



CZECHOUT

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March 1992

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Vol. 10/1	CONTENTS	March 1992
	Editorial	1
	Society News and Notices	2
	New Publications	4
	Comment: Missing stamps at Tokyo Int.	5
	Cz. Postal History up to 1850	6
	New Members	15
	Proposed Issues for 1992	21
	New Issues - to 5 March 1992	21
	J.A. Komenský - New Souvenir Sheet	22

EDITORIAL

As has probably already been observed, we are constantly striving to improve the general appearance and presentation of our journal. Our latest effort concerns the inside cover page and this page.

We had been advised that a number of our members file their copies of our journal but do not really need the covers. However, should they throw these covers away, they also throw away the Contents blocks. Therefore we have re-arranged the inside cover and will henceforth include the Contents as above. We hope this will meet with members' approval.

We are always open to constructive comments and suggestions for improving our journal and the Editor welcomes these. One of his main problems today is to obtain sufficient original material to fill these pages and he needs help **now** if we are to maintain the standard we have attained over the years. If you can, will **you** help us please?



SOCIETY NEWS AND NOTICES

Meeting on Saturday 18 January 1992

A fair gathering of members assembled for what was to be an afternoon studying and admiring members' own sheets for a change! In addition, the meeting welcomed four new members into our Society.

Mrs. Yvonne Gren wanted to warmly thank all those who bought charity Christmas labels from her in aid of the Chest, Heart and Stroke Association. This resulted in Yvonne being able to send that worthy cause the sum of £40.

The meeting was informed of the report on serious losses by one of our members, Mr. Klein, at PHILANIPPON '91 in Tokyo. This is separately reported herein.

The following Displays were seen:

Mr. W. A. Page: Selection of Red Cross and Recruiting Cards
 Mr. B. C. Day: Cz. 1st Anniversary and Cross-Border Mail
 Mrs L. Knight (p.p. A.Knight): Russian POW Mail WW1 (Czech related)
 Mrs. F. Pettitt: Prague Art Pictures
 Mr.R. Hollis: Internal Rates: Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia
 Mr. R. Dixon: Dismemberment of Czechoslovakia - 1938
 Mr. R. McLeod: Czechoslovakian Airmails
 Mr. W. Dawson: 1st Republic: P.Dues and Postal Information advice Labels

Mr. Dawson (Vice-Chairman) chaired the meeting in the Chairman's absence through indisposition.

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NEXT MEETING:

This will be on Saturday, March 21 1992, when the subject will be our ANNUAL COMPETITION - this time the challenge will be for the "Kay Goodman Trophy." This competition covers all aspect of Czechoslovakian-related philately. There are the following Classes: Literature, Thematic, Postal History, Aerophilately, Stamp or Postal Stationery issues. The meeting opens at 2.30pm.

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OVERDUE SUBSCRIPTIONS

A number of members - some overseas - have not yet paid their current subscriptions and it is imperative that they should in the shortest possible time. Reminders are costly to produce and post and eventually have to be on-costed to the Society accounts - the real basis for rating Subscriptions.

If YOU have not yet paid up, please do so as this is your last 'call'.>

EXCHANGE PACKET

A thorough investigation into the loss reported to A.G.M. last November has proved fruitless, in that no indisputable evidence of wrongdoing by any person or persons is available to us. Therefore and with regret, Committee decided the loss must be borne by the Society. However, it was decided that rules governing the operation of this service to members will henceforth be most strictly controlled. Members offending the current Regulations will, without fail, henceforth be held responsible for all losses incurred by their failure to adhere to these regulations. The main under-pin of any such scheme as this is TRUST and if that breaks down then the entire scheme must cease. AJK.

NEW BOOKLETS REQUIRED

We again appeal for additional booklets (or even good single items) for the Exchange Packet to be sent to the Hon. Packet Secretary, Bob Allard. We know you have supported this well in past years but it is now really at a very low ebb, requiring immediate support. Our regular 'faithful few' cannot be totally relied upon all the time; even their spare material must 'dry up' sometimes. Even though you may not be able to fill a booklet, Bob will be pleased to collect and collate any single items you can spare. M. and U. material of all periods is acceptable, provided it is clean and reasonably priced. Our thanks again for your continued support. Incidentally, it is not only stamps that are useful in the 'Packet' - good PS items, too, are acceptable, i.e. used postcards, mint postcards and covers will all find good homes eventually!

ANNUAL DINNER - 20 June 1992

This is notification to members of our Annual Dinner, to be held at our home venue following the normal meeting that day. Full details should accompany this issue and we look forward to meeting you there for another annual get-together.

CONGRATULATIONS:

To our member in Sedan, South Australia - Clyde Ziegler on his obtaining a Silver-Bronze award for his entry in SHOREX 91 (Auckland) in New Zealand.

CORRECTION

Our photograph on p81 of our last issue was taken in Fred and Yvonne Gren's garden - not Worthing as was erroneously stated. The actual annual dinner was at Worthing. Our apologies to the Grens for this error by the Editor! >

NEW STUDY GROUP IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

A "Bohemia-Moravia Postal History 1938-45" Study Group has recently been formed in Moravia. It has issued its first journal (in Czech) - a copy is in our Library. It aims to expand the study of this particular period of Cz. postal history and is inviting membership from worldwide. Provided sufficient interest can be generated, it is hoped to organize regular auctions, newsletters and a journal carrying German and English language summaries. Current subscription is DM15 - about £5.45 at time of writing. Further details from: F. Šubart, Hroznova 49, 49-60300 BRNO, Czechoslovakia.

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PUBLICATIONS ON CZECHOSLOVAK BOOKLETS

1. - Ladislaus Kokta/Wilfried Osthues: Specialized Catalogue of Czechoslovakian Stamp Booklets. Munich 1990 - Ringbound A4 - Price DM35 including post and packing. Obtainable from: Literature Section, ARGE Tschechoslowakai, c/o Gunter Then, Hochkalterweg 1, W-8300, Landshut. Germany.

A comprehensive description of Czechoslovakian stamp booklets issued from 1969 to 1989, is presented for the first time in the German language. A new team of authors from Munich has therein reviewed the latest research position and has also taken account of earlier articles in the Slovak, English and Dutch languages.

[Ed. note: Our thanks to John Whiteside for English translation. We would like to know about any English catalogue on this subject, please. If readers have any knowledge, do please tell the Editor].

2. - ZSF-BRATISLAVA - Philatelic Publication 26 - "Filatelistický Výber 1988" is in our own Library. At least 46 pages deal with booklets issued between 1968 and 1988. . . . it is all in Slovak but with profuse illustrations with some very easily understood details. Apply: Librarian, Mrs. Lindy Knight.

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GET WELL SOON!

It has come to our notice that Mr. Vincent Jourdan, Liverpool, has been rather ill for a considerable time.

We are deeply sorry to hear of this, Vincent. On behalf of the entire membership, this message wishes you a very speedy and successful recovery. We know that as one of our founding-members of many years' standing, your membership is greatly appreciated and honoured.

We look eagerly forward to when we can hear good news from you again.

A.K. (p.p. The Commitee).

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HELP! If **you** would be willing to very occasionally assist the Editor with German-English translations of minor nature, will you please contact him? Thanks!

COMMENT**HOW CAN SUCH A THING HAPPEN TODAY?**

Extremely rare stamps simply 'vanish' from
Japanese International Exhibition

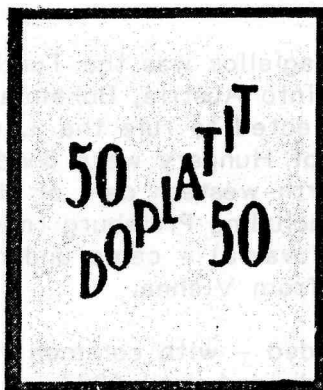
Two of the rarest of Czechoslovakia's postage stamps have been reported by a member in Holland: Mr. J.L. Klein, to have been discovered missing from this great 'international' even before the doors had been opened to the public!

Our member has been informed by the Netherlands Commissioner, acting on his behalf at the time, that following his handing over of Mr. Klein's entry against an official receipt, he (Commissioner) noted that this entry was very quickly undergoing the mounting stage - some pages were already in place in a frame. It was at that point that he observed an empty space on one of the sheets that should have held the rare stamp from the provisional 1919 o/print (SG. 87a). It was later found that another stamp was also missing from the entry (SG. D280aa) - the well-known 1927 50/50 error. We illustrate examples.

Mr. Klein's report to us is too long and detailed to publish here but our members can be assured that Committee are very concerned indeed by the worrying statements made by Mr. Klein; he is totally dissatisfied with the outcome of these episodes so far. This report does, indeed, make for some very disturbing reading.



The 4K on granite paper



Genuine o/p - enlarged



Error: 50 o/p on 50h

Obviously it raises the initial question "How on earth can this possibly happen at a modern world exhibition, presumably protected by modern, sophisticated security measures?" This is the first question F.I.P. itself must address, being the exhibition's patrons ['patron' means 'protector']. This Society believes it imperative that the deepest possible investigation must be held into the loss of these two items under the circumstances alleged by Mr. Klein. The report will strike a note of fear into any future exhibitors, especially 'first-time' ones. Obviously such a happening undermines the strength of confidence of philatelists worldwide in the 'security' to be afforded such rare collections, so we sincerely trust and hope that eventually, we shall be able to fully report the outcome of this episode. We hope it will be a happy one for our member ... but we will have to wait and see.

A.K.

POSTAL HISTORY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA - TO 1850 -

Paul H. Jensen, RDP., FRPS,L.

Introduction

As Czechoslovakia emerged as an independent nation on 28 October 1918, it may sound ridiculous to speak of the early postal history of this country. It is really the postal history of a part of the Austro-Hungarian empire but with a limited part with a history of its own.

The Kingdom of Bohemia, the Marquisate of Moravia and the twin duchies of Silesia - also known as the Lands of The Crown of St. Wenceslas - came under Habsburg rule in 1526 after the passing of the last of the Jagiellos and after the disastrous battle of Mochas, when most of Hungary became under Turkish rule.

The Jagiellos - a Polish-Lithuanian noble family - held most of the Lands of The Crown of St. Wenceslas from the end of the 14th century when the House of Luxembourg expired. The Jagiellos held Hungary as well. At that time, Austria was a rather insignificant little duchy whose Habsburg rulers also happened to be German emperors.

The factor which toppled the Jagiellos was the Turkish invasions; they took most of Hungary and raided further into Austria, Bohemia and Moravia. Finally, Ferdinand I of Habsburg was elected to rule the Lands of St. Wenceslas. In 1538 the remaining territories of Hungary were divided between Ferdinand and the Turkish candidate. The north-western part of Hungary (or - the Lands of The Crown of St. Stephen) - including Pressburg (now Bratislava) and parts of the Carpathian Mountains (in Slovakia) - came under Habsburg rule following the final repulse of the Turks from Vienna.

Thus Austria-Hungary was founded - with common rule and a common postal system - which was not again divided until 1867.

The Postal History

The first mails were obviously the couriers of the Royal Court, the Church, the merchants and the cities. Around 1526 the Emperor appointed postmasters in the most important cities, among them being Vienna and Prague. Some of these postmasters were members of the Thurn and Taxis family but it should be noted here that the mails in Austria and Hungary were never any part of the T and T network. The princes of Thurn and Taxis did indeed become Imperial Postmasters (of the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation) but never of the Habsburg Crown Lands.

Today we know too little about how the mail was organized in those days. The main purpose was obviously to transmit official documents but from 1526 onward, these posts were also opened for other mail against payment. In this way one of the first public mail services in Europe was opened.>

As already stated, very little is today known about how the mails actually operated at that time. The mail coaches and the public communication system available then did not really develop fully until the 18th century. By then the Imperial mails transported valuable goods, money, passengers and letter posts all over the Empire and continued to do so until steam and the railways revolutionized public transport from the 1830s onward.

The various Imperial Postmasters of the 16th century were followed by the von Paar dynasty which took over the Imperial Mails in the Habsburg Lands from 1622 and kept them for one hundred years.

Here one must remember that the 30 years war, starting in 1618 in Bohemia, disrupted life all over central Europe and in fact, put civilization back a hundred years - or more. After the end of the 30 years war in 1648 there were still the Turks - and the Poles - to consider.

The first regular postage rates were introduced by the Post Patent of 7.5.1661. The Paars established a rate of 3 kreuzer (1 groschen) for a single letter and 6 kreuzer for a double letter. This postage was to be paid to the postmaster when handing in the letter. The custom previously had been to give the letter carrier a tip on receiving the letter, as well! This developed into the split postage system ($\frac{1}{2}$ by sender; $\frac{1}{2}$ by the addressee), which was in fact, in force right up to 1817 and remains of which are still seen in the treatment of some 'official mail' in Czechoslovakia.

The postal privilege was taken over by Emperor Charles VI in 1772. However, the Paar family remained as Imperial Postmasters General at a salary and I believe that the last franking privileges of the Paars were not cancelled until 1918.

Notes of postage rates are being found on letters of the last three decades of the 17th century. The oldest postal tariff preserved dates from 1695.

On taking over the Post Office in 1772 a system of 'distance' postage was introduced, based on a combination of weight and distance. The standard letter (one sheet) was rated at 1 Loth ($\frac{1}{2}$ oz) but was later reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ Loth. The distances were reckoned in relations to the main post offices on the postal routes. If a letter was sent inside the region between two main post offices, the lowest rate was charged. If the letter passed one main post office, the next rate was charged and for a letter passing two main post offices, the highest rate was charged.

Dr. Rüdiger Würth of Austria gives the details in his "Österreiches Jahrbuch für Postgeschichte und Philatelie" in 1979 and the rates can be found therein. The state of three distance postage rates lasted until 1.1.1789 when uniform postage rates - regardless of distance - were introduced for all the Habsburg lands.

Postal Rates

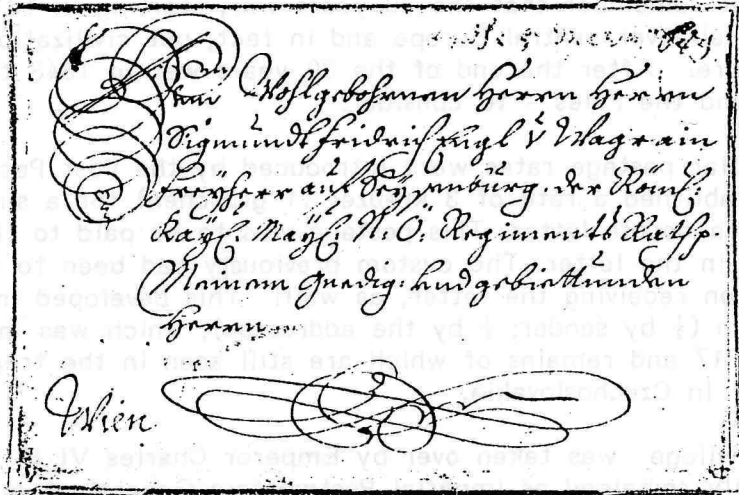
The basic rate was 8 kreuzer per $\frac{1}{2}$ Loth - one half to be paid by the sender; one half payable by the addressee. Thus Austria was more than fifty years in advance of Sir Rowland Hill's great Postal Reform of 1840. >

Czechoslovakia Postal History
Von Paar Period (1622-1722)

26/2-1689 - PRAG (PRAHA) BOHEMIA

Double weight letter to Vienna, charged with 6 kreuzer (red crayon). Delivered (präs.) 5th March.

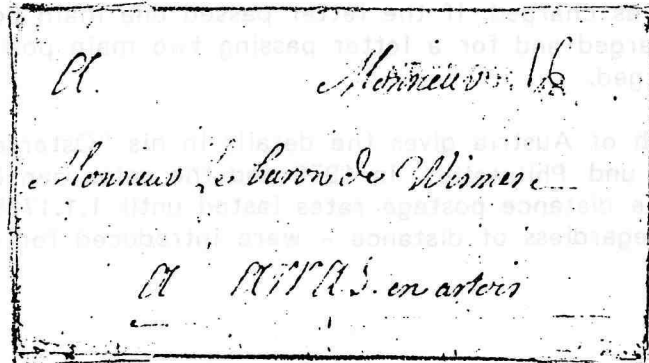
Early use of postage due marking. The regulations of 1695 gives the postage for a letter up to 1 loth (½ oz) as 12 kreuzer; half to be paid by the sender and the other half to be paid by the receiver.



Czechoslovakia Postal History
First War of Austrian Succession
French Army Mail

14/12-1741 - BUDWEIS (ČESKE BUDEJOVICE) BOHEMIA

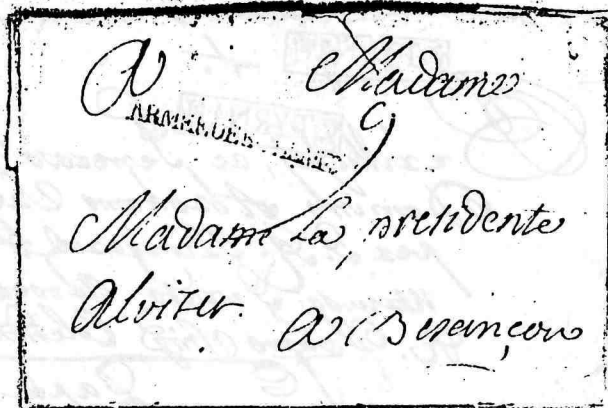
French military letter to Arras, postmarked with ARM:DE BAV^{re} (Armée de Bavarie) in black, charged with 16 sols to pay. This army was later renamed Armée de Bohême. These two French Army postmarks are probably the first handstruck postmarks used in the Czechoslovakian parts of Austria and Hungary.



ARM:DE BAV^{re}

Jan. 1742 - PRAG (PRAHA) BOHEMIA

French soldier's letter to Besançon, postmarked with ARMÉE DE BOHEME in black, charged with 9 sols on arrival.

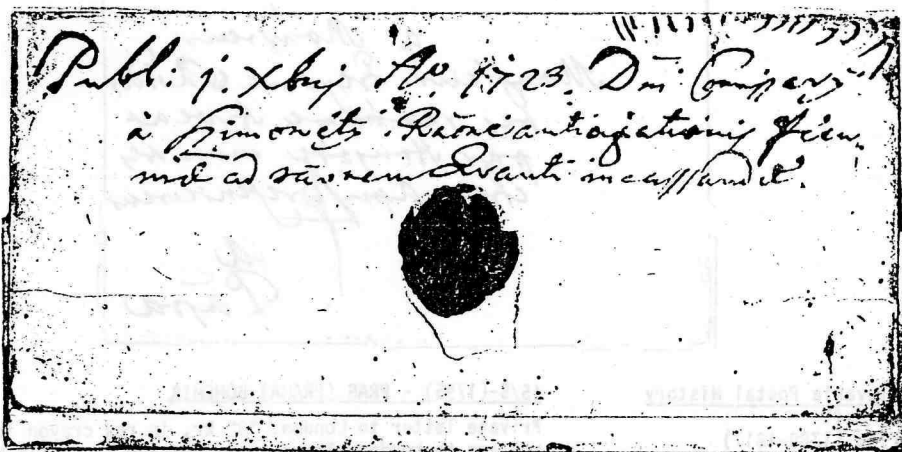


This army, originally named Armée du Rhine, changed its name and postmark on entering Austria at Ems. The new name was Armée de Bavière. After occupying Prague the army unit was renamed Armée de Bohême. It withdrew during 1742.

Czechoslovakia Postal History
Imperial Mail
1st Period (1722-1788)

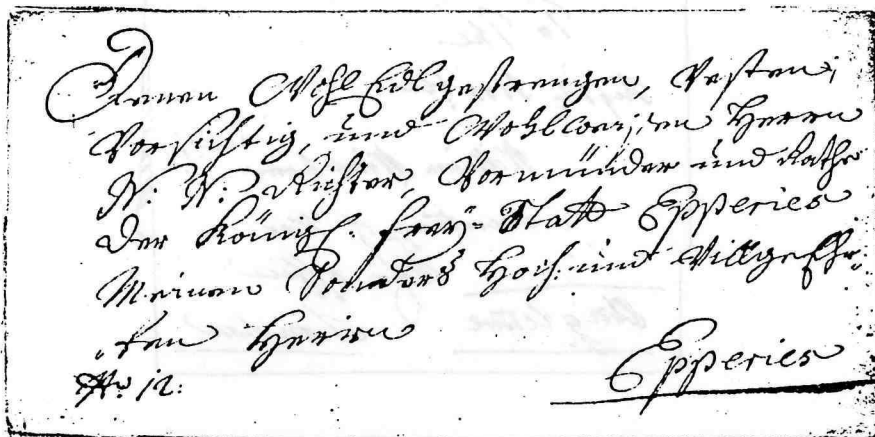
1/12-1723 - To EPERIES (PREŠOV) SLOVAKIA

Cover, showing on reverse "8" in red crayon; indicating 8 kreuzer postage to pay. This is half rate for single postage ($\frac{1}{2}$ loth) according to decree of 16th October 1722.



31/1-1727 - To EPERIES (PREŠOV) SLOVAKIA

Cover, showing on front letter bill no. 12 (lower left corner) and on back "8" in red crayon, indicating 8 kreuzer to pay ($\frac{1}{2}$ rate for single letter at $\frac{1}{2}$ loth).

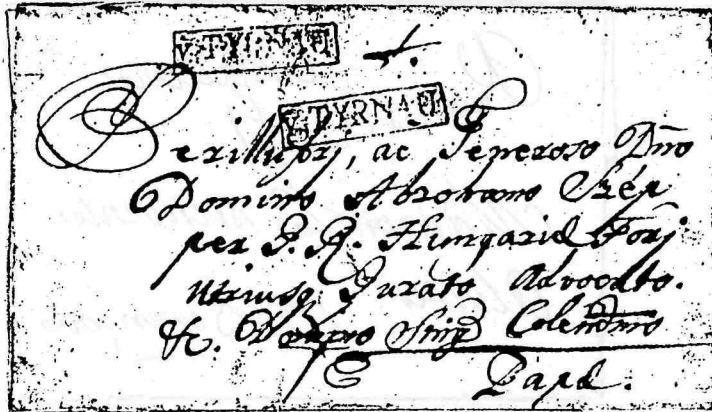


Note: From the earliest period of organized postal service in Austria-Hungary the general rule was for the sender to pay half of the postage and for the receiver to pay the other half. This was the rule up to 1817. Even after that date a letter from a sender enjoying free postage had to be paid with half postage if the receiver did not have a postage franchise. This rule continues into the 20th century

Czechoslovakia Postal History
 Imperial Mail
 1st Period (1722-1788)

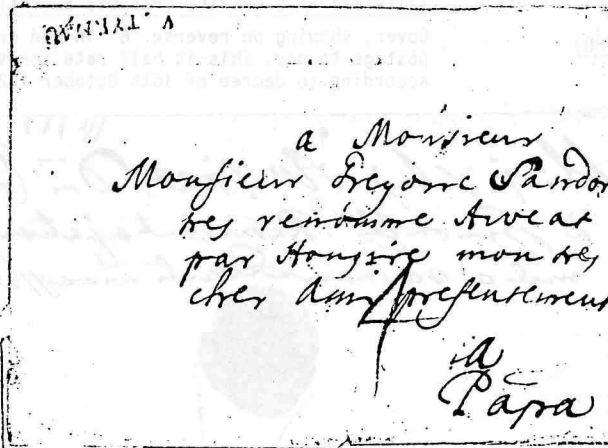
1753 - TYRNAU (TRANAVA) SLOVAKIA

Letter to Papa. Half paid 4 kreuzer to pay for letters in the second distance rate (past one main office). Postmark V.TYRNAU framed in black (Vesely: 100/1)



19/6-1756 - TYRNAU (TRANAVA) SLOVAKIA

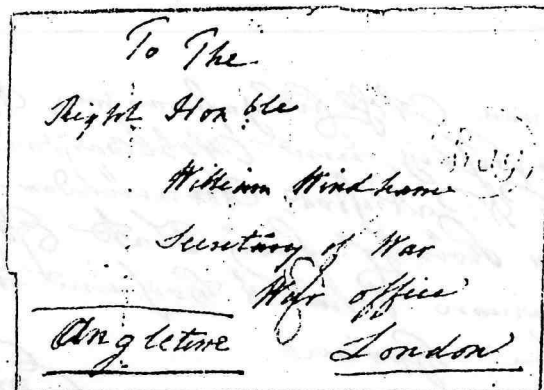
Letter to Papa; half paid, 4 kreuzer to pay. Postmark V. TYRNAU in red (Vesely 100/4)



Czechoslovakia Postal History
 Imperial Mail
 2nd Period (1789-1817)

15/5-(1795) - PRAG (PRAHA) BOHEMIA

Private letter to London. "8" kr. in red crayon is full postage to border. There is no postage charge in London, probably due to the addressee's status. Postmark red "Prag" in oval (Vo. 1526/7 II). The letter is dated by the contents where day and month is given, and by the title of the addressee and his tenure of office.



The wars following the French Revolution partly nullified this great postal reform. Inflation caused rates increases and in 1810 a new, two-tier distance postage was re-introduced but still the postage was 'split.' In 1817 a completely new system was introduced - the 7 tier distance postage.

- * Inland Letters
up to and including:

	3 postal stations (approx. 6 postal miles)	2kr. CM
4 - 6 " " " 12 " "	4" "	
7 - 9 " " " 18 " "	6" "	
10 - 12 " " " 24 " "	8" "	
13 - 15 " " " 30 " "	10" "	
16 - 18 " " " 36 " "	12" "	
Over 18 " " "	14" "	

These basic rates were for each $\frac{1}{2}$ Loth ($\frac{1}{4}$ oz.)

1 (one) postal station (stage - change of horses) = 2 (two) postal miles.

1 'postal mile' = approx. 7,500 metres = (approx.) 10 English miles between the changes.

- * Foreign letters
5 tiers - up to/including the **border station**:

	postal stations	2kr. CM
0 - 3	" "	8" "
4 - 6	" "	10" "
7 - 9	" "	12" "
10 - 12	" "	14" "
Over 12	" "	" "

N.B: The CM currency was the new Conventions Münze based on silver. This came in place of paper money (Wiener Währung) still circulating in 1817. The exchange base was 3 kreuzer WW = 1 kreuzer CM. From then onwards letters could be **sent unpaid or pre-paid**. The half-rate disappeared, except for 'Official' mail to addressees without franking privileges.

This seven tier distance rate was in force until 31.7.1842 when it became greatly simplified:

	2kr. CM
- * Local letters (loco-briefe)	
Letters for up to 10 postal miles	6kr. "
" " over 10 " "	12kr. "

The 'postal miles' were now measured in **straight-line** distances instead of the old 'stage' system.

From 1.6.1848:

To 10 miles	3kr.
10-20 "	6kr.
Over 20 miles	12kr.

During the Kossuth rebellion in Hungary (also touching parts of Slovakia) postal rates were considerably reduced. >

From 1.4.1849 the **6kr.** rate was **extended** to cover **10-30** postal miles.

Upon the **introduction of postage stamps on 1.6.1850** the rate for letters over 20 postal miles was reduced to 9kr.CM. This coincided with the founding of the **German-Austrian Postal Union** that in fact resulted in a maximum postage rate of 9kr. for **single letters** to all destinations within this Union.

* * * * *

POSTAL MARKINGS

On very early letters one rarely sees a postal marking - occasionally maybe the name of the address city; sometimes a 'cito-cito'. From the 1660s one may find a written figure showing the **postage to pay**.

With the distance rates introduced in 1772 it became necessary to write the name and office of dispatch on the cover in order to check that the correct postage to be claimed at the other end. This led to the development of proper postmarks, made by the postmasters, to facilitate handling.

The first recorded use was in Vienna in 1750. **French Field Postmarks** were, however, the **first hand-struck postmarks** to be used in the area - in the period **1741-1742**.

With the introduction of uniform postage in 1789, the real necessity for a postmark disappeared - at least, for the inland mail. Postmarks can be found up to 1810 but then they become rarer and rarer. The 7-tier system of 1817, however, make postmarks necessary again and many old, disused handstamps were pressed into service with some new ones produced by postmasters.

In 1838 a new regulation ordered that the date and month (N.B. no 'year') of mailing should also be struck on letters. That year however, is today very rarely ever found.

Pre-paid postage is usually indicated by a diagonal cross on the address side. In the 1820s a **FRANCO** handstamp, often in red, was placed on the front. Some post offices also made their own - more or less ornate - **FRANCO** handstamps.

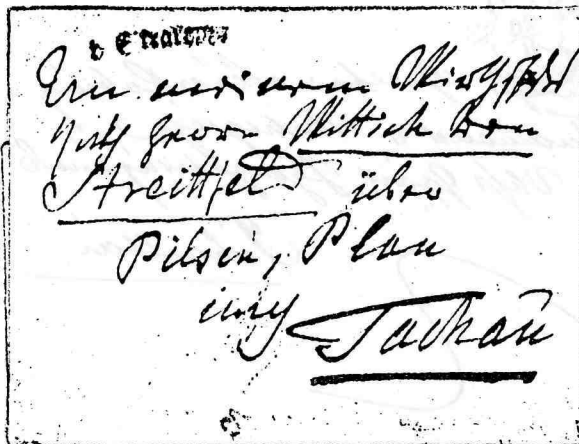
Half pre-payment was usually marked with a diagonal **line** across the front. This particular marking is very often found during the period prior to 1817. Later on it can be found on official mail to addressees not enjoying free postage. In those cases half postage was charged against the 'account' of the authority enjoying free postage whilst the other half had to be paid **in cash** by the addressee. This custom continued in the 'successor' states until recently.

The question of **official mail or free mail** is complicated and would really require a quite separate paper. **Such mail** is usually marked "**Ex offo**" - or similarly - in the lower-left corner of the address side of covers. In the **Hungarian** language it becomes "**Hivatabol**".

Registered mail was marked with an **NB** or a **double-cross** in red crayon. From the 1820s again some larger post offices made their own special pmks.>

31/8-1796 - STRAKONITZ (STRAKONICE) BOHEMIA

Letter to Tachau (Tachov), routed by Pilsen and Plan.
 "4" in red crayon is postage due for 1/2 loth letter.
 Postmark "v Strakonitz" in black (Vo. 2349/1). Date
 established from contents of letter.

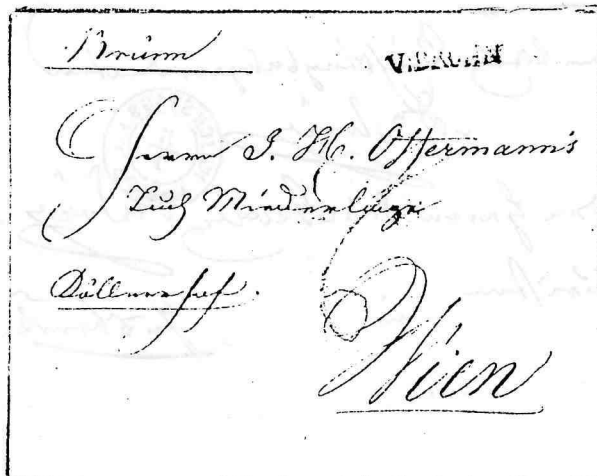


3 Strakonitz

Czechoslovakia Postal History
 Imperial and Royal Mail
 3rd Period (1817-1842)

12/9-1818 - BRUNN (BRNO) MORAVIA

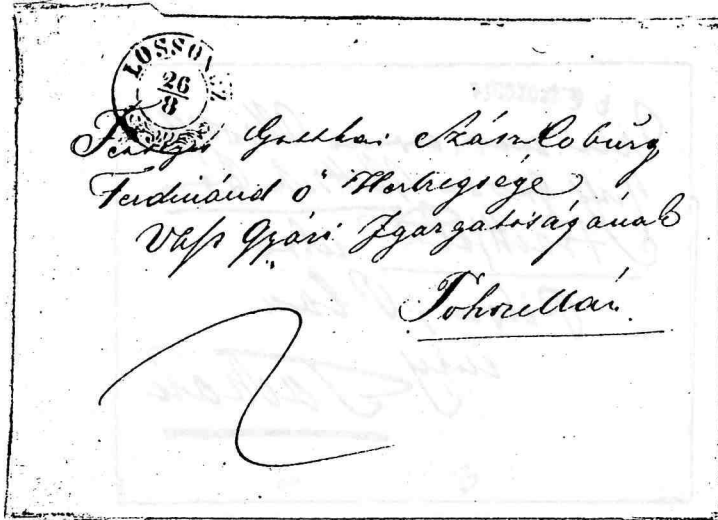
Unpaid letter to Vienna. Postage to pay "6" in red crayon;
 6 kreuzer CM for 1/2 loth weight in zone 3. Postmark "V:BRUNN" in
 black (Vo.247/2) - old postmark (about 1785) re-used in accordance
 with the new regulations.



Czechoslovakia Postal History
Hungarian Rebellion Mail
1848/1849

26/8-1848 - LOSSONCZ (LUČENEK) SLOVAKIA

Letter to Pohorella, charged with 2 kreuzer postage (less than 10 post miles) - Hungarian revolutionary postal rate. Postmark black in circle, Veselý 42-3.

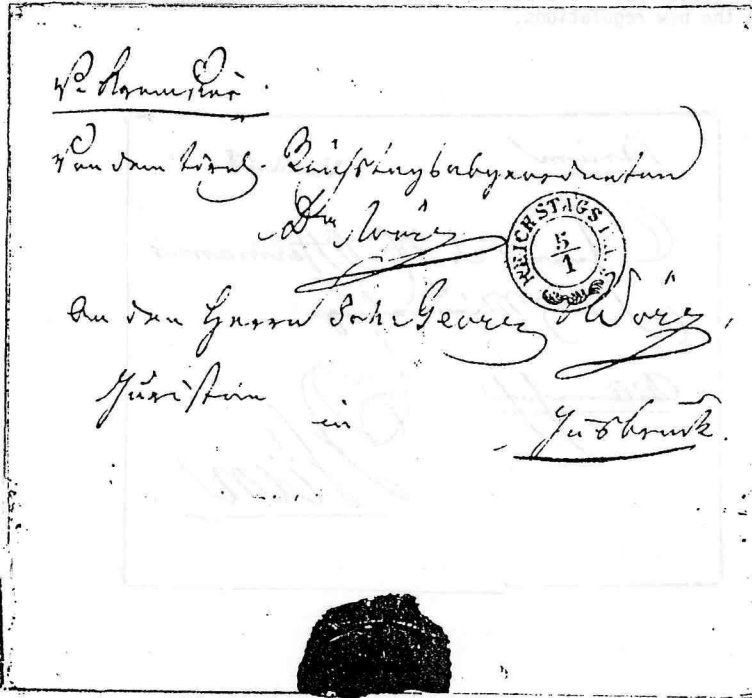


Note: During the Kossuth rebellion in Hungary (1848-1849) the postage rates were reduced as follows: Letters (1 loth) to 10 miles 2 kreuzer
to 20 miles 6 kreuzer
above 20 m 10 kreuzer

Czechoslovakia Postal History
Imperial and Royal Mail
5th Period (1848-1850)

5/1-1849 - REICHSTAG POSTAMT KREMSIER (KROMĚŘÍŽ) MORAVIA

Letter from a Reichstag (Parliament) deputy. Free Franking indicated by "P" in red crayon. Red seal on back "Reichstag Abgeordn." During the general unrest in 1848 the Reichstag had to move temporarily from Vienna to Kremsier. This special post office was in operation from 22/11-1848 to 7/3-1849. The postmark is the first recorded for a special event in Czechoslovakia.



for registration purposes, usually with the word **Recommandiert**.

Valuables and parcels

These were subjected to different rates. There was usually a special insurance rate for coins and bank notes but these are not easy to analyse.

Finally

One should always remember that the Post Office was, in fact, a communications system with a monopoly on scheduled routes for passengers, as well as for mail, valuables and parcels. This should never be forgotten when studying the postal History of Austria-Hungary.

* * * * *

Acknowledgements:

Sources consulted for this paper:

- Ing. Erwin Müller: - The Philatelic Postmarks of Austria-Hungary
 Dr. R. Würth : - Österreichische Handbücher für Postgeschichte
 und Philatelie 1978-1990
 Ing. Emil Votoček: - Monografie Československých Známek Vol. 13-14

Paul H. Jensen
 05.09.1991

WELCOME!

We have the greatest pleasure in welcoming the following new members to our ranks. We trust this association will be long, happy and mutually beneficial:

Mr. Mark S. Corrinet,
 California - USA.

Mrs. R.W.M. Gallaway,
 Ashford - Kent.

Mr. Leonard J. Palaschak,
 Colorado Springs - USA.

=====

CROSS-BORDER TPOs (1850-1988)

(Second, enlarged edition)

Part 4

- Dr. Alois Těšitel -

[English translation: Vladimír Králiček]

4.5 Cross-Border TPOs ČSR-AUSTRIA

The transitional period during which Cz. posts still used the old Austrian post-marks lasted, in the majority of cases, up to 1919 but they are also known from later dates - as for example on the routes:

Č. Velenice (Cmunt) used Prag-Gmünd/36 and Prag-Wien/35

Č. Velenice (Cmunt) - Cheb = Wien-Eger/19

Č. Velenice-Děčín = Wien-Tetschen/23 and Prag-Gmünd/36

Č. Budějovice-Haidmühle = Budweis-Haidmühle/368

Břeclav-Opava = Wien-Krakau/3,4

Břeclav-Jihlava = Wien-Iglau/216

Břeclav-Č. Třebová-Prag = Lundenburgh-Böhm. Trübau-Prag/217

Břeclav-Zellerndorf = Lundenburgh-Zellerndorf/451

Znojmo-Nymburk-Prag = Wien-Prag/21

As we shall see later, during the stabilized period, the number of joint-TPOs had dropped to almost zero:

- a) From ČSR to Austria it was
České Budějovice-Summerau/368 (ill. 19) and
- b) From Austria to ČSR independent TPOs have not been used at all, although the Austrian side used transit TPO to Poland:

Wien-Krakau/1 still in 1925 (ill.4).

In concluding this chapter I must not omit that during the May and September mobilization of the Cz. Army in 1938, though TPOs were set up, they were not of the Cross-Border types.

5. CROSS-BORDER TPOs on Cz. TERRITORY 1938-45

In reality, this period of seven years was a transitional period because with it came a continuous sequence of occupation and wartime events. It began with the Anschluss of Austria in March 1938 which continued with the occupation of particular parts of, then the remainder of Czechoslovakia by Germany, Hungary and Poland, continuing right through WW2 to the Nazi and Hortha capitulations in May 1945.

Despite the treaty between the ČSR and E.Germany (19.7.1974) that the Munich Pact is considered nullified and that consequently ČSR has retained during the period 1938-45 its previous borders, the historical fact is that during its course, there existed within Cz. territories the occupational regimes of the three states and the pseudostate Protektorat Čechy and Morava as well as the Slovak state. The question therefore arises as to which of the TPOs operated during this period should be considered (from the Cz. point of view) as 'C-B' those that crossed the original Cz. borders or those that followed the borders of B & M and the Slovak 'state.'? In order to avoid too much complication, I will take into account both of these alternatives.

5.1 Cross-Border TPOs with Germany (21)

- a) From German to Czech Territories ... >

In the transient period Sept/Oct, 1938 some German postmasters in occupied territory acquired temporary rubber cancellers. From the (approx.) 35 registered ones, the temporary TPOs and SRT are:

Dresden-Aussig-Eger/20
 Dresden-Lobositz/20
 Mittelstein-Wekelsdorf-Trautenau (without number)
 Trautenau-Liebau (no. was written by hand)
 Ziegenhals-Mähr. Schönberg/472,473
 Reichenberg-Seidenberg/Zug
 Reichenberg-Görlitz/Zug
 Znain-Lundenburg (without no.)

Provisional ones were soon replaced by a majority of ready-made cancellers, so that on German occupied territory, the German Reich oval pmks. were introduced within a few days. For example, I select hereunder some of numerous TPOs of that time:

Passau-Prachatitz/3318
 Berlin-Prag/001,0066,0148,1052
 Berlin-Lobositz/0052
 Nürnberg-Pilsen/00247 (illus.20),147,302
 Nürnberg-Eger/1497
 Chemnitz-Weipert/1382,1394,1395,1415,1423
 Plauen-Eger/2085,2097
 Dresden-Bodenbach/51,404,435,444,450,453
 Dresden-Bodenbach-Eger/0437,0450,0609,0635,0638,0676,01418
 Dresden-Bodenbach-Prag-Wien/52
 Dresden-Komotau/0064
 Dresden-Zittau-Reichenberg/823,843
 Dresden-Reichenberg/0823,2572
 Leipzig-Riesa-Dresden-Bodenbach/465
 Reichenberg-Görlitz/2826
 Hirschberg-Polaun/1412,1416
 Glatz-Trautenau/3251
 Breslau-Mähr.Schönberg/2214
 Breslau-Mittelwalde-Sternberg/0251,149,152,409,2213,2219,2225
 Breslau-Breslau-Mittelwalde-Wien/0050,0053,0054,0251,0253
 Breslau-Jägerndorf-Marienthal (Marian valley-by-Olom.)/1821
 Breslau-Jägerndorf-Gr. Wisternitz (Velka Bystrice u Olomouce)/1726,1821,1828,1831
 Breslau-Olmütz/0152,2214
 Breslau-Ratibor-Wien/0073
 Breslau-Ruhbank-Hohenelbe/0791,3002,3015,3108
 Ziegenhals-Zauchtel (Suchdo a. Odrou)/0441
 Ratibor-Jägerndorf/0529,1727,1820
 Heydebreck-Ratibor-Tropo/0715
 Neiderlindenwiese-Olmuchau/17 (?)
 Oderberg-Warschau/0202
 Kattowitz-Jägerndorf/(?)

b) From Germany-Slovakia: To its unoccupied part, the TPOs travelled with the express Leipzig-Riesa-Dresden-Bodenbach-Prag-Pressburg, which was also used by the Protectorate TPOs.

c) From **unoccupied Cz. territory** to the German Reich territory, inclusive of severed Cz. regions, the Czech-Slovak postal administrations sent no TPOs during the first few days. However, the politico-economic considerations soon required the linking of both regions by postal and railway services. >



24



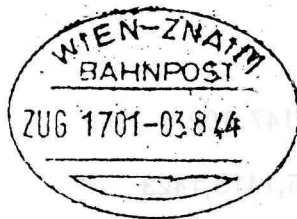
25



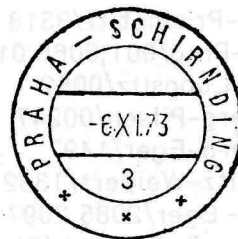
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Therefore the Prague postal administration ordered the production of postmarks representative of the situation on the curtailed network; the former inland stations then became German stations. Resulting from this therefore, from up to the first half of 1940 we can find the usage of both the former Czechoslovak as well as Czech-Slovak TPO postmarks. In that transient period there were for example postmarks used with the legend Praha-Lobositz 1-15 (Illus.22). From 1.6.1940 bi-lingual Protectorate pmks. with the German legend in the upper arc and with the Czech being placed in the lower arc. From 1942 and mainly in Moravia there were legends in German only even though both starting and terminal stations were within Protectorate territory. Some of these were also part of Cross-Border TPOs, e.g.:

Prag-Gmünd*Praha-Gmünd*/53 (from 1942)

Prag-Lobositz*Praha-Lobositz*/11,12,13,14,15,16. From 1942:

Prag-Pelsdorf*Praha-Pelsdorf*/46,47,48

Prag-Oderberg*Praha-Oderberg*/75,76 (up to 1941)

Prag-Lundenburg*Praha-Lundenburg*/3 (up to 1942)

Pardubitz-Parschnitz*Pardubice-Parschnitz*/106 (Illus.23)

Pardubitz-Trautenau*Pardubice-Trautenau*/106,107

Königgratz-Lichtenau*Hradec Králové-Lichtenau*/150

Königgratz-Nieder-Lipka*Hradec Králové-Nieder Lipka*/151

Chotzen-Wekelsdorf*Choceň-Wekelsdorf*/111,112,113 ... and from 1942:

Pilsen-Furth i. W.*Plzeň-Furth i. W*/350,351 (from 1942)

Zitschenitz-Prachatitz*Cicence-Prachatitz*/386,387

Strakonitz-Winterberg*Strakonice-Winterberg*/390,391 (from 1942)

Budweis-Kaplitz*České Budějovice-Kaplitz*/368,396 ('České' removed in 1942 as were also the following ones):

Budweis-Gmünd*Budejovice-Gmünd*/371,372

Budweis-Krumnau*Budějovice-Krumnau*/-,381 (only to 1940)

In Moravia the Brno administration introduced the following pmks.:

Prerau-Lundenburg*Přerov-Lundenburg*/608,609

Prerau-Müglitz*Přerov-Muglitz*/606 (travelled only to Mohelnice-Moravičany).

5.2 Cross-Border TPOs Czech-Slovakian territories

From the unoccupied Czech territory in 1938-39, the following TPOs went at first to the unoccupied territory of Slovakia - and return: e.g.:

Praha-Bratislava/5

Praha-Kúty/3 (illus.24)

Veseli n. Mor.-Nové Město n. Vah/586

Veseli n. Mor.-Kúty/821,822

After 15.3.1939 only the following TPOs travelled to the Protectorate's Slovak borders:

(1940-41) Brno-Kúty/527

(1940-45) Brünn-Włara-Pass/521,522,523

An ironic fact is that in 1940 the original Cz. pmks. were used on TPOs Bohumin/521,523 even though they travelled through Slovakia from a town annexed by one occupying power to one annexed by another, i.e. from a Hungarian one to a Polish one. Beside that, SRT Brno-Kúty travelled during 1940-41, later to be replaced by TPOs 521 and 523.

5.3 CROSS BORDER TPOs WITH POLAND (12)

From 1938 the Poczta Polska has progressively changed from double- to single-circle postmarks. They began to be applied to pmks. of TPOs generally after the >

annexation of the Těšín District on 1.10.1938; it concerned a territory with a substantial Polish minority but which passed to ČSR following the Ambassadorial conference decision in Spa on 28.7.1920. It was, of course, only during the transient period up to 1.9.39 when Germany proclaimed war on Poland and completely occupied it by 15.10.39. However, the Polish postal authorities did introduce the following TPOs into Cz. territory:

(From 15.5.38 to 14.5.39) Warszawa- Zebrzydowice/2,12

Kraków-Zebrzydowice/2,12

Kraków-Cieszyn/136 and ... from 15.5.1939:

Warszawa-Bogumin/2,12,102,112

Kraków- Bogumin (illus. 25), 135

Kraków-Cieszyn Zach./136

Bogumin-Cieszyn Z./340

Bogumin-Jablonków/338,339

Bielsko-Cieszyn Z./341,344

Katowice-Cieszyn Z./608

Rybnik-Bogumin/609.

Because of the limited period of usage of these TPOs, covers carrying these marks are greatly prized by collectors.

Cross-Border TPOs of Hungary with Poland are introduced under section **5.4(d)**.

5.4 Cross-Border TPOs with Hungary

The unoccupied Czech Lands did not operate cross-border TPOs with Hungary. Southern Slovakia was, as a result of the Vienna arbitration of 2.11.1938 and Sub. Russia in consequence of Hitler's decision of 14.3.1939, awarded to Horthy Hungary. Across these newly fabricated borders the railway and postal links with them were paralyzed - at least from the Slovakian side. On the other hand however and for understandable reasons, the number of TPOs crossing the borders from Hungary to annexed Slovakian territory increased.

a) No Cross-Border TPOs travelled from the Slovak state to Hungary but two 'peaz' were employed according to J. Kela:

Prešov-Medzilaborce/47

Slavosovce-Dobšina/73

b) From Hungary to Slovak territory travelled, e.g. the following TPOs:

Budapest-Szenc

Budapest-Losonc/21,22

Szombathely-Oroszvár (Rusovce)/176

Miscolc-Torna (Turnianske Podhradie) - Kassa/166

Miskolc-Fülek (Fil'akovo)/41

Vác-Losonc/147

Debrecen-Kiralyhaza/367

Balassagyarmat-Losonc/235 [to be concluded]

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[CORRECTIONS:] Unfortunately some errors/omissions crept into the previous instalment of the above serialized work. Please make the following alterations to CZECHOUT 4/1991:-

p.89 (4.4a) - Delete Bratislava-Szob/811,812 and insert Bratislava-Szob/- : Below Bohumin-Somoskouvjalu/- add Bohumin-Salgotarjan/- and Kosice-Hidasnemeti/-

Ref: 4.3, line 9: After from Poland to Roumania. add: Beside this, there was from mid-1927 the SRT Kralovo nad Tisou-Nicolae-Titulescu (Satu Mare).

Ref 4.2 (a): Delete: Bohumin-Salgotarian (the latter place being in Hungary - not Poland!).

The Editor apologises for these errors and omissions.

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PROPOSED EMISSIONS FOR 1992

A. J. K

[subject to alteration]

<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Kčs.</u>	<u>FDC</u>
Jan 6	16th Winter Olympics - Albertville	1	1.00	1
Mar 5	J.A.Comenius (Komenský) 400th Birth Anniversary (souvenir sheet)	1	10.00	1
31	Ice-Hockey - World Champ'ship	1	3.00	1
Apr 2	Expo '92 - Seville	1	4.00	1
2	*BESIP - Road Safety	1	2.00	1
May 5	EUROPA - 500th Anniv. Discovery of America (in sheets x 8 stamps)	1	22.00	1
21	25th Summer Olympics - Barcelona	1	2.00	1
21	WW2 - Resistance in the West	4	12.00	4
Jun 10	Red Cross	1	2.00	1
30	T.Tennis - Europ. Junior Champs.	1	1.00	1
Jul 15	Protected Beetles	4	10.00	2
22	Cz. Beauty Spots (3 small sheetlets)	3	21.00	3
Aug 28	Postal Bank	1	20.00	1
Oct 6	Slovak Learned Society - 200th Anniv.	1	5.00	1
Nov 2	Art on Stamps (annual in sheets)	3	21.00	3
9	Christmas (annual)	1	1.00	1
Dec 18	Day of Cz. Postage Stamp (annual)	1	2.00	1

[N.B. No mention of Praha/Bratislava Motifs this year]

*Bespecnost silnivniho provozu - Security of Road Traffic

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NEW ISSUES

The Federal Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications announce the following new issues:

1. - **XVlth Winter Olympic Games at Albertville** (1 value - 1Kčs)

Design size 23 x 30mm printed rotary-recess in sheets x 50 subjects. Printed in colour black combined with four-colour recess in blue, green, yellow and red by the Post Printing House (T.Ú.S.), Prague.

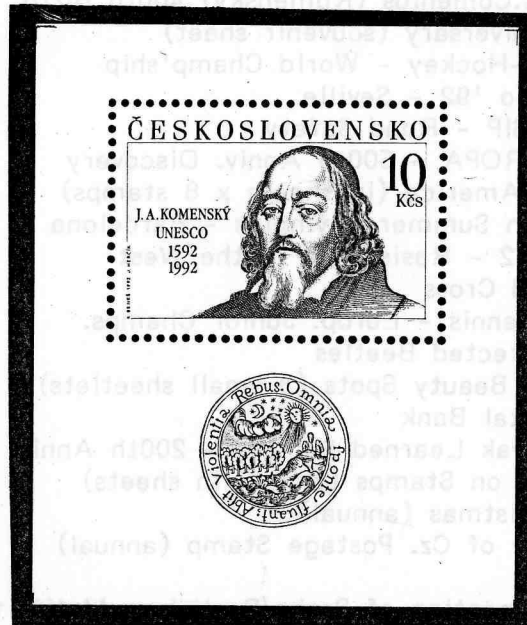
Design: Biathlonist with rifle on the track. A First-Day cover accompanied the stamp with special Bratislava "target" postmark. Although the pmk is from Slovakia, the stamp's text is in Czech: XVI zimní Olympijské hry v Albertville. **Date of Issue: January 6 1992.** Des: R. Jančovič/Eng: V. Fojt.

The FDC was printed flat-plate in colours black, red and blue. The design drawing depicts biathlonist at speed on the track. >



2. - J.A. COMENIUS (Komenský) - 400th Birth Anniversary

March 5 1992 - Commemorative Souvenir Sheet



The year's first souvenir sheet measures 64 x 76mm with **Kčs 10** stamp measuring 40 x 26mm. It honours the 400th Anniversary of the Birth of the world-famous philosopher and teacher known to the Czechs and Slovaks as **Jan Amos Komenský**. The stamp shows a portrait of the subject and the inscription J.A.Komenský/UNESCO/1592/1992. (UNESCO = United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization).

The lower part of the sheet carries an ancient emblem inscribed with the Latin text "Omnia sponte fluant; Absit violentia Rebus" surrounding a stylized drawing. The whole was designed by Karel Beneš with the engraving executed by Josef Herčík. The entire was printed by the Post Printing Office, Prague by flat-plate recess in colours (stamp) ochre, blue, red and black; (emblem) brown-red.

The **FDC** carries only the stamp with a Praha cancel incorporating the signature J.A. Comenius. The cover also carries in dark green a facsimile of the Comenius signature inclusive of the latin m p s (manu propria sua). Like the sheet, the cover was printed flat-plate.

The great educator the world knows as Comenius was born Jan Komenský on March 28 1592. Later he was to be given the additional name Amos (Beloved) by his tutor, Lanecius (Lanecký), Bishop of Přeřov. It would appear that the stamp portrait of the great educator was based on the oil painting by Juriaen (Jurgen) Ovens executed in oils in 1666 when J.K. was 74 years of age. This is now in the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam in Holland, an oils-on-canvas measuring 64 x 56cm.