

# CZECHOUT



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## EDITORIAL

First of all, albeit rather late in time, let me wish all our readers, wherever they may be, a Happy 1991, with many more to follow.

Last year saw a number of changes in Czechoslovakian stamps and philately, following the drama of events after November 17th., 1989; doubtless others will follow which we shall be following with interest. So far, I think that what we have already seen has been received with a measure of anticipated pleasure. Of course, insofar as our knowledge is adequately supplied, we shall continue our policy of discussing the 'new' as well as the older issues.

It was very pleasant and encouraging to read in STAMP MAIL [journal of the British Philatelic Federation] such a praiseworthy review of our last issue of CZECHOUT and to have the knowledge that it is read within that esteemed philatelic body. What it also tells us is that it pays to keep up good standards, too. This however, is not as easy as it may appear to be. To do this requires good material from our contributors on a REGULAR basis. This brings me now to the following appeal.

We need much more in the way of sound articles on Czechoslovakian and related philately - and we need them NOW! Can I make another direct appeal for these, please and in the sure knowledge that such an appeal will be heeded - as it usually is.

Finally, in speaking of 'appeals' I am reminded of the last Society Committee meeting when Bob Allard, our hard-working (but almost silent) Exchange Packet Hon. Secretary made the following information available to us: The 'packet' is down to the very last few books. When these have gone, we have none in hand now! This is really tragic because so many of our members rely wholly upon the circulating packet to augment their collections with good material. Therefore, we make this further appeal for support in this excellent service to members. PLEASE TREAT THIS AS BEING VERY URGENT, INDEED! Our grateful thanks in advance.

AJK.

- SOCIETY NEWS AND SPECIAL NOTICES -

ATTENTION!!

ALTERATION OF DATE FOR JUNE MEETING

Will members please note the following with care:

Due to unavoidable circumstances, the date of our JUNE meeting at Shoreham-by-Sea has had to be altered. Please delete from your diaries/programme cards the date "15th June" and insert 8th June. We do hope this will not cause any of you to miss this 'Summer out-of-town' meeting but if it does, we are, indeed, very sorry and ask you to forgive us!

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MEETING OF SATURDAY, 12th January 1991

For the first 1991 meeting we were blessed with fine weather and a fair number of members. We were especially pleased to see Mrs. H. Gorge and Mr. Otto Hornung amongst us once again.

Minutes of the previous meeting were adopted and three new applications for membership were formally approved. These were: MR. F.J. SANSON - Somerset, Mr. M. Mobbs - Northampton and Ing. P. Blaha - Brno (ČSFR).

The Chairman announced that our member in Norway, Mr. Paul Jensen, RDP., had been invited by the British Philatelic Federation to give the third "Kay Goodman" Lecture at Congress in Cardiff in September. [For newer members, Mrs Kathleen Goodman was our late President].

The highlight of the afternoon was a display by Mr. Ernst Gorge dealing with the 1920 "Masaryk" issues. This included colour trials, essays and proofs. Various perforations and varieties were also seen; some incorporated on interesting covers. Mr. Brian Day gave a warm vote of thanks to Ernst for what was, indeed, a rare treat with some (possibly) unique material. As the display ended a little earlier than anticipated, Mr. John Whiteside very kindly offered to display some of his revenue stamps and related documents. This amounted to about 40 sheets of seldom seen material for which the Chairman, Mr. Alan Knight, tendered the warm thanks of all present.

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CZECHOUT

This edition may reach you a little later than hoped for. This is due to circumstances beyond the Editor's control and he apologises for having kept you waiting!

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SOCIETY AUCTIONS

Members having material for the next (November) auction are specially asked to ensure that Mr. Brian Parker receives this (preferably) by JUNE or JULY please; the earlier - the better!

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EXCHANGE PACKET and YOUR HOLIDAYS

It would greatly assist the Packet Secretary if he knew in advance when to divert packets because of holiday absences of members. If you feel you can do this as early as possible, please accept our thanks in advance. >

BRITISH AIRWAYS "CONCORDE"

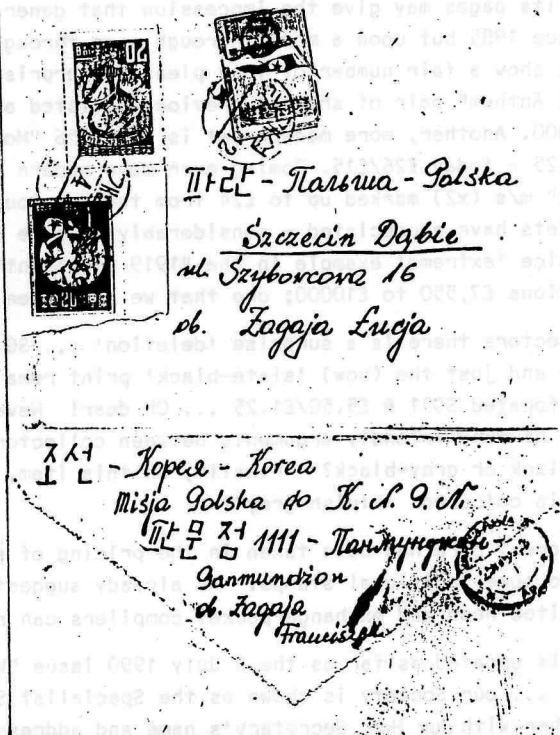
We are advised of a special postcard with cachet of Concorde over an airfield and imprinted 50h stamp impression, cancelled by a special 'Concorde in Flight' postmark. It is dated 29.12.1990 from BRATISLAVA 21 LETISKO. The card celebrates Concorde's first flight into BRATISLAVA on 29 December 1990. These cards can be obtained direct from Bratislava for a charge of 2 IRCs (International Reply Coupons) obtainable from GB post offices @ 60p each. Send your requests to: RNDr. Michal Zika, Secovska 8, 821 02 Bratislava, Czechoslovakia. N.B. This is NOT a 'flown' card.

NEW MEMBERS

In addition to those new members already mentioned herein, we also welcome Mr. Alan Edwards of Ilford, Essex to our ranks. We wish all these members a long and happy sojourn with us.

THE NEUTRAL NATIONS SUPERVISING COMMISSION IN KOREA

Much reduced cover from a NNSC official in N. Korea to Poland. The three stamps are struck by the Panmunjom pmk. There is also a ?Polish receipt pmk on flap. No dates are decipherable.



FROM: J.L. Emmenegger, P.O. Box 110, CH-1009 PULLY, Switzerland:

The July 27, 1953 Armistice Agreement in Korea provided for an end to hostilities, the creation of a demilitarized zone and levels of weapons and forces. It also provided for the creation of the NNSC (see above), composed of two neutral nations appointed by each side. North Korea chose Poland and Czechoslovakia; the UN Command: Sweden and Switzerland. Since 1953, the NNSC has met regularly at Panmunjom in N. Korea. I am looking for covers sent by Czechoslovakian officers on duty in N. Korea with the NNSC. Can you help, please?

CATALOGUE REVIEW

Alan Knight

STANLEY GIBBONS CATALOGUE (Part 5) - 4th Edition - LIMPBOUND/240pp - ISBN No. 0-85259-282-5  
 CZECHOSLOVAKIA & POLAND (inc. Cz. ARMY IN SIBERIA, BOHEMIA & MORAVIA, SLOVAKIA, E. SILESIA)  
 PUBLISHED: 25 January 1991  
 NET PRICE: £11.95 (Postage and packing ex publishers: UK £2.50, Overseas £5.00)  
 PUBLISHERS: Stanley Gibbons Publications Ltd., London.  
 EDITORIAL/SALES OFFICE: 5 Parkside, Christchurch Road, Ringwood, Hants BH24 3SH

What a very welcome sight this new 'Part 5' is, after over five years since the previous edition in 1985. The many hours of frustration by collectors and others concerned over the vexed question "What should I pay/charge for this item?" is now temporarily laid to rest. I say 'temporarily' because it is possible that we shall have to await the passing of yet a further five years before another updated edition appears. However, there will now be some smiling faces!

The catalogue is in the same style and format as the previous three of 1980, 1982 and 1985 and of its 240pp. at least 115 are devoted to Czechoslovakia and its related areas and territories. It might appear to be a little highly priced but given that its is only £2 more than its predecessor, that cannot be too bad in the current economic state of the nation.

A quick glance through its pages may give the impression that generally, prices have not appreciated greatly since 1985 but upon a more thorough scan through its pages, this new catalogue does, indeed, show a fair number of very pleasant surprises for collectors. Take, e.g. the 1934 "National Anthem" pair of sheets: previously listed at £850/£550, they are now priced at £1500/£1000. Another, more modern set is the 1956 "Mozart Birth Centenary" set, previously £16/£9.25 - today £26/£15. Coming even more modern still, we can see the 1982 "Danube Commission" m/s (x2) marked up to £24 from the previous £10. In general, the miniature sheets/sheetlets have appreciated - considerably in some cases; too many to list here. There is a very nice 'extreme' example in the "1919 Overprint" SG 87aa appreciating quite a bit from a previous £7,550 to £10000; one that we don't see in the 'packet' often!

For the "Hradčany" collectors there is a surprise 'deletion' ... SG 34a. This 120h in the colour 'black' has gone and just the (now) 'slate-black' print remains @ £1.25/10p (SG34). It appears again as perforated SG51 @ £5.50/£1.25 ... Oh dear! Nevertheless, this stamp has been the root cause of many friendly arguments between collector/dealer/collector for many years ... "Is it black or grey-black?" Finally, on this item, the OED states that "slate" (as a mineral) is coloured 'bluish-grey'!

There is evidence that great care has been taken in the pricing of stamps in this new catalogue - even down to some individual stamps. As already suggested, this new 'Part 5' will satisfy a long-awaited need and exchange-packet compilers can now breath more easily.

Finally, the catalogue is updated as far as the 2 July 1990 issue "World Canine Show at Brno" and - wait for it ... our Society is shown as the Specialist Society for Czechoslovakian philately, together with our Hon. Secretary's name and address. That HAS to be good!

AN APPEAL!

Our member in Madrid, Spain - Sr. Juan Page is seeking coloured essays of the special m/s issued on the occasion of the Czechoslovakian Stamp Exhibition in London in 1943. If anyone who is able to assist Sr. Page will contact the editor, he will arrange for Sr. Page to write to you directly. We understand these essays are about but very scarce indeed.

## THE AGRICULTURE &amp; SCIENCE SERIES OF 1920 AND 1923

- Roy A. Dehn -  
FRPS, L

AUTHOR'S NOTE

Since writing the article below I learnt, from the revised Society Library List, of two important monographs:

F. Žampach, Jan Karásek and P. Pittermann  
"Hospodářství a Věda 1920" Brno 1988 - 47pp (a)  
"Hospodářství a Věda 1923" Brno 1990 Biblio 104pp (b)

My 'Czech' is almost non-existent and there is much in the text which I cannot master but it is clear that both these publications will provide Czech readers with much valuable information. Both illustrate a number of plate-flaws. In (a) the sheet position is usually given; in (b) it is not. I think that in most instances the flaws have been exaggerated in the illustrations for clarity; on the actual stamps some are almost invisible. I do not think anything in the two monographs invalidates anything I have written but if members with a good command of Czech find this is not so, I hope they will let the editor have a note. In (b) the authors add a fourth type to the 1923 series. This is almost identical to the Type III but the central vein of the three linden leaves under POŠTĀ is not so defective as in Type III. Two sub-types are quoted for Type II: In IIa the right-hand end of the top bar of the T in POŠTĀ splits into two points (just); in IIb the second lock of the young man's hair on the right (east) side of his head is joined to his shoulder. In normal Type II only the lock nearest the face is joined to the shoulder.

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It is satisfying when the development of a series can be shown on the album pages and form a chapter of its own. The Agriculture & Science stamps are a series of this sort. There are successive changes in the design; a later perforation differs from the one chosen to begin with; there are interesting variations of type; the stamps are subsequently overprinted for air mail and as postage dues.

Gibbons does not list the first six values separately, but combines them with the smaller sized stamps devoted to the allegory of the freed republic breaking her chains and the two Hussite values. It is a pity to mix these designs on the page; they do not go well together, albeit the theme of all of them is freedom, independence and rebirth.

THE DESIGN is from a sketch by Jakub Obrovský [p 374]; it is heavy with symbolism. In the centre is a young man in national costume, holding wheat in his left hand and a book in the other, a combination of industry and knowledge to lead the young nation forward. The sword (in the lower-right corner) is buried and out of it grow leaves. In front of the book is a lime tree, the national symbol, whose leaves were later to provide a very characteristic watermark. Finally, since this is, after all, a postage stamp, there is in the top-right corner a posthorn.

Obrovský made his sketch on the assumption that the stamps were to be printed by gravure, as the 'mother and child' stamp in the 'Legion' series and the Hussite pair had been. A few trials were made. It is surprising how active the Czech printers were at producing trials of printing methods and colours at a time when immediate post-war problems might have discouraged experimentation. (There is a long list of those made for this series in the Monografie [pp 383 to 384].>



ZEROS WITH NARROW COUNTERS [400h TYPES I and II] ZEROS WITH WIDER COUNTERS



1923 ISSUE  
TYPE I

1923 ISSUE  
TYPE II





1923  
TYPE III  
Elements in design characterising types

1. Leaves behind the value panel
2. Lines to the right of value panel
3. P in POSTA
4. Veins in leaves
5. Sleeve
6. Clasp
7. Shading of lines on book
8. Leaf to side of book



1923 TYPE I



1923 TYPE III

- (a) Figure 1 in 100 ends more or less flat at the bottom of its stem.  
 (b) Zeros are rather oblong.

Figure 1 in 100 has chamfered end to bottom of its stem.

As a result of the trials it was decided to reject gravure printing. An employee of the Czech Graphic Union, the press which was to print the stamps, was instructed to simplify the design for letterpress printing. This he did successfully for the four lower values. The plate for these, we are told, was built up from electros in horizontal rows of ten subjects; presumably from a single metal die. The 100h and 200h values (S.G. 205 and 209) were issued on 17 June 1920 and the 300h and 400h (S.G. 211-212) on 23 June. The 500h and 600h (S.G. 213-14) were not issued until 24 August. The plate for these two values was produced photochemically, probably from impressions taken from one of the lower values. The changed method of production, I assume, was used to save time. The result is not successful. The impressions of these two values are not as clear and clean as the others. Most of the design is the same but the designer's name is omitted from the lower-left corner. There is also a curious difference in the area between the top right-hand corner of the book and the young man's collar. When the design was used again in 1923 the production method reverted to electros.

**TYPES.** In the Agriculture & Science stamps, the overall design is common to all values in the group; only the figures in the value panel are changed. In the three lower values the zeros in the value panel are of equal size. In the 400h the second zero is narrower than the first. For the 400h alone, there are two types of the figures of value. In type I the counter (enclosed part) of the zeros is narrower than in Type II and the outline is slightly thicker. Because the plate was built up from rows of ten subjects, all the figures in a particular row will be the same. Consequently, the 'adjoining pairs' - so popular in Czech philately - can only be found in VERTICAL pairs. Two settings of the 400h are recorded. In Plate I, narrow counters appear in rows 1,2,4,6,8 and 10. In Plate II they are found in rows 2,3,4,7,8,9 and 10.

**PERFORATION.** The normal perforation for all values is line  $13\frac{3}{4}$ . Exceptionally the 300h, 500h and 600h are found comb-perforated  $13\frac{3}{4} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ . In comb-perforated stamps, the pattern of perforation depends on how the top or side of the sheet moves relative to the comb. I think in this issue all the sheets moved up into the comb. As a result, comb-perforated stamps should have the top-left and top-right perforation tooth identical, each with a tiny hollow at the corner. I find the best way of checking perforation is tooth-by-tooth against a stamp with known line  $13\frac{3}{4}$  perforation. If the left and right sides do not match the  $13\frac{3}{4}$ , the stamps are likely to be comb.

**AIRMAIL.** The 100h and 200h ceased to be valid after 30 April and the remaining values after 30 January 1923. Following two reductions in the surcharge for air mail, the need for new values was met by overprinting the 100h, 200h and 400h with 50, 200 and 250 respectively and an aeroplane with, in the top left-hand corner, two airscrews to cancel the original value panel. These air mail stamps (S.G. 224-226) were issued on 15 June 1922. Misplaced, double and inverted overprints are recorded, as is the 5 in 50 with the top-left corner of the flag missing [Vol IV p 301]. In one position, the second 0 in 100 in the 100/200h is set lower. This variety is given position 52 in the Monografie and Specializovaná but 62 in Novotný. Probably the most interesting variety is provided by the type variations in the basic 400h stamp with the zeros having narrow and wide counters. Adjoining pairs of the 250/400h with Type II will, as with the basic stamp, only occur vertically.

**THE REPRINT.** In 1923 a reprint of the design was issued, with modifications. The linden leaves are now without veins except for the centre ones. The specialist catalogues describe the paper as 'yellow'. This is often scarcely noticeable. The 100h was issued on 24 January 1923 and the 200h on 24 February. The 300h was issued on 1 February. All values ceased to be valid after the end of 1925. A return was made to the original method of production with electros. These were assembled in rows of five subjects as well as in rows of ten and it was from these that the plates were made up. A black print from the original die (200h) and from a row of five subjects (300h) was given away with volume II of the Monografie. >



The stamps were printed letterpress but modifications were made to the die for successive printings. The 100h and 300h appear in three types and the 200h in two. The types, with dates of appearance were:

Type I	February 1923	100h
		300h
Type II	February 1923	200h
	March	100h
	July	300h
Type III	May 1924	100h
	August	300h
	January 1925	200h

Significant characteristics of the three types are:

#### DECORATION TO THE LEFT OF THE VALUE PANEL

- I The four larger 'leaves' are joined together; the rest are separate.
- II All the 'leaves' are usually joined together (100h and 200h). In the 300h the top two are joined and the rest are separate.
- III The top two 'leaves' are joined; the remainder are clearly separate.

#### THE THREE LINDEN LEAVES UNDER THE VALUE PANEL

- I Vein in centre of middle leaf is full length.
- II Vein in centre leaf full; that in leaf under P has a curve at the top.
- III Vein in centre leaf is broken in the middle; that of the leaf under P is only half length.

#### TRIANGLE OF THE SLEEVE BETWEEN THE TOP OF THE BOOK AND THE THREE LEAVES

- I Triangle reaches the stem.
- II Triangle just passes the stem.
- III As in II

#### THE CLASP AT THE LEFT OF THE BOOK

- I Clasp ends in a curve.
- II Clasp ends in three round points.
- III As in II

#### THIN LEAF UNDER THE CLASP

- I Leaf is curved toward the book and is thin.
- II Leaf less curved and points upward.
- III Leaf thicker and turned away from the book.

#### VERTICAL SHADING LINES ON THE PAGES OF THE BOOK

- I Lines weak and do not extend to the right edge of the right-hand page. The first few vertical lines on the page do not touch the leaf above.
- II Strong lines on both pages. The vertical lines touch the leaf above.
- III As in II

#### THE 'P' in POSTA

- I Little line under the bowl.
- II As in I
- III No little line >

## 1920 AIR MAIL OVERPRINT



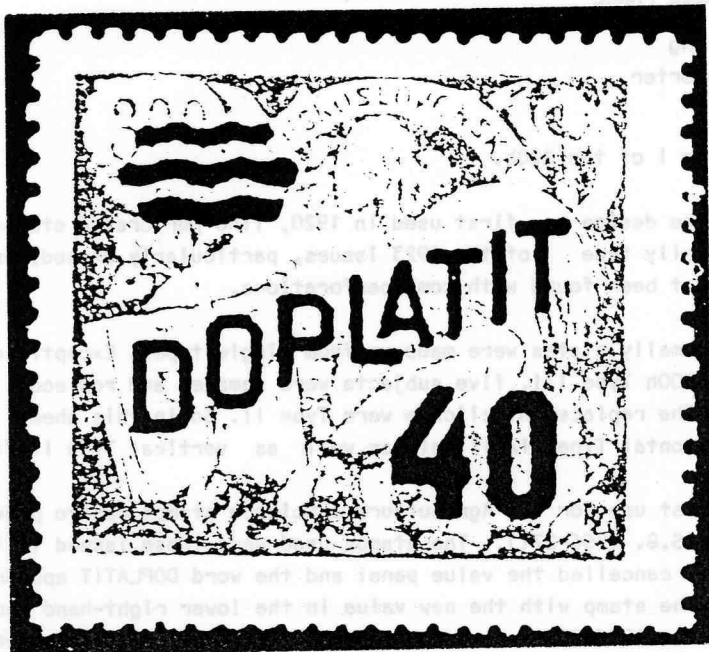
In the genuine overprint, the pilot's head is joined to the wing with a line. 2. The wheels are oval, 3. There is a step in the rudder, 4. Below the white oblong in the rudder there are three white dots, 5. The right side of the lower air screw cancelling the value panel is rounded.



THE DESIGN OF THE 1920 SERIES.

The characteristic difference between the 1920 and 1923 stamps is the shading of the linden leaves.

THE OVERPRINT FOR POSTAGE DUES



Only the 50h overprint has the value panel cancelled with the shorter lines; closer together and with a thin line in between.

## FIGURES

- I Figures narrow.
- II Thicker figures. Zeros in 100 are oblong.
- III Bigger figures. Lower end of 1 in 100 is angled.

## LINES TO RIGHT OF VALUE PANEL

- I Lines long
- II Lines shorter
- III As in II

N.B. There is no Type I of the 200h.

PERFORATION. When the design was first used in 1920, line perforated stamps were commoner. The opposite is generally true of the 1923 issues, particularly unused, except for the 100h. The 300h Type I has not been found with comb perforations.

ADJOINING PAIRS. Normally plates were made up from single types. Exceptionally, in one plate devoted to the 100h Type III, five subjects were damaged and replaced. This occurred at positions 81-85. The replacement clichés were Type II. So in this sheet, there is a possibility of a horizontal Type II/III pair as well as vertical Type III/II/III strips.

POSTAGE DUES. The last use for the Agriculture & Science stamps was to provide a series of postage dues in 1926 (S.G. D266-271). The stamps used were those issued in 1920. In the overprint three wavy lines cancelled the value panel and the word DOPLATIT appeared obliquely across the centre of the stamp with the new value in the lower right-hand section. The 40/300h, 50/500h, 60/400h and the 100/600h were issued on 1 April; the two lower values, 30/100 and 40/200h on 15 April 1926.

PERFORATION. The stamps are actually perforated line  $13\frac{3}{4}$ . The 40/300h, 50/500h and 100/600h are reported also perforated comb  $13\frac{3}{4} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ .

ADJOINING PAIRS. Vertical pairs of the 60/400h with the basic stamps of Type I and Type II are sought after.

EXPERTISATION. No forgeries of the basic stamps have been reported. To be genuine, imperforate examples of the 1920 lower values should have margins of, at least, 1.8mm. The margins of the 500h and 600h should be, at least, 2.0mm. Forgers have attempted to convert line perforated examples of the 300h, 500h and 600h into comb  $13\frac{3}{4} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ . This is done by re-perforating examples with wide margins or by the skillful addition of new side margins which are later perforated  $13\frac{1}{2}$ . Adjoining pairs of the Type I and Type II 400h can be created by careful gumming; UV light or a magnifying glass can help expose this. No forgeries of the basic stamps of the 1923 issues are reported but as with the 1920 issues, the collector must be on guard against fake perforation (with or without added margins) and of attempts to change the design type. Obviously, pairs claiming to be adjoining Type II and Type II of the 100h should be scrutinised for gluing.

The air mail overprint has been forged, particularly on used stamps which are in more ample supply for the forger to work on. Enlarged illustrations of genuine and forged overprints can be found on pages 261-272 of the Czech forgeries handbook [Padělky...]. In the genuine overprint the pilot's head usually has a (just) visible tiny white spot on it. The head is joined to the wing above by a line. The wheels are oval, not round and the top of the rudder is not a straight line; there is a step in it; the front part being higher than the rear part.

I do not think that the DOPLATIT overprint has been forged. Unused postage dues claiming to be comb perforated should be scrutinised. >

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Ladislav Novotný - Speciální Příručka Pro Sběratele Československých Známek.

Jan Karásek et al - Padělky Československých Poštovních Známek 1919-1939.

The Agriculture & Science Issue of 1923 in Bulletin of the CPSGB No. 7 September 1976, pp 4-7.

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[Note from the Editor: It must be stated here that the author originally entitled the above article THE SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY SERIES 1920 and 1923. This was altered at my special request to the more normally accepted title as used here. However, Roy Dehn did present his reasons for choosing his original title and I think that in all fairness to him, some of these should be presented to readers for their considerations. Members will recall that the very matter of the real title of this series of stamps was raised by me in a short 'query' in CZECHOUT 1/1990 on page 20 in which I referred to the Czechoslovak custom of entitling the issue as being the ECONOMY and Science ... set. The replies I received were not very precise and varied in their opinions. It would be nice to know precisely what the issuing authority of those days really meant the set to be entitled.

Here are some of his supporting points put to me by Mr. Dehn:

"The title for the series is a problem. The Czech word has a number of shades of meaning. It is almost paralleled by the German 'Wirtschaft'. There are associations with farming, inn-keeping, good management. 'Volkswirtschaft' [German] was the equivalent of what used to be called Political Economy and is now called Economics. The nearest English equivalent is Husbandry that has much the same variety of meaning but it is too old-fashioned a word for today. Since the Czechs were, by no means, a purely agricultural nation, I don't think they thought of their renaissance in 'agricultural' terms - despite the sheaf of wheat. "... and Industry" does, at least, have the second meaning of work of all sorts. Your 'Economy' standing on its own suggests parsimony rather than progress. 'National Economy and Science' might be a compromise. You may think that since 'Agriculture & Science' has been used extensively, we should swallow doubts about its accuracy and continue to use it. ...."

Well, the end of all this was that Roy and I agreed that the title for presentation of his article above should be 'Agriculture ....etc.' Nevertheless, we both would, very much, welcome views on this matter from any reader (member or not) who has a fluent command of both the Czech and English languages; especially in counter-translations.

Finally ... just to forestall your questions to ME: If anyone doubts the author's description of the human figure in this set as being 'a young man', will you please let me have your SOUND reason for any disagreement. I say this because, Mr. Dehn told me (in reply to my own query on the subject) that the Czech document announcing the stamps refers to 'a young man in national costume.' Well! ... to think that I have always thought it to be 'Republic' in the female form.

A.J.K.

## THE FIRST POSTCARD - Postal Regulations

- H. Paul Milsom -

Further to the excellent article dealing with the World's First Postcard, readers may be interested in the postal regulation which permitted the introduction of the first postcards. Post Office Regulation No.21.18. 916. 1832, issued on 22 September 1869, proclaimed as follows:

"In agreement with the Royal Hungarian Secretary of Commerce, the Postal Department will issue correspondence cards, starting 1 October of this year, according to the details given below. They will be used for short, written communications to all places of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy regardless of distance and will require a uniform fee of two (2) Neukreuzer.

The following regulations will direct the sale of these cards, as to the way they are to be used and how they are to be handled:

1. The correspondence cards with their imprinted value can be bought at all post offices and all postage stamp outlets at the price of two Neukreuzer a piece. They are to be mailed openly, without any seal whatsoever.
2. Just like letters, they will have to carry the exact address, consisting of first name and family name of the addressee, the place of destination, and, unless it is a poste restante address, also the full street address. Following the place of destination the name of the province has to be given and also the county, if several places have the same name. If the place has not its own post office, the post office has to be named to which it is subordinated. The address has to appear on the front side of the card.
3. The back of the card is to be used for the written message. It can be written with ink, pencil, colour pencil, etc. but care should be taken that the writing is legible and durable.
4. For the time being the cards can be sent to all places of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and, just as letters, they have to be mailed in the same way. They can be registered against the payment of the regular registration fee and the stamps for the registration have to be affixed to the back of the card, next to the wording 'Space for written information.'
5. No additional fee is necessary for forwarding a postcard to another inland place, different from the one indicated in the address, nor for returning it to the sender.
6. For places that are not serviced by an official letter carrier, one additional Neukreuzer for the delivery will be charged extra.
7. The Post Department will not be responsible for the contents of the message. Nevertheless, post offices are instructed, similarly to an order existing for letters that carry offensive remarks in the address (Postal Regulation of 8 March 1865), to exclude postcards from transportation and delivery, if obscene or libellous remarks or other punishable acts are found on the cards.
8. Postcards which have become useless by error or chance before being mailed, can be exchanged against prepayment of one (1) Neukreuzer in the same way and under the same conditions which regulate the exchange of spoiled envelopes with imprinted stamps.
9. The Imperial and Royal Postal departments are to take notice of the above regulations and must observe the following directions:
  - (a) Each post office as well as all postage stamp retailers have to keep in stock a normal supply of imprinted correspondence cards at all times. These will be furnished by the stamp depots in packets bundled at 50 each and are to be handled and inventoried just as envelopes with imprinted stamps. The sale of postcards must start on 1 October of this year. >

- (b) Cards that have been mailed are to be treated during the sorting process, transportation and delivery just like letters that carry stamps. In particular the cancellation of the imprinted and possibly other stamps on the cards has to be done according to the existing regulations.

If a number of postcards is mailed at a post office, they are to be tied and sorted separately from the letters but registered postcards are to be turned in together with the registered letters. Postcards in transit are not to be cancelled but the arrival postmark is to appear on the front of the card on the left side, opposite the imprinted stamp."

Vienna, 22 September 1869.

Paragraphs 4 and 11 of these regulations are particularly interesting, as the cards carried instructions on them in the GERMAN LANGUAGE ONLY, translating as "Space for written information/message" and "The Post Office cannot be held responsible for the contents of the message." This caused resentment in all the Slavonic areas of the Monarchy where German was not spoken, especially in those parts where there was strong nationalist tendencies. Subsequently, on 8 Sept, 1871, the Austrian government was compelled to issue an order under which new postcards were to be issued in bilingual texts: "for those postal districts in which another language as well as German is used." These texts read as follows:

- (a) Postal District LEMBERG: German-Polish/German-Ruthenian (Cyrillic alphabet)
- (b) Postal District PRAG: German-Czech
- (c) Postal District BRÜNN: German-Czech/German-Polish
- (d) Postal District GRAZ: German-Slovene
- (e) Postal District TRIEST: German-Slovene/German-Italian
- (f) Postal District INNSBRUCK: German-Italian
- (g) Postal District ZARA: German-Italian

A few years later cards were also printed with Rumanian (1876) and Illyric (1872) texts.

In 1881 a postal regulation permitted imprinted illustrations and pictorial advertising on the backs of postcards. On 12 December 1884, it was permitted for private enterprise to print and publish pictorial postcards, which, of course, required to be franked by a 2kr. postage stamp. At the same time, it was strictly forbidden to affix any sort of illustration by pasting or embossing; this was because cards had been privately produced in this way with stuck-on portraits of Czech nationalists and embossed heraldic emblems, patriotic mottos and other additions of a political nature.

The success of the innovative idea of the postcard and its rapid introduction by many other postal authorities has been already documented. Von Stephan's original proposal was not at first accepted by the North German Confederation administration because it was considered that, in the authority's composition of so many states, it lacked the necessary uniform organization to make such a scheme viable. It further considered that the proposal might well lead to a loss of revenue.

Dr. Hermann however, argued that the introduction of von Stephan's "offenes Postblatt" (open letter-sheet) would lead to increased postal revenues. He divided postal correspondence into three groups, according to content:

- (1) Letters containing ordinary information
- (2) Business letters and spiritual information
- (3) Love and family letters

He concluded that letters in group (1), such as despatch notes, receipts, accounts, orders, short commercial announcements, as well as the vast amount of personal greetings letters for the New Year, etc. amounted to approximately one-third of the total mail.>

Issuing Correspondence Cards franked with a 2kr. value instead of the usual letter-rate of 5kr. would clearly save the public millions on postage but it would also, argued Dr. Hermann, bring in increased revenues by virtue of the enhanced volume of mail. It must be remembered that up to this point, correspondence through the mails involved the writer not only collecting writing materials: paper, envelope, stamp and sealing wax but convention still dictated a certain \*lengthy formality of style which was more than was required for efficient business communication.

Initially, postcards were for domestic use only (i.e. useage only within the boundaries of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy). Their success led to the introduction in 1880 of 5kr. value cards for international use, followed by 3kr. and 5kr. folded cards in 1886. These latter items, the size of an octavo letter-sheet, had no restriction on the number of words in the message. Known as "Karten Brief" (Letter-Cards), they were better suited to correspondence of a personal or private nature rather than the original Correspondence Cards::

#### Bibliography:

Frank Staff - 'The Picture Postcard and its Origins' - London, 1966

Marian Klamkin - 'Picture Postcards' - London, 1974

Higgins and Gage - 'World Postal Stationery Catalogue' - Huntington Beach, Ca., 1982 ed.

\*My experience tends to show that such formality in writing still exists in Czechoslovakia. Ed.

#### FOOL'S GOLD?

I have observed something peculiar in regard to the 'Gold' colour printing on this stamp - [SG. MS2454 of 1979/ Pofis No. A2364 (m/s) "INTERKOSMOS"].

This mainly applies to the picture frame-line, the small 'Interkosmos' badge; the larger one, too and the emblems and Linden spray at bottom.

I have four copies and three are showing the gold to be gradually oozing a GREEN pigment, thereby gradually changing the colour.

This does not apply to my copies of the sheet x 2 similar stamps issued 12.4.1983 [Pofis A2586] neither can I find any problems with 'Gold' on any others of my stock of stamps carrying that colour.

I have concluded that the cause is unlikely to be my plastic sheets, otherwise other stamps would be so affected. If any other collectors are experiencing similar peculiarities, please tell us. Above all, however, I would very much like to know WHY this colour problem is occurring. If you can supply any information, I will certainly pass this on to members in this journal. The Editor.





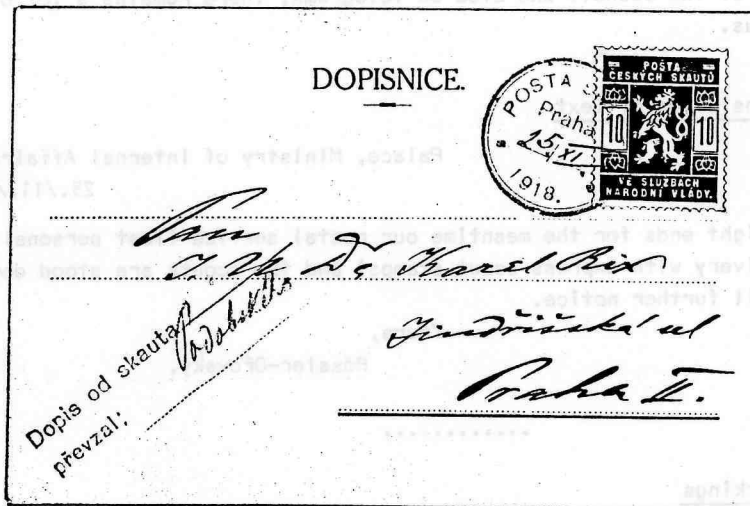


### THE LITTLE KNOWN SCOUT POSTAL STATIONERY CARD

- W.A. PAGE -  
FRPS,L

The background story of the 'Scout' mail of 1918 is well-known to most collectors and the stamps are generally regarded - in the U.K. at least - as being the first stamps of the new Czechoslovak Republic (Stanley Gibbons 1 & 2)

Far less known or publicised is the associated postal stationery card, bearing the imprinted impression of the 10h. value stamp design, limited to a printing of 1000 cards.

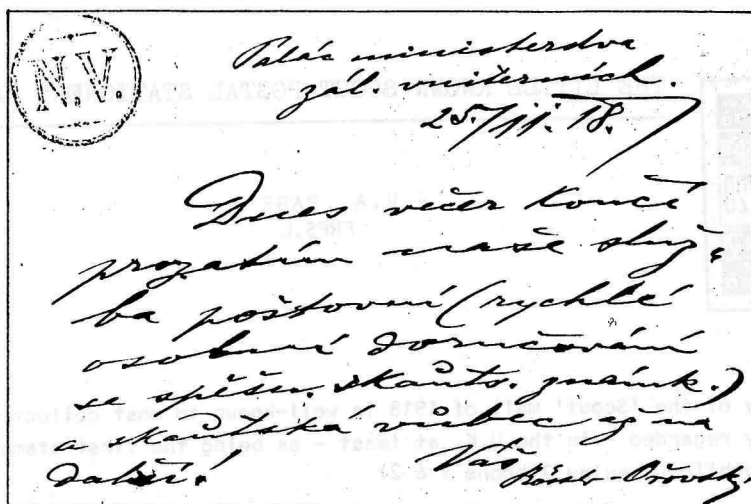


It was primarily intended for use between the scouts employed in deliveries of mail or between the scouts and the National Council. Unused cards are occasionally seen; mainly being part of international exhibits but genuinely used ones are very seldom observed.

The illustrated example is one of the few used copies seen and is doubly interesting, having been written by Rössler-Ořovský, then President of the Scout Movement and the founder of the Scout postal service. [His signature also appears on the Service Order issued by the National Council on 7th November 1918. This order spelt out the regulations for the service].

The message on the card is, in itself, also significant having been written on 25.11.1918 advising the end of the service "... until further notice."

The 'further notice' turned out to be in the recall of the scouts on 21.12.1918 to mark the arrival of President Masaryk to the homeland. For this particular occasion, a small number of Scout stamps were diagonally overprinted "Přijezd Presidenta Masaryka" >



(Arrival of President Masaryk). Although it is recorded that they were used on letters from the Presidium of The Council and also on telegrams, there remains a lot of doubt as to their true status.

Translation of Text

Palace, Ministry of Internal Affairs.  
25./11./18.

Tonight ends for the meantime our postal service (last personal delivery with express scout stamps) and the scouts are stood down until further notice.

Yours,  
Rössler-Ořovský.

.....

Notes on postal markings

The circled N.V. (Národní Výbor) meaning National Committee, was the official h/stamp used by the Scout Post Office at the National Committee in Prague.

The 10h. stamp is cancelled by the circled h/stamp used by ALL scout post offices. It reads: POŠTA SKAUTŮ/Praha/25.XI/1918.

The diagonal two-line rubber stamp on the face of the card is the Scouts' Delivery/Receipt cachet, bearing the delivery scout's name (? signature).

.....

This article (except notes on postal markings) is based on a similar one by the author, published in the WINTER 1990 issue of "THEMESCE" (No.21), the journal of the British Thematic Association.

=====

## AUSTRIA'S FIRST STAMPS (1850) - QUANTITIES PRINTED

By TOMAŠ MOROVICS

Trans. V.Králíček



[Editorial note: Collectors of forerunner material may find some interest in this study. It is the author's attempt to cut through the jungle of "Quantities Printed" figures currently available to philatelists. However, it should be borne in mind that this does represent the findings of just one, modern-day specialist - and should be treated so]

It is just a little over 140 years since the first postage stamps were issued for useage on what is today Czechoslovak territory - then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Since their inception, these stamps have been subjected to systematic study and speculation by countless collectors. The most eminent of these published their findings in specialist magazines or in publications of their own. In this context, we are unlikely to overlook the work of the Czech pioneer in this work, Hanus Kropf, whose name is associated with other author-ities in these matters such as Müller, Diena, Landurner and many others. In their own individual ways, they all worked out this issue in unprecedented detail, thus laying down the foundations of real, specialized philately. Despite the abundance of information relating to this subject, it is not possible, even today, to accept that everything has been clarified, hence the contributed studies published in more recent times.

During my own study of this particular issue, it occurred to me that the printing quantities given by the various sources of such information, differ somewhat. I then began to investigate the substance of their 'evidence'. The results of my endeavours, I shall now submit to collectors at large.

First of all, it is necessary to remind my readers that the official records of individual printings have not been preserved. As the single source of actual printing numbers, the Kropf monograph [Fig. 1/1] was judged to be accurate. However, besides that particular one, there also exists a very interesting study of this issue from the pen of the outstanding author, E. Jászai [1/2] which, similarly to Kropf, also concerns itself with authentic data taken from official records but even so, the data differs. I shall devote myself first of all, to the data shown in Fig.1/1. As is shown by Weiss in Fig.1/3, none of the numbers given by Kropf is divisible by 60, i.e. the number of STAMPS contained in a sheet. It will be noted that these numbers are divisible, however, by 64 - and there is a reason for this. Assuming the number of sheets printed had been assessed by Kropf, these were then multiplied by 64 to give the figure indicated by him as being 'number of stamps printed.' In actual fact, the printing plate contained 60 stamp fields and four fields carrying images of the Cross of Saint Andrew. Weiss has corrected Kropf's data by dividing back by 64 ( thus obtaining the number of sheets) then multiplying that figure by 60 in order to obtain (his) figures of the 'stamps printed' numbers. In his article, Weiss states that he had already pointed out this fact, i.e. Kropf's inaccuracy, in 1925. I do not know today how he did this or to whom he addressed his findings. >

If he has published his findings somewhere, it is possible that his results were included by Ing. Müller, in his monograph published in 1927.

It is not essential for us to know whether Müller was aware of Weiss's enquiries or not. What is for certain is that in his monograph, Müller gives the numbers in their converted form but with some of the values rounded off. Data from 1/4 was then taken up within other works in this sphere, eventually getting into the Hungarian Monograph [5] as well.

Let us, however, now return to the Jászai study. This gives us similar data to Kropf's but with a difference, in that he presents them as stamp printings supplied to the postal administrations of the AUSTRIAN part of the dual Monarchy. In addition to that, he adds the stamp printing as supplied to the Hungarian part, showing them also within his totals; i.e. showing the entire printing of stamps of this issue. This is, of course, fundamentally different from Kropf's figures. It is, therefore, evident that the printing numbers so far given in literature concern only those stamps supplied to the postal administration in the Austrian part of the Monarchy and, therefore, represent only PART of the TOTAL printings.

●	KROPF [1]	JÁZSAI [2]	WEISS [3]	MÜLLER [4]	MOROVICS [5]	●
1	15.740.000	15.740.000	14.756.250	14.760.000	14.756.160	AUSTRIA
2	14.320.000	14.320.000	13.425.000	13.425.000	13.415.760	
3	114.440.000	114.440.000	107.287.500	107.250.000	107.306.220	
6	75.680.000	75.680.000	70.950.000	70.950.000	70.950.000	
9	75.440.000	85.440.000	70.725.000	70.725.000	80.109.300	
1	X	6.910.000	X	X	6.478.200	HUNGARY
2	X	4.120.000	X	X	3.862.560	
3	X	58.840.000	X	X	55.162.440	
6	X	40.110.000	X	X	37.582.500	
9	X	49.620.000	X	X	46.509.300	
1	X	22.650.000	X	X	21.234.360	TOTAL
2	X	18.440.000	X	X	17.278.320	
3	X	173.280.000	X	X	162.468.660	
6	X	115.790.000	X	X	108.532.500	
9	X	135.060.000	X	X	126.618.600	

Fig.1

Similarly to Kropf, we find that Jászai shows the same, unmodified data. Likewise they are those numbers indivisible by 60 but dividible by 64. Because these numbers are used by both authors in this way, I believe that they both received their data from sources inside the printing works, endeavouring thereby to obtain data for the whole printing but already multiplying the known sheet numbers by 64. I doubt that such experts as these two men would have both made the same trivial error themselves. If we compare the data 'for Austria' from both authors, they differ only in the 9 kreuzer stamp and, here, only in the 'millions' figure of that printing. With Kropf, a further check is not possible since he gives these five sets of numbers only. On the contrary, Jászai gives individual printings for single years also. [The first issue was printed in the years 1850-1858]. It is, therefore, possible to undertake an examination of the total sum. After having done so, I am able to confirm that the Jászai data seems to be correct. I certainly believe that with Kropf, the mistake possibly occurred during the composition of the particular page (p.26) and was overlooked by the proof-reader. In view of that, this monograph contains almost 500 pages of large format, which is not surprising.>

Fig.2

	1850			1851		
1 kr.	375.000	187.560	562.560	506.220	112.500	618.720
2 kr.	468.780	234.420	703.200	309.420	75.060	384.480
3 kr.	4.687.500	2.343.780	7.031.280	5.737.500	3.440.580	9.178.080
6 kr.	3.281.220	1.687.500	4.968.720	4.659.360	1.040.640	5.700.000
9 kr.	3.281.220	1.687.500	4.968.720	4.706.160	1.800.000	6.506.160
	1852			1853		
1 kr.	778.080	487.440	1.265.520	1.218.720	600.000	1.818.720
2 kr.	665.580	290.580	956.160	1.068.780	403.140	1.471.920
3 kr.	6.412.500	3.956.220	10.368.720	9.684.360	5.550.000	15.234.360
6 kr.	5.315.640	2.463.720	7.779.360	6.487.500	3.637.500	10.125.000
9 kr.	6.215.640	2.025.000	8.240.640	8.793.720	3.412.440	12.206.160
	1854			1855		
1 kr.	1.518.780	787.500	2.306.280	2.784.360	1.031.280	3.815.640
2 kr.	1.903.140	496.860	2.400.000	2.615.640	600.000	3.215.640
3 kr.	11.259.360	6.890.640	18.150.000	13.406.220	8.690.580	22.096.800
6 kr.	7.800.000	4.734.360	12.534.360	8.718.720	6.965.640	15.684.360
9 kr.	9.928.140	5.587.500	15.515.640	10.406.220	7.321.860	17.728.080
	1856			1857		
1 kr.	1.996.860	1.378.140	3.375.000	3.675.000	1.031.280	4.706.280
2 kr.	1.931.280	675.000	2.606.280	3.140.640	562.500	3.703.140
3 kr.	20.915.640	9.468.780	30.384.420	20.484.360	7.950.000	28.434.360
6 kr.	13.565.640	7.631.280	21.196.920	13.978.140	6.600.000	20.578.140
9 kr.	17.803.140	9.646.860	27.450.000	10.931.280	8.165.640	19.096.920
	1858			1850 - 58		
1 kr.	1.903.140	862.500	2.765.640	14.756.160	6.478.200	21.234.360
2 kr.	1.312.500	525.000	1.837.500	13.415.760	3.862.560	17.278.320
3 kr.	14.718.780	6.871.860	21.590.640	107.306.220	55.162.440	162.468.660
6 kr.	7.143.780	2.821.860	9.965.640	70.950.000	37.582.500	108.532.500
9 kr.	8.043.780	6.862.500	14.906.280	80.109.300	46.509.300	126.618.600

## AUTHOR'S REVISED CALCULATIONS

After the miscalculation, Kropf's data was carried over into the Müller monograph and from there, into other works, where we read them even today. Here it is reasonable to pose the question - "Why was the Kropf's data considered as representing the total printing?"

In 1850, as shown in the second table, this data was still considered as the single source of information. This is witnessed by the fact that the Jászai had not then entered the minds of the wider collecting public. It is necessary to reiterate that Kropf gives - even with other issues - the printings exclusively allotted to the postal administration of Austria. Had he included in this data the printings valid for the Hungarian regions, he would have had to also address the Hungarian part of the 1867 issue - which, by that time, were purely Hungarian stamps. However, this was not done and remained simply 'a discussion on Austrian stamps and Postal Stationery', as is reflected in the appropriate printing numbers. I am convinced that, despite the aforementioned, Kropf did have knowledge of the printing numbers for the Hungarian administration but made public only those pertaining to Austria.>

I began this article with Jázsa's detailed data. First of all, I have corrected the calculating error with the 6 kreuzer stamp - [compare with the original data shown in fig. 1].

I then have recalculated all the data and arrived at the printing totals which are indicated in the margins of both tables; I have not endeavoured to round off the numbers. Precise assessment of the actual printing numbers is impossible because even Jázsa obtained his from a source within the printing works, with some figures already rounded off.

In view of the above, I think that a difference of a few thousand stamps will not be that much of a problem, given that the numbers so far published in literature on the subject, obviously differ from the actual facts by millions!

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY:

1. - Hans Kropf: Die Postwertzeichen des Kaisertumes Österreich und der Österreichisch-Ungarischen Monarchie - PRAGUE, 1908.
2. - Emanuel J. Jázsa: Die Auflagenzahlen der von der Wiener Staatsdruckerei von 1850 bis 1871 gelieferten Briefmarken für Österreich und Ungarn - "Die Postmarke" 1926/21.
3. - V. Weiss: Vydání 1850 - Československá 'Filatelie' 1950/10.
4. - Ing. Edwin Müller: Die Postmarken von Österreich - VIENNA 1927.
5. - A Magyar bélyegek monográfiája (Part II) - BUDAPEST 1966.

#### NOTES ON ILLUSTRATIONS HEREIN

Table 1. - Numbers of stamps printed during the period 1850 to 1858 as given by the named authors.

Table 2. - Numbers of stamps printed/year during the period 1850-1858 and the total numbers of stamps printed during 1850/1858 as calculated by Tomaš Morovics.

#### EDITORIAL NOTE:

Readers having any questions whatsoever in regard to this article, may address them directly to the author - at the following address:-

Pan Tomaš Morovics,  
U Stadionu 957,  
CS-664 34 KUŘIM  
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

N.B. Do not forget the AIRMAIL label now required by the British Post Office on your covers.

[Translation: R. Kingsley]

NEW ISSUES 1991

AJK.



We are advised by **TECHNICKÁ ÚSTŘEDNA SPOJŮ** of the following announcements by the Federal Ministry of Postal and Telecommunication Services in regard to postage stamps issued in 1991:

January 10: EUROPEAN JUDO CHAMPIONSHIPS - PRAGUE 1991. One stamp valued 1 Kčs. Illustrated: Drawing of two contestants. Inscription: PRAGUE 1991 - EUROPEAN JUDO CHAMPIONSHIPS. Stamp designed by Zdeněk Filip and engraved by Václav Fajt. Size 23x30mm. Printed by the rotary recess process (in Black) combined with three-colour recess printing (in colours Ochre, Blue/Green and Blue) in sheets x 50 stamps. Accompanying the stamp is a FDC with commemorative cancellation. The cover carries a drawing of three different Judo grips and an emblem with the words JUDO 91 EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS. It is printed flat-plate recess in Black, Blue and Red. Postally valid from date of issue until further notice in Domestic/Foreign mails.

January 10: 80th ANNIVERSARY OF THE CREATION OF THE CZECH SCOUT MOVEMENT/115th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF A.B. SVOJSÍK. One stamp valued at 3 Kčs bears the portrait of the first Cz. Scout Leader, Antonín B. Svojsík, the Scout emblem and the words CZECHOSLOVAK SCOUTING 1911-1991/ A.B. SVOJSÍK 1876-1938. Designed by Miloš Ondráček, who also engraved the stamp. He also designed the FDC cancellation. Size 23x30mm, the issue was printed rotary recess (in Brown) combined with four-colour recess printing (in Dark Green, Green, Orange and Yellow) in sheets x 50 stamps. The accompanying FDC carries the drawing by Mikuláš Aleš, taken from the cover of the book by A.B. Svojsík - "The Fundamentals of Scouting" (1912). This is printed recess from flat-plates in Brown. Postally valid from D.o.I. until further notice.

February 4: FIRST SAILING OF THE STEAMSHIP "BOHEMIA" (150 Years). One stamp valued at 5 Kčs shows the steamship BOHEMIA against the background of the Říp Mountain and the words: FIRST SAILING OF THE STEAMSHIP BOHEMIA 1841. Designed by František Kraus/Engraved by Bohumil Šneider. Measuring 49x19mm, the issue was printed rotary recess (Black) combined with four-colour recess (in colours Yellow, Green, Red and Blue) in sheets of 50 stamps. Accompanying FDC carries a commemorative cancellation. The cover shows the ship BOHEMIA cruising on the river Labe below Střekov Castle. It is printed flat-recess in Red, Blue and Black. Postally valid until further notice, the stamp can be used in Domestic/Foreign mails. >

February 4: RE-OPENING OF THE STAVOVSKÉ THEATRE, PRAGUE AND ANNIVERSARY OF W.A. MOZART

A single stamp valued 1 Kčs, issued in the series "Notable Anniversaries", commemorating the re-opening of the Stavovské ['Estates'] Theatre in Prague and the 200th Anniversary of the death of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. The stamp shows a drawing of the front of the Stavovské Theatre, a portrait of Mozart with a part of the score to his opera "Titus" and the words STAVOVSKÉ THEATRE PRAGUE 1991/1756-1791 W.A. MOZART. Designer: Pavel Sivko; Engraver: Bohumil Šneider. The issue (stamp size 40x23mm) was printed rotary recess (in Dark Blue) combined with three-colour recess (colours: Purple, Light Purple and Pink) in sheets of 50 stamps. The accompanying FDC, with commemorative cancellation, shows a silhouette of a seated Mozart (artist unknown) dating from 1787 to mark the first performance of the opera "Don Giovanni", together with an extract from the score of the opera "Titus". The cover printed flat-plate recess in Blue and Orange. The stamp is postally valid from d.o.i. until further notice in Domestic/Foreign mails.

February 4: BETHLEHEM CHAPEL IN PRAGUE (600 Years)

A single stamp with value of 50h, issued in the series "Notable Anniversaries", commemorating the 600th Anniversary of the foundation of the Bethlehem Chapel in Prague. The design shows the wood engraving (artist unknown) and the words \*HUS IN THE PULPIT/600 YEARS OF THE BETHLEHEM CHAPEL. Stamp size: 19x23mm. Printed rotary-recess (in Brown) combined with three-colour recess (colours: Ochre, Dark Red and Red) in sheets x 100 stamps. The accompanying FDC carries a commemorative cancellation and illustrates also the Gothic Window of the Bethlehem Chapel. The cover is printed flat-plate recess in Ochre, Brown and Red. Stamp postally valid from d.o.i. until further notice in Domestic/Foreign mails. \*[additional]: after the words "Hus in the pulpit" appears the Czech for "WOODCUT 1520-30". Des: Pavel Sivco/Eng: Martin Srb.

February 18: ANNIVERSARIES OF NOTABLE PERSONALITIES

Five x 1Kčs stamps, each with illustrated stamp-size coupon (tab) in multi-colours. Designer: Ivan Schurmann/Engraver: Miloš Ondráček. Stamps/coupons size: 19 x 23mm. each. Printed by Post Printing Office in Prague: Rotary recess/multi-colour recess in sheets x 50 stamps/coupons. Each issue was accompanied by separate FDCs bearing stamp/coupon and commemorative cancellation. FDCs bear the following drawings:- Dvořák - violin/initials "AD", colour Brown; Kmeť - drawing of folk pottery and a music score, colour Green; Seifert - Symbolic drawing in Grey; Masaryk - Drawing of pink flowers; Senefelder - Drawing of lithographic requisites, Colour Ochre.

THE STAMPS:

1. ANTONÍN DVOŘÁK 1841-1904. Colours: Brown, Light Ochre, Orange, Red. Coupon: Signature, dates, symbolic drawing in Brown, Ochre, Green.
2. ANDREJ KMEŤ 1841-1908. Colours: Black/Green, Grey/Green, Red, Green. Coupon: Signature, flowers, butterfly in Black/Green, Grey/Green and Green.
3. JAROSLAV SEIFERT 1901-1986. Colours: Dark Blue, Light Grey, Blue, Red. Coupon: Signature and symbolic drawing in Dark Blue, Lt. Grey, Grey.
4. JAN MASARYK 1886-1948. In Blue, Lt. Grey, Pink, Red. Coupon: Signature and initials "JM" in Blue, Lt. Grey, Purple.
5. ALOIS SENEFELDER 1771-1834. Colours: Green, Lt. Grey, Orange, Red. Coupon: Signature, dates and drawing of lithographic press in the colours Green, Lt. Grey, Lt. Green.

[Next SCHEDULED issue: May 6 - CEPT]



STAMPS ISSUED BETWEEN JULY AND DECEMBER 1990 (with POFIS Nos.)

DATE	POFIS	FACE	DESCRIPTION
July 2	2947	-.50	World Canine Show at Brno 1990
	2948	1.00	
	2949	4.00	
	2950	7.00	
Aug. 29	2951	4.00	Bratislava Motifs (Part 1) M.R.Štefánik
Sept. 7	2952	-.50	100th Anniv. Great Pardubice (Racing)
	2953	4.00	
29	2954	3.00	Bratislava Motifs - Part 2.- (Celtic Coin)
Oct. 1	2955	-.50	Nature Protection (Protected Mammals)
	2956	1.00	
	2957	4.00	
	2958	5.00	
*15	2959	3.00	Helsinki Civic Forum in Prague
Nov. 27	2960	2.00	Art on Stamps (annual feature)
	2961	3.00	
	2962	4.00	
	2963	5.00	
*15	2964	-.50	Christmas (N.B. out of sequence dating)
Dec. 18	2965	1.00	Day of Czechoslovak Postage Stamp (annual)

NOTES: \*

Numbers 2959 and 2964 were issued in addition to original published programme. List is taken from FILATELIE 24/1990, p766, with our thanks to the publishers.

QUERY CORNER

From: H. P. Milsom

My main question is two-fold: When were these 'stamps' issued and is there any record of them ever having been used as postage stamps.

On the left, above is printed in brown on unwatermarked paper and perforated 11½. That on the right appears to be a Hungarian Telegraphs stamp (50kr. blue). This item bears the cancellation from Trenčsen (Trenčín). Any information from members would be greatly appreciated. Please address replies c/o the editor.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA: PLANNED ISSUES FOR 1991 (Subject to Alteration)

A.J.K.

DATE	DESCRIPTION	FACE	SIZE(mm)	No. FDCs
JANUARY 10	Cz. Scout Movement (80th Anniv.) and the 115th birth anniv. of 1st Leader: A.B. Svojsik	3.00	23x30	1
	European Judo Championships/Prague 1991	1.00	23x30	1
FEBRUARY 4	Notable Anniversaries: (a) Estates Theatre in Prague (re-opening) and (b) W.A. Mozart's 200th death anniversary;	1.00	40x23	1
	Bethlehem Chapel, Prague (600th Anniv)	0.50	19x23	1
4	Inauguration of 'Bohemia' Steamship Trips - 150th Anniversary	5.00	49x19	
18	Personalities anniversaries: A. Dvořák 150th.	1.00	19x23 with tab	1
	A. Kmeř (150th)	1.00	19x23 with tab	1
	J. Seifert (90th)	1.00	19x23 with tab	1
	A. Senefelder (220th)	1.00	19x23 with tab	1
MAY 6	Europe (CEPT)	6.00	23x40	1
10	Centenary: World Expo. in Prague	0.50	24x40	1
20	30th Anniv: Antarctic Agreement	0.50	40x23	1
JUNE 3	Czechoslovak Castles and Chateaux: Blatná	0.50	23x30	1
	Bouzov	0.50	23x30	1
	Kežmarok	0.50	23x30	1
28	The Post Office Bank	10.00	40x23	1
AUGUST 9	Association for Jan Palach Scholarship	4.00	23x40	1
28	Cz. Beauty Spots: Říp	4.00	23x19	1
	Kriváň	4.00	23x19	1
SEPTEMBER 2	13th Illustrations Biennial/Bratislava:			1
	Polish illustrations	0.50		
	German illustrations	2.00	23x30	
30	*Prague and Bratislava Motifs: Jesus Child, Prague.	3.00	26x40	1
	The Blue Church	3.00	26x40	1
NOVEMBER 3	Protection of Nature - Protected Flora:			2
	Daphne	0.50	19x23	
	Gagea bohemica	1.00	19x23	
	Alpine Aster	2.00	19x23	
	Agrimony	5.00	19x23	
3	Art on Postage Stamps:			5
	M. Ernst	2.00	40x50	
	A. Renoir	3.00	40x50	
	El Greco	4.00	40x50	
	L. Guderna	5.00	40x50	
	Japanese Art	7.00	40x50	
11	Christmas	0.50	23x19	1
DECEMBER 18	Day of Czechoslovak Postage Stamp	1.00	49x19	1

\* Special Note: The "Treasures of Prague Castle" series are discontinued. Prague and Bratislava will now be represented by a single stamp each under the title "Prague and Bratislava Motifs." Prague Castle series ran for 25 years, from 1965-1990. From 1969 they appeared in sheets x 4 stamps but changing to sheets x 6 in 1983. These (mint) sheets will now become very collectable - and scarce!