



# CZECHOUT

JOURNAL OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

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WHOLE NUMBER 165



**Members old and new enjoy the 2016 AGM displays**

# Slovak State Inland Postal Rates: 14 March 1939 to 1945<sup>1</sup> (Part I)

Rex Dixon

## Basic Charges for Dispatch (rates in Ks)

From To	Inherited 8 Dec 1940	9 Dec 1940 31 Dec 1941	1 Jan 1942 31 Aug 1942	1 Sep 1942 12 Dec 1944	13 Dec 1944 .....
<b>Local letters</b> to 20 g		0.60		0.80	1.00
to 100 g		1.10	1.40	1.50	2.00
to 250 g		2.00	2.50		
to 500 g		2.50		3.00	
to 1000 g – maximum weight		3.00		3.50	4.00
<b>Letters</b> to 20 g		1.00		1.30	1.50
to 100 g		1.60	2.00		
to 250 g		2.50	3.00	2.50	3.00
to 500 g		3.00		3.50	4.00
to 1000 g – maximum weight		4.00		4.50	5.00
<b>Postcards</b> – no reduced local rate		0.50		0.70	1.00
<b>Partial printed matter</b> to 50 g	0.30	withdrawn			
<b>Full printed matter</b> to 50 g		0.20		0.30	0.50
to 100 g				0.50	1.00
to 150 g		0.50			
to 250 g		0.80		1.00	1.50
to 500 g			1.50		2.00
to 1000 g			2.00		3.00
to 2000 g – maximum weight			3.00		4.00
<b>Business printed matter (OT)</b> per 50 g (max 300 g)	0.10	withdrawn on 1 Dec 1940			
<b>Printed matter for the blind</b> to 100 g		0.05			0.10
to 1000 g		0.15			
to 2000 g		0.30			
to 5000 g (maximum weight to 8 Dec 1940)		0.75			0.25
to 7000 g (maximum weight from 9 Dec 1940)		1.00			
<b>Commercial papers</b> to 100 g					1.00
to 250 g					1.50
to 500 g		1.50			2.00
to 1000 g – maximum weight		2.00		2.50	3.00
<b>Samples</b> to 100 g		0.40		0.50	1.00
to 250 g		0.80		1.00	1.50
to 500 g			1.50		2.00
to 1000 g – maximum weight			2.00		3.00
<b>Mixed consignments</b>		if contains commercial papers then as commercial papers, else as samples			
<b>Value-declared letters</b> to 100 g		2.00		3.00	4.00
to 250 g		4.00		5.00	6.00
to 500 g			8.00		10.00
to 1000 g – maximum weight			13.00		15.00
<b>+ insurance fee</b> per 1000 Ks		sealed 1.00 / unsealed 2.00			
to 5000 Ks – sealed				1.00	
– unsealed			2.00	4.00	
to 10,000 Ks and for each further 10,000 Ks			sealed 2.00 / unsealed 4.00		
<b>+ handling charge</b> to 1000 Ks				1.00	
to 100,000 Ks		1.00		3.00	
over 100,000 Ks				5.00	
<b>Postal money orders</b> to 100 Ks			1.00		2.00
to 200 Ks			1.50		
original fixed rate step: for each further 200 Ks			0.50		
revised sliding rate steps: to 500 Ks					3.00
to 1000 Ks					4.00
to 3000 Ks					7.00
to 5000 Ks					10.00
to 7000 Ks					13.00
to 10,000 Ks					16.00
maximum increased 1 May 1940 from 5000 Ks			10,000 Ks		
<b>Telegraphic money orders</b>		fee as above + telegram fee + express delivery or <i>poste restante</i> fee as appropriate			
<b>Money collection letters (Postaufträge)</b>		registered letter + submission fee 0.50 included in price of envelope			
<b>Money collection order (card)</b>		0.30 fee + submission fee 0.50 included in price of card			0.50 + 0.50
<b>Newspaper service</b> for each 100 g of each newspaper	0.05		0.10		0.15
for each enclosure (or supplement)	0.02		0.05		

<sup>1</sup>Including to the Protectorate, 14-31 March 1939. Source for data: Dušan Evinic, *Poštové poplatky na Slovensku v rokoch 1939-1945*. (Publication place and date unknown).

**CZECHOUT**

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**From the Editor's Desk**

This issue concludes my four-year-plus term as *Czechout's* editor. The task, though challenging, never failed to be pleasurable and exciting. I want to thank everyone who contributed articles and all those who lent a helping hand when our journal needed it. Lindy Bosworth deserves a special commendation for her unflinching effort to render the *New Issues* column exciting, as does Colin Spong who produced for every issue his abstracts of the contents of related journals. Rex Dixon spared no effort in translating my American English into solid British text and I thank him for his valued assistance. But I must especially thank the two Yvones, Yvonne Wheatley and Yvonne Gren for their constant encouragement and support during my tenure – without them, there would have been no *Czechout*.

I wish our new editor well and hope that he or she will enjoy his term in office as much as I have. Good luck!

**2016 Stamp of the Year Competition**

All members are invited to submit their votes for the best stamp issued by the Czech Republic Postal Authority during 2016. New issues have been listed in *Czechout*, or a list 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 21 January 2017 (*address inside back cover*). In return, later in the Spring, each participant will receive an attractive and entirely free souvenir card issued by the Czech Post Office.

Lindy Bosworth

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## News & Notices

The Society extends the warmest welcome to new members **Joseph Coulbourn**, Locust Grove, Virginia, USA, **John Colton**, Brinsworth, **John B Anderson**, London, and **Andreas Yennadiou**, London; and welcomes back returning members **John Campbell**, Whitehaven, and **Ian Nickson**, Altrincham.

## Congratulations

**Garth Taylor** entered the Autumn 2016 Stampex National Exhibition with an exhibit of the *Postal History of Brno, 1656 to 1918* which received a large silver medal. **Bill Hedley**'s entry in the noncompetitive Cinderella Class, *The Hotel Posts of Siebenburgen 1895-1928*, was exhibited at the same time.

**Norman Hudson** has served for more than 20 years as Secretary and Editor of the Faroe Islands Study circle. To mark the occasion his fellow members arranged for a Faroese post box to be sent to the UK and presented to Norman at a joint meeting with the Scandinavian Philatelic Society. **Pat Rothnie**, retiring after thirty years as Group Organizer of the Tyne Tees Regional Group of the German & Colonies Philatelic Society, was awarded the Society's Michael Elliott Memorial Trophy for his exceptional contribution to philatelic development. In November the Royal Philatelic Society London elected **Mark Wilson** a Fellow of the Society.

Our new member, **Keith Hart**, has agreed to become co-editor with **Ludvik Svoboda** of *The Czechoslovak Specialist*, the journal of our sister society in USA. This is good news as it means that society can continue to publish its journal and thereby keep in contact with its members.

## New Stanley Gibbons Trade Account

The Society now has a trade account with Stanley Gibbons for catalogues and accessories. The discount is 30% off catalogues and 15% for accessories. There is a flat rate postage and packing charge of £5 for orders under £200. Above that amount postage is free. This will be useful when the new Czechoslovakia catalogue is published in the new year. All orders to be sent to the Honorary Treasurer in the same way as the Vera Trinder trade account which we still have.

## Sběratel Exhibition in Prague

In September, **Derek Walker** and **Robert McLeod**'s annual visit to Prague coincided with the Sběratel Collector | Sammler Fair. There is an annual exhibition as well as an international exhibition every ten years and we have found that the attendance is always very high. Robert sent along a picture of the Czech Post stand with the usual queue for stamps and souvenirs. The three day event is always worth a visit as there are stands covering stamps, coins, banknotes, and even gemstones and crystals.



*The Czech Post stand at the Collectors' Fair, Prague 2016.  
Photo by Bob McLeod.*

### Joint Societies Meeting, Latvian Club, Bradford, Saturday 13 August 2016

Once again, 24 members of the Austrian, Hungarian, Czechoslovak, Polish, and Yugoslav Societies came together for a day of cross-fertilisation and enlightenment, very successfully organized by **Yvonne Wheatley**, ably assisted by husband **Richard**. This now regular event with short displays of one, two, or three frames of ten, introduced by short (and Yvonne insisted on really short) presentations from their owners, is truly successful, and we all learn something with the excellent opportunities for networking. Two rounds were held in the morning, and two in the afternoon, with an excellent buffet lunch in between, followed by a surprise teatime offering from the last mentioned contributors listed below. In order of display we saw:

- Joyce Boyer** *Austrian airmails, including the Siege of Przemyśl.*
- John Pitts** *Airmails, particularly the Budapest feeder to the 1918 Vienna-Kraków-Lwów-Odessa route, plus early Czech airmails.*
- Neil Richie** *Nazi propaganda in the formation of the General Gouvernement in Poland.*
- Garth Taylor** *The Czechoslovak Grand Prix motor race, 1934-6.*
- Keith Brandon** *Royal and parliamentary mail of the Austrian Empire before the State Compromise of 1867.*
- Nick Coverdale** *The Bačka region of Yugoslavia during the Hungarian 1939 Visszatért period.*
- Mervyn Benford** *A WWI Hungarian miscellany: postcards, FP cards, censors, etc.*
- Richard Jagielski** *Polish field post office labels issued for Polish forces in Scotland in WWII.*  
(Presented on behalf of his father Edmund, who was unwell – we wish him a speedy recovery!)
- Malcolm Stockfield** *Labels from the Polish Solidarity period.*
- Alan Berrisford** *Provisional postage dues of Poland 1919-1926, genuine uses on parcel cards.*
- John Colton** *Retourmarken of Bavaria – labels for returned mail from various towns.*
- Roger Morrell** *Mail from the K.u.k. Danube Flotilla in WWI.*
- John Pitts** *Captain Peterdi: a selection of the paquebot cachets used by this philatelic sea captain.*
- James Hooper** *Austria's first postcard: a study of the dots and dashes in the frame on different language versions.*
- Nick Coverdale** *Early Serbian stamps, including the first issues for incoming foreign newspapers.*
- Alan Berrisford** *Czechoslovak TPOs from between the wars.*
- Peter Chadwick** *Eastern Silesia, SO overprints on cover from both Czech and Polish sides.*
- John Pitts** *1918 SHS overprints on Hungarian stamps for the Croatian region, originals and forgeries.*
- Wojciech Kierstan** *TPOs in Czechoslovakia – postmarks and routes.*
- Roger Morrell** *Austrian postal stationery commemorating the 1908 jubilee of Franz Josef.*
- Andy Taylor** *Austrian mixed frankings arising from currency changes over the years.*
- Roman Dubyniak,**
- Peter Cybaniak** *'God Save the Queen': British inland 1953 mail to Ukrainian organisations from expatriates with the commemorative coronation postmark from different towns.*

**Peter Chadwick** gave the vote of thanks to Yvonne, loudly seconded by the audience. Yvonne said that she hoped to organize another such gathering next year on 12 August 2017, subject to hall availability.

**Roger Morrell**

**Photos from the Joint Societies Meeting, Bradford**



*Mervyn Benford.*



*John Pitts.*



*Viewing, Yvonne Wheatley at right.*



*Nick Coverdale presents.*



*An attentive audience.*

### The Meeting on Saturday 24 September 2016 at the Czech and Slovak National Club

**Hartmut Liebermann** presented *From the Kingdom of Bohemia to the Czech Republic, Part 2: From Czechoslovakia to the Czech Republic 1918-1998*. 15 members attended to see a continuation of last September's Part 1.

Hartmut handed out comprehensive notes for the whole of his display. Those who had been fortunate enough to see Part 1 already had copies. The display showed not only postal history, but complementary material to show the historical context. Starting with a telegram announcing the provisional government's entry into the newly founded state, a range of key events were shown. Examples of the Czechoslovak military in the German-speaking areas from early 1919, mixed Czechoslovak and Austrian frankings valid for only three days, the changes in the German political parties in the parliament, and the events before the Second World War were all explained. The detail was wide ranging. Translations of the letters provided a particular insight into the events at the time.

I was interested to see that the Farní úřad covers with Dobírka labels were a "cash on delivery" service containing the Aryan certificates which the occupying authorities forced the Czechs to provide. Members were also interested in a genuine Theresienstadt stamp (with a Gilbert signature) with a forged cancel and a rare propaganda sheet provided to the Red Cross who investigated the site in 1944. Hartmut had so much material that time restricted him to reach only to 1945. I am sure that I was not the only one who could have seen more, but we only have so much time on the day.

**Hans van Dooremalen** gave the thanks for display. He said that this was an amazing display, telling a story through philatelic material; Hans feels that this is the future of philately. He enjoys seeing more use of general history, such as today's presentation as the philatelic material relates the history and informs the non-philatelist. This display showed great knowledge of the subject. Hartmut asked Hans to write down his fine words for future judges. The meeting ended at 3:55.

**Peter Williams**

### Meeting on Saturday 5 November 2016 at the Czech and Slovak National Club



*Roger Morrell chairing the 2016 AGM.*

After the AGM and lunch, a series of eight-page displays were presented to twenty members and four guests. Starting with **John Tinney's** *The Early Postal Cards* from Australia, I briefly read out John's overview. I was impressed with John's display as he claimed that it was his first in this format. **Rex Dixon** told the meeting that he had recently met John and he had an impressive collection, so I look forward to seeing more of it in future displays.

**Wojciech Keirstan's** *Scouts Issues* started with a fine exposition of the genuine and different forgeries of the early Scouts issue, including a blue 20 haler forgery of which he said that he had only seen four, and he had two of them.

**Reg Hounsell** followed with his *1920-1921 Airmails*, including covers from the period between the first and second airmail stamps when ordinary stamps were used. Reg noted that the difference

in shade on the top value of second series showed that this value had also been reprinted, rather than using the current value in issue.

**Mike Brindle** completed the first half with *Registration around the War*. Mike had been considering this matter for some fourteen years and showed the development of the registration labels after the end of hostilities in 1945. A range of types were shown, including mixtures of printed and handwritten versions. Mike finished with a very late use of a black German-style registration label in 1950.

**Lindy Bosworth** began the second half with *Art on Stamps* and showed a joint issue of the *Baroque Chair*, not just the one country, but all three: the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Sweden. Lindy explained the story behind a simple piece of furniture and how it linked the three nations.

I presented our Hungarian member, **György Lóvei's** *Czechoslovakian Air Mail up to 1939: the Hungarian Connection*, a small portion of a Gold medal-winning display from Rio. The 'Stamp War' between Czechoslovakia and Hungary between 1934 and 1939 was demonstrated with some rarely seen covers which showed the Hungarian and Czechoslovak stamps that caused the hostilities.

**Richard Beith's** display looked at the *Czechoslovak Forces and their Return Home in 1945*. Using the British postal system during WW2, the Czech Forces had a slight problem once they returned to the west of their liberated country as this was under the US Army. Although the British crown censor system continued, the Americans applied the rule that only mail to the US or US possessions was free of charge to the military; an additional 5 cent American stamp was required otherwise. This included mail to US servicemen's sweethearts in the liberated countries. Some US postmasters placed the stamp over the Czech Forces British CDS, but others appeared to have added the stamp, but then not cancelled it.

I also presented **Norman Hudson's** display of *Jaroslav Šetelik's Prague* which showed a range of the famous artist's paintings on postcards and the example used for the 1930s St Wenceslas stamp. I finished with a range of covers of *Locations outside Jablonec nad Nisou* with an ever-helpful map that I had shown at my local Society.

**Roger Morrell** thanked all for their displays and commented on the range of philatelic interest that had been displayed on only a small number of sheets. The format had allowed material from a number of countries and had encouraged members who had not shown before.

**Peter Williams**



*Lindy Bosworth.*



*Richard Beith.*



*Peter Williams.*



*Reg Hounsell.*



## Book Reviews

### Hradčany Study Series Yvonne Wheatley

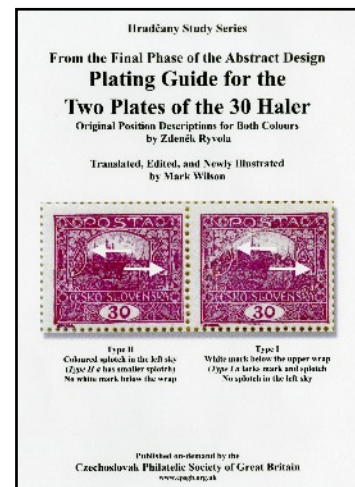
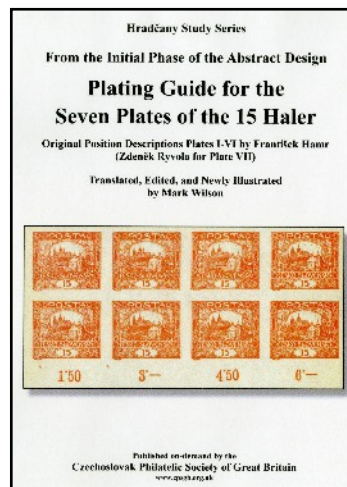
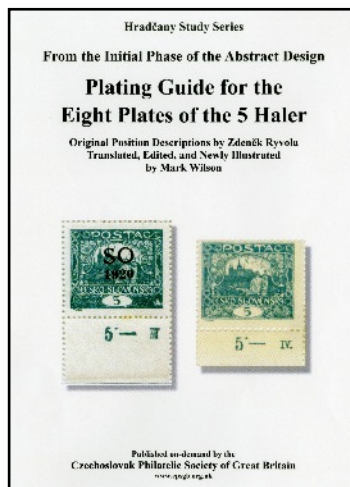
#### *From the Initial Phase of the Abstract Design*

*Plating Guide for the Eight Plates of the 5 Haler.* With original position descriptions by Zdeněk Ryvola. A4, 238 pages in full colour.

*Plating Guide for the Seven Plates of the 15 Haler.* With original position descriptions Plates I-VI by František Hamr and Plate VII by Zdeněk Ryvola. A4, 230 pages in full colour.

#### *From the Final Phase of the Abstract Design*

*Plating Guide for the Two Plates of the 30 Haler.* With original descriptions for both colours by Zdeněk Ryvola. A4, 110 pages in full colour.



*Title pages from three studies of the abstract design, left two from the initial phase, right from the final phase.*

All three titles have been translated, edited, and newly illustrated by Mark Wilson. They are in the same format as the previous books in the author's Hradčany series. For a more detailed review of how the pages are laid out please see *Czechout* December 2014, page 8.

The publication of these three books completes the series of studies for all 26 denominations in the Hradčany design. Mark was in a dilemma whether or not to publish the 15 haler study as he did not have the material for all the illustrations and his appeals for scans of the missing plate were to no avail. Mr Ryvola's descriptions for the seventh plate of the 15 haler are excellent, but no illustrations were unavailable. Illustrations of stamps from that plate did appear in *Filatelie* 10/2012 but that journal's editor declined permission for those illustrations to be used in this work. In addition the exemplars that do appear in this study are not the best as Plates IV and V have postage due overprints. Of interest in this study are the editorial additions of instances of common features which were not noted in the original works. I think Mark made the right decision to go ahead and publish this study rather than leave the series incomplete.

The 5 haler book contains a warning that the denomination presents a real challenge and should not be undertaken by the faint-hearted. All eight plates are illustrated by mint stamps.

The 30 haler stamp was the only denomination produced during the final phase of the abstract design and the only Hradčany stamp whose plates were produced by matrix typography. In case you think there is nothing left to discover in the Hradčany issue, Mark identifies two possible subtypes not reported elsewhere. He does say they may eventually be proven to be phantoms once a sufficient number of stamps have been examined, but he has recorded them for possible further research by others.

The completion of these 26 studies has been an enormous task. In total more than 7000 stamps have been illustrated and described. Mark makes the comment that the first time one conclusively identifies a stamp's plate position provides a most satisfactory feeling of accomplishment. The fact that the descriptions and illustrations of so many stamps are now available in English because of these studies should give Mark the immense satisfaction he justly deserves.

**New Specialized Slovak Postal Stationery Catalogue**  
**Ganzsachen-Spezialkatalog Slowakei 1993-2015**  
**Hartmut Liebermann**

The Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Tschechoslowakei has just published a specialized catalogue for the Postal Stationery of Slovakia (1993-2015) compiled by the team of authors Wilfried Osthues, Ctibor Sobotka, and Ladislav Kokta. This bound, A4-format, four-volume, specialized catalogue has been printed in colour throughout. While the text is in German, the high number of illustrations make it very easy to understand even for those who do not speak the language. The illustrations below show each of its four title pages.

With this catalogue the Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Tschechoslowakei continues a tradition, started in 1993, of publishing in the German language postal stationery catalogues of the former Czechoslovakia. The new catalogue comes in three parts:

Part 1: Postcards (consisting of 2 volumes, a total of 702 pages).

Part 2: Envelopes (including envelopes with personalized coupons, 360 pages).

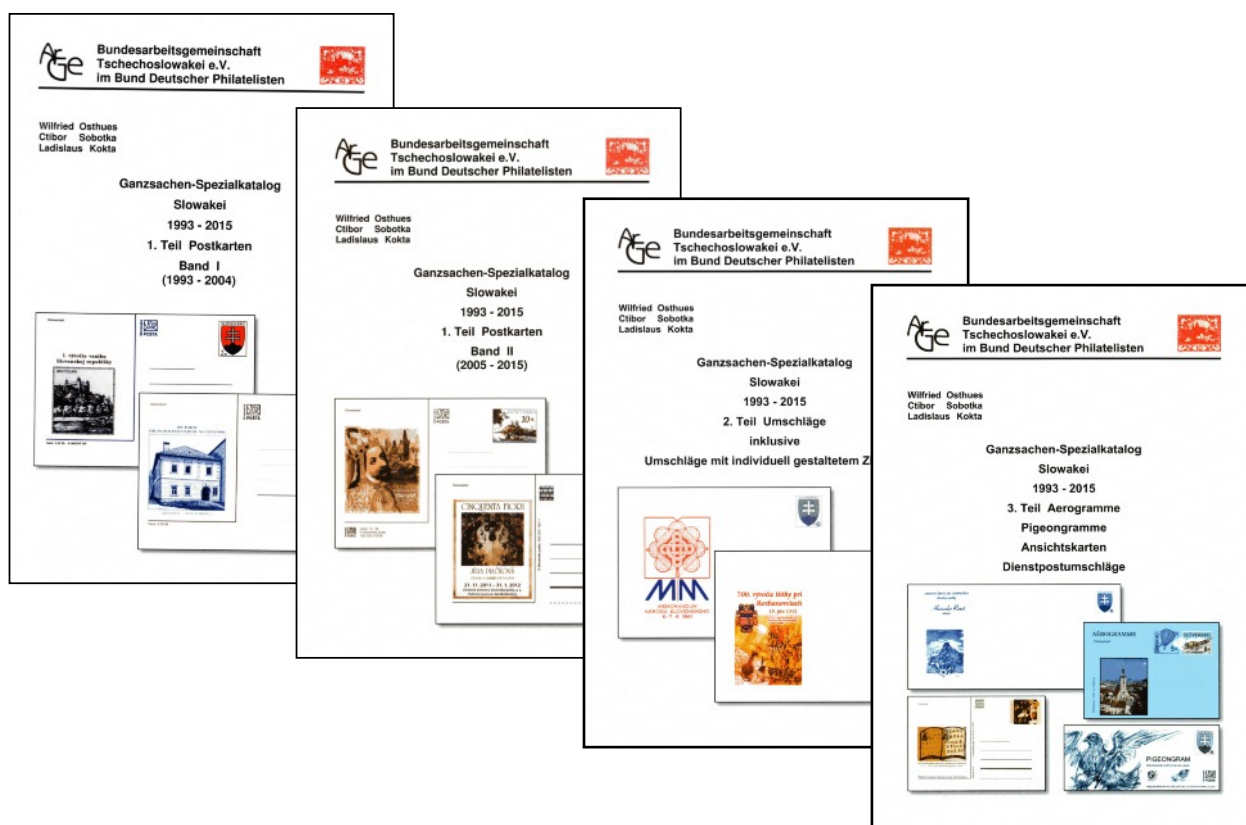
Part 3: Aerogrammes, Pigeongrammes, Picture Postcards, and Official Mail Envelopes (234 pages).

Until its publication no similar work existed in Germany, Slovakia, or elsewhere. For all postal stationery items the accompanying postmarks are illustrated. The catalogue also treats printing, manufacturing, and plate errors. Official mail envelopes, as well as greeting and invitation cards, are catalogued for the first time.

The first catalogue part (2 volumes) costs €58, the 2nd and 3rd parts are €51 each. All three volumes (1,296 pages) ordered together are €105. Postage is additional. The catalogues may be ordered from the Hon. Publications Officer of the Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Tschechoslowakei:

Mr. Heinz-H. Müller, Isegrimweg 31, 70619 Stuttgart, Germany.

Orders are also possible via e-mail: [heinz.mueller@t-online.de](mailto:heinz.mueller@t-online.de). Collectors without access to Euro bank accounts may contact Hans van Dooremalen ([membership@cpsgb.org](mailto:membership@cpsgb.org)) for assistance with payments.



*Title pages from each of the four volumes.*

## 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 Winter 2016 issues of *Austria*, No. 196.

Austrian Postage Dues (Tobitt); Currency changes, mixed frankings and the Euro (Taylor).

The issue of *Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Tschechoslowakei*, Vol. 47. Whole No. 188.

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

Corrections to the Contents List for items by Werner Müller in Vol. 187 of the journal: Barcode Registration Labels of the Slovak Post Office, printed only in black; Barcode-Special Registration Labels of the Czech Post Office [continued]; Registration mail by ‘self adhesive’ by Czech Post Office; Karel Seizinger, engraver (Müller); Some ethical and legal questions relating to our bobby [3] (Beneš); Pofis 25/Michel 33: 500 h Hradčany V, Plate reconstruction. New revision of the known positions of stamps in a sheet [3]: positions 50/2-76 (Last); Concerning the printing process of the Hradčany stamps. The origin of ‘Nail printing’ (Sevenhuijsen); Plate flaws from Czechoslovakia 1945-1992 [9, 1984]: Pofis 2627 – 2679 (Mogens Norbjerg).

The Summer 2016 issue of *The Czechoslovak Specialist*, Vol. 78. No 3. Whole No 645.

Collecting Czechoslovak Machine Advertising Cancels [1920-1939] (Friedenthal); Czechoslovak Covers sent to President Franklin D. Roosevelt: Postal History from the 1930s (Holland).

Nos. 8, 9 & 10. 2016 issues of *Filatelie*, Vol. 66.

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

Registered Mail in the former Sudetenland 1945-6 [3] (Kratochvíl); Battles of Isonzo 1915-18 [2] (Kunc).

Printing sheets of stamps with coupons for additional prints (Red); Hradčany 20 h red (Chudoba); Presentation of the forthcoming Monograph on Czech Legion (Majer & Verner); Joined types 40 h Liberation republic 1920 issue, line perforation 13¾ – but are they genuine? [2] (Beneš); Battles of Isonzo 1915-18 [3] (Kunc).

Hradčany 20 h blue (Chudoba); Large format in definitive stamps of 1926-31 [2 K ultramarine] (Květon); Charles III, the last King ascended the throne hundred years ago (Dusbábek); Battles of Isonzo 1915-18 [4] (Kunc).

Vol. 47 No. 6. November 2016. *Gibbons Stamp Monthly*.

Czechoslovakia’s Art Series, 1966-1992 (Brunström).

The November 2016 issue of *Pošta Česko-Slovenská* (formerly *NIEUWS*) No. 26.

Hradčany 30 h type Va plate II (Trip); Masaryk 1920 [II] (Palaschak); Czechs in Hungary 1919 (Sevenhuijsen); Parcel Card Labels (Wheatley); Slovak postmarks in Czechoslovakia 1920 (Sevenhuijsen); Plating Hradčany 50 haler violet (Jonkergouw); Bohumil Heinz, Engraver (Olsina); Nationalized Austro-Hungarian postmarks in the Czech Republic (Sevenhuijsen).

The September 2016 issue of *Stamps of Hungary*, No. 206.

The now not-so-mysterious ‘R’ in-a-circle cachet (Hedley & Morrell).

## Use of Czechoslovak Stamps in Hungary

Johan Sevenhuijsen

(This article originally appeared in *News of Hungarian Philately*, Vol. 47-2, April-June 2016.)

### History

In 1919 there still was a lot of uncertainty about the borders between the new Czechoslovak state and the reduced Hungary. The definitive border would only be drawn by the Treaty of Trianon in June 1920; until that time provisional borders had to be agreed. On 24 December 1918, after some deliberation, the first official provisional border between Czechoslovakia and Hungary was agreed to, the so-called Pichonova Line, which was confirmed by the Allied forces. Czechoslovak troops with Italian forces in support took control of the Slovak side of that line on 13-14 January 1919. Administration by the new Czechoslovak state was not actually in place until March 1919.

The Board of Governors of the Paris Peace Conference decided on a definitive border between Slovakia and Hungary on 12 June 1919. With that decision some places were restored to Hungary; the Czechoslovak troops had abandoned them in the period between 30 May and 6 June. The Treaty of Trianon confirmed that as the definitive border.

In the meantime, however, there were military movements ignoring the agreed-upon borders. Czechoslovak troops repeatedly invaded Hungarian soil. This particularly happened from late April to early June 1919, when Czechoslovak troops occupied a large area south of the border, with Miskolc/Miškovec (fourth largest city in Hungary, population 80,000) as the main centre. At the end of May the Hungarian Red Army launched a counter-offensive, driving the Czechoslovak troops back and occupying important parts of Slovakia, including Kassa/Košice. The Czechoslovak troops needed a few weeks to regain the initiative. A ceasefire (mainly due to Allied influence) on 23 June 1919 finally ended these hostilities and the Hungarians retreated behind the decreed border at the beginning of July 1919.



Figure 1: Map of area discussed in the text.

### Postal Aspects

These turbulent times also left a postal legacy that can be seen in various forms. First of all, there were the post offices assigned to Czechoslovakia under the agreement on the Pichonova Line – later restored to Hungary – during the period from 24 December 1918 to 12 June 1919. In practice this was made visible by the use of Czechoslovak stamps in those post offices during that period, effectively from March to the beginning of June 1919. The offices concerned were: Abaújvár, Aggtelek, Bódvaszilas, Hidasnémeti, Hidvégdárdó, Hollóháza, Jósvafő, Szin, and Tornaádaska. All of these places (mainly in the province Abaúj-Torna) were small and had less than a thousand inhabitants each.



Figure 2: Postmarked 15 May 1919 by Czechoslovak Polni Pošta 75.

A second source was the field post. Czechoslovak soldiers on campaign in Hungary wrote to their friends and family. The field post was routed through numbered field post offices which did not indicate where the post was located, but the soldiers sometimes bought postcards in occupied Hungary and wrote indicating where they were. A postcard (Figure 2), sent 15 May 1919 through Field Post

Office No. 75 (then based in Kassa/Košice), shows the city sights of Miskolc/Miškovec (located some 38 km south of the border). The soldier, belonging to the 8th troop of machine-gunners according to the purple handstamp, writes: “We are now 4 km past Miskolc, where I stayed for some time, now we go there in the evenings by tram to enjoy ourselves.”

A third source were Czechoslovak postal items and used stamps bearing cancels from the Hungarian side of the agreed border, evidence that those places were not only occupied by Czechoslovak troops but that the postal system was in fact taken over by the Czechoslovak authorities and the post offices presumably supplied with Czechoslovak stamps from the Hradčany issue. Proof of this can be found in money transfer cards (*Figure 3*), postcards and letters (*Figure 4*), and single used stamps (*Figure 5*) showing cancellations from post offices in the occupied areas.



Figure 3: Money transfer card, Sátoralja Újhely, 28 May 1919.



Figure 4: Postmarked Sátoralja Újhely 27 May 1919, franked with 5 and 10 haler Hradčany stamps.

The Czechoslovak catalogue lists the following post offices using Czechoslovak stamps during the period mentioned: Abaújszántó (1 May until the end of May), Bánréve (30 April until the end of May), Diósgyöri Vasgár (2-20 May), Miskolc/Miškovec (2-20 May), Sárospatak (1 May to 5 June) and Sátoraljaújhely/Sátoralja Újhely (30 April to 6 June). The stamps shown also prove that at least the post offices in Szendrő and Szendrőlád (places to the north of Miskolc/Miškovec) used Czechoslovak stamps. Most of the places mentioned are on the map of this part Hungary (*Figure 1*).



Figure 5: Hradčany stamps postmarked in Hungary.

Left: Miskolcz (Miskolc/Miškovec).

Centre: Szendrő.

Right: Szendrőlád.

There is, by the way, some additional interesting philatelic evidence of the Hungarian occupation of parts of Slovakia after the retreat of the Czechoslovak troops from Hungary. The Hungarian troops occupied Léva/Levice on 15-16 June 1919. Because of the fighting the post office in the town did not function. The field post office of the First Brigade of the Red Army, operating on the northwestern front, was then based in Léva using field post cancel No. 62. On 16 June the field post office collected the post from the various mail boxes in town, then canceled and forwarded this civilian mail franked with Czechoslovak Hradčany stamps! According to a report about the Hungarian field post in *Donaupost* (see *Bibliography*), some 350-400 pieces of mail were sent this way (Figure 6).



Figure 6: Hungarian field post 62 cancel (16 June 1919) on civilian mail franked with a 20 haler Hradčany stamp.

This story shows again that seemingly simple philatelic items can powerfully witness significant historical events. The author wishes to thank Lubor Kunc for his valuable advice in preparing this article.

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K. Mezera. “The temporary occupation of Hungarian domains by Czechoslovak troops in 1919”. *Filatelie*, 1993, 3, 4 and 5 (11 page article in Czech language).

Válka Československé republiky s Maďarskou republikou rad (1919), [www.worldatwar.eu](http://www.worldatwar.eu).

## Disinfected Mail

### Yvonne Wheatley

From ancient times it was thought that infectious diseases spread along trade routes that also served as mail routes. Venice suffered constant epidemics as a result of its maritime trade supremacy and was the pioneer in the efforts to curb diseases. This led to the establishment of quarantine stations, also known as a *Lazaretto* in Italian.

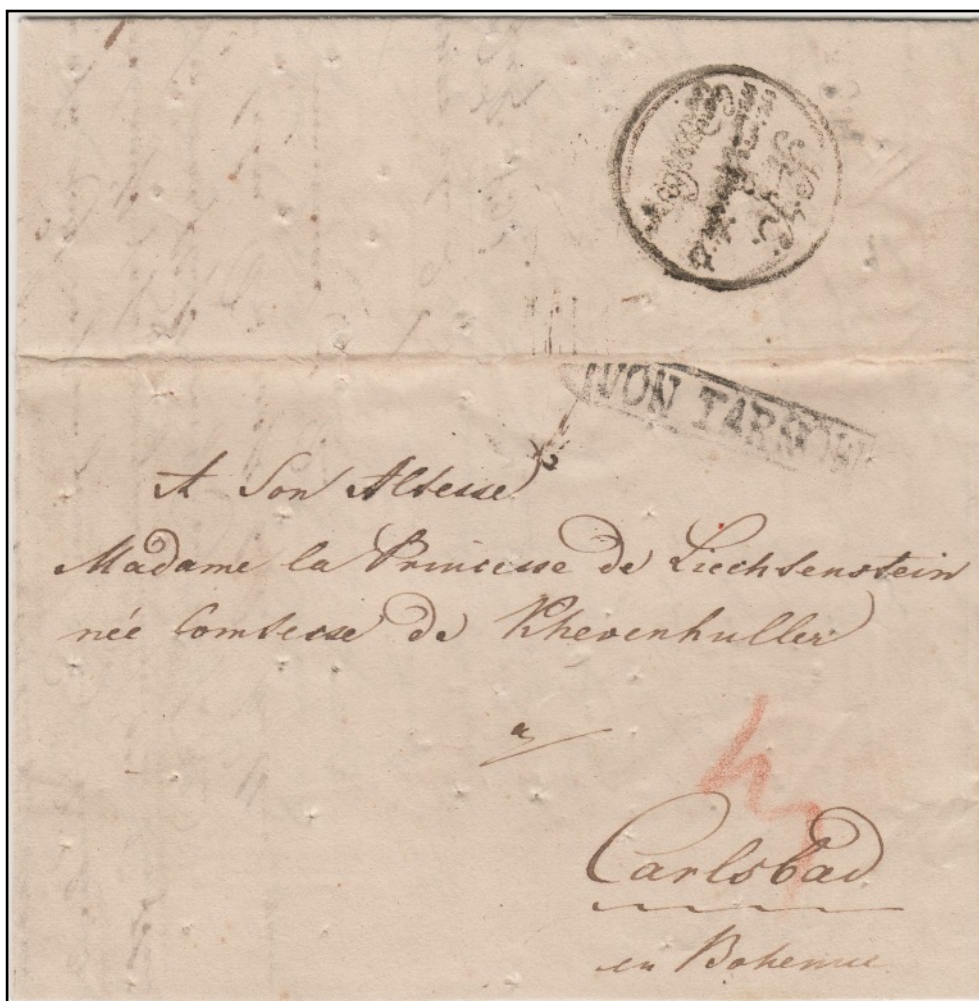
It was believed that letters and documents were a major carrier by which diseases spread. The disinfection of letters began around 1485 in Venice. Letters were disinfected by health or postal authorities at the originating town, while in transit, or upon arrival. The disinfection process did not necessarily have any scientific basis as the practice began before anyone had an understanding of the cause of contagious diseases.

The disinfecting equipment included chisels, scissors, rotating hearth baskets and complex chambers. The disinfectants included vinegar, chlorine gas, sulphur, sulphuric acid, formaldehyde gas, and formalin (a liquid form of formaldehyde). The usual practice was to puncture the envelope with small holes, often in a grid pattern, in order to let the fumigation gasses penetrate the paper. Often special postal markings were applied to note the disinfection process had been applied.

The second cholera epidemic, 1826 to 1837, began in Russia and soon spread to Poland and the rest of Europe, including Prague. I illustrate three items which have been treated by puncturing the envelope and blowing smoke through the holes or by treating them with acid.

### References

Conversation with V Denis Vandervelde, Wikipedia, and Exponet.



*Letter from Tarnów, Poland to Carlsbad addressed to the Princess of Liechtenstein from her son, 2 July 1832.  
On the verso is a circular postmark K.K. MIL. SANITÄTS CORDON BRODY Galicia.*





Letter from Prague to Wiesbaden, Germany, 21 October 1831  
 The half-moon disinfection mark of Bavarian Quarantine Station is probably GERAEUCHERT/IN/NURNBERG  
 which would be on the likely route.  
 (Reduced in size 20%.)



Letter from Prague to Lombrici, Tuscany, 28 February 1831.  
 It was sent to Lucca, there disinfected, and a wax seal applied: ESPV/REGATA|AL LAZZE|RETTO DI| LUCCA|NO.  
 (Reduced in size 20%.)

## Usage of the War Heroes Stamps

Richard Wheatley

### Introduction

As we have read in the June 2016 issue of *Czechout*, these 16 War Heroes values were in circulation from 18 August 1945 and were demonetized on 31 December 1948. This was a most interesting period, in both philatelic and political terms, which make these stamps so rewarding to collect on cover.

At first I garnered these stamps used on internal mail, trying to ensure that the postal rate was completely made up by War Heroes stamps (in other words, ‘pure’) – and yes it can be done, with patience. Then there were the different types of mail to consider: letters, postcards, and registered mail being the most common. They were used on parcel cards too and these can form an almost separate collection with their multitude of charges. But they also can be discovered with more esoteric usage.

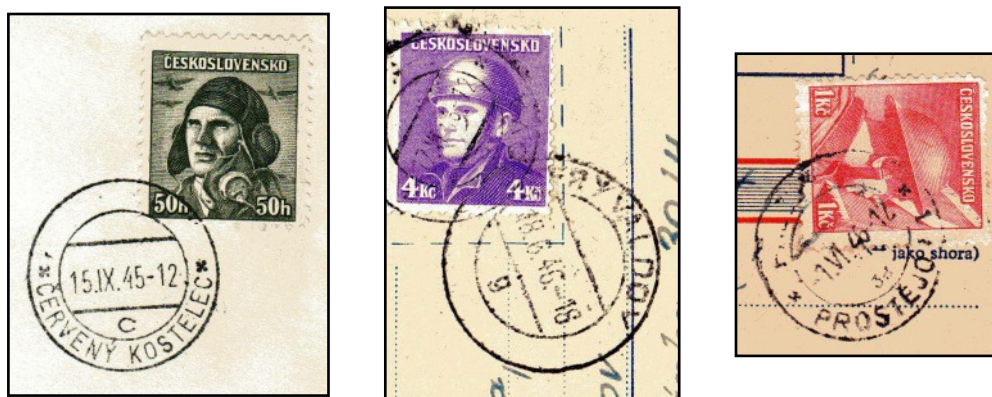
The War Heroes stamps were also employed on foreign mail and this is where the political influences come into play. The postal rates for airmail during this turbulent period are still not completely understood, so there is scope here for some original research to be carried out.

When examining all these aspects of usage one is struck by one other common denominator – the cancellations. These are the subject of this survey of usage. It is not meant to be a complete listing, more a flavour of what can be found during this almost three-and-a-half year period of stamp validity.

### Amended Cancellations

After the end of WW II, besides the sense of relief that it was all over, there was a strong anti-German feeling in the country. This feeling manifested itself in many ways, but in postal matters it was reflected by the German spelling of a post town being excised from the existing bilingual postmarks. These I call *amended postmarks*. In the original bilingual postmarks, either the Czech or the German spelling of the town name appeared at the top, with the other at the bottom, all depending upon the majority of the population’s tongue in that town. Where there was an equal split, then the Czech/German town names appeared one on each side – these are scarce. After the amending, sometimes traces of the old German text can still be seen.

### Temporary Handstamps

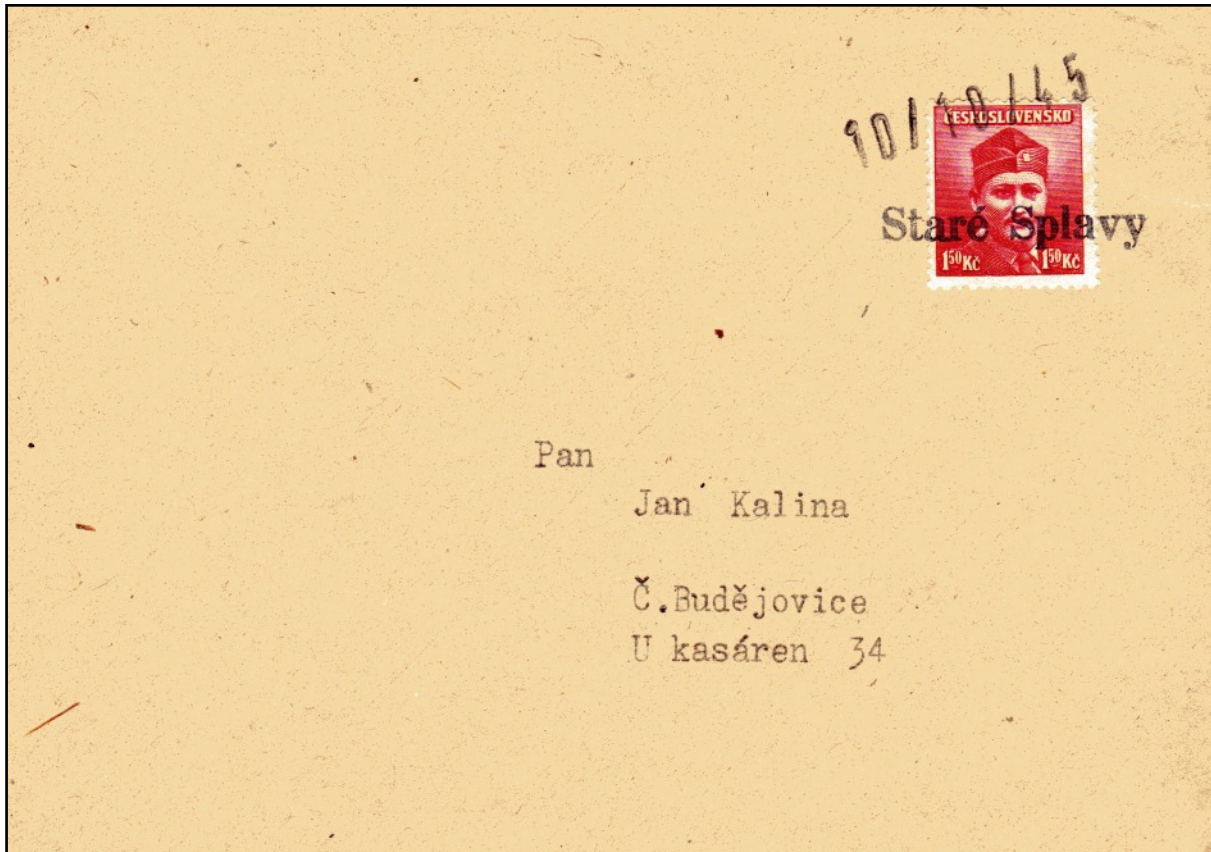


Left: Amended CDS from a predominately German area: Czech name at bottom: Červený Kostelec, 15.IX.45.

Centre: Amended CDS from a predominately Czech area: name at top: Fryvaldov, 18.6.46.

Right: Amended CDS with remnants of the excised German name at top: Prostějov, 1.VI.46.

In some parts of the country there were no postmarks left at all, particularly in the Sudetenland, so in these areas *temporary handstamps* were made locally. There is a considerable variation in the design of these handstamps, from outright crude to the refined. They are found struck in whatever ink was available: black, red, blue, violet, etc.



*Temporary handstamp, a straight-line town name with separate dater.  
Staré Splavy, 10/10/45.*



*Temporary hand stamps.*

*Left: Děčín, 6.IX.1945; CDS in red.*

*Centre: Jílové u Podmokel; CDS in black with 1945 in date bar.*

*Right: Liberec 1, 2.X.1945; CDS in violet.*



*Temporary dumb CDS with only a date bar: 22 11 45.  
A registration label on the cover (not shown) indicated the location was Křešice.*

### Circular Steel Datestamps



*Left: CDS Praha 10 Hrad, 31.IX.45.  
Right: CDS Košice 4, 30 XI 45 (relatively uncommon usage of War Heroes from the Slovak area of Czechoslovakia).*

The postal service in the majority of the country quickly returned to normal. Circular steel datestamps appeared, with the town name just in Czech.

### Commemorative Handstamps

Within weeks of the liberation in May 1945 handstamps are to be found commemorating the centenary of the railway line between Olomouc and Prague. These are dated 18 August 1945, which was the first day of use of the War Heroes stamps! Nine days later another hand stamp is to be found

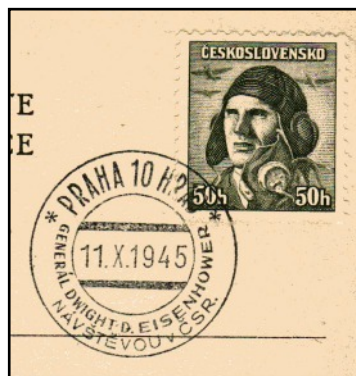


*Left: Commemorative bilingual Czech|Slovak hand stamps for centenary of the Olomouc-Prague railway.  
Olomouc-Prague TPO, 18.VIII.1945 – first day of use for the War Hero stamps.  
Right: Similar but with train added. Praha 1, 27.VIII.45. (Note date below train: 20 VIII 1845-1945.)*

commemorating the same event, but this time there is a drawing of an engine incorporated into the hand stamp.



*Commemorative handstamp: Praha 10 Hrad, Dr Edvard Beneš, 18 XII 1945, ten years as President. The franking adds up to 240 haler, the inland letter rate from 1 December 1945.*

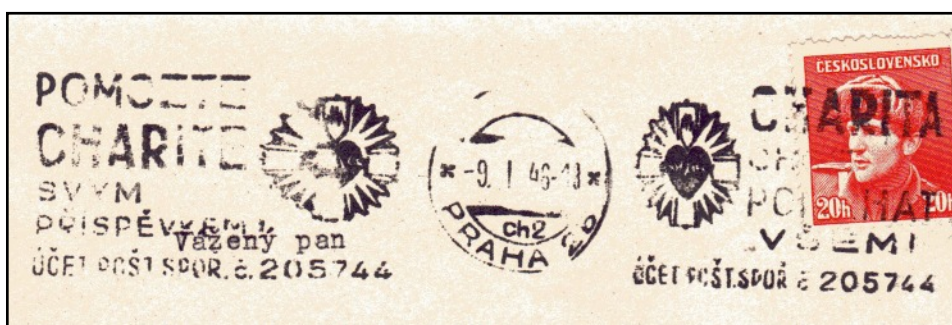


*Left: Commemorative handstamp: Praha 10 Hrad, General Dwight D Eisenhower visit, 11 X 1945. Right: Commemorative hand stamp: Praha 10 Hrad, Marshal Tito visit, 22 III 1946.*

More commemorative handstamps followed all with a Praha 10 Hrad hand stamp. The three that I have seen commemorate the following WW II personalities: Dr Edvard Beneš, Marshall Tito, and General Dwight D Eisenhower; each is slightly different in format and date.



*Amended machine cancel, Czech city name at bottom Praha 25, 1 III 46.*



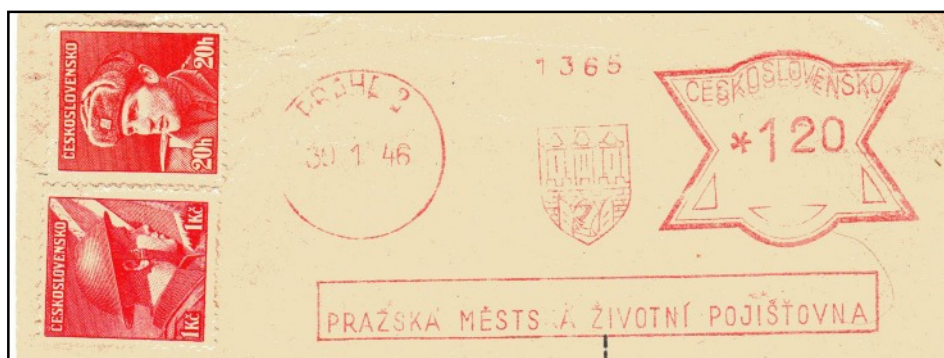
*Amended slogan machine cancellation, Praha 20, 9 1 46.  
Bi-lingual slogan in Czech/Slovak: Pomocete charite/Charita pomahat (Help charity).*

### Amended Machine and Slogan Cancellations

As one would expect, machine cancellations re-appeared. These come in two groups, *amended machine* cancellations and *amended slogan machine* cancellations.

#### Meter Franking Machines

After the war businesses gradually returned to normal. Because of this their old meter franking machines were cranked up for use again, usually using red ink.



*Meter franking machine strike number 1365 for an insurance company. Praha 2, 30 1 46.  
Half the postage paid by the meter and the other half by War Heroes stamps.  
Total 240 haler, the inland rate from 1 December 1945.*



*Meter franking machine strike number 9668 for Pruna, a publicity company. Praha 1, 14 8 46.  
Originally franked at the European rate of 5.50 Kč; three 50 haler stamps added next day to make up rate to UK.  
(Image reduced in size 25%).*

### German Version of Czechoslovak Town Names Removed from Amended Cancels

Červený Kostelec – Rothkosteletz; Děčín – Tetschen; Fryvaldov – Freiwaldau; Jílové u Podmokel – Eulau über Bodenbach; Liberec – Reichenberg; Praha – Prag; Prostejov – Prossnitz; Staré Splavy – Thammuhl.

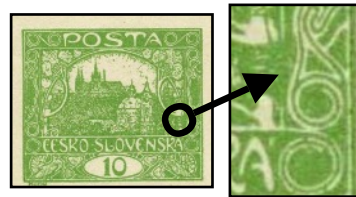
## An Exotic Hradčany Type

### Mark Wilson

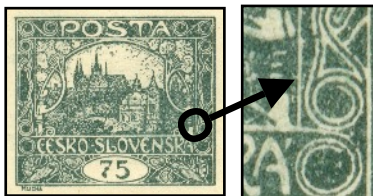
Most collectors are familiar with the Hradčany Spiral Types but few have heard of, much less attempted to collect, the Inner Right Frame Types. Apparently, during the quality control phase of plate manufacture for three Hradčany denominations – the 75 and 500 haler as well as the 10 haler green – the inspector took it upon himself to spontaneously re-engage certain inner right frames on Plate I of those denominations. One must wonder at his reasoning because only five positions out of the five hundred possibilities (200 each for the 10 and 75 haler and 100 for the single initial plate of the 500 haler) were touched up. The Inner Right Frame Type appears on no other denominations.



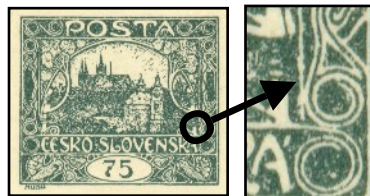
*Type II.*  
Solid right inner frame.  
Plate I Position 55.



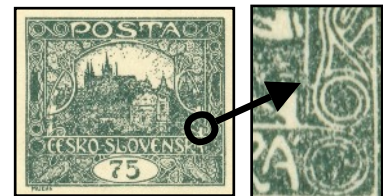
*Type I.*  
Large gap in right inner frame.  
All other positions.



*Type II a.*  
Solid right inner frame.  
Frame does not touch 7th spiral.  
Plate I Position 2.



*Type II b.*  
Solid right inner frame.  
Frame touches 7th spiral.  
Plate I Position 1.



*Type II c.*  
Solid right inner frame but  
thinner near the bottom.  
Does not touch 7th spiral.  
Plate I Position 21.



*Type I.*  
Large gap in right inner frame.  
All other positions.



*Type II.*  
Solid right inner frame.  
Plate I Position 93.



*Type I.*  
Large gap right inner frame.  
All other positions.

Note that the small gaps seen above in the 10 and 500 haler Type II exemplars are printing artefacts; most often the frame is found solid. Because the printer manufactured the second 500 haler plate much later for use in the air mail service, only Plate I received this attention. Both types appear on the overprints and surcharges for these denominations – SO 1920, postage due, and airmail stamps.

## Correspondence

**Mark Doležal** writes that while searching the Internet for facts about his father's life he came across *Figure 3* in **Richard Beith's** Baťa article on page 23 of the December 2015 *Czechout*. Mark says, "The envelope, sent from the Bata Shoe Company in Batanagar to Fryšták, Czechoslovakia, was written by my father, **Augustine Doležal**. He would have been just 24 years old and was one of the early pioneers in the company who went with some 100 other recently trained Czechs to set up the new factory. He would be sent a few years later to build the factory in Lahore known as Batapur and become its managing director. The factory towns were always named after a nearby town with *Bata* added to it. He later would be transferred to be the Director or President of Bata Belcamp in the US.

The town of Fryšták is where he was from, so it must have been sent to a family member or colleague. Another interesting note is that it is written in green ink. This was his signature ink throughout his career and everyone in the company knew anything in green ink was from the 'boss'.

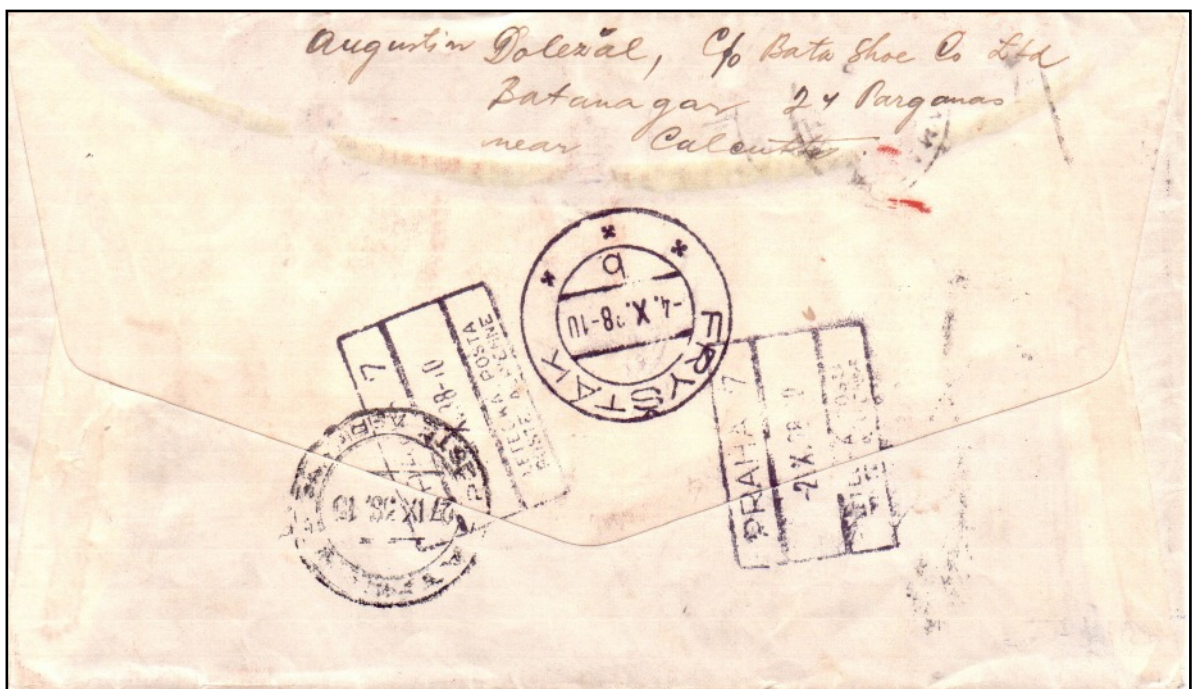
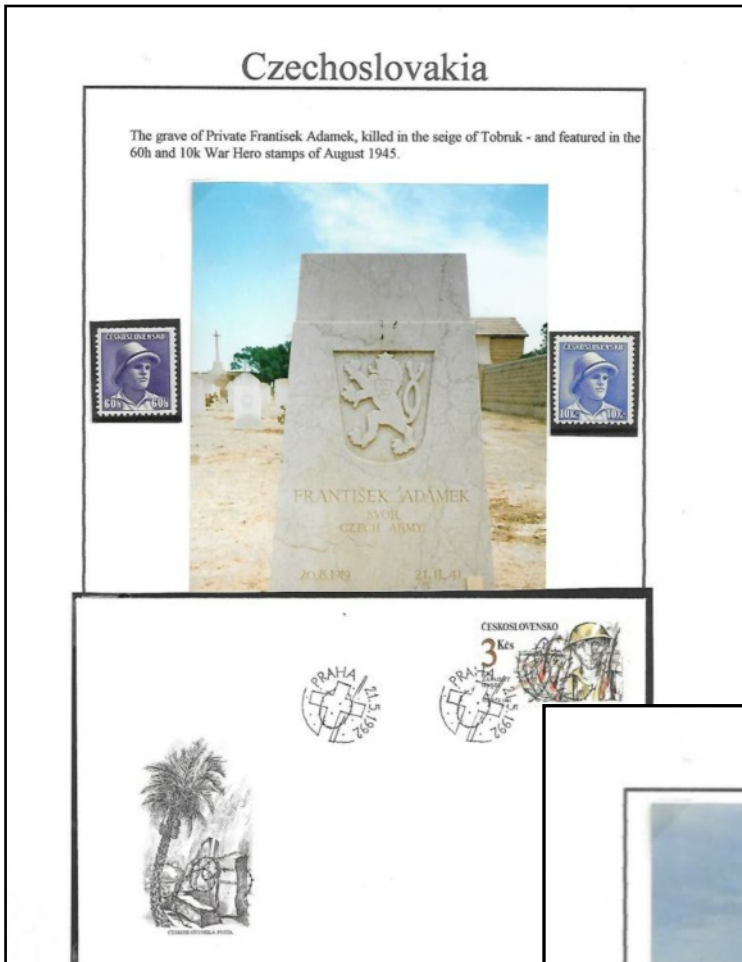


Figure 3: From page 23 of the December 2015 issue of *Czechout*. The cover is addressed in green ink and Mark's father's name appears in the return address.

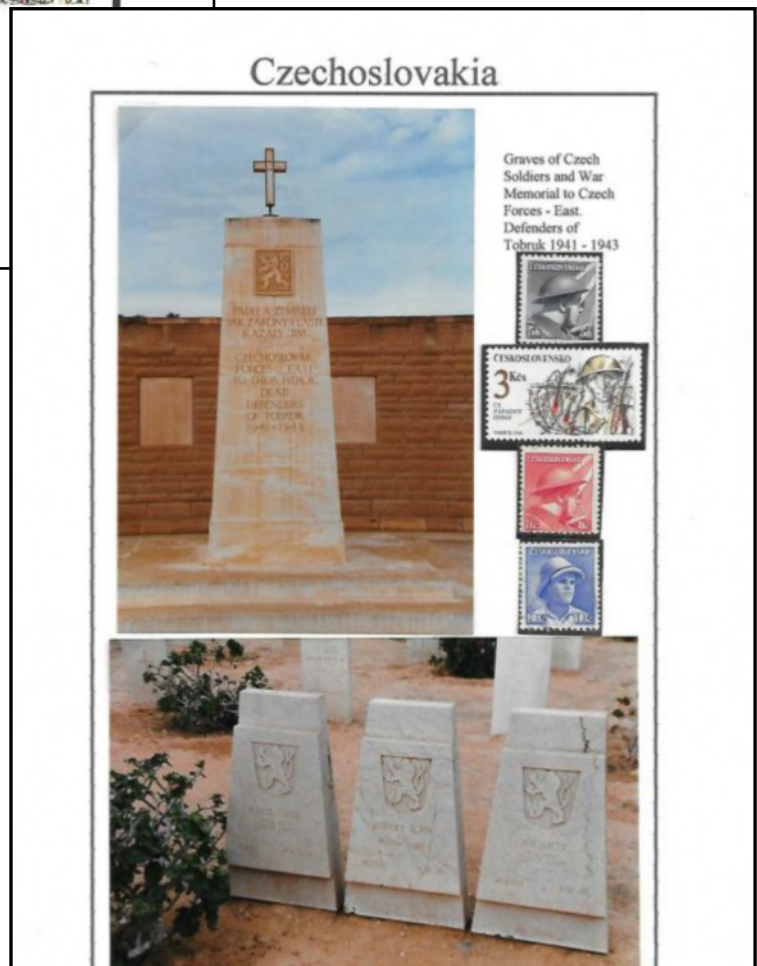


**Derek Walker** writes: Several years ago my late pal **Doug Waller** was visiting the battle fields in the Middle East, and planned to visit El Alamein where he fought during WW II. I asked him to take a photograph of František Adamek’s grave because I knew that Adamek – shown on the stamps wearing a pith helmet – was killed in this area. On Doug’s return he gave me three photographs which I used in the Heroes Section of my post-war Czech collection. One is of the grave, second is a section showing the graves of other Czechs, and the third the memorial to Czech Forces East, Defenders of Tobruk 1941-1943. (Unfortunately, in order to show the full pages from Derek’s album, their images have been significantly reduced in size – Editor.)



*František Adamek’s grave site.*

*Defenders of Tobruk  
Grave sites and Memorial.*



## New Issues – Czech Republic Lindy Bosworth

### Printing Techniques



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

### Czech NVI Stamps with Current Rates

**A:** ordinary internal letter to 50 g – 16 Kč.  
**E:** ordinary standard letter to 50 g to European countries – 27 Kč.  
**Z:** ordinary standard air letter to 50 g to non-European countries – 32 Kč.

## 15 April 2015 Men's World Ice Hockey Championships 2015



**Designer:** Kateřina Podoláková. **Engraver:** Václav Fajt (FDC cachet only).  
**Printing:** multi-coloured offset (Heidelberg Speedmaster) in sheets of 50.  
**FDC:** printed WAITE, in black, with commemorative Praha cancel representing a hockey guard. The cachet drawing shows a pair of hockey gloves. **Design:** sixteen hockey sticks each containing a flag of the nation taking part in the championships.

The 79th World Ice Hockey Championships were held from 12-17 May 2015 and hosted by the Czech Republic. There were two venues: O2 Aréna, Prague, and ČEZ Aréna, Ostrava, with 16 teams competing. Canada won the Championship for the 25th time beating Russia 6-1 in the final; USA beat the Czech team 3-0 for third place. The forty-three-year old legendary Czech player Jaromír Jága announced his retirement from international competitions at the end of the tournament but he was awarded the title of MVP (most valued player) of the Championship. A new monetary award – Infront Team Jackpot of 1 million Swiss francs – was instituted for the team winning all its tournament games; it was awarded to Canada for the first time. The medal ceremony was marred by some of the Russian team leaving the rink before the Canadian National Anthem was played. The Russians were fined 80,000 Swiss francs for this. (*This item from 2015 just received – Editor.*)

## 27 April 2016 Czech and Slovak Philatelic Exhibition in Žďár nad Sázavou



**Designer:** Pavel Sivko. **Engraver:** Bohumil Šneider (FDC cachet only). **Printing:** full colour offset in sheets of 50. **Booklets:** 8 stamps with 2×2 different coupons. The front cover shows a view of Žďár nad Sázavou and a view of Nitra Castle with part of a Bohemian lion and partial Slovak cross linking the views. The town views are reproduced as coupons in the booklet. The back cover gives information about the event held from 2-5 June 2016. **FDC:** printed WAITE in brown with commemorative Žďár nad Sázavou cancel. The cachet design shows a pile of stamps with the coat of arms of Žďár nad Sázavou on the top stamp. **Design:** a stamp storage container with different stamps, an early registered label of the town, and text of the event.

The exhibition commemorates a) the 180th anniversary of the opening on 1 August 1836 of a letter collecting office in the town, which later became a post office; b) 130th anniversary of the use of registered labels in the Czech lands from 1 October 1886. This was the second Czech and Slovak Philatelic Exhibition to be organised by the town Philatelic Club (no. 06-10) under the auspices of the Union of Czech Philatelists. The first joint exhibition was held in January 2001 to mark the success of the artists and engravers Bedřich Housa and František Horniak at the Grand Prix Exposition WIPA when a Czech stamp was awarded second prize and a Slovak stamp gained third prize. The philatelic club of Žďár nad Sázavou has organised annual exhibitions since 1993 to promote philately through social and cultural events leading to partnerships between clubs both at home and abroad.

## 27 April 2016 Definitive: Swallowtails

**Designers:** Jaromír and Libuše Knotek. **Printing:** multi-coloured offset in sheets of 50. **Design:** the common yellow swallowtail (*Papilio machaon*) and the scarce swallowtail (*Iphiclides podalirius*). **FDC:** none officially issued.



Both these species are protected in the Czech Republic with their decline attributed to the destruction of habitat. The yellow swallowtail is widely distributed throughout Europe, north Africa, temperate Asia, and North America, feeding on umbelliferous plants. In north Africa and parts of central Europe two or three broods are produced each year. The scarce swallowtail has a similar habitat range but prefers a warmer climate to the yellow swallowtail.

It feeds on blackthorn, hawthorn and rowan trees. Both species are colourful with wing spans of 50-75mm.

4 May 2016

Europa: Thinking Green



**Designer:** Doxia Sergidou (stamp); Pavel Sivko (FDC). **Engraver:** Václav Fajt (FDC only). **Printing:** multi-coloured offset in sheets of 8. **FDC:** WAITE in green with commemorative Praha cancel. The cachet design depicts trees in a landscape with the crown of the dominant tree in the form of a human face. **Design:** an urban landscape in grey and green.

This *Europa* issue was chosen from a shortlist of 24 designs. The Cypriot artist wished to convey that maintaining a green planet is in human hands. The grey area of the stamp represents contamination by non-renewable energy and human activity; the green area represents life and hope using renewable energy and awareness by man of his affect on the environment.

4 May 2016

Charles IV

(See Czechout September 2016, front cover and page 8 – Editor.)

18 May 2016

Prague Castle: Lucas Cranach



**Designer and Engraver:** Miloš Ondráček (from original art work). **Printing:** WAITE in sheets of four. **FDC:** WAITE in blue-black with commemorative Praha cancel. The cachet motif is the Cranach family coat of arms. **Design:** taken from the right panel of the Prague altar piece showing St Barbara.

Lucas Cranach the Elder (c.1472-1553) was born as Lucas Sunder in Kronach, upper Franconia (today Bavaria). His father, Hans Maler (painter), was a successful artist and Lucas trained as an engraver in his workshop. He was a German Renaissance artist, printmaker in woodcuts and engravings, court painter to the Electors of Saxony, and a friend to Martin Luther. Cranach provided woodcut illustrations for Luther's translation of the Bible. At first his religious works were in the Catholic tradition but later he tried to find ways of conveying Lutheran religious concerns. Throughout his career he painted nude subjects drawn from religion and mythology. His large workshop in Wittenberg was inherited by his second son, Lucas, also an artist.

18 May 2016

The Bartered Bride - 150th Anniversary of the Opening Night



**Designer:** Vladimír Suchánek. **Engraver:** Bohumil Šneider (FDC cachet only). **Printing:** multi-coloured offset in sheets of 50. **FDC:** WAITE in brown with commemorative Praha cancel. The cachet design is an impression of the 1866 advertisement for the opera. **Design:** a female opera singer in traditional national costume.

*The Bartered Bride* is a comic opera in three acts with music by Bedřich Smetana (1824-1884) and libretto by Karel Sabina. The opera takes place in a Bohemian village where a young girl has been betrothed by her parents to a man she does not know and does not wish to marry as she is in love with another. After various intrigues the young lovers emerge triumphant. The first performance was a two-act version with

spoken dialogue on 30 May 1866 at the Provisional Theatre, Prague. It was not immediately popular and Smetana amended the work several times to include sung recitatives, dances and an expanded circus scene. From the 1870s it was regarded as the quintessential Czech national opera and by 1927 it had been performed 1000 times in Prague. It is still popular and the overture is a frequently performed concert piece.

### 18 May 2016 **Definitive: For Children - Fairy Amálka.**



**Designer:** Alex Dowis. **Printing:** multi-coloured offset in booklets of 10 self-adhesive NVI 'A' stamps. **FDC:** multi-coloured offset with commemorative Praha cancel. The cachet design depicts Fairy Amálka surrounded by butterflies and a bird. **Design:** Fairy Amálka with a garland of blue flowers in her hair. **Booklet:** the front cover has a drawing of Fairy Amálka standing under a tree with a bird on her hand. The back cover has another drawing of her, sitting with her feet in a pool of water. The logo of the Czech Post, postal information, security hologram, and bar code all

on a green background surround the drawing.

The Stories of Fairy Amálka is taken from a 1975 Czechoslovak cartoon series broadcast as bedtime stories. The screenplay was written by Václav Čtvrtek with the cartoons drawn and directed by Václav Bedřich.



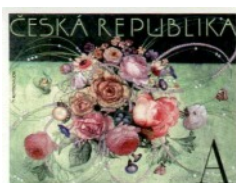
*Reduced in size 30%.*

### 8 June 2016 **25 Years of the Police of the Czech Republic 5th Official Issue of My Own Stamps**

**Graphic arrangement:** Jan Ungrád. **Printing:** multi-coloured offset in booklets of 8 different self-adhesive stamps with non-standard perforations as a security feature. No FDC, first day sheet, or first day cancel was issued.

The cover of the booklet, in shades of blue, has the general Police Force badge with text '25 years Czech Police' and dates '1991-2016' in a white box. The reverse cover has the various badges with text as portrayed on the stamps under the heading 'Distinguishing badges of the Czech Police Services'. Badges shown: a) badge of the Police force; b) general badge; c) riot police; d) transport police; e) criminal investigation police; f) foreign affairs police; g) castle guard and police band; h) police executive body (presidium).

### 8 June 2016 **Definitive for Personalised Printing: Flower Arrangement**



**Designer:** Marina Richterová. **Engraver:** Miloš Ondráček (FDC cachet only). **Printing:** multi-coloured offset in sheets of 9 NVI 'A' stamps and 12 labels. **FDC:** printed WAITE in dark green with commemorative Praha cancel. The cachet motif is a decorative bouquet of flowers. **Design: Stamp** – a celebratory flower arrangement. **Labels** – alternating different motifs of flowers and cherubs. These labels are left blank for personalised use when ordered through the Czech Post Office.

## 22 June 2016 International Folklore Festival Strážnice



**Designer:** Anna Khunová. **Engraver:** Jaroslav Tvrdoň (FDC cachet only). **Printing:** rotary recess in black, blue and red in sheets of 50. **FDC:** WAITE in blue with commemorative Strážnice cancel. The cachet shows a young girl in traditional dress with a plate of cakes. **Design:** a young man in a stylised folk costume from the Podluží region dancing one of the many figures of the the *verbuňk* recruit dance.

A festival was first held in the town in July 1946 with the title *Czechoslovakia through Dancing and Singing*. It was a national event and has been held annually since. The festival has seen many changes over the years especially during the Communist era. In 1957 a children's festival was introduced, regional folklore programmes promoted, and the renewal of competitive events which attracted an increasing number of foreign groups. The festival is held on the last weekend of June each year and has a full programme of events from singing, dancing, folk lore and traditions, gastronomy, history of farming in the area, to competitive events. One of the competitions is to find the best dancer of the *verbuňk*. This was a traditional dance performed by young men just entering military service.

## 22 June 2016 Czech Olympic Team



**Designer:** Milan Jaroš. **Engraver:** Miloš Ondráček (FDC cachet only). **Printing:** multi-coloured offset in sheets of 50. **FDC:** printed WAITE in blue with commemorative Praha cancel depicting Emil Zátopek and the text *Can't you speed up?* The cachet design represents the disciplines of the modern pentathlon. **Design:** a hurdler, the Czech flag, Olympic rings, two linden leaves, and at right the text *Czech Olympic Team; Rio 2016*.

The Games of the XXXI Olympiad or 2016 Summer Olympic Games took place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil from 5 August to 21 August 2016. There will be 306 events in 28 sports to include golf and rugby sevens as new sports. Rio de Janeiro will be the first South American city to host the Summer Olympics.

## 22 June 2016 Summer Paralympic Games



**Designer:** Milan Jaroš. **Engraver:** Miloš Ondráček (FDC cachet only). **Printing:** multi-coloured offset in sheets of 50. **FDC:** printed WAITE in blue with commemorative Praha cancel. The cachet design depicts five disciplines of the Paralympics. **Design:** a sportsman in a wheelchair with the text *Summer Paralympic Games Rio 2016* and *Czech Team Paralympic*.

The XV Paralympic Games was held in Rio de Janeiro from 7 to 18 September 2016. The first Paralympic Games were held in Rome in 1960 when 400 wheelchair athletes from 23 countries participated. At the London 2012 Paralympics 4,200 athletes with many kinds of disabilities from 166 countries competed. The Czech Republic won 11 medals in 2012. In the Czech Republic some 18,000 disabled athletes are registered in athletic clubs and they are required to pass strict qualification criteria to join the national team just as able-bodied athletes do.

## 22 June 2016 Jan Jessenius - Joint Issue with Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia.



**Designer:** Vladislav Rostoka. **Engraver:** František Horniak (FDC cachet only). **Printing:** rotary recess in black, beige, blue, and red in sheets of 25 stamp and 25 coupons. **FDC:** printed WAITE in black with commemorative Praha cancel. The cachet drawing depicts an open hand with astrological symbols representing a universe within a human. **Design: Stamp** – a portrait of Jan Jessenius taken from a 1618 painting by Lucas Kilian. **Label** – the title page of the notes on the first public autopsy he performed in the CzechLands in 1600.

Jan Jessenius (1566-1621) was a physician, philosopher, politician, and diplomat. His father came from an old Hungarian noble family, the House of Jeszensky from Turec (today, Turčianske Jaseno, Slovakia). After attending the Elizabeth Grammar School, Wrocław, he studied philosophy and medicine at Wittenberg and Leipzig Universities and later medicine at the University of Padua. He was appointed professor of surgery and anatomy at the University of Wittenberg, then Dean of the medical faculty in 1597 and later Chancellor. On a visit to Prague in June 1600 he performed the first public autopsy in the Czech lands at Charles University, publishing his notes after returning to Wittenberg. The following year he moved to Prague to teach and became personal physician to Emperor Rudolf II. In 1617 he was elected rector of Charles University, Prague. During a diplomatic mission in 1618 he was arrested in Pressburg (Bratislava) and held prisoner in Vienna but released on the orders King Frederick of the Palatinate. After the Battle of the White Mountain in 1620, when King Frederick and his reformation followers were defeated by Emperor Ferdinand II, Jessenius was arrested and accused of insulting the Emperor. With 26 other leaders of the Czech Estates he was executed on the Old Town Square, Prague on 21 June 1621 but his final resting place is unknown.

### 7 September 2016 Nature Protection: Zoological Gardens 1

**Designers:** Libuše and Jaromír Knotek. **Engraver:** Martin Srb linear drawing and FDC. **Printing:** KOMB in sheets of four different stamps with decorative margins. **FDCs:** WAITE. **Maximum Cards:** four issued – one for each stamp value. **Designs:** (see back cover.)

**16 Kč:** snow leopards and young (*Panthera uncia*) and the text: *Zoo Jihlava*, located near the town centre, is the home of more than 200 species with emphasis on apes and felines. They have successfully bred snow leopards several times. **FDC:** printed in reddish-brown with commemorative Jihlava cancel. The cachet drawing shows two species of South American marmosets – the cotton top tamarin and emperor tamarin.

**20 Kč:** a pair of Barbary lions with two cubs and three oryx antelopes in the background with text *Zoo Olomouc*. The zoo celebrates its 60th anniversary in 2016. It has the largest herd of African oryx in the Czech Republic. **FDC:** printed in olive-grey with commemorative Olomouc cancel. The cachet drawing is two adult and one young Amur leopards.

**24 Kč:** a rare black rhinoceros and baby with two hyenas and text *Zoo Dvůr Králové*. This zoo, famous for its African Safari Park and focus on African animals celebrates its 70th anniversary this year. The cachet drawing is a female northern white rhino with her offspring born at the zoo in 2000 and called *Baby of the Millenium*.

**27 Kč:** a herd of Przewalski horses and foals with the text *Zoo Prague*. This horse is the emblem of the zoo which celebrates its 85th anniversary in 2016. **FDC:** printed in slate has a commemorative Praha cancel. The cachet drawing has a female lowland gorilla with her baby. In 2004 Prague Zoo celebrated the birth of Moja, the first gorilla born in the Czech Republic.

**Coupons:** the two coupons and sheet margin depicts various rare species to be found in various zoos within the Republic.

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### Cooperation Agreement with the Society for Czechoslovak Philately

Check out our sister organization, the Society for Czechoslovak Philately, at their website: [www.csphilately.org](http://www.csphilately.org) and through their Secretary, Tom Cossaboom at [KLFCK@aol.com](mailto: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 your having to worry about foreign currency or sending it to the US. So why not have more fun? Become a member of both societies!

## Officers and Committee

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

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## Membership Benefits

<b>Meetings</b>	Four meetings each year in London, one in Yorkshire, and one elsewhere.
<b>Publications</b>	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.
<b>Library</b>	The Society maintains a comprehensive library of books, journals, and reference items available to UK members only. Postage both ways paid by the borrower.
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<b>Accessories at Trade prices</b>	Members may order accessories, album leaves, and philatelic books at a substantial saving. Delivered direct. Contact the Treasurer.
<b>Data Protection Act</b>	Members are advised that their details are stored electronically for use on Society business only, <i>e.g.</i> , 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.

# Zoologické zahrady I.

