



CZECHOUT

JOURNAL OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN

VOLUME 39/4

DECEMBER 2021

WHOLE NUMBER 185



Joint Societies Meeting at the Brown Cow, Leeds

STOP PRESS ANNOUNCEMENT!

Yvonne Wheatley In Recognition of Her Many Years of Service to the Society Appointed CPSGB's Fifth Honorary Life President

For years Yvonne Wheatley has made this Society the centre of her life's work, having been there since its earliest days. With a growing number of members not living in the UK, she worked to bring non-UK residents into the Committee to carry out the Society's work. She has been a driving force behind our continuing to have Zoom meetings so that members far and wide can participate.

She did much of the work that led to the Society's being named the best specialist society in Europe in 2017. It was her idea to take *Czechout* from a sheaf of stapled papers to the journal it is today. She thought of the Print on Demand program. She argued for putting *Czechout* on the web and creating digital memberships.

When the Society has a presence at exhibitions and meetings, she is certain to be one of the people manning the Society's table. The Society counts on her because she is constant, never complaining, and ever enthusiastic. She has never hesitated to step forward when the Society called for leadership. Since 2004 she has served as the Society's Treasurer. From 2010 to 2013 she held the Chair.

As Chair, Yvonne managed the complex and very successful Diamond Jubilee celebration at the Royal, giving members the opportunity to present displays to an appreciative RPSL. Photographic memorabilia of her unique triumph is on display at <https://czechout.org/pages/jubilee.htm>.

Her many contributions are far too numerous to list all of them here. We'll just end by saying

Thank You, Madam President.



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CONTENTS

| | |
|--|----|
| Slovakia's Beauty Captured by the Engraver Karl Seizinger – Miroslav Češelka | 7 |
| The 400 Haler Hradčany Types and Subtypes: A Postscript – Robert Lauer | 10 |
| Post World War II Czechoslovak Airmail (Part 2) – Reg Hounsell | 11 |
| Parcels Sent Abroad from Czechoslovakia Between 1918 and 1921 – Josef Chudoba | 17 |
| Recent Research: The 125 Haler TGM 1920 – Mark Wilson | 22 |
| News, Notes, and Correspondence | 4 |
| Slovakia: New Issues – Lindy Bosworth | 23 |
| Czech Republic: New Issues – Lindy Bosworth | 25 |
| Articles Elsewhere – Roger Morrell | 29 |
| Membership and Society Contact Information | 31 |

Cover Photo

The joint meeting at the Brown Cow in Leeds (see page 5). From left to right: Andy Taylor of the Austrian Society and CPSGB members Derek Baron, Garth Taylor, and Peter Chadwick, Martin Brumby of the Austrian and Hungarian societies, and CPSGB member Alan Berrisford.

Assistant Editor Wanted

Interested in learning how a journal is put together? Want to gain some experience in layout and text management. Czechout is looking for a person to act as an assistant to the Editor. Contact editor@cpsgb.org to express your interest and for details about the duties.

2022 CPSGB Programme

| | | |
|-------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 16 February | Meeting at London 2022. | <i>Alphons Mucha</i> , Norman Hudson. |
| 30 April | Meeting at King's Head Marylebone. | <i>Hultschin Area</i> , Rex Dixon. |
| 12 November | Meeting at King's Head Marylebone. | <i>Czech Forces</i> , Garth Taylor. |

A volunteer host and date for the summer meeting is still needed.

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News, Notes, and Correspondence

New Member

The CPSGB extends a warm welcome to our newest members **Bruce Henderson** of Auckland, New Zealand and **Bryan Hockey** from Ilkley, West Yorkshire.

Congratulations

Peter Chadwick's *A brief history of Silesia until 1945* was awarded a Large Vermeil medal at Autumn Stampex. Member **Malcolm Moodie** is the new President of the Hungarian Philatelic Society of Great Britain. After the announcement in the September 2021 issue of *Czechout* (page 4) that the Czech Postal History Society in the Czech Republic had received a FEP Certificate of Appreciation there were further awards for Czech philately announced by FEPA. The FEPA Medal for Exceptional Philatelic Study and Research was won by Miroslav Bachratý for his two-volume work *Slovakia 1938-1945 Postal History* (reviewed in the March 2021 issue of *Czechout*, page 22). The EXPONET website, www.exponet.info by another of our members, **Milan Černík**, was awarded the Francis Kiddle Medal for the best philatelic website in 2021. This is a new medal introduced by FEPA this year. The website is a virtual international philatelic exhibition which currently offers more than 1100 philatelic exhibits. Further information is in *Czechout* December 2006, page 92 and March 2015, page 23. It is well worth a visit as there are a number of exhibits of Czech material.

Society's September Zoom Meeting

The Society held their latest Zoom meeting at 4:00 BST on the afternoon of Saturday 18 September 2021. It was hosted by **Roger Morrell**, with participants from the UK, the USA, and the Netherlands. Eleven members attended and were entertained by five mini displays from four speakers.

Peter Williams started with a display of the thirty registration labels from an article in *Filatelie* covering the Austro-Hungarian period, the First Republic, Sudetenland, Bohemia & Moravia, post-war Czechoslovakia, and the Czech Republic. Examples from his collection were shown. The display finished with examples from the 1938 Field Post, Czech Forces in Great Britain, and one from the immediate post-war period.

Dave Cleaver showed documents from his area of interest – documents from the Protectorate in the context of occupation. Court documents with revenue stamps, mainly from Libechovice, were shown with English translations revealing official records that shone a light on events that were only partially explained; a settlement of a debt, a credit union claim on a property, a landlord's dispute with a tenant, a lawyer's agreement to represent a client, and most intriguingly, an agreement from two parties to "revoke statements".

Johan Sevenhuijsen followed with his *Fruits of Corona*. Johan's interest was simply shown on one slide: the first printings of Czechoslovakia 1918 -1921 and Early Postal History from the same period. That simple introduction was then shown to cover an in-depth examination of the printing history and plates of the Hradčany stamps, express stamps, postage dues, and newspaper stamps. The sudden cessation of products from Vienna and Budapest meant the new country had to start from almost nothing. Already Johan had found that the dies from the plates of the Hradčany stamps were used for postal stationery and he has been able to show how many from which plates. Johan finished with two covers showing what emergency measures had to be used. A cover with a bisected 20 h Austrian Charles stamp for a 10 haler charge was deemed invalid, so the postage due of 20 haler was covered by another bisect of an Austrian 40 heller postage due stamp. The other was a registered express cover, which was sent with a cachet to cover the lack of a stamp and a handwritten example to cover for the lack of a registration label.

Peter Williams then showed examples of covers with stories of interest that could be discovered if you had a little curiosity. A letter to the father of an infamous Dominican Republic security officer, circular date stamps not in the *Monografie*, name changes of postal locations, how to work out unclear names and dates, unusual registration covers, and why the famous Mattoni brand is not seen at the famous health spa of Karlsbad were some of the puzzles highlighted.

Roger Morrell introduced a COVID-19 Miscellany. First up was a Pozsony cancel on a Hungarian newspaper stamp that was not a CDS but had a shield in the centre. Next were examples of bulk mailings from Hungary, including one to a Cadet in Montenegro, who became a Rear Admiral during the Great War. An amazing COD cover with 29 Chainbreaker stamps showing the correct postage for the eleventh weight step contained more delights – a number of plate flaws, the discovery of which was facilitated by the convenient layout of the stamps. Two examples of the *R in a circle* on Slovak mail (apparently ordinary letters rather than printed matter such as newspapers), and a Beneš CDS dated 16 May 1945, mere days after Liberation completed this section.

Mark Wilson finished the afternoon setting out his work on plating the 125 haler TGM 1920 stamp. The precedent of naming the flaws in order of discovery and the method of printing this particular stamp has stretched Mark's ingenuity in trying to apply the same format that he has to the plating of others issues of this period.

Joint Societies Meeting at the Brown Cow, Leeds, 14 August 2021

This was the first Joint Meeting at the new venue and the move was regarded a success. Twenty people attended from the participating specialist societies of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Yugoslavia. Several of the usual attendees could not make it this year but it was encouraging that four people came for the first time. There was plenty of catching up to do but we paused to remember our friends who had passed away during the past two years. The meeting began with postal history of the immediate area by **Richard Wheatley**, who had lived close to the venue for most of his life. Yvonne filled the rest of the frames with material for sale from a member of the CPSGB. Richard introduced the speakers and during the day we enjoyed the following displays:

Derek Baron: *An interesting postage due item from Olomouc.*

Alan Berrisford: *Provisional cancellations of Poland 1944-48. Poland: study of the first definitive of 1923, the 20 fenigi value.*

Joyce Boyer: *Austrian railways followed by transborder rail routes between Austria and Hungary. Flowers and modern Austrian stamps made from different materials.*

Keith Brandon: *Forwarded mail between Austria, Hungary, and Bosnia-Herzegovina.*

Martin Brumby: *Commercial parcel cards during the Second Republic of Austria.*

Peter Chadwick: *Austrian Silesia.*

John Colton: *General Government of Poland: occupation issues 1939-1945.*

Nick Coverdale: *Postal history of Banat following the 1941 invasion of Yugoslavia.*

Richard Jagielski: *1914 Polish volunteers 1917-20; Polish Army in France and French Forces in Poland.*

Neil Ritchie: *World War I Romania censorship.*

Andy Taylor: *Newspaper tax in Lombardy & Venetia, cancellations of Kitzbühel, and postal courier marks and tax signets.*

Garth Taylor: *Poland: a family correspondence to a seed merchant.*

Michael Waugh: *Austria: post offices in the Levant.*

Martin Weise: *Hungarian consular revenues on passport documents.* This was the first time that Martin had attended a Joint Meeting

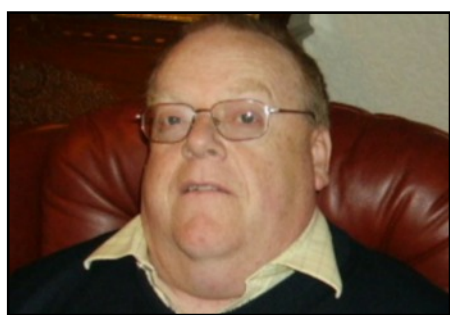
Yvonne Wheatley: *Carpatho-Ukraine.*

Also in attendance were: Ian Bergel, Magnus Cameron, Jackie Jagielski and Henry Kukienicz. The opportunity to chat with old and newly made friends continued over the two-course lunch. It was agreed that a similar event would take place at the same venue in August 2022.

Yvonne Wheatley

Bob Hill – A Personal Obituary

On Friday, 13 August 2021, Robert (Bob) Hill passed away at the age of 72. Bob rendered outstanding services to Czechoslovak philately. I got to know Bob shortly after taking office as *ArGe* chairman in 2002, at Amphilex



in Amsterdam. We got into conversation and realized that we had the same area of interest, the postal history of Czechoslovakia after the end of the war in 1945. I told him about my idea of working on a long-term monograph on Czech post-war cancellations. He was immediately enthusiastic about the idea and offered his collaboration. From then on we maintained a lively exchange of ideas, mostly via email, about post-war cancellations. When I later began to record these cancellations systematically, I was able to study Bob's collection of documents and thus received important data about them and their period of use. When I finally started to write the monograph, he agreed to take over the

planned English translation of the texts.

Bob was not only a member of the *ArGe Tschechoslowakei* and the American Society for Czechoslovak Philately, but a former member of the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of Great Britain. The CPSGB published two works by Bob Hill on post-war philately: *The Liberation of Olomouc, May 1945. Postal Arrangements, Including Local and Revolutionary Overprint Issues* (Monograph 14, 2004), and a year later *Postal Arrangements Following the Liberation of Prague in May 1945* (Monograph 18, 2005). Bob eventually left the CPSGB but before that he made an important contribution to the cooperation between CPSGB and the *ArGe Tschechoslowakei*.

Immediately after our first meeting at Amphilex in 2002, he had personal contact with me as the newly elected *ArGe* chairman and the then CPSGB chairman Lindy Bosworth. This has resulted in a fruitful collaboration between our two organizations that continues up until today. It has found expression in the participation in several jointly designed demonstration exhibitions in London, Amsterdam, and Sindelfingen, in meetings on the occasion of exhibitions such as PRAGA 2008 and 2018, in invitations to special anniversaries,

in a regular exchange of information, and invitations to the respective association-internal auctions of both organizations. We have Bob Hill to thank for all of this.

Over the past two years Bob's health had gradually deteriorated. Earlier this year he informed me he would no longer be able to cooperate in the translation of the post-war stamp monograph. On 8 August he did not regain consciousness after a heart attack. He passed away on 13 August surrounded by his family. Our condolences go to his wife Jane and son William.

Bob Hill was a huge football fanatic. In particular, he was passionate about Brentford FC, whose games he attended whenever possible and on whose board he even served for a long time. When Bob visited us in Ahaus in July 2016, the reason for his visit was not just a fruitful philatelic exchange: at that time a game was held in nearby Dülmen between VFL Bochum and Brentford FC to prepare for the season – we had to go.

In 2021 Brentford FC was promoted to the English Premier League for the first time. On Friday evening, 13 August, there was a 2-0 win against the renowned Arsenal FC at the start of the season. Bob Hill died the afternoon of the same day. He unfortunately missed out of the triumph of his club and did not experience it. But I am convinced that if Bob is looking down at us from anywhere now, a big smile will cross his face.

Hartmut Liebermann

A celebration of Bob's life was held in Manchester at the beginning of September. The monographs Bob wrote for the Society were on display together with a philatelic medal. A slide show included photos of Bob with Ernst Gorge, and another with Bob Kingsley and Jan Dobrovolný on the occasion of the book launch at the Czech Embassy of his monograph on *Postal Arrangements Following the Liberation of Prague in May 1945*.

After family tributes, colleagues from business gave reminiscences, followed by an appreciation by CPSGB. The Society was represented by Yvonne and Richard Wheatley.

Yvonne Wheatley

I first met Bob Hill at a regional meeting in Wombourne. He was a larger-than-life character, who soon managed to persuade me, somehow, to take over the responsibilities of the Society's auctioneer. Bob had spent many years building up the auction and he was extremely helpful in passing the role across, which ensured that the Society continued to have a well-received auction. I came to value his advice and support. He was always on hand to give guidance. I remember going into his stamp room, which was more of an extension to the main house. Bob kept pulling out items from here and there. All were of interest, even his Tierra del Fuego collection! Although he had said that he did not want to get involved in the auction again, he was tempted to help me assess and write up a large collection of 1945 Liberation issues. It was clear that this area was one of his passions and it was no surprise that he developed this into a monograph for the Society.

Bob managed to persuade both Jane, his wife, and William, their young son, to attend a number of Society meetings, especially those outside London. Their inclusion helped make the Society one of the friendliest. I am sure that many others will have fond memories of Bob.

Peter Williams

Old Queries Resolved

Member **Lubor Kunc** has given us answers and some suggestions regarding the new queries presented in the September issue of *Czechout*.

James Hooper's query and **Michael Furfie's** response raised questions as to why two covers gave the same Czechoslovak railway system two different names (ČSD and ČSD – Štátne vs Státní). Since the railway operated throughout the country, it used names to satisfy all its customers: Štátne in Slovak and Státní in Czech.

With respect to **Peter Pugh's** query, the *VIA SIBERIA* cachet indicates the item was transported by train from Hong Kong to the Trans-Siberian hub in Harbin, China. From there it would have continued by rail through Russia to the Ukraine, Germany, Poland, and on to Czechoslovakia. As there are no transit marks on the cover we can only hazard a guess at its actual route, but the same also goes for the idea of sea transport by RMS *Empress of Asia*; there is no proof.

More importantly I believe the cover is not authentic. For one, the Czechoslovak Legion stamp was first issued in 1920 and could not appear on a cover dated in 1919. Likely it was affixed – along with the YMCA cancellation – after its arrival in Czechoslovakia.

We must also question the sender's transport ship. These are well documented and the majority of them transported injured soldiers. Only three dealt with members of the Legion's oldest regiment, the 1st Rifle Regiment. The regular transport leaving Vladivostok on 22 November 1919 was not the USAT *Thomas* but rather the S/S *Italy Maru* (the 11th transport). It arrived in Trieste on 6 January 1920. The USAT's first engagement was when it performed the 32nd transport starting on 20 June 1920. I would recommend a reliable philatelic expert examine the cover to confirm this analysis.

Slovakia's Beauty Captured by the Engraver Karl Seizinger Miroslav Češelka

Some people call Czechoslovakia a failed Trianon Treaty experiment, but for others this now closed philatelic period embodies the country where they lived the most beautiful years of their lives. We now live together as separate nations in a united European Union. The fact is that Czechoslovakia, and not only the philatelic Czechoslovakia, was indeed a state of Czechs, Slovaks, Moravians, Silesians, Germans, Ruthenians, and other nationalities living together. To demonstrate this, I will try to document the outstanding beauty of the Slovakia landscape using First Republic stamps.

According to statistics from 1921 some 13.4 million people lived in Czechoslovakia. The composition of the population by territorial units was: Bohemia – 50%; Moravia and Silesia – 24%; Slovakia – 21%; and Carpatho-Ukraine – 5% [1]. Then from the establishment of the First Czechoslovak Republic in 1918 until 1925 stamp designs did not include architectural or natural landscape motifs [2]. Rather, they were allegorical representations of motifs or portraits of the President of the Republic. It was not until 1926, with the advent of intaglio printing, that a period began when landscape, nature, towns, and castles also became the subjects of postage stamps. In the 1928 Jubilee issue we can see a very consistent share of stamp themes represented by individual territorial units. This approach was followed later on, for instance the 1936 issue of Landscapes, Castles, and Towns. Thanks to political influence in the selection of landscape motifs on postage stamps, motifs of towns and nature scenes in Slovakia were also created. During the First Republic period and up to the advent of World War II, thirteen motifs (Figs. 1-13) from the territory of Slovakia were depicted on stamps. With each stamp is name of the artist responsible [3]. Note also that quite intentionally the rendition of the stamps do not reflect their actual colour. Rather, I have coloured them according to my taste from existing trials and essays.

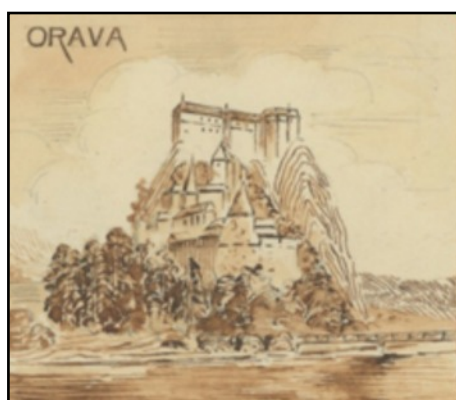


Fig. 1: Orava Castle.
František Šimon.
SG 258, 269, 273b.



Fig. 2: Levoca Town Hall.
Václav Malý.
SG 279.

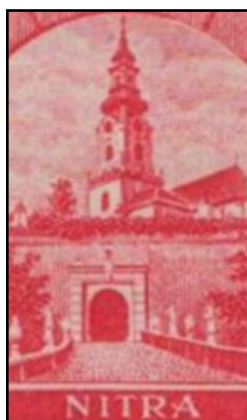


Fig. 3: Nitra Castle.
Photograph.
SG 326.

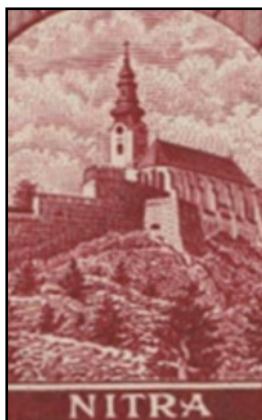


Fig. 4: Bishop's Palace.
Photograph.
SG 325.



Fig. 5: Town of Banská Bystrica
Karel Vík.
SG 355, 376.



Fig. 6: Strečno Castle.
Karel Vík.
SG 357.



Fig. 7: Bratislava Panorama and Castle.
Karel Vík.
SG 362, 393b.



Fig. 8: St Elizabeth Cathedral,
Košice.
Karel Vík.
SG 389.



Fig. 9: General Štefánik Memorial.
Karel Vík.
From SG MS377a.

The High Tatras form a special chapter in these motifs [4]. This still popular destination for Czechs and Slovaks was depicted in the First Republic four times, equalling the number of times the Hradčany motif appeared. If we include the values of the 1930 air issue with a plane over Hradčany and the Winter Sokol Games in the High Tatras, then there are five depictions. I did not include the 1938 Winter Sokol Games stamp in this category because of the ambiguous identification of the rock wall depicted in the Tatra Mountains panorama and its SOKOL theme.



Fig. 10: Lake Štrbské with Mt Solisko.
Otakar Štáfl.
SG 265, 266, 276, 277.



Fig. 11: View from the Hiking Trail Below the Tatra Massif.
Photograph.
SG 301.



Fig. 12: View from Veľký Slavkov.
Karol Flieder.
SG 285.



Fig. 13: Lake Popradské and Zlomísk Valley.
Karel Vík.
SG 377a.

These intaglio stamps are still some of the most beautiful stamps created in the history of Czechoslovak stamp production. The excellent choice of subjects depicting Slovakia in landscapes and the accomplished work of the engraver made these stamps miniature works of art.

The unifying element in all these stamps is Karl Seizinger. Originally a German engraver, he accepted an offer from the Czechoslovak National Bank and moved to Prague in 1924. In addition to engraving banknotes, he also studied at the Max Švabinský Academy and gradually got into the work of engraving postage stamps. Immediately after engraving the first series of Castles, Landscapes, and Towns in 1926, he became renowned for his technical skill and continued engraving First Republic stamps until 1934 [5]. This engraver, who probably did not know a single word of Slovak, created all these iconic Slovak vistas which have outlived him and reminds all of us of his genius.

The politically determined territorial approach to theme selection mentioned in the introduction gave Slovakia an advantage over Bohemia with respect to landscape themes. Thanks to these rules for the selection of stamp designs, Slovakia, despite having only a 21% representation in the population, received a 32% share of landscape designs.

If we were to consider portraits of personalities and historical figures in addition to landscapes in the overall comparison, then the situation would be quite different. The only Slovak personality appearing on a postage stamp during the First Republic was Milan Rastislav Štefánik. For us, however, these statistics have little meaning. What the 1920s and 1930s and Seizinger's twelve years of work gave to us will forever excite memories – in even those who don't have on their birth certificate *born in Czechoslovakia*.

Translation by M Wilson

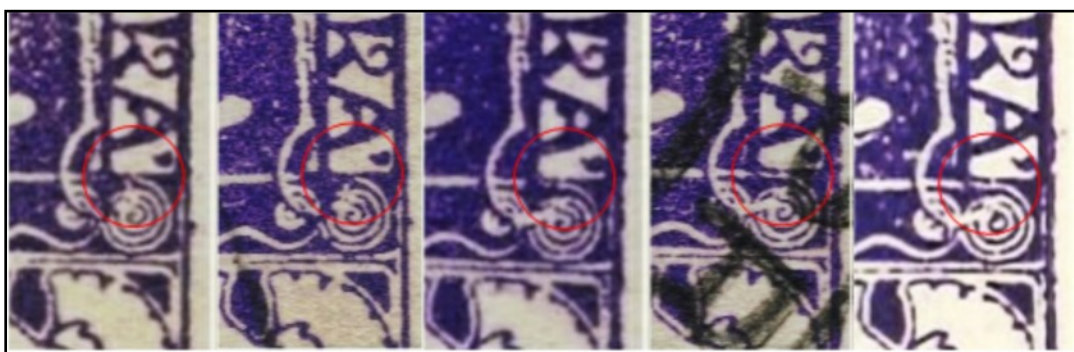
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- [1] First Czechoslovak Republic (Wikipedia).
- [2] Klim J., Štolfa J., Filípek Z. a kol., *Specializovaný katalog Československo 1918-1939*, II.část, Brno, 2016.
- [3] Karásek Ján, Žampach František a kol., *Monografie československých známek Díl III.*, Praha, 1979.
- [4] Ovšonka Rastislav, *Tatranské motívy na poštových známkach*, Tatranská Lomnica, 2009.
- [5] Stamp Engravers' Blog Spot: Karl Seizinger – Biography.

The 400 Haler Hradčany Types and Subtypes: A Postscript Robert Lauer

In my article ‘The 400 Haler Hradčany: Types and Subtypes’ on page 8 of the September 2020 issue of *Czechout*, I concluded that there were indeed subtypes to the Type II stamps from Plate 1 of the 400 haler Hradčany and that these subtypes were based upon the extent to which the repair to the bottom of the frame on the right panel was completed. These subtypes are Subtype IIa, comprised of Positions 1, 10, 19, 65, and 83, where the bottom of the frame on the right panel is broken by an incomplete repair, and Subtype IIb, comprised of Position 5, where the side of the frame of the right panel is broken by an incomplete repair near the bottom. I also included the Note below about two positions where I was unsure as to whether the repair had been completed or not.

3. Initially, I thought that Position 74 also fell into Subtype IIa as the single copy I possess has a white line through the bottom of the frame (Figure 13 A). However, after examining the three copies of this position from Wilson’s hoard, I decided not. In the three copies I obtained from him (one is shown in Figure 13 B), the white line is broken by a strand of colour making the repair almost incomplete. Similarly, I am unsure about whether Position 70 belongs to Subtype IIa. The stamps I obtained from Wilson contained three copies of this position. One has a white line through the bottom of the frame (Figure 13 C), one is too badly cancelled to see and the third has a thread of colour through the white line (Figure 13 D), making this repair also almost incomplete. The image of Position 70 from Wilson’s Plate Map seems to show a complete repair (http://knihtisk.org/hradcany/400c/img/1_70.jpg), yet I have examined two high-resolution scans of the right side of sheets of Plate I from Johan Sevenhuijsen on which the Position 70 repair looks distinctly incomplete (Figure 13 E).



From the September 2020 issue of *Czechout*:
Figure 13: A – Position 74, B – Position 74, C – Position 70, D – Position 70, E – Position 70.

After the publication of my article in the September 2020 issue of *Czechout*, Johan Sevenhuijsen sent me a high-resolution scan of the eight Position 70 stamps and the fifteen Position 74 stamps from Plate 1 that he had in his collection. I also acquired two additional stamps from Position 74 as part of a hoard of Hradčany material I recently purchased from a fellow member of the Ottawa Philatelic Society.

All eight of the Position 70 stamps in Johan’s collection show an incomplete repair to the bottom of the frame of the right panel of the stamp design. From this I conclude that Position 70 also falls into Subtype IIa. On the other hand, both of the Position 74 stamps that I have subsequently acquired and all but one of the fifteen Position 74 stamps in the scan from Johan show a completed repair to the bottom frame of the right panel. From this, I conclude that Position 74 should not be included in Subtype IIa and that any stamps from this position that show an incomplete repair to the bottom of the frame of the right panel are a result of under-inking of that part of the cliché during printing.

On this basis, I must modify my original conclusion slightly. Subtype IIa, which has an incomplete repair to the bottom of the frame on the right panel, is comprised of six positions, rather than five, on Plate 1: Positions 1, 10, 19, 65, 70, and 83.

Post World War II Czechoslovak Airmail (Part 2)

Reg Hounsell

Airmail Fees (Continued)

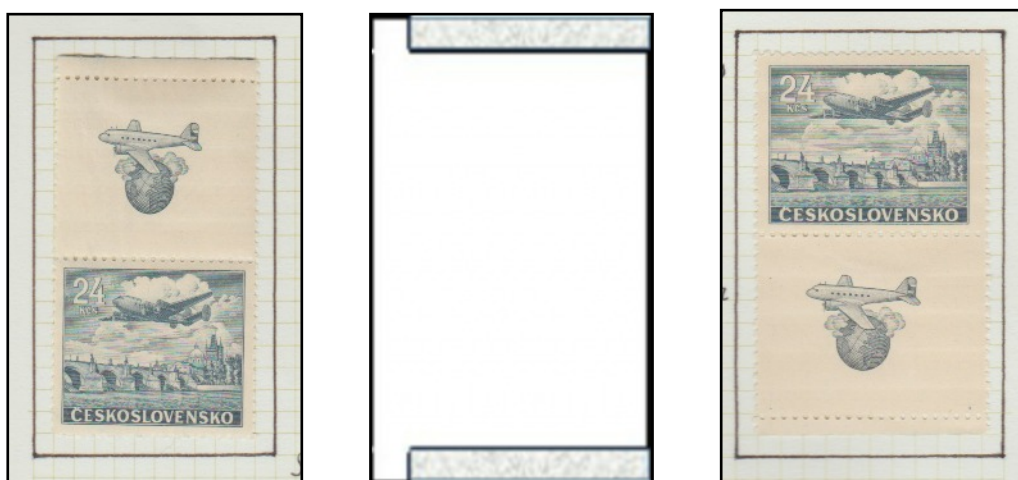
For the Europe airmail fee, the weight included both the weight of postage stamps and service stickers, as well as the weight of any other labels, etc. Shipments must be marked with an Airplane sticker or stamped *Par Avion*. As in the First Republic period, the airmail fee was in addition to the surface fee.

Re-Emergence of Československé Státní Aerolinie (ČSA) and Regular Airmail Service

On 1 March 1946 air services resumed on the Prague–Brno–Bratislava route, as well as to Paris and Zürich. Later the Vienna service was resumed. Other European airlines also expanded their international routes back to the pre-war levels. Using pool arrangements, ČSA with KLM, SABINA, ABA, and LOT reopened services from Prague to Amsterdam on 25 May, Brussels and Stockholm on 13 and 15 June respectively, then to Warsaw and Belgrade on 13 and 15 August 1946. Mail was often carried on all the airlines' *proving* flights; occasionally foreign originating mail was accepted.

The First Post-War Airmail Stamps

No airmail stamps were issued until June 1946 when the Pan American Airways (PAA) Clipper service, from New York via Gander (Newfoundland) and Limerick to London was extended to Brussels, Prague and Vienna. For this service a special arrangement was made; a 24 Kčs grey-blue colour stamp was issued. Initially only available in Prague, the stamp was only valid for use on the 17 June, the day of the first return flight from Prague to New York.



Due to the limited width of paper used on the Stickney Rotary Press, a special layout for the large format stamps was needed. Similar to pre-war stamps issued from July 1937 with illustrated tabs/labels, the layout consisted of 14 rows of 7 stamps and two rows with only one stamp. The diagram above (middle) shows the arrangement used; the spare area (shaded) having a design of an airplane and globe as shown on the two stamps. The aircraft on the stamp is a Douglas DC-4 over Charles Bridge, Prague and it is perforated 12½.

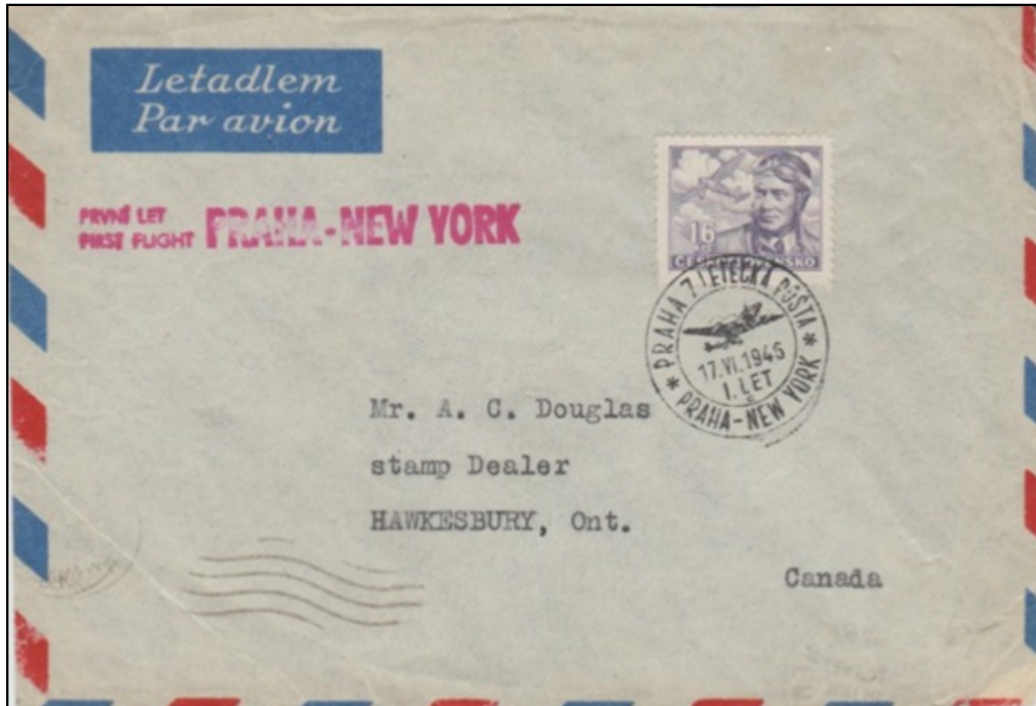
Mail flown on the final leg of the outward journey of the PAA flight from Prague to Vienna on 16 June did not receive any special cachets as the Czech authorities did not view this as a new service.



The 16 June 1946 Prague to Vienna PAA Clipper service flight. President Masaryk stamps 5 Kčs + 50 haler issued on 28 October 1925. Foreign service rate of 4 Kčs + European airmail fee of 1.50 Kčs.

This example shows the PRAHA 7 LETEKY POŠTA CDS of the airport post office.

A 16 Kčs value stamp for airmail use was also issued on 17 June 1946. This value covered the 12 Kčs North American airmail fee plus surface rate of 4 Kčs, but without registration, a charge that lasted until the end of 1946. The design depicted Captain F. Novak with a Westland Lysander aircraft. He was a Czechoslovakian pilot who was killed during the battle for France in 1940.



Unregistered first flight example, this time to Canada. No arrival marks on reverse.

A postal directive was released allowing for covers to be posted to Prague from 12 June from anywhere in the Republic but the 24 Kčs postage had to be paid at the local post office and covers being forwarded to Prague without the stamp. The 24 Kčs value covered the following charges: Foreign service rate, 4 Kčs; Foreign registration 8 Kčs; Airmail charge for USA 12 Kčs; for a total of 24 Kčs.

Many covers sent on the first return flight of the Pan America "Clipper" service from Vienna to New York, via Prague, were specially printed, illustrated envelopes. An example is shown below.



Posted at Prague main post office on 16 June. Note the special first flight CDS and the nationalized 24 mm bilingual PRAHA 1 postmark dated 16.VI.46.



To the left is an example of the reverse of registered envelopes. These received a black oval date stamp of 18 June in New York:

NEW YORK. N.Y. REGY. DIV.

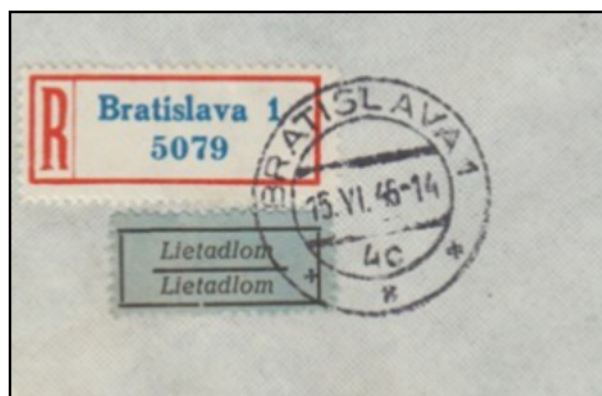
Also a violet CDS of either New York Grand Central Station dated 19 June, or of the arrival town or city.

Some covers posted in Prague received different PRAHA 1 CDS. The example to the right is taken from another cover posted in Prague, this time with a CDS dated 14.VI.46:

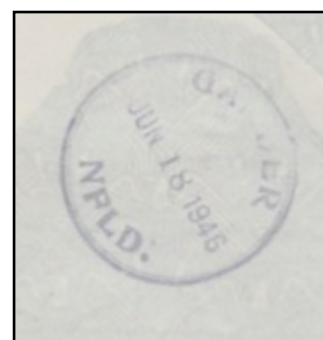
PRAHA 1 | * * * | 4x



Mail sent from other towns and cities intended for this first flight were struck with their local CDS, usually over the registration label, as in the two examples shown below.



More than 1900 items were flown from Prague on each leg of the return to New York. On this first flight, all airmail for Gander was in fact over-carried to New York then forwarded back to Gander on the same day.



Over-carried to New York, then flown back to Gander. Shown is the 30 mm circular rubber CDS receiving mark of GANDER NFLD dated JUN 18 1946.

Airmail cover for Gander, Newfoundland posted Prague 17 1946. 16 Kčs airmail stamp cancelled with the special first flight PRAHA LETECKA POŠTA * PRAHA - NEW YORK * CDS.

Airmail envelopes supplied via Pan American Airways in Prague and posted for the Prague–London leg, on arrival at Heathrow received a PAA logo, dated June 17, 1946, on the reverse as shown here.



Example of first flight cover on Prague–London leg, 17 June.
Rate 5.50 Kčs: Europe surface fee 1.50 Kč + airmail 4.00 Kčs.

4 July 1946

Czechoslovakia released further airmail stamp values similar to the two designs issued for the 17 July flight. The two lower values of 1.50 Kčs and 5.50 Kčs were introduced, again showing Captain F. Novak with a Westland Lysander aircraft. The 10 Kčs and 20 Kčs design was similar, showing a Douglas DC-4, but over Bratislava Castle. The design of the highest two values of 24 Kčs (changed colour) and 50 Kčs larger stamps both used the same design as the original 24 Kčs value. Perforations were again all 12½.



For the newer high values of the 1946 Airmail issue, the same plate layout was used – the design in the twelve blank positions meant there are four different arrangements for the collector. Below is one option – Upper corner blocks.



A further value of 9 Kčs, a small format in a brown-purple colour, was issued on 5 April 1947. Although no mention was made of whether that value was specifically chosen, it did meet the requirement for an unregistered, under 5 g, letter to the U.S.A.



12 January 1948 – The above example to Egypt shows its use, aided by a 50 haler Masaryk stamp, to cover the surface rate of 5 Kčs + 4.50 Kčs airmail rate.

Appendix

Dates and notes of first post-war international regular services by European companies (mainly reconnecting with former overseas territories) that may have carried mail.

1944

| | | |
|--------|-----------|---------------------------|
| SABENA | September | Central & Southern Africa |
|--------|-----------|---------------------------|

1945

| | | |
|------------|-------------|--|
| SILA | 27 June | North Atlantic (from Scandinavia) |
| Air France | 17 October | Southern Africa |
| KLM | 28 November | East Asia (southern route to Batavia) |
| B.O.A.C. | 30 November | East Asia (southern route) & Australasia |

1946

| | | |
|------------|--------------|---|
| Č.S.A | 1 March | Paris & Zurich |
| B.S.A.A. | 15 March | South Atlantic (taken over by B.O.A.C.) |
| KLM | 10 April | Central Atlantic |
| Iberia | 3 May | Spain to London |
| KLM | 21 May | North Atlantic |
| T.A.I | 1 June | France to North Africa |
| Air France | 24 June | North & South Atlantic |
| B.O.A.C | 1 July | North Atlantic |
| KLM | 6 August | South Atlantic |
| S.A.S | 16 September | North Atlantic |
| Iberia | 22 September | South Atlantic |

Parcels Sent Abroad from Czechoslovakia between 1918 and 1921

Josef Chudoba, Editor *Zpravodaj*

One of the few ways in which it is possible to see the use of high values of the Hradčany is either on letters of value or on parcel cards. Until 1921, both types were paid for with postage stamps. That is why such high values as 1000 haler stamps were issued and even higher ones planned (the 2000 haler TGM 1920). Little-seen gems include clippings or entire parcel cards that had been attached to parcels sent abroad. Their occurrence is rare as exports were restricted to only a few nations and, moreover, after the end of the war, they were severely restricted by duty regulations.

The impetus for writing this article was a note in several catalogues for the third tariff period (15 March 1920 to 31 July 1920) that "parcels were not freely d abroad". On the other hand, there is a discrepancy here, because a number of parcel cards were sold which were used during the third tariff period. The problem faced was that it was not possible to calculate the final postal tariff.

The aim of this article is to shed light on the issue of sending parcels abroad and to determine the resulting tariffs on the basis of studies in the *Bulletin of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs*. I was surprised that although the sending of parcels was very limited, there were more than fifty regulations between 1918 and 1921 that concerned sending of parcels. As it can be assumed that readers are not lawyers, only the most important regulations will be listed here. The article is conceived in a territorial way, where for each nation (or group of states) fees or restrictions for dispatch are indicated. The cited *Bulletins* are in the Postal Museum.

As there is not enough space in *Czechout* to list all the countries involved, and also the guides to some destinations have not always been preserved, only some of the more important ones will be listed. If any readers desire a full summary of the parcel fees for all nations, please contact the author (josef.chudoba@tul.cz). The relevant document will be sent electronically free of charge.

It would be interesting for philatelists and postal history collectors to start collecting parcel cards according to the destinations to which they were sent. Although dozens of these parcel cards have been examined, I cannot document their occurrence for most nations. The most common are Austria and Switzerland.

List of Countries with Dates from When it was Possible to Send Parcels

| Europe | | 15 October 1921 | Romania |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------------|--|
| 10 March 1919 | Germany (possibly earlier) | Only after 31 December 1921 | Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, USSR (Russia) |
| 16 March 1919 | Austria (possibly earlier) | | |
| 22 March 1919 | Bosnia and Herzegovina (possibly) | | |
| 5 July 1919 | Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland | 15 March 1921 | Asia, Australasia Burma, British India, French India, Mesopotamia, Persia, Tibet |
| 15 March 1920 | France | 1 September 1921 | Palestine, Syria, Australia, New Zealand |
| 1 August 1920 | Andorra, Belgium, Finland, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, United Kingdom | 15 September 1921 | Turkey |
| 15 October 1920 | Yugoslavia | | |
| | | | Africa |
| 1 November 1920 | Bulgaria | 1 October 1920 | Egypt, Sudan |
| 31 January 1921 | Saar Territory | 25 May 1921 | Algeria |
| 1 February 1921 | Liechtenstein | 1 September 1921 | Libya (parts of Cyrenaica and Tripoli), Morocco, Tunis |
| 15 February 1921 | Greece | | |
| 1 March 1921 | Poland | | The Americas |
| 1 July 1921 | Rhodes | 1 January 1920 | USA |
| 1 September 1921 | Albania | 1 March 1921 | Argentina, Brazil |
| 15 September 1921 | Malta, Fiyme | 25 May 1921 | Canada, Cuba |

By 22 November 1918, *Order of the Minister of Industry, Trade and Trades* No. 43/1918 was issued, which established the Czechoslovak Export and Import Commission. This regulation was cited in the *Bulletin of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs* (hereinafter VMPT) No. 5/1919. In order to be able to send any parcel abroad, it was necessary to have the Commission's consent. A permit was given separately for each parcel, but in certain

instances it was possible to create a so-called bulk transmittal. It could be used only at one post office. In the case of sending securities, sugar, or so-called “monopoly items”, required the consent of the Ministry of Finance.

During 1919, there was a gradual easing of restrictions for sending parcels abroad. This is evidenced by the higher incidence of parcel cards sent in the third and fourth tariff periods. The total liberalization of exports of goods abroad took place on 19 October 1921 (VMPT No. 55/1921).

With the increase in general postal rates on 15 May 1919 there was also an increase in fees for sending parcels. The regulations described prices to the whole world in great detail. However, the text is rather on a theoretical level, because the Czechoslovak postal administration did not have agreements with other nations with respect to sending parcels. For example, according to the *Bulletin*, it was possible to send parcels to Hungary at domestic rates, but one week before the publication of the *Bulletin*, this sending was expressly prohibited (VMPT Nos. 16 and 17/1919).

Below I will list tables for some countries with prices. For interest sake, I mention the change in fees for parcels to Denmark, Sweden, and Norway: from 19 February 1920 fees increased more than twenty-five times from day to day!

Denmark

| Date | Fee by Weight | | | Declared Value Fees | | |
|-----------|---------------|----------|-------|---------------------|----------------|----------|
| | Weight kg | Ordinary | Bulky | Basic | For each 30 Fr | At least |
| 5.7.1919 | 5 | 2.70 | na | 0.50 | 0.60/300 Fr | na |
| 1.12.1919 | 5 | 3.00 | na | 0.50 | 0.40/300 Fr | na |
| 19.2.1920 | 5 | 8.50 | na | 0.50 | 1.00 | na |
| 22.3.1920 | 5 | 9.50 | na | 0.50 | 1.10 | na |
| 1.8.1920 | 5 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 2.00 | 0.30 | 1.50 |
| 25.7.1921 | 1 | 11.00 | 16.50 | 2.00 | 0.30 | 1.50 |
| | 5 | 14.00 | 21.00 | | | |
| 1.11.1921 | 1 | 16.50 | 24.80 | 2.00 | 0.30 | 1.50 |
| | 5 | 21.00 | 31.50 | | | |

Translator's Note

In some of these descriptions you will find the words *urgent* and *express*. Both mean by *fastest* means. **Express** was confined to the final, *local* part of delivery. **urgent** refers to the *entire* journey – from start to finish – perhaps via express trains and so on. Fees in Kčs.

From 1 August 1920, included the Faeroe Islands and Greenland, up to a maximum of 5000 francs.

From 1 July 1921, a parcel could also be sent express for an additional fee of 5.00. The delivery advice fee was 1.25.

France

| Date | Fee by Weight | | | Declared Value Fees | | |
|-----------|---------------|----------|-------|---------------------|----------------|----------|
| | Weight kg | Ordinary | Bulky | Basic | For each 30 Fr | At least |
| 15.3.1920 | 5 | 11.00 | na | na | na | na |
| 1.8.1920 | 5 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 2.00 | 0.30 | 1.50 |
| 1.7.1921 | 1 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 2.00 | 0.30 | 1.50 |
| | 5 | 10.00 | 15.00 | | | |
| 1.11.1921 | 1 | 12.00 | 18.00 | 2.00 | 0.30 | 1.50 |
| | 5 | 15.00 | 22.50 | | | |

From 1 August 1920, the maximum allowable declared value was 5000 fr.

When sending via Austria and Switzerland, the fee up to 5 kg was 15.00, for a bulky parcel 22.50. The basic fee remained 2.00, the fee according to the declared value fee was 0.60 for every 30 fr and at least 3.00. The maximum allowable declared value was 500 fr.

From 1 July 1921, the maximum declared value was 2000 fr. and a parcel could also be sent express for an additional fee of 5.00. The delivery advice fee was 1.25.

Italy and San Marino

| Date | Fee by Weight | | | Declared Value Fees | | |
|-----------|---------------|----------|-------|---------------------|----------------|----------|
| | Weight kg | Ordinary | Bulky | Basic | For each 30 Fr | At least |
| 1.8.1920 | 5 | 12.50 | – | 2.00 | 0.30 | 1.50 |
| 1.7.1921 | 5 | 17.50 | – | 2.00 | 0.30 | 1.50 |
| 1.11.1921 | 5 | 26.30 | – | 2.00 | 0.30 | 1.50 |

The maximum declared value was 500 fr.

From 1 July 1921, send a parcel with a delivery advice fee of 1.25.

Poland

| Date | Fee by Weight | | | Declared Value Fees | | |
|-----------|---|----------|-------|---------------------|----------------|----------|
| | Weight kg | Ordinary | Bulky | Basic | For each 30 Fr | At least |
| 16.3.1919 | It was allegedly possible to send parcels, the conditions are not specified (VMPT 11/1919). According to VMPT No. 31/1920 from 23.7.1920 it was not possible to send parcels. | | | | | |
| 15.5.1919 | Postage as within the country. According to VMPT No. 31/1920 from 23.7.1920 it was not possible to send parcels. | | | | | |
| 1.3.1921 | 5 | 5.00 | 7.50 | | | |
| 1.11.1921 | 5 | 7.50 | 11.30 | | | |
| | 10 | 15.00 | 22.50 | | | |

From March 1, 1921, it was possible to send parcels express for an additional fee of 2.50.

From 1 July 1921, send a parcel with a delivery advice fee of 1.25.

Germany

| Date | Fee by Weight | | | Declared Value Fees | | |
|-----------|--|----------|-------|---------------------|----------------|----------|
| | Weight kg | Ordinary | Bulky | Basic | For each 30 Fr | At least |
| 10.3.1919 | It was possible to send a parcel, postage probably like domestic, conditions not listed. | | | | | |
| 15.5.1919 | Postage up to 10 kg as within the country. A parcel up to 15 kg had postage of either 3.80 or 4.40 Kčs according to the German state. A parcel up to 20 kg has postage of either 5.00 or 6.20 Kčs. | | | | | |
| 15.3.1920 | Postage as within Czechoslovakia (VMPT 6/1920, p. 43) | | | | | |
| 1.8.1920 | 5 | 5.00 | 7.50 | 2.00 | 0.30 | 1.50 |
| | 10 | 10.00 | 15.00 | | | |
| | 15 | 15.00 | 22.50 | | | |
| | 20 | 20.00 | 30.00 | | | |
| 1.11.1921 | 5 | 7.50 | 11.30 | 2.00 | 0.30 | 1.50 |
| | 10 | 15.00 | 22.50 | | | |
| | 15 | 22.50 | 33.80 | | | |
| | 20 | 30.00 | 45.00 | | | |

VMPT 10/1919 of 10 March 1919 contained a detailed list of post offices where parcels could be mailed. However, there were no weight limits or postage given. It can be assumed that the tariffs were similar to those of Austria-Hungary.

From 15 February 1921, cash on delivery parcels of up to 500 Kčs could be sent. The fee was 1.00 for every 100.00.

From 1 July 1921, it was possible to send parcels express for an additional fee of 2.50; up to 5 kg urgent for an extra charge of 3.00 + mandatory 2.50 express surcharge. The delivery advice fee was 1.25.

Yugoslavia (Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes)

| Date | Fee by Weight | | | Declared Value Fees | | |
|------------|--|----------|-------|---------------------|----------------|----------|
| | Weight kg | Ordinary | Bulky | Basic | For each 30 Fr | At least |
| 22.3.1919 | Only to Bosnia and Herzegovina. Transportation is allowed only after the opening of the border, where the date is not specified. It is not possible to determine whether parcels could actually be forwarded. Postage as within the country. | | | | | |
| 15.5.1919 | Postage as within the country. It is not possible to determine whether parcels could actually be forwarded. | | | | | |
| 15.10.1920 | 5 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 2.00 | 0.30 | 1.50 |
| | 10 | 20.00 | 30.00 | | | |
| | 15 | 30.00 | 45.00 | | | |
| | 20 | 40.00 | 60.00 | | | |
| 10.9.1921 | 5 | 12.50 | 17.50 | 2.00 | 0.30 | 1.50 |
| | 10 | 21.50 | 32.25 | | | |
| | 15 | 30.50 | 45.75 | | | |
| | 20 | 39.50 | 59.25 | | | |
| 1.11.1921 | 5 | 18.80 | 26.30 | 2.00 | 0.30 | 1.50 |
| | 10 | 32.30 | 48.40 | | | |
| | 15 | 45.80 | 68.70 | | | |
| | 20 | 59.30 | 88.80 | | | |

From 15 October 1920, the maximum declared value was limited to 500 fr.

From 8 November 1920 it was possible to send parcels up to 5 kg express for an additional charge of 5.00.

From 1 July 1921, it was possible to send parcels with a delivery advice fee of 1.25.

Norway

| Date | Fee by Weight | | | Declared Value Fees | | |
|------------|---------------|----------|-------|---------------------|----------------|----------|
| | Weight kg | Ordinary | Bulky | Basic | For each 30 Fr | At least |
| 5.7.1919 | 5 | 2.70 | na | 0.50 | 1.00/300 Fr | na |
| 1.12.1919 | 5 | 3.00 | na | 0.50 | 0.65/300 Fr | na |
| 19.2.1920 | 5 | 8.50 | na | 0.50 | 2.20 | na |
| 22.3.1920 | 5 | 9.50 | na | 0.50 | 2.50 | na |
| 1.8.1920 | 5 | 10.00 | 26.25 | 2.00 | 0.60 | 3.00 |
| 25.10.1920 | 5 | 11.00 | 26.25 | 2.00 | 0.30 | 1.50 |
| 26.3.1921 | 1) 5 | 17.50 | 26.25 | 2.00 | 0.30 | 1.50 |
| | 2) 5 | 12.50 | 18.75 | 2.00 | 0.60 | 3.00 |
| 1.7.1921 | 1) 5 | 22.50 | 33.75 | 2.00 | 0.60 | 3.00 |
| | 2) 5 | 25.00 | 37.50 | 2.00 | 0.60 | 3.00 |
| 25.7.1921 | 1) 5 | 17.00 | 25.50 | 2.00 | 0.60 | 3.00 |
| | 2) 5 | 25.00 | 37.50 | 2.00 | 0.60 | 3.00 |
| 1.11.1921 | 1) 5 | 25.50 | 38.30 | 2.00 | 0.60 | 3.00 |
| | 2) 5 | 37.50 | 56.30 | 2.00 | 0.60 | 3.00 |

From 1 August 1920, the maximum declared value was limited to 5,000 fr.

1) From 25 October 1920, the maximum declared value was increased to an unlimited amount.

2) From 25 October 1920, the maximum declared value was increased to an unlimited amount and the declared value fees were reduced. If a different route for transporting the parcel was chosen, the amount for the declared value was unchanged.

From 26 March 1921, it was possible to send parcels in different ways with different tariffs.

From 1 July 1921, the parcel could also be sent express for an additional fee of 5.00, and it was also possible to send a parcel with a delivery advice fee of 1.25.

Austria

| Date | Fee by Weight | | | Declared Value Fees | | |
|-----------|---------------|----------|-------|---------------------|----------------|----------|
| | Weight kg | Ordinary | Bulky | Basic | For each 30 Fr | At least |
| 1.8.1920 | 5 | 5.00 | 7.50 | 2.00 | 0.30 | 1.50 |
| | 10 | 10.00 | 15.00 | | | |
| | 15 | 15.00 | 22.50 | | | |
| | 20 | 20.00 | 30.00 | | | |
| 1.11.1921 | 5 | 7.50 | 11.30 | 2.00 | 0.30 | 1.50 |
| | 10 | 15.00 | 22.50 | | | |
| | 15 | 22.50 | 33.80 | | | |
| | 20 | 30.00 | 45.00 | | | |

From 16 March 1919, it was possible to send a parcel, probably like domestic, conditions not listed.

From 15 March 1920, postage was domestic (VMPT No. 6/1920, p. 43).

From 1 July 1921, it was possible to send parcels express for an additional fee of 2.50; up to 5 kg urgent for an extra charge of 3.00 + mandatory 2.50 express surcharge. The delivery advice fee was 1.25.

Switzerland

| Date | Fee by Weight | | | Declared Value Fees | | |
|-----------|---------------|----------|-------|---------------------|----------------|----------|
| | Weight kg | Ordinary | Bulky | Basic | For each 30 Fr | At least |
| 5.7.1919 | 5 | 2.70 | na | 0.50 | 0.40/300 Fr | na |
| 15.3.1920 | 5 | 8.00 | na | 0.50 | 0.90 | na |
| 1.8.1920 | 5 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 2.00 | 0.30 | 1.50 |
| 1.12.1920 | 5 | 10.00 | 15.00 | 2.00 | 0.30 | 1.50 |
| | 10 | 22.00 | 27.00 | | | |
| | 15 | 33.00 | 40.59 | | | |
| 1.7.1921 | 1 | 9.00 | 13.50 | 2.00 | 0.30 | 1.50 |
| | 5 | 11.50 | 17.25 | | | |
| 1.11.1921 | 1 | 13.50 | 20.30 | 2.00 | 0.30 | 1.50 |
| | 5 | 17.25 | 25.90 | | | |

From 1 August 1920, the maximum declared value was limited to 5,000 fr.

From October 25, 1920, the maximum declared value was increased to an unlimited amount.

From 1 December 1920, parcels could also be sent express with a surcharge of 5.00.

From 1 July 1921, parcels could also be sent with a delivery advice fee of 1.25.

Spain and Andorra

| Date | Fee by Weight | | | Declared Value Fees | | |
|------------|---------------|----------|-------|---------------------|----------------|----------|
| | Weight kg | Ordinary | Bulky | Basic | For each 30 Fr | At least |
| 1.8.1920 | 5 | 22.50 | na | na | na | na |
| 25.10.1920 | 5 | 17.50 | na | na | na | na |
| 1.7.1921 | 5 | 15.50 | na | na | na | na |
| | 5 | 17.50 | na | na | na | na |
| 24.8.1921 | 5 | 15.00 | na | na | na | na |
| | 5 | 16.50 | na | na | na | na |
| | or | | | | | |
| | 1 | 15.50 | na | na | na | na |
| | 5 | 17.50 | na | na | na | na |
| 1.11.1921 | 1 | 22.50 | na | na | na | na |
| | 5 | 24.80 | na | na | na | na |
| | or | | | | | |
| | 1 | 23.30 | na | na | na | na |
| | 5 | 26.30 | na | na | na | na |

From 1 August 1920 (possibly only from 25 October 1920, see note VMPT 50/1920 p. 312), when sending parcels via Germany, Switzerland and Italy, the fee was up to 5 kg 27.50. The fee for the Balearic Islands was up to 5 kg 25.00.

From 25 October 1920, the postage for a parcel up to 5 kg to the Balearic Islands was adjusted to 20.00. The route through Germany, Switzerland and Italy was cancelled.

From July 1, 1921 postage was higher to the Balearic Islands by 2.50. From 1 July 1921, the parcel could also be sent with a delivery advice fee of 1.25.

Netherlands

| Date | Fee by Weight | | | Declared Value Fees | | |
|-----------|---------------|----------|-------|---------------------|----------------|----------|
| | Weight kg | Ordinary | Bulky | Basic | For each 30 Fr | At least |
| 5.7.1919 | 5 | 2.70 | na | 0.50 | 0.60/300 Fr | na |
| 1.12.1919 | 5 | 3.00 | na | 0.50 | 0.40/300 Fr | na |
| 19.2.1920 | 5 | 8.50 | na | 0.50 | 1.00 | na |
| 22.3.1920 | 5 | 9.50 | na | 0.50 | 1.10 | na |
| 1.8.1920 | 5 | 10.00 | na | 2.00 | 0.30 | 1.50 |
| 25.7.1921 | 1 | 11.00 | na | 2.00 | 0.30 | 1.50 |
| | 5 | 13.50 | na | | | |
| 1.11.1921 | 1 | 16.50 | na | 2.00 | 0.30 | 1.50 |
| | 5 | 20.30 | na | | | |

From 1 August 1920, the maximum declared value was limited to 1000 fr.

From 1 July 1921, a parcel could also be sent express for an additional fee of 5.00, and it was also possible to send a parcel with a delivery advice fee of 1.25.

Sweden

| Date | Fee by Weight | | | Declared Value Fees | | |
|------------|---------------|----------|-------|---------------------|----------------|----------|
| | Weight kg | Ordinary | Bulky | Basic | For each 30 Fr | At least |
| 5.7.1919 | 5 | 3.20 | na | 0.50 | 0.60/300 Fr | na |
| 1.12.1919 | 5 | 5.40 | na | 0.50 | 0.50/300 Fr | na |
| 19.2.1920 | 5 | 20.50 | na | 0.50 | 1.60 | na |
| 22.3.1920 | 5 | 24.00 | na | 0.50 | 1.80 | na |
| 1.8.1920 | 5 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 2.00 | 0.60 | 3.00 |
| 25.10.1920 | 5 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 2.00 | 0.30 | 1.50 |
| 22.11.1920 | 5 | 20.00 | 26.50 | 2.00 | 0.30 | 1.50 |
| 25.7.1921 | 1 | 18.00 | 27.00 | 2.00 | 0.30 | 1.50 |
| | 5 | 27.50 | 41.25 | | | |
| 1.11.1921 | 1 | 27.00 | 40.50 | 2.00 | 0.30 | 1.50 |
| | 5 | 41.30 | 61.90 | | | |

From 1 August 1920, the maximum declared value was limited to 5,000 fr.

From 25 October 1920, the maximum declared value was increased to an unlimited amount.

From 1 July 1921, it was possible to send parcels through Germany and Denmark, where the basic fee according to weight was the same, but the declared value fee for every 30 fr was 0.60, but at least 3.00.

From 1 July 1921, a parcel could also be sent express for an additional fee of 5.00, and it was possible to send a parcel with a delivery advice fee of 1.25.

Great Britain and Ireland

| Date | Fee by Weight | | | Declared Value Fees | | |
|-----------|---------------|----------|-------|---------------------|----------------|----------|
| | Weight kg | Ordinary | Bulky | Basic | For each 30 Fr | At least |
| 1.8.1920 | 5 | 19.00 | | 2.00 | 0.60 | 3.00 |
| 1.7.1921 | 1 | 25.50 | | na | na | na |
| | 5 | 27.50 | | na | na | na |
| | or | | | | | |
| | 5 | 27.50 | na | 2.00 | 0.60 | 3.00 |
| 25.7.1921 | 5 | 27.50 | na | 2.00 | 0.60 | 3.00 |
| 1.11.1921 | 5 | 41.30 | na | 2.00 | 0.60 | 3.00 |

From 1 August 1920, the maximum declared value was limited to 5,000 fr. When sending via Germany and Belgium, the fee according to the weight up to 5 kg was 20.00 – without the possibility of insurance.

From 25 October 1920 increased the maximum declared value to 10000 fr.

From 1 July 1921, send a parcel with a delivery advice fee of 1.25.

British and French India, Burma, Mesopotamia and Persia

| Date | Fee by Weight | | | Declared Value Fees | | |
|-----------|---------------|----------|-------|---------------------|----------------|----------|
| | Weight kg | Ordinary | Bulky | Basic | For each 30 Fr | At least |
| 15.3.1921 | 1 | 21.50 | | 2.00 | 0.75 | 6.00 |
| | 3 | 34.00 | | | | |
| | 5 | 47.00 | | | | |
| 24.8.1921 | 1 | 29.00 | | 2.00 | 0.75 | 6.00 |
| | 3 | 44.00 | | | | |
| | 5 | 59.00 | | | | |
| 1.11.1921 | 1 | 43.50 | | 2.00 | 0.75 | 6.00 |
| | 3 | 66.00 | | | | |
| | 5 | 88.50 | | | | |

From 15 March 1921, a maximum declared value of 3,000 fr was allowed. Sending was possible only to certain cities listed in the *Bulletin*.

USA

| Date | Fee by Weight | | | Declared Value Fees | | |
|---|---------------|----------|-------|---------------------|----------------|----------|
| | Weight kg | Ordinary | Bulky | Basic | For each 30 Fr | At least |
| 1.1.1920 VMPT reported 31.1.1920 | 2 | 8.00 | x | x | x | x |
| | 3 | 9.50 | x | x | x | x |
| | 4 | 11.00 | x | x | x | x |
| | 5 | 12.50 | x | x | x | x |
| 10.2.1920 | 2 | 18.00 | x | x | x | x |
| | 3 | 21.00 | x | x | x | x |
| | 4 | 24.00 | x | x | x | x |
| | 5 | 27.00 | x | x | x | x |
| 1.11.1921 | 2 | 27.00 | x | x | x | x |
| | 3 | 31.50 | x | x | x | x |
| | 4 | 36.00 | x | x | x | x |
| | 5 | 40.50 | x | x | x | x |

Coming Soon

We deliberately chose not to illustrate this article because as we went to press we were still receiving images of rare parcel cards sent to foreign destinations and did not want to miss showing any of them. Therefore, all of those cards will be part of a special display in the March 2022 Czechout.

Translation by Mark Wilson of the author's article in *Zpravodaj* #84 (2016).

Recent Research: The 125 Haler TGM 1920

Mark Wilson

Back in 2007, after I had finished a translation of an abysmally illustrated plating guide for the 125 haler TGM 1920 and despaired of ever finding enough stamps to properly illustrate it, I wrote a short piece for *The Specialist* – the journal of our American sister society – about the stamp and had this to say:

In a country known for its beautiful stamps, the T. G. Masaryk issue of 1920 is uniquely unattractive to modern eyes. The portrait, with its crowded framing decked out with the various fruits of the earth, seems out of place among the startlingly beautiful stamps that preceded and followed its release.

This past summer I acquired an accumulation of a bit more than 1000 of these stamps so I decided to return to that all-but-forgotten translation and replace its horrid illustrations. I discovered that in addition to its illustration problems, it was a clumsy and useless piece of work, an embarrassment – into the trash it went.

I began a search for better information and discovered to my surprise that hidden in some old copies of *Filatelie* were secrets about the issue that were not well known. For instance, POFIS indicates there are two types of 125 haler stamps. In reality (*Filatelie* 1998/1, page 18), there are three:



Type 1.
Solid outer line.



Type 1a.
Mark on the collar.



Type 2.
Gap in the outer line.

The stamp's production was most unusual. Instead of two 100-cliché plates, the printer placed eight 25-cliché quarter-plates on the press, a technique not used again until the printing of the 1937 Newspaper stamps. My original translation reported each quarter-plate had ten persistent flaws (named A to J, mirroring the sequence of their discovery). However, my new research revealed an eleventh such flaw (*Filatelie* 1999/11, page 2).

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | G | A | H |
| | B | | J | |
| | | | | D |
| K | | | F | E |
| | I | C | | |

125 Haler TGM 1920.

Schematic of a 125 haler quarter-plate. The letters A-K indicate the relative positions of the persistent flaws.

As for the types, white cells indicate Type 1, blue cells Type 2, and yellow cells Type 1a.

One distinctive characteristic of this quarter-plate assembly is that its flaws and types are distributed in the same respective positions across both plates – everything occurs eight times! In addition to the repeated distribution of types and flaws throughout each printed pane, one also finds that the value digits in Plate 2's upper-left quarter are slightly thinner than on any other quarter-plate. These twenty-five stamps, rather than the three types shown above, were originally thought to be the TGM's types.

Chasing down all of the types and flaws from the eight quarter-plates – not to mention distinguishing between them – proved to be much more exciting a challenge than I had imagined. All in all, while I still hold that the stamp fails on aesthetic grounds, I am forced to admit that it is absolutely the most fascinating issue I have ever plated.

All of this is recorded in great detail in a new book about to be released. For those interested, a prepublication copy may be seen at <https://czechout.org/test2/tgm.html>. Do take a quick peek at the book, even if plating and fly-speck philately bores you to tears. I think you will find the facts behind the stamp found in the book's introductory section more than intriguing and worthy of your attention.



New Issues – Slovak Republic Lindy Bosworth

Images and text adapted from
www.pofis.sk/en/catalog/products

13 August 2021

Slovak Mountaineering Union JAMES Centenary (POFIS 746)

The Union was established in 1921 by three mountain climbers from Spišská Nova Ves. They chose the name *James* for their group after their favourite brand of tinned peaches. Each letter of the word later came to have a meaning associated with the aims of the group – Idealism, Alpinism, Morality, Enthusiasm and Solidarity. Climbing activities were mainly in the Tatra Mountain region for 30 years but gradually other mountain ranges in Europe were tackled with then expeditions to the Pamir Mountains, Hindu Kush and the climbing of Mount Everest. Today the Slovak Mountaineering Union (SMU) brings together people who are interested in all types of mountain climbing activity including indoor climbing. It organises a range of activities to provide beginners and the young with training and education, encourages the protection of nature, regulates the activities in vulnerable areas, runs competitive events, and manages with the Slovak Tourist Club four chalets in the High Tatras. Expeditions for more advanced mountaineers are also organized. The subject of the stamp is a detail from an installation entitled *Bivoac* on the rock wall of Lomnický štít in the Tatras.

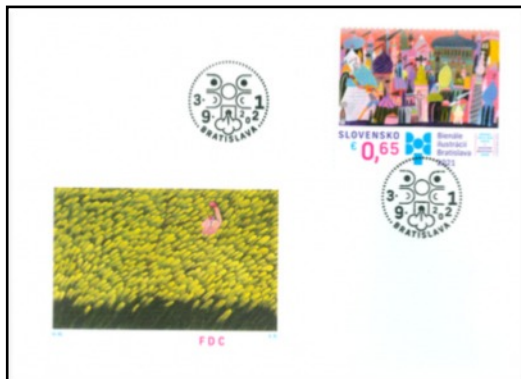


3 September 2021

Biennial of Illustrations, Bratislava 2021 (POFIS 747)



This is an international competition and exhibition of original illustrations from children's books founded in 1967 and held every two years. The venue for this Biennial will be Bratislava Castle held from 15 October 2021 to 9 January 2022. At least one commemorative stamp has been issued for the Biennial since the inception of the event. The subject of this Biennial stamp is the work of the Grand Prix BIB 2019 holder, Hasan Mousavi (Iran). It is one of the illustrations from his own book *The Boxer* in which he attempts to present a culture of peace to children through bold dynamic illustrations and a moral text. A maxicard was also issued.



10 September 2021

Pope Francis' Visit to Slovakia (POFIS 748)

This was the thirty-fourth apostolic journey Pope Francis has made since he was elected Pope. During his stay in Slovakia from 12-15 September he visited Bratislava, Košice, Prešov, and Šaštín. Each of his apostolic journeys has a theme and for Slovakia it was *Follow Jesus with the Virgin Mary and St Joseph*. Pope Francis is known for his humility, interest in the poor, promoting ecumenism with other Christian denominations and dialogue with leaders of other religions. He is the first pope elected from an American continent or the southern hemisphere.



Beauties of Our Homeland: The Calvary at Banská Štiavnica (POFIS 749)

This impressive complex stands on Scharffenberg Hill dominating the surrounding landscape and town. It was the idea of a priest from the local Jesuit community. The foundation stone for the upper church was laid on 14 September 1744 and completed with the consecration ceremony on 14 September 1751. The complex of three churches and twenty-two chapels devoted to the Passion and Resurrection of Christ was funded by contributions from rich mine owners, aristocratic families – including the Emperor – and ordinary working people. Banská Štiavnica was then a flourishing town based on silver mining but the mines ceased operating at the end of the 19th century. Since 2008 the renovation, preservation, and revival of the Calvary site has been managed by *Kalvárský fond* which is a voluntary organization. Banská Štiavnica has been a World Heritage Site since 1993, noted as a centre of medieval mining activities and mining technology. The stamp has a view of the Upper Church on the hilltop. A maxicard was also issued.



18 October 2021

Art: Matthäus Merian (1593-1660) (POFIS 750)

The stamp sheet shows an unusual view of Pressburg (Bratislava) c. 1635 printed from an engraving. The print is in the Slovak National Gallery. Views of the city were usually from the river or the south, but this is from the north. The stamp is a portion of the main print showing the castle and city. The print is from the book *Archontologia cosmica* published by Matthäus Merian 1638 in Frankfurt but the original engraver, printer, and publisher are unknown. It is assumed that the Bratislava print was from an engraving before 1638 as



Bratislava Castle was under reconstruction between 1635-1649 giving it the outline as seen today. Merian was born in Basel and became a copper engraver, learning his craft in various European towns. He worked for the publisher de Bry in Frankfurt am Main, married one of his daughters, and took over the business when his father-in-law died. Later two of his sons worked with him. One of his most successful books was the 21-volume series *Topographia* containing plans and views of towns and maps of countries then known. It was reissued several times.



New Issues – Czech Republic Lindy Bosworth

Images and text adapted from
www.postaonline.cz/eshopfilatelie/listProducts.html?request_locale=en

8 September 2021

Nature Protection: Milovice Nature Reserve (POFIS 1126-1129)

The Reserve, some 35 km northeast of Prague, was established in 2015 on a former military training area which had been unused and overgrown since 1991. Before the spread of human activity this open steppe habitat interspersed with mixed woodland was characteristic of much of middle Europe in the past, with herds of roaming grazing animals. Efforts to return the area to its original steppe habitat include the gradual reintroduction of three of these species of large ungulates:

- European bison. They are the largest terrestrial vertebrates in Europe exterminated by man in the wild but saved from extinction by a captive breeding programme in Poland.
- Aurochs. An extinct species of wild ox. A back breeding programme in the Netherlands has resulted in a similar animal – the tauros – being raised.
- Exmoor ponies. These ponies have the appearance, size and colour of the native wild horses inhabiting Europe.



The Reserve is the only area in the world where these three animals live together in the wild with minimal human contact. A critically endangered butterfly – the Alcon large blue rebel (*Phengaris alcon rebeli*) – has been attracted to the area with the spread of its host plant *Gentiana cruciata* in the Reserve. The stamp sheet depicts a typical steppe habitat with named fauna now existing in the Reserve (see back cover). The four stamps and maxicards show the three large ungulates and the endangered butterfly mentioned above. The Reserve is being closely monitored for changes to the biodiversity of the area with plans for its future expansion.

Dante Alighiere (POFIS 1130-1131)

Dante Alighiere (1265-1321) was born in Florence. He was a poet, soldier, and politician who wrote *The Divine Comedy* (1300-1321), considered to be one of the greatest poems of the Middle Ages. It tells of Dante's imaginary journey through Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise under the guidance of Reason (represented by Virgil) and Faith (represented by Beatrice). Dante had fallen in love with Beatrice but she died in 1290. He took an active part in Florentine politics until 1302 and lived the rest of his life in exile in central and northern Italy writing on many subjects, including an original work on Italian language and its dialects. The souvenir sheet of four stamps within a stylized universe contains two different stamp designs and denominations: a bust and a full figure of Dante.



EXPO 2021 Dubai (POFIS 1132)

The event, due to have been held in October 2020, was postponed due to the corona-virus pandemic but finally opened on 1 October 2021 and is scheduled to run until 31 March 2022 with 192 participating nations. It is the first world exhibition to be held in an Arab country and although opened in 2021 still retains the title EXPO 2020. The theme and motto chosen is *Connecting Minds, Creating the Future* with three sub-themes each having a main pavilion with a title: *Opportunity*, *Mobility*, and *Sustainability*. World Exhibitions or EXPO are large international exhibitions of the industry and culture of different countries held every five years and lasting six months. The Czech Republic pavilion under the sub-title *Sustainability* has a unique desert oasis project to produce water from the air using only solar energy. Another project modifies distilled water to potable water. Scientists from the Academy of Sciences and Czech Technical University of Prague co-operated on the successful venture. The souvenir sheet with central stamp depicts the Czech Republic Pavilion and a hologram with the logo EXPO.



Young Animals: Czech Mountain Dog Puppies (POFIS 1133-1134 and VZS 35)

The booklet of ten self-adhesive stamps with two different stamps in chequerboard formation has a close-up portrait of the face of a Czech mountain dog puppy on the cover with text on the breed on the back cover. The Czech mountain dog (*Canis lupus familiaris*) is the youngest Czech dog breed, having originated in the second half of the 20th century. They have been used for rescue, draft, and shepherding duties but as they are highly intelligent with a friendly disposition may also be family pets. They need a lot of exercise with consistent and patient training. The dogs have long white coats with irregular brown or black patches. One stamp has the cover portrait design, the other stamp shows two puppies of the breed.



6 October 2021

Czech Tennis 2021 (POFIS V2 TL0124)

The sheet of twenty-five privately printed stamps (*see back cover*) with named portraits of some of the most successful Czech tennis team players competing for the Davis Cup and Billie Jean King Cup (formerly the Federation Cup) celebrates the centenary and 58 years of Czech participation in the two events. The Davis Cup is a men's tennis national team competition first held in 1900 between the United States and the United Kingdom. Between March 2020 and November 2021 the 109th contest takes place with 142 national teams competing.

The Billie Jean King Cup is the women's equivalent competition and founded to mark the 50th anniversary of the International Tennis Federation. Originally called the Federation Cup, it was renamed in September 2020 to honour the American tennis player as a fighter for gender equality and social justice. The 58th competition was held between February 2020 and November 2021. A similar sheet of *My Own Postage Stamps* celebrating 100 years of Czech Tennis was issued in 2013.

Czech Actors and Actresses: Jiřina Šejbalová and Bohumil Záhorský (POFIS 1135-1136)

Jiřina Šejbalová (1905-1981) studied at the Prague Conservatory and began her career as an opera singer at the National Theatre in Brno. During the 1927/28 season she abandoned opera to begin acting at the same theatre appearing in avant-garde plays. The following year she joined the National Theatre in Prague and continued in various roles until retiring in 1971. Jiřina's first appearance in films was in 1929 and her last in 1978. She made more than thirty-five films during this time and from 1961 until 1980 also appeared in television films and programmes. For many years she also taught theatre classes at the Janaček Academy of Music and Performing Arts. The stamp has three portraits from various ages during her career.

Bohumil Záhorský (1906-1980) studied drama at the Prague Conservatory, preferring theatre acting rather than film. He appeared in several avant-garde projects and after several periods with small companies he joined the cast of Brno's Land Theatre. Later he joined the avant-garde Liberated Theatre in Prague, which gave its first performance in 1926. It became an important part of the Prague cultural scene and influenced Záhorský's future career not only on stage but in films. A contract with the National Theatre gave him parts in many plays by world classic writers such as Shakespeare and Chekhov. After the war he was best known for his film performances. The stamp shows three images of Záhorský during his life.



Wikov 7/28 (POFIS 1137)



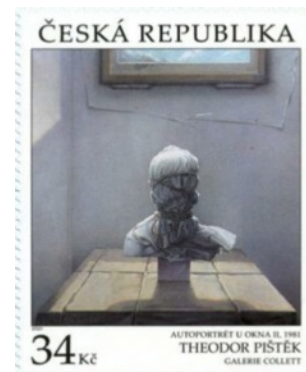
This definitive stamp depicts a 1925 model of the Wikov 7/28 sport roadster car. The engineering companies of Wichterle and Kovárik, both based in Prostějov, merged in 1918 to produce mainly agricultural machinery under the brand name *Wikov*. Between 1922 and 1925, however, several prototype passenger cars were built, *Wikov I* through *Wikov V*, with mass production of the 7/28 model starting in 1925. Some 280 cars of this model were produced with several different body types – open touring, cabriolet, limousine, and a two-seater sports car. They were technically advanced, especially the engine, for the time. The company ceased making cars in 1937 but continued production of small trucks until 1940.

20 October 2021

Art on Stamps: Theodor Pištěk and František Ronovský (POFIS 1138-1140)

Theodor Pištěk (1932-) is a Czech painter as well as costume and set designer who won an Oscar for his costume designs for the Miloš Forman film *Amadeus*. He has been awarded many other honours for his contribution to the film industry, including in 2017 a *Golden Slipper* for Outstanding Contribution to Films for Children and Young People. Although he is well known as an artist he also became a racing driver during the 1960s, competing in the European Cup in 1967-69 and nominated for the Czech international circuit racing team 1972/73. He retired the following year to concentrate on painting. Several exhibitions of his work in the photorealist style have been held. During the 1980s he worked as a costume designer for the film producer Miloš Forman. The new uniforms for the Prague Castle Guards were also designed by Pištěk in 1990. He initiated and is a founder of the Jindřich Chulapecký Award for young talented Czech artists. The sheet of four stamps shows two of his art works; one a self portrait from 1981. The margin bears his facsimile signature.

František Ronovsky (1929-2006) had his first independent exhibition in Prague in 1957. He became interested in painting and drawing as a youth, took private lessons and then studied at the Academy of Fine Arts, Prague. He was a founder member of the art group *Etapa* in 1959. Although he had his own unique style he tried the difficult encaustic (hot wax) painting method producing a series featuring cafés, female nudes, calvary, and pietà motifs. The periods he spent abroad influenced his style with some of his art work dedicated to Paris. In 1972 he moved to a small community in the south of Czechoslovakia and after the death of his mother created a series of paintings entitled *Mother*. His art work can be seen in galleries in his homeland and abroad. The printing sheet of four stamps is from his 1962 work with the title *The Nude*.



Articles Elsewhere

Roger Morrell

Forschungsberichte aus der Tschechoslowakei-Philatelie (Arbeitsgemeinschaft Tschechoslowakei, Germany) **No. 209.**

Liebermann, H. Obituary – Bob Hill. (See this issue of *Czechout* also.)

Anon. The best of first day cover engravings, 2017, 2018, and the butterflies of September 2021.

Norbjerg, M. The plate errors of Czechoslovakia 1945-1992, part 23, 1970, sheets 13-21.

Gebauer, P. Date-stamps without place names for the German field post, 1939-1945.

Bauer, K. The Sudetenland corner, emergency and liberation handstamps: Part 22: Markt Eisenstein – Muttersdorf

Pošta Česko-slovenska (Vereniging voor Tsjechoslowakije-filatelie, Netherlands)

No. 36, Autumn 2021.

Furfie, M. The Portorozh Reduced Postal Rate Agreement. (The complications of who was inside and who was outside this central European agreement.)

Van Dooremalen, H. The prisoner of war camp in Brno-Jundrov. (The post-WWII mail from the camp still containing German POWs.)

Stoop, H. A selection of the most beautiful and/or most impressive stamps. (The author's take on the Czechoslovak area's finest philately from the design or appeal point of view.)

Van der Meij, T. Leitmeritz – local post – a scam issue. (The story of the fictitious local post in Leitmeritz/ Litoměřice and its 'stamps' produced by one Ferdinand Elb, advertised in his catalogue of 1864, illustrated with examples of his work – this guy obviously took a leaf out of the prolific German local post issues of the time!)

Sevenhuijsen, J. Harvest of another year of Corona. (Commencing work on the Mucha design postage due and the 500 h Hradčany design issues – as displayed at our Society's Zoom meeting.)

Austria (Austrian Philatelic Society of GB)

No. 216, Autumn 2021.

Pollock, H. Adria Ausstellung additions

Wheatley, Y. CSR overprint used on Austrian postal stationery.

Brumby, M. Austrian occupations of Italy, 1814-1815.

Ed. What's a postcard? (Finding the 1899 and 1907 rules governing what is defined as a postcard.)

Ed. Prof. Otto Zeiller, 1913-1988. (The stamp designer whose work was used between 1962 and 1988 for over 200 postage stamps for the Republic of Austria, the Principality of Liechtenstein and the Vatican.)

Gelder, R. Bosnia-Herzegovina booklets rediscovery, with some mystery.

Morrell, R. More on circular 'stamps'. (WWI charity labels).

Pollok, H., Morrell, R., *et al.* The Solferino letter. (A letter about the effects of a soldier killed at Solferino in Italy.)

Stamps of Hungary (Hungarian Philatelic Society of GB)

No. 226, September 2021.

Morrell, R. Timeline to Trianon, Part 11, 1 July 1921 to 30 September 1921. (Politics, people and stamps, focusing on the Western Hungary question.)

Lendon, M. On the trail of the 1919 overprints, part 18, the "Occupation française" issue of Arad, Part 2.

Tricot, F. Means of claiming postage due during the Hungarian hyperinflation of 1945-1946, Part 1.

Filatelie

No. 7/2021.

Beneš, F. The coat of arms issue, 1929. (Discusses the reactions to his article on this subject.)

Kopřiva, D. A letter from Mauritius sells for a quarter of a billion Czech crowns!

Kraus, J. Belgian Antarctic Expedition 1897-99.

Anon. History of philatelic crime in the book "The Stolen Stamp". (Bram Klein's book about the theft of the 4 K Pošta Československá overprint in 1919 is reviewed in detail.)

Květon, R. Austria and Lombardy-Veneto 1850. (Specialised Handbook – continuation, pp. 109-120.)

No. 8/2021.

Beneš, F. Vítězslav Houška - he deserves a stamp! (Celebrating the former editor of *Filatelie* who died in 2011.)

Folprecht, P. 500 h Hradčany SO 1920 inverted overprint – after twenty-one years.

Chudoba, J., Rákosník, Z. Liberated republic (chain-breaker) 60 h (1). (Discussion of plate marks on this stamp.)

Maleček, J. Exceptional perforation of Hradčany.

Vopat, A. Overprints on error printing of “Czech” postcard 5 kr, 1873. (A wrong indicium on the 2 kr postal stationery card of 1873.)

Kunc, L. Czechoslovak soldiers in 1939-45 (1).

Šilhán, T. Pofis 2021 – Cz. automat machine stamps. (Pull-out supplement pp. 1–8.)

Květon, R. Austria and Lombardy-Veneto 1850 (Specialised Handbook – continuation, pull-out supplement pp. 121-124 final).

No. 9/2021.

Beneš, F. The enduring charm of hundred-year-old waste paper. (Review of printer's waste of early issues, *makulatura*.)

Zedník, V. Plate defects on stamps - a source of pleasure and interesting discoveries (19).

Kunc, L. Czechoslovak soldiers in 1939-45 (2).

Šilhán, T. Pofis 2021 – Cz. automat machine stamps. (Pull-out supplement pp. 9–16)

Czechoslovak Specialist (Society for Czechoslovak Philately, USA)

Spring 2021 Vol. 83, No. 2, Whole Number 664.

Wilson, M. The Matrix conundrum (matrix typography and wax moulds).

Lawrence, F. A philatelic souvenir of the 1918 Czech Scout Post.

Hart, K. Scout Post forgery discovered.

Moore, P. How I became a collector.

Palaschak, R. Slovak field post during WW2.

Summer 2021 Vol. 83, No. 3, Whole Number 665.

Palaschak, R. Another cover with surprises.

Aksamit, P. A Few notes about *Monografie 9* – FDC Part 1.

Palaschak, R. An Unexpected twist.

Hart, K. TG Masaryk holding a young Moravian girl.

Hart, K. Pony express riders of Czechoslovakia.

Kunc, L. Brave soldier Franz Porsche.

Cooperation Agreement with the Society for Czechoslovak Philately

Check out our sister organization, the Society for Czechoslovak Philately, at their website: www.csphilately.net 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 an 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!

Membership Benefits

| | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Meetings | Three London meetings in 2022, another 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> and Print-On-Demand titles on wide-ranging topics containing original research. |
| Library | The Society maintains a comprehensive library of books, journals, and reference materials 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 Auctioneer. |
| Circulating Packets | Stamp and postal history packets available to members in the UK only. Apply to the Packet Manager. |
| Free Small Adverts | Members are permitted free small adverts in <i>Czechout</i> . Contact Advertising Manager. |
| 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, <i>e.g.</i> , for address label printing. |

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

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Milovice Nature Preserve

