



CZECHOUT

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EDITORIAL

We would draw Members attention to our Society Monograph No 10: 25th Anniversary of Czechoslovak Independence (The 1943 London Exhibitions) by Vladimír Kralíček and W.Alec Page. This monograph covers a lot of new research by Vladimír and Alec, hitherto unpublished and also includes material from the archival collection of our first Treasurer Mr K. Eisner, supplied by Mr J.L. [Hans] Klein.

In this first issue for 1996 we include one of three articles translated by Michael Chant. Although written from the Polish viewpoint, it draws upon both Czech and Polish sources. An unknown postmark of Carpatho-Ukraine, translated by Juan Page; Dai Pring's research on Czech stamp designs, Bob Hill's search for Czech material and Lindy & Alan's scoop!

Finally I thank those members who responded to my appeal to solve some of our outstanding queries, which just leaves??

Colin W Spong FRPS,L



NEWS & NOTICES

Regional Meeting of Saturday November 25 1995

The meeting held at Pudsey, Leeds was hosted by Mrs Yvonne Wheatley in conjunction with Leeds Philatelic Society's Annual Stamp Fair. Nine members were present and for the benefit of members who were not able to attend the regular meetings of the Society, Brian Day gave news of members and of the Society's activities.

The opening display was given by Lindy Knight showing husband Alan's sheets of faults on the Hradčany issues. Unfortunately ill health prevented Alan from being present.

Slovakia 1939-43 and Bohemia & Moravia 'V' slogans were shown by Colin Spong and John Hammonds. Robert Hill gave a comprehensive display of Olomouc 1945 Liberation issues. Brian Day showed the little known material of American YMCA Army Homes, and also the Czech Army in Siberia. By way of contrast Richard Beith treated the members to a thematic display of music. The displays concluded with Theresienstadt and Field Post Offices by Yvonne Wheatley.

Once again the members proved by the variety of their displays that a members meeting was an enjoyable way to spend Saturday lunchtime. So much so that a similar meeting has been organised for Saturday 23 November this year. A reminder will be sent out with Czechout nearer the time.

Meeting of Saturday January 13 1996

The Chairman, Mr. W.A.Dawson, welcomed 12 members to the meeting; apologies had been received from seven members. He particularly welcomed back Alec Page from his sick-bed and was pleased to see Alan and Lindy Knight. Lindy reported that Florence Pettitt, a life member, had recently had a fall and may not be able to get to meetings in future. Cards were circulated for Fred Gren and for John Whiteside, both of whom had suffered from strokes.

Bill announced that the fallback for the March meeting, should John Whiteside be unable to attend, would be *The Committee Entertains*.

The Hon Assistant Secretary gave details of a prospective new member - Dr Andrew Glover, from Birmingham - whose application was readily endorsed and formally accepted.

There were six entries for the Kay Goodman Rose Bowl Competition. Judging was by Ernst Gorge and Bill Dawson. The result was:

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1st Yvonne Gren | The District of Teschen |
| 2nd Brian Day | Military & YMCA Posts in Slovakia, 1918-1920. |
| 3rd Alec Page | Provisional Postal Stationery, 1918. |

The other entries were:

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| Bob Bradford | The Hradčany Issues |
| Rex Dixon | Carpatho-Ukraine, 1938-1943 |
| Colin Spong | Slovenský Štát overprints |

In announcing the results, Bill Dawson observed that several entries really ought to have been entered in the George Pearson competition, as the regulations state that the Kay Goodman competition is "specifically organised so that one entry of related items, which may not be permitted under the regulations of other competitions, can be included."

Alec Page gave the judges a warm vote of thanks.

Several members then gave displays of their recent acquisitions:

Alan & Lindy Knight	Hymn block pair, genuine and forged; Hradčany varieties
Bob Bradford	Miscellany
Brian Day	Bund der Deutschen in Boehmen
Alec Page	Czechs in the Antarctic
Rex Dixon	Miscellany
Bill Dawson	Miscellany

There being no further business, the meeting closed at about 4.40 pm.

Letters to the Editor

We thank H.E. The Ambassador of the Slovak Republic, Mr Ján Vilikovský for kindly sending us a xerox copy of a brochure dealing with the subject of the origin of the double ("Lorraine" or 'patriarchal') cross as the emblem of Slovakia. We would be pleased to hear of any member who can translate the Slovak language into English.

Chad Neighbor writes: I am trying to document the postal history of the first nine months of the Czech and Slovak Republics in a display entitled "A Peaceful Parting", and should any members have 'spare' covers for this period of 1993, or items bearing the likeness of Vclav Havel from any period, I would be delighted to hear from them if they would care to write to me at 28 Relugas Place, Edinburgh EH9 2PY. I can offer elusive items from a small accumulation of surplus material in return.

Publications

We have received the December 1995 issue of *Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Tschechoslowakewi*, and Douglas Baxter has kindly translated the contents for us. This journal is available in the Society Library.

- ◆ Hartmut Liebermann: Supplement to the SBS Report "New information about the unissued Czech stamp booklet of 1989".
- ◆ Fritz H. Sturzeis: "South Bohemia and South Moravia 1938/1945 - a white patch on the philatelic map."
- ◆ Jürgen Hammer: "Revolution Overprints 1945."

In the *Philatelic Exporter* of February 1996, under the heading Karl Seizinger's Art, it is reported "Professor Karl Seizinger, the engraver who died in 1978 in Haarlem after having retired from the Dutch stamp printer Enschede, left enough of his work to be auctioned. The sale was in Dusseldorf by Ulrich Felzmann. When I visited Seizinger he was living in poverty and all he could show from his turbulent past was a handful of medals, so he must had had a secret hiding place for his most cherished work. He started his career with Czechoslovak stamps in 1926 and during WW II he engraved stamps for the Croation state and two *non emis* for the 'Generalgouvernement', of which proofs and designs are present. The heritage comprises also the exhibition collection 'Engravings Prof K. Seizinger 1926-1938." [See Czechout June 1994 - article by Bill Dawson.] WAP

An article published in the French journal *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* at the end of last year illustrated and described a number of patriotic vignettes prepared by various artists including some of international renown. The vignettes were in support of several parts of the French Forces and the Allies fighting alongside them. One in particular paid homage to the Czechoslovak Legion fighting in France in 1940; from the distinguished artist Maximilien Vox who was regularly honoured at the Salon d'Automme and at the Salon des Artistes Décorateurs. As a successful typographer his composition for the Legion was inspired by medieval art.

WAP



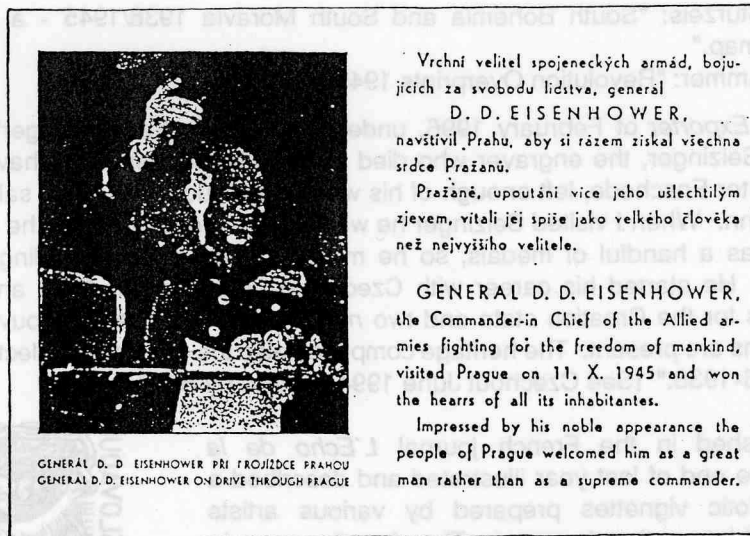
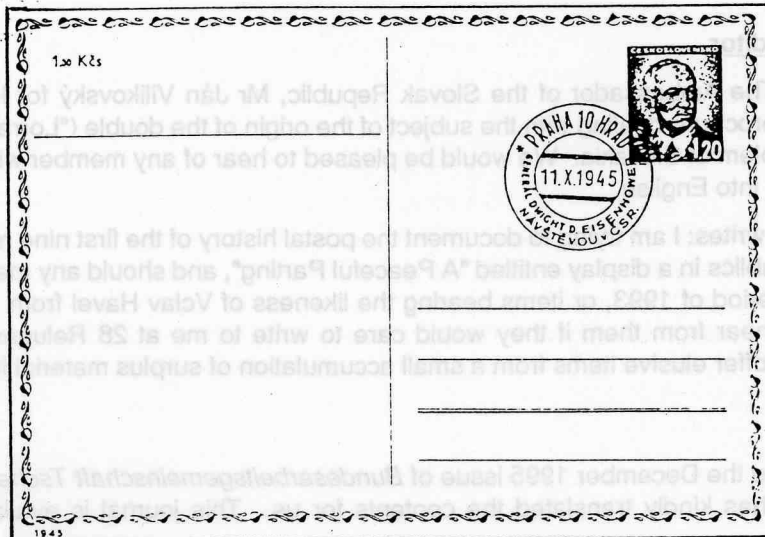
>

PRAGUE 11 OCTOBER 1945 - WELCOME TO GENERAL EISENHOWER

Postal Stationery

J Barry Horne

Further to my query that appeared on page 67 in Czechout 3/94, I enclose an illustration of another postal stationery card [1.20 Kcs] with the special cancellation of 11.X.1945 and on the reverse printed in black the commemorative photograph and message to General Dwight D. Eisenhower.



Editor: A reply appears in this issue to Barry's query, and I also notice that these commemorative overprints on the 1945/6 post cards do not appear in Higgins & Gage, 1974 edition. There is a note to the effect that the 60h card exists with many privately added slogans, views etc. Were they a semi-official issue? Has any member seen them recorded elsewhere?

DUAL-LANGUAGE (CZECH-POLISH) POSTMARKS OF EAST SILESIA

Silesia

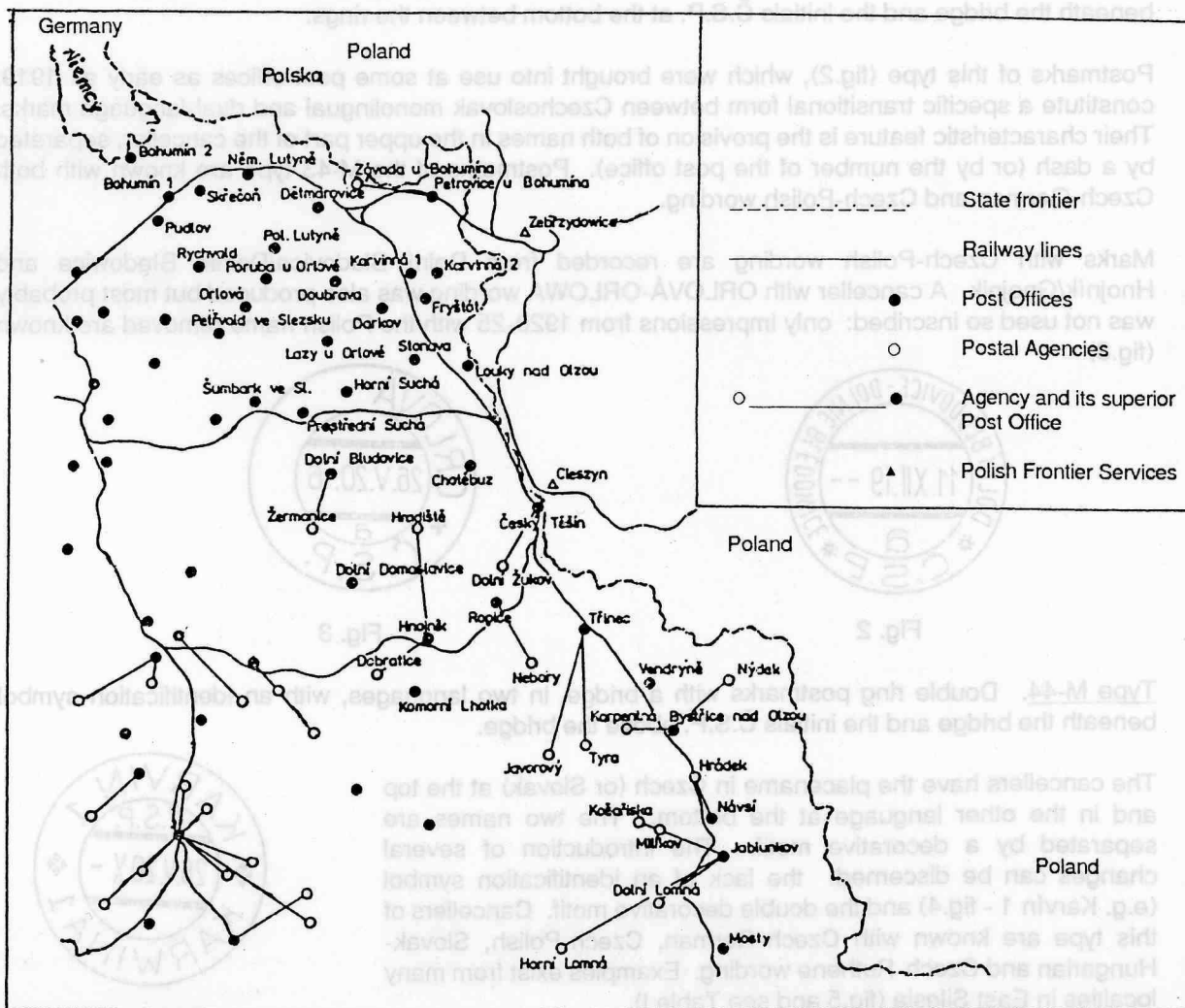
-Tadeusz Wincewicz AIJP-

Translated by Michael Chant

We thank Ms Ewa Glowka of the Polish Embassy for obtaining permission from Mr Wincewicz to publish this paper which appeared originally in *Filatelistyka*, January 1994, and Michael Chant for translating.

Postmarks with placenames in two languages are sometimes employed in areas where different languages are officially treated as having equal status or where the language of a minority inhabiting a certain territory is recognised by the state authorities.

Dual-language postmarks have been used on Polish-inhabited territory in several historical periods, by different postal administrations and in various areas. The cancellers used by the postal administration of the Kingdom of Poland included some with Russian-Polish wording and occasionally Polish-Russian. These are Types VIII, IX and X according to the classification of "Polish Postal Markings". Some postmarks in the areas taken by Austria after the partitions of Poland showed placenames in German and Polish (rarely the other way round), while others (on which placenames were given in their Polish forms) had additional dual-language details, such as Bahnhof-dworzec (station), bei... -kolo... (near...) etc.



Postal establishments in East Silesia in 1938 (according to J. Neumann)

The dual-language postmarks used on Polish-inhabited territory which are least well known to Polish philatelists are the Czechoslovak postmarks from the inter-war years, with Czech and Polish wording, used in East Silesia.

The Period after 1920

After the First World War the first post-Austrian dual-language postmarks were mainly used in East Silesia with German-Polish wording. As the area was disputed between Czechoslovakia and Poland, a plebiscite was to have decided as to which state it would belong but this never took place. After the frontier between Czechoslovakia and Poland was fixed by the Western Powers in 1920 East Silesia found itself in Czechoslovakia. The use of Czechoslovak postal cancellers had begun in some places already in 1919 after the Czechoslovak army occupied the area west of the river Olše. Many cancellers, especially those introduced after 1920, had Czech-Polish wording.

The policies of the Czechoslovak authorities towards Poland resulted in the systematic withdrawal of such marks from postal use and their replacement by cancellers with Czech wording.

In describing the types of postmarks and cancellations with Czech-Polish wording I have relied upon the Czechoslovak specialist literature (see bibliography below) and hence for greater clarity I use the Czechoslovak classification of the markings.

Type M-43. Double ring postmarks with a bridge, in two languages, with an identification symbol beneath the bridge and the initials Č.S.P. at the bottom between the rings.

Postmarks of this type (fig.2), which were brought into use at some post offices as early as 1919, constitute a specific transitional form between Czechoslovak monolingual and dual-language marks. Their characteristic feature is the provision of both names in the upper part of the canceller, separated by a dash (or by the number of the post office). Postmarks of the M-43 type are known with both Czech-German and Czech-Polish wording.

Marks with Czech-Polish wording are recorded from Dolní Bludovice/Dolnie Błędowice and Hnojník/Gnojnik. A canceller with ORLOVÁ-ORŁOWA wording was also produced but most probably was not used so inscribed: only impressions from 1920-25 with the Polish name removed are known (fig.3)



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

Type M-44. Double ring postmarks with a bridge, in two languages, with an identification symbol beneath the bridge and the initials Č.S.P. above the bridge.

The cancellers have the placename in Czech (or Slovak) at the top and in the other language at the bottom. The two names are separated by a decorative motif. The introduction of several changes can be discerned: the lack of an identification symbol (e.g. Karvín 1 - fig.4) and the double decorative motif. Cancellers of this type are known with Czech-German, Czech-Polish, Slovak-Hungarian and Czech-Ruthene wording. Examples exist from many localities in East Silesia (fig.5 and see Table I).



Fig.4 >



Fig.5

An interesting detail which can be pointed out is that the DOMBROVA-DĄBROWA canceller with the identification symbol b was modified in the second half of 1921: the Polish version was removed and the initials Č.S.P. added in its place. As a result of that alteration the canceller had the initials twice, above the upper bar and at the bottom (fig.6). In 1925 it was exchanged for a standard canceller.

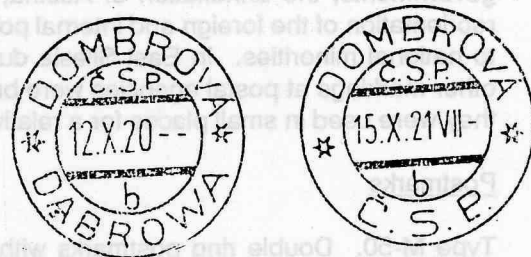


Fig.6

Type RM-14. This is one of the cancellers used to postmark correspondence posted at station letterboxes. At the top is the dual-language placename in its two versions, then the date between decorative motifs and at the bottom the initials Č.S.P. There are specimens from Bohumín 1 post office (fig.7 - a Czech-German example of this type).

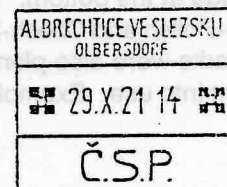


Fig. 7

TYPE I - LIST OF KNOWN POSTMARKS 1919-1934

Wording of canceller, known identification symbols, period of use, type.

- BOHUMÍN 1 / BOGUMIN 1 / ** Č.S.P. (1920?), type RM-14
- CHOTĚBUZ * KOCOBĘDZ * a (1920-1938), type M-44
- DOLNÍ BLUDOVICE - DOLNIE BŁĘDOWICE * Č.S.P. a (1919-1920), type M-43
- DOLNÍ BLUDOVICE * BŁĘDOWICE DOLNIE * Č.S.P. a (1919-1920), type M-44
- DOLNÍ BLUDOVICE * BŁĘDOWICE DOLNE * Č.S.P. b (1920-1930), type M-44
- DOMBROVÁ * DĄBROWA * Č.S.P. a (1920-1925), type M-44
- DOMBROVÁ * DĄBROWA * Č.S.P. b (1920-1921), type M-44
- DOMBROVÁ * DĄBROWA * Č.S.P. c (1920-1925), type M-44
- HNOJMÍK - GNOJNIK * Č.S.P. a (1920), type M-43

HNOJMÍK - GNOJNIK * Č.S.P. a (1920-1921), type M-44
 HORNÍ SUCHA - SUCHA GÓRNA * Č.S.P. a (1920?), type M-44
 HORNÍ SUCHA - SUCHA GÓRNA * Č.S.P. b (1920?), type M-44
 KARVÍN 1 * KARWINA 1 * Č.S.P. (1920-1921), type M-44
 KARVÍN 2 * KARWINA 2 * Č.S.P. (1920-1921), type M-44
 KOMORNÍ LHOTA * LIGOTKA KAMERALNA * Č.S.P. (1920-1925), type M-44
 LAZY SLEZSKO * ŁAZY, ŚLĄSK * Č.S.P. a (1920-1925), type M-44
 LAZY SLEZSKO * ŁAZY, ŚLĄSK * Č.S.P. b (1920-?). type M-44
 LAZY SLEZSKO * ŁAZY, ŚLĄSK * Č.S.P. c (1920-?), type M-44
 LOUKY ve SLEZSKU * ŁĄKI * Č.S.P. a (1920-1925), type M-44
 LOUKY ve SLEZSKU * ŁĄKI * Č.S.P. b (1920-1925), type M-44
 PROSTŘEDNÍ SUCHA * SUCHA ŚREDNIA * Č.S.P. a (1919-1934), type M-44
 PUDLOV * PUDŁÓW * Č.S.P. a (1919-1925), type M-44
 RYCHVALD * RYCHWALD * Č.S.P. a (1920-1921), type M-44
 STONAVA * STONAWA * Č.S.P. a (1920-?), type M-44

The Period from 1938

The political situation in Europe in the second half of the 1930s (German hegemonism during the Hitler governments, the annexation of Austria, the activities of the Sudeten Germans) caused a partial reorientation of the foreign and internal policies of Czechoslovakia, including the unfavourable attitude to national minorities. In East Silesia dual-language (Czech-Polish) postmarks at post offices and other markings at postal agencies were brought into use. The latter in particular are rarely found, as they were used in small places for a relatively short period of time.

Postmarks

Type M-50. Double ring postmarks with a bridge, in two languages, with an identification symbol below the bridge, diameter 28 mm.

Postmarks of this type were put into service in 1938. The name is in Czech at the top and in the other language at the bottom. The two names are separated by a decorative motif. This type is known with Czech-Polish and Czech-Ruthene wording. The Introduction of Czech-German and Slovak-Hungarian postmarks were also planned but owing to the German occupation of the Czech lands they were not brought into use. Examples exist from a number of localities in East Silesia (fig.8 and see Table II).

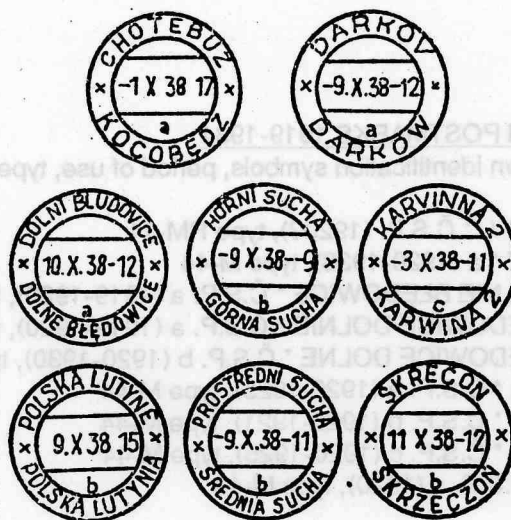


Fig. 8

Type RM-21. Cancellor for postmarking correspondence posted in station letterboxes. The placename is in Czech at the top and in Polish at the bottom, with the date in the centre. Examples exist from Prostřední Suchá (fig.9 - a Czech-German specimen of this type).

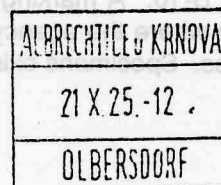


Fig. 9

TABLE II - A LIST OF KNOWN 1938-1939 POSTMARKS

Wording of the mark, recorded identification symbols:

BYSTRICE NAD OLZOU * BYSTRZYCA * a, b, c.
 CHOTĚBUZ * KOCOBĘDZ * a, b,
 DARKOV * DARKÓW a, b
 DOLNÍ BLUDOVICE * BŁĘDOWICE DOLNE * a, b, c.
 FRYŠTÁT * FRYSZTAT * a, b, c, d, e, f, g.
 HNOJNÍK * GNOJNIK * a, b, c.
 HORNÍ SUCHA * GÓRNA SUCHA * a, b, c.
 JABLUNKOV * JABŁONKÓW * a, b, c, d.
 KARVINNÁ 1 * KARWINA 1 * a, b, c, d, e, f,
 KARVINNÁ 2 * KARWINA 2 * a, b, c.
 KOMORNÍ LHOTKA * KAMERALNA LIGOTKA * a, b.
 LAZY U ORLOVÉ * ŁAZY * a, b, c, d.
 LOUKY NAD OLZOU * ŁĄKI * a, b, c.
 NÁVŠÍ * NAWSIE * a, b, c.
 PETROVICE U BOHUMÍNA * PIOTROWICE * a, b, c.
 PÓLSKÁ LUTYNĚ * POLSKA LUTYNIA * a, b.
 PROSTŘEDNÍ SUCHÁ * ŚREDNIA SUCHA * a, b, c.
 PROSTŘEDNÍ SUCHÁ/ŚREDNIA SUCHA (type RM-21)
 ROPICE * ROPICA * a, b.
 SKŘEČOŇ * SKRZECZON * a, b.
 STONAVA * STONAWA * a, b, c.
 ŠUMBARK VE SLEZSKU * SZUMBARK * a, b.
 TRZINEC * TRZYNIEC * a, b, c, d, e, f.

Postal Agency Markings

Postal agencies in interwar Czechoslovakia were additionally equipped (as in other countries and with the Austro-Hungarian post which earlier operated in that area) with rubber stamps. The impressions from these were placed beside the postage stamp, which was cancelled by the application of the postmark of the principal post office. The agency markings included, within a frame, the name of the locality where the agency operated and the name of the place where the principal office was situated. In 1938 such markings appeared with Czech and Polish names.

Type B-12. A marking within a frame, showing a one line Czech agency name (the Polish name was identical) and a two line name of the collecting post office: on top in Czech and on the lower line in Polish. Examples exist from Tyra (fig.11).

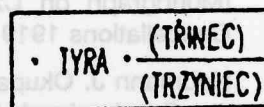


Fig. 11

The cancellations and marks reproduced in this section of the article are from the Czechoslovak publications mentioned in the bibliography and, in the case of the Závada agency, from the collection of Col. T. Korszeń of Lublin.

Type B-10. A marking within a frame, text on two lines, the top one with the Czech names of the place where the agency was situated and of the collecting post office, the lower line with the Polish names. Specimens exist from four locations (fig.10, see Table III).

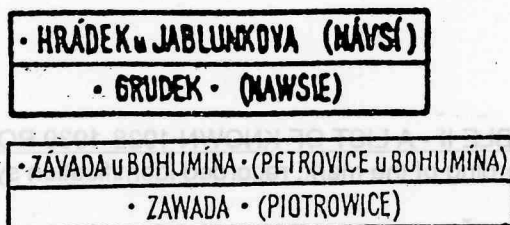


Fig. 10

TABLE III - A LIST OF KNOWN POSTAL AGENCY MARKINGS

Text of the rubber stamp and dimensions:

- *HRÁDEK U JABLONKOVA * (NÁVSÍ) / C * GRUDEK * (NAWSIE), 56 x 13 mm, type B-10.
- *NEBORY * (ROPICE) / * NIEBORY * (ROPICA), 35 x 14 mm, type B-10.
- *NÝDEK * (BYSTRICE NAD OLZOU) / * NYDEK * (BYSTRZYCA), 54 x 12 mm, type B-10.
- *TYRA * TRINEC / TRZYNIEC, 38 x 14 mm, type B-12.
- *ZÁVADA U BOHUMÍNA * (PETROVICE U BOHUMINA) / * ZAWADA * (PIOTROWICE), 67 x 12mm, type B-10.

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7. Neumann J. Okupace československého pohraničí Polskem v roce 1938 [The Occupation of the Czechoslovak Frontier area by Poland in 1938]. *Filatelistické Sešity* 1991, pp.186-214; *Filatelie* 1991. Nos 10-16, 18.

POSTAL AGENCY OF NEVICKE - AN UNKNOWN TYPE OF POSTMARK

Carpatho-Ukraine

-Ing. Jozef Tekel, CSc.-

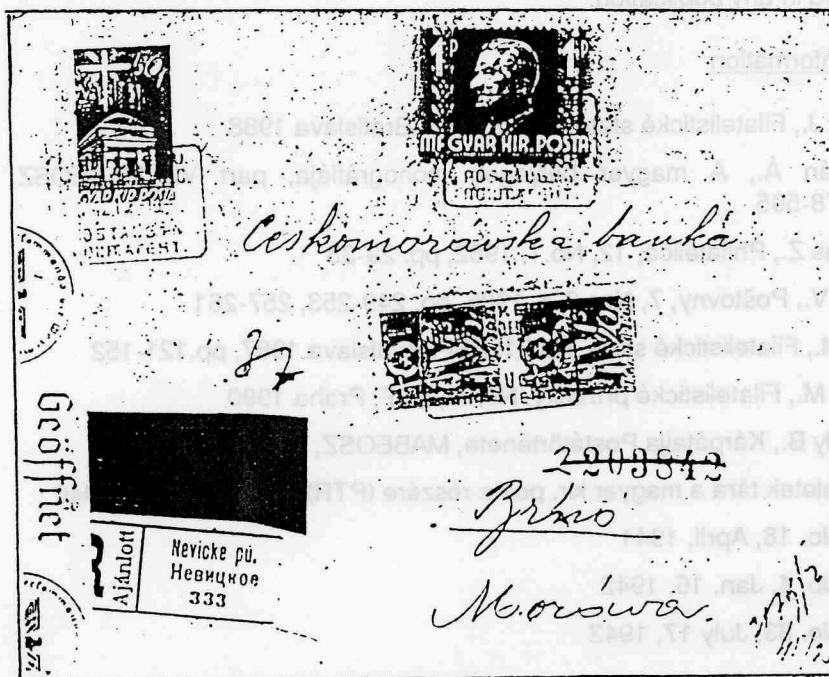
Translated by Juan E Page

We thank Ing Jozef Tekel for sending us this paper which appeared originally in Slovenská Filatelie, No. 12, 1994; and Juan Page for translating

Admiral Miklos Horthy's Hungarian army occupied the territory of Carpatho Ukraine in 1938 and 1939. The occupation took place in two stages, firstly Czechoslovakia lost the southwest part of Carpatho Ukraine and the border area in south Slovakia as result of a forced agreement (Vienna Treaty 2 November, 1938). Hungary occupied the remainder of Carpatho Ukraine, the day after a declaration of independence on 15 March, 1939, and secondly a zone of east Slovakia in April 1939 following an undeclared war [23 to 26 March]. This last occupied territory (an area of 1879 Km² and 70,000 inhabitants) was incorporated into Hungary with the silent compliance of Germany.

In 1939 the name of Karpatalja was given to the former territory of Carpatho Ukraine and a strip of east Slovakia. The Hungarian postal administration planned for this territory of reduced size, the use of bilingual postmarks for post offices, postal collecting agencies and partially for railway travelling post offices. Postal agencies used the standard postmarks. Those only in the Hungarian language included the characteristic word POSTAÜGYN. (postaügynökseg = postal agency), the bilingual types (Hungarian-Ukrainian) include POSTAÜGYN. and ІІОСТ. АГЕНТ. in the lower part. The Hungarian administration opened in the eastern area of Slovakia incorporated to Karpatalja, eight postal agencies. The agencies of Ašvaň, Goloč and Salamúnová used postmarks in one language. Those of Choňkovce, Jenkovce, Klenová, Krčava and Starina used bilingual postmarks¹. Single language postmarks were used in the territory of Slovakia occupied in November of 1938; bilingual types in the territory of east Slovakia and Carpatho Ukraine obtained by Hungary in 1939.

Kostyan² with others recorded mono - and bilingual postmarks used in all Karpatalja from 1938 to 1944. Foreign publications (2 to 7) recorded for the Nevicka postal agency one postmark with bilingual text NEVICKE/НЕВИЦКОЕ/POSTAÜGYN./ІІОСТ. АГЕНТ. The discovery of one cover (see illustration) disproves the information in the published literature. Let us analyse this new information.



The express registered letter was given in to the postal agency of Nevicke on 10 April, 1943 and was addressed to Brno, in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. The amount paid (1 pengó and 90 fillér) included three different service rates for covers under 20 gr:

a)	Basic rate	40f
b)	Registered rate	50f
c)	Express rate	1 P

The registration label has the standard form, the bilingual name of the agency and the letters PÜ. (postaügynökseg). The special delivery label is the standard Hungarian type.

The official sources⁸ inform us that a postal agency was opened in the district of Nevicke on 1 July, 1940. The agency was under control of the post office of Užhorod 1. The information⁴ recording the dependence of the agency on the post office of Perečín is incorrect. The agency was later closed on 11 March, 1941⁹ and was opened again on 1 January, 1942¹⁰ for a short period and was finally closed on 26 June, 1942¹¹ probably because of the low use of services by the people.

During this latter period a new postmark with additional wording showing the relationship of the agency with the railway station was put into use.

NEVICKE P.U.
НЕВИЦКОЕ Ж.Д.С.
date
POSTAÜGYN.
ПОСТ. АГЕНТ.

The use of any postmark with the letters P.U. (pályaudvar = railway station in Hungarian language) and ж.д.с./железнодорожная станция in Russian language) was never reported and these postmarks are not mentioned in any publication.

Sources of Information

- 1) Tekel' J., Filatelistické state, No.23, ZSF, Bratislava 1988
- 2) Kostyán Á., A magyar bélyegek monográfiája, part VI, MABEOSZ, Budapest 1973, pp. 578-595
- 3) Palotás Z., Philatelica, 12, No.1, 1982, pp. 29-38
- 4) Maxa V., Poštovny, 7, Nos.3-4, 1986, pp. 249-253, 257-261
- 5) Zika M., Filatelistické state, No.21, ZSF, Bratislava 1987, pp.121-152
- 6) Bláha M., Filatelistické příručky, No.20, SČF, Praha 1990
- 7) Simády B., Kárpátalja Postátörténete, MABEOSZ, Budapest 1991
- 8) Rendeleték tára a magyar kir. posta részére (PTR) No.29, July 12, 1940
- 9) PTR No. 18, April, 1941
- 10) PTR No. 4, Jan. 16, 1942
- 11) PTR No. 33, July 17, 1942

CZECH STAMPS

Thematic

J. David Pring

One of the finest sets of post-war Czech stamps and a firm favourite of mine is Max Švabinský's *Czech Butterflies* (Jan. 1961). However, their issue has raised a number of puzzles which need answering. First, both *Stanley Gibbons* (1985, 1991) and the *Czech Specialised Handbook* (1988) specify the set as *Butterflies* when it is clear that the 1K. is in fact a moth, the handsome *Catocala fraxini* (the *Clifden nonpareil*). A later set (1966) makes the distinction and is titled *Butterflies and Moths*, but once again the distinction is not made in the 1987 set. *Stanley Gibbons* (1994) compounds the confusion by calling the set *Butterflies and Moths*. The confusion is finally lifted by *Stanley Gibbons Thematic Catalogue* (1991) who correctly call the issue *Butterflies and Moth*.

To be less pedantic, butterflies are not so distinct from moths and share with them many aspects of appearance and behaviour. Both moths and butterflies make up the insect order *Lepidoptera*, the second largest of all the insect groups. This division of the order into butterflies and moths is long-standing and widely used and might indicate that both the groups are of equal standing. However, this is far from the truth as butterflies form only two of the twenty-two super families which make up the order *Lepidoptera*.

Although there is no single feature separating all the butterflies from all the moths, as a starting point we can reasonably call a butterfly a specialised day flying moth, recognisable by its clubbed antennae. Nevertheless, many moths, some of which have clubbed antennae, fly in the daylight and in the far north where it does not get dark in summer they all fly in daylight! Unfortunately the destruction of many butterflies' natural habitats through the introduction of modern farming methods and industrialisation has put the survival of many species at risk. For example, the Southern Festoon (20h) used to live in simple vineyards where its food plant grew as a weed. As the application of insecticides in the vineyards increased so the survival of the Southern Festoon became more difficult. In what was Czechoslovakia, the Swallowtail (40h), Apollo (30h) and the Southern Festoon (20h) are classified as endangered species and the Camberwell Beauty (80h) is classified as vulnerable. Happily both the Southern Festoon and the Swallowtail are legally protected.

The second puzzle concerns the naming of the butterflies depicted on the 20h and 60h stamps. All butterflies have one or more common names but in most instances only one scientific name which is governed by international rules regarding its formation. The many families are split into genera which contain a single or number of closely related species. Each individual species receives a scientific name starting with the genus and finishing with the specific name. Thus the *Apollo* illustrated on the 30h, has the scientific name *Parnassius apollo*. The first part of the name is the genus and the second part is the specific name. Unfortunately we cannot assume that the scientific names are permanent and where a genus or a species has received more than one name, international rules of nomenclature suggest the earliest should be adopted.

The scientific name of the *Peacock* butterfly illustrated on the 60h stamp has been corrected by both *Stanley Gibbons* and the *Czech Specialised Handbook* (1988) from the *Nymphalis jo.* to *Nymphalis io.* However, an examination of several reference books classify the genus as *Inachis* and so I believe further correction was necessary and that the full scientific name should have been *Inachis io.* Nevertheless, the Entomological desk at the Natural History Museum suggest that both are correct and that it is a matter of personal opinion as to how the genus *Nymphalis* is split up.

Furthermore it was the identity of the butterfly so gloriously depicted on the 20h stamp which I found most confusing. The butterfly is clearly a *Festoon* but I could find no reference to one with the scientific name *Zerynthia hirsypyle*. Even a cursory examination of the stamp indicates that the butterfly is the *Southern Festoon*, *Zerynthia polyxena*, an identification which is acknowledged in the *Czech Specialised Handbook* (1988) but not *Stanley Gibbons* (1985, 1991). *Stanley Gibbons* (1994) has added the "English" name *Southern Festoon* but continues to call it by the scientific name *Zerynthia hirsypyle*.

>

Again enquiries at the Natural History Museum helped to solve the puzzle. It seems that two Austrian entomologists, Denis and Schiffemuller first named the butterfly as *Zerynthia polyxena* in 1775 but in 1776 Schulze, another Austrian, renamed it *Zerynthia hyspypyle*. I hoped the mystery had been solved but on consulting *Stanley Gibbons Thematic Catalogue (1991)* I found that two scientific names had been given *Parnalius polxena* and in captions *Zerynthia hyspypyle*! Perhaps *Parnalius polxena* is a sub species but:

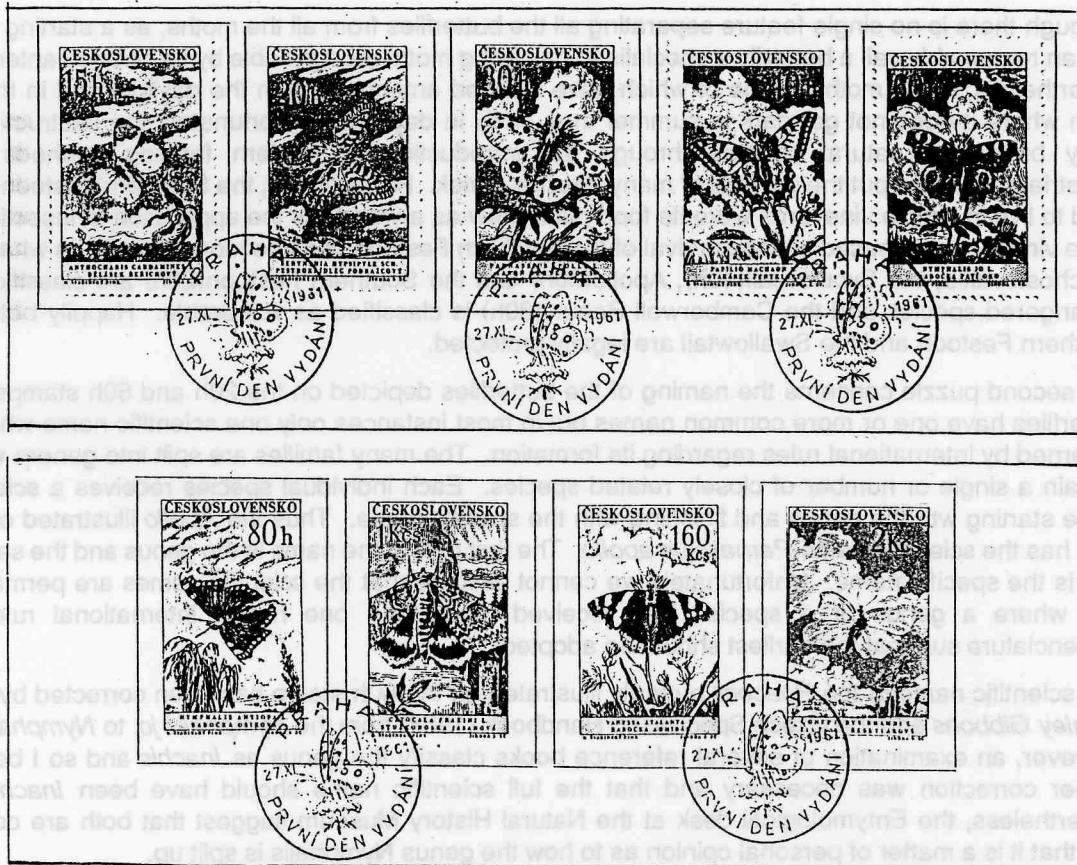
"time! thou must untangle this, not I;
It is too hard a knot for me to untie! (Twelfth Night Act 2 Scene 2 41-42)

Finally, the last part of the puzzle is why Max Švabinský after 43 years of drawing portraits for stamp design should accept such a different commission. All the butterflies can be seen in flight in springtime when the days grow longer and warmer and so we can only wonder if the chill in his ageing bones from the long central European winters made the commission so attractive.

Stamp Details:

Issued 29 November 1961; Design Max Švabinský; Eng J Schmidt; Recess printed; Perforation 14 Set of nine as follows:

Butterflies - 15h. *Anthocharis cardamines*, 20h *Zerynthia hyspypyle*, 30h *Parnassius apollo*, 40h *Papilio machaon*, 60h *Nymphalis io* (wrongly inscr. "jo"), 80h *Nymphalis antiopa*, 1k *Catocala fraxini*, 1k 60 *Vanessa atalanta*, 2k *Gonepteryx rhamni*.



References:

- Chinery, M. 1989 *Butterflies and Day Flying Moths of Britain and Europe*, London: Collins
Czech Specialised Handbook 1988, Prague: Czechoslovak Philatelic Federation
Stanley Gibbons Stamp Catalogue Part 5 Czechoslovakia and Poland, 1985 3rd Edition; 1991 4th Edition and 1994 5th Edition;
Thematic Catalogue 1991, Collect Butterflies and Other Insects on Stamps, Ringwood: Stanley Gibbons Publications Ltd
 Turner, B. Ed; 1977 *The Illustrated Encyclopedia of Butterflies and Moths*; Prague Aventura

AMSTERDAM STAMP SHOPS AND BOURSES

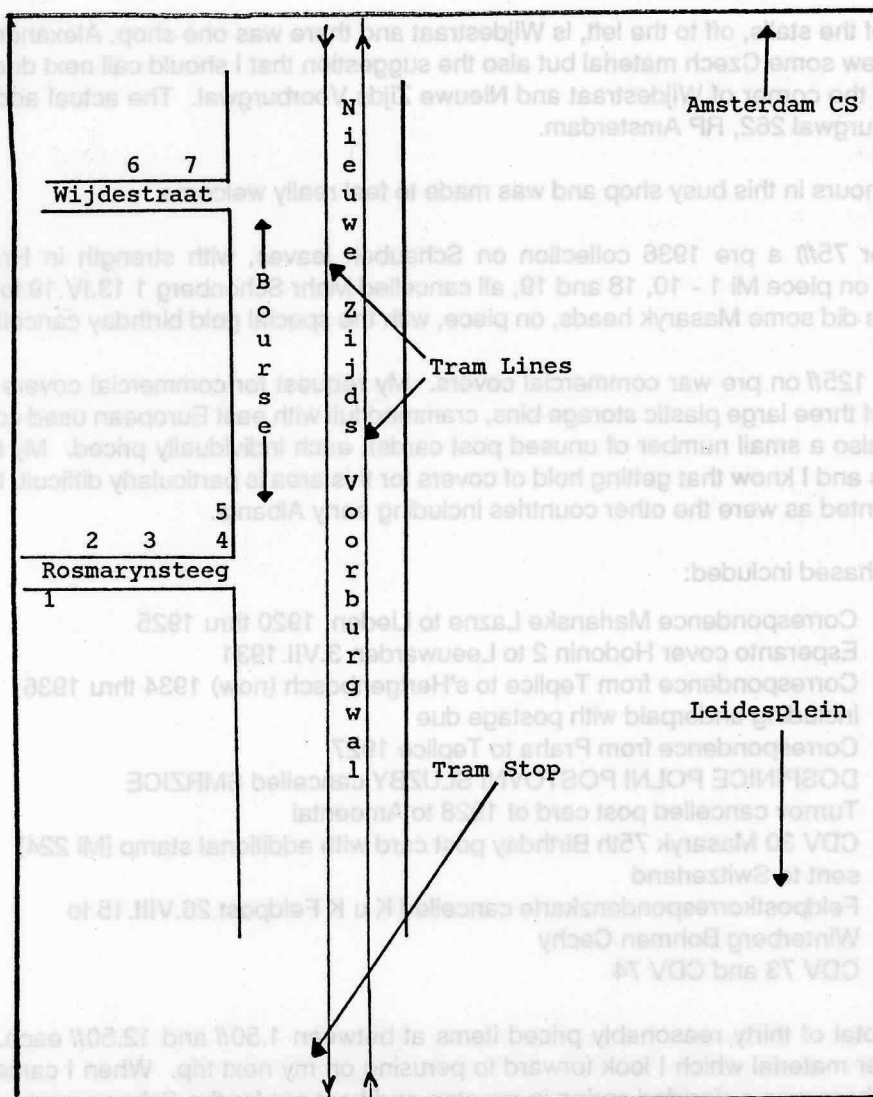
Philatelic

Robert J Hill

It was 0730 on a wet blustery Saturday morning and waking up in my hotel room in Haarlem I was actually keen and eager to get out of bed. There was no work planned for the day, but in the evening I had attended a dinner in Leiden. My motivation to rise so promptly was in order to make a solo visit to the Amsterdam stamp shops and bourse, spending as much time there as I liked.

I know the philatelic area reasonably well and am no stranger to some of the stamp shops but my previous visits had either been in the company of a non philatelist or with time constraints imposed.

Having breakfasted well I crossed to the station and caught the train for the short journey to Amsterdam Central Station. Arriving just before 0930 I crossed the paved area outside the station and, stepping carefully over the tram lines, I went into the local travel shop and purchased a one day tram ticket at negligible cost. I then boarded a number 1 tram, validated my ticket and sat down for the four stops that took me to the area at the rear of Dam square. Getting off the tram I walked back towards the city centre.



Turning left into Rosmarynsteeg. There were three stamp shops for me to call at:

- | | | |
|---|----------|---|
| 1 | T Peters | At number 7 was a decidedly upmarket Netherlands and Colonies specialist |
| 2 | Kloek | At number 4 had all world including coins, bank notes and phone cards with some Czechoslovakia, including modern kiloware |
| 3 | Ariadne | At number 2 had all world including coins, bank notes and phone cards with some Czechoslovakia |

On the corner of Rosmarynsteeg and Nieuwe Zijds Voorburgwal shop 4 was Mouritz, this was the only shop that was closed!

Two doors away walking up Nieuwe Zijds Voorburgwal was Willen Tieman [shop 5], they had some collections but nothing that really took my fancy. Leaving the shop I walked through what turned out to be the 19 stalls of the bourse (yes, I counted them). As previously stated, the weather was hostile and many of the stalls [which are on the west side of the road] were surrounded by polythene, one vendor was trading from inside his Volvo car. In the interests of research I called at each of the ten stalls which sold stamps. The remaining stalls specialised in various things including coins, bank notes, phone cards, cigarette cards and playing cards. My quest for Czech material was met with a variety of responses and some material was offered but there was little that appealed to me.

At the end of the stalls, off to the left, is Wijdestraat and there was one shop, Alexander [shop 6]. My enquiries drew some Czech material but also the suggestion that I should call next door at H A Meijer [shop 7], on the corner of Wijdestraat and Nieuwe Zijds Voorburgwal. The actual address is Nieuwe Zijds Voorburgwal 262, RP Amsterdam.

I spent two hours in this busy shop and was made to feel really welcome.

I bought (for 75ff) a pre 1936 collection on Schaubek leaves, with strength in Hradčany issues. Specifically, on piece Mi 1 - 10, 18 and 19, all cancelled Mahr Schonberg 1 13.IV.19 looked extremely attractive, as did some Masaryk heads, on piece, with the special gold birthday cancellation.

I also spent 125ff on pre war commercial covers. My request for commercial covers resulted in the production of three large plastic storage bins, crammed full with east European used covers and cards (there was also a small number of unused post cards), each individually priced. My brother collects Baltic States and I know that getting hold of covers for this area is particularly difficult, the States were well represented as were the other countries including early Albania.

Covers purchased included:

- ◆ Correspondence Marianske Lazne to Lieden, 1920 thru 1925
- ◆ Esperanto cover Hodonin 2 to Leeuwarden 3.VII.1931
- ◆ Correspondence from Teplice to s'Hertgenbosch (now) 1934 thru 1936 including underpaid with postage due
- ◆ Correspondence from Praha to Teplice 1927
- ◆ DOSPINICE POLNI POSTOVNI SLUZBY cancelled SMRZICE
- ◆ Turnov cancelled post card of 1928 to Amoentai
- ◆ CDV 30 Masaryk 75th Birthday post card with additional stamp [Mi 224] sent to Switzerland
- ◆ Feldpostkorrespondenzkarte cancelled K u K Feldpost 26.VIII.15 to Winterberg Bohmen Cechy
- ◆ CDV 73 and CDV 74

I bought a total of thirty reasonably priced items at between 1.50ff and 12.50ff each. There was a mass of other material which I look forward to perusing on my next trip. When I came out it was still raining, but there was a decided spring in my step and I set out for the Scheepvaart museum to have a look around the extensive maritime exhibits and records.

IT PAYS TO BROWSE

Alan Knight

Trans: Rex Dixon

Running through an "All at 50p" rummage box at York Stamp Fair in January, Lindy (you know - She-who-must-be-Obedyed) picked up this pc simply because of the reasonable Praha pmk and cleanliness of the entire. When we arrived back home to assess our outlay that day, SWMBO suddenly burst forth in song with 'You know who this was, don't you? Willy Ekstein, the famous Prague dealer and Catalogue publisher!' "Yes, of course" I replied with tongue-in-cheek and vaguely remembering that we hold an Ekstein Catalogue from 1938 in the Society Library. "Yes! of course. I say....it would make a nice little space-filler for Colin, what say you?" We agreed

Having said this, I realized that I don't have a great knowledge of German, so I remembered our friend Rex Dixon did (or at least, much better than mine!). So, with Rex's compliments, here is a translation of both sides of the card. I think it gives members a snap-shot insight of pre-war prices from Prague dealers then which, as I agree with Rex's comment, seem very reasonable today.

Translation of Face

Willy Ekstein, Stamp dealer, Prague XII, Rimska 12, Telephone 30702
 Postal Savings Bank accounts: Prague 8829, etc.
 Member of Dealers Associations: JPHV [J? Philatelic Dealers Association]
 Berlin, Paris, London, Leipzig, Prague

Publisher of the Ekstein Catalogues: Specialized Catalogue 1931/32 Kč 12.50,
 ČSR Postal Stationery Catalogue illustrated 1918-1931 Kč 5.-,
 ČSR Plate Numbers Catalogue 1980-1930 Kč 8'-

Pricelists Free

Buy bundled material of ČSR and all other countries!

Translation of Reverse

With regard to our earlier business, I offer you ČSR Legionnaire stamps with Heart postmark and Jubilee postmark, Michel nos. 34-39, 100 sets, Michel catalogue price 87.50 Mk, at 5.- Mk [very reasonable]; mixtures of ČSR, 25 different for 35.- Mk per 1000, 50 different for 90.-Mk per 1000, excluding postage. Request offer of your stamps, with possibility to part exchange half of the amount [or bill, or price] for ČSR kiloware, about 4000 items per Kg at 46.- Mk per 10 Kg.

Yours respectfully

[Item written 27.12.1932 - posted PRAHA31/27.XII.32/2a]

<p>WILLY EKSTEIN Briefmarkenhandlung PRAG XII., ŘÍMSKÁ 12. Telefon 30702.</p> <p>Postsparkassa Konto: Prag 8828, Leipzig 28015, Wien C 55-248, Paris 110058.</p> <p>Mitglied der Händlervereine: J. P. H. V. Berlin, Paris, London, Leipzig, Prag</p> <p>Verlag der Ekstein Kataloge: Spezial Katalog Tschechoslowakei 1931/32 Kč 12'30. Č. S. R. Ganzsachenkatalog ilustr. 1918-1931 Kč 5'—, Č. S. R. Plattennummern- katalog 1918-1930 Kč 8'—</p> <p>Preislisten gratis.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;"> <p>Kaufe Bündelware Č. S. R. und aller anderer Länder!</p> </div>	<p>KORRESPONDENZ-KARTE</p> <p>Herrn</p> <p>C.H. Correljé</p> <p>Leidscheweg 1 B UTRECHT Holland.</p> 
--	--

Praha, 27. 12. 1932.

Herrn H. C. Correljé, Utrecht.

Mit Bezug auf unsere früheren Geschäfte offeriere ich Ihnen CSR Legionärmarken mit Herzstempel und Jubiläumsstempel, Michel No 34 - 39 100-Serien Michel Katalog Mk 87.50 um Mk 5.—, Zusammenstellungen 25 versch. Mk 35.— per 1000, 50 versch. Mk 90.—/1000. excl. Porto. - Erbitten Offerte in Ihren Marken, um evtl. für CSR Kiloware in Portomarken cca 4000 Stück um Mk 46.— per 10 Kg die Hälfte des Betrages Tauschgeschäft machen zu können.

Hochachtungsvoll
Ekstein

"WHAT?, WHEN?, WHERE?"

- Members' Queries -

Another selection, together with some answers, for which we are sure our inquirers will be grateful; the answers first.

Re Barry Horne's Eisenhower p.s. query in Czechout 3/94.

From Alec Page: 'IMPRIME' is a standard French term for printed matter/paper, whilst 'TISKOPIS' is the Czech equivalent - this appears to have been printed/stamped twice! Often found on mail just as "TISK".

Re Robert Hill's query in Czechout 2/95.

Robert informs us that concerning what purported to be 1945 Liberation issues, a correspondent in Wien has advised him that these were produced at a much later date, probably in the area of Ustí nad Labem. Bob also mentions that the series of articles in the December *Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Tschechoslowakei* on the 1945 revolutionary overprints, includes a contribution by his friend, Karel Holoubek from Hradec Králové, who makes reference in his article to the English expert Cyril Wackett!

Re Robert Hill's Training Stamps query in Czechout 3/95

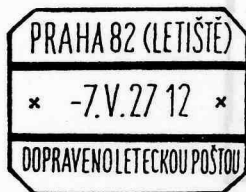
From Jan Dobrovolny: A correspondent of Martin Griggs, living in Pardubice. He writes "inquiring through a local stamp club he has established that there was a postal training school in Kolin. However, more than this elementary fact he has been unable to discover anything else".

Re Garth Taylor's PRAHA LETIŠTĚ CSP query in Czechout 3/95.

From John Whiteside: The Airport post office was opened on 1/4/21. It received the PRAHA LETIŠTĚ a c.d.s. as used on Garth's first cover. In 1926, probably in March, the office became PRAHA 82. A new c.d.s. appeared, PRAHA 82 LETIŠTĚ b. At the same time a three-line boxed datestamp, with chamfered corners, was also introduced. This was much used on the various first flight covers of 1926/7.

The PRAHA LETIŠTĚ a mark remained in use, until 1934, according to Monografie 17.I, so Garth's cover is a late use. Further PRAHA 82 LETIŠTĚ marks are shown, code c from 1932, code a from 1934, replacing the old mark without 82 and code d from 1936.

These marks remained in use until 1939. They were replaced by the smaller 24mm. c.d.s. of the new standard type introduced from 1938. Codes a, b, c, d, and e are recorded, as shown on Brian Day's cover in Czechout 4/95.



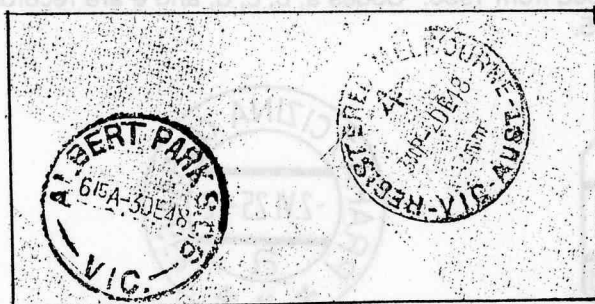
To complete the story, mention should be made of the Prague Foreign Section marks. These appeared in 1921, the c.d.s. PRAHA/CIZINA-ETRANGER. The Foreign Section, by 1925 if not always, was at PRAHA 7, the Masaryk railway station. In 1925, new marks, PRAHA 7 CIZINA(ETRANGER) were used. From about 1930, a special mark for airmail was brought into use, which appears on both outgoing and incoming items. It was a three-line boxed datestamp, but unlike that of PRAHA 82, it had sharp corners. About 1938, two more marks appear which have code letter b and c below the name in the top line.

Reference: Monografie Československých Známek volume 17.1, page 500. Postmarks illustrations of some of the marks are on pages 475, 501.

Re Alan Knight's query in Czechout 4/95

We have two replies from members concerning Alan's query.

From Alec Page: The query on the cover illustrated on page 94 has prompted me to provide a suitable answer, as I have a similar cover.

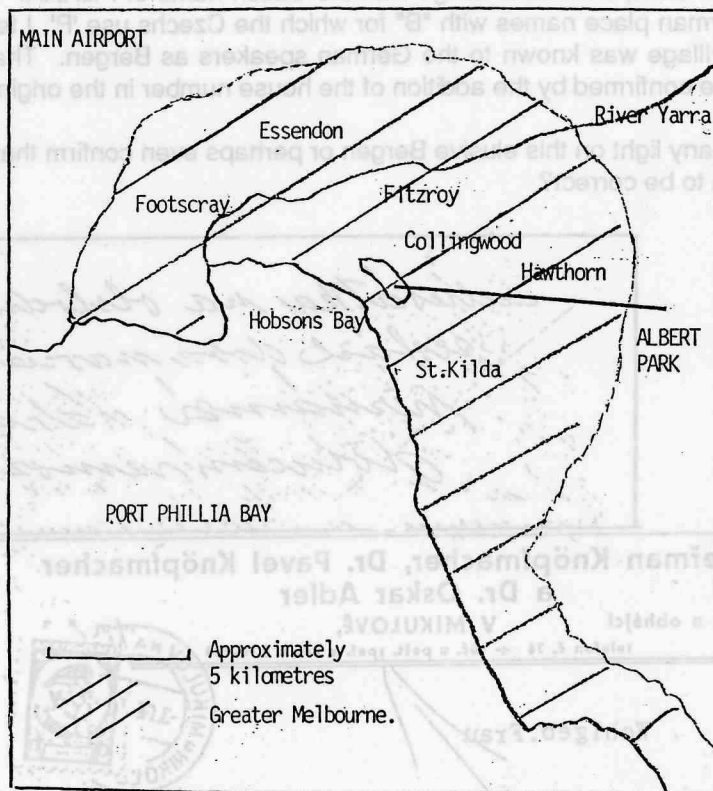


The difference is that this cover bears a full address although in the same handwriting. [The year 1948 pre-dates any form of post code usage]. The registration label number 10350 indicates that the cover was serviced at the same time and was possibly one of a batch of FDC's which were 'bundled' >

no doubt at the request of the sender, for the intended recipient. Being registered they needed to be handled separately hence the backstamps. The addressee is interesting - Max Stern is a leading stamp dealer "down under" and still operates from a Melbourne address. Middlepark is a district of Melbourne and the Albert Park handstamp would be the delivery sub-office. The Melbourne datestamp of 2nd December is the registered cancellation of the main post office [see illustrations on previous page].

My theory is that the dealer desired a number of FDC's "unaddressed" and my cover although a higher number of registration would have been at the top of a bundle. What is not known is 'how many'. Likewise is there any significance in the manuscript numbers on the respective covers - Alan's 14 and mine 25 ? If so do other members have any of these covers - replies to the editor please!

From Robert Hill: I can assist with Alan's query. Albert Park is a suburb of South Melbourne, see map, which [without offending any Australian sensibilities] has seen better days. It is within half a kilometre of the coast and is bounded on the east side by the St Kilda Road leading on to the Nepean Highway. It used to have a lake in the middle (it may still have, I think they were cleaning it out the last time I had my lunch time sandwiches there).



We offer three new queries:

From Bill Dawson: From Mikulov to Bergen

Illustrated is a commercial cover from a partnership of lawyers in the south Moravian town of Mikulov franked with 1Kč. value of the 1935 issue to mark the 85th birthday of President T.G.Masaryk. This was the correct internal letter rate effective from 1.1.1922. Cancelled with double ring bi-lingual c.d.s. "MIRKULOV na MORAVĚ /-3.1V.35/b/ * NIKOLSBURG * " of type M.47 in use 1927/1938.

>

It is addressed in German to a business lady 'in Bergen No.252'. Delivery had not been effected and is endorsed in manuscript "Zpět/Mikulov", i.e. return to Mikulov. The reverse as shown, bears a hand written message in Czech which roughly translates as 'Addressee away on business travel date of return not known, re-delivery not possible' and is duly initialled. There is also a bi-lingual backstamp of the returning post office "DOLNÍ DUNAJOVICE /-4.1V.35-18/b/* UNTER TANNOWITZ * ". This small town lies six kms NNW of Mikulov and at that time in common with the area had a large proportion of German speaking inhabitants. This is evidenced by the cancellation being bi-lingual and the fact that it was occupied by Germany in the post-Munich/acquisition of "Sudetenland".

However, the address 'in Bergen No.252' presents something of a puzzle, My world gazetteer shows that there were several towns bearing the name of Bergen, including four in Germany as well as the more well known Bergen in Norway. Since the cover was franked only 1Kč for internal rate, all those possibilities must be ruled out. But despite diligent searches through maps, guide books, philatelic handbooks, etc. I can find no reference to anywhere in Czechoslovakia bearing that name. So where is this particular Bergen?

Since it is backstamped at Dolní Dunajovice, it would seem a distinct possibility that it is in that locality. With the help of an auto map in a good scale, I have found that just 1½ kms eastwards from Dolní Dunajovice the post town, there is a village with the Czech name of PERNÁ. Since there are many cases of many German place names with "B" for which the Czechs use 'P', I feel that it is more than possible that this village was known to the German speakers as Bergen. That it was just a village appears to me to be confirmed by the addition of the house number in the original address.

Can anyone throw any light on this elusive Bergen or perhaps even confirm that my conclusion that it is the Czech Perná to be correct?



From Robert Hill: "A little learning is a dangerous thing and the more I see the less I know!" I have been working through the definitive publication *Seznam Revolučních Provizori z Května 1945* by Karel Holoubek as well as *Revolutionary Stamps and Overprints* by Juan Santa Eugenia Grau.

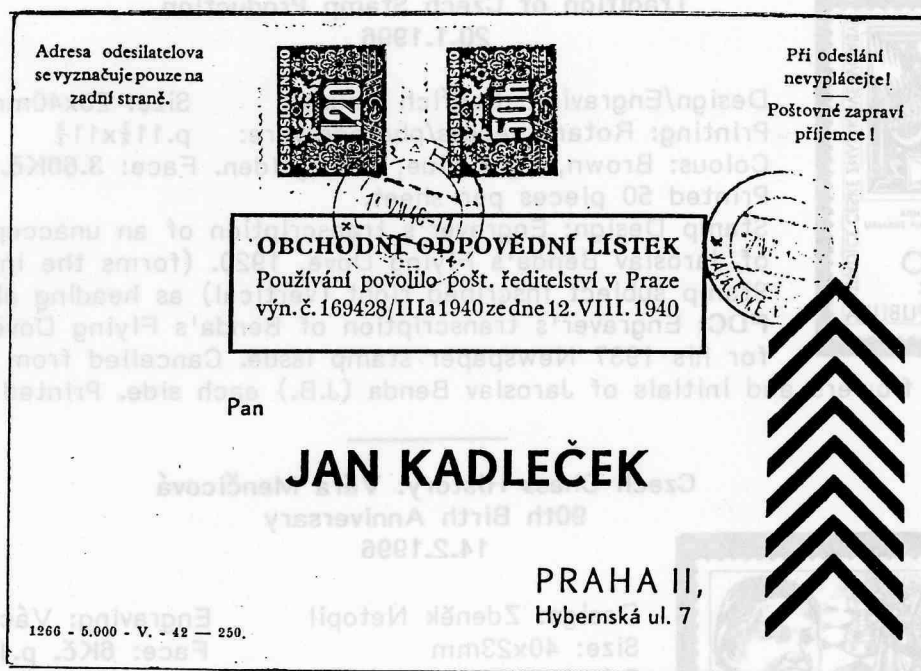
The difficulty I have is in discovering why the locations of:

Bystrice nad Olzou, Praha Holesovice and Praha 6,

purportedly issued stamps of Germany with Revolutionary Overprints when the geographic area was then in Bohemia and Moravia and not Sudetenland. Please can any member offer me an explanation.

From Alan Knight: A Business-like Answer (trans: Bob Kingsley)

Having held this pc 'on file' for a number of years, I felt it about time it once again saw the 'light of day'. Posted in Valašské Klobouky 17.7.1946, it seemed to me to have the hallmark of some kind of 'Business Reply' card - and so it is - from the 'Protektorat' days of German occupation. Thanks to the kindness of Bob Kingsley, I can now show it with English translations - but there still remain queries that I will mention later:



Left corner: Sender's address to be inserted overleaf. Right corner: Do not affix postage stamp! Postage paid by addressee. Centre (boxed): Business Reply Card/Use authorized by the Directorate of Posts in Prague by/Decree No. 169428/IIIa1940 dated 12.8.40.

By the date of posting, we see this item posted in the liberated Czechoslovakia some six years later!. Questions: 1. Why was this still permitted in its current form? 2. My information is that pc rate at time of posting was 1.50Kčs. Why then, were 'Due' labels to the value of 1.70Kčs applied? Could it be a basic flat rate of the postage plus 20h charge for the service, perhaps? It would be nice to know the true answer, if only to ensure an accurate write-up in one's album.

New Issues**CZECH REPUBLIC**

Alan Knight

**Czech Philharmonic Orchestra: Centenary
2.1.1996**

Design: Jaroslav Šůra Engraving: Miloš Ondráček
 Size: 40x23mm Face: 3.60Kč.
 Printing: Rotary recess/photogravure: p.11 $\frac{3}{4}$ x11 $\frac{1}{4}$
 Colours: Black, ochre, red and blue.
 Printed 50 pieces per sheet.

FDC: Recess from flat plates: The Growth of Music - plant growth from 'cellos.
 Stamp Design: Allegory of 'Music' with inscr: 100 Years/Czech Philharmonic/1896-1996 - cancelled from PRAHA with cds of a 'music stand' design.

**Tradition of Czech Stamp Production
20.1.1996**

Design/Engraving: Bedřich Housa Size: 23x40mm
 Printing: Rotary recess/photogravure: p.11 $\frac{1}{4}$ x11 $\frac{3}{4}$
 Colours: Brown, light-blue, red, golden. Face: 3.60Kč.
 Printed 50 pieces per sheet.

Stamp Design: Engraver's transcription of an unaccepted variant of Jaroslav Benda's Flying Dove, 1920. (forms the inscription).
 Stamp subject inscribed right (vertical) as heading above.

FDC: Engraver's transcription of Benda's Flying Dove created for his 1937 Newspaper stamp issue. Cancelled from PRAHA with a sprig of flowers and initials of Jaroslav Benda (J.B.) each side. Printed grey-blue.

**Czech Chess History: Věra Menčíková
90th Birth Anniversary
14.2.1996**

Design: Zdeněk Netopil Engraving: Václav Fajt
 Size: 40x23mm Face: 6Kč. p.11 $\frac{3}{4}$ x11 $\frac{1}{4}$
 Printing: Rotary recess/photogravure in sheets x 50 pcs.
 Colours: Black, ochre and brown-red.

Design: Portrait of V. Menčíkova with Chess Board and pieces. Inscr: Věra Menčíkova - 1906-1944.

FDC: Cachet of three chess pieces/"FDC" with similar design for the cancellation from Mnichova Hradiště. Printed in Brown from flat plates.

[N.B. Correction : Greco-Roman Wrestling 6.9.1995-"Czechout" 4/95 p.95:-
 I was supplied with photograph of stamp with face of 2Kč., whereas the issued stamp was faced at 3Kč. What can I say?] >

ART ON STAMPS
30.11.1985

CZECH POSTAL STATIONERY

24.1.1996: Postcard with imprinted 3Kč postage stamp in blue and red showing a girl with a rose and pigeon-hen (? Dove).

The card is for commercial purposes with left portion of face for promotional and any other overprinted matter. There are four address lines, the first of which is in microprint. There are no printed lines for "Sender" details. At top (central) is the logogram of Czech Post (black horn). Below the address lines are the usual post code block spaces.

Author of the graphic design of this pc is the academic painter and graphic artist Jan Hfsek. The selling price of the card (printed in black, red and blue) is 3.30Kč.

7.02.1996: "Centenary of Czech Philatelic Press" - pspc with 3Kč imprinted postage stamp commemorating the centenary of the Cz. Phil. Press which is connected with the issue of the first edition of the magazine "Český filatelista"(Czech Philatelist) in 1896.

The stamp bears a graphic composition depicting a philatelic "still life" with postage stamps, a magnifying glass, pincette (tweezers) and magazines: 'Český filatelista', 'Československá filatelie' and two variants of 'Filatelie'.

The author of the graphic design of the pc is the academic painter and graphic artist Jaroslav Fišer.

Both postcards were printed in Prague by the Post Printing House. The selling price of this pc is 3.30Kč.

NEXT PROGRAMMED CZECH ISSUES

- 13.3.1996:** "Eastertide" - 1 stamp @ 3Kč.
 " : "Czech Photography" - Josef Sudek (1896-1975) 1 stamp @ 9.60Kč.
27.3.1996: "Centenary of the New Age Olympic Games" 1 stamp @ 9.60Kč.
 " : "Beauties of Our Country" (Zelená Hora/UNESCO @ 8Kč.
 " : "Prague Loretta" @ 9Kč. **Both in sheetlets of eight stamps.**

SLOVAKIA

ART ON STAMPS
30.11.1995



The Hlohovec Nativity – Face: 8Sk. Design: Martin Činovský – Eng: Miloš Ondráček
Design Size: 40x50mm – Printed in Sheets of 4 stamps by flat plate recess – p.11 $\frac{3}{4}$.
Colours: Multicoloured. (With two plain tabs).

Stamp Design: "The Nativity of Hlochovec" circa 1485–1490" Legend: "The Master of The Hlohovec Nativity 15th century/Slovak National Gallery [Bratislava].
FDC: Cancelled from HLOHOVEC with coat-of arms. Cachet: "Madonna" from the original relief.

Mikulaš Galanda 1895–1938 – Face: 16Sk. Design: Martin Činovský – 40x50mm.
Engraved by: Rudolf Cigánik – Printed recess from flat plates (multicoloured)
in Sheets of 4 stamps with two plain tabs.

FDC: Cancelled from TURČIANSKÉ TEPLICE with cachet of Galanda's "Pierrot with a Banjo (Clown)". The cancelled stamp design carries engraving of artist's "Two Women" (1931). The cancellation design shows Galanda's "Woman with a Little Bird"

[The above set is the last programmed issue for 1995]

First programmed issues for 1996

- 15.02.96: Olympic Games Centenary– A. Szokol – 9Sk 30x23mm.
" : Personalities: (2): Josef Cígar Hronský/Josef Ludovít Holuby 4Sk 23x30mm.
15.03.96: Folk Traditions (Eastertide) – 3Sk. 23x30mm.

ALAN J. KNIGHT

As we go to print, we have heard of the sudden death of Alan Knight in the early hours of Sunday, 25th February. We know that members of the Society will be saddened to hear of this event and will join us in expressing our sincere sympathy to Lindy and the family. May he rest in peace. An appreciation of Alan's life will appear in the next Czechout.