



CZECHOUT

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EDITORIAL

"Look to the future, not backwards! Be positive in your thinking." How often have we heard that from someone close to us? Paradoxically however, looking backwards is usually what true philately is all about. That is why this first edition for 1994 urges members - just for a few moments - to look back to our great achievement of 1993 - the attainment of the Society's 40th Anniversary. To celebrate that auspicious occasion, we organized the largest external exhibition of Czechoslovak philately ever undertaken in the United Kingdom last October. Whilst we can justifiably be very proud of this fact, we must not forget those without whose material this great event would not have been possible - the exhibitors. Before we go any further, this journal - the organ of our Society - wishes to publicly say 'Thank You' to every one of those members who built up and supplied all those hundreds of sheets. So here are all their names:

Messrs. R. Bradford, W.A. Dawson, B.C. Day, R.A. Dehn, R. Dixon, E. Gorge, R. Hollis, R. Hounsell, R. Kingsley, A.J. Knight, V. Králíček, T. Morovics, G. McAuley, W.A. Page, R. Reader, J. Whiteside & Mesdames Lindy Knight and Yvonne Wheatley. Our best thanks to you all and - to all members, "Happy and Successful Hunting in 1994!"



SOCIETY NEWS & NOTICES

Meeting on Sat. January 15th 1993

The Chairman, Mr. W.A. Dawson welcomed 22 members. The Hon. Secretary gave out details of four new applicants for membership and these were approved:-

R.J. Drijkoningen, London
B. Loveday, Doncaster
Mrs. E. Simmonds, London
L. Osta, London.

We welcome the above into our ranks and wish them a long and happy stay with us.

Remaining copies of our 40th Anniversary special cover from Prague Castle were on show as were many photographs (by Bob McLeod) of the public exhibition at the Slovak Embassy, London and the Anniversary Dinner that preceded it.

Bob McLeod our Press Secretary records the display/talk given later in the proceedings as follows:

The January meeting was held at the Czech and Slovak National Club in London at which a display of Austro-Hungarian Revenue Stamps used in the Czech Lands was given by member John Whitesidem FRPS,L. Starting with the first adhesive revenues of 1854, examples were shown of 'revenues' used on documents, receipts, bills and even to prepay postage. The scope of Mr. Whiteside's display gave an indication of the vast numbers of documents and activities on which at least one type of tax had to be paid. Notable items included School Reports - Yes! they were taxable too! [Shhhhhh! Not a whisper of that to John Patten. Ed.]. They were all written in the many languages used in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. There were also court exhibits, and examples of both the first and second revenue issues of the Czechoslovak Republic. Also of note were items covering the 1858 change and the 1861 new tax scales for exchanging money.

[Ed. note: Following a similar display before the Society on March 14th 1987, we published two of John's 'School Reports' with illustrations and translations in our edition 3/1987. They still make interesting reading!].

.....

† With the deepest regret, we announce the passing of our member from Sale in Cheshire - **Mrs. Anny Lustig**. We express our deepest sympathy to her family.

.....

Next Meeting : At the Czech & Slovak National Club at 2.30pm. - **Competition**
March 12th time..... for the "Kay Goodman Trophy" and Chairman's Display.
All aspects of Czechoslovak Philately - , thematic, postal history, aerophilately, stamp and/or postal stationery issues, The judges will be Messrs. Ernst Gorge/Brian Day.
Committee will meet also that day at 11.30am at the same venue. >

SUMMER MEETING (Advance Notice)

Will members please note that this is to be on Saturday June 18th at 2.30pm. by the kind invitation and at the home of Betty and Brian Day, "Trimsaran", Keycol Hill, Newington, Near Sittingbourne, Kent. A committee meeting will proceed the meeting at 11.30am. Dinner will be taken in the evening following the meeting. **Full Details** should appear separately within this issue. If not ... please contact Alec Page (Tel. 0322-270361). Topic for Display? - **Your Own Sheets!**

Bring your friends along, too!

It is hoped that members do realize that our open meetings at our usual venue will always welcome your friends and relatives, especially so should they be contemplating membership. Here is the chance for them to 'get the feel' of the place and our ways and practises. We hope we shall make them **feel** welcomed, too! So! don't be shy, come along together and help Czechoslovak philately at the same time.

Proposed Trip to Prague:

It is with regret that Committee have had to drop the suggestion of a members' combined trip to Prague this year. Twenty wrote in to express interest and our sincerest apologies are tendered to them. Originally, it was intended to combine our Society's 40th Anniversary celebrations with Czechoslovak celebrations of what would have been the Republic's 75th Anniversary. As is now realized, of course, events changed all that. We had hoped for a visit to the Post printery, too. Nevertheless, the idea remains 'on the books' for future reference at the earliest convenient opportunity. Again, our sincerest apologies for finding ourselves unable to organize such a visit for this year.

Annual Auction 1993

This produced a record sales figure of over £2,000 - beating the previous year's record amount. We are most grateful to all who supported this annual event and look forward to the next one. Our best thanks to Vendors, Buyers and floor operatives who worked so hard on the day to make it the usual successful and happy occasion. Oh no! We have not forgotten our Guest Auctioneer - John Whiteside - who makes it all seem so easy - and amusing, too!

HAVE YOU PAID UP YET, PLEASE?

Annual membership subscriptions became due on January 1st. This is the last chance for any who have yet to pay their dues for 1994. Please send your £10 (G.B.) or £12 overseas to: Mr. R. Kingsley, 6 Fenn Close, Bromley, Kent, BR1 4DX before the end of March. Subscriptions remain at last year's rate.

ReviewsNEW PUBLICATIONSCivil and Military Censorship during World War II - Postal History

1993 - Dr. H.F. Stich, W. Stich and J. Specht.
 Vancouver, Canada. ISBN 0-9693788-2-3
 275pp (6x8½") p/back. Price US \$25 (o/seas add US \$3)
 Available from: Dr. H.F. Stich, 4593 Langara Avenue, Vancouver B.C.
 Canada V6R 1C9.

This book covers the subject on a global basis and is highly recommended for collectors of WW2 material. The worldwide coverage is invaluable, even to the one-country collector and often offering cross-frontier/multi-censorship details.

Profusely illustrated with over 1,000 censor marks, re-sealing labels, maps and tables, the book covers all the main aspects of censorship. References are also included to 'Detained' and 'Released' mail and under-cover addresses provide a very useful compendium to a vast study area. The conciseness of content form and footnote references create a bibliography of 265 entries and, thereby, an even more in-depth detailed study of particular countries, areas and aspects.

W.A.Page.

Water in Hungarian Philately

1993 - Mervyn Benford M.Sc., B.A. Banbury, Oxfordshire. U.K.
 ISBN 0307 4323
 Publishers: Hungarian Philatelic Society of Great Britain.
 Card cover, 20pp. (A4) £3 (inc. postage).
 Available from: Mervyn Benford, Cloudhill, High Street, Shutford, BANBURY.
 Oxon. OX15 6HE.

It being such an obvious and relatively easy 'theme' for collectors, one wonders why one has not met a similar work long before Mervyn's well-thought out treatise. In the short space of twenty pages, plus the use of three cover areas, the author has made this a small but nonetheless fascinating treatment of 'water' in a particular philatelic field. His pursuit of philatelic research has resulted in references such as naval ships, rivers, Champagne (the hard stuff!), lakes, post-marks galore, bottled mineral waters, various health-promoting spas, shipping, wine-growing and production, water-birds, and water-based leisure activities. The book carries even a small measure of humour at times. a good buy!

A.J. Knight.

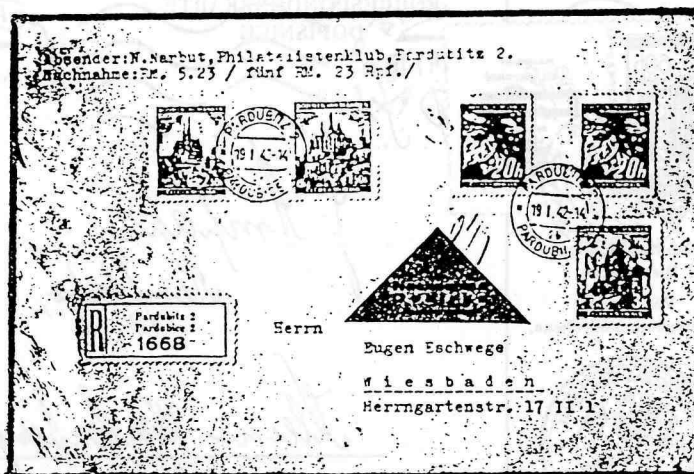
From the Editor:

It is hoped that more 'new publications' can be reviewed herein in the future - this one is just 'for starters'. If you, our readers, spot any new philatelic publications which you feel would be of use to our membership, please tell the Editor and inform him of the source(s). We will do our best to cover the matter in this journal.

QUERY CORNER

A.J.Knight

Hardly a 'corner' this Quarter - more like 2 - plus pages - but nevertheless, most welcome. A couple have had to be held over because of the recent '40th Anniversary' content and this is regretted. However, as always, we are here to please, so we hope members will respond. Here goes:

From Bob Bradford

I enclose photograph of a Bohemia-Moravia (Protectorate period) cover bearing a triangular label. Is it a Recorded Delivery sticker?

Answer: No, Bob - it is a C.O.D. label (Cash-on-Delivery) in the German style. It is worded in German/Czech for the number "821" and German/Czech/French for "Cash on Delivery". The item was Registered from Pardubice 2 (label is in German and Czech) to Wiesbaden on 19.1.42 at 14 hrs. The pmk carries the counter-check number 2b. The sender is shown as having been: "N. Narbutt, Philatelists Club at Pardubice 2". The second line shows the amount to be collected (RM5.23/five Reichmarks, 23 Reich pfennigs).

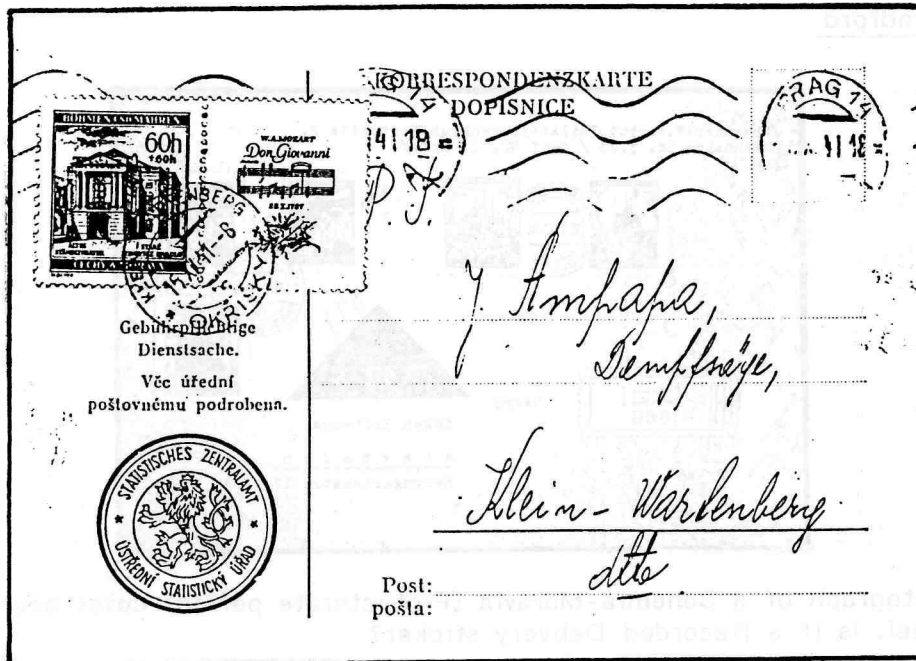
Bob also sends us a further photograph of the Czechoslovak 60/80 Doplátne label (To Pay), claiming that, in his opinion, it is a forgery not mentioned in the Padělky manuals. The o/p is in violet and the date is set in 1920 - hence his belief in it being forged. Are there any others about? We hope members can respond.



>

The second item is from our regular correspondent Clyde Ziegler, South Australia:

Clyde sent the Editor these photocopies of a card from his collection and queries why an ordinary postage stamp was used on this originally unstamped item to act as a 'To Pay' label? John Whiteside kindly submits his views on this item overleaf.>



Prag, Datum des Poststempels. Z: 12/6/43 12/6/43	Praha, datum poštov. razítka C: 12/6/43 12/6/43
Betrifft: Statistik der Erzeugung in der Industrie für den Monat November 1941.	Věc: Statistika průmyslové výroby za měsíc listopad 1941.
Mahnung.	Upomínka.
Wir machen Sie aufmerksam, daß Sie den ausgefüllten Fragebogen für die Erzeugung in der Sägeindustrie bisher nicht zurückgesandt haben, obwohl dieser uns bis zum 10. d. M. zurückzustellen war.	Připomínáme, že jste dosud nevrátil vyplněný dotazník pro výrobu v průmyslu PIL , ač nám měl být zaslán do 10. t. m.
Mit Rücksicht darauf, daß es sich um eine Erhebung handelt, die für die Organisation unserer Wirtschaft wichtig ist, ersuchen wir, den Fragebogen binnen 3 Tagen zurückzusenden. Sollten Sie unserer Mahnung nicht entsprechen, so wird gegen Sie von der Bezirksbehörde das Strafverfahren nach § 5 und 6 des Gesetzes vom 28. Jänner 1919, Slg. Nr. 49 eingeleitet werden. In diesem Falle wird Ihnen eine Geldstrafe bis zu 1000 K auferlegt werden.	Vzhledem k tomu, že jde o šetření důležité pro organizaci našeho hospodářství, žádáme o vrácení dotazníku do 3 dnů. Nevyhovíte-li této upomínce, bude proti Vám zavedeno okresním úřadem trestní řízení podle §§ 5 a 6 zákona ze dne 28. ledna 1919, č. 49 Sb. V takovém případě bude Vám uložena pokuta do 1000 K.
STATISTISCHES ZENTRALAMT, Prag VII., Bělský-Straße 2.	ÚSTŘEDNÍ STATISTICKÝ ÚŘAD. Praha VII., Bělského tř. 2.

Says John - "This is a nice item, one on which we would normally expect a 60h due to be used for the internal postcard rate on arrival. I have seen a couple of other items with postage stamps used - but they seem to be unusual. One of those was a 'Protectorate' item - perhaps it had become more frequent than it had been in the First Republic. [Pmks: From Prag (unclear); Arr: Klein Warbenberg/OKřišky 15.11.41]

The card (from the Central Statistics Office) is addressed to a lawyer. He had not filled in a questionnaire on an industry required by the 10th of the month. If he did not return it within three days of this 'reminder', he would have been liable to a fine of up to 1,000 K." John concludes that this was a handy item for him to translate, being printed in both German and Czech (The German apparently made it that much easier!).

Finally, from Bob Hill, who writes:

"..... I have a few stamps cancelled BAŤOV 1 and BAŤOV 2. In the [Society] library book in Spanish, translated to English as "Revolutionary Stamps and Overprints" some reference is made on page 15 to BAŤOV. I can find no reference to this place in 1. Current railway timetable, 2. current Czech Republic road map, 3. Atlas ČSSR 1984, 4. map ca. 1930, 5. Monografie 1.

I realize that this must be a name-change and wonder if anybody can provide details of: The place's original name, the new name, the date of changes and why change occurred. Thank you for your help and assistance."

[Ed. note: I have tried my copies of Monografie 13, Czech Socialist Republic Auto-atlas, ČSSR Auto-atlas and the latest "Czechoslovakia" by Geo-Center International, Germany, 1991 - all to no avail. The nearest to BATOV in the latter book is a "Bátovce" (Slovakia). AJK.]

"WHERE DO ALL THE POSTMEN GO?" - a further suggestion.

Following upon Roger Morrell's item on page 92 of our last edition, we have received the following from David Williams (Editor of "Stamps of Hungary", the journal of our sister society, the Hungarian Philatelic Society of G.B.) who writes:

"In reply to the query on p.92 of your last issue. Although I do not collect Czech material, I believe there was a lot of common practise amongst all the Austro-Hungarian Empire postal authorities.

The card in question was undoubtedly received in Vienna and marked "Gone Away". Had there been an address of sender it would have returned in due course; if not, it would have gone to the local equivalent of the 'Dead Letter' Office and suitably marked. As it appears that neither of these actions took place, then we must look for another reason (Your correspondent does not state whether there was a return address or not). It is also true to say that if the card is stamped with two Prague cancels, then the item must have been re-directed there - the question is - "How?"

The answer lies in the fact of the remains of brown paper down one side. I don't believe this was ever stuck into a book/ledger; I have never heard of such a system. The obvious answer is that the Vienna P.O. wrote the new address on a piece of brown paper and stuck it to the card's face. This was common practise in eastern Europe until the 1960s. However, a brown paper label still attached is rare today!"

Thematics**PHYSICIANS ON CZECHOSLOVAK STAMPS**

- Tom Wilson -

A number of physicians have been commemorated on postal issues of the former Czechoslovakia, the most outstanding being Jan Evangelista Purkyně or Purkinje. Born at Libochovice in Bohemia, he graduated to Prague in 1819. Through his friendship with Goethe he was appointed a professor at Breslau University; he later became Professor of Physiology at the University of Prague. He introduced new techniques in microscopy and eponyms include Purkyně Fibres of heart muscles and Purkyně cells of the brain. An ardent nationalist, he changed his name from Purkinje to the Czech spelling. Being a personal friend of the poet Goethe, Purkyně translated his poems into the Czech language. His portrait appears on a pair of stamps from 1937 and a special cancellation from his birthplace, Libochovice, 28th September, 1937.

Sigmund Freud (1856-1939) is world renowned as the founder of psychoanalysis. He was born at Příbor in Moravia, later moving to Vienna with his parents. He graduated in medicine in 1881 and became attached to a neurological clinic. After becoming Associate Professor he worked for a year with Jean Martin Charcot at the Saltpetriere Hospital in Paris. The 30th anniversary of Freud's death was honoured on the 10th October, 1969 by a special cancellation from his birthplace, Příbor.

Another physician was Ignac Pešina (1766-1808), born 21st May, 1766 at Kostelec nad Orlicí. He graduated in medicine from Vienna and in 1798 was appointed Professor of Anatomy at the Veterinary Institute where he later became its Director. He introduced vaccination against smallpox and researched into cattle-plague. The 200th anniversary of his birth was celebrated with a 30h stamp and special cancellations from Brno and Kostelec.

Lord Moynihan in 1936 defined 'medical truants' as "medical men who have ardently followed pursuits other than their own profession" - the physicians who have been honoured on Czechoslovak stamps are mostly of this variety.

Taking some of these men in alphabetical order of their surnames, we first come to Desire Eugene Branly (1844-1940) who studied physics at the Sorbonne in Paris and later turned to medicine, entering practice in 1896. His work in theoretical physics evolved principles that were applied in practice by Guglielmo Marconi the inventor of wireless telegraphy. Branly was portrayed on one of the set "Radio Pioneers" (the 35h value) on 7th December, 1959.

Anton Pavelich Chechov was born at Taganrog on the Sea of Azov in 1860 and died of consumption at Badenweiler, Germany, in 1904, so he can have little claim to be called a Czech. None the less, he has been commemorated as a great writer and dramatist on two Czechoslovak stamps of 1954 (SG1838-9). Chechov graduated in medicine from Moscow University in 1885 and practised for a few years. He wrote, "Medicine is my lawful wife but, at any rate, it is not boring and neither of them loses anything for my infidelity."

Emil Holub (1847-1902) was born at Holitz, Bohemia, later studying medicine at the University of Prague. In 1872 he joined an expedition to the Kimberley diamond fields as a surgeon and devoted himself thereafter to the exploration of Africa. Together with his wife, Holub attempted to cross Africa from Capetown

to the Egyptian border between 1883 and 1887 but failed because of the natives' hostility. He returned to Vienna in 1887 with a collection of over 13,000 specimens of scientific and natural historic value. Among his books were: 'Seven Years in South Africa', 'The Second Journey' and 'From Capetown to the Land of the Mashuculumbs'. A pair of Czechoslovak stamps of 1952 recall the 50th anniversary of Holub's death and a slogan cancellation from Holice (Holitz) on 7th October, 1947 honours the centenary of Holub's birth.

Aleš Hrdlička (1869-1943) was born at Humpolec, Bohemia and emigrated to America with his parents in 1882. He graduated in medicine in 1894, leaving shortly afterward for Paris to devote the rest of his life to the study of Anthropology. He founded the American Anthropological Journal and wrote more than 300 original papers on that subject. He was portrayed in caricature on a 1.80 Kčs stamp of 1969; his centenary was marked by a special cancellation from Humpolec on 5th September, 1969.

The novelist, best-known as 'Martin Kukučín' was born Matej Bencur in Jasenovo, Slovakia on 17th May, 1870. He graduated in medicine from Prague in 1893 and first practised on the Isle of Brač in Croatia. In 1908 he moved to Punta Arenas, Argentina - the most southerly city in the world. He returned to Czechoslovakia in 1922 and acquired fame by his stories 'The Red Heifer', 'The Unawakened' and 'The House on The Hill'. He died at Lipik, Yugoslavia on 21st May, 1928. He appears (as a poet) on a 1 Kčs stamp of 1953.

An army surgeon, Miroslav Novák, born at Litomyšl, Bohemia on 5th May 1907, was honoured as a War Hero by his portrait on a 1.50Kčs stamp of 1945. He graduated from Charles University, Prague in 1931 and practised as an ear, nose and throat surgeon until the Nazis invaded his country in 1939. He escaped to England, via Syria and France, to join the Czechoslovak Army as an Air Force medical officer. Miroslav Novák was killed in a motor accident in London on 7th January 1945.

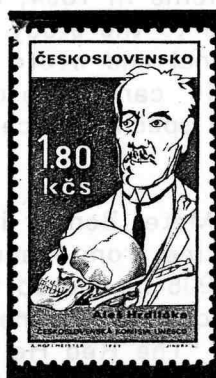
The patriotic martyr Vladislav Vančura (1891-1942), was born in Moravia of an old Czech literary family. He graduated in medicine from Brunn (Brno) University in 1915. However, instead of practising, he devoted himself to literature, becoming distinguished as novelist and dramatist. Following the Nazi occupation in 1939, Vančura joined the underground resistance but was eventually arrested and executed as a hostage on 1st June, 1942. He was honoured (as a poet) on an 80h stamp of 1949. A painting by František Muzika in 1944, entitled 'The Great Requiem' (commemorating the death of his friend Vančura), is reproduced as the 60h stamp in the "Art on Stamps" issue of 1969.

The Russian ophthalmologist, Luwig Lazarus Zamenhoff (1859-1917), has been honoured by having a street named after himself in Lázně Bělohrad - "Alej dra Dr. Zamenhoff". The street is portrayed on postcards of 1937 and 1938. In 1887, he published the elements and rules of a new international language which he called 'Esperanto'. Zamenhoff is commemorated on stamps from a number of countries in 1987 on the centenary of the publication of his work.

The physician Gustav Karel Zechenter (1824-1908) was born at Banská Bystrica, Slovakia, studied under Josef Škoda in Budapest and Vienna, graduating in 1850. He first practised in Brezno but because of his liberal opinions, was transferred to Krimnitz in Slovakia to practise medicine among poor factory and mine workers. Under the nom-de-plume of Laskoniernský, he wrote humoresque, folklore and travel sketches. His portrait appears on the SG1051 stamp of 1958. >



Purkyně, Kukučín, Zechenter, Čechov



Hrdlička, Komarov, Vančura



Holub, Ignác, Novák, Branly

The Russian cosmonaut Komarov and the crew of Soyuz-II are portrayed on a Czechoslovak 3Kčs stamp of 1973. One of them is Boris Orisovich Yegorov, born Moscow 1937, the son of a famous neuro-surgeon. Boris graduated in Moscow in 1951 and devoted himself to aviation- and space-medicine. As a lieutenant in the USSR Army Medical Corps, he became the first physician to be launched into space - orbiting the earth sixteen times. No other physician portrayed on any Czechoslovak stamp has travelled as far! The flight was commemorated also by a special cancellation from Prague on 13th October, 1964 that reads - "V.M. Komarov, K.P. Feokistov, B.B. Jegorov, Space craft Voschod, Oct. 12-13".

[Dr. Tom Wilson, M.R.Pharm.S., is now retired after more than 50 years practice in English pharmacies. Amongst his present pastimes are philatelic works, some with pharmacology/medical bias. He has informed the Editor of the existence of the Medical Philately Study Group in the U.K. Address your enquiries to: Mrs. B. Harding, 'Uplands', Green Rd., Skelton, Saltburn, Cleveland TS12 2BQ. If writing from USA, send to Dr. J. Dennis Pollack, 3826 Chiselhurst Place, Colombia, OHIO 43200.]

History in
The Post

THE CZECH LEGION IN FRANCE, 1914-18

-by-

Geoffrey McAuley



In 1914, when war broke out between the Allies and the Central Powers, there were many Czechs and Slovaks in Paris who immediately showed their hostility to the Austro-Hungarian regime. On July 27th they hauled down the flag at the Austro-Hungarian Embassy.

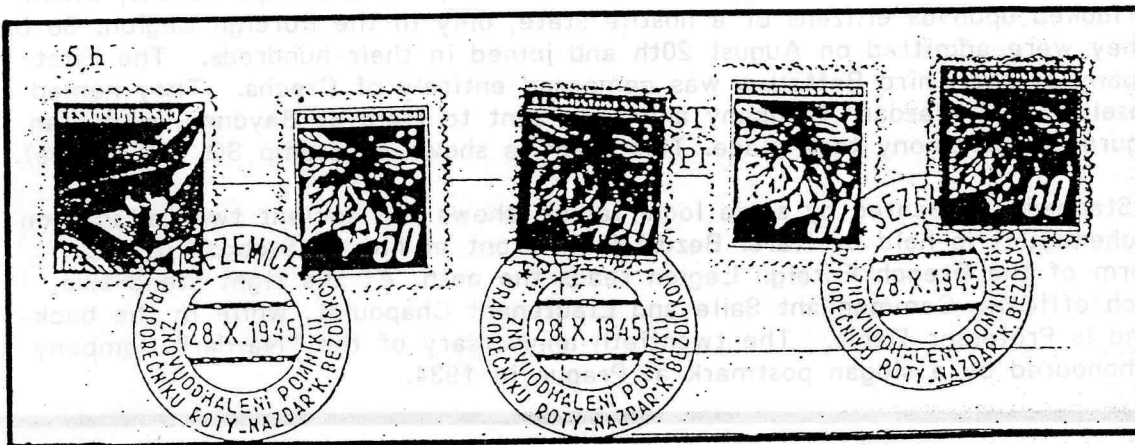
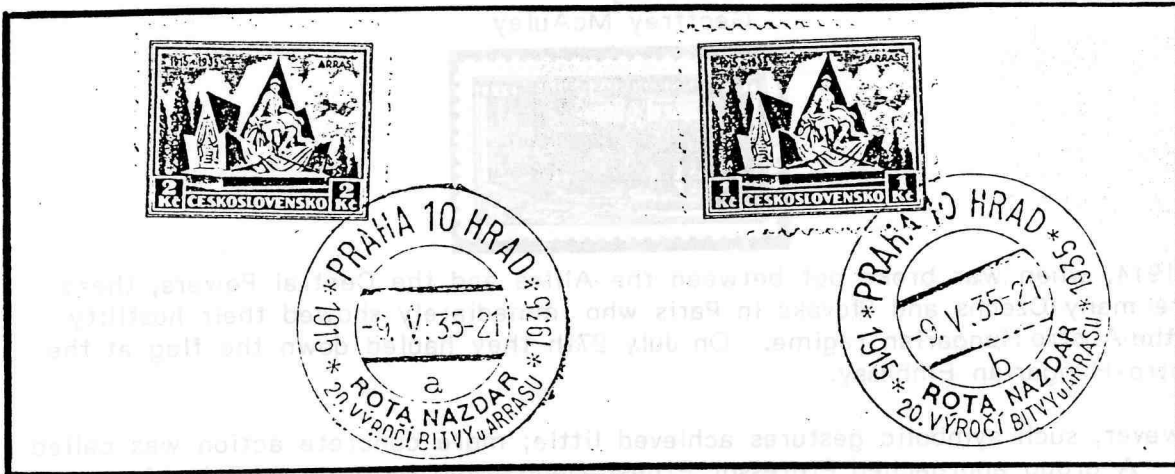
However, such symbolic gestures achieved little; more concrete action was called for. A group approached Professor Ernest Denis, who lectured in Bohemian history at the Sorbonne. He agreed to help form a Czechoslovak unit in the French Army. The authorities, naturally suspicious, would accept Czechs, whom they looked upon as citizens of a hostile state, only in the Foreign Legion. So be it, they were admitted on August 20th and joined in their hundreds. The First Company of the Third Battalion was composed entirely of Czechs. They named themselves the "Nazdar" Company and were sent to train at Bayonne, where an inauguration ceremony took place. This event is shown on stamp SG 329 (above).

The Standard, presented by some local ladies, shows the ancient two-tailed Lion of Bohemia; it is held by Karel Bezdiček. In front of him S. Svoboda in the uniform of the French Foreign Legion reads the oath. At the right stand two French officers, Commandant Saile and Lieutenant Chapoulet, while in the background is Professor Denis. The twentieth anniversary of the "Nazdar" Company was honoured by a slogan postmark at Prague in 1934.

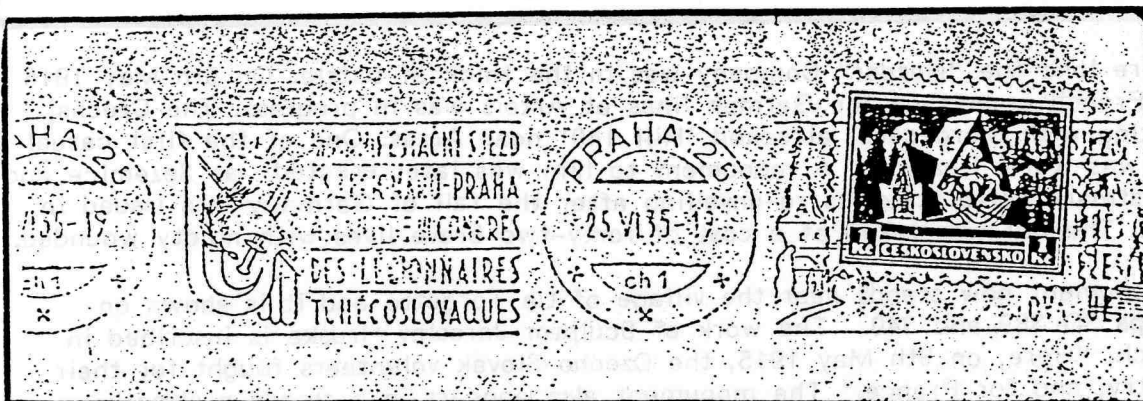


Before long the "Nazdar" Company was in the thick of battle. On 9th May 1915 the French assault on the German lines at Artois was in progress. The Czechs, fighting with Moroccans, attacked 'Hill 140' near Arras. One of the first casualties was Karel Bezdiček. A monument to him was later erected at Sezemice and a postmark celebrating its re-unveiling after the fall of Germany was issued in 1945. The hill was taken at a cost of forty-two brave lives with ninety wounded.

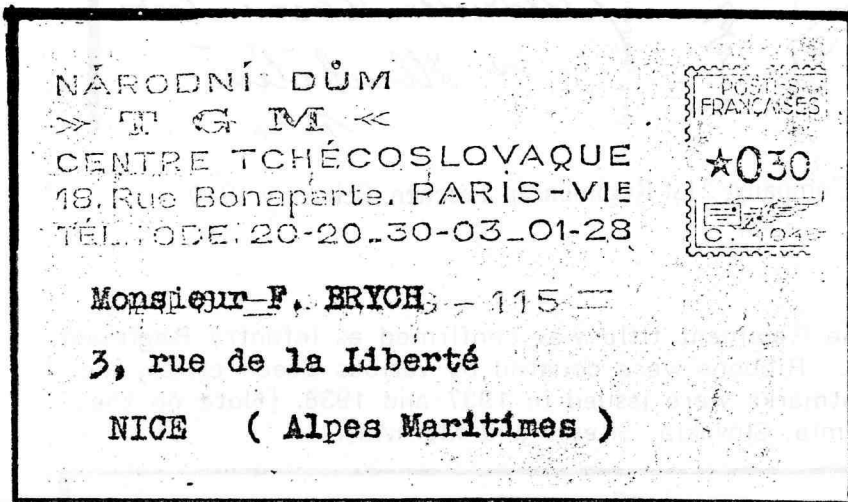
A monument now stands near the village of La Torgette and it is shown on stamps SG 339 and 340. The work of Sculptor Jaroslav Hruška is inscribed in French, "Here, on 9th May 1915, the Czecho-Slovak volunteers fought for their country, and for France." The monument also appears in a slogan postmark first used in May 1935. It contains the text "They Chose to Die for Liberty" in Czech and French. >



The surviving Legionnaires held a congress in Prague in 1935, and this is commemorated by a slogan postmark (below) also written in Czech and French.

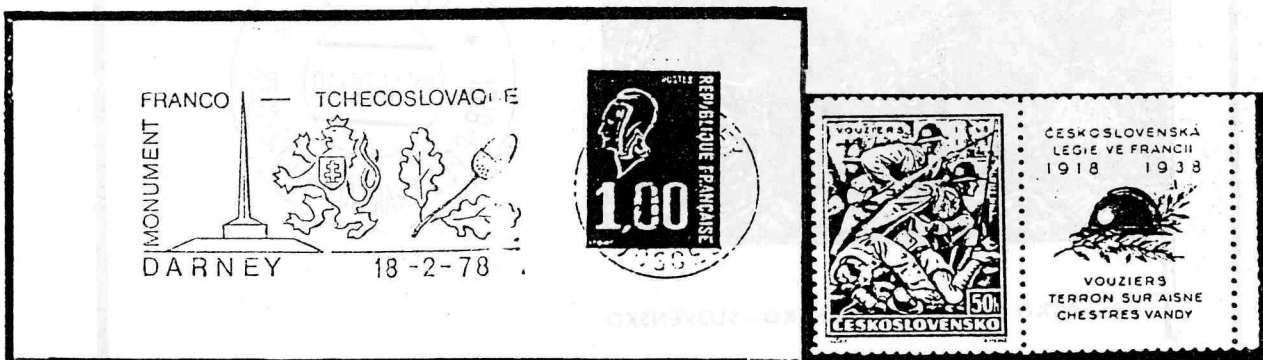


There was also considerable political activity in France during these years; in February 1916 a Czechoslovak National Council was formed in Paris, with offices at 18 Rue Bonaparte. Thomas Masaryk was President, Milan Štefánik the Slovak representative and Eduard Beneš was Secretary-General. They continued to press for the foundation of an independent Czechoslovak Army in France and President Poincare finally issued a decree on 19th December, setting one up. On June 29th 1918, the French authorities recognized the National Council as the first basis of a future Czechoslovak Government.



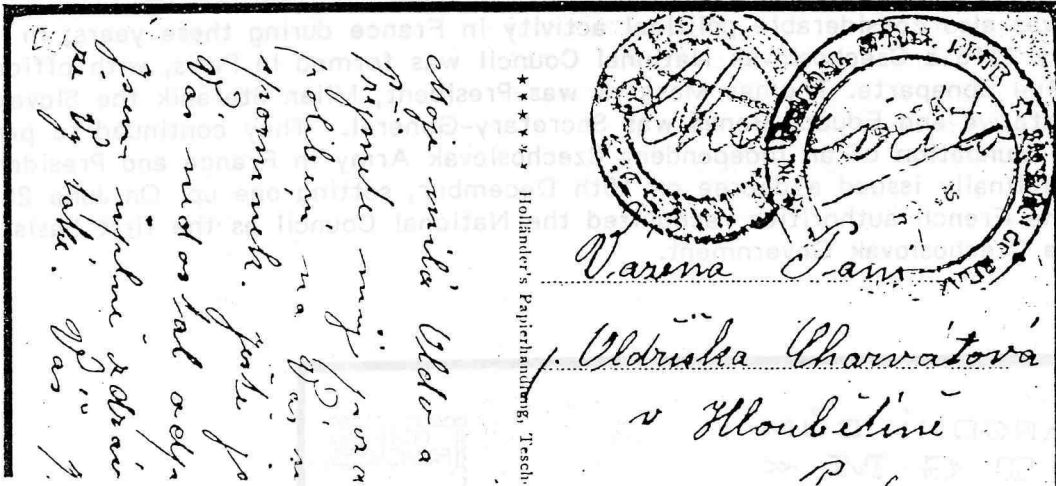
1945 Meter Mark from 18 Rue Bonaparte

The first unit of the Czechoslovak Army was a sharp-shooter Regiment, established at Cognac on 12th January 1918, and colours were dedicated on 30th June at Darnay, where a Franco-Czechoslovak monument now stands. It is depicted on several slogan postmarks, one of which is illustrated below. They were in the front line two days later and fought with distinction at Vouziers on 21st Oct. (see SG. 384).



After the war they returned to Czechoslovakia, where they served in Teschen - and Slovakia -

>



Cachet of 2nd Company, 21st Regiment in Teschen, February 1919.

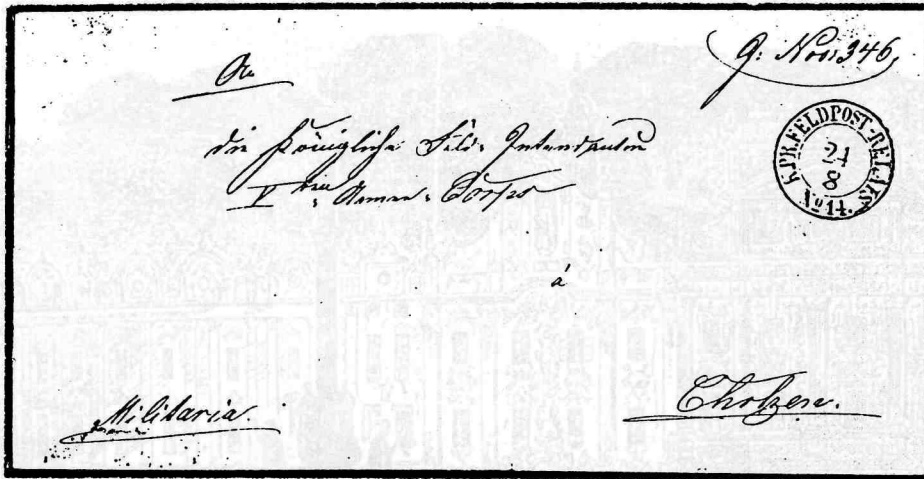
On 23rd October 1923 the Regiment title was confirmed as Infantry Regiment No. 21 - Marshall Foché. Ribbons were donated by various Czech cities, inc. Časlav, where special postmarks were issued in 1937 and 1938. [Note on the banner the arms of Bohemia, Slovakia, Silesia and Moravia].



This then, is the story of one of the Czechoslovak Legions that fought against Austria in those troubled years and whose sacrifices paved the way for a free and democratic Czechoslovakia.

THE AUSTRIAN-PRUSSIAN WAR OF 1866

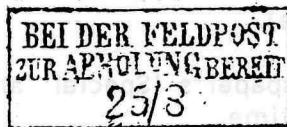
-Dr. M. Vostatek-



Further to the detailed article on this subject by Hans van Dorremalen in our last issue (whole number 73-pp 95-99), our friend Miroslav Vostatek has sent this short item in support via Alec Page - who has kindly translated it for us.

Letters from the Austrian-Prussian War of 1866 are seldom seen today. In the town of Pardubice at that time there was a Prussian Military Post No. 14 that was situated at the town station. - this was a postal relay station.

The military entire shown above carries a very clear strike of this military post. It was used on August 24th (1866) and addressed to another military establishment at Chotzen (today's Chocẽň) lying about 40 km east of today's Pardubice - midway between Hradek Králové and Svitavy.



The reverse carries a boxed cachet "Bei Der Feldpost zur Abholung Bereit" over the date 25/8. The illustrations above of both postmark and cachet are reproduced in full size format.

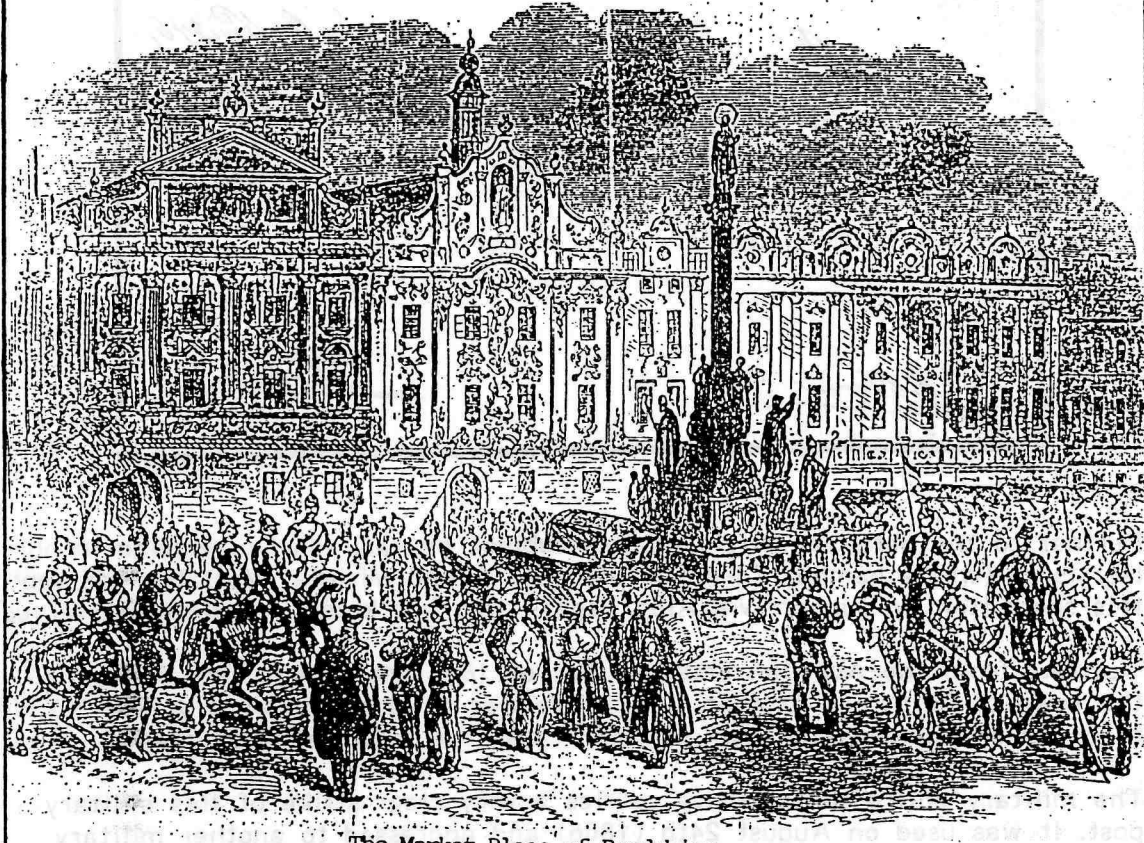
A rough translation of the boxed cachet would be 'To be kept for collection from the Fieldpost'. >

[For further reading on this subject, see Monografie Československých Známek number 14 - pp. 583-584]

SUPPLEMENT, SEPT. 1, 1866

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.—BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



The Market Place of Pardubice.

The "Illustrated London News" covered the events of the Austrian-Prussian War of 1866 with a special correspondent(s).

Here we reproduce an etching by the newspaper's 'Special' artist of a scene in Pardubice Market Place at that time.

It apparently appeared in a special supplement to the paper on 1.9.1866.

There would appear to be more Prussian military officers and other soldiers than townsfolk in this illustration.

History: Pardubice lies 24 km south of Hradec Králové and is the second largest town in East Bohemia with a population of around the 53000 mark. Pardubice was raised to 'City' status as early as 1340. In the Thirty Years War, the town was razed to the ground by Swedish troops and little then remained of what was earlier the property of the Czech family Pernštejn. All that has now changed and it is a thriving place. For the benefit of food-lovers, Pardubice is famous throughout the entire country for its famous gingerbread called "Pardubický perník". [Ed.]

New Issues

A. J. Knight

SLOVAKIA

The Ministry of Transport, Communications and Public Works reports the recent issue of the following definitive and commemorative postage stamps:-

"The President" (definitive)

3.11.93

Stamp bears the image of State President Michal Kováč and carries face value of 3Sk (3 Slovak Crowns). Colour: brown-red and carmine.

In all other respects the stamp's technical details are the same as for the 2 Sk stamp of 2.3.1993.

"GABČÍKOVO"

12.11.93 (10 Sk): Des: Jozef Baláž / Eng: Martin Činovský (49x19mm).

p. 11¼x11½

Colours: multi-coloured. Attached to each stamp is a ½ stamp-sized tab (coupon) bearing location map of the area depicted in Slovakia - Gabčíkovo. Also carried are the large initials "R-M-D" and the top inscription "V Srdci Európy" (In the Heart of Europe). The Stamp shows the water plant- Gabčíkovo. Printed rotary-recess in sheets of 30 stamps/40 tabs. FDC: Designed by J.Baláž, it carries symbolic drawing and special cancellation. Eng: M. Činovský.

Explanatory Note: [R-M-D represents "Rhine-Main-Danube" canal (448 km) forming part of the 3,500 km waterway that links the North and Black Seas. Gabčíkovo is where there was to have been a giant international hydro-electric barrage, jointly funded by Austria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Thought up as far back as 1978, the scheme was later abandoned by Austria and Hungary on environmental grounds, leaving Czechoslovakia to pick up the pieces. Now, of course, this place is in the new Republic of Slovakia.

The stamp depicts the great dam and its locking systems. Rising from the water is a fish hawk and its catch within a part-rainbow, although the bow does not show in the above black-and-white copy. The stamp is intended to convey the message that the waters are now cleaner with a resultant increase in water wild-life ... AJK].

N.B. Sheet pattern: In case some collectors may think differently, the stamp/tab arrangement is not T.F. 7.14 as on p.352 of the 'Praga 1978' green catalogue. At the same time however, it must be borne in mind that there are only 40 tabs - not 60 - to complete the sheet containing 30 stamps. >

"RED CROSS" (with 1Sk surtax)**15.11.1993**

Designed and engraved by František Horniak (23x30mm). Young child's smiling face within large blood-drop which in turn is surrounded by 16 blood droplets of varying sizes. Surmounted by value (right) of 3+1 and boxed red cross at left. Surcharge in aid of Slovak Red Cross.

Printed rotary-recess/2-col. recess in sheets of 50 pieces; perforation $11\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$. Colours red/grey-blue.

FDC: Pmk Bratislava by symbolic cancel. Cover design: Circular Slovak Red Cross symbol in red/blue surrounded in red with inscription relating to 1993 being the foundation year of the Slovak Red Cross. Printed by "Kasico" Co.

N.B. No time limit for validity of this stamp is given in press release.

CHRISTMAS

11.12.93 2Sk. Designed and engraved by Martin Činovský. (23x30mm). Printed rotary-recess/3 colour gravure in brown-violet, green and red-brown. Sheets x 50. p. $11\frac{1}{4} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$. **Basic design:** 'Mary and Christ Child' adapted from "The Birth" by the Slovak painter Jozef Bozotech Klemens (1817-83). This original work was intended to be for use either as a picture or for a design for a plaquette.

FDC: Carries another image of the Virgin Mary with the Christ Child by J. Klemens. Printed 2-colour recess from flat plates.

THE M.R. ŠTEFÁNIK TUMULUS AT BRADLO

17.12.93 16Sk. 70x90mm miniature sheet, carrying stamp (40x26mm) depicting the tomb of the great soldier-statesman. (see also SG. MS377a). Marginal drawing shows the hill-top in 'Memorium' style. (p. $11\frac{3}{4} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$).

Stamp shows it was designed by K. Felix and engraved by Martin Činovský. Printed flat-plate recess. The edifice of the tumulus on the stamp was adapted according to a project by the architect Dušan Jurkovič.

FDC: Carries special cancellation and a black/violet motif of the tumulus with a comet overhead; Štefánik was a keen astronomer. This is the work of the artist-painter Rudolf Cigánik. >

ART ON STAMPS: JOSEF KOSTKA (Born 1912)

31.12.1993 9Sk.



In sheets x 4 stamps and printed by flat plate recess in four colours (not defined). The light green background feels 'ribbed' by design.

Designed/Engraved by Martin Činovský (40x50mm) from the sculpture in the Slovak National Gallery entitled **Ploughman's Spring** by the a/named artist. According to inscription this work was produced between 1980 and 86.

FDC: Besides the usual special cancellation, this cover carries another sculpture by the same artist entitled "Woman by a Spring" in colour brown-black. This engraving was by the artist František Horniak.

"BRATISLAVA" - High Value Definitive

31.12.1993 50Sk



A further definitive issue with high value showing Bratislava Castle overlooking the river Danube and vessel originally by the painter Dušan Kállay and adapted/engraved by M.Činovský.

With 19x23mm design, this item was printed rotary-recess in sheets x 100 pieces. Perf. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ x11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

FDC: Not issued.

POSTAL STATIONERY POSTCARD

1 Jan. 1944 2SK - This item was printed at the Slovak State Printing Works, Bratislava in size 148x105.5mm. in 4-col. offset in blue, red, silver and black. The pc is priced at 2.50Sk and bears the imprinted stamp of the Slovak State Arms, showing **fully printed value** of 2Sk. Beside the stamp impression (18x22mm.) at centre-top is printed the logo of "Slovenská Pošta" - a cover/posthorn design in blue measuring 12x10mm.

The address portion carries four printed lines. The top one measures 30mm., the remainder being 55mm. in length. Below these is the usual post-coding - five open blocks and bar-code.

The space at left for sender's details measures 66x86mm. giving sufficient measurement for the inclusion of any special State or Commercial o/printing. Stamp clubs have often in the past used such spaces for commemorative and/or publicity printing.

New Issues cont:-CZECH REPUBLIC

-1994-

The Ministry of Economy announces the first of this year's new issues of postage stamps, commencing with the following issues:

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE FAMILY

19.1.94 2Kč. Designed: Alfred Fuchs. Eng: Václav Fajt.

Design (23x40mm) illustrates a family as a branch of the Tree of Life. Mother with baby and father - together with the official emblem and the text "Mezinárodní Rok Rodiny 1994". The emblem is designed by the Swiss graphic artist Catherine Littasy-Rollier (a small heart within a shelter).

Printed in sheets of 50 pieces (p.11½) by rotary-recess in brown combined with multi-coloured photogravure in violet, red, brown-green and blue.

FDC. Praha 19.1.1994 with emblem as cancellation. Cover bears **two** stamps. Symbolic illust. shows a table set for four persons. Above this is the IYF emblem together with (in English) the text - "International Year of The Family . 1994." [Note Des./Eng's initials at bottom].

TRADITION OF CZECH MUSIC

19.1.94 3Kč. Designed: Karel Demel. Engraved: Martin Srb. The design depicts the image of **Jan Kubelík** against a background with a music score and partially showing violin. **Printed** by rotary-recess in black combined with two-coloured photogravure in bright yellow and light orange-yellow in sheets of 50 pieces. (p.11½). FDC: Carries one stamp cancelled at Praha 19.1.1994 with 'violin' cancellation. The cover drawing, in grey-black and brown depicts a violin's back with symbolic 'music' and text "Tradice české Hudby". Again, the designer's and engraver's initials are shown.

[Ed. note: **Jan Kubelík** was born 5.7.1880 at Michle nr. Prague and died in Prague on 5.12.1940. This well-known Czech violinist was taught by his father, a gardener, making his first public appearance at the age of 8 years. In 1892 he entered the Prague Conservatory as a pupil of Ottokar Ševčík (the Czech violinist and teacher) beginning his real career in Vienna, 1898]. >

COMMEMORATIVE POSTCARD

PERSONALITIES - BIRTH ANNIVERSARIES (UNESCO)



2.2.1994 Des: Oldřich Kulhánek - Eng: Miloš Ondráček (40x23mm.)

Printed rotary-recess/multi-colour photogravure in sheets x 50 pieces.

2Kč: Portrait of subject alongside open book, flowering sprig/UNESCO together with period dating 1694-1778. (p.11¼x11½).

"Voltaire" was the pen-name of the Frenchman Francois Marie Arouet, born in Paris, the son of a notary. Twice imprisoned in the Bastille and three times exiled from Paris between 1716 and 1726 for 'libellous political verse'. Today recognised as a celebrated philosopher, poet and historian and, by some, as one of the spiritual founders of the French Revolution.

6Kč: Georgius Agricola (1494-1555). German humanist, physician and natural historian. Again, this prominent personality employed a pseudonym when writing; his proper name was George Bauer. Perhaps better known in Science as a mineralogist. One of his works - "De Re Metallica" - summarized all practical knowledge gained by Saxon miners.

Design: Portrait of subject surrounded by date-period 1494-1778 and UNESCO. At left are symbols of mining, healing, minerals and writing surmounted by a flowering sprig. Printing/perf. details - same as for the 2Kc value.

Colours: 2Kč: Brown-red, rose, violet, grey. 6Kč: Black, grey-blue, green, grey.

FDCs: (2) 2Kč: With drawing of a hand with a calligraphic inscription of Voltaire with period 1694-1778. 6Kč: Illustrated with symbolic drawings: Water machine, crossed mining implements, snake and book with the name Georgius Agricola/1494-1555.

2.2.1944 XVIIth WINTER OLYMPICS - LILLEHAMMER 1994



5Kč Des: Radomir Kolář - Eng: Miloš Ondráček (23x30mm.)

Printed rotary-recess/multi-col. photogravure sheets x 50.

Colours: Black, yellow, green, red and blue. p.11¼x11½.

Design: Two skiers on the slope; Olympic Rings and the theme title as above.

FDC: "Passing the Baton" describes the illustration of three skiers in full flight. Cover from Praha printed in black/yellow.

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COMMÉMORATIVE POSTCARD

11.1.1994 (P.S.): 5Kč face - Issued to commemorate the meeting in Prague of the Heads of Government of The Czech and Slovak Republics, Hungary and Poland; also commemorating a visit of President Clinton (USA) to the Czech Republic. The purpose of the H of G. meeting was to discuss how best those states could become eventual members of the Euro. Community.

Stamp impression designed to show a composition of presidential seats of the participating heads of government.

Design: Alfred Fuchs. **Printing:** Stamp/illustration in brown and violet with the address portion in black. Printed three-colour offset by "Victoria Security Printing a.s." The postcard's sale price is 5.30 Kč.

THE SOCIETY EXCHANGE PACKET

Regretfully, it has again become necessary to remind members of the scheme's rules and the Hon. Packet Secretary Bob Allard has asked for **all members of the scheme to please note the following:-**

1. - The packet must only be retained for a maximum of 72 hours (3 nights).
2. - A Certificate of Posting **MUST BE OBTAINED AND RETAINED** for later possible reference of proof that **YOU** forwarded the packet onward to the next listed member.
3. - A Remittance Advice must be sent to the Hon. Secretary even where this refers to a 'Nil Taken' return.

Failure to carry out this simple procedure could make the offending member fully and legally responsible for the full value of the remainder of contents in such packet/booklets.

Members of the Society not yet members of the Exchange Packet Scheme and who would like to be, please contact Bob Allard at the address shown on inside cover of this issue. Please indicate your particular interests - i.e. Stamps only, Covers only - or both.

Another point to remember, not mentioned above, concerns your **absence from home (e.g. during Holidays)**. Wherever possible, Scheme Members should advise the Packet Secretary well in advance in order for the packet to be diverted. This, of course, is in the Members' own interest.