

Some interest in labels, but not much. There was little interest in literature, apart from the latest SG catalogue, a spare Christmas present with a reserve of only one-third of retail. Similarly, limited interest in collections and postal stationery. Finally there was a pleasing amount of bids for Bill Dawson's material. Particular interest was in individual items, rather than collections.

The next auction will have more of Bill's, together with a section of fine items from Otto Hornung and the first part of a deceased member of long standing, Peter Titterton. Peter was the Sales Director for Skoda UK since the 1980s and had many contacts in Czechoslovakia and the Czech Republic. His specialist area was the Liberation overprints. The collection includes copies of Juan Santa Eugenia Grau's standard checklists. There is also an extensive range of post war FDCs in fine condition and a comprehensive collection of mint and used from all periods

Peter Williams

### **Letters to the Editor**

✉ **Richard Beith** has received a letter from **David R Beech**, Head of Philatelic Collections at the British Library, acknowledging receipt of CPSGB Monograph 14, Robert Hill's *The Liberation of Olomouc May 1945*. David writes, "This is a splendid volume and I can see that it is the product of work covering many years. The Czechoslovak Society has a fine publishing record and long may this continue. It is good to know that the fine tradition of dear Alec Page and others continues."

✉ **Rex Dixon** writes, "From *Czechout* 1/99 we published a series of articles on Hlučín. We attributed the original to Viktor Jindra. I now realise it should have been Viktor J. Indra. I don't know how we should handle this in a future cumulative index." *I have suggested to Rex and Yvonne Wheatley that we insert a footnote in the next edition. Editor. Errare humanum est - to err is human.*

>

☒ **Bob Hill** writes "Regarding Graham Slater's comments on perforations in recent issues of *Czechout*, I have sent him a copy of this pair to test his perforation gauge on.



The basic stamps were produced in Vienna in 1917-18 and listed as line perf 12½. I have always felt that the basic unit of perforation was too small at 2 cm but you have to set a value somewhere. It's also the reason why I have never tried to be too dogmatic about the readings obtained. Probably the best is to measure at least 10cm and divide by five. No doubt modern perforators are much more accurate but there is still the possibility of a variation across the entire width.

## Publications

We have received the following journals, which will be available from the Society Library. Items of interest to members are:

- The Autumn 2004 issue of *Austria*, No.147. The articles include:
  - ▶ Perforations: the hole in the corner (Brumby); [an excellent article identifying the different types.:Ed] Pneumatic Surcharges (Tobitt); The Last Cruise of SMS Kaiserin Elisabeth: Part ivb (Pirotte); Classic Austrian Postal Forms (Taylor); The Pneumatic Post in Vienna: the cancels in office number order (Taylor);
- The July/August 2004 issues of *The Czechoslovak Specialist*, Vol. 66 Whole Nos.586. No. 4. The articles include:
  - ▶ Czech Philatelic Perturbations (Svoboda); Complete 20<sup>th</sup> Century Subject Index 1939-1999 (Vondra); KNIHTISK, Czech Philatelic Publications in English (Wilson); The Ossuary in Šedlec-Redo (Horvath); Petition for a Joint Commemorative Stamp Issue-Petr Ginz (Jánik); Modern Postal History (Kunc); The 1944 Č.S.R. Overprints on French Stamps (Beith & Hill).
- The July 2004. No 34. *Dylizans*,
  - ▶ Przedbórz Revisited Part 2 (Blunt).
- The 7 & 8/2004 issues of *Filatelie*. Vol. 54. The articles include:
  - ▶ Air Mail Stamps of 1920-New Discovery after more than 80 years (Beneš); Perforation of the London issue of 1945 (Weissenstein); Smoking as a Permanent Risk of Cardiac and Vascular Diseases (Churý, Geryk).
  - ▶ Insured Mail in Six Tariff Periods of ČSR (Švejnar); Open Letter to the SČF Members to the Affair of Forged Czech Covers (Brendl).
- The 3/2004 issues of *Merkur Revue*, The articles include:
  - ▶ Letters of the Prague Pneumatic Post [1] (Šmid & Schödelbauer); Liberated [Allegories] Republic value 185h (Kašparovi's & Schödelbauer); Letters, which cheer & inform (Tovačovský); Slovak Stamps on a Crossing (Fritz); Drafts for Czechoslovak Crown Vouchers from 1944 [2] (Šustek); Types of Czechoslovak & Czech Stamps (Graman & Koupal).
- The September 2004 issue of *Stamps of Hungary* No 158. The articles include:
  - ▶ Society Holiday to Budapest - [including CPSGB members] (Morrell); The Third International Hungarian Stamp and Postal History Exhibition and Fourth MAFFIT salon, 4-6 June 2004 Budapest (Morrell); Newspaper Postage Stamps (Taylor).

## Congratulations

To **Zdeněk Prokop** who will be celebrating his 90<sup>th</sup> Birthday on 4 September. He was born in Bakov nad Jizerou and is the oldest and still very active stamp dealer. The Czech philatelic magazine *Filatelie* reports that Mr Prokop is to be found at the fair "Sběratel" (Collector) accompanying his overseas visitors of long standing. He is also preparing a commemorative article for *Filatelie* "*Zahraniční zastavení Josefa Herčíka* [Josef Herčík's overseas reputation] for their next issue. Mr Prokop is an honorary member of CPSGB and we send our sincere good wishes to him and his family.



## BOOK REVIEWS

**AR - Avis de réception (Volume 1)?** by David Handelman, with sections by Peter A S Smith and Henrik Mouritsen. Postal History Society of Canada, 2002. 158 + vi pages, 6 x 9", wire-0 binding. \$25.69 Canadian plus p & p from the author at Mathematics Department, University of Ottawa, Ottawa ON K1N 6N5, Canada; e-mail: dehsg@uottawa.ca.

As will be seen, the question mark in the title of this introduction to an almost unstudied subject is important. Professor Handelman begins his study thus, in the opening paragraph of his Introduction -

"AR refers to the official Universal Postal Union (UPU) term avis de réception. This is a service available for registered mail (and on non-registered mail in some jurisdictions) which provides that the receiver of the registered item sign a form or card (known as an AR form or AR card) which is returned to the sender. This is evidence that the registered letter has been duly delivered."

The Introduction includes a brief history of the service, which may have been available in some form in the medieval Venetian postal system. More recently, in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century (and until well into the 20<sup>th</sup>), it was available in the Austrian Empire under the name "retour récépissé". Internal AR schemes were adopted by France in 1859 (registration was not required until 1878), Italy in 1861 and the United States in 1863; in 1851 Prussia negotiated several bilateral AR treaties. International services, however, did not really take off until the Paris UPU Convention of June 1878 came into force on 1 April 1879, and (because of lack of information on earlier arrangements) this is really the starting point of the book.

The UPU requirements were intended primarily for international mail and can be divided into three periods, each of which has its own chapter - 1879 to 1892 (designated "Very early AR"), the period of the UPU Treaty of Vienna (1892 to 1898) ("Early AR") and 1 January 1899 onwards ("post-Vienna"); each had its own variation on a basically similar scheme where the item was accompanied (sometimes followed) by paperwork enabling the receiving office to certify delivery to the sending office (or sender).

Normally the AR paperwork was the responsibility of the office of origin, but during the short-lived "early AR" period it was placed in the hands of the office of destination. This led to the requirement that covers intended for the AR service should be marked by means of an appropriate cachet (most frequently this has been a boxed AR), a practice which long out-lived the end of the Vienna period.

Other chapters deal with AR stamps and the paperwork - forms, cards and covering envelopes - and there are specialised chapters dealing with Canada and the United States as well as Egypt and Denmark (these being the contributions from Messrs Smith and Mouritsen respectively). Finally come a chapter ("Weird AR") on unusual items, an afterword tying up loose ends and an Appendix on after-posting enquiries as to the delivery or other fate of the item.

The book covers the whole world insofar as practice is known to the author and his colleagues. As its modest size indicates, and as he is the first to acknowledge, it is far from complete for the simple reason that for many countries information is just not to hand; the afterword is called "Final (?) words" and includes a request for collectors' assistance in preparing a second volume (I understand that Professor Handelman intends to start work on one later this year).

How can readers of *Czechout* help with this project? Well, this is almost virgin territory. On page 5 we are told that the Czech for Avis de réception is "Zpáteční lístek" and that "retour récépissé" was transliterated into "Retourercepice" - a 1909 cover from Prague endorsed thus is illustrated on page 7. An earlier (1889) bilingual German/Czech AR form from the Sudetenland is shown on page 8 with the

comment (page 5) that this practice continued until Nazi Germany took over the Sudetenland, when Czech inscriptions were struck out. And that's all I can find, so the world's your oyster. If you have any relevant material, Professor Handelman will be delighted to hear from you.

Despite its limitations, this is an important study, which opens up a whole new field for research. It's attractive to the eye, although a more robust binding would be an advantage, as would a larger page size - many of the black and white illustrations, which are otherwise quite adequate, have been reduced. It is to be hoped that eventually a definitive study will be produced, when these disadvantages can be corrected.

Bill Mitchell

**The Postal History of Ukraine: Ukrainian Legion Postcards - Types 1-6 and Types 7-17** by Roman Dubyniak & Peter Cybaniak. Paperback with laminated illustrated cover and plastic overlay with wire binding and colour illustrations. Published March 2004 in two parts by the authors on behalf of The Roman Dybniak Ukrainian Museum Foundation. Part 1: 78pp, Part 2: 80pp. No ISBN or price indicated, but details available from 16 Bexley Avenue, Leeds, West Yorkshire, LS8 5LU.

The authors, who are members of the Leeds Philatelic Society, have produced a well laid out and informative publication illustrating every known postcard. The introduction is in the Ukraine language with an English translation, in which the authors make the point that collecting the Ukraine and especially their postcards is a good beginning for those with a limited budget, as they are still a reasonable area to collect. The Ukraine Foundation is willing to provide "free of charge" opinions on any postcard, preferably from originals or a good copy.

This study is evidently a labour of love from the authors with every postcard introduced with a combined Ukraine and English heading and the text in English. The different postcards are illustrated in their original colours whether black & white, blue, brown or multi-colour and the information is complete but succinct. This altogether is a most attractive publication and I strongly recommend this study to all those seeking a new country to collect, and a "must" for Ukraine specialists and postcard collectors.

Colin Spong

#### QUERIES AWAITING ANSWERS

The following queries are still outstanding; perhaps some of our overseas members can help as well?

- Czechout 3/00: Lou Svoboda's Dr Beneš' whereabouts in 1932
- Czechout 4/00: Ian Nutley's Concentration Camp hostages
- Czechout 2/01: Barry Horne's Masaryk Sheet perfs
- Czechout 3/01: Roman Dubyniak's Carpatho-Ukraine cover
- Czechout 3/01: Richard Beith's Anglo-Czech Friendship Club cover
- Czechout 1/02: Brian Parker's Austro-Czech Postcard
- Czechout 2/02: John Hammonds' American Aid for German POWs card
- Czechout 2/03: Richard Beith's 24Kčs 1946 Airmail Stamp
- Czechout 3/03: Barry Horne's 1919 1<sup>st</sup> Anniversary Sheet perforations
- Czechout 1/04 Barry Horne Max Švabinský
- Czechout 1/04 Bob Hill Mr Kriz
- Czechout 1/04 Ron Hollis The Border Regiment
- Czechout 2/04 Chris Cordes The 1919 Charity Overprints
- Czechout 2/04 Bob Hill Cukamnti ve Slezku\*

\* Awaiting further explanation

## 17<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 1939 - ANNIVERSARY OF CZECH UNIVERSITIES CLOSURE

-Vladímír J. Králíček-

**ERRATUM:** Vladimír writes, "Since I have written the above article I have obtained some additional material and for that reason have decided to expand it. Whilst doing that I have noticed a rather unfortunate mistake I have made in the June issue of *Czechout*. It concerns the sheet shown in Illustration 2. I have two of these sheets, one with the 17 November cancellation and the other with the same cancellation but dated 1 Nov 1941. I do apologise most sincerely for that mistake and enclose a photocopy of the correct sheet. Also in the same article in paragraph two the name of Přebíram was printed as Přiram, which is incorrect.

We thank Vladimír for his letter and correct sheet and likewise apologise if we have spelt the name incorrectly. Editor.





## FOLDED BUSINESS POSTCARDS

-Ian McQueen -

Together with Robert Bell, an old friend of mine who lives now in Arizona, I am currently researching the folded business postcards which were used quite extensively in Europe during the period around 1920 to 1970, though a few used earlier or later than those dates are occasionally found. Their purpose was to make office work simpler, by enabling both the address on the front and the message on the reverse to be typed in a single operation. The address would generally be typed at the top, with the message below, and when finished the address portion would be folded back to about 30% of the card's height, so as to become the lower part of the card's front. The message, therefore, would appear in the completed operation upside down in relation to the address.

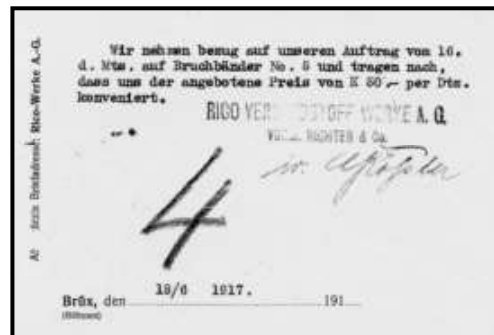
Several names, titles or descriptions have been given to these cards, like Duplex, Carte Postale Automatique, and Selbstklebekarte, though they were not really automatic, and some did not have the fold self-sticking, but required the use of staples, or to have the postage stamp stuck over the fold to keep it secure.

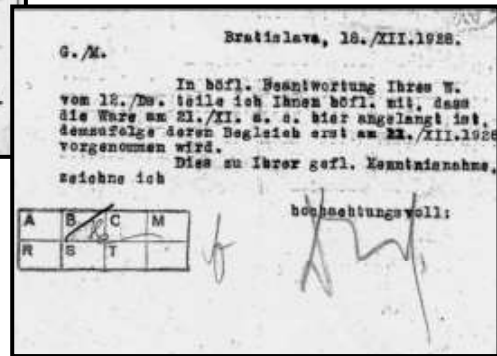
Very few can be found which were used outside western continental Europe. Commonest are those from Germany, Switzerland, France, Netherlands, Poland, Austria and Czechoslovakia. Less common, but not unusual, are those from Denmark, Scandinavia, Spain, Italy, Luxembourg and Hungary. And from Great Britain, Greece, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Portugal and Romania they are seen very seldom. Czechoslovak material used after 1945 is particularly hard to find, although a great many were used during the years up to the end of the Second World War.

Let me show a few examples of the cards which have been noted used up to 1945, and their range among Czechoslovak postal history items will be apparent. In order to pursue the present study, I shall be grateful if society members who have any of these cards would be kind enough to send me photocopies, particularly of any examples with dates after 1945; otherwise, when it comes to preparing our projected monograph, Dr Bell and I will be able to report very little of the later Czechoslovak material. And if any member has any information about the manufacture of these cards or any controlling patents, or possesses duplicate types, or cards available for disposal, I shall be pleased to purchase or negotiate an exchange for something else. My address is 55 Albany, Bournemouth BH1 3EJ.

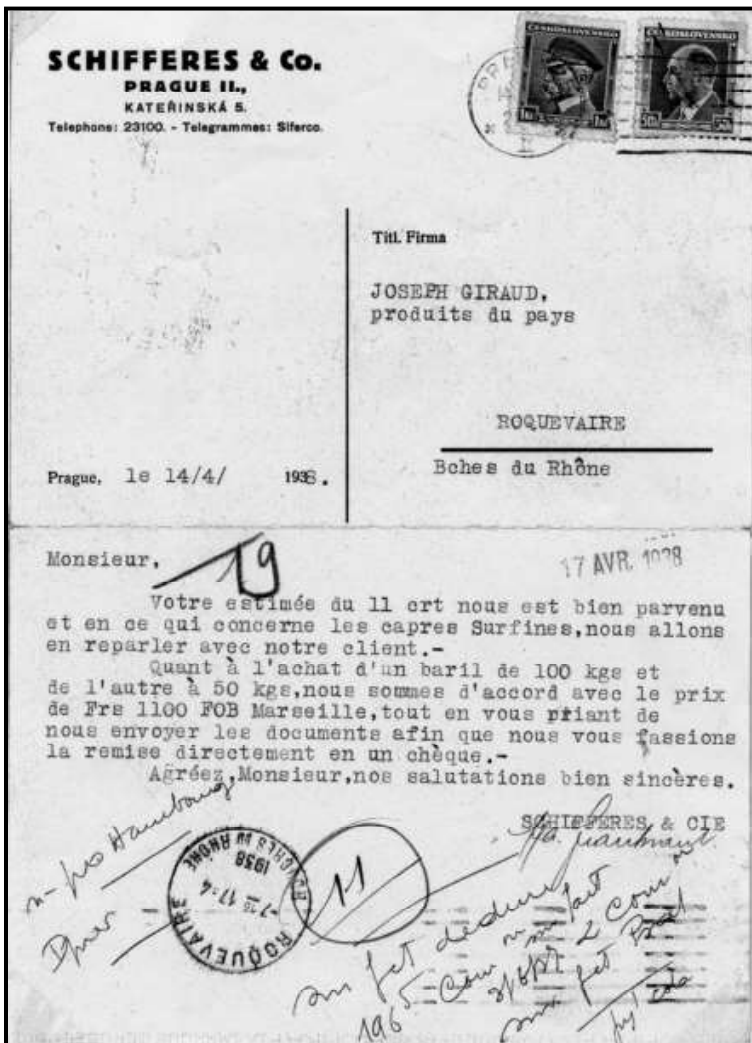


Austrian card from Brux (now Most) to Vienna in 1917. A very early example of a folded business card.

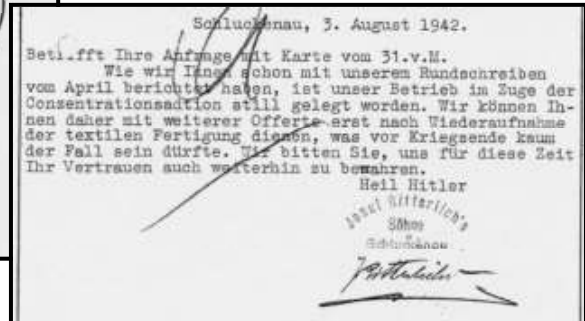




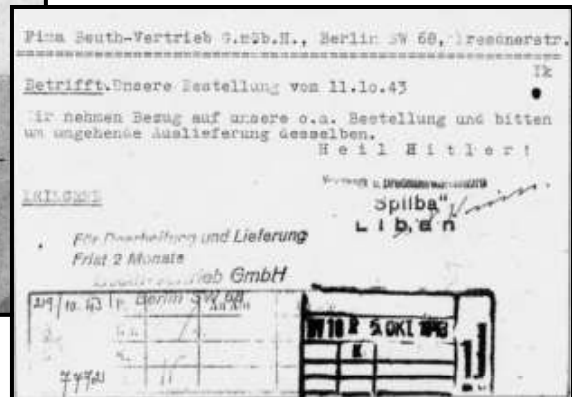
Bratislava to Berlin in 1928, sent at the 1,20 postcard rate to Germany.



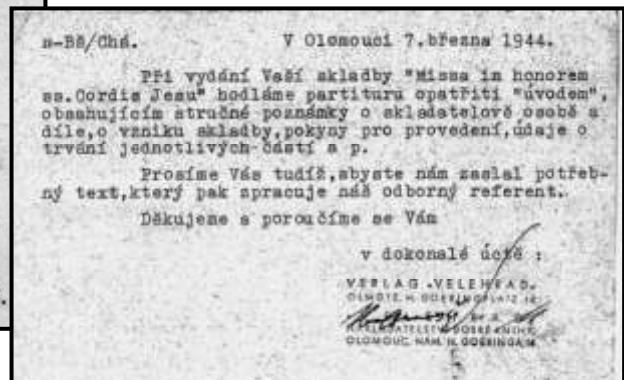
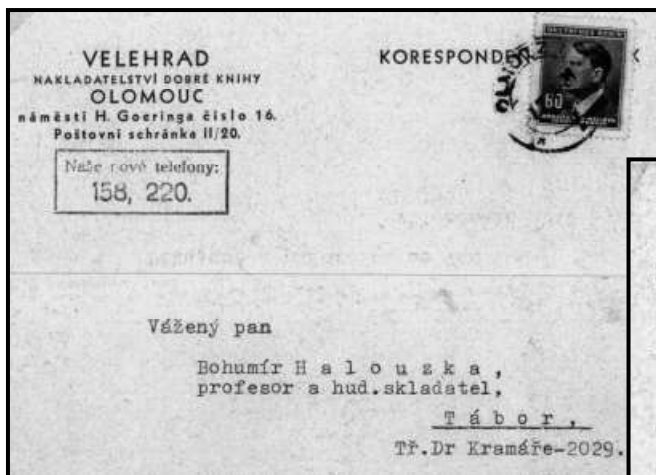
Prague to France in 1938. An unusual type, being completely folded. An impression, repeated along the lower edge of the message reads MARQUE DÉPOSÉE "OMKAFIX", with the acute accent for the first E of déposée omitted and the second E changed to a grave.



1942 card from German-annexed Sudetenland, with the required 'Heil Hitler' greeting and sent to Austria at the German inland postcard rate of 6pf.



Bohemia to the Beuth-Vertrieb company in Berlin at 60h, but returned to sender using a Hitler 3pf stamp with BV perfin at the internal printed matter rate.



Internal Bohemia-Moravia usage in March 1944 from a company in the H.Goering Platz in Olmütz

## POSTAL MUSEUM IN BUDAPEST

-Lubor Kunc-

Address:	Postamúzeum, Andrásy út 3,1061 Budapest (6th district)
Access:	by underground - yellow line, Bajcsy-Zs. út station
Open:	every day except Monday from 10:00am to 6.00pm

The Postal Museum of Budapest was founded in 1890, so it belongs to the oldest postal museums in Europe. Since 1972 it is located in a 7 room flat, which belonged in the past to a rich Budapest businessman of the Saxlehner Mansion family. The apartment is located in a building constructed in 1886 at Andrásy Street just a few minutes from the most important Pest church of St. István or from the Budapest Opera House. Lower part of the museum building and the Bajcsy-Zs. út underground station (with the yellow railing) you can see on figure 1. You will know of the Andrásy name from Czechoslovak history - Count Andrásy was the last Austro-Hungarian Prime Minister, who issued on Oct. 28, 1918 the so-called "Andrásy Memorandum" accepting peace conditions of US President Wilson, which caused declaration of Bohemian independence in Prague on the same day.



Figure 1

The Postal Museum specialises in photographs, maps, vehicles, furniture and other documents, you will find there no postage stamps (they are exhibited in Stamp Museum discussed in the next issue of the *Czechout*) - we can compare it with a branch of Prague Postal Museum located in Vyšší Brod. It is very pleasant to see the old maps or postal escutcheons in the luxurious apartment with walls decorated with tapestries, the exhibition is done so well, that it doesn't clash with its

surroundings. The positive impression is supported by the cloakroom - or by its absence, because your coat is put on a hanger in the antechamber, so you feel like a guest and not like a museum visitor. The entrance to the Museum is very beautiful, decorated with frescoes with postal motifs. To name only a few of the exhibited items, we can mention a letter of Empress Marie Theresie of 18<sup>th</sup> century, postal motorcycle of 20<sup>th</sup> century or old radio apparatus. You can borrow a short English information sheet about the exhibited items and walk through the museum, or an English speaking museum guide (without any additional fee!) will accompany you.

The museum ticket costs HUF 100,- = GBP 0,30 and you will get a nice postcard as the ticket. You can enter the museum free, when you buy a "Budapest Card" (Budapest Kártya) - see figure 2. This card allows you free usage of Budapest public transport as well as entrance to many other sights and museums. This card can be bought in tourist information centres, railway stations or at Hungarian airlines MALEV offices only. To finish this brief report, I can highly recommend you to visit the museum. However it is small and you will see it



easily in one hour, it is very nice peaceful oasis in the lively centre of Budapest . And to remember the "old good times", look at figure 3 showing pillar-box still used in a Budapest street.

Figure 3

Figure 2↓



## CZECH REGISTRATION LABELS AFTER WW2

Richard Wheatley FRPSL -

Further to my article under this heading that appeared in *Czechout 4/2003*, more information has come in.

Through the good offices of Bob Hill, I was able to inspect a book by V. Krumsine entitled *Seznam Post CSSR od roku 1945* [List of Czech Post Offices from mid 1945], published in 1981. On the first page inside there are six actual registration labels, all different (Figure 1), the text reads:

**Survey of the basic types**

Vzory evidovaných základních typů NR

- N      black - emergency
- A      Registration number: wide numerals
- P      Central vertical line joined to the frame
- B      Central vertical line not joined to the frame
- C      Registration number: narrow numerals
- D      Small lettering and small numerals


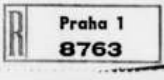
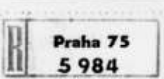
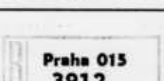
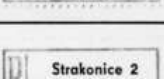
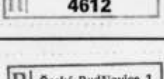
N		Černotisky - nouzové
A		I. typ pod. čís. široké čísllice
P		II. typ pod. čís. střední čísllice s <u>průvítkami</u>
B		II. typ pod. čís. bez průvítkek
C		III. typ pod. čís. úzké čísllice
D		IV. typ pod. čís.

Figure 1

Then follows a listing of each post office with an indication of which of these six registration labels were used, but no periods of use. One can equate these six labels with my article as follows:

Type N = B2, Types A,P,B,C and D are sub types of my R2.

From another book, again with thanks to the indefatigable Bob, a little more light is thrown on these six labels. This book is called "Seznam Post CSR 1945-1987" (List of Czech Post Offices 1945-1987), by Jirí Kratochvil, it lists the opening and closing dates and how the postmarks changed over those years. There is a small section on registration labels and from there we learn that the labels, where the vertical line does not touch the frame, began to appear in 1951.

Derek Baron has an extensive collection of Olomouc postmarks, from which he has shown me a number of interesting covers which have been registered and which relate to my article.

Type R1	Olmutz 10/Olomouc 10	25 v 45 (Olmutz crossed out)
Type R2	Olomouc 1	22 v 45
Type R2	Olomouc 2	4 xii 49
Type R6	Olomouc - Praha	18 xii 1945 (commemorative postmark)
Type Ta	Olomouc 3.h/s 53 x 18mm	7 vi 45 (boxed violet handstamp) Figure 2
Type Ta	Olomouc 2 h//s 41 x 14mm	12 xii 45 (boxed pink handstamp)

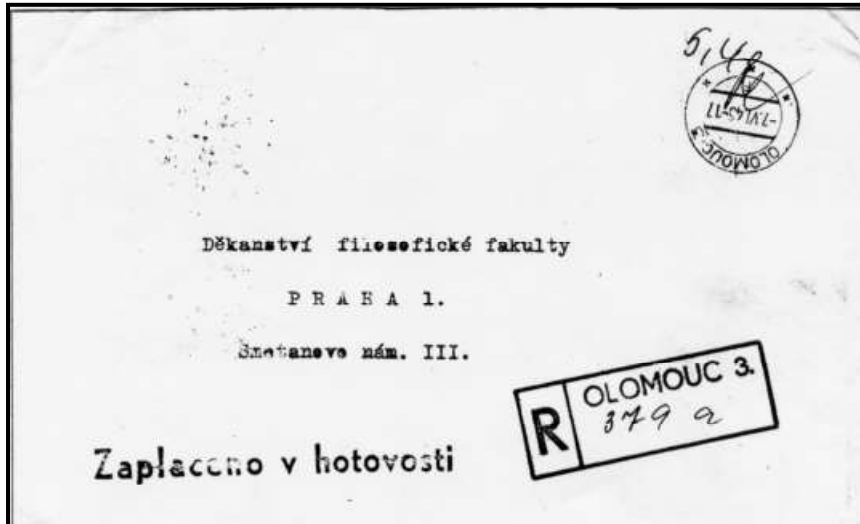


Figure 2

Stampless registered cover from Olomouc 7 vi 45. Postage paid by cash, 5.40Kč (2.40Kč postage for 20 to 250 gram + 3 Kč registration). Registered handstamp Type Ta

## CZECH REGISTRATION LABELS AFTER WW2

-Michael P. Brindle-

Congratulations to Richard Wheatley for his fascinating analysis of Czech Registration Labels after WW2. I have about fifty covers from the period and with a few probably philatelically inspired exceptions they fit into his types and dates. I enclose details of the exceptions.

1. This is a red German label 41 x 16mm imperf x perf. The town name has been handstamped in violet and then repeated in black. The cover arrived in Prague on 21.VIII.45.
2. A similar German label printed with 11a of Gau Sudetenland West with Dauba excised and replaced with Duba. The stamps are cancelled with a dated (17.9.45) dumb bridged double circle.
3. Another German label with no Gau number in the circle and the label left blank.
4. A German bilingual label with Prag obliterated more formally and used 23.V.46.
5. Type R1 of Prag/Praha 12 overprinted in Czech only with Praha 11. Used 4.X.45.
6. Type R2 with a large violet "2" stamped on the label. Used 7.XII.49.
7. This is an unusual label with no dividing line, used 18.VIII.1945 and measuring 47 x 16mm. Town name on label supplied with the stamp canceller.
8. A home-made imperf label the rectangle drawn in red crayon with R in red ink, name typewritten in black and number in black ink. Stamps cancelled 29.VII.1945.



Figure 1



Figure 2

&gt;

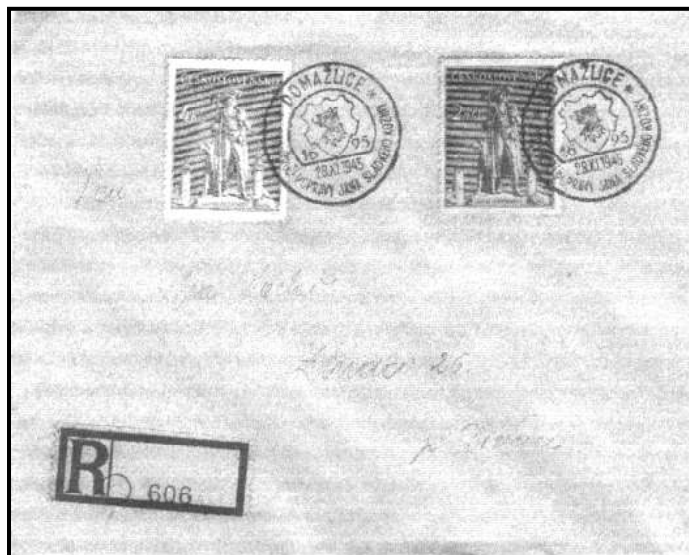


Figure 3

Figure 4

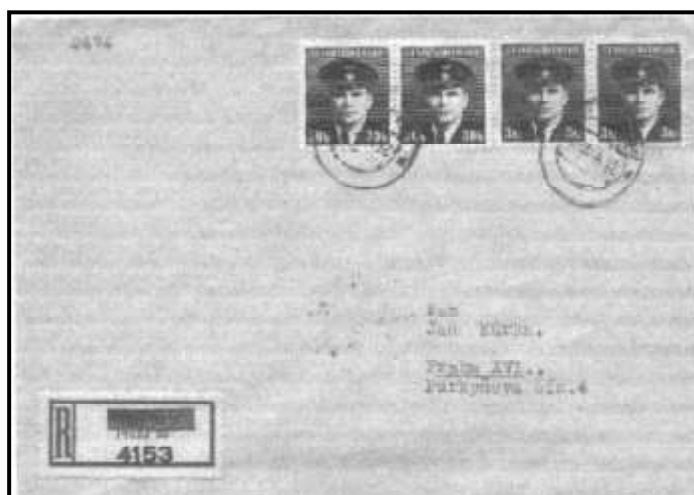
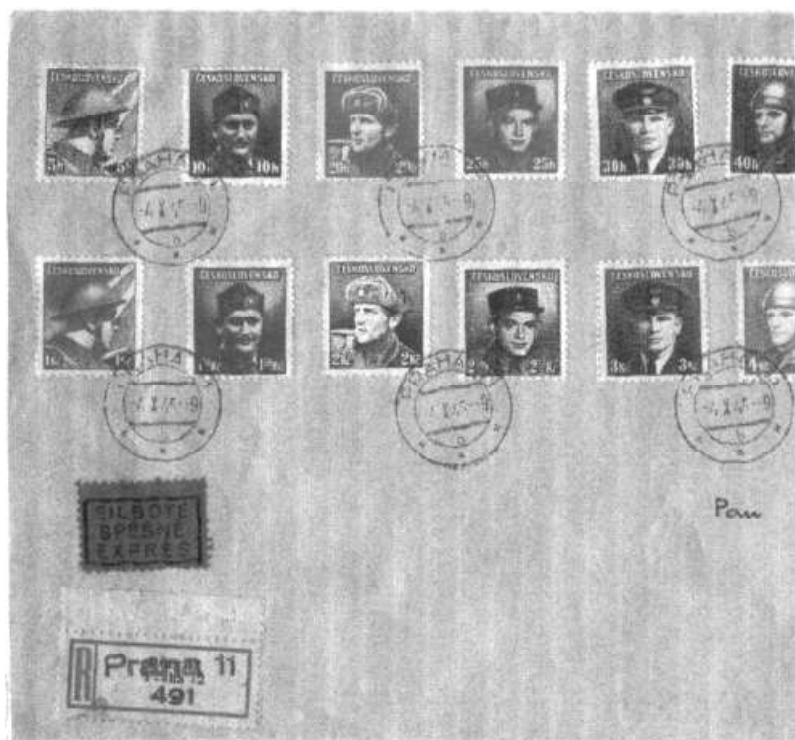


Figure 5



>



Figure 6



Figure 7



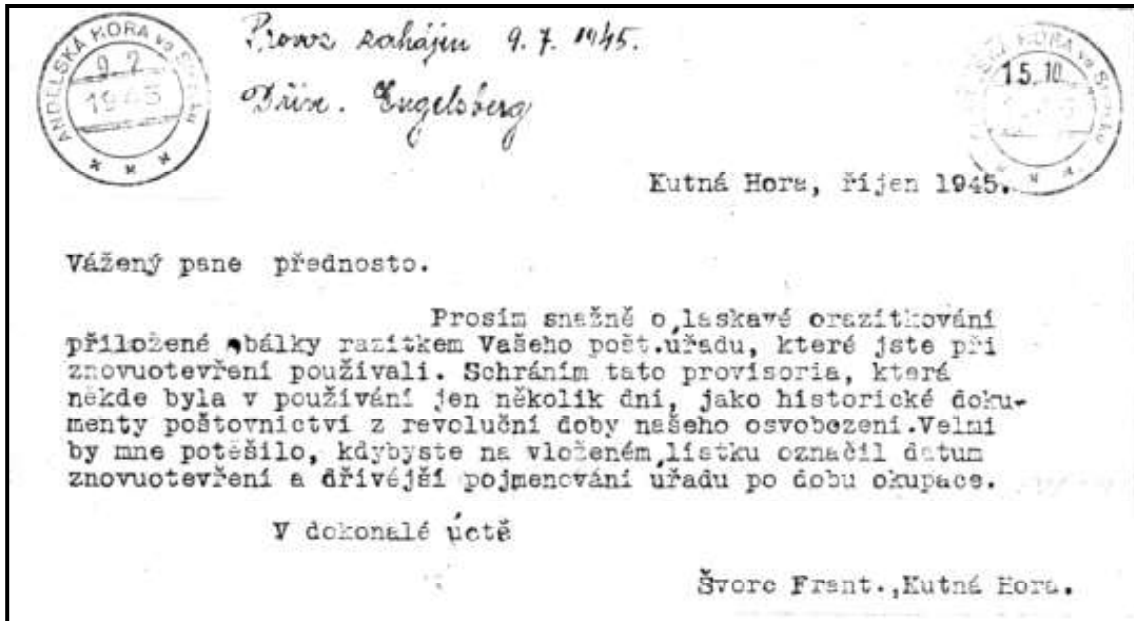
Figure 8



## ANDĚLSKÁ HORA V SLEZKU

-Bob Hill-

Situated north of Olomouc and west of Krnov near the Polish border  
Known during the occupation in German as Engelsberg über Freudenthal



This text translates to:

Kutná Hora, October 1945

Dear Head (Postmaster),

I would ask you urgently if you would be kind enough to cancel the enclosed envelopes with the cancel of your Post Office that you used when you re-opened. I collect these provisional items that were in use only for a few days as historic documents of our postal service during the revolutionary time of our liberation. I would also be grateful if you would indicate on the enclosed sheet the date on which you re-opened and the former name of your office during the time of occupation.

Yours truly  
František Švorc, Kutná Hora

Hand written notations translate to:  
Service commenced 9.7.1945  
Previously Engelsberg

There are two strikes of the **Andělská Hora Ve Slezku 1945** rubber canceller.  
The first has the date of opening added (9.7.) and the second is presumably the date of the letter (15.10.)

Translation by Robert Kingsley

## WHAT PLANE IS THAT? A CZECHOSLOVAK MYSTERY FROM 1930

-Richard Beith -

This article appeared in the November 2001 issue of *Air Mail News*, journal of the British Aerophilatelic Federation, Vol. 44 No.175 and we thank the both the author and the BaeF

In 1930 the Czechoslovak Post Office issued an attractive set of definitive airmail stamps which were to last until the German invasion of March 1939. They are shown in Figure 1.



Figure 1 The 1930 Air Stamps

A total of eight stamps were issued utilising four designs prepared by K Seizinger. The small size 50h and 1Kč showed a tri-motor monoplane flying over an unknown landscape, the 2Kč and 3Kč showed a single engined biplane flying near Liptovský Mikuláš with the Low Tatras mountains in the distance, the same plane but with a tree added to the view also appeared on the 4Kč and 5Kč issues probably representing a scene in Northern Bohemia and the tri-motor monoplane reappeared on the highest values, 10Kč and 20Kč, this time with Prague Castle in the background and the Charles Bridge in the foreground. (1) An additional 30h value was issued in April 1939, after the German invasion and lettered ČESKO-SLOVENSKO with a hyphen emphasising the more federal structure which applied to the Republic after the occupation of the Sudetenland

in Autumn 1938. No doubt the production of this value was in hand before the final German invasion. Typical flown covers illustrating the use of these stamps are shown as Figures 2 and 3.



Figure 2 A printed CIDNA envelope used to Amsterdam in July 1932 showing the 50h, 2Kč and 4Kč stamps. Rate = 4 Kč airmail letter + 2.50 Kč registration fee.

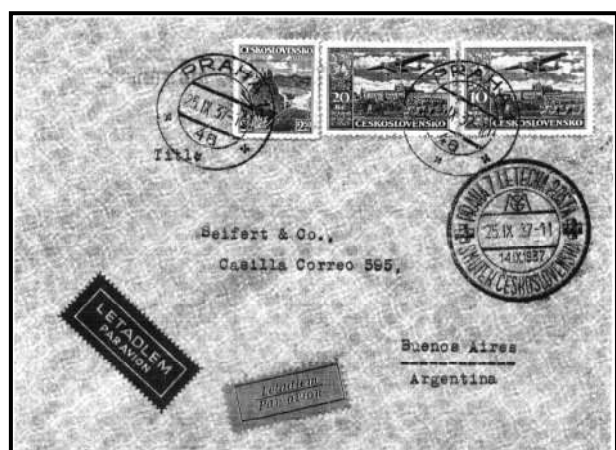


Figure 3 A double weight letter from Prague to Buenos Aires via the Air France South Atlantic service from September 1937, Also showing the mourning cancellation on the death of T G Masaryk. Rate = Foreign letter Kč 2.50 + 2 x air fee Kč 15.00/5g = Kč 32.50

So what were the planes shown on the stamps?

**The biplane:** The single engine biplane is usually identified, eg in Stanley Gibbons and in Scott, as the Šmolik Š19. A better identification would be the Letov Š19 designed by Alois Šmolik, see Figure 4. The Š19 was a four passenger plane first manufactured in 1925. Seven were built and were used by ČSA (Czechoslovak State Airline) on the internal mail and passenger routes between Prague in the west and Košice, the main city of Eastern Slovakia. (2, 3) Steidler notes that the plane shown on the 2Kč and 3Kč was a Letov Š19, ie presumably the original version with a Maybach engine, and that the 4Kč and 5Kč showed a variant, the Letov Š19W with a Walter IV engine. (4)



Figure 4 The prototype Letov Š19 L-BADA [2]

**The monoplane:** If the biplane can be readily identified, this is not the case with the elegant tri-motor monoplane. Although the standard catalogues, eg SG and Scott, refer to the plane as a Fokker F IXD or as a Fokker F VIIb-3m this cannot be true. Philatelists have already questioned this description. (4, 5)

There seem to be four areas of investigation:

- 1: Fokker F VIIb-3m or Fokker F IXD?

A total of 18 F VIIb-3ms were built under licence in Czechoslovakia by the Avia company. (2) Four of these had French registrations F-ALGR, F-ALGS, F-ALGT and F-AMBH, and were destined for CIDNA, later Air France. The remaining 14 received Czechoslovak registrations as follows:

- For ČLS: OK-ABM, OK-ABN, OK-ABO, OK-ABP, OK-ABR, OK-ABS, OK-ABT and OK-ABU [ČLS = Czechoslovak Air Transport Co]
- For ČSA: OK-AFA, OK-AFB, OK-AFC, OK-AFD and OK-AFE
- For Bata: OK-ATC

The Fokker F.IX was the biggest of its tri-motor transport monoplanes and was intended for KLM's route to the Netherlands East Indies. However only two were built, one each in 1929 and 1930. In 1935 Avia built two further examples under licence for use by ČSA, OK-AFF and OK-AFG. They could carry 20 passengers. They were known both as the Fokker F IXD or as the Avia F.39. (2) It should be noted that these were the only two planes to which the 'D' was added in F.IXD, hence Stanley Gibbons were in error using this 1935 description for stamps issued in 1930.



Comparing an enlargement of the 10Kč stamp (Figure 5) with typical Fokker tri motors (Figures 6 and 7), it is quite obvious that the Fokker had its outer engines suspended below the wing and that the plane on the stamp had the outer engines mounted in the leading edge of the wing. A study of Stroud (2), Allen (6) and Postma (7) fails to show any example of a Fokker tri-motor with such an engine mounting.

Figure 5 An enlargement of the 10 Kč stamp of 1930



Figure 6 The ČSA Fokker F VIIb/3m OK-AFB at Prague

Figure 7 An unidentified CLS Fokker FVIIb/3m at Prague



2: ANT 9 ?

Steidler suggested this Russian built plane as a potential design source. [4] This nine seat tri-motor passenger plane first flew on 7 May 1929, the prototype, URSS-309, making a successful European tour between 10 July and 8 August that year. (8) Figure 8 shows a drawing of this plane, the main difference between this and the stamp design, being in the vertical fin. On the drawing (and in photographs of the plane) the fin has a stepped appearance, whereas the stamp shows a smooth curve. Perhaps the ANT-9 did have a smooth fin in later life but not at the time when the Czechoslovak stamp was designed.

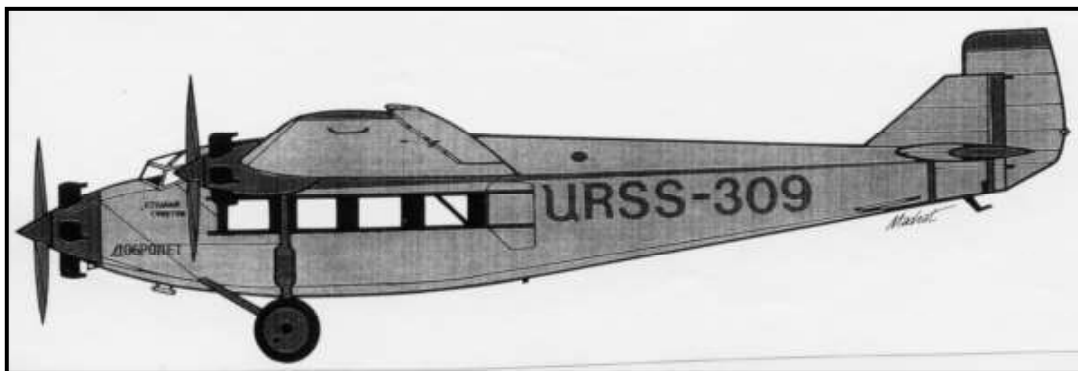


Figure 8 An ANT 9 [8]

3: A Czechoslovak Design?

It could be suggested that as Czechoslovakia had an active aviation industry in this period, the designer of the stamps might have wanted to feature another plane of Czechoslovak design as well as the Letov Š19, but perusal of a number of references failed to indicate a matching design. (2, 9-12) >

4. A French design? The Franco-Romanian company CFRNA [*Compagnie Franco-Roumaine de Navigation Aérienne*] was the first airline to provide international air services calling at Prague, starting in 1920. On 1 January 1925 this line was reorganised as CIDNA [*Compagnie Internationale de Navigation Aérienne*] and continued to operate through Prague until incorporated in the creation of Air France in 1933. Hence it is quite possible that the designer of this stamp was familiar with French aircraft passing through Prague and/or was familiar with their airline publicity material. About 1930, CIDNA advertising for their Orient Arrow route [*Fleche d'Orient*] from Paris via Prague to Istanbul, featured an aeroplane that looks remarkably like the plane featured in the stamp design (see Figure 9). In general, it resembles the Farman 300 series, but it has been pointed out that (a) no Farman 300 series ever flew with CIDNA, (b) such planes had under wing and under rudder support guys, not shown in the design, (c) that although engines were mounted in the wings, they were rather 1/4 above the wing and 3/4 below, rather than the 3/4 above and 1/4 below indicated in figure 4, and, finally, (d) the registration, F-ASJB, which should facilitate identification is actually fictitious. (13)



Figure 9 CIDNA publicity poster showing the mythical F-ASJB

However, a long look back into the literature found two illuminating references, one from 1940 and one from 1984 both describing this same set. Marton stated:

*The designs of the stamps were selected from amateur photographs which were re-engraved and copied in with the aeroplane which comes from a propaganda poster of a French Air Line Company. (14)*

The writer appears to have ignored the fact that two different aeroplanes were used in the designs but could he have been writing about the CIDNA poster?

In 1984 Kvasnička noted:

*The picture of a monoplane.....was taken from advertising literature of the French Airline Company. In the original photograph the aircraft fuselage carried the letters F-ASJB and the rudder the letter F. These were replaced by shading in the engraving. [15]*

Another look at Figure 9 should suggest that the design of the monoplane was indeed based on CIDNA's mythical F-ASJB.

Acknowledgements: Many thanks to BAeF member Gérard Collot, President of the *Cercle Aérophilatélique Française* for his help in discussing the French option.

This updated article first appeared in the November 2001 issue of *Air Mail News*, quarterly journal of the British Aerophilatelic Federation. As a result of that appearance Stanley Gibbons Catalogue Editor has said that SG will be changing the description of the monoplane in future editions of their Part 5 Catalogue.

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## WHAT? WHEN? WHERE?

- Members' Queries -

Another selection, together with some answers, for which we are sure our inquirers will be grateful; the answers first.

### Re Bob Hill's manuscripts on covers in Czechout 2/2004 page 57

From Lubor Kunc: I would like to respond to Bob's query on the different meanings of postal notices from 1945. We can divide them into three groups:

- 1 Official mail sent free from paying postage i.e. legends 1, 3, 4, 7 and 9.
- 2 Official mail sent without statement as to whether postage should be collected or not, legends 2 and 8.
- 3 Official covers mailed by senders paying "lump sum postage" [postovne pausalovano] - in this case postal administration agreed with the sender that he pays a lump sum every month without respect to numbers of mail sent. Legend 5 was reserved for official mail with "lump sum postage", legend 6 then for private users of the privilege, still exists today.

The Czech language is based on different rules than English. We hate it, when one word has more meanings than one [which is typical for English]. On the other hand we like it, when we can call the same thing by more different words - it is no exception that something can be called by more different words in the "official language" and in addition it is known by other words in "every day language". It is important to take into consideration that Bob's covers come from the early post-war period, when the postal officials were happy that the postal connection was renewed and working and had little time to check if a slogan or endorsement is in accord with the postal norm.

Two new Queries:

From Bob Hill: Now here is an interesting one for query corner. I picked this up in a Pardubice stamp shop when out shopping for those last minute presents with Jan Dobrovolný just before Christmas a year or two ago. What were the Czechoslovak Red Cross doing in Kendal (English Lake District) so early in January 1922? Was there a meeting? Had the visitors been there over the New Year?

>



Printed Official Czechoslovak Red Cross envelope made from granite paper and sent Registered (R Kendal No. 896) to Nusle, Prague  
 Manuscript 7½ (d) at top above stamps shows (I am told) the correct postage rate that is paid with two GV stamps  
 Traditional blue cross of registration added front and back in crayon  
 Two strikes of black oval REGISTERED KENDAL A 3 JA 22 on face, another on back.  
 One strike on back of red circular REGISTERED LONDON EC A 4 JA22 58  
 No discernible receipt strike.

From Lubor Kunc: I would like to share with you a card I have found from the Czech Club in India amongst many "normal" cards at a Czech bourse. It is a standard picture postcard sent from India in 1945 (from Mussoorie post office) franked with Indian definitive postage stamp. My attention has been attracted by affixed patriotic label issued by a Czech Club in Calcutta. Its motif is fighting with Nazi-Germany, in addition the card was sent in May 1945, when Germany was beaten in Europe. The label is perforated and has been printed by three colours: blue (background), brown (silhouettes and slogan) and yellow (man's body). Do any of Czechout's readers know anything about the Czech club in India? The last interesting sign is Czech name of addressee "Kos" (blackbird), who lived outside of Czechoslovakia.



Editorial comment: Patriotic label appears to be similar to those issued by the Indian National Army set up by the Japanese during WWII under Subhash Chandra Bose.

## NEW ISSUES

-Lindy Bosworth-

Unless otherwise stated, Post Printing House, Prague prints the stamps and stationery for the Czech Republic. From 2004 Walsall Security Printers Ltd, England print many of the issues of the Slovak Republic, indicated below as WSP.

**Printing** R.D. = rotary die stamping combined with multicolour photogravure  
 D.S. = die stamping from flat plates  
 R.D.+ D.S. = combination of both techniques

### Czech Republic.

23 June 2004

#### The XXVIII Olympic Games in Athens



**Designer:** Zdeněk Netopil **Engraver:** Miloš Ondráček **Printing:** RD in sheets of 50 stamps.

**Design:** a woman speed cyclist.

**FDC:** printed DS in blue. The cachet design shows another female speed cyclist. The commemorative Prague cancel includes a stylised cyclist and the Olympic rings.

The 2004 Olympic Games were held in Athens from 13 to 29 August.

23 June 2004

#### The Summer Paralympic Games in Athens



**Designer:** Zdeněk Nepotil **Engraver:** Miloš Ondráček **Printing:** RD in sheets of 50 stamps.

**Design:** a handicapped javelin thrower using a fixed stool and the logo of the Czech Paralympic Committee.

**FDC:** printed DS in grey-violet. The cachet design is another view of a javelin thrower. The commemorative Prague cancel includes the logo of the Czech Paralympic Committee.

The first games for handicapped athletes took place in England in 1948 at about the same time as the Olympic Games of that year. Four years later they were called "paralympic". The first Paralympic Games in the spirit of the Olympic Games took place in Rome in 1960.

The Games take place in Athens from 17 to 28 September and will have over 4,000 competitors from 130 countries.

23 June 2004

#### Francesco Petrarca



**Designer:** Markéta Prachatická **Engraver:** Miloš Ondráček **Printing:** RD in sheets of 50 stamps.

**Design:** portrait of the poet from an original by Andrea del Costagno. The issue commemorates the 700<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Petrarca's birth. Francesco Petrarca (1304 – 1374) was an Italian Renaissance writer, poet and humanist. He advocated the idea of a united Italy. During his various diplomatic missions throughout Europe he stayed in Prague with Emperor Charles IV in 1355 and corresponded with various Bohemian dignitaries.

**FDC:** printed DS in black-grey with a cachet drawing to represent his literary activities with a commemorative Prague cancellation. >



8 September 2004

Nature Conservation – Preserved Trees



**Designer:** Adolf Absolon **Engraver:** Martin Srb **Printing:** RD in sheets of 50 stamps. **FDCs** printed DS.  
**Designs:** preserved trees.

**6.50 Kč** – the Singing Lime tree in Telecí u Poličky in the Svitavy Region. According to a legend the hollow tree served as a shelter for a farmer copying the New Testament and Psalms who sung as he worked. His voice merged with the rustling of the leaves and so the tree became the Singing Lime. In 1997 the tree was 25m high and had a girth of 11.30m.

The FDC cachet in black-brown is a linden tree from Tatobity in the Semily region with a steel retaining strip around the trunk. There is a commemorative Telecí cancel.

**8.50Kč** – Žižka’s Oak Tree in Podhradí u Lichnice in the Chrudim Region. The tree was possibly named after the Hussite commander Jan Žižka for its inner strength to fight and remain alive. There is also a medieval love story associated with the tree. One of the lords of the castle found his wife and a young knight under the oak. His wife was ordered to be bricked up alive and the knight beheaded. The FDC cachet in black-brown is a drawing of the St Wenceslas Oak from Stochov, Kladno region reputed to be 600-900 years old. Its girth is over 11m and it stands 14.5m tall. There is a commemorative Třemošnice cancel.

The Czech Republic has a central database recording preserved trees and groups of trees. There are 4,329 marked items although the number of individual trees is more than 15,000.

8 September 2004

Animal Breeding: Parrots



**Designers:** Libuše and Jaromír Knotek  
**Engraver:** Martin Srb **Printing:** rotary recess in black and light brown combined with multi-coloured offset in sheets of 4 stamps and various sized labels on a decorative background. **FDCs** printed DS.

**Design:** several species of parrots often kept in captivity as pets or in aviaries.

**12Kč** – *Melopsittacus undulatus* (Budgerigar) originally from inland Australia. They are extremely successful in captivity, either singly or in avaries, and many colour mutations have been bred. FDC cachet in green is a drawing of *Lorius garrulous* (Chattering Lory) originally from Indonesia, which has been bred successfully in captivity. It is aggressive with other species but intelligent and a good mimic.

**14Kč** – *Agapornis personata* (Masked Lovebird) originally from north-east Tanzania and Kenya. It is a common and prolific breeder in captivity rearing several broods of chicks in a year. Unusually the female is heavier than the male. FDC cachet in light brown depicts three different types of love-bird on a corn cob.

**16Kč** – *Psittacula krameri* (Indian Ring Necked Parakeet). This parrot has been known in captivity for more than 2000 years and is adaptable to local

conditions. It breeds freely and there are several feral populations in Europe and the UK. FDC cachet in brown is a drawing of *Polytelis alexandrae* (Princess of Wales Parakeet/Princess Parrot) from the interior of Australia, where it is rare, nomadic and elusive. It is more common in aviaries and has a breeding life of 20 years.

20kč – *Ara chloptera* (Green Winged Macaw) found from Panama to Uruguay where it is common but not widespread. It is one of the largest parrots. It can be successfully bred in captivity and cross bred with other *Ara* species. For a long life in captivity it requires a large aviary. FDC cachet in black is a drawing of *Callocephalon fimbriatum*.

All FDCs have commemorative Prague cancels.

## Postal Stationery

### Promotional Postcards

Unless otherwise stated the cards have an imprinted stamp – a large numeral “9” in green with small “Kč” in front and “Česka Republika” above. The logo of the Czech Post and a security hologram are to the left of the design.

**4 March 2004. International Postage Stamp Bourse, Munich 4-6 March 2004.** The cachet design shows an historic post coach and postman’s hat.

**14 April 2004 National Postal Exhibition ŽDĀR 2004.** Cachet taken from a watercolour by Petr Dillinger of the Castle Ždár 1946 with accompanying text. The imprinted 6.50Kčs stamp has outlines of stamps, a pair of tweezers and magnifying glass with the text “Filatelie.” This exhibition was held from 21 to 23 May 2004.

**7 May 2004 Övebria 2004.** The event was held at Klosterneuburg from 7 to 9 May. The cachet design is a small weighing machine.



**15 May 2004 35<sup>th</sup> Meeting ArGe Czechoslovakia at Oybin.** Cachet shows outline map of European countries with Czech Republic in red and text for the meeting. There was a special balloon flight cancel by KF 05-41 from Jilemnice with date 15 May 2004.

**22 May 2004 España 2004.** This international Philatelic Exhibition was held in Valencia from 22 to 30 May. The cachet design is a female Spanish dancer in red with advertising text in black.

**3 June 2004 15 International Postage Stamp Fair Essen.** This was held 3–5 June 2004. The cachet design is an outline stamp in flesh with advertising text in brown and a reproduction of an old Czech Post Office plaque.

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## Slovakia

1 May 2004

Entry to NATO.



(no details yet received)

21 May 2004

Grandfather Večerníček



**Designer:** Pavol Blažo from the cartoon drawings by Ladislav Čapek.  
**Printing:** offset by WSP.

**Design:** Grandfather Večerníček with his little dog in front of a cottage admiring a tree in bloom. During the 1960s an evening bed time television programme of fairy tales for children was launched, initially several times a week but later daily. The programme centred round the cartoon characters of Grandfather Večerníček and his dog created by Ladislav Čapek. The programme won many international awards.

**FDC:** printed offset by TAB Ltd, Bratislava has a commemorative Bratislava cancel featuring the dog. The cachet shows a series of clips from the filmed stories.

31 May 2004

Summer Olympic Games 2004 and Paralympics 2004



**Designer:** Igor Piačka **Engraver:** Lucie Krulíčková -FDC cachet only. **Printing:** offset by WSP.

**Design:** a modern competing athlete with the torso of an Ancient Greek winged figure and the logos of the Slovak Paralympic Association and the five-ring Olympic symbol.

**FDC:** printed DS by TAB Ltd Bratislava in brown with commemorative Bratislava cancel. The cachet is a drawing of an Ancient Greek discus thrower. The commemorative Bratislava cancel shows two Greeks wrestling.

The concept of the Paralympics was the idea of the neurologist Sir Ludwig Guttman, who set up a Spinal Injury Centre at Stoke Mandeville Hospital in England, after treating war veterans from the 2nd World War. The first Stoke Mandeville Games were held in 1948 coinciding with the 1948 London Olympic Games. The first summer Paralympic Games took place in Rome in 1960 and the first winter ones in Sweden in 1976. The first Paralympic stamp was issued by Argentina in 1964.

15 June 2004

Definitive – The President of the Slovak Republic – Ivan Gašparovič



**Graphic Layout:** WSL . **Printing:** offset by WSL

**Design:** portrait of the President taken from a photo image.

**FDC:** printed offset by TAB Ltd Bratislava with commemorative Bratislava cancel featuring the State Arms and linden leaves. The cachet drawing in brown and grey, shows the Presidential residence surrounded by a decorative design and the date "2004." The elections for the presidency took place in April 2004 and the inauguration was held on 15 June 2004. Mr Gašparovič was a lawyer and lecturer at the Comenius University of Bratislava before his election to the Slovak National Council in 1992. He is keenly interested in sports having represented his university as a student and has held various positions in sport

administration.

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17 June 2004

**Forests of the Slovak Republic – Dobročský prales**

**Designers:** Júlia Piačková (stamp) Vladimír Machaj (FDC cachet and cancel) **Engraver:** Arnold Feke - FDC cachet only **Printing:** offset by WSL

**Design:** a forest glade with rays of sunlight and a woodsman. Dobročský prales is in central Slovakia within the Veporské Vrchy mountain range. It is an area of mainly fir and beech and has been a National Nature Reserve since 1913 covering 10,182 hectares. It is home to a unique mollusc - *Argna bielzi* and a small owl – *Glaucidium passerium* (pygmy owl).

**FDC:** printed DS in grey with commemorative Čierny Balog cancel depicting the pygmy owl. The cachet drawing shows the broken trunk of a giant fir felled by a hurricane in 1964. From the interior of the decaying trunk a young fir tree grows and a woodpecker seeks for food on the old bole.

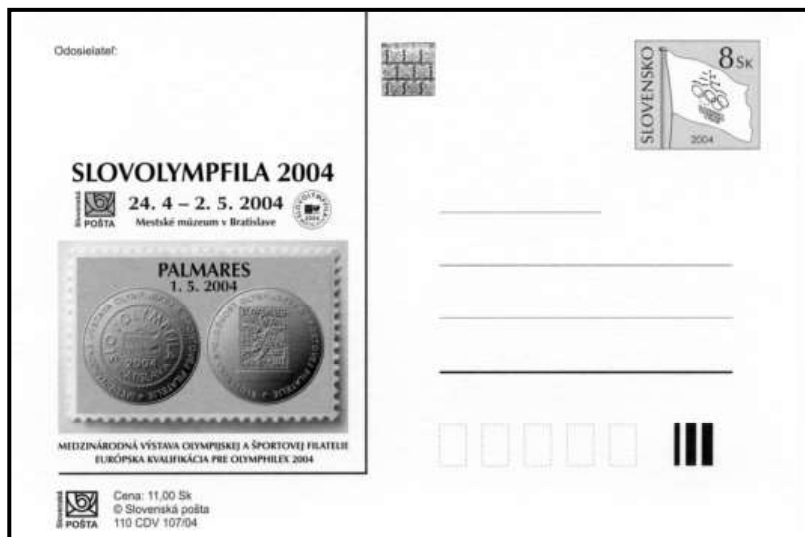
**Postal Stationery****Postcards for Current and Promotional Postal Usage**

**April? 2004 CDV 108.** Imprinted 8Sk stamp in the design of a white flag flying against a grey background with the year “2004”. The flag has the Slovak cross, in black, above the five coloured Olympic Rings and below the text in Slovak “Slovak Olympic Committee”. The security hologram of the Slovak Post appears in the upper centre part of the card. At lower left corner the Slovak Post logo is printed with details of the retail price – 11 Sk –and catalogue number 108 CDV107/04.

The promotional portion has a perforated stamp outline with two views of Bratislava – the Castle and Town Museum. Between are the logos of the Slovak Post and Slovolympfila 2004 with the dates 24. 4 – 2.5. 2004. Below the text in Slovak “International Exhibition of Olympic Sport Philately – European Qualification for Olympilex 2004.”

**April? 2004 CDV 109.** Details as first paragraph CDV 108 (except catalogue number).

Promotional design shows an array of Slovak issued sports stamps with a magnifying glass highlighting three issued for Olympic Games. The text above the design is in Slovak “Slovolympfila 2004 – Day of Slovak Sport Stamps.”



**April? 2004 CDV 110.** Details as first paragraph CDV 108 (except catalogue number).

Promotional design shows a perforated stamp in blue with the reverse and obverse of a medal and the text “Palmares 1.5.2004.” The name, dates and logo of the event appear above the design.

**June? 2004 CDV 111.** For details of design see *Czechout 2/2004* p64 (CDV 106/04)

Promotional design is a reproduction of the 18Sk Art stamp issued 9 May 2003 - “Stream behind the Barn, On the Stream Bank” by Ladislav Medňanský. The text below, in Slovak, states that the stamp was chosen as the best Slovak stamp from the issues of 2003. Retail price of card 11Sk.