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Meetings	Four meetings each year in London, one in Yorkshire, and one elsewhere.
Publications	Members receive the quarterly journal <i>Czechout</i> which includes articles of interest on Czech and Slovak philately and helps members to keep in touch with Society affairs. The Society publishes <i>Monographs</i> on wide-ranging topics containing original research.
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Editorial

Readers will hardly miss the fact that this first of four Diamond Jubilee issues of *Czechout* appears in a new format. As you are aware, your editor lives in far away Arizona, so cannot personally oversee the process of the printing and distribution of *Czechout*. Thanks must go to the Committee, and especially to Yvonne Wheatley and friends, for performing the midwife duties necessary to put ink to paper, paper to post, and this issue in your hands.

Printing technicalities may from time to time disturb the customary sequence of information in *Czechout*. The Editorial Team's desire to present worthy material in colour imposes restrictions upon the order in which material may appear. To keep the coloured pages together, the new book-like format forces those pages to the centre of the journal. Whenever possible, we will strive to maintain *Czechout*'s usual order, but information formerly found in a familiar location may at times appear elsewhere in the journal.

To accommodate this need, and to make familiar sections more easily accessible, the *Table of Contents* has undergone revision. For readers' convenience, regular *Czechout* features - such as *Letters & Emails to the Editor*, *New Issues*, and so forth, have been gathered together while unique contributions, such as new articles, are displayed in a separate listing.

The Editorial Team retired the journal's traditional cover with its badges of the Czech and Slovak republics surrounded by a garland of linden leaves. While the linden leaf garland has been lost, the badges now appear with their respective republics' new issues column. We hope to enrich the cover with images of interest to readers, either from the news or related to the journal's contents.

Czechout in its new book-like format also débuts a new and larger font: *Times New Roman*. Some say the *Times of London* created this font, others say that an American boat builder designed it, and still others say that during World War II the American Linotype Company stole the design from its British inventors. Britain and America are clearly intertwined in the history of this typeface. Perhaps that basis alone makes appropriate the font's employment by British journal with an American editor. Be assured however, Microsoft licensed this version of *Times New Roman* from its British developer; readers need not fear that *Czechout* has begun dealing in stolen property.

All of these changes are meant to make reading *Czechout* a more enjoyable and interesting experience. Comments and suggestions for improvement from the membership, of course, are certainly welcome and actively solicited. As always, we end with a plea for your contributions to *Czechout*. Your letters, notes, and articles breathe life into our journal. Do submit something soon.

ROBERT KINGSLEY (3.12.1929-15.11.2012)

Robert was born in Ostrava, Czechoslovakia, the only child of Pavel and Henrietta Kohn. They were a close knit family and his grandfather was a successful lawyer. He spent his early years surrounded



by grandparents, numerous uncles, aunts and cousins. Growing up he was unaware of the turbulent political undercurrent that was sweeping across Europe. In 1939, when he was nine, his parents took a most selfless and difficult decision. Robert was put on a kinder-transport in Prague bound for London. He never found out how they managed to arrange it, but many years later he learnt that this train was organised by a wonderful man called Nicholas Winton, who he was able to meet and thank more than 50 years later.

Arriving in London in May 1939, he was to be looked after by his Uncle Benno and grandmother. This was only ever supposed to be a short term arrangement, as his parents hoped to follow on as soon as they could obtain the necessary entry permit. As the war drew on Robert remained in England and attended a preparatory boarding school in Potters Bar. During that time his guardian uncle now served in the 310 Czechoslovak Fighter Squadron as a flying officer, ending the war as a flight lieutenant. At the school he was taken under the wing of the headmaster Mr. Griffith, who had a great affinity with Robert and a few other Jewish boys in a similar position. He became a very important and influential figure in Robert's life during his teenage years. Robert never forgot his kindness; he was always very grateful to him and remembered him with real affection.

Throughout these years he had no idea what had happened to his parents and family, but he continued to study hard and he did very well at school. This was quite a task bearing in mind he also had to learn to speak English which was effectively his third language. In October 1945 his grandmother died and he was now alone in England with his Uncle Benno. At this point nobody knew what the situation was back in Czechoslovakia. And so when the war ended Benno, with his military connections, managed to travel back to Ostrava to see what the situation was. Only then did he discover the reality and full extent of the horrors that had befallen the family. Robert learnt that his parents had been deported to Lodz in October 1941 where records show that they didn't survive.

At this point Benno made the decision to return to Prague. Robert protested as having been in England for six years, studying, learning the language, making friends and generally settling he really wanted to stay; especially in the knowledge his family was no longer alive. However his uncle would have been unable to practice law in England and therefore, reluctantly, Robert complied and went back to Czechoslovakia with his Uncle Benno, wife auntie Helly, and their three year old daughter Susie.

When they got back to Czechoslovakia they settled in a lovely spa town called Karlovy Vary. Robert needed to put in a tremendous effort to learn Czech again as he had forgotten so much and he needed to study for his higher level exams. His aim was to become a lawyer like his father and his uncle. He was also required to learn Russian and French (as all children did in the school system in Czechoslovakia) so he effectively was able to speak five languages.

When Robert was about to go to Charles University in 1948, life was once again turned upside down when the Communists gained control. Uncle Benno was black-listed on account of his RAF background and being a 'Western sympathiser' would have been put in prison. Auntie Helly and Susie were able to leave as they held British passports, so they were packed off back to England. Robert and Uncle Benno had no choice but to leave illegally and began to plan their escape. They took whatever possessions they could carry and travelled by foot across mountains, streams and fields over a period of several days under the cover of night. At one point the guide, who they had paid to get them to the border, warned them that armed soldiers were in the hills; they had to travel silently to avoid detection and almost certain death. Only a matter of weeks later their escape would probably have not been possible at all as barbed wire fences sealed the borders. Ironically, they finally found safety when they crossed into Germany. On 31 May 1948 they boarded a flight from Dusseldorf.

Soon after arriving back in England, it became clear that any thoughts of pursuing a career in law would not be possible as Robert would need to get a job and start earning a living. He was introduced to a man named George Auerbach who happened to be looking to employ a young apprentice. The

business was mainly involved in merchanting fabrics and other items. Robert really did not feel that this was for him, but he finally agreed that he would give it a try for three months. He remained in the business for 50 years. The business went through many changes, and continues to this day after a merger in 1998 with Cole Fabrics plc based in Nottingham.

In 1950 Robert and Bernice met on a blind date. Four years later they were married. In 1957 Paul was born and the family was completed when John arrived in 1962.

Outside of work he was always very busy. He was a very keen philatelist, a very good bridge player and he was involved for many years in Freemasonry achieving position of Grand Master. He really enjoyed music, sport and cars. Richard Beith recalled a discussion with Robert on the composer, conductor and teacher Vilém Tauský. Robert remembered visiting his cousin Bernard Grün (co-composer of the operetta *Balalaika*). He sat in wonder as his cousin conversed with Vilém Tauský and the famous tenor, Richard Tauber. Robert worked energetically for many charities. He was particularly involved in raising money for Ravenswood - a home for physically and mentally handicapped children. He worked tirelessly for many years raising money for this very worthwhile cause.

As mentioned, Robert was a very good bridge player and one day was invited to a bridge party and to his surprise amongst the guests was a very old friend from his early years in Ostrava. Ernst Gorge was also a very keen philatelist and introduced Robert to the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society in 1966. In 1968 Ernst and Robert became joint Secretaries and Treasurers of the Society and remained in this post until 1982 during which time the Society had grown under their guidance and enthusiasm. They were both elected as Honorary Life Members in 1985 and continued to support the Society. Robert became the Treasurer from 1982 until 1998. He was elected Chairman in that year and served until 2001. He contributed greatly to the Society's success, especially during the visits to the Praga '98 Exhibition and Brno 2000 Philatelic Exhibition and was held in great esteem by all the members. He was an excellent Chairman, assisting many people with translations and was most helpful in dealing with the Czech and Slovak Embassies in preparing for exhibitions of Czech philately in 2003, 2005 and 2008.

He suffered a stroke in 2005 and after excellent treatment and care was able to resume his activities. However his health subsequently deteriorated and the family moved to Nottingham, where he later died.

Robert was a thoroughly decent, honest, hard working and kind man. In spite of his harrowing life and the unspeakable cruelty his family endured he always remained a man of peace. He was a man who bore no grudge or malice, and whose family and friends were absolutely everything to him.

I am greatly indebted to his son John and the family for allowing me to use material from the eulogy and also other members who have made contributions – Colin Spong.

News & Notices

We send New Year Greetings to all our members and are delighted to announce that we have three new members who are recorded in the minutes.

It is with regret we have heard of the death of three members in recent weeks. Tonnes Ore of Norway who attended our residential weekend in 2003 was well known to a number of our members (his article on the use of Czechoslovak stamps in Hungary appears elsewhere in this issue); Cyril Wackett, former Vice Chairman, Packet Secretary, Editor and Life Member, as well as Otto Hornung RDP, FRPSL, co-author of Monograph 16 and author of Monograph 20, passed away in January of this year. Letters of condolence have been sent to their families.

Society Secretary

On behalf of the Committee I would like to draw your attention to the fact that we currently do not have a Secretary. At present the post is shared between the Vice-Chairman/Publications Officer and the Membership/Programme/Weekend Secretary. This situation can only be on a temporary basis and is far from ideal. If this post is not filled there is a risk that the Society could no longer function properly. My local branch of the France & Colonies PS recently closed because after thirty-three years no one was able or came forward to take on my post of Organizer. In CPSGB's Diamond Jubilee Year it would be tragic if the Society couldn't continue – *Colin Spong.*

Cooperation Agreement with the Society for Czechoslovak Philately

Check out our sister organization, the Society for Czechoslovak Philately, at their website: www.csphilately.org and through their Secretary, Tom Cossaboom at KLFCK@aol.com. Their publication the *Specialist* and our *Czechout* have little duplication in content. In addition, under a new agreement the two societies have arranged for payment of your SCP subscription to our CPSGB Treasurer without having to worry about foreign currency or sending it to the US. So why not have more fun, become a member of both societies!

Remembering Lidice and Ležáky

The Czech Republic will commemorate two of the worst Nazi atrocities of WWII on its soil, the destruction of the villages of Lidice and Ležáky and execution of many of their inhabitants, on the seventieth anniversary of those events this year. The main coordinator of the commemorative events, the Lidice Memorial, an organization tasked with supervising the on-site museum and gallery at Lidice and memorials at both sites, has outlined dozens of events throughout the year within the Czech Republic and abroad seeking to keep the events of June 1942 alive.

Auction Update – January 2013 and June 2013 at Worthing

I was very pleased with the interest in the January 2013 auction. With 350 lots, the vast majority of them new, your bids achieved a record realisation of over 57%. That leaves me with the welcome problem of little new material for future auctions, so please feel free to rationalise your collections and contact me.

30 bidders were successful, while another five unfortunately did not gain any bids. The After Sales included one further bidder, whose post had been caught up in the winter weather as it took over two weeks to get from the remote South West (of England).

Some items were keenly bid on. The Eastern Silesia lot 109 had 11 bids, another record. (If you have any used postal stationery from this area, members are keen to obtain this). The Liberation issues were also very popular with up to seven members bidding for each lot. (The new monograph is now available from the Publications Secretary). I was delighted with the interest in Yvonne's Gren's lots. The Czech Forces collection, lot 9, was keenly fought over by five members. It was a pity I only had one collection!

A special thanks to our webmaster, Bob McLeod, who was able to cope with my increased number of scans. I intend to continue this new policy as initial indications are that this increased the number of bids.

Looking forward to Worthing, this will be a room auction on Sunday 9 June, but I will take postal bids. In order to process the bids, I would like postal bids with me by first post on Friday 31 May and email bids by close of play on the same day.

Turning to the lots, I intend to scan them all so that you can view them in the comfort of your own home. There will be 100 lots. I have included some larger unsold lots from January also so that you can examine these more carefully than just looking at a single scan. Czech Forces in Great Britain collectors will be delighted to see that there is one collection of over 80 covers and another of 50. Also, I have collections of 50 1938 Field Posts and 50 Czech Forces in Siberia items and a number of smaller postal stationery and postcard collections for you to browse through before the auction.

I look forward to seeing members there and bids from those of you who cannot make it. To contradict George Orwell, whose *Animal Farm* is included in the BBC's current season, all bids are equal and none are more equal than any other.

June Residential Weekend - Register Now!

There are still vacancies for our Society's June weekend at the Chatsworth Hotel, Worthing. We hope to see as many members as possible. Remember to sign up soon. The details were sent out with the December 2012 issue.

On a more personal side, I have just signed up for my first weekend with the Society ever. I hope to meet as many members as possible in Worthing. Perhaps we can put aside a bit of time in order that I may learn from the membership what would they would enjoy seeing in Czechout - Editor.

**Report of the Meeting held Saturday 12 January 2013 at the
Czech and Slovak National Club, 74 Westend Lane, London NW6 at 2.30 pm**

With the Chairman, Mrs Yvonne Wheatley, away on holiday, the Vice Chairman, Rex Dixon, welcomed 10 members and two guests. Apologies had been received from 8 members.

Rex gave news of the recent deaths of three long-standing members: Robert Kingsley, a member since 1966; Cyril Wackett, since 1967; and Otto Horning, since 1985. Between them they had clocked up over 120 years of membership. All stood for a moment's silence in their memory.

Rex then gave details of three prospective new members:

Frederick Mills	from Rotherham
Robert Lauer	from Ottawa, Canada
Myron Kavalgian	from Old Lyme, Connecticut, USA

whose applications were readily endorsed and formally accepted.

He announced the annual Stamp of the Year poll organised by the Czech Post Office, requesting members present to record their vote on the form handed around. He then reminded those present of the residential weekend in Worthing in June, saying it was still not too late to book.

The main business of the afternoon was a series of displays by members, as follows:

Reg Hounsell	<i>Czechoslovak airmails from the 1930s, including zeppelin acceptances</i>
Bob McLeod	<i>TPOs from 1919</i>
Lindy Bosworth	<i>Art sheetlets, from 1966 onwards</i>
Garth Taylor	<i>Postcards and letter sheets for the Czechoslovak forces in France, including many good usages, and a few from the UK</i>
Tony Moseley	<i>Rumburg overprints in 1938</i>
Roger Morrell	<i>Parcel cards and their forerunners from 1873 for both the Austrian and Hungarian parts of the Empire, including some examples of the paperwork raised when parcels went missing</i>
Rex Dixon	<i>German postal routing codes (Postleitzahlen) in the Czech lands during the later phases of WWII</i>

Rex thanked all for the interest and wide diversity of the displays. There being no further business, the meeting closed at 4.05 p.m.

Congratulatory

The Royal Philatelic Society London, elected our member Alan Wishart as a Fellow in November 2012. As only thirty-two members were so honoured, this is a significant achievement.

One of our new members, Wojciech Kierstan, the son-in-law of our late member Frederick Sansom, has done well at Grantham Philatelic Society. Inspired to collect Czechoslovakia by his father-in-law's material, he put on a display of Lidice/Lesaky and it was one of three members whose material was chosen for display at *Stamp Lincs 2012* where it caused much interest. He then went on to enter some Hradčany issues in the annual competition and was placed second. An excellent start to Wojciech's new hobby.

Overprints from the New York World's Fair 1939

Czechout reviewed and recommended Eckart H Dissen's *Issues of Czechoslovakia for the New York World's Fair 1939/40* in September 1999. Mr Dissen has just placed an electronic version of his book on the Internet at <http://issuu.com/nywf/docs/czechoslovakia1939-40>. On that website, readers may leaf through the book by turning its virtual pages and enlarge any part of those pages to better view details. Altogether a pleasing experience.

Exciting News

A new website devoted to *Czechout* is open for visits. A complete index to the articles in our journal may be found at www.czechout.org. Visitors to the website may search back issues of *Czechout* by author and subject. In addition, stamps mentioned in *Czechout* are indexed by both Stanley Gibbons and POFIS catalogue numbers. Clicking on a link within the index actually opens *Czechout* to the cited article's page. Be sure to look over the *User Manual* found on the website. More to come in the June issue.

Slovak New Issues

The Slovak Republic new issues website has been revamped and is most helpful. The English language version may be found at <http://www.pofis.sk/en/catalog/products>. Take a peek, it is well worth the visit.

Abstracts of Publications - Colin W Spong-

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

The Spring 2013 issue of *Austria* No.181.

The History Behind a New Issue of Cancellers (Taylor); The Lager Tarp Postage Free Label (Krueger); Gustav Jahn and the China Battery Postcard (Brandon); Stamps of the First Republic [Part 3] 1933-1936 (-); Štirbey – The Town that Never Was! (-); Utilisation of Austrian Newspaper Post Stamps in Slovenia, 1918-19 (Kobelbauer & Taylor).

The June - September 2012 issue of *Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Tschechoslowakei*, Vol.43 Whole Nos 172/173. *Member Douglas Baxter has kindly translated the list of contents for us.*

A-POST Stamp Allowed only with a Minimum of 50 Heller Value (Müller); Horizontally Displaced Printing on Entry Registration Label on Mail from Abroad (Müller); Interesting Features on Bar-Code Registration Labels from the Czech Post Office (Müller); Contents Table for our Journal [Nos 163-171] (-); The Sudeten Corner [Part 5] (Bauer & Klemm).

The Fall 2012 issue of *The Czechoslovak Specialist*, Vol 74. No.4. Whole No.630.

Smutek Česká Republika – a Philatelic Remembrance of the Life of Vaclav Havel [cont.] (Cossaboom); The 25h Chainbreaker, Part IV – Individual Position Descriptions [cont.] (Wilson).

The January 2013 issue of *Dylizans*, No 68.

Excerpts from the late Alan Blunt's book on Poland's Forgeries [cont.] (Stockhill); The Gdynia America Shipping Line [cont.] (Stockhill); The Morskie Oko Slovak Mystery (Hudson); The 1920 Puck Issue ["On the Polish Sea"] (-).

Nos 11 & 12, 2012 of *Filatelie*. Vol 62. The English translation of the contents does not cover all the articles.

A Review of Part 2 of Monografie 25: Československých a Českých Známek a Postovní Historie (-); Czech Slogan Postmarks [Part 1.] (Rulec & Chudoba); Small Thoughts on "Revolutionary Overprints 1945" (Krečmer).

Postal Costumes in Czechoslovak and Czech Stamps Production (JK); Thematic Usage of Personalised Stamps in Philately (Horák); The First Concentration Camp for Persons of Jewish Origin in Nisko nad Sanem (Hauzr).

The No 6, 2012 issue of *Merkur Revue*. The English translation of the contents does not cover all the articles.

Rare Registered Covers with Charge markings (Květon & Klim); Náchod Counterfeits of the Hradčany Issue (Květon); Extraordinary Author's Trial Print of Jiřího A. Švengsbira (Fritz); Danish Study Group of Czechoslovak Stamps (Norbjerg & Brendl); Kotor 1914-1918 [Part 1] (Kunc); Further Remarks about Interesting Czechoslovak Rural Agencies (Fritz).

The December 2012 issue of *Stamps of Hungary* No.191.

On the Trail of the 1919 Overprints [Part 10] – Szeged (Morrell); The Fascination of Railway Posts (Benford); First Period of Inflation – a 'Black Book' [a *Magyar Béyegek kézikönyve*] Error – the John Whiteside Hypothesis (Benford).

Letters and Email

From **Norman Hudson:**

I'm very grateful to both Peter Jenkinson and Henning Qvale for their responses in the December 2012 *Czechout* to the request made in my short *Tatra Lake Mystery* item in September's *Czechout*. I'm happy to defer to Peter's aeroplane-identification skills and readily admit that, not being an aircraft enthusiast, I don't know my Heinkel from my elbow. In fairness to what I wrote in September, though, it is not quite correct to say that "the aeroplane is described variously as a Heinkel He 111 C and a Heinkel He 116 A".

I said that the three lower values in Slovakia's Air set of 1939, the 30h, 50h, and 1k (SG55-57) show what the Gibbons catalogue (Part 5) describes as Heinkel He 111 C over Lake Csorba, more accurately and less anachronistically known as Štrbské Pleso. The Editor confirmed Peter's comment that the Heinkel He 111 C had just two engines. The plane shown on the three attractive lower-value stamps has two engines, so perhaps Gibbons' identification of it as a HE 111 C is quite accurate?



He 111 C

It was the three higher-value stamps in the same set: 2k, 3k and 4k (SG58-60) which were really the subject of my query. The Gibbons catalogue describes the image as a Heinkel He 116 A over Tatra Mountains. The 4k stamp was shown in the September issue. The Editor's note in the December edition confirms that the Heinkel He 116 A had four engines, and the aeroplane on the stamp clearly also has four. An image of the plane on an Internet website certainly suggests that Gibbons' identification could well be correct. The fact that the Heinkel He 116 A is described as being a mail plane adds further credence.



He 116 A

Going back to my original query, a specialized Slovak catalogue identifies the foreground lake on the higher-value stamps as Morskie Oko, and I wondered whether this could be correct as the lake is wholly within Poland, not Slovakia. Thanks to Henning's detective work, it looks as if the lake is indeed Morskie Oko, the largest of the lakes in the High Tatras, with the imposing Rysy (2503 m) behind. It might well be logical to show Rysy on a Slovak stamp as the peak is on the international frontier between Slovakia and Poland, but we still haven't solved the mystery of why the stamp design should show the peak from the Polish side, with a Polish lake in the foreground. I guess the jury is still out on that detail.

From **Richard Beith:**

I was most interested in Tony Moseley's 8 May 1945 cover from Cheb [September 2012 *Czechout* p.89]. The only members of the Czechoslovak Independent Armoured Brigade (CIAB) in liberated Bohemia at this time were the 140 or so members of the Combined Detachment, a symbolic token group from the CIAB at Dunkirk, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Alois Sitek. They left Dunkirk on 23 April and crossed the frontier at Cheb on 1 May. They then helped members of General Patton's US 3rd Army govern that town. The bulk of the CIAB only crossed the prewar frontier at Rozvadov on 17 May.

Is there a sender's name or address on the reverse? In theory, it is likely that stamps were not needed for this envelope as the troops were still very much on active service. Perhaps the sender was a philatelist? Certainly when the main Brigade appeared they sent mail from within liberated Czechoslovakia without payment and for a time used their British-style Field Post hand-stamps. (See Monograph 27 in preparation). One can hazard a guess that the Combined Detachment did not bring such a Field Post hand-stamp with them from Dunkirk.

Richard and Tony have exchanged and shared with me several emails during the past few weeks and are continuing their conversation as we go to press. Perhaps next month more facts about the Cheb cover will emerge – Editor.

Book Review
- Hans van Dooremalen -

This new hardbound handbook, *Bebilderter Katalog der Gelegenheits- und Sonderpostämter in Österreich (1864 bis 1944)* by Austrian collector Hans-Dieter Scholz, is far more than a catalogue



of commemorative and special Austrian postmarks from the year 1864 to 1944. Czechoslovak collectors will find the first of its three chapters particularly interesting as many event-based post offices during that time frame functioned within the future Czech Republic's territory, then known as the economic heart of the Double Monarchy.

Formerly, Dr Rüdiger Wurth's postmark catalogue *Sonderpostämter in Österreich*, which appeared a few decades ago, was the only source that listed all of the commemorative cancels from Czechoslovakia's Austrian period. Such postmarks may also be found in volumes 13 and 14 of the *Monografie československých známek* as well as in Edwin Müller's *Handbooks*.

The author of this work presents us with far more detail than did his predecessors. In addition to listing the official post offices issuing commemorative postmarks, the book also identifies those temporary postal facilities whose only function during special events was to collect, cancel, and forward the mail to a regular post office for actual servicing. Within a small table adjacent to the item appear the postal rates pertinent to the special postmark.

The book provides extensive background information, supplementing nearly every entry with a colour illustration of a document bearing the special event's postmark. Illustrations of ephemeral material such as the event's entrance tickets, picture postcards, postal stationery, photographs, medals, and printed announcements frequently enhance each entry. In addition to the chronologically arranged entries, a large appendix contains many examples of the related picture postcards sold during these special events.

Items are evaluated in terms of Dr Wurth's catalogue supplemented by 2012 Euro pricing. I believe some of the postmarks are far more rare than the book's valuation reflects and that it tends to set some a bit lower than those items warrant.

Perhaps attention should be called to the book's only negative aspect. It lacks an index to town names, a feature that might have added to its utility.

On the whole, considering the book's quality and coverage, its price is quite reasonable. The fact that the author self-published helped keep its price low. As the book is printed in colour, it functions not only as an excellent catalogue but also as a beautiful book to browse.

Hans-Dieter Scholz, *Bebilderter Katalog der Gelegenheits- und Sonderpostämter in Österreich (1864 bis 1944)*. Gaming, Austria. Hard bound, 560 p., colour illus. ISBN 978-3-200-02655-1. €50 + p&p. Available directly from the author: dieter.scholz@aon.at.



What's on your Bookshelf? - Peter Williams -

As valued members of the Society, you already have access to the quarterly *Czechout* and the Society's monographs. The Society's library is also a rich source of philatelic information. What else do you have to develop your collecting enjoyment?

I suspect that most UK based members have *Stanley Gibbons' Part 5* covering the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Poland on their bookshelves. I also have the older *Europe 1, 2* and *3* catalogues. I find that the *Gibbons* catalogues have a good coverage of the main issues with some specialization, with the main advantages being that they are all in English, priced in sterling, and most UK dealers use them.

Beyond that I have some of the European sections of the *Michel* catalogue. These include the Carpatho-Ukraine issues, including Chust and have more stamps pictured than *Gibbons*. My *Osteuropa* for 2005/2006 also includes separate sections for Czechoslovakia, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia, with sections for Eastern Silesia and the Czech Army in Siberia following Czechoslovakia. For Bohemia and Moravia and Sudetenland collectors, you will have to turn to the Part 1 of the specialised German catalogue. If you collect other Eastern European countries, the Baltic States are in North Europe and Albania and Bulgaria in South Europe. These catalogues are more expensive than *Gibbons*, but they are more detailed. With only a little effort, the German can be understood fairly well, but I do not guarantee you will understand as much as a native.

For those of you who can visit the Czech Republic (or can persuade a friend – mention the beer and historic aspects first), Prague has a number of good stamp shops where you can buy catalogues published by companies such as POFIS and the *Merkur Revue*. Trojan issued a catalogue for Bohemia and Moravia, Slovakia, and Sudetenland in 1995, which also includes details of the special cancels, postal stationery, and priced cylinder blocks, which helps me describe auction lots for these areas. I also have a POFIS catalogue of postal stationery, with Part 1 (*I. díl*) published in 1998 covering postcards and envelopes and Part 2 (*II. díl*) published in 2001 covering lettercards, aerogrammes, telegrams, and other interesting “back of the book” items. Usually all stamps are illustrated with varieties clearly shown, so that detailed Czech language skills are not required.

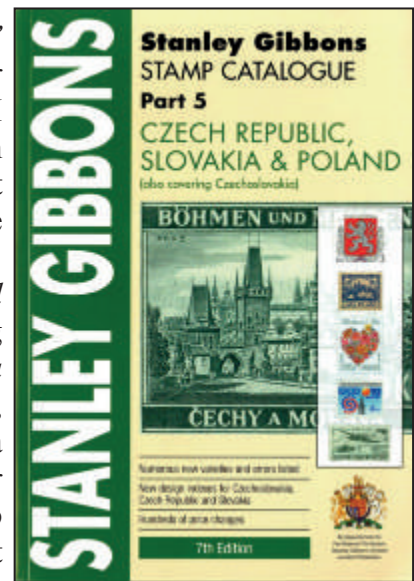


The *Czech Monographs* published in Prague are a valuable sources of information. My favourite ones are the vast Volume 16 and Volume 17. Volume 16 (in two parts) covers cancels between 1918 and 1920, including cancels from the former Austrian and Hungarian authorities. Volume 17 (again in two parts) covers 1919 to 1939 for the Czech lands. All cancels are described with a rarity rating noted. Other *Monographs* cover specific issues such as the early airmails and Eastern Silesia. All are very comprehensive and of course, in Czech. The illustrations do aid non Czech readers.

Members may be interested to know that translations of many parts of the *Czech Monographs* are available on the website of our sister society in the US – the Society for Czechoslovak Philately: www.csphilately.org/firstrepublicstamps. These translations cover most of the first volume and selections from the second and fourth volumes.

Sometimes books appear in the oddest places. I once saw a pallet full of the *Pošta v ghettu Terezín* at a city centre Tesco in Prague. The price was good, but I already had a copy. Your Society auction frequently has a section for literature, with catalogues and specialist books available, often below cost price.

What other sources do members use? How have you enhanced your collecting interests? What's on your bookshelf? If there is nothing, have you considered writing something for the Society?



The 1923 Agriculture and Science Issue
An Update to the 300h Type III Section: (*Monograph 23*, page 29)
- Mark Wilson -

Mr. Jindřich Látal of Prague recently provided corrections to his series describing subtypes of the 1923 *Agriculture and Science* issue with specific reference to the 300h Type III. Somehow confusion at the typesetters had crept into this section of his previously published descriptions. Since I based much of my own research on his guidance, it turns out that the text of *Monograph 23* incorrectly assigned the position of Subtype III b. In his revision he corrected its position, augmented his description of the two subtypes already reported in *Monograph 23*, and identified three additional subtypes.

The original text reported only two subtypes, III a and III b, each with a single identifying characteristic. An additional characteristic has now been associated with those two subtypes as shown in *figures 79* and *80*. Three previously unreported subtypes, each with its own identifying characteristic, are shown in *figures 81*, *82*, and *83*. The text below the revision of *Table 22* contains verbal descriptions of all five subtypes.

Note that the five subtypes do not appear in alphabetical order in *Table 22*. Czech philatelic practice does not permit changing the names of subtypes to reflect physical sequence; rather, they are named in the order in which they were discovered, thus the previously described Subtype III a lies between the newly reported Subtypes III c and III d.

Table 22: Layout of the Type III dies (Revised).

Subtype III c	Type III	Subtype III a	Subtype III d	Subtype III b
Type III	Type III	Subtype III e	Type III	Type III

- Subtype III a** There is a coloured splotch between shading lines on the sheaf above the allegorical figure's hand. On the upper part of the figure's right sleeve, the innermost shading line is connected to the edge of the sleeve.
- Subtype III b** There is coloured splotch in the middle of the wrapping on the sword's hilt. On the upper part of the allegorical figure's right sleeve, the innermost shading line is connected to the edge of the sleeve .
- Subtype III c** The space between the first two shading lines descending from the allegorical figure's collar is filled in with colour.
- Subtype III d** There is a coloured splotch on the allegorical figure's right shoulder.
- Subtype III e** There is a coloured splotch on the allegorical figure's left calf (between his left knee and the right shoe).

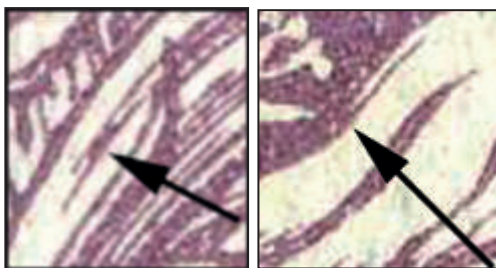


Fig. 79: III a.

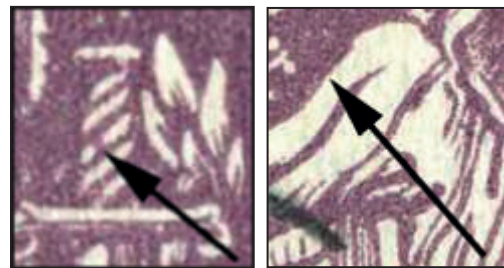


Fig. 80: III b.

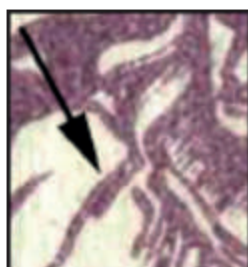


Fig. 81: III c.

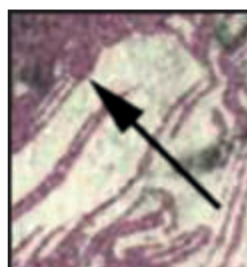


Fig. 82: III d.

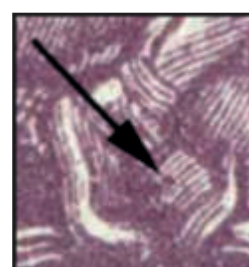


Fig. 83: III e.

The 1923 Agriculture and Science Issue
Dispelling the Type IV Myth
- Mark Wilson -

As the Society cannot distribute the correction to Monograph 23 to its current owners, the update on the previous page may be copied and tipped into the original monograph at page 29. The author regrets any inconvenience caused by his inaccurate descriptions in the original and offers as recompense the following expanded explanation for the source of the reputed Type IV stamps.

In Monograph 23, I simply repeated the opinion of trusted Czech experts that the so-called Type IV stamp did not constitute a new type. I became dissatisfied with my capitulation to authority and so recently spent some time studying this variation of the stamp. My conclusion: the Type III's intended design went awry during its execution and gave rise to the reputed Type IV.

I believe the draftsmen intended only to remove the kinks from the veins of the leftmost leaves in the upper cluster of leaves found on the Type II stamps as shown in *figure 1*. I also suspect they wanted to slim down but not remove the bayonet on the rightmost leaf. Thus, according to the intended design change, the Type III stamps should have resembled *figure 2, top*. Note the lack of kinks in the leftmost leaves' veins and the slender upper part of the rightmost leaf's vein for all three denominations. The so-called Type IV, which constitutes about one percent of all Type III stamps, has precisely these features.

In removing the kinks from the master template, the draftsmen somehow caused the leaf cluster to become slightly depressed in the die so that the veins usually left only partial impressions when printed. This made the veins in the leftmost leaves appear broken and hid the bayonet-like top half of the vein in the rightmost leaf (*figure 2, bottom*). Approximately ninety-nine percent of all Type III stamps have this appearance. Only when the printing press accidentally applied extra pressure to the plates did the Type IV characteristics – what I believe to be the intended design – appear on the stamps.

The term *type* implies either a different source for, or a deliberate alteration to, a stamp's design. Since the so-called Type IV stamps emerge only with the application of accidental additional pressure on random parts of the plates in the printing press, it cannot qualify as a new type.



Figure 1: Type II.

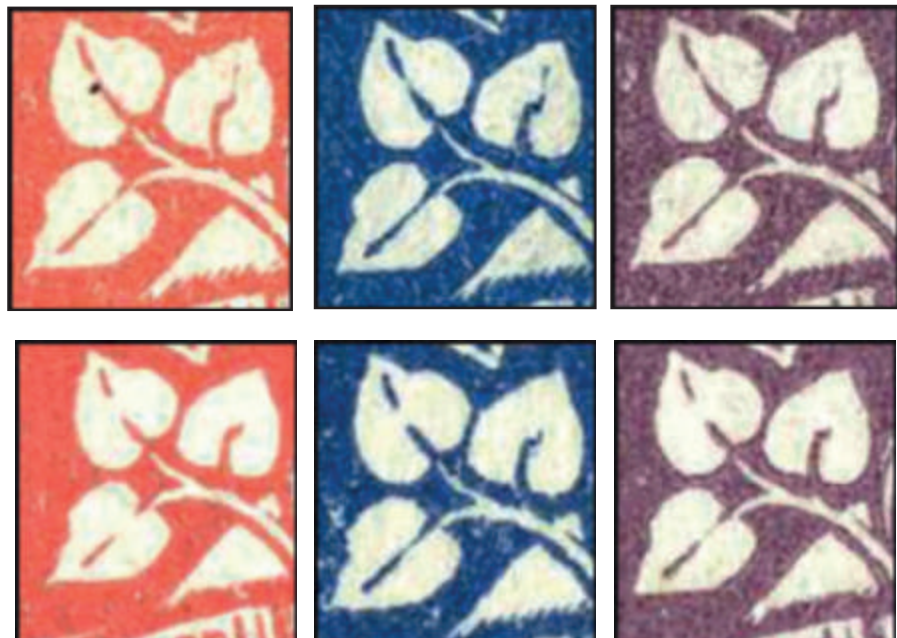


Figure 2: 100h, 200h, 300h.

Top: The intended design, the so-called Type IV.

Bottom: The design as it appears on most stamps, Type III.

The Czechoslovak Field Post in Sub-Carpathia in 1919 and 1920 - Helmut Kobelbauer -

Reprinted with permission from The Sub-Carpathian Messenger.

The Ruthenians that had emigrated to the United States of America took some interest, of course, in the fate of the former Kárpátalja at the end of the Great War. On 23 October 1918, the *Declaration of Common Aims of the Independent Mid-European Nations* was signed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and a plebiscite was held among these American Ruthenians. The result was a clear majority of sixty-seven per cent for a federal union between Czechoslovakia and the Ruthenians of the Kárpátalja.

With the support of President Woodrow Wilson and of André Tardieu, the president of the powerful Committee of Five in Paris, Gregory Zatkovich and Julius G Gardos, two representatives of the American National Council of the Hungarian Ruthenians, went to the former Kárpátalja. On 8 May 1919, the Central National Ruthenian Council, at Ungvár/Užhorod, unanimously voted for a federal union with Czechoslovakia.

One may add that by 13 January 1919, Czechoslovak troops had reached Ungvár/Užhorod, and that by 25 April 1919, most Subcarpathian territory was either under Czechoslovak or Romanian rule. The union with the struggling West-Ukrainian Republic was no longer an option.

Our members and friends Roman Dubyniak and Peter Cybaniak published *The Czechoslovak Army in Ukraine 1914-1920* in 2008. With Brian C Day's book *Czechoslovak Field Post 1918-1921* (2002, both published by the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of Great Britain) these two books give a good basis for collecting and research.



A Czechoslovak Field Post was introduced to commence on 1 January 1919.

5 Czechoslovak Field Post Offices served in Priahivshchyna and Carpatho-Ukraine.

Field Post Office No. 12	(25.6.1919 - 29.10.1919)
Field Post Office No. 14	(26.8.1919 - 8.7.1920)
Field Post Office No. 22	(1.1.1919 - 10.11.1919)
Field Post Office No. 46	(1.1.1919 - 25.5.1920)
Field Post Office No. 75	(1.1.1919 - 5.9.1919)

From The Czechoslovak Army in Ukraine 1914 - 1920, page 37.

If the name *Priashivshchyna* is unfamiliar, it is the Ukrainian designation for the region around the town Prešov (Eperjes in Hungarian) in Eastern Slovakia which still holds a substantial Ruthenian (Ukrainian) minority.

Please be aware that the dates given above for the Field Post Offices 12, 14, 22, 46, and 75 do not indicate their presence in Sub-Carpathia proper. Field Post Office 22, for example, likely was never actually there – it operated in Eastern Slovakia, specifically for the troops in the Tatra mountains on the Polish front.

As far as I can say from the pieces in my collection, Field Post Office 12 never operated within the former Kárpátalja – its most eastern location was Michalovce (Nagymihály). Dubyniak and Cybaniak in their book show several picture postcards from Čop (Csap), Mukačevo (Munkács), Užhorod (Ungvár) and Velké Berezné (Nagyberezna) from soldiers who gave their address as P.P. 12 (Polní Pošta - field post) but all these cards were cancelled by civil post offices. Those items date from July to September 1919.

Brian Day has Field Post Office 14 opening on 26 August 1919, assigned to the Tenth Infantry Division in Užhorod (Ungvár), and closing on 8 July 1920. We have sufficient proof that this field post office actually operated within the Podkarpatská Rus. Dubyniak and Cybaniak show field post pieces from end of September 1919 until mid-June 1920.



From EXPONET: Walter Rauch collection, sheet 67:
Card with rare boxed canceller
P. P. 14, 7. 2. 20 / MUKAČEVO.

Examples of this boxed canceller are also known from the Hanus and Verleg collections, with dates 14. 2. 20 and 26. 2. 20 respectively.

The peace treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye (10 September 1919) officially incorporated the Carpatho-Ukraine into the Czechoslovak Republic. Romanian military forces started to retreat from the towns and villages that they had occupied in April 1919.

Field Post Office 46, according to Brian Day, had already been in service by 1 January 1919, but was then moved to Užhorod/Ungvár by 30 April 1919. This office was closed 29 May 1920 (although Matějka says 13 June 1920).



Picture postcard (Ungvár, hotel Korona), written in Užhorod, 18 March 1920.
Sent from Polní Pošta 14, 19 March 1920, to Stará Boleslav (Bohemia).

On a card in my collection, cancelled 25 April 1919, the sender gives Bardejov (Bartfá) as his location. Another card from 7 May 1919, shows Nagymihály (Michalovce) but has Čop/Csap as the sender's location. So we may assume that Field Post Office 46 was within the Kárpátalja by beginning of May 1919. Some say early April 1919 but I have no proof of that.

By the end of July 1919 this Field Post Office had obviously moved back to Košice/Kassa where it stayed until the end of its functioning period. Field Post Office 46 used two different cancellers, a smaller one with 27 mm diameter, and a larger one with Č. S. P. in its text and 30 mm diameter.



Picture postcard (Késmárk). Sent from Polní Pošta 46, 16 January 1919, to Prague.



Picture postcard (Vág valley), written in Košice. Cancelled Polní Pošta 46, 28 July 1919.

The second card shows that the famous greenish-blue colour of the smaller P.P. 46 canceller was also used after the field post office had left Užhorod for Košice in July 1919. This colour is famous because of the events described in Brian Day's book as follows [page 107]:

Owing to the occupation of Bardejov (SL-S4) Košice (SL-S5), and Prešov (SL-S5) by the Hungarian army in June 1919, which separated the Eastern Army in two; one part situated to the west of Košice and the other part to the east situated in Carpatho-Ukraine, it was impossible to arrange surface mail delivery so airplanes were used to overcome the problem. The Supreme Czechoslovak Army Command in Slovakia established an air route between Špišská Nová Ves (SL-Q5) and Užhorod (PR-U5), using FPO No. 46 located there to continue its postal services to the military units in the area and to help handle the postal link between the two parts of the Eastern Army.

- 13 Jun. 1919 The first flight flown from Špišská Nová Ves to Užhorod, pilot K. Janhuba, carried supplies and two bags of mail.
- 15 Jun. 1919 The return flight from Užhorod to Špišská Nová Ves, pilot K. Janhuba, carried 2 bags of post.
- 19 Jun. 1919 The second flight from Špišská Nová Ves to Užhorod, pilot K. Janhuba, carried 2 bags of post.
- 20 Jun. 1919 The second return flight from Užhorod to Špišská Nová Ves, pilot K. Janhuba, carried 3 bags of post.

The Czechoslovak army soon re-occupied the territory and surface delivery of mail was restored so there were only four flights flown, thus the mail delivered via them are among the rarest known to the Czechoslovak Field Post 1918-1921. Identification of flown mail is difficult, the cards and letters sent from Špišská Nová Ves to Užhorod cannot be identified unless by chance the sender mentioned the air delivery in his written text. The cards sent by return flight from Užhorod to Špišská Nová Ves can be identified: they only bear the cancel P.P. 46 and are dated between 6 and 19 June 1919. See figure 148.



Fig. 148 from Brian Day's book: Postcard bearing P.P. 46 cancel dated -6. VI. 19 and cachet of the Sixth Field Company, carried on the return flight from Užhorod to Špišská Nová Ves.

Finally we have Field Post Office 75; Brian Day says it was opened 1 January 1919, was located in Košice, assigned to the Sixth Infantry Division, and closed 5 September 1919 (or 18 September 1919).



Picture postcard (Kassa). Sent from Polní Pošta 75, 1 January 1919, to Moravia. With cachet of the Italian Sixth Division, consisting of Czech and Slovak volunteers.

Although, as was said earlier, the first Czechoslovak troops had reached Užhorod/Ungvár by 13 January 1919, their home field post office was obviously still in Košice/Kassa.

By end of January 1919 Field Post Office 75 had moved to Užhorod/Ungvár where it remained until early April. In May 1919 it supported troops involved in the short-lived occupation of Miskolc (Miškovec in Czech); later it was back in Košice and was assigned to troops in Eastern Slovakia.



Picture postcard (from Ungvár – name crossed out), Polní Pošta 75, 28 January 1919, to Jindřichův Hradec (Bohemia). Italian cachet.

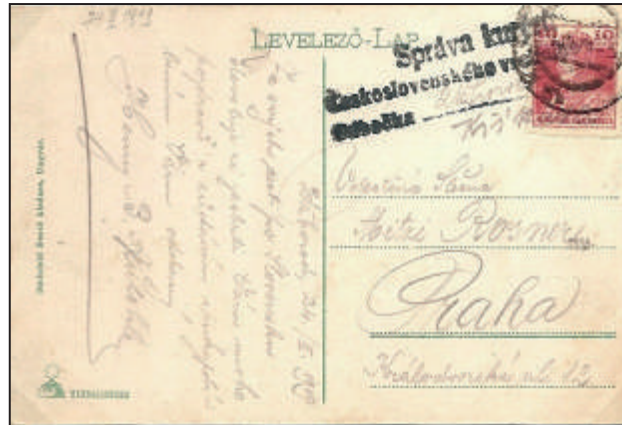
The above item is not full proof, only an indication. The next card was written in Užhorod according to the sender, a soldier serving in one of the Italian units. Such volunteer units of Czech and Slovak prisoners of war had been created in France, Italy and, of course, Russia – the well-known Czech Legion. The Italian units were among the first coming back into their now independent



Picture postcard (theatre in Ungvár), written in Užhorod, 27 January 1919. Polní Pošta 75, 30 January 1919, to Beroun (Bohemia). With Italian cachet.

homeland and continuing to fight against Hungarian forces, first in Slovakia and later in what was then called Carpatho-Russia.

Taken all together, we have first Field Post Office 75 from the end of January until early April 1919, then Field Post Office 46 from perhaps April, certainly May, until July 1919, and finally Field Post Office 14 from September 1919 until June 1920 in the later Carpatho-Ukraine. These rough dates may be used as a guideline, the research into details is still going on. Aside from this, there existed also a special Courier Service for correspondence between Paris and Prague (for details please see Jan Verleg's monograph *Carpatho Ukraine Postal History and Stamps 1786 - 2000*, page 58). This courier service extended to Užhorod:



From the EXPONET: Walter Rauch collection, sheet 77.
Courier card, written in Užhorod, 24 February 1919.

This last piece has no relationship to the Czechoslovak Field Post, but is very nice on its own. It does have a civil censorship connection to Užhorod:



From Exponet: Walter Rauch collection, sheet 82.
Letter from Seredné (Szerednye) to the USA with rare civil censorship mark ZKOUŠENO U[ŽHOROD].

The Story of the First Dutch Language Handbook
Handboek Tsjechoslowakije 1918-1948
- Hans van Dooremalen -

In 1988 the Czechoslovak Federation published the *Specialovaná Příručka pro Sběraatele Československých Známeč a Celin* [*Specialists' Handbook for Collectors of Czechoslovak Stamps and Covers*], the "blue" handbook, which remained a bible for Czechoslovak Philately for about 10 years. From the very start many saw a need for a translation to make this valuable information more accessible to non Czech speaking collectors

A well known but now deceased collector had a rough translation made of the book into German during the early 1990s. The German Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Tschechoslowakei eV began the task of transforming that rough text into a more conventional philatelic German but somehow failed to finish the work or publish their translation. This was perhaps because after the 1989 Velvet Revolution the sudden availability of so much new philatelic information diminished the need for a translation of the handbook.

Meanwhile, a small group of collectors circulated this rough translation and a copy fell into the hands of Jan Veleg, then President of the Vereniging voor Tsjechoslowakije-Filatelic – the Dutch Society for Czechoslovak Philately. He immediately set about translating it into Dutch. Within a few months he made his translation available to a number of Dutch collectors.

Aware that his translation did not reflect much of the information that appeared after the Velvet Revolution, he elected to begin work on a second edition. He enriched his original work not only with this new information, but with items taken from volumes 1, 2, and 3 of the classic *Monografie československých známek* [*Monographs on Czechoslovakian Stamps*].

He illustrated his translation by scanning items from his personal collection. In essence, he created the very first catalogue and handbook for Czechoslovak stamps in the Dutch language. He saw no need to provide prices for the stamps in his handbook as that information was readily available in current stamp catalogues.

He made his handbook available to collectors in two formats, a hardbound edition with coloured illustrations (which due to the copy and printing techniques available to him was quite expensive), and a paperbound black and white edition that could be priced quite reasonably as it was produced by one of the Society's members with access to low cost copying and printing facilities.

He did not use a computer to produce his handbook, but rather one of the now extinct word processing typewriters that could save text to a floppy disk. Others later unsuccessfully attempted to transfer his text from the non-standard floppy disk format into Word or WordPerfect. Eventually, once all of the original copies were sold, his handbook went out of print.



During the preparations for POSTEX 2007, a copy of Veleg's second edition turned up. Since the original text could not be reproduced, the Society decided to digitise the colour edition of the book using a scanner. While the result was not perfect, it was sufficient. The Society produced a new cover and reprinted the book as an enticement to attract new members. It proved quite successful, for at POSTEX 2007 ten new members joined the Society.

In 2012, the Society again reprinted the handbook and made it available for €25 (shipping costs not included). While the text is in Dutch, the handbook may be of interest to English speaking collectors as they might be able to make more sense of it than a book written in Czech. If anyone is interested in purchasing a copy, I would be happy to assist. I will work with the buyer to keep shipping costs down. I travel to England frequently and could carry copies with me for distribution there. For immediate delivery,

the buyer will be required to pay the rather high Dutch international rates.

Several Society members who saw the catalogue at POSTEX 2012 were most impressed and wished they could buy one in English! However, as I have the benefit of having a husband with some knowledge of the Dutch language, I bought a copy. It is well laid out with plenty of illustrations and tables. I am sure I will be using it more frequently than the original Specializovaná Příručka - Yvonne Wheatley

Some Slovakian Postage Due Topics: 1939-1945 - Michael Furfie -

When Were the Slovak Postage Due Stamps First Used?

Western European stamp catalogues say that stamps in the first design were issued without watermarks in September 1939 and with watermarks in 1940. For the second design they give only the year 1942, though Stanley Gibbons's listing has them between the European Postal Congress issue of 12 October and the set for the one hundred fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the National Literary Society which appeared on 14 December, suggesting that they were issued during that two-month interval.

Two monographs add a little. Čížek shows a 40h value used on 27 September 1939 and Evinic has a 1K value used on 13 September.^{1,2} Both were used in combination with Czechoslovak postage dues. The earliest uses of the 1942 set shown by each author are in late November 1942.

Stocks of the 1928 Czechoslovak postage dues seem to have been widely available in Slovakia well into the summer of 1939, following the creation of the Slovak State in March. In July and August one starts to find more cases of provisional use of postage stamps as postage dues, with or without T cancellations, so there was clearly a need for a new issue.

The earliest date of use I have seen for the Slovak issue is 26 August. I have two covers with this date. *Figure 1* is a court letter with return receipt sent from the district court in Revúca to Bratislava. A 1K single rate postage was collected from the addressee and accounted for using a combination of Czechoslovak and Slovak postage dues. *Figure 2* is an official letter from the school inspectors in Humenné to a teacher in Prešov, charged the same rate. The date in the Prešov cancellation is clear under magnification.



Figure 1.



Figure 2.

The values in the 1939 issue were fairly well suited to the postage rates of the time, the commonest of which were 1K and 60h for inland and local letters and 50h for inland postcards. At the start of 1942 these were increased to 1.30K, 80h and 70h respectively, so that every unpaid letter or postcard, whether charged single or double rate, needed at least two postage due stamps.

Supplies of the 30h value in particular seem to have run out, and it is common to find a 30h postage stamp used as a provisional postage due on unpaid official letters during 1942. The 1942 issue included new 2.60K, 1.60K, 1.30K and 80h values, covering all the possible charges on unpaid letters.

The earliest use of 1942 postage dues that I have seen is 29 August. *Figure 3* is an official local letter sent from a supplies office



Figure 3.

in Bratislava to the Nobel dynamite company, the 80h local rate being collected with a pair of 40h values on that date.

Postage Due Mail Sent to Tax Offices

The Austro-Hungarian Empire established the practice whereby official bodies such as courts and tax offices sent mail unpaid, with postage at the single rate collected from the addressee on delivery. Their successors, including Czechoslovakia, continued the practice, and such correspondence accounts for a significant proportion of the covers bearing postage due stamps. Perhaps we in Britain should be grateful for small mercies: even when tax rates were much higher than they are now the taxman had the decency to prepay his demands, and even to enclose *Official Paid* envelopes for us to use to send our payments.

I recently came across a few examples of a peculiar practice concerning unpaid and underpaid letters sent to Slovak tax offices by members of the public. I have not seen it for any other part of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire in this or any other period; perhaps some readers will have seen them. I included three such items in a recent article published elsewhere, one of them being addressed to a supplies office in Bratislava rather than a tax office.³



Figure 4.

Figure 4 shows a fourth letter, mailed on 6 February 1943 from the village of Piarg to the tax office (*Daňová Správa*) in Banská Štiavnica. The sender paid no postage, so the letter was marked T260, double the 1.30K letter rate, and postage due stamps to that value were affixed and cancelled on 8 February. The tax office did not pay the postage due, however. A clerk there opened the envelope and removed the contents, writing on the back of the envelope the name and address of the sender, *Odos. Maria Wágnerová, Piarg 23*, and *obsah vybral* [contents removed], with his initials. He also applied the circular office handstamp and an ordinary straight-line datestamp, then handed the empty envelope back to the post office, which delivered it back to the sender on 11 February, collecting from her the 2.60K postage due, accounted for by the postage due stamps on the back

Special Treatment of Court Letters Addressed to Jews

It is common enough to find court letters that were undeliverable for some reason from before, during, and after the war. Usually they have no more than a brief explanation such as *gone away* or *unknown*, with an instruction to return the item. The letter with both sides shown in Figure 5 is rather different. It was sent in late June 1942 from the district court in Prešov to two people in that town. Postage due stamps for the single 80h local letter rate were affixed to the back and postmarked on 23 June.

Someone wrote the numbers from one to twelve in a vertical column on the back, and each of the town's twelve postmen signed against his number to indicate that he did not know the addressees. The cachet *Adresát bez adania ulice a číslo domu v Prešove listonošom neznámy* [addressee not known to the Prešov postmen without a street name and house number] was then applied, the postage due stamps overstruck *Neplatné* [invalid], and the letter returned to the court.

This special treatment was surely because the addressees were Jews. Alexander Klein was born in Prešov on 1 February 1915. He was transported to Auschwitz concentration camp, where he was murdered on 12 July 1942. Irena Weiszová [Iren Weiss] was born on 11 December 1911 and was a housewife – presumably the wife of Alexander Klein. She was transported to the Deblin ghetto in

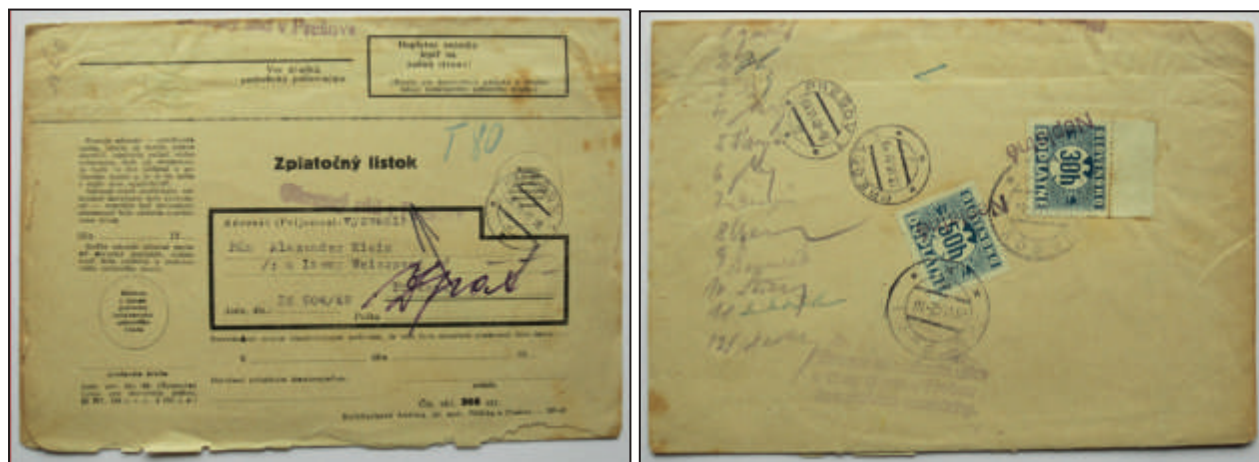


Figure 5.

Poland on 14 May 1942, one of more than 2000 Jews from Prešov who were sent to replace 2500 others who had been moved to the Sobibor death camp on 6 May. Her exact fate is not recorded on the holocaust victims website, from which most of these details come.⁴ All Jews in the ghetto had left by October 1942. Some died of hunger or illness, some were shot by German or Polish police, and the rest were sent to Treblinka.

Postage Due on Mail Between Bohemia & Moravia and Slovakia: May–November 1945

Slovak inland rates rose again in December 1944 and March 1945, and at the end of the war they differed considerably from those in Bohemia and Moravia. The following is a summary:

Location	Letters	Postcards
Bohemia & Moravia	1.20K	60h
Slovakia to 31 July	2K	1.50K
Slovakia from 1 August	1.50K	1K

Inland rates had ceased to apply between Slovakia and the Protectorate on 1 April 1939, being replaced by the reduced foreign rates that had long been charged to countries such as Germany, Austria, and Hungary: 2K for letters, 1.20K for postcards. However, the question of subsequent changes in rates between the two territories is a difficult one. Little seems to have been published about the European Postal Union, a creation of the axis powers during the second half of the war, which in theory reduced foreign rates between its members, sometimes to the level of their inland rates.

The Czechoslovak specialised catalogue states that the inland rates of Bohemia and Moravia also applied to Slovakia from 18 June 1945, and that Slovak inland rates applied to Bohemia and Moravia from 13 June.⁵ It does not say what the rates were before these dates. It is well established that postage due on private mail within Slovakia was charged at double the deficiency and that the charge in Bohemia and Moravia was single deficiency until 9 September, and then one and a half times the deficiency thereafter.

Unpaid Letters and Postcards from Bohemia & Moravia to Slovakia



Figure 6.

I have recorded 16 items in this direction, including five or six dated before 18 June. In most cases, the postage due charged in Slovakia was double the rate of the former Protectorate, *i.e.*, letters were charged 2.40K and postcards 1.20K.

Figure 6 shows a July 1945 letter from Česká Velenice to Bratislava, with 2.40K in postage due stamps, overstruck *Neplatné* when the letter proved to be undeliverable. Česká Velenice had been in the Sudetenland, so it was using a provisional postmark dated 1945 alone.



Figure 7.



Figure 8.

Four items have different charges. *Figure 7* shows a letter of 8 June from Lukačovice to Skalica. It was first marked *T1.20*, as if it had been addressed within Bohemia and Moravia. But on arrival it was charged 2K, the single Slovak rate. *Figure 8* is a postcard sent from Prague to Nové Mesto nad Váhom on 25 June, also charged the single Slovak rate of 1.50K.

The remaining two items, seen in Burda auctions, were both charged double the Slovak rate. They are a postcard sent from Prague to Vrútky on 17 June charged 3K and a letter from Prague to Nové Zámky charged 4K in early July.

Unpaid Letters and Postcards from Slovakia to Bohemia & Moravia

I have recorded only four items in this direction. Whether they really are scarcer or just harder to identify in auction and sales lists is unclear. The treatment they received varied considerably. The earliest is a postcard sent from Bratislava to Prague on 27 July, illustrated in Čížek's book. The author states that it was charged 60h, the single rate in the former Protectorate, and it has *60* written in the top right corner. However, it also has a handwritten marking which is either *T100* or *T300*. The former makes no sense, but the latter is double the Slovak rate. It would seem that someone in Prague decided that the Slovak charge was excessive and reduced it.

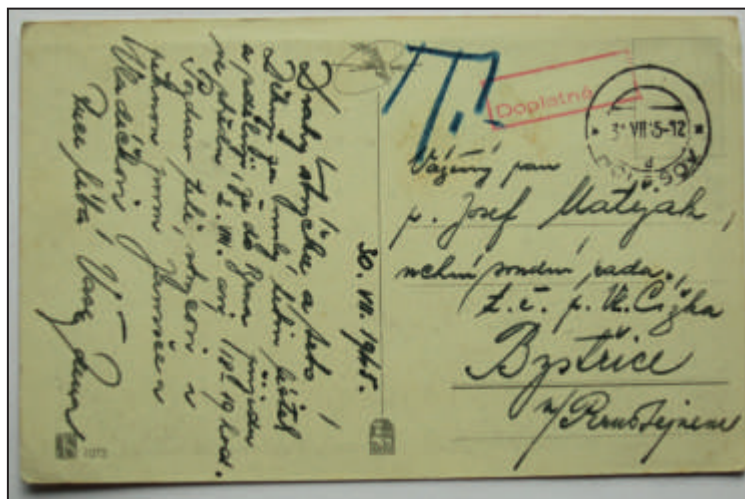


Figure 9.

The second item, *Figure 9*, is a card from Bolešov to Bystřice nad Pernštejnem, posted on 31 July, the day before the Slovak rate was reduced from 1.50K to 1K. It is marked *T1*— and has a small boxed *Doplatné* handstamp. This was the single Slovak rate, anticipating the rate reduction by one day. Two days later, the card shown as *Figure 10* was sent from Štrbské Pleso to Prague. It was first marked *T2* in pink crayon, but this was overwritten by a very bold *T3*— in blue. There is also a mutilated bilingual *Nachgebühr/Doplatné* handstamp, the German text having been excised. The first charge, 2K, was double the Slovak rate introduced the day before the card was posted. Changing it to double the previous rate was surely a mistake.

Finally we have a somewhat philatelic-looking item, *Figure 11*. It was sent from Nitra to Prague on 17 September, bearing the correct 1.50K letter postage but in stamps that were only valid in

Bohemia and Moravia. This time everyone agreed that it should be charged 3K, double the Slovak rate.

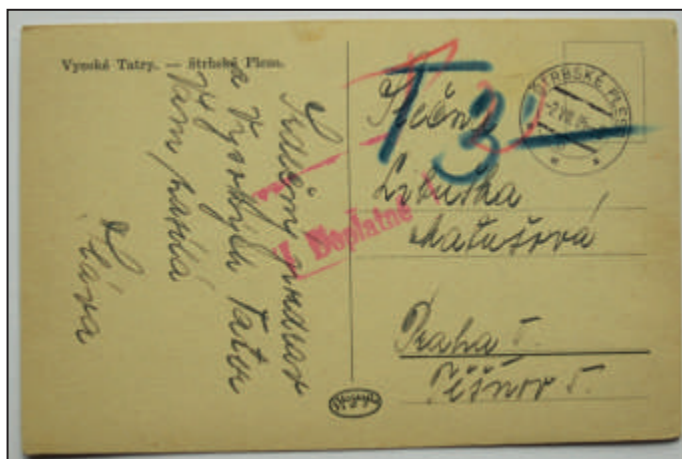


Figure 10.



Figure 11.

Appeal for Further Information

This article is based largely on study of actual mail rather than original postal source documents – the practice, not the theory. I should be interested to hear, through the editor of *Czechout*, of any additional relevant material in readers' collections or of any postal regulations bearing on these topics.

References

1. Čížek, Jozef, *Doplatné na území Československa 1894-1985* (Bratislava: ZSF, 1989).
2. Evinic, Dušan, *Poštové poplatky na Slovensku v rokoch 1939-1945* (n.p., n.d).
3. Furfie, Michael, 'The Slovak Taxman's Revenge', *Postage Due Mail Study Group Journal*, 62 (June 2012).
4. *Central Database of Shoah Victims' Names*, <<http://db.yadvashem.org/names/>> and Luxemburg, Adam, 'Demblin (Demblin-Irena)', <<http://www.jewishgen.org/yizkor/deblin/Deb573.html>>. [Demblin is also known as Deblin.]
5. *Specializovaná příručka pro sběratele československých poštovních známek a celin.* (Prague, 1988).

Postage dues are a fascinating subject. The author, Michael Furfie will be giving a display to the Society on Saturday 7 September 2013. Make a note of the date in your diary - Editor.

Use of Czechoslovak Stamps in Hungary
Late November 1938
- Tønnes Ore -

As is mentioned in *Sub-Carpathian Messenger* Nos. 7 and 16, the postal authorities accepted the use of Czechoslovak stamps in the northern *visszatért* areas until 19 November 1938. At least, that was the official date. However, the upper letter shown below postmarked 21 November in Munkács shows that Czechoslovak stamps might have been tolerated for at least a few days more. The lower letter, also from Munkács but on 28 November, shows that Czechoslovak stamps were no longer tolerated and so had postage due stamps applied.

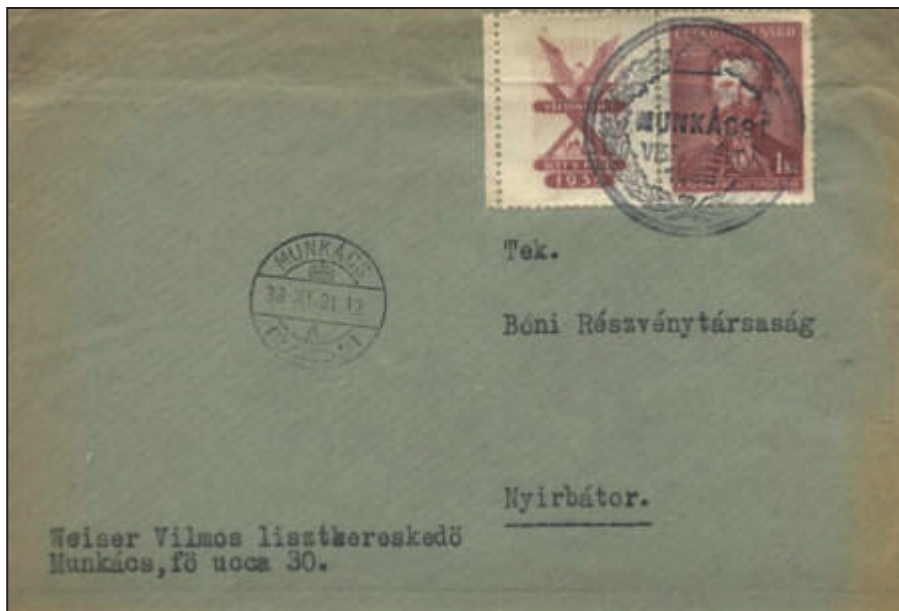


Figure 1: Dated 21 November 1938.



Figure 2: Dated 28 November 1938.

Before the news reached me of Tønnes Ore's passing I sent him an email asking for permission to reprint this item which appeared in the Sub-Carpathian Messenger, No. 18. The editor of that on-line journal, Dr. Helmut Kobelbauer, and Henning Qvale, his philatelic executor, have kindly given permission to reproduce his article. We include his article here as a tribute to our late member.

Yvonne Wheatley, Chairman

What? Where? When?

Responses

In the December 2012 issue, Yvonne Wheatley asked on behalf of **Richard Farman** about the Czech Refugee Trust Fund in general and the person of Gustav Adolf Schramek in particular. Members scoured the Internet and personal memories for answers.

From **Peter Lobbenberg**:

I am a fairly silent member of the CPSGB - in fact I think this is the first time in over 40 years that I have made contact, other than to pay my annual subscription! However I was intrigued by your enquiry and decided to search online. Gustav Adolf Schramek was born in 1917. After changing his name to Gustav Richard Sheldon, he was naturalised in 1947 and settled in London. He was living in Shepherd's Bush, London W12, as recently as 2002.

In addition, Peter found two lengthy and informative Internet citations on the history of the Czech Refugee Trust Fund at: <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/releases/2007/september/enquiries.htm> and the *czechandslovakthings* website also mentioned by Richard Beith below:

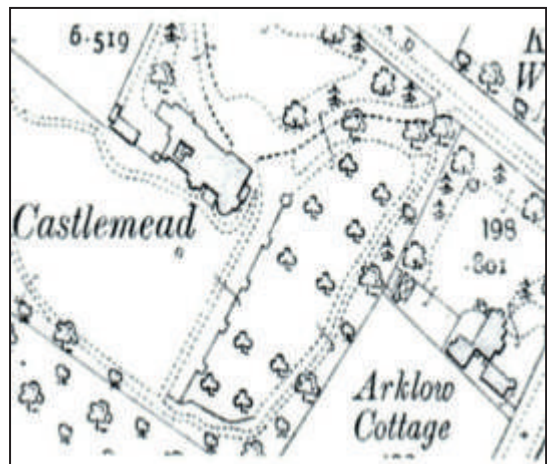
From **Richard Beith** and **Colin Spong**:

Regarding refugee Gustav Adolf Schramek, Mr Farman should consult the following website: sh1.webring.com/people/fc/czechandslovakthings. Click on to WWII and you will find a section devoted to The British Committee for Refugees from Czechoslovakia (BCRC) and the Czech Refugee Trust Fund (CRTF). Mr Schramek can be found in the detailed listings given. Actually, just enter *czechandslovakthings* in Google and you will find it!

See also: Jana Buresova. 'The Czech Refugee Trust Fund in Britain 1939-1950' in Charmian Brinson and Marian Malet (eds) *Exile in and from Czechoslovakia during the 1930s and 1940s, The Yearbook for the Research Centre for German and Austrian Exile Studies*, Vol 11 (Amsterdam, Rodopi, 2009), pp. 133-145.

From **Derek Walker**:

Regarding your query in Czechout. I have attached two scans. The first shows that there was a convalescent home in Windsor which had some sort of connection with the Czechoslovak authorities. I did try and find out more about the connection several years ago. I wrote to the occupant of the house in Castlemead. I can't remember whether it was a phone call or not, just to say that the place existed, but no-one knew about the time it was a convalescent home. The second scan, the postmark, demonstrates that there was a field post connection in Windsor.



From **Hans Hocke**:

I found your cry for help in the last *Czechout* most interesting, since I myself had been intimately connected with the CRTF. I cannot help you with Gustav Adolf Schramek, since the Moragh Internment Camp would appear to have been one of the Scottish Camps. My father and I were interned on the Isle of Man, in the Onchan Internment Camp.

How I got there is a long story. If you are interested, I might bore you one day with the full background. Very briefly, I arrived in England on 25 May 1940, on the *S/S Leka*, having walked from Belgium to France, eventually ending up in Calais. My younger sister, my parents and I were then part of a group of ninety Sudeten German refugees that my father looked after in Belgium. On arrival in England we were separated. My father and I went to the Isle of Man, my mother was interned in

Holloway Prison (from which she never recovered), and my sister was sent to a Home for Waifs and Strays.

I was released on 27 August 1940 as the youngest of the group – I was then 17 years old – together with three of the oldest members of our group who were possibly in their seventies or eighties. In London I was taken by friends to the offices of the Seliger Gemeinde and there I was officially registered with the Czech Refugee Trust Fund. Later, in September 1940, I was reunited with my mother and sister, who had in the meantime also been released. My father had been taken to London, to a Special Interrogation Centre at the Oratory Central School, as a *special dangerous German Leader*. I still laugh about that now. From then onwards we were in the care of the CRTF in various refugee hostels, until my father was released in early 1941.

I remember meeting Miss Marshall, and Miss Wellington of the CRTF at the Hotel Thackeray in London. Eventually we were offered accommodations with friends, if I remember correctly, around about the time my father was finally released. The support of the CRTF ended when we all found work, mainly war (reserved) engineering work. I was old enough to appreciate the excellent work the CRTF did for all those who objected to living under Hitler, and preferred exile in another country.

The question of Windsor and the Czech Forces there, as well as the Czech Refugee Trust Fund, arose earlier in every What? When? Where? column of Czechout between September 2000 and December 2001 - Editor.

In the December 2012 issue, Mark Wilson asked on behalf of **Peter Hoffmann** about an unknown expert's mark.

From **Lou Svoboda**:

The expert's mark that you show looks very much like that of Ladislav Fischmeister, a former long-time member of the Society for Czechoslovak Philately, a Czechoslovak stamp dealer, and a pretty good expert – but he was the first person to tell you that. He lived for a number of years in Florida. He passed away about 10 years ago or so; see the Jul/Aug 2003 *Czechoslovak Specialist*, page 10, for an obituary on him by Henry Hahn.

New Issues - Lindy Bosworth -

Stamps and Stationery Printed by the Post Printing House in Prague Printing Techniques

RD: rotary die stamping with multi-colour photogravure.
DS: die stamping from flat plates.

NVI Stamps with Current Rates

A: ordinary internal letter to 50g – 10Kč.
E: ordinary standard letter to 20g to European countries – 20Kč.
Z: ordinary standard air letter to 20g to non-European countries – 21Kč.



Czech Republic

19 December 2012 **Definitive: Folk Architecture Series**



Designer: Jan Kavan

Engraver: Bohumil Šneider

Printing: RD in black with photogravure in brown and beige in sheets of 100.

Design: a building in the village of Bušanovice.

There was no official FDC.

Bušanovice is a small village to the north of Prachatice in the south Bohemian Šumava region. The house – No 27 – is in the western part of the village square and the work of Jakub Bursa (1813-1884), an architect in the Bohemian Rustic Baroque style. The shaped gable has a God's Eye motif in its upper semicircular extension with the text *Newly Built in the Year of Our Lord 1847*. Pilasters for the windows divide the front wall and a smaller gable decorates the door and gate.

20 January 2013 The Tradition of Czech Stamp Design: Ivan Strnad

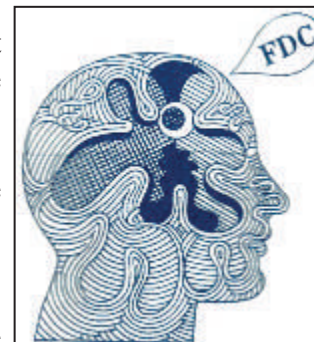


Designer: Pavel Sivko
Engraving: Jaroslav Tvrdoň
Printing: RD in sheets of 30.



Design: portrait of Ivan Strnad with two motifs from his stamp designs – on the left from a postal stationery item issued in 1975 and on the right from the 30h Intersputnik issue of 1974.

FDC: printed DS in blue with a commemorative Praha cancel. The cachet design is taken from the stamp issued in 1968 to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the World Health Organisation.



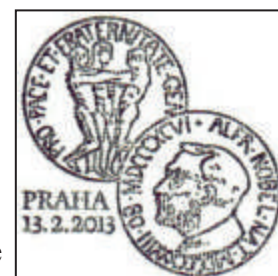
Booklet: eight stamps and four half size stamp labels. The label has the background head drawing from the the 1Kč 1977 Space Exploration issue.

Ivan Strnad (1926-2004) – was a respected member of the Hollar and Grafis associations of Czech Graphic Artists, a teacher, and later an associate professor at the Academy of Arts, Architecture and Design in Prague. His work included stamp and banknote designs, illustrations, medal designs, architectural and textile work. Free graphic art, engraving, and figure compositions were his preferred disciplines. Stamp designs accounted for most of the many awards he received during the late 1960s and 1970s.

13 February 2013 Personalities: Bertha von Suttner



Designer: Renáta Fučíková
Linear drawing and FDC Engraving: Václav Fajt
Printing: multi-coloured offset in sheets of 50.
Design: portrait of Bertha von Suttner



FDC: printed DS in black-grey with commemorative Praha cancel. The cachet drawing depicts Alfred Nobel and Bertha von Suttner seated in a garden, talking. The cancel shows the obverse and reverse of the Nobel Peace Prize medal.

Bertha Felicitas Sophie Freifrau (Baroness) von Suttner neé Gräfin (Countess) Kinsky von Wehnitz und Tettau) was born in Prague 9 June 1843, the daughter of an impoverished Austrian Field Marshall who died before she was born. In 1873 she became a governess to the four daughters of the wealthy Suttner family in Vienna and later became engaged to the engineer and novelist Arthur Suttner – the youngest son. The family opposed the match so in 1876 Bertha briefly became secretary-housekeeper to Alfred Nobel in Paris but returned to Vienna to secretly marry Arthur. Her 1889 novel *Die Waffen Nieder* (*Lay Down Your Arms*) became an immediate success and she became a leading figure in the peace movement. Two years later she founded an Austrian pacifist organisation and gained international repute as editor of the journal *Die Waffen Nieder*. She defended the rights of women, ethnic minorities and disapproved of anti-Semitism. Bertha played an active role in anti-war events and helped establish the international Court of Arbitration in The Hague. Although her personal contact with Alfred Nobel was brief she corresponded with him until his death in 1896 and it is believed she was a major influence in his decision to include a peace prize among those provided in his will. She was the first woman to be awarded the Peace Prize in 1905. Streets and squares have been named after her in Austria and Germany. Her portrait is found on the Austrian 2 Euro coin and it was also on the old 1,000 schilling banknote. Germany issued a stamp in her memory in 2005.



Slovak Republic

8 November 2012 Historical Anniversaries: Ľubovňa Castle



Designer: Martin Činovský
Engravers: František Horniak (stamp), Ľubomír Žálec (FDC)
Printing: recess with offset in sheets of 10.
Design: a view of the castle.



FDC: printed DS in grey-black with commemorative Stará Ľubovňa cancel. The cachet drawing shows the high bastion with an entrance into the first courtyard.

The castle stands above the Poprad River on a limestone crag about 36 km north-east of Kežmarok and is one of the most well preserved and visited in Slovakia.

Building began in the late thirteenth century but the first written records date from 1311. It gradually became an important administrative, military and economic centre. The Hungarian King Sigismund of Luxembourg signed a peace treaty with the Polish King Władysław II in 1412 and later that year issued a charter which pledged the towns of the Spiš region including the castle to Poland. The castle was returned to Hungarian administration in 1772.



The central part of the castle included a circular tower, a Gothic palace, and a kitchen. The castle was rebuilt in the Renaissance style in the last part of the sixteenth century after a fire in 1553. After 1627 a Baroque palace and chapel were added. The crown jewels of Poland were deposited in the castle between 1656 and 1661. During the 1960s a gradual reconstruction of the castle was undertaken to show its original historic layout.

16 November 2012 Christmas 2012: The Nativity



Designer: Vladislav Rostocka (from original art work)
Printing: offset – (Heidelberg Speedmaster)
Design: the Nativity from a painting attributed to Josef Ignaz Mildorfer



FDC: printed offset with a commemorative Bratislava cancel. The cachet design in orange-yellow has a detail from the painting of a star imposed upon a geometrical circular background.

This painting originally hung in the manor house of the Szapary family in Orlové near Považské Podhradie, together with another signed canvas by J I Mildorfer of St Joseph. Both are now in the Slovak National Gallery.

The Nativity scene is unusual in that the Virgin Mary dominates the foreground, glancing over her shoulder to look at the infant Jesus held by an elderly woman – possibly St Anne, the mother of Mary. The dark background figures may represent St Joachim (Mary's father) and St Joseph, or some shepherds. The angel above Mary points to an inscription in Latin: *Glory to God in the Highest*.



After extensive research the painting has been attributed to Jozef Ignaz Mildorfer (1719-1775) who was primarily a painter of religious themed altar pieces and frescoes.

23 November 2012 Art: Viera Žilinčanová


Designer and Engraver: Rudolf Cigánik
Printing: DS in sheets of four stamps with central decorative gutter.

Design: two seated figures playing pipes taken from the original untitled work. The central gutter of the sheet is a draped female figure standing against an upright log.



FDC: printed DS in grey-black with commemorative Bratislava cancel. The cachet drawing is taken from another of

the artist's compositions of a young woman playing a cello.

Viera Žilinčanová (1932 – 2008) studied in Bratislava and Salzburg and became a significant Slovak artist following the European tradition of magic realism and surrealism but developed her own style within these elements. Many of her works show anonymous young female figures against various backgrounds usually the countryside or with musical instruments. She was often inspired by the setting of city parks but the Mountain Park in Bratislava became her most inspirational. Several exhibitions of her work have been held both in Slovakia and abroad. She was the recipient of a number of national and international awards.


23 November 2013 Art: Carpofoř Tencalla – Sala Terrena at Červený Kameň Castle


Designer and Engraver: František Horniak
Printing: recess with offset in sheets of one stamp with decorative background.

Design: part of one of the frescoes decorating the Sala Terrena. The stamp is the centre two female figures of the fresco. The lower margin has the text, in red, *Carpofoř Tencalla: Sala Terrena* and below, in black and Slovak *Slovak National Museum – Museum of Red Stone (Castle)*.



FDC: printed recess in grey with commemorative Častá cancel. The cachet design is a detail of a young naked boy with a hat from the *Sala Terrena* paintings.

The Red Stone Castle is in south-west Slovakia in the Little Carpathians near the village of Častá. This stone castle was built in the thirteenth century as part of a chain of defensive castles ranging from Bratislava to Žilina. Until 1588 it had several owners but was then acquired by the Pálffy family who owned it until World War II. It is now part of the Slovak National Museum. During the early part of the sixteenth century the castle was completely rebuilt as a fortress then purchased by Count Nicolas IV Pálffy who refurbished it as an aristocratic residence in the early Baroque style. The architect, F Luchese, used many Italian artists and craftsmen for the project. The *sala terrena* on the ground floor of the south-west wing overlooking the park was one of the rooms decorated overall with wall, ceiling, and door paintings in the florid Baroque style. Carpofoř Tencalla from Bissone near Lake Lugano was the artist for this room with the frescoes from 1655 surviving almost completely undamaged to the present day. This was one of his first commissions and he went on to become a leading painter of frescos in the early Italian Baroque style.



CPSGB Publications

Detailed catalogue and postal charges available from the Publications Manager.

Monographs

- No. 3: *The Pošta Československo Overprints*, by Roy A. Dehn. 47p. 1985, reprinted 2000. £6.50.
- No. 4: *Carpatho Ukraine: Postal Markings, 1938–1945*, by Juan E. Page. 42p. 1985, reprinted 2000 with improved maps. £7.50.
- No. 5: *The Czechoslovak Army in France, 1939–1945*, by Roy E. Reader. 92p. 1987 with 1992 supplement, reprinted 2004. £10.50.
- No. 6: *The German Occupation of the Sudetenland, 1938*, by W. A. Dawson. 71p. 1988, reprinted 1994. £9.00.
- No. 7: *Index to articles on Czechoslovak philately, 1950–1979*, by James Negus. 15p. 1989, reprinted 2000. £1.50.
- No. 8: *Occupation of Czechoslovak Frontier Territories by Beck's Poland from the Postal History View-Point*, by Jiří Neumann. 43p. 1989, reprinted 1999. £7.50.
- No. 9: *The Field Post of the Czechoslovak & Allied Forces in Russia 1918–1920*, compiled by W. A. Page. 55p. 1991, reprinted 1994. £8.50.
- No. 10: *The 25th Anniversary of Czechoslovak Independence: The 1943 London Exhibitions*, by V. J. Kralicek and W. A. Page. 50p. 1996, reprinted 2003. £10.00
- No. 11: *The Sokols in Philately: Postal, commemorative postmarks & postcards*, by Brian C. Day. 69p. 1996, reprinted 2003. £12.50,
- No. 12: *Military Cards of the Exiled Czechoslovak Forces in France and Great Britain, 1939–1945*, by V. J. Kraliček and W. A. Page. 30p. 1999. £7.50.
- No. 13: *The Hradčany Issue, 1918–1920*, by Robert Bradford. 34p. 2000. £7.50.
- No. 14: *The Liberation of Olomouc May 1945: Postal arrangements including local and revolutionary overprint issues*, by Robert J. Hill. 42p. 2004. £10.00.
- No. 15: *The postal history of the Free Czechoslovak Forces in Great Britain, 1940–1945*, by Richard Beith. 90p. 2002. £12.50.
- No. 16: *The Czechoslovak Legion in Poland and in Russia, 1939–1941, and, Czechoslovaks in the Middle East, 1940–1943*, by Dr Vratislav Palkoska and Otto Hornung. 46p. 2003. £12.50.
- No. 17: *Czechoslovak Field Post, 1918–1921: A study of postal activities*, by Brian C. Day. 135p. 2002. £22.50.
- No. 18: *Postal Arrangements Following the Liberation of Prague in May 1945*, by Robert J. Hill. 92p. 2005. £16.50.
- No. 19: *Bohemia & Moravia: A Collector's Notebook*, by John Hammonds, edited and additional research by Rex Dixon, based on the Ron Hollis Collection. 76p. 2009. £9.00.
- No. 20: *The Early Postal History of Carpatho-Ukraine, with particular reference to the Usage of the First Postage Stamps of Austria*, by Otto Hornung. 34p. 2007. £12.50
- No. 21: *Carpatho Ukraine: Postal History and Stamps 1786–2000*, by Ing. J. Verlag. 230p. 2007, 2nd enlarged edition 2008. Ask whether in stock before ordering.
- No. 22: *Postmarks of the SO 1920 Plebiscite*, by Oldřich Tovačovský et al, translation by Robert Kingsley 66p. 2010. £15.00.
- No. 23: *The 1923 Agriculture and Science Issue (Hospodářství a věda)*, by Mark Wilson. 29p. 2010. £7.50.
- No. 24: *Travelling Post Offices in German-occupied Sudetenland: An anthology*, by Dr Anthony M. Goodbody and Cyril Kidd. 30p. 2010. £7.50.
- No. 25: *Compendium of 1944–1945 Liberation Overprints*, by Karel Holoubek, additional material and translation by Robert J. Hill. 314p, plus a CD with colour illustrations throughout. 2012. £17.50.

Other Publications

Bulletin No. 9: English translation of the text of *Monografie* No. 13 *Czech Postmarks from the Beginnings to 1918*, edited by C. Wackett. An essential companion to the *Monografie*. 39p. 1977, format revised 1985, reprinted 1996. £4.00.

Fundamental Philatelic Terminology: A vocabulary in Czech/ German/ English, by Vladimír Bernášek. Translations of almost 500 Czech philatelic terms colours, months and days. 15p. 1989, re-mastered with minor corrections 2001. £1.50.

