



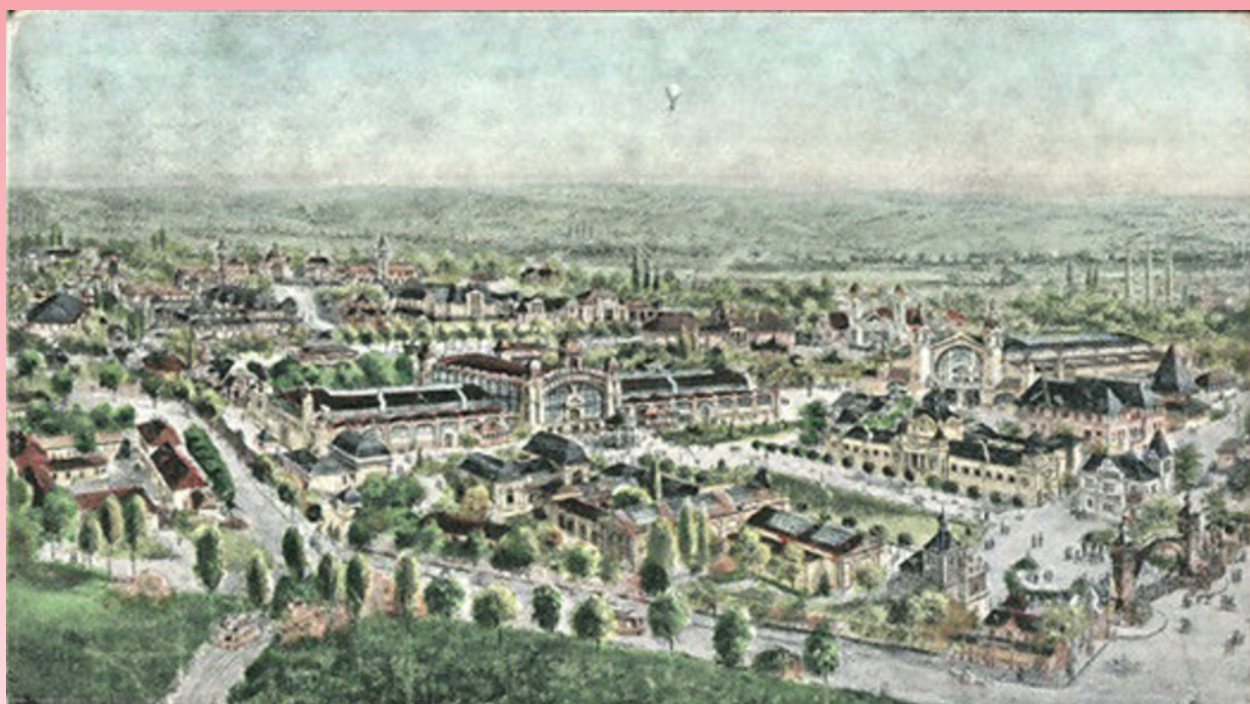
CZECHOUT

JOURNAL OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

VOLUME 33/4

DECEMBER 2015

WHOLE NUMBER 161



Artist's Impression of the 1908 Jubilee Exhibition Grounds in Prague

CPSGB Publications

Detailed catalogue and postal charges are available from the Publications Manager (*see inside back cover*).

Monographs

- No. 3: *The Pošta Československo Overprints*, by Roy A. Dehn. 47p. 1985, reprinted 2015. £7.50.
- No. 4: *Carpatho Ukraine: Postal Markings, 1938-1945*, by Juan E. Page. 42p. 1985, reprinted 2000 with improved maps. £7.50.
- 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 J. 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. £7.50.
- No. 10: *The 25th Anniversary of Czechoslovak Independence: The 1943 London Exhibitions*, by V. J. Kralicek and W. A. Page. 50p. 1996, reprinted 2003. £9.00.
- No. 11: *The Sokols in Philately: Postal, commemorative postmarks & postcards*, by Brian C. Day. 69p. 1996, reprinted 2003. £10.00.
- 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. £9.00.
- 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. £10.00.
- No. 17: *Czechoslovak Field Post, 1918-1921: A study of postal activities*, by Brian C. Day. 135p. 2002. £20.00.
- No. 18: *Postal Arrangements Following the Liberation of Prague in May 1945*, by R. 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. £10.00.
- 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.
- No. 26: *Free Czechoslovak Forces in France, 1939-1940*, by Richard Beith. 66p. 2013. £18.00.
- No. 27: *Czechoslovak Independent Armoured Brigade, 1944-1945*, by Richard Beith. 54p. 2014. £18.00.
- No. 28: *Railway Mail in Slovakia and Ruthenia*, by Tony Goodbody, 44p. 2015. £9.00.

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 Bernásek. Translations of almost 500 Czech philatelic terms, 15p. 1989, re-mastered with minor corrections 2001. £1.50.

DVD

Czechout Interactive Indexes: 1975-June 2013. £10 including postage worldwide.

CZECHOUT

Journal of the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of Great Britain

ISSN 0142-3525

VOLUME 33/4

DECEMBER 2015

WHOLE NUMBER 161

CONTENTS

The 1908 Prague Jubilee Exhibition - Roger Morrell	12
Tomáš Baťa and his Empire - Richard Beith	22
News & Notices	4
Book Reviews	9
Abstracts of Publications - Colin W Spong	11
Correspondence	25
Library Additions - Lindy Bosworth	27
New Issues: Czech Republic - Lindy Bosworth	28

Inside

In the September issue your editor asked members for material to ensure *Czechout* continued to be the fine journal the Society deserves and you came through.

Roger Morrell describes the extraordinarily joyful architecture of a Jubilee Exhibition in the pre-republic Prague of 1908 while Richard Beith suggests a rich set of possibilities for an open philately or social philately exhibit. Rex Dixon and Yvonne Wheatley review new books and our two regular columnists – Colin Spong and Lindy Bosworth – keep us up to date with respect to recent literature and new stamp issues. One question and its answer leads to yet another question in this issue's Correspondence section.

Do join these members and contribute your special findings to *Czechout*. Your editor will work with you (if needed) to transform your exhibit into an article or to present your research to the Society at large.

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!

© CPSGB 2015. Reproduction of contents forbidden without the consent of the editor or the author.

Founded 1953. Published quarterly. Free to members. Membership enquiries to Membership Secretary.

On-line membership: UK £9 per year. Overseas £6, €9 or US\$10.

Regular membership: UK £17 per year. Europe and the rest of the world surface mail: £23, €33, or US\$39.

Air mail to the rest of the world: £27 or US\$45.

Price £3.50 + postage from Publications Officer.

Advertisers: Contact Advertising Manager for details. **Authors:** Contact Editor for submissions.

Society Website: www.cpsgb.org.uk; **Journal Index:** www.czechout.org.

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

Czechout is printed by Leodis Print Ltd. 07791 530962. info@leodisprint.com.

News & Notices

Congratulations

In Singapore, **Hans van Dooremalen's** *USA Postal Cards 1873-1913* received a Large Gold and **Alfonso Zulueta** a Gold Medal for *Afghanistan: Amanullah Period 1920-1929*. **Ron Gillard** placed first with his thematic *Birth, Death, and Resurrection* at the local Bristol show. **Yvonne** and **Richard Wheatley** organised and ran the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain in Leeds. This included the signing of the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists at Temple Newsam House. In addition, **Yvonne Wheatley** has assumed the Chair of the Awards Committee of the ABPS. **Rex Dixon**, a member for over 50 years in the Germany & Colonies Philatelic Society has been honoured with a Life Membership.

Report on the Joint Societies Meeting in Bradford, 15 August 2015

With a total complement of 25 enthusiast philatelists and postal historians with Central European interests from the Czechoslovak, Yugoslav, Austrian, Hungarian and Polish Societies, once again the Joint Societies Meeting was a great success, thanks in no small part to **Yvonne** and **Richard Wheatley** who organised the day, prepared the food and drinks and acted as masters of ceremony. Marred only by the fact that Bradford City were playing at home that afternoon, requiring a getaway a little earlier than usual, eighteen participants displayed one, two and three-frame exhibits on a wide variety of topics, from pre-stamp mail to some recent creations. In order of display, over four rounds we were treated to:

- | | |
|--|---|
| Alan Berrisford | <i>Poland: Provisional postal markings after WWII, including those prepared with John Bull printing sets, some lasting in use to 1948.</i> |
| Joyce Boyer | <i>Austria: An introduction; a generic look at Austrian postal history including the decorative Schnörkelbrief and a focus on her favourite, Innsbruck.</i> |
| Richard Wheatley | <i>Stamp exchange with Eastern Europe after WWII – trials and tribulations of dealing with the regulations and the authorities.</i> |
| Edmund Jagielski | <i>Poland: The Polish army on the eastern front in WWII, fighting with the Russian army, aiding the re-occupation of Poland.</i> |
| John Pitts | <i>Austria: Przemyśl siege mail from 1914/15; examples of the cachets on field post mail and linking items to the various flights.</i> |
| Garth Taylor | <i>Flags of the oppressed nations: USA stamps during WWII supporting the nations of the world suppressed by Axis powers.</i> |
| Hans Smith | <i>Austrian-occupied Russian Poland, 1914-8, including the formation of 'independent' Poland in 1916, with covers and censor marks.</i> |
| Peter Cybaniak and Roman Dubyniak | <i>Czech army in the Ukraine 1914-1920, formed from Czech nationals in Kiev, and fighting on the Russian side. Mail to and from the units.</i> |
| Rex Dixon | <i>German annexation of northern Slovenia (southern Styria, parts of Carinthia, etc.). Postmarks from towns and villages, many renamed.</i> |
| Michael Waugh | <i>Dalmatian miscellany, from Trieste to Kotor, from Napoleonic times to modern.</i> |
| Andy Taylor | <i>Austria: Uncut pane of miniature sheets celebrating the Staatsoper (State Opera) centenary; and a tale of fiscal dealings when a lass got married and moved from Innsbruck to Salzburg in the 1700s.</i> |
| Martin Brumby | <i>Northern Slovenia/Untersteiermark – a compilation of postmarks from towns and villages in this region of pre-1918 Austria.</i> |
| Roger Morrell | <i>The re-formation of Yugoslavia, 1944-5, with provisional overprints on wartime occupation issues, and local issues for contested regions in Austria before the zonal partition of Trieste.</i> |

- Malcolm Stockhill** *Polish East Silesia: Issues for the plebiscite of 1920 with examples on cover.*
- Keith Brandon** *Pre-stamp mail of Kaschau/Kassa/Kosice in Slovakia showing the variety of markings.*
- John Pitts** *1993-6 hyperinflation in the shortlived Srpska Krajina (Serbian Krajina, the Croatian/Bosnian border region centred on Knin), showing examples of rampant inflation on covers to the UK.*
- Wojciech Kierstan** *Stamps from Polish POW camps in Germany; a Czech miscellany including the secret marks on Bohemia/Moravia issues and Alfons Mucha, the art nouveau artist and stamp designer*
- Derek Baron** *Postage due markings on mail from and to Olmütz/Olomouc in Czechoslovakia; and the rather nasty story behind the Moravian Regiment's liberation of Olomouc, 1945.*
- Joyce Boyer** *Austrian Zeppelin mail before and after WWI, with flight cachets and arrangements for Austrian stamps to be used*
- Alan Berrisford** *TPO marks from pre-war Czechoslovakia; examples of the numbered cancellations.*

There was plenty of time for viewing and discussion, with a good break for lunch. **Peter Chadwick** voiced our thanks for the excellent spread provided by Yvonne and Richard. As usual, we all saw material that we hadn't seen before, and we all learned something new. As Yvonne commented, this year there was a shift towards the usually under-represented parts of Central Europe, particularly Yugoslavia and Poland, compared with previous years. This variety makes it one of the best general meetings of the year, and there were all the usual interconnections with the turbulent history of the region, as well as networking opportunities. And, thanks again to Yvonne, it's going to happen next year too! So make space in your diary now!

Roger Morrell



Left to right: Richard Wheatley, Roman Dubyiak, Edmund Jagielski, and Andy Taylor study Wojciech Kierstan's display.

The Afternoon Meeting at the Czech and Slovak National Club London, 12 September 2015

The September display by Ken Burr was unusual in the fact that the philatelic interest at first appeared to be secondary to his showing the political aspects of Czechoslovak life after the take-over of Communism. Ken very quickly explained and illustrated through many post-war stamp issues the manner in which the Communists used these issues to give Western society the impression of a wonderful way of life in Eastern Europe – yet at the same time keeping many of their stamp designs obviously pro-Russian. Ken described how Czechoslovak stamp issues jumped from the obviously propagandist to the simple yet effective issues showing birds, animals, flowers, and sport. Even the definitive issues depicting the various presidents of Czechoslovakia had the presidents' pictures spruced up to make them appear more acceptable to western eyes.



Tony Bosworth giving Ken Burr the Society's Certificate of Thanks.

It was a fascinating guided tour of the stamp issues during the early part of the Communist period, with the design features and the purpose of the various issues being explained in the context of the then current politics. There appeared to be significance in who was commemorated, and how, and who was not. Science, technology, and industry, traditionally very strong in the Czech lands, were frequently depicted, notably through Five Year Plans, leading up to supporting Russian propaganda in the space race. In particular there was a strong emphasis on demonstrating to the West just how good life was or was going to be under the Communists. The Society does not often see a display of the stamps of this period, and it was well-received by members present.

Bob McLeod and Roger Morrell

2016 Residential Weekend

Bookings for the next residential weekend taking place at Worthing from 18 to 20 March 2016 have been coming in nicely, but there are still just a few vacancies. If you would like to join us, then please can you let me know as soon as possible? Full details were included with the booking form sent to you with the September *Czechout*.

In addition to the usual fellowship and camaraderie for which our Weekends are renowned, I can promise you a full programme of excellent displays, possibly a Room Auction and an opportunity to participate in the Kay Goodman Trophy Competition, details of which may be found in the *Handbook*. I am hoping for a bumper crop of entries and now the dark evenings are with us, a good opportunity for you to prepare yours. I shall look forward to hearing from you.

Yvonne Gren

Philatelic Weekend in Scotland

The 15th Residential Philatelic Weekend at the Queen's Hotel in Dundee, Scotland was given from 23 to 25 October 2015. This biennial event attracts 80 or so philatelists and partners from north and south of the border who enjoyed a broad range of talks and social events.

On this occasion, **Lindy Bosworth** was one of the featured speakers, who gave two of the five main displays, each of well over 100 sheets. Lindy, former Chairman of the CPSGB and current Librarian, chose *Czechoslovakia* and *The Austro-Hungarian Navy in WWI* as her topics.

The first display included the Hradčany issue in all its varieties, the 1930 air mail series with a stunning range of artist's drawings, and a range of flown covers followed by more modern material including a tribute to the engraver Herčík. The Austro-Hungarian Navy was represented with a wide range of postcards, with a plentitude of ship's cachets and censor markings. Lindy explained the multi-national makeup of the crews and how many Czechs and Slovaks served at sea.

Richard Beith

2015 Stamp of the Year Competition

Yes, it's that time of the year again! All members are invited to submit their votes for the best stamp issued by the Czech Republic Postal Authority during 2015. New issues have been listed in *Czechout* by Lindy Bosworth or a list of them may be found on the Česká Pošta website. All you need to do is to send the title of your choice, Pofis No., your name, and full postal address, to me before 23 January 2016. In return, later in the Spring, each participant will receive an attractive and entirely free souvenir card issued by the Czech Post Office.

Yvonne Gren (mail@dygren.plus.com)

Obituaries

Valerie Jean Kramer

We are sad to report the sudden passing in October of member Valerie Jean Kramer shortly after she returned home from the annual meeting of the Society for Czechoslovak Philately in October. Valerie contributed to *Czechout* and was a member of the board of directors of our American sister society.

Valerie was a also specialist collector and student of Czechoslovak revenue stamps. I had the pleasure of reviewing a prepublication version of her extensive study of the uses, types, and variations of Czechoslovak revenue stamps.

Mark Wilson

Eric H. Rogers

Eric was born in Poplar, east London. His grandfather was a postman; his father had a gentleman's outfitters. These were wonderful carefree times; Eric and his friends experienced more freedom than children today would, and this enabled them to take off and go swimming in the river with the sticklebacks and tadpoles. He went to college and then worked for the West Ham Electricity Board.

At the outbreak of war Eric joined the RAF as a navigator and was sent to South Africa to train. The troops were billeted with local families in Durban. Eric was billeted with a family that entertained and looked after him well, and before returning to Europe, he became engaged to their daughter Gloria.

Eric flew many missions over Germany. He was involved in Operation Window: clouds of shredded tinfoil were dropped by Pathfinders to block German radar. The following raids inflicted severe damage to German armaments production in Hamburg. On one mission the back end of the plane was shot off, killing the rear gunner. Eric came home sitting in what was left of the rear of the plane ready to fire the gun if needed.

In 1945, as Flight Lieutenant, Eric Rogers was given charge of an operation to re-establish civil aviation in eastern Europe. He met his future wife, Bozena, when he was in Prague. Her father had been a senior postmaster; on retiring he became an experimental farmer near Brno. They were married by the Bishop of Prague in 1946, after which they came to England. Rationing was still very strict

and for a couple of years they received their Christmas turkey from Brno. Eric continued to work for the Electricity Board.

Eric had many interests in his life, one of which was stamps. He was a founding member of the CPSGB, serving as Hon. Secretary and Treasurer until 1963. He remained on the Committee until 1969, returning to it from 1972 to 1975, and was granted Hon. Life Membership in 1985. He was also an avid amateur radio ham; having served in the RAF, he understood radio and was able with it to keep in touch with many of his friends. He was always good with wood, enjoying making household furniture; as a lad he had even made his own tools.

Eric's old friend Gloria from South Africa had kept in touch with the family over the years. After Bozena's death in 2008 Eric went back to South Africa for a visit. He met Gloria on that trip and eventually they were married. Sadly Gloria died shortly afterwards.

Eric returned to the UK and settled in Uplyme. He began to attend Uplyme Church, where he quickly became a much loved member of the congregation.

Adapted with permission from the eulogy prepared for Eric's funeral, kindly supplied by Barbara, his daughter.

Rex Dixon

John Law

John was a lovely, quiet, gentle, sensitive, protective and supportive man to his family and friends. He had a spirit of adventure in him which fuelled and directed his interest in life in general. John was brought up in Surrey and at the age of 16 joined the ATC (Air Training Corps) as a cadet. This was where he got his first taste of military life with trips to RAF stations and learning to fly a glider. In 1953 he started his National Service in the RAF signing on for three years. Soon after, at 19, he was posted to Singapore. He found the country fascinatingly exotic and the lifestyle of sport, swimming, and sailing thrilling. Enjoying service life he then decided to sign on for a total of 22 years of service and he was posted to RAF Sopley, where he met his future wife in 1957.

He was then posted to NATO Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe in Paris and moved there with his new wife to a flat which overlooked the Eiffel Tower. After a couple of other RAF postings he was sent to the British Embassy in Prague in 1965. This was a special posting known as a hard post in the cold-war period; he and his family were under constant surveillance creating a claustrophobic atmosphere. The journey out was horrendous. It was good to Paris, then fine on the Orient Express up to the border where they changed to a noisy ramshackle train to Prague. They were locked in the sleeper compartment and had to knock to be escorted to the toilet then locked in again. There were watchtowers all the way along and no food for many hours until a vile soup and black bread was available. So their five-year-old daughter, Carolyn, had nothing until they arrived in the hotel in Prague.

His daughter went to the school in the American Embassy. Unlike the Americans who were all housed inside their embassy and had fridges full of food this family could only dream of, they and the other friendly embassy staff were all out in flats in the city – which were all bugged of course.

On hearing that John collected English stamps, their babysitter's husband introduced him to Czech stamps. That was the beginning of a lifetime's keen interest. They later found out that the lovely man downstairs was attached to the KGB as were all of the Czech people who were either babysitting, cleaning, bugging, or following them. However, they had been advised of this by MI6 in London before they went. The lively social life of the embassy provided some normality and good supportive friendships. So all very scary at times, but nevertheless interesting. When the family were finally allowed to return to the country many years later after the end of the cold-war they were amazed at the beauty then revealed but which had previously been crumbling and covered with scaffolding when they were first there.

A strange coincidence was when John's wife found a cheap coach trip to Prague and a bed and breakfast overlooking the castle for their first return visit. The owner also had a great collection and gave John even more stamps. He also took him into his study and showed him all the really old equipment that he said had been used to bug the embassy itself. He became a good friend.

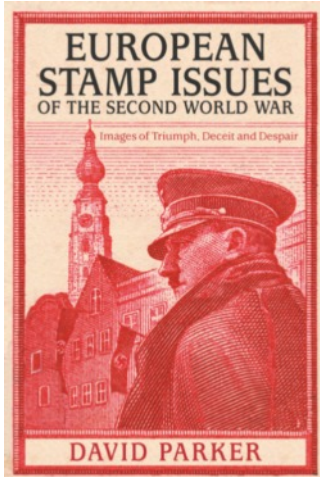
John joined the Society in February 1992. He will be missed.

Peter Williams

Book Reviews

European Stamp Issues of the Second World War: Images of Triumph, Deceit and Despair, by David Parker, published 2015 by The History Press, ISBN 978 0 7509 5915 5, hardback, 256 pages, fully illustrated

Before and during the Second World War postage stamps were used by many European nations to send propaganda messages to their nationals, to recipients of mail and to stamp collectors. To quote the publisher's flyer: 'This book shows how stamps provide fascinating evidence of how a host of European governments tried to impart their aspirations, rekindle their nationhood, inculcate patriotism, cover up their weaknesses, and reinforce – or change – their allegiances. Stamps were also used to proclaim military victories, restore pride in historic achievements and "authenticate" the occupation of a long-contested territory. This the book does indeed achieve.



Dr Parker is a retired history lecturer and not a philatelist, so he has taken a fresh approach when looking at when and why certain stamps were issued, and the messages, overt or otherwise, they contain. For example, the Bohemia–Moravia Winter Relief Set issued in January 1943 ostensibly shows famous Czechs from the great days of the 14th century, but the author shows the Germans could well have had other reasons to choose them; thus Peter Parler was a German from a Cologne family that secured architectural commissions throughout Europe and not just in Prague.

The book is divided into separate chapters for each of the European nations involved in the war except for Great Britain, as we issued only one (innocuous) commemorative set throughout the war (neutral countries like Spain and Switzerland are not considered). Germany itself gets the longest chapter, but all the others are given their fair share, with Bohemia–Moravia and Slovakia perhaps getting slightly more than their fair share. The author includes inter-war issues where they are relevant to the story being told, this being especially true with Mussolini's Italy with its imperialist ambitions.

The author has a very easy style, so the book is a joy to read. It is well illustrated, with black-and-white stamps appearing on almost every page. Unfortunately, the colour images are restricted to a section in the centre of the book, which is one thing that makes for a little difficulty when reading. Details of the illustrated stamps and covers, mainly souvenir ones, are given in a separate section at the end of each chapter, which means the main text is not interrupted with such things as precise dates of issue.

The book would have benefited from peer review, for it does contain some errors – it states that Rijeka (formerly Fiume) is in modern Slovenia, for example – so the reader needs to be aware of this. Further, there is no excuse with modern technology for a high proportion of European accents, including all the Czech-specific ones, to be omitted. Even with these minor criticisms, I can thoroughly recommend the book to anyone interested in the WWII period in Europe.

Members of the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of Great Britain can buy copies at the special price of £20 (usual price: £25). Please telephone Direct Sales on 01235 465500 or visit The History Press website: www.thehistorypress.co.uk and quote the code: HPESI. For telephone orders the offer will expire on 31 March 2016, for web orders on 31 December 2015.

Rex Dixon

When I wrote my first review of Mark Wilson's Hradčany and Allegory Study Series for the September 2013 *Czechout*, I thought I would not be writing another review for at least a year and then perhaps at yearly intervals. Little did I think I would be writing them for nearly every issue of *Czechout*. Here are the latest additions to the Hradčany and Allegories series. All of these books are in the Society library, may be read online at www.czechout.org/pages/on-demand.htm, or purchased through the CPSGB On-Demand publishing programme (contact the Hon. Treasurer).

Hradčany Series

As before the original guides for the initial phase of the captioned design have been translated, edited and newly illustrated by Mark Wilson. The books are in A4 format, in colour, and both contain 120

pages. *Plating Guide for the Four Plates of the 10 Haler*. With original position descriptions by Zdeněk Ryvola, Vladislav Hanák and Dr Karel Paděra; and *Plating Guide for the Four Plates of the 20 Haler*. With original position descriptions by Zdeněk Ryvola.

One stamp is assigned to each page with illustration and descriptions of that position for each of the four plates. Each book contains a visual index which compares the location of flaws on the plates. For a more detailed review please refer to *Czechout* December 2014, page 8.

Allegories Issue Studies

The Blue 5 Haler Dove: The Propagation of the Original Second Negative Flaws in the Blue Dove Plates, by Mark Wilson. A4, in colour, 40 pages.

This is a companion volume to *The Blue 5 Haler Dove From the First Negative Plates I and II* (reviewed in *Czechout* December 2013, page 7). This study assumes that the reader has an understanding of the typographic printing process, the flaws that arise from that process, and the production sequence and grouping of the 5 haler Dove plates. The second negative bore twenty-four initial negative and two paste-up flaws. This study traces the propagation of those twenty-six defects into the five plates used to print the blue version of the stamps. The book is illustrated throughout with colour diagrams of the complete stamp with indicators to show the position of the flaws. Once again the book is easy to follow although the subject matter is complex. This reliable guide should give much enjoyment to collectors who like to identify the position and plate of the flaws in their collection.

The Blue 5 Haler Dove: Plates I-III, XI-XIV, by Mark Wilson. A4 format, 181 pages, in colour.

This is the most extensive of the studies so far. It supersedes in part the author's *The 5 Haler Dove: A Preliminary Technical History* and replaces entirely his *The 5 Haler Dove: from the First Negative*. This newer study corrects many errors and oversights in those earlier works and adds substantially to their account of negative and matrix flaws, but restricts itself to exploring only the blue printings: the violet issues must await another day.

The first 15 pages of the book are devoted to the stamp design, the manufacture of the plates, printing and perforation as well as repairs and usage. The remainder of the book is devoted to plate and position details. It deals with the First Negative: Plates I-II and continues with the Second Negative: Plates III, XI – XIV. As a further aid to identification there is a Plate Atlas and a Visual Index.

Mark states that of all the denominations in the Dove series, none offers a more complex history than the 5 haler. This statement is amply demonstrated in this book and you have to see this work to appreciate the enormous amount of study of several thousand of these stamps which has gone into producing it.

Other CPSGB On-Demand Titles

Mucha Express Stamps: Plating Guide for the Two Plates of the 5 Haler. Mark Wilson. CPSGB, 2015. 52 pages in colour.

This is the companion volume to *Mucha Express Stamps: Comprehensive Study of the 2 Haler* reviewed in *Czechout* March 2015, page 6. The book is a plating guide of the 5 haler stamp with verbal descriptions and exemplars of the 100 stamps of both plates. There is also a visual index. Anyone wanting further information on the express service should refer to the 2 haler value companion volume.

Czechoslovak Post Office Names. Originally Compiled by Zdeněk Kvasniček for *Monografie československých známek díl I*. Translated by Mark Wilson. CPSGB, 2015. 36 pages.

The lists are in two sections: 1) Austrian Offices in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia; 2) the Hungarian Post Offices in Slovakia. Alternative renderings are listed, for instance FREIHEIT was altered into VRAJT and is now SVOBODA NAD UPOU; SPINDELMÜHLE into VŘETENOVY which is now ŠPINDLERŮV MLYN; and so on. The original German or Hungarian is translated into Czech-German, German-Czech, or German-Polish according to the text that was found on the cancellation. It is a convenient book, A4 size, to take to fairs to check postmarks.

Yvonne Wheatley

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 British Postal Museum & Archive Newsletter, September 2015.

New Director of Trustees appointed [Rick Wills]; Perilous Post – Transporting the Mail by Sea (Taft); Mail to the Fleet (Taft); Ships on Stamps (Tomlinson); The Lineage of the London River Postman (-);

The June & September 2015 issues of *Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Tschechoslowakei*, Vol. 46. Whole Nos 184-5.

Member Douglas Baxter has kindly translated the list of contents for us.

The Plate Flaws in Czechoslovak stamps 1945-1992. Section 5 1988: Pofis Nos. 2824-2873 (Norbjerg); The Plate Flaws in Czechoslovak stamps 1945-1992. Section 4 1989: Pofis Nos. 2874-2920 (Norbjerg); Airship Distribution of Mail in Germany/Europe [selected examples]; with Czechoslovak involvement (Wilhelms); Airship Distribution of Mail to North America with Czechoslovak involvement (Wilhelms); The Sudetenland Corner part 13 (Bauer edited by Klemm).

New internet page for Hradčany collectors: www.hradcany-stamps.com (-); New about Hradčany issue-research project (Sevenhuijsen); The Plate Flaws in Czechoslovak stamps 1945-1992. Section 7 1986: Pofis Nos 2730-2777; Section 6 1987: Pofis Nos 2778-2823 (Norbjerg); The separate sections [fields] of the block Pofis No A 2852, including plate flaws (Last); The Sudetenland Corner part 14 (Bauer edited by Klemm).

The Summer 2015 issue of *The Czechoslovak Specialist*, Vol. 77. No 3. Whole No 641.

Dated Court Reply Cards (Wheatley); Postal Use of 60h Hradčany Stamps (Káňa); Genuine or Philatelic? (Svoboda & Kunc); Revenue News (Kramer); The 1920 Masaryk Issue [Part 2] (Palaschak).

Nos. 8, 9 & 10. 2015 issues of *Filatelie*, Vol. 65.

The English translation of the contents does not cover all the articles.

Some ethical & legal issues [7] (Beneš); Postal Services in the Great War 1914-18 [13] (Kavka); Comments on revolutionary overprints of Bystřice pod Hostýnem 1945 (Krečmer); Romanian field post in our territory in the years 1944-5 [7] (Weissenstein); Revenue Stamps in Czech Countries 1854-2015 (Beneš).

Some ethical & legal issues [8] (Beneš); Seventy years after the end of validity of Carpatho-Ukraine overprints (Beneš); Pigeon post in history [1] (Kramář); Romanian field post in our territory in the years 1944-5 [8] (Weissenstein); Revenue Stamps in Czech Countries 1854-2015 [1] (Beneš).

Romanian field post in our territory in the years 1944-5 [9] (Weissenstein); Pigeon post in history [2] (Kramář); From the business correspondence to the history of the factories (Říha); Revenue Stamps in Czech Countries 1854-2015 [2] (Beneš).

No 3. *Merkur Revue*, Vol. 20.

T.G.Masaryk:1920 – The 125 h value and its postal use (-); Austria 1850: Ladurner (Pelikán); The arrangement of Europe after the First World War (Štefek); Fiscal Stamps (Štefek).

The September 2015 issues of *Stamps of Hungary*, No. 202.

On the 1919 overprint trail, part 12: The postal history of Fiume: 17 November 1918 to 15 April 1919. (Pitts); A new classification of the Tax Notice forms of Hungary, part 1 (de Leeuw van Weenen). Miksa Róth by Morrell.

The 1908 Prague Jubilee Exhibition

Roger Morrell

The first industrial exhibition in the Bohemian lands was held in 1791 as part of the celebrations of the Czech King Leopold II's coronation. In 1891, the reigning Kaiser Franz Josef I refused to be crowned Czech king. Therefore, the celebration of Leopold's centenary became a special reminder of Czech statehood, important at a time when Vienna and German nationalists were doing their utmost for it to be forgotten. Though the exhibition was a global event, with some minor exceptions German industrialists living in Bohemia boycotted it. However, the Exhibition, organised and furnished with exclusively Bohemian enterprises, had great success and gave testament to the skills of the Czech people. The Petřín Tower, a smaller version of the Eiffel tower built for the 1891 Exhibition, still exists as an observation tower on the top of the hill *Petřínské sady* south of the Hradčany Castle. Based on that success, the Prague Chamber of Commerce [1] – *Prager Handels- und Gewerbekammer* – decided in 1906 to hold another industrial exhibition in 1908 on the occasion of the diamond jubilee of the accession of Kaiser Franz Joseph to the Austro-Hungarian throne.

In terms of a description in English of how the Exhibition came about, one cannot better that found in issues of 28 August and 11 September 1908 of the British magazine, *The Engineer*:

The suggestion was taken up with avidity, special committees were formed, a general scheme soon proposed and approved, and the layout out of the grounds [2] in accordance therewith submitted for public competition. In relation to this, twenty four projects were sent in, and the plan of Professor Rudolf Kříženecký, which spared the trees and shrubs and suited the character of the ground, was awarded the first prize and adopted as the basis to set to work on. But so numerous were the applications for spaces, that this plan had to be to some extent departed from, and the original 63,600 square yards increased to 90,000. The design of the buildings were entrusted to eleven different artists, working independently. The result is a conspicuous absence of monotony and some rather audacious originality; but an agreeable and harmonious general effect, specially happy and pleasing, is the introduction of two semicircular pergolas just within the monumental main entrance, which in itself is a fine example of timber structure. The Exhibition is situated across the Moldau (Czech: Vltava), to the north of the city, in a park called *Stromovka*, which means tree-garden, and is Prague's Hyde Park and Hampstead Heath in one, but is only distant some twenty minutes by electric tram from the centre of the city. In these pretty surroundings some twenty-five pretentious and large and some hundred and fifty other buildings and structures are dotted about, and accommodate the various exhibits, side-shows, refreshment places, and amusements. The most imposing building is the main palace, which forms a fine termination to the grand square of the Exhibition as seen from the pergolas, the pretty building of the city of Prague being to the right, and that of the modern art gallery to the left, making, with the numerous flower-beds, a very pleasant ensemble. The main palace is an iron structure, chiefly lattice girder work; it covers an area of 15,548 square yards. The central hall is 80 ft high, 230 ft long, and 130 ft wide; is nicely decorated, and, having only small exhibits, serves for big receptions and similar functions. The rest of this building is used for exhibits relating to engineering, architecture, traffic – including the post office exhibit – social politics, clothing, instruments, and the textile trade. The last is a very important Bohemian industry, and the exhibit include one of the few exceptions to the rule restricting the exhibits to the produce, etc., of local industries. This exhibit, a highly creditable one too, is a working spinning mill, by Dobson and Barlow of Bolton, a firm founded in 1790, but still enjoying healthy vigour.

This description actually belies a fantastical array of attractions in a decoration style not seen at exhibitions today. Its real nature is best found from the large array of postcards prepared for the event. *Figures 1 to 7* show examples, all printed by Unie of Prague. The first is the official advertising image of the Exhibition showing a scantily clad woman against a background of Prague, painted by the

1 Paraphrasing a report in *The Engineer*, 28 August 1908: 'This energetic body is one of twenty-nine established by decree in 1850. The establishment was compulsory; all manufacturers of a certain standing are obliged to belong and contribute to its funds.'

2 Královská obora – Stromovka, the largest park in Prague.

famous artist Viktor Oliva. This was also reproduced as an advertising label. It is said that the image skilfully conceals a caricature of the Emperor; the black hair on the back of the woman's head creates a silhouette of the face of Franz Josef from the side. Note also that the sun is setting behind the Hradčany! [Could this be the view that Alfons Mucha copied in 1918 for the first Czech stamps, from which the sun was later excised because it should not be seen as setting on the new Republic?]



Figure 1: Advertising postcard for the Exhibition and the equivalent poster stamp.
[Card mailed within Prague on 12 March 1908.]



Figure 2: Artist's imagined view from the sky above the Exhibition, entrance at lower right, main halls in the centre.



Figure 3: The main Exhibition pavilion.
[Card sent from Nusle to Vysoké nad Jizerou on 20 June 1908.]



Figure 4: The Kinematograf – a very early cinema.
[Card sent from Královy Vinohrady to Prague 3 June 1908.]

Of the Exhibition views I have, only one is based on a photograph with later added colour washes, the others being paintings. All but two have been used contemporarily, some of the writers mentioning that they have been to the Exhibition, which opened on 14 May 1908 and did not close until 18 October 1908.

According to <http://www.sberatel-ksk.cz/clanek-prazska-jubilejni-vystava-1908-2008050004>, there were over 200 postcards in three series, based on black and white photographs, photographs with colouring, and coloured artists cards. Plenty to collect!

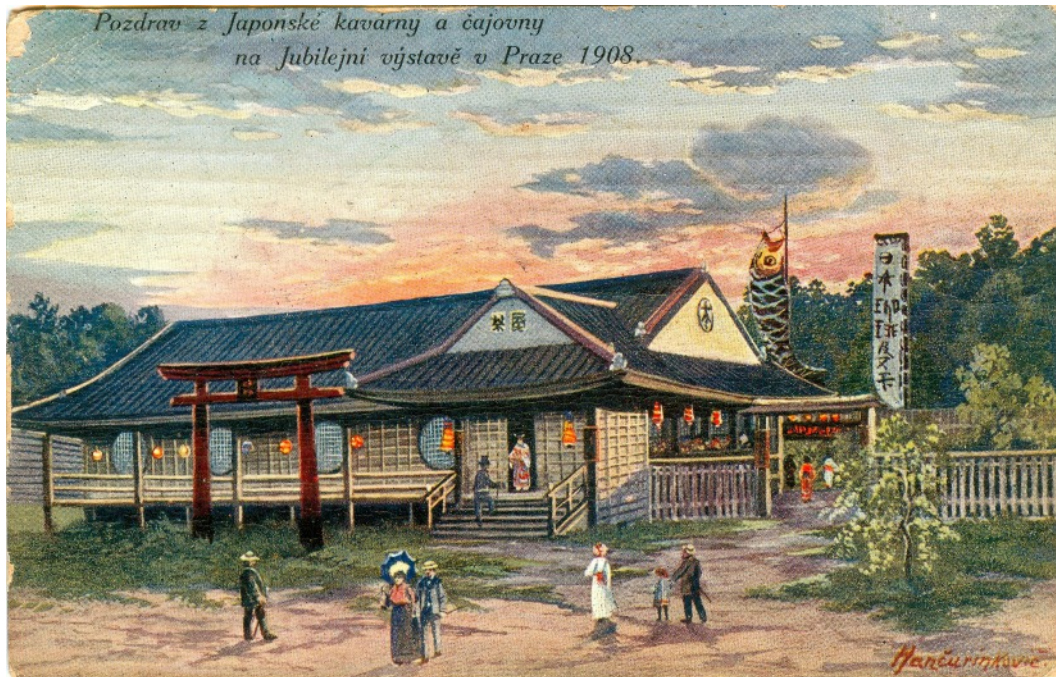


Figure 5: The Japanese café and tearoom.
[Card sent from Prague to Vágujhely, Nyitra v. M. In Slovak Hungary 30 June 1908.]



Figure 6: The Enchanted Castle.



Figure 7: The Navrátilova restaurant inside the bowels of a giant pack-elephant.
[Card sent from Prague to Horní Ročov near Krupá 30 June 1908.]

Naturally visitors could purchase a range of souvenirs other than postcards. Substantive ones were the Exhibition medallion, struck in bronze at the *Eisenwerke Komorau* (now Komárov, *Figure 8*), and a bronze plaque showing a figure similar to that in *Figure 1*, and on the reverse, Mercury shaking hands with an industrialist (*Figure 9*).



Figure 8: Commemorative medallion of the 1908 exhibition harking back to the 1891 exhibition.



Figure 9: Bronze plaque 64 × 90 mm.

Front: Draped female looking at Prague.

Verso: Mercury shaking hands with an industrialist and text concerning the Exhibition.

Other events took place in Prague at the same time, including a fencing tournament (in the central hall of the Industrial Palace), a chess tournament with the participation of international grandmasters (for example, Rubinstein, Maroczyho, Leontev, Marshall, Duras), bicycle races, balloons were released, and the results of the lottery were announced. Music buffs might like to know that there was a series of concerts held in association with the Exhibition. Mahler's seventh symphony was played for the first time on 19 September 1908 at the last of the series. However, despite the efforts of the organisers and all the publicity, the Kaiser never came to the Exhibition. Maybe the 1891 Exhibition had soured the situation, or was it the caricature in the postcard?

When it closed, the Exhibition pavilions were dismantled (they were mostly made of wood), but some of them rebuilt. For example, the Urania theatre was re-erected near the Vltava and the Burghers' Brewery in Holešovice. During the First Czechoslovak Republic the theatre was often bursting at the seams because renowned actors, singers and dancers performed here. However it burnt down before WWII. The elephant restaurant (*Figure 7*) was moved to the garden of a house in Sedlci near Prague, but in the move the body of the elephant did not retain its original shape and form. The restaurant was eventually closed after nationalization, and fell into disrepair. The elephant stood there perhaps until the 1960s, but was later demolished, leaving only part of the foot on a concrete base. Today, there is no trace of this quaint restaurant.

The Kaiser's Jubilee was celebrated in philatelic terms by the issue of a series of postal stationery cards issued on 18 August (according to the Michel postal stationery catalogue), with eight different language versions, including the German/Czech version (*Figure 10*). The 5 heller (inland postcard rate) imprint is of the young Kaiser when he ascended the throne in 1848, and on the reverse is a full-length engraved contemporary portrait of the Kaiser, flanked by images of Schönbrunn and the recently completed Michaeler Trakt (St Michael wing) of the Hofburg in Vienna.

In addition, a special version of this card was prepared for the Jubilee Exhibition in Prague. The left side heading is in Czech while the right side heading is in German, and the imprint of the young Kaiser is at the top centre. The pictures of Vienna on the reverse are replaced by Karlstejn Castle and

the Hradčany (Figure 11). It is unclear exactly when this version was issued, but may have been simultaneously with the national set of cards, since the Exhibition was already open.

The Exhibition also had a post office with a special bilingual German/Bohemian cancellation. Examples of its use on the special Exhibition card are shown in Figures 10 and 12, the latter being a

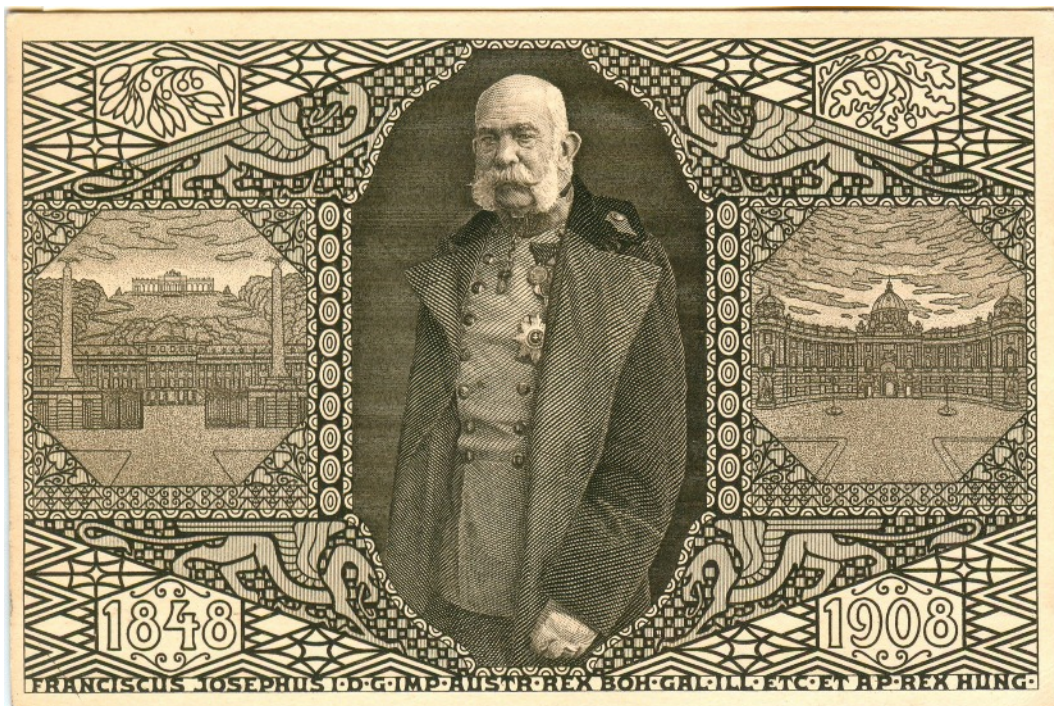


Figure 10:

German/Czech language version of the Jubilee postal stationery card with 5 heller imprint of Franz Josef in 1848 and special bilingual exhibition postmark, code 'd', 17 August 1908 – one day before the card's recorded issue date! The reverse shows Franz Josef and views of Schönbrunn (left) and Michaeler Trakt at the Hofburg (right).

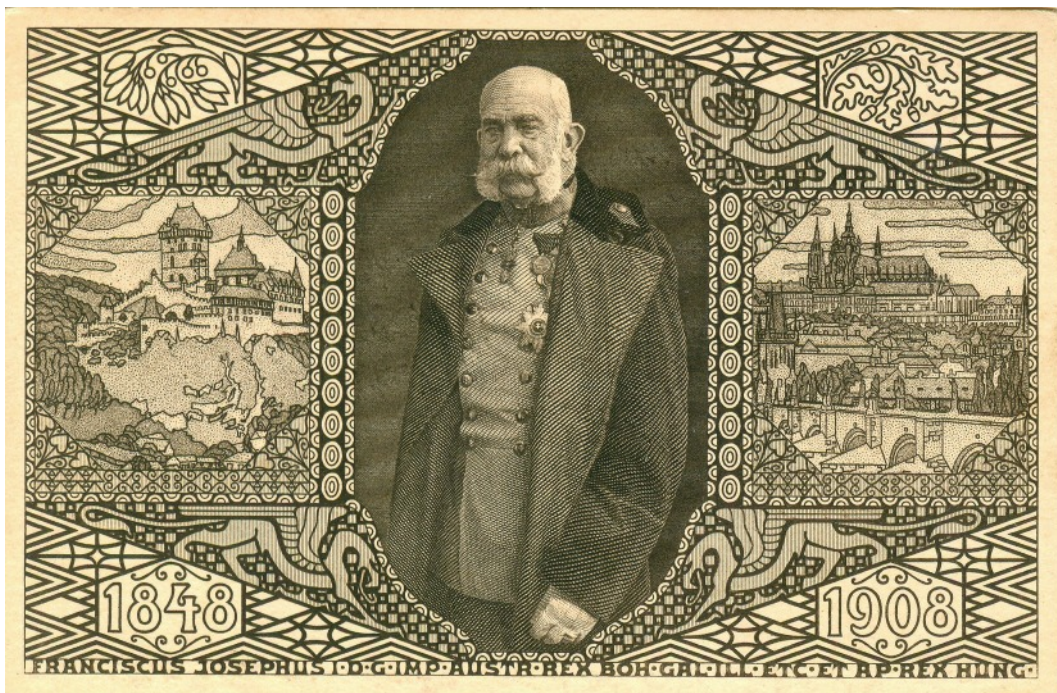
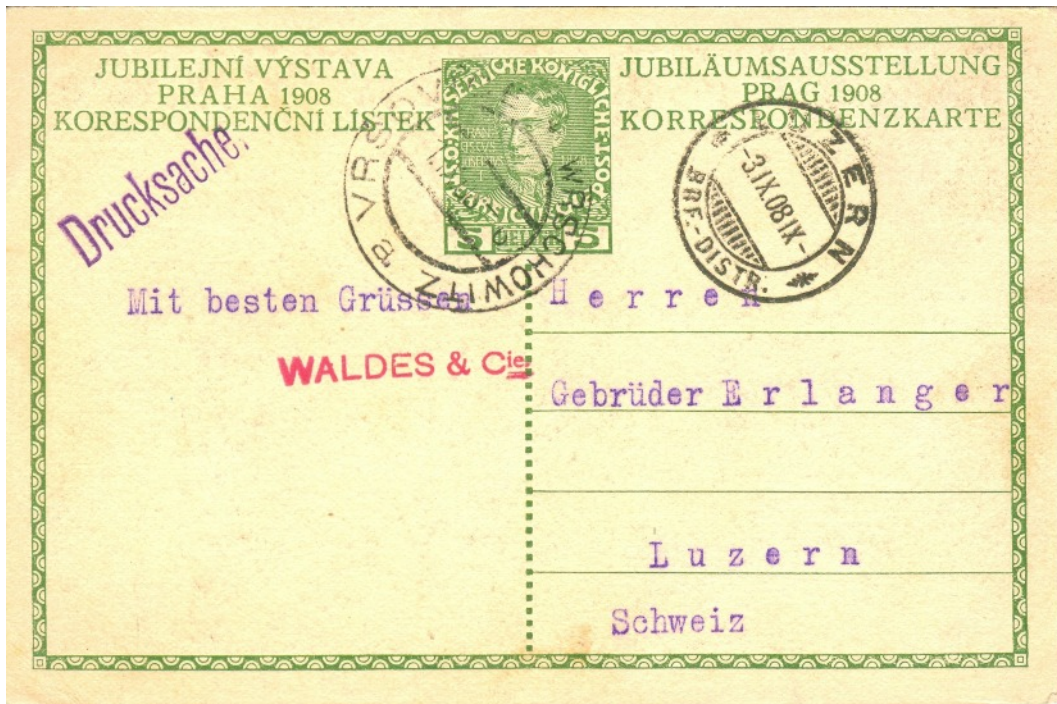


Figure 11:

A similarly franked special bilingual Jubilee postal card showing Karlštejn Castle (left) and Prague (right). Foreign printed matter rate from Wrschowitz | Vršovice, a district of Prague, to Lucerne, Switzerland. Sent 1 September 1908, arrived 3 September 1908.

rather elegant philatelic souvenir. A second 5 heller Franz Joseph stamp imprint has been privately added at the right, and six different 5 heller stamps have been added (counting those with and without varnish bars). This makes the franking a total of 40 heller, enough to pay for registration. The registration label has an unusual bilingual form with the *R* in the centre.



Figure 12:

Special Exhibition postal stationery card with privately added 5 heller imprint at the right, and six additional 5 heller stamps (all different, those second from the left have varnish bars). Sent registered from the Exhibition to Smíchov and postmarked with the Exhibition cancel, code 'a', 3 October 1908.

The Kaiser actually reached his Jubilee date on 2 December 1908, well after the Exhibition closed. On that date, the special postal stationery cards in all language versions could be postmarked in major cities of the Empire with a red commemorative mark. These included Vienna, Graz, Salzburg, Linz, Innsbruck, Klagenfurt, Prague, Brünn, Troppau, Czernowitz, Triest, and Zara. Examples from the Czech and Austrian Silesian cities are shown in Figures 13-15.



Figure 13: Brünn | Brno special cancellation 2 December 1908, sent to Halle am Saale, Germany.



Figure 14: Prag | Praha special cancellation 2 December 1908, sent to Gablonz an der Neisse.



Figure 15:

Troppau special cancellation 2 December 1908 on a German language only card.
Sent within Troppau | Opava in former Austrian Silesia.

There was no equivalent celebration in the Hungarian lands of the Empire. The reason is simple. The *Ausgleich* (State Compromise) which gave Hungary a degree of autonomy was declared in 1867. Only on 8 June 1867 was Franz Josef crowned King of Hungary with St Stephen's crown in St Matthew's Cathedral, Budapest. So by 1908, he hadn't even reached a golden jubilee, let alone a diamond one!

Readers who would like to learn more about the Jubilee postal stationery should visit:

<http://www.japhila.cz/hof/0051/index0051a.htm>

where they will find a number of examples of proof designs, followed by large numbers of used cards, including those re-issued in 1914 with the additional *Viribus Unitis* overprint as war propaganda.

Tomáš Baťa and his Empire A suitable case for philatelic treatment?

Richard Beith

How many readers remember Baťa shoe shops here in the United Kingdom or overseas? The founder of this international empire, Tomáš Baťa, was born in Zlín, Moravia in 1876, the descendent of a long line of cobblers dating back to Nicholas Baťa (1644) and Luke Baťa (1667). However Tomáš didn't want to make small numbers of shoes in the traditional way, he wanted to mass-produce them. By 1895 there were ten workers in the Zlín workshop with another forty working at home. In the First Republic, the number of employees rose from 2,160 in 1923 to 41,814 in 1938, with another 23,000 in the rest of the world. Tomáš died in a plane crash in 1932 but other family members continued the business. The company was also interested in civil aviation, the film industry, rail and canal transport and was a pioneer in social housing for its workers. The Munich crisis and the outbreak of World War II saw many family members and key employees leave Europe and establish factories in countries such as Brazil and Canada. The Baťa organization still exists today; in 1981 there were nearly 90,000 employees world-wide and 99 factories (see Zdeněk Pokluda, *From Zlin into the World: The Story of Tomáš Baťa*. Zlín, Thomáš Baťa Foundation, 2015).

My interest in the Baťa organisation was triggered by a short visit to Zlín in May 2015 with time to visit the Baťa Institute with its splendid new exhibition: *The Baťa Principle*. I wondered how many philatelists had already considered this empire as a suitable topic for an Open Philately or Social Philately collection or exhibit? Just to get someone started, I looked through my existing collections to locate any Baťa-related items. Five items came to light which are described in chronological order. Good luck with your new collection! [All images except Figure 5 reduced in size - editor.]



Fig. 1:

1 May 1937, commemorative First Flight postcard for the opening of ČSA's internal route Brno-Zlín-Piešťany. Posted from Zlín 2 to Brno 2, stamps cancelled with the commemorative hand stamp. The reverse shows the countries which could be reached in one day and the Zlín Baťa logo. French language cards are less common. Franked Kč 1.20.

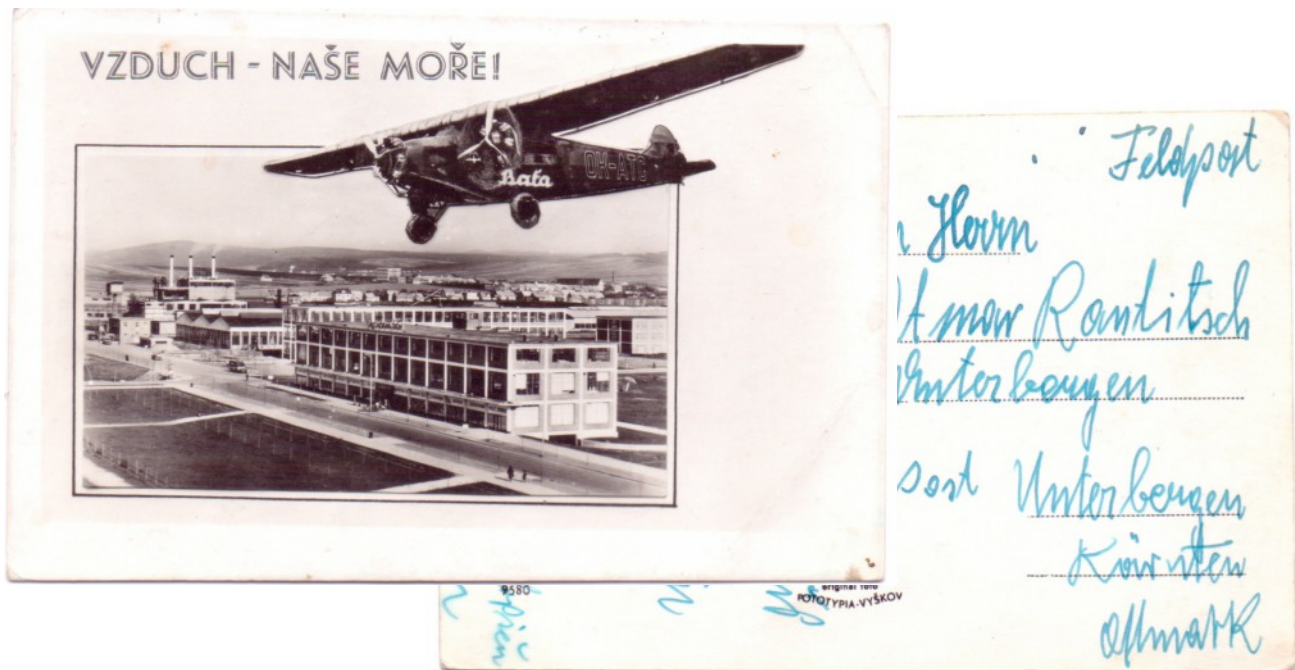


Fig. 2:

Photomontage postcard showing the Bata tri-motor Avia-built Fokker F.VIIb-3m, OK-ATC, over Bata buildings in Zlín. Not postally used but endorsed Feldpost on the reverse with a message in German to an address in Ostmark, that is, Austria after the 1938 Anschluss. Presumably posted in an outer envelope, perhaps during the Munich crisis or in Spring 1939. The caption, Vzdouch – Naše Moře! (the air is our sea!), encapsulates the company's belief in commercial aviation.



Fig. 3:

22 September 1938, registered air mail from the Bata factory in India, Batanagar, to Fryšták, north of Zlín and arrived 4 October, transit marks 27 September for Athens and 2 October Praha. Bar CENSUROVÁNO hand stamp applied in Prague on international mails from mid-September to mid-November 1938 during the Sudeten crisis. Greek currency control mark at top left. Sender: Augustin Doležal, c/o Bata Shoe Co Ltd, Batanagar, Calcutta. Production started in Batanagar in 1934; by 2013 it had become the largest factory in the Bata Shoe Organisation (BSO). The cover was probably flown by Imperial Airways to Athens.



Fig. 4:

14 September 1943, registered air mail from a member of the newly reinforced Czechoslovak Independent Armoured Brigade, just moved to the Desborough, Northants, area to Elisabethville, Belgian Congo, addressed c/o 'Magasin BATA', that is, a Bata shop or warehouse. Franked at one shilling and six pence = 1/3d air mail rate per ½ ounce + 3d registration fee. Not delivered until 30 November. Due to lack of aircraft, air mails from the United Kingdom to southern Africa usually travelled by ship to Durban before being forwarded by air. Censored in the UK by EXAMINER 3500 whose seals are regularly seen on Czech and Slovak language mail. The Czechoslovak Field Post CDS, code 'B' has been applied in red ink to remember the anniversary of the death of Founder President T. G. Masaryk. Black ink should have been used to indicate mourning. Note the hand stamped registration label.



Fig. 5 (actual size).

4 June 1946, air mail Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, to Leeds, England. Printed company envelope sent from Chaussures Bata, (Footwear manufacturer Bata) Leopoldville-N'Dolo. Franked Bfr 10.50.

Correspondence

Peter Williams reports as a supplement to **Richard Wheatley's** June *Czechout* [page 21] experts' marks article a website devoted to the subject: www.filatelia.fi/experts. The website also shows you examples of experts' marks for the Czech issues with an indication of the periods that the experts were alive. It has been known that experts' marks have been used after their deaths.

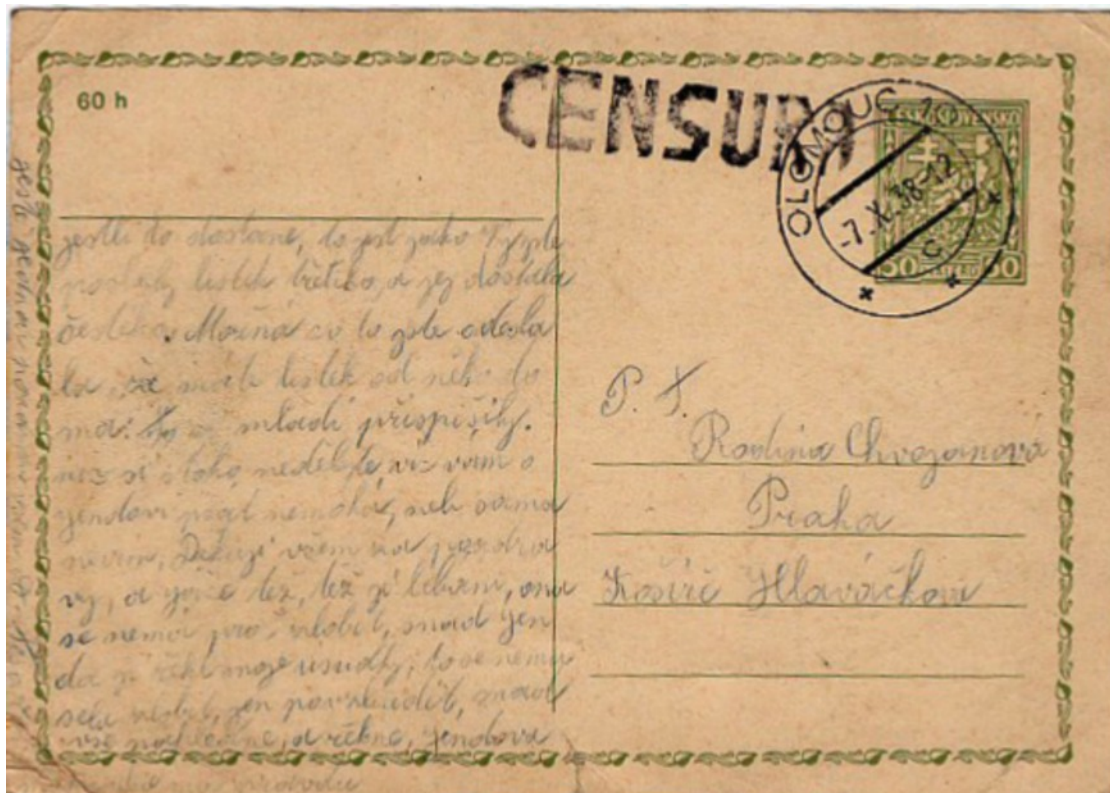
Johan Sevenhuijsen writes: The last issue of *Czechout* [September, page 17] contained my article on the nationalization of Austrian cancellers in the Czech lands. The conclusion was that this is a rich area for study. During a recent visit to Prague this was illustrated. In one of the stamp shops (yes, there are a number of them still flourishing!) I found for about £1 a very interesting card that warrants mention.



The card is cancelled with the roller cancel for Plzeň 3, dated 2.VII.19.

The text *Plzeň 3* is seen on both sides of the cancel, although the right side looks somewhat rough. This is due to the fact that there the original German text *Pilsen 3* was replaced with the Czech name of the town. This is the first example I have seen of completely replaced German text in an Austrian cancel in the Czech lands. A very nice addition to this fascinating field of study!

Derek Baron has received a scan from Olomouc philatelist **Josef Dockal** illustrating a previously unknown censor mark from around the same date as **Helmut Kobelbauer's** June *Czechout* [page 12] article on the subject.



Previously unreported 1938 Olomouc censor's mark.

Rex Dixon asks if anyone knows anything about the *Hilfswerk für Tschechoslowakische Kinder* [Aid Fund for Czechoslovak Children] in Basel, Switzerland mentioned on this card sent to an organization in Prague, or for that matter, the Prague organization? The postmark is not completely clear, but it appears to be 21.V.1946; the recipient had recorded the arrival as 5.VI.1946. The slogan postmark is also about helping children: it's for the *Schweizerisches Rotes Kreuz Kinderhilfe* [Swiss Red Cross Children's Aid].



Hans van Dooremalen asks if anyone has information about the purpose of the labels bearing the letters **B | P**, **P**, or **ENC-NSK** on the clippings below? **Rex Dixon** reports the answers may be found in an article by **Richard Wheatley** entitled 'Parcel Card Stickers' [Czechout September 2007, page 73]. Along with a great deal of other useful information about package labels, Richard explains:



B | P indicated a small parcel [**B** stands for German *Beutel*, **P** for Czech *pytel*; both mean *sack*]. The labels indicated the parcel was small enough to be placed in a mail sack.

The **ENC-NSK** label indicated the opposite. **ENC** represented the French word *encombrant* [cumbersome] and **NSK** the Czech word *neskladný* [bulky]. Such packages required special handling and attracted a surcharge; the label could mean that it was simply large, or it could be that it was something special like a bicycle, live animals, or cut flowers.

Rex continues: I have a further query with respect to labels attached to parcel cards. On the B&M parcel card on the next page there is an **E | J** label not mentioned in Richard Wheatley's article. This

is the second one I've seen on B&M parcel cards, but I've never seen a monolingual **E** used in Germany itself. Note that this parcel card for some reason fails to have a parcel label – it must have fallen off.

The only suggestion I have is that the **E** stands for *Edelstein* [German for precious stone, gem, or jewel] or the adjective *edel* [precious]. The reasons for suggesting this are that the sender is a jewellery manufacturer; the destination, Idar-Oberstein, is a centre of the German jewellery trade; the parcel was insured for 2000 RM; and that it was both light (just 51 g, the lightest parcel I think I've ever seen) and small (*viz.* the **B | P** label). Perhaps the sticker is not an official post office sticker but one used by the trade. What the **J** stands for in Czech I do not know. Can anyone throw any light on this?



Additions to the Society Library Lindy Bosworth

1. *Československo 1944-1945: Zakarpatská Ukrajina*, by Jiří Mayer. Specialised catalogue published 2008 in Czech, well illustrated in colour. Donated by **Mrs Chi-Chi Hornung** from the library of our late member **Otto Hornung**.
2. *The Czech Army in the Ukraine 1914-1920*. In English, published 2015, well illustrated in colour. Donated by the authors, **Peter Cybaniak** and **Roman Dubyniak**.
3. CSPGB Monograph No. 28: *Railway Mail in Slovakia and Ruthenia*, by Tony Goodbody.
4. *Czechoslovak Post Office Names*, from *Monografie českosloveských známek* díl I, translated by Mark Wilson.
5. *Plating Guide for the Four Plates of the 10 Haler*, translated, edited, and newly illustrated in colour by Mark Wilson.
6. *Plating Guide for the Four Plates of the 20 Haler*, translated, edited, and newly illustrated in colour by Mark Wilson.
7. *Mucha Express Stamps: Plating Guide for the Two Plates of the 5 Haler*, illustrated in colour, by Mark Wilson.
8. *The Blue 5 Haler Dove: Plates I-III, XI-XIV*, illustrated in colour, by Mark Wilson.

(Items 4-8 were donated by **Mark Wilson** and published by the Society's Print-On-Demand programme.)

Printing Techniques



WIFAG: rotary recess press combined with photogravure.

WAITE: recess printing from flat plates.

KOMB: combination of recess from flat plates and offset.

Czech NVI Stamps with Current Rates

A: ordinary internal letter to 50 g – 13 Kč.

E: ordinary standard letter to 20 g to European countries – 25 Kč.

Z: ordinary standard air letter to 20 g to non-European countries – 30 Kč.



Czech Republic

Lindy Bosworth

Postal Stationery – Promotional Cards

The following postcards have the logo of the Czech Post and a security hologram to the left of the imprinted stamp. The first line for the address is a continuous micro-print *Czech Post, PTC 2015*. All images slightly reduced in size.

5 March 2015 Munich International Stamp Fair 2015

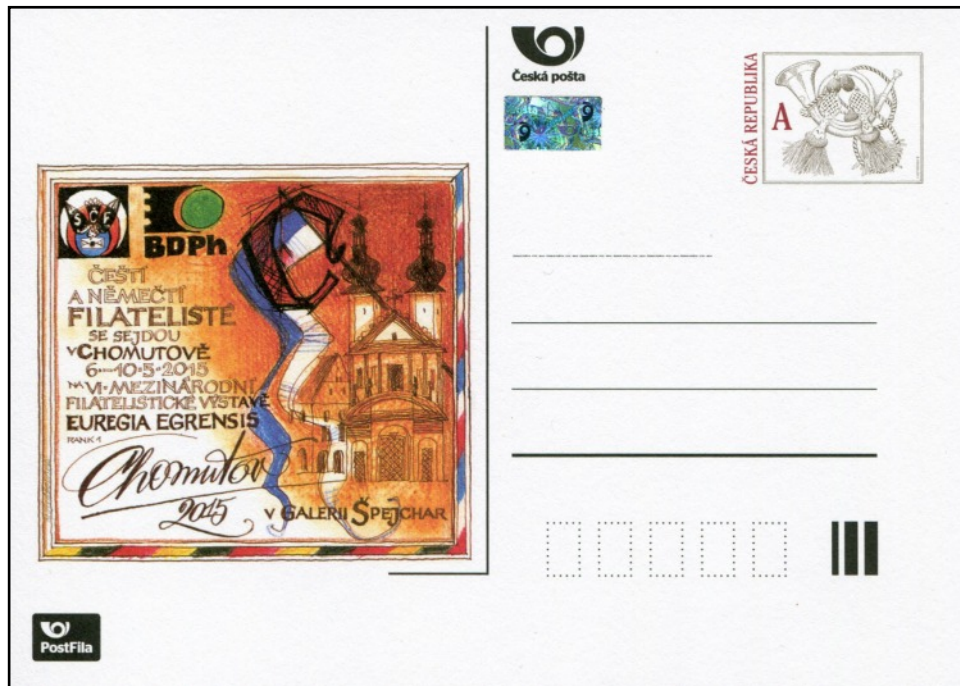
Imprinted NVI 'E' stamp showing a postal coach drawn by two horses. The promotional portion designed by Irena Vyčtalová. printed in multi-coloured offset. The card was issued to promote the 18th Munich International Stamp Fair, held 5-7 March 2015.



6 May 2015 Chomotov 2015: 6th International Philatelic Exhibition - Euregia Egrensis

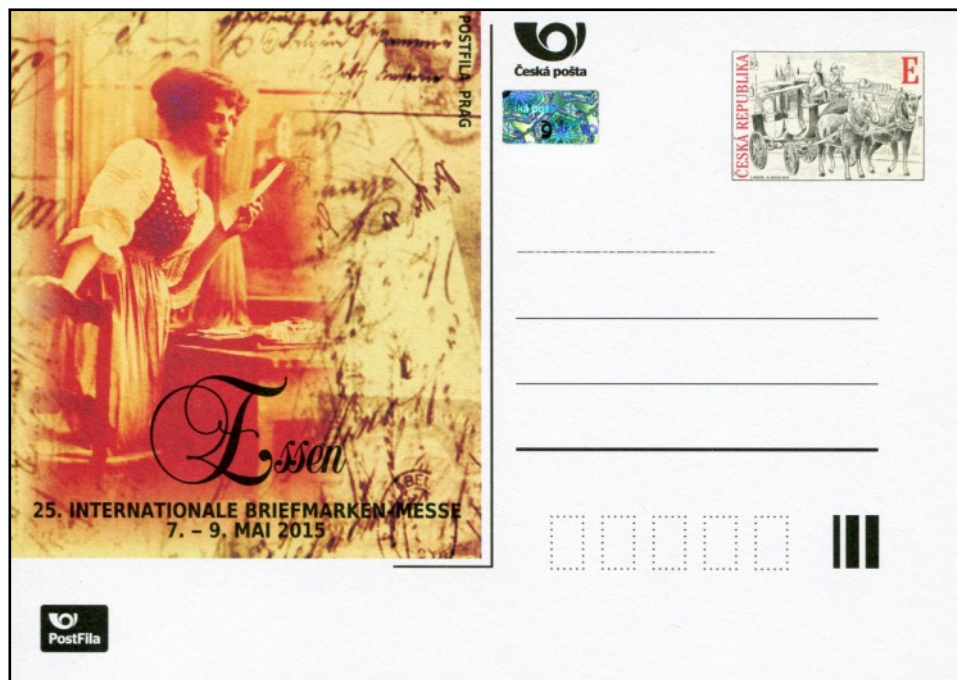
Imprinted NVI 'A' stamp showing a post horn. The promotional design by Marie Svobodová is a composition with the Jesuit Church of St Ignatius, the city gallery building *Špejchar*, the flag of Chumotov, logos of the Czech and German Philatelic Unions, and the text *Czech and German Philatelic Meeting 6-10 May 2015 at the Exhibition Euregia Egrensis*. The Exhibition commemorates the 175th anniversary of the first stamp – the *Penny Black* – and František Lněnička the founder of these cross-border exhibitions. The card retails at 18 Kč and with first day cancel 19 Kč.

Euregia Egrensis is the Latin name of the region on both sides of the Ohře (Eger) river. It also refers to a voluntary association of local municipalities for cross-border cooperation between Germany and the Czech Republic.



7 May 2015 Essen 2015 - International Stamp Exhibition and Fair

Imprinted NVI 'E' stamp showing a postal coach drawn by two horses. The promotional portion is a design by Irena Vyčítalová of a young woman holding a letter against a background of handwritten text with details of the exhibition printed in black. The card retails for 30 Kč and with cancellations (promotional and first day) 32 Kč.



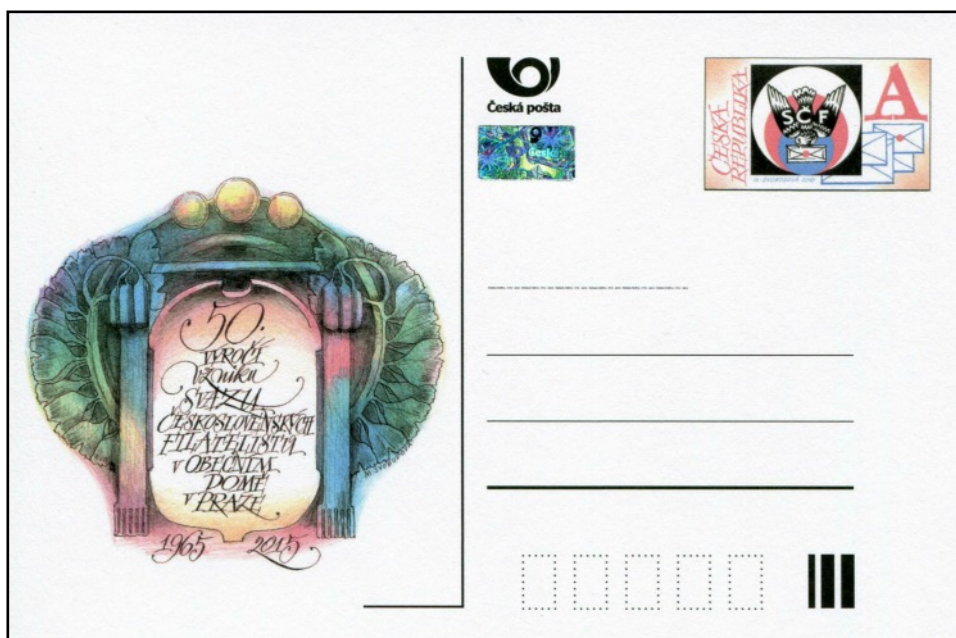
Commemorative Postcards

27 May 2015 50th Anniversary of the Union of Czechoslovak Philatelists

Designer: Marie Svobodová **Printing:** multi-coloured offset **Design:** a) stamp - imprinted NVI 'A' with the logo of the Union of Czechoslovak Philatelists. To the left is the logo of the Czech Post and a security hologram. **Cachet:** The left portion of the card is a detail of a ground-floor-window-frame

ornamentation of the Municipal House, Prague surrounded by leaves of *Ginkgo biloba* and text, in Czech, *The 50th Anniversary of the Union of Czech Philatelists in the Municipal House, Prague 1965-2015*. The card retails at 18 Kč.

The Union of Czechoslovak Philatelists (SČF) was established in 1965 as a legal, social, economically independent organisation to manage organised philately and to bring together existing voluntary philatelic clubs throughout the country. The inaugural meeting was held on 30 May 1965 in the Sladkovský Hall, Municipal House, Prague with 124 of the 127 elected delegates present.



24 June 2015 Praga Piccola - Točná - Letňany Air Post, Collector 2015

Designer: Václav Zapadlík **Printing:** full coloured offset **Design:** a) stamp - imprinted NVI 'A' depicts the *Praga E-114 Air Baby* plane b) cachet - another view of the plane airborne over the Praga Super Piccolo automobile - the symbol of small exhibitions, Praga (*Praga Piccola*) and accompanying text. The card is issued to commemorate the flight of the vintage *Praga E-114 Air Baby* carrying air mail from Prague (Točná) airport as part of the programme for the Collector's Fair 2015 (Sběratel) and Letňany Airport Days. The Czech Post will accept mail, under various conditions, for the flight and apply special cancels/cachet before delivery to the addressee.



Officers and Committee

All officers and Committee members serve the Society voluntarily and without compensation.

Life President	Colin W Spong FRPSL, 3 Balmoral Court, Grand Avenue, Worthing, BN11 5AX. 01903 709404 c.sponge@ntlworld.com
Chairman	Roger Morrell, 39 Claremont Road, Teddington, TW11 8DH. 020 8287 0828 roger.morrell@blueyonder.co.uk
Vice-Chairman & Membership Secretary	Hans van Dooremalen FRPSL, Hoofdstraat 101, 5121 JC Rijen, Netherlands. 0031 161 226507 cpsgb1@gmail.com
Secretary & Auction Secretary	Peter G Williams, PO Box 11825, Solihull, B93 9ZQ. 01564 773067 rozpocet@yahoo.co.uk
Treasurer	Mrs Yvonne Wheatley FRPSL, Weltevreden, 7 Manor Croft, Leeds, LS15 9BW. 0113 260 1978 whyareuu@outlook.com
Packet Secretary	Bob J Allard, 10 Riverside, Alcester, B49 6RD. 01789 763007
Editor	Dr Mark Wilson, 8505 E. San Bernardo Drive, Scottsdale AZ 85258-2400 USA. 1 480 664 1786 editor@czechout.org
Press Officer & Webmaster	Bob McLeod, 11 Southwold Close, Aylesbury, HP21 7EZ. 01296 432905 rmcleod@btinternet.com
Librarian	Mrs D Lindy Bosworth, 18 Raymer Road, Penenden Heath, Maidstone, ME14 2JQ. 01622 762577 atonybos@btinternet.com
Advertising Manager	Richard Wheatley FRPSL, Weltevreden, 7 Manor Croft, Leeds, LS15 9BW. 0113 260 1978 arewhyuu@outlook.com
Publications Officer & Immediate Past Chairman	Rex Dixon FRPSL, 39 Braybank, Bray, Maidenhead, SL6 2BH. 01628 628628 rexdixon@btinternet.com
Committee	Tony Moseley, 52 Burrows Road, Kingswinford, DY6 8LU. 07946 748072 tonymoseley59@gmail.com Colin Smith, 51 Offham Road, West Malling, ME19 6RB 01732 848392 cdsmith673@btinternet.com

Membership Benefits

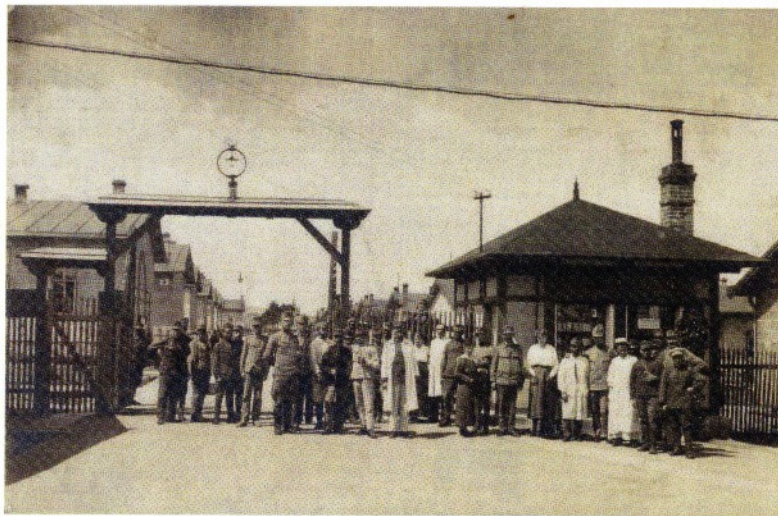
Meetings	Four meetings each year in London, one in Yorkshire, and one elsewhere.
Publications	Members receive the quarterly journal <i>Czechout</i> which includes articles of interest on Czech and Slovak philately and helps members to keep in touch with Society affairs. The Society publishes <i>Monographs</i> on wide-ranging topics containing original research.
Library	The Society maintains a comprehensive library of books, journals, and reference items available to UK members only. Postage both ways paid by the borrower.
Auctions	Regular auctions with a varied range of reasonably priced items. Prospective vendors should contact the Auction Secretary.
New Issues Service	Contact the Librarian.
Circulating Packets	Stamp and postal history packets available to members in the UK only. Apply to the Packet Secretary.
Accessories at Trade prices	Members may order accessories, album leaves, and philatelic books at a substantial saving. Delivered direct. Contact the Treasurer.
Data Protection Act	Members are advised that their details are stored electronically for use on Society business only, e.g., for address label printing.

Payments

Sterling cheques drawn on a UK bank payable to the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of Great Britain (CPSGB); current bank notes in pounds sterling, US dollars, or Euros. Payments may also be made by US dollar cheques or paid to a Euro bank account, by credit card or PayPal (a small surcharge applies). Please contact the Treasurer for details.

CZECHOSLOVAK PHILATELIC SOCIETY
OF GREAT BRITAIN

**WAR HOSPITALS IN BRÜNN
DURING THE GREAT WAR**



HANS VAN DOOREMALEN

Monograph No. 29

2015

Monograph 29 provides an insight to the mail from and the organization of the war hospitals which were located in the Moravian city of Brünn, now Brno in Czechoslovakia. Details about every individual hospital or convalescent home, including a location map, are accompanied by mail originating from the hospital, in practically all cases illustrated by the large variety of cachets used to identify the sender and to confirm freedom from postage