



CZECHOUT

Journal of The Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of Great Britain
[Founded 1953]

MARCH 2005

ISSN 0142-3525

Whole No. 118 Vol.23 No.1

Editor: Colin W.Spong FRPSL

© Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of Great Britain, 2005

| Vol. 23/1 | CONTENTS | March 2005 |
|--|----------|------------|
| Notes | | 1 |
| News and Notices | | 2 |
| Book Reviews | | 5 |
| Petr Ginz's Drawing on a Czech Postage Stamp | | 6 |
| Forgeries in the Museum | | 7 |
| Battle Cruisers under the Czech Flag | | 8 |
| What's in a Name ? | | 9 |
| Covers of Interest | | 13 |
| Czechoslovak Air Mails from the 1930s-Air Mail to Africa | | 15 |
| What? When? Where? | | 19 |
| New Issues (Czech) | | 21 |
| New Issues (Slovak) | | 23 |

NOTES

The **Society's residential weekend** will be on **Friday 17 until Sunday 19 June** in Wolverhampton. The Society will also have a stand at **Midpex** on **Saturday 25 June**.

It is with regret that we have heard that George Firmage passed away on Saturday 19 February in Farnborough Hospital, Kent following a further operation he had had at the Whittington in London. He will be much missed and we hope to publish an obituary in our next issue.

We send our best wishes to Ron Hollis and Bill Dawson who have been in hospital recently.

We wish everyone a happy visit to Brno 2005 and the Regional Meeting at Wolverhampton, regrettably on both of these occasions, Pat and I will be unable to be with you as during the first I have a large number of displays to various societies and we are on holiday on the Danube during the second. Colin

Opinions expressed in articles in Czechout are the sole responsibility of the author(s), and are not necessarily endorsed by the Editor or the Society.

NEWS & NOTICES

Dr. Rauch's article "Postal documents relating expulsion and resettling from the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in 1945/48" "Some members, from here and abroad, have objected to the slanted politics incorporated into this postal history article. We regret that these opinions were not eliminated at the editorial stage and apologize for any hurt caused.

Richard Beith, Chairman

Statement from the Treasurer: I have been treasurer for the last five years (now into my sixth) and never contemplated an increase in subscriptions until now. The reason I proposed the increase was that we had seen a large shortfall in our funds due to 50th Anniversary costs, a drop in income from the auction (three auctions instead of the usual five or six), and an increasing number of displays at the Czech and Slovak Embassies. These displays necessitate the hire of frames from ABPS and cost £250 to £300 a time. We also used many coloured illustrations in *Czechout* over the years.

The subscription cost was usually aimed at covering the cost of *Czechout*.

To those who feel that £2.00 is a large increase it works out at just 3% per annum since the last increase. It is interesting to look at the subscriptions over the years.

| | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1974 - £1.00 | 1976 - £ 1.50 | 1978 - £ 2.50 | 1981 - £ 3.50 | 1989 - £ 5.00 |
| 1991 - £7.00 | 1993 - £10.00 | 1995 - £11.00 | 1998 - £12.00 | 2005 - £14.00 |

From £1.00 to £14.00 in 30 years – still a bargain!

Robert Bradford

Meeting held Saturday 15 January 2005 at 2.30 pm

The Chairman, Richard Beith, welcomed 22 members and four visitors. Apologies had been received from four members. One of the visitors was Neil Rees, from Aston Abbots, the wartime headquarters of the Czechoslovak government-in-exile, who explained he was helping to organise a celebratory weekend in May in conjunction with the Czech Embassy.

Richard presented medals to Bob Hill and Otto Hornung, the authors of the Society's latest two monographs, both of which had won Silver at the ABPS show in Basildon. The medal awarded to the late Dr. Vratislav Palkoska, joint author of Monograph 16, will be forwarded to his widow.

The Secretary gave details of two prospective new members:

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Jan Boda | from East Tilbury, Essex |
| Brian Bretherick | from Lytham St Annes |

whose applications were readily endorsed and formally accepted.

Richard introduced our speaker, **Bob Hill**. The first half was devoted to *The use of the Košice issue in 1945*. He started off with two frames of the postal stationery card, followed by the stamps and a telegram form. The usage, displayed in date order, was restricted to Slovakia, for that area still had a different currency from the Czech lands until November.

The subject of the second half was the *Postal arrangements in the former Sudetenland after WWII*. Bob explained that Bill Dawson, who was unfortunately absent due to being in hospital, got him collecting "this rubbish". What really interested Bob are the liberation overprints. Bob had acquired via the Klim auction a massive collection of several hundred thousand items weighing in at 73kg, which provided an A to Z of all the cancels. Some collectors had written to all the offices asking "when did you open" and "what cancellers do you have". The display started with Aš in the northwest and then proceeded anticlockwise.

Roger Morrell gave the vote of thanks for these two snapshots of Czechoslovak philately. He suggested that the word "rubbish" needs to be redefined, even banned, and said that the Klim collection will keep the "youth off the streets for the rest of his life".

There being no further business, the meeting closed at 410 pm.

>

Comments on the January 2005 Auction

39 bidders bid for 245 lots out of 500. This compares with 40 bidders for 256 lots out of 827 in the last Auction. The average bid was just over £8.50, in a range from 25p to £120. For the statistically minded, the mid value was lower than the last Auction's at £4.80 (£2.50 last Auction) and 188 bids were £10 or less (216 in the last Auction).

The Liberation issues continued to attract a significant number of bids for the stamps, with less interest for the covers. Bidding was also keen for the Czech Army in Siberia and early Czech issues from 1918 and 1919. Postal Stationery also had a lot of bidders, both pre-War and the modern issues from the Czech Republic and Slovakia

The next auction will have more of Peter Titterton's from his comprehensive mint and used albums as well as FDCs. Otto Hornung has another selection of choice items. A regular vendor has an impressive range of new material. Please take time to read through the whole catalogue, as some items were difficult to classify into just one section.

This quarter's reminder is that bid steps are clearly shown on the bid form. Only complete steps will be recognised. For example, if a member bids £24.00 and then another member £25.00, only the bid for £24.00 will be accepted, as the next full bid step would be £26.00

Peter Williams

Letters to the Editor

☒ **Lubor Kunc** writes: I am sending you links to a website by the National Gallery of Prague. The organisation introduced the Vojtech Preissig exhibition in 2004/2005. The artist was a very good painter living in Czechoslovakia, France and the USA. We know his works for philately as well because he produced patriotic cards for Czechoslovak resistance movement during World War I [the card calling for joining of Czechoslovak legions in France, Italy and Russia]. His pictures were also used for Czech stamps of 1998 celebrating 80th anniversary of the creation of Czechoslovakia.

<http://preissig.ngprague.cz/main.php?pageid=200&lang=2&detail=6>

Preissig's CV

<http://preissig.ngprague.cz/main.php?pageid=200&lang=2>

Preissig's work

<http://preissig.ngprague.cz/main.php?pageid=200&lang=2&detail=2>

Preissig's patriotic cards

The following link leads to a very detailed catalogue of his patriotic cards

<http://milpc.webpark.cz/preissig.htm#ref>

☒ **Peter Cybaniak** writes: I hope to publish a book with Roman Dubyniak in 2006 on the *Czech Army in the Ukraine 1919-1920*, but including material pre 1919 and post 1920. There is little point in publishing small articles. You will have our full permission to publish any part of our book in your journal. We will provide a copy for the Czech Library. Best wishes for 2005 from Peter and Roman.

☒ **Neil Rees** writes: I would be interested to know if any members of the CSPGB have any items in their collections sent to or from Aston Abbotts. I know Bob Hill has one item and I have some which are going into the Czechoslovak VE Day Festival Weekend Exhibition to be held at Aston Abbotts on 30th April and 1st May. My address is 1 Eskdale Avenue, Chesham, Bucks HP5 3AX

☒ **John Hammonds** writes: I hope shortly to start preparation on a monograph on the *Commemorative Sheets and Postcards of Bohemia & Moravia 1939-1945* on behalf of Ron Hollis and Tony Hickey. However, I would be grateful if members could give me any information concerning the Philatelic Exhibitions that took place during this period. Replies please via the Editor.

☒ **Les Robinson** writes: I recently acquired three Hradčany stamps SG 5, 6 and 7 overprinted PORTO. Can you explain the meaning of this word? *The word PORTO means postage or mail charge. In 1918 the Revolutionary Committee applied a number of overprints to various stamps of Austria/Hungary but these were never put on sale at Post Offices although some are known postally used. Numerous unpaid letter stamps are known with overprint "T" "DOPLATT" or "PORTO" in various types on Austrian or Czech stamps. These are merely local issues. Editor* >

Publications

We have received the following journals, which will be available from the Society Library. Items of interest to members are:

- The Spring issue of *Austria* No. 149 2005. The articles include:
 - ▶ A gallimaufry of Franking Machines, PO Forms, Wertkarten, Skart, Verrechnungsmarken & Cash etc., (Pollack et al);
- The January 2005 issue of *Dylizans* No 36. *The articles include:*
 - ▶ Galicia: provisional Court Mail Stamps (Pateman); The “Miners” Issue of Upper Silesia 1922-1923 (Whiteside).
- The Jan/Feb issue of *The Czechoslovak Specialist*, Vol. 67, No. 1, Whole No. 589. The articles include:
 - ▶ The Czechoslovak Currency Reform of 1953 (Dražan/Aksamit); Vyšehrad.-Castle of the Heights (van Zenton); Philatelic Exhibitions in the Czech Lands cont (Kunc); The Mission of Old Bohemia Tercentenary (Horvath); Czech Mail for the Blind (Horvath).
- The 12/2004 and 1-2/2005 issues of *Filatelie*. Vols. 54/55. The articles include:
 - ▶ 60 Years of the Chust Overprint (Holoubek); 100 Years of Postmarks with Date Bridge in our country (Feldmann).
 - ▶ 100 Years of the Motorised Post [1] (Horák); Currency Reform of 1953, known and unknown (Tekel’).
 - ▶ Mute Postmarks of 1945 from Studénka speaks after 60 years (Bejsta); Se-tenant Crosses on the Miniature Sheet “60 Years of FIP” (Beneš).
- The 6/2004 and 1/2005 issues of *Merkur Revue*: The articles include:
 - ▶ Mystery of the Insured letters (Schödelbauer); Another Initial postmark of the Prague Little Post (Mazura); Forgotten designs of Czechoslovak Stamps by Aloise Mudruňka (Stupka); Where Czechoslovak 100 Kčs Notes of Type II of 1961 were printed? (Šouša & Šula); Forgeries of Czechoslovak Notes/Stamps from Hungary (Homola).
 - ▶ Czechoslovak Preliminary and Parallel Franked Postal Forms [1] (Štefek et al); Forgotten Designs of Czechoslovak Stamps by František Kysela (Stupka) Single Frankings of the 2nd Issue of Airmail (Kypast & Štefek); Official and Taxation Postmarks of the Prague Little Post (Mazura).
- The March 2005 issue of *Stamps of Hungary* No. 160. The articles include:
 - ▶ Early folded telegram letter cards (Vamos). ’

Monograph No 18, the fully illustrated, 110 page ***Postal Arrangements Following the Liberation of Prague in May 1945***, by Robert J Hill, is the latest Society publication. For the first time the Society are issuing a monograph in a bilingual Czech and English version thanks to the immense help of translators Robert Kingsley and Dr Jan Dobrovolný.

Publication is scheduled for 21 April 2005 when, thanks to the great kindness of HE Štefan Fule, the Ambassador of the Czech Republic, the launch of the monograph will take place at the Embassy at 6.30pm. Author Bob Hill and translator Dr Dobrovolný will be giving short presentations emphasizing the relevance of such a publication, as the citizens of Prague are about to celebrate the 60th anniversary of their liberation in 1945. The event is open to all our members and guests.

MONOGRAPH SUCCESS AT BASILDON 2004

The last issue of *Czechout* contained detailed reviews of the Society's most recent monographs. No.14 by Bob Hill on the 'Postal arrangements following the liberation of Olomouc' in May 1945 and No. 16 by Otto Hornung RDP and the late Dr. Vratislav Palkoska on 'The Czechoslovak Legion in Poland and Russia, 1939-1941, and Czechoslovakia in the Middle East, 1940-1943'.

At the national APBS philatelic exhibition BASILDON 2004 held on 20 and 21 November last, both Monographs were awarded a Silver Medal. Our congratulations are due. At the first Society meeting of the New Year, the Chairman presented Robert Hill and Otto Hornung with their medals. The Basildon organizers had kindly produced a second medal inscribed for Dr. Palkoska and Otto Hornung will be sending this on to the late Dr. Palkoska's family.

If you don't already have your copies of these excellent publications, they can be obtained from the Publications Officer at 14 Middlecroft, Guilden Sutton, Chester CH3 7HF. Prices including postage and packing are:

Mono 14 £11.00 (UK); £12.00 (anywhere by surface small packet); £13.00 (air mail small packet outside Europe).

Mono 16: £13.50 (UK) or £14.25 or £16.00, as above.

Payment by cheque payable to the CPSGB or by VISA or Mastercard

Richard Beith



BOOK REVIEW

The Hradčany Issue 1918-1920. Monograph No 13, Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of Great Britain. By Robert Bradford. 33+vii pages including three colour plates.

The information in this monograph is presented in similar form to *Billig's Specialised Catalogue 10* [John Velek, 1960]. It is an attempt to bring together as much information as possible on the Hradčany Issue with the exception of the plate errors.

Each value is listed with the varieties on which it can be found, referenced to a key of sixteen varieties. The varieties include shades, specimens, plate numbers and proofs. There is a valuation listing based on a points system, which gives an indication of rarity.

The history of the stamps, the major types, printing methods and paper varieties are explained. Also included is an article by R.A. Dehn FRPSL, on the open and closed spiral varieties. Useful tables on specimens, postal rates and dates and quantities issued conclude this work. There is a contents list and a list of sources, but no index. An index is unnecessary as each value in each type is set out in logical order.

This is a useful book of first reference, and deals with the subject as set out in the preface. However, the serious student of this issue will want to refer to other specialist literature.

Yvonne Wheatley

PETR GINZ'S DRAWING ON A CZECH POSTAGE STAMP

A tribute to Petr Ginz, Ilan Ramon and the U.S. spaceship Columbia

-Lumír Brendl -

President of the Union of Czech Philatelists, Prague

This article has been written for Raw Vision magazine at the request of the Czech Embassy in London and we thank Lumír Brendl for sending us a copy for publication.

On 20 January 2005, the Jewish Museum in Prague hosted a presentation of the new Czech commemorative postage stamp in the form of a postal sheet. More than 70 journalists, radio reporters, artists and distinguished guests carefully followed speeches by the Jewish Museum Director Leo Pavlát, the Czech Post Deputy Director General Miroslav Špaček, and the Union of Czech Philatelists President Lumír Brendl.



The postage stamp of the face value 31,- Kč is a part of the postal sheet [shown left] and of the First Day Cover with a special cancellation and the picture of the U.S. spaceship Columbia is shown in New Issues. The author of the postage stamp is the artist Pavel Hrach, the engraver is the master engraver Václav Fajt.

The picture "The view of the Planet Earth from the Moon" was drawn in pencil by 14-years-old Petr Ginz in the Theresienstadt concentration camp sometime between 1942-1944. Petr was born in 1928 to a Czech-Jewish family in Prague, Czechoslovakia, where he lived with his parents and sister Eva Ginz. In September 1942, according to Nazi laws, he was placed on a transport to Terezín, which is the Czech name for Theresienstadt. Here, with help of other boys, he started to issue a periodical called *Vedem*. He wrote stories, composed poetry, drew pictures, and also kept an illustrated diary. Before his forced transport to the extermination camp of Auschwitz in September 1944, he gave his diary and drawings to his sister Eva. She was two years younger and joined him in Terezín when she became 14 years of age. She survived and since the year 1948 has been living in Israel under the name Chava Pressburger. She is a well-known artist who exhibited her paper collages in many countries, including the Czech Republic.

Petr Ginz was murdered in the Auschwitz "factory of death" in the year 1944. During his short life he demonstrated an extraordinary talent and became immortal. In February 2003, the U.S. space-shuttle Columbia with Israeli astronaut Ilan Ramon on board renewed its flight into space. Ilan Ramon decided to bring with him Petr Ginz's drawing called "The view of the Planet Earth from the Moon", most probably drawn in the Terezín ghetto in 1942. Before the flight, Ilan Ramon said: "I know that my flight is very symbolic for the people of Israel, especially for those who survived the holocaust". Unfortunately, after 16 days, on 1st February 2003, shortly before landing, the spaceship crashed, the crew including Ilan Ramon died and Petr's drawing burnt exactly on the date of his unaccomplished 75th birthday!

The Czech commemorative postal sheet honouring Prague-born Petr Ginz, Israeli astronaut Ilan Ramon, and the crew of the spaceship Columbia STS 107, was issued as a result of the initiative of the Czech philatelist Břetislav Janík and his "Petition for a Joint Commemorative Stamp Issue – Petr Ginz". The Petition was published shortly after the Columbia disaster on his website www.japhila.cz and was strongly supported by the Union of Czech Philatelists. The Petition was positively accepted worldwide and was signed by hundreds of Czech, Slovak, Israeli, American, British, Dutch, German, Austrian and other philatelists as well as non-philatelists. The result of this activity was positive: thanks to the Ministry of Information of the Czech Republic (publisher of the Czech postage stamps) and of the Czech Post, state enterprise, Prague (distributor of Czech postage stamps), the commemorative postage stamp appeared and we all hope that the international public will appreciate this Czech postage stamp and its spiritual message.

Not only was the stamp presented in the Jewish Museum in Prague on the first day of its issue, but also a book written by Chava Pressburger. The book is called "The Diary of My Brother" and was presented by Vladislav Zadrobílek of the TRIGON Publishing House, Prague.

FORGERIES IN THE MUSEUM

The Czech Post Office is preparing a unique exhibition

-JUDr. Jan Plachetka-
Translated by Robert Kingsley

Already at least six stamps and three cards have become the subject of interest of professional forgers in the short period that the independent Czech Post Office has been in existence. The first forgery found in any substantial quantity occurred in 1995 on the 3Kč [definitive] stamp with the Brno motif, later numerous forgeries were discovered on two stamps of the 'Historical Building Styles' [4Kč Klasicismus and 4.60Kč Rokoko] and also on stamps of the 'Urban Architecture' issue [6Kč – Slaný]. Most recent forgeries were discovered on the 17Kč value [Gemini] from the 'Signs of the Zodiac' issue and on the 6.40Kč value [Pansy] from the ' Beautiful Flowers' set.

In all cases we are talking about small definitive stamps which are easier and cheaper to forge. From the above list it will be noticed that forgers of stamps, as opposed to forgers of banknotes, seem to concentrate on common stamps, mostly of low nominal value which they get into circulation by means of casual sales, particularly to tobacconist shops to whom these forged stamps are offered, with various stories of explanation, at prices well below their nominal values.

So far as forged postcards are concerned, the first to be discovered was nine years ago. The card with a 3Kč printed stamp [Village motif] and two years later a large number of cards issued for the 'Praga 98' exhibition with a 4Kč stamp as well as the 4Kč card with a Mucha design issued to highlight the problem of blind people.

Since forgeries of stamps and postcards are most probably produced in quantities of hundreds of thousands, their use results in considerable financial losses to the Czech Post Office. This is the main reason that a unique exhibition is being prepared in the Prague Postal Museum, with the participation of the SČF [Association of Czech Philatelists] devoted to the subject of stamp forgeries. The first part of the gradually to be extended exhibition will be principally devoted to the losses suffered by the Post Office [the second part will deal with losses to collectors, where the main problem is the forgery of rare, and thus, expensive, stamps].

The danger that comes with these masses of forged 'ordinary' stamps is that people who come into contact with them, do not pay them any attention. At the same time a person by making use of such stamps for postal purposes can cause the addressee unpleasantness and to himself, at the very least, embarrassment. If the Post Office happens to spot the forged stamp [this can occur not only by postal employees spotting it but also by sorting machines doing so], whilst the postal item will normally be delivered to the addressee, he will have to go to the Post Office to pay, not only the correct postage, but also a fine. Of course, the Post Office can return the letter or card to the sender and demand the postage and fine from him but this can present problems, especially in the case of large firms sending out bulk quantities of mail. To forgers of valid postage stamps themselves the criminal law applies and they are liable to a year's jail sentence upon conviction.

For the general public forgeries are difficult to spot as at the precise moment when a person needs to use a stamp he has no means of comparing it to a genuine one. So he is unable to detect inferior printing quality, different paper, gum or perforation, variation in shade, poor colour or security marks. And it is just this regard that the new exhibition at the Postal Museum to be opened in September, will be of help to the layman as well as to the collector.

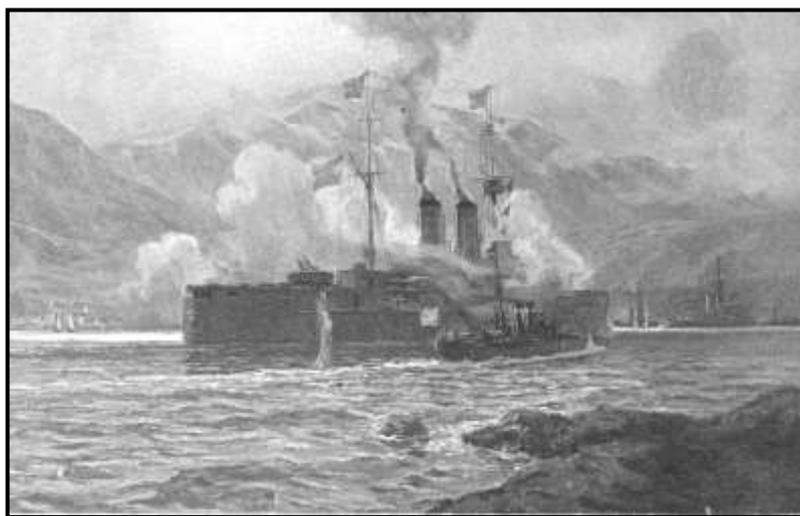
By the way, 'losses to the Post Office' are amongst sought-after philatelic rarities. Just as an example, a cover with an official cancellation of the first forged Czech stamp [the 3Kč Brno stamp, mentioned above] will now fetch about 1500 Kč.

BATTLE CRUISERS UNDER THE CZECH FLAG

-Ing Jaroslav Tomandl-

Translated by Robert Kingsley from an article in Merkur Revue 6/2003

Once again I return to the book by Jindřich Marek "Pirates of freedom" published last year by "The World of Wings" [see my article – 1st Battalion of the Czech Navy – Field Post 1919 in Merkur Revue 2003/5/28]. I was struck by one historical episode from the Adriatic, which occurred a few days after the end of WWI. It is the story of the sailing of two battle cruisers of the former Austro-Hungarian fleet ZRINYI and RADEZKY under the Czech flag, which at the end of 1918 was still Red and White.



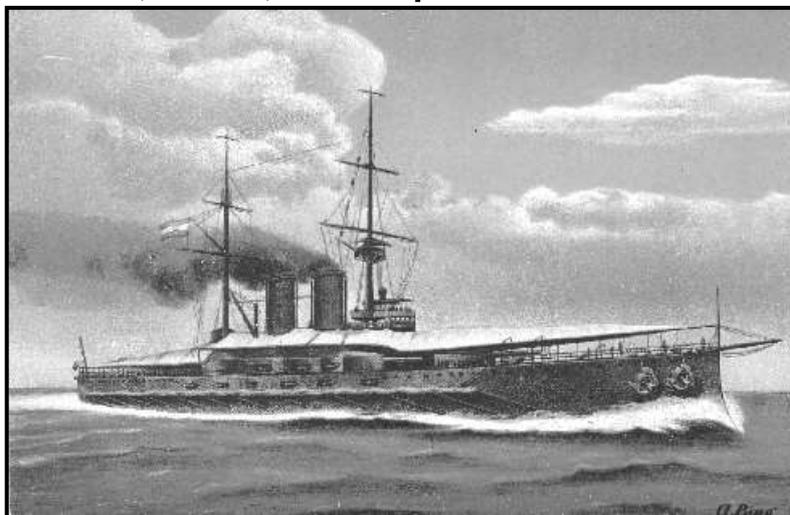
← SMS RADEZKY bombarding the enemy battery on Mount Lovčea, Bay of Cattaro

When, at the end of WWI individual vessels of the Austro-Hungarian fleet were handed to the victorious powers, the command of the newly formed Croatian navy in the port of Pola asked Czech sailors for assistance in the hopeless attempt to save at least some battleships [that is because the newly created Czechoslovakia had an agreement with the victorious powers and was also able to make decisions about

the remaining skilled naval personnel]. And so on the 10th November 1918 the two battle cruisers ZRINYI and RADEZKY sailed out of Pola with the intention of sailing into Split on 12th November with great splendour under the Czech flag. The Czech flag was hoisted on 11th November at 11.30am at sea to the singing of the Czech national anthem "Kde domov můj?" and the Croat anthem "Ljepa naša domovina" - apart from Czech sailors there were, of course, also Croats].

SMS ZRINYI →

However, all attempts by Czech and Croat sailors to establish their Navy from what was left of the Austro-Hungarian one were in vain. That is because on 17th November the American fleet sailed into Split, seized both ships and threw off the Czech-Croat crew. This, however, does not alter the historical fact that for a few days we had a "Czech naval fleet, to the extent of two decent battle cruisers [fitted out at the Plzeň Škoda Works, armour plate fitted in Vitkovice].



As a philatelist, however, I ask the question whether from the glorious 3-day sailing [or the one out of Split] any philatelic material remains? Did the Czech sailors on either ship have time to send home a postcard by Field Post? We have to be satisfied with the photographs of the two cruisers on postcards from "Field Post 1914-1918", or has by any chance any collector come across any postal history item from the period 10th-12th November 1918? You never know, someone may even have such an item in their collection.

Illustrations supplied by Lindy Bosworth

WHAT IS IN A NAME?

-Robert Hill-

Whilst sorting through the mass of material that I have for the liberated Sudetenland area at the end of World War II a distinct anomaly caught my eye that I would like to share with you.

Illustration 1 shows a registered postcard sent to Prague with three strikes of red rubber canceller NĚMECKÉ JABLONNÉ 1945. As is common in some of the offices the registration label is blank and the office name is added, here it is 29mm blue Jablonné pod Ještědem. To help matters even further there is a dumb canceller. **17.8.45-18e**. On the reverse is an indistinct receipt strike. Two different place names on one item caused me to reach for the atlas and then Monografie 20, I was already using Bill Dawson's excellent book.

The atlas shows the town as Jablonné Podještědi [note different spelling] and lies in the north of the country, due east of Děčín and north east of Česká Lipa.

So to Monografie 20 which shows the following:

J15 Jablonné Podještědi

| | |
|----------------|---|
| 1590 | Jablonne [později Jablon, Gablona, Gabl, Gabel] |
| 1819 | Gabel |
| 1885 | Gabel bei Niemes |
| 1902 | Deutsch Gabel |
| 1918 | Německé Jablonné – Deutsch Gabel |
| 1938 | Deutsch Gabel [Bz Aussig] |
| 1945 | Německé Jablonné |
| 1946 1 March | Jablonné Podještědí |
| 1973 1 January | 47125 Jablonné Podještědí |

Nowhere was Jablonné pod Ještědem to be seen so the next thing I did was to amass all my material that related to this place, between liberation and mid December 1945 I found a total of 13 items. These had no less than 10 different cancellers.

| | | | |
|---|-----------------------|--|----------------|
| • | German canceller | DEUTSCH GABEL [BZ AUSSIG] a | Illustration 2 |
| • | Dumb canceller | a | Illustration 5 |
| • | Dumb canceller | b | Illustration 3 |
| • | Dumb canceller | c | Illustration 4 |
| • | Dumb canceller | e | Illustration 1 |
| • | Rubber canceller | NĚMECKÉ JABLONNÉ 1945 *** | Illustration 1 |
| • | 1 line 34mm canceller | Jablonné pod Ještědem | Illustration 6 |
| • | 1 line 85mm canceller | JABLONNÉ POD JEŠTĚDEM | Illustration 3 |
| • | 2 line 29mm canceller | Jablonné / pod Ještědem | Illustration 1 |
| • | 2 line 55mm canceller | Poštovní úřad / JABLONNÉ pod Ještědem | Illustration 4 |

I can understand the wish of the inhabitants not to have the word Německé in the place name but wonder where the name Podještědem came from and why it was changed to Podještědí? Also what is the difference in meaning between the two words? What covers can other members find of this period?

The following table shows the items I found

| Date | Item | Cancellations | Comments |
|---------|--|---|--|
| No date | On piece | Rubber canceller NĚMECKÉ JABLONNÉ 1945 *** | |
| No date | On piece in response to a request by philatelist F Svorc of Kutná Hora | German canceller DEUTSCH GABEL [BZ AUSSIG] a | Stated date – closing German post office |
| | | Dumb canceller e | Stated date - opening Czechoslovak post office |
| | | Rubber canceller NĚMECKÉ JABLONNÉ 1945 *** | |
| | | 2 line 29mm canceller Jablonné pod Ještědem | |
| 28/5 | Black and white postcard to Nymburk | German canceller – late use DEUTSCH GABEL [BZ AUSSIG] a | |
| No date | Piece provisional registration label | 1 line 34mm canceller Jablonné pod Ještědem | |
| 7/8 | Commercial window envelope | 2 line 29mm canceller Jablonné pod Ještědem | |
| | | Dumb canceller b | |
| 10/8 | Official cover | 2 line 29mm canceller Jablonné pod Ještědem | |
| | | Dumb canceller b | |
| 17/8 | Registered postcard to Prague | Rubber canceller NĚMECKÉ JABLONNÉ 1945 *** | |
| | | 2 line 29mm canceller Jablonné pod Ještědem | |
| | | Dumb canceller e | |
| 10/9 | Commercial covet to Skuhrov n.B | Dumb canceller b | Name NĚM JABLONNÉ shown in address |
| 13/9 | On piece | 2 line 29mm canceller Jablonné pod Ještědem | |
| | | Dumb canceller a | |
| 26/11 | Commercial cover to Plzeň | Dumb canceller b | |
| | | 1 line 85mm canceller JABLONNÉ POD JEŠTĚDEM | |
| 10/12 | Commercial cover to Praha | Dumb canceller b | |
| | | 1 line 85mm canceller JABLONNÉ POD JEŠTĚDEM | |
| 11/12 | Commercial cover to Praha | Dumb canceller b | |
| | | 1 line 85mm canceller JABLONNÉ POD JEŠTĚDEM | |
| 14/12 | Official Post Office cover to Praha | 2 line 55mm canceller Poštovní úřad JABLONNÉ pod Ještědem | |
| | | Dumb canceller c | |

Illustration 2 shows the response to the request by philatelist F.Svorc.

Illustration 3 shows the 26/11 commercial cover to Plzeň

Illustration 4 shows the 14/11 official cover to Praha

Illustration 5 shows the piece with dumb canceller 'a'

Illustration 6 shows the piece with 34mm cancel

Bibliography:

Pofis Monografie 20

Československých A Českých Známek by Jiří Kratochvíl

CPSGB Monograph 6

The German Occupation of Sudetenland by W.A.Dawson

Geodézie ČS

Autoatlas Česká Republika by Freytag & Berndt

Sudetenland offices under the control of Dresden.
Transferred back to Czechoslovakia after World War II.

Německé Jablonné known in German as Deutsch Gabel. The name is shown as altered to Jablonné v Podještědí on 1 March 1946. The use of the suffix Podještědem is not recorded!

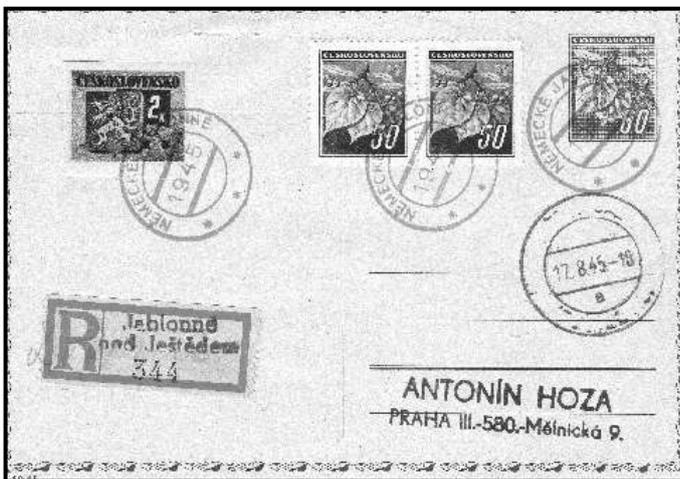


Illustration 1

Registered 60h postal stationery card CDV 74 sent to Prague together with original bilingual postage receipt. Correct postage paid 3.60k by addition of Arms & Linden leaf and Linden Leaf stamps.



Blank registration label **R 344** with 29mm office name added **Jablonné pod Ještědem**. Rubber canceller **NĚMECKÉ JABLONNÉ 1945**. Dumb canceller **17.8.45 -18 e**. Indistinct receipt strike on reverse for the next day

Illustration 2

Rubber canceller on piece **NĚMECKÉ JABLONNÉ 1945**

Piece with cancellations requested by F.Svorc of Kutná Hora in date order.

The date the office closed as a German office **DEUTSCH GABEL [BZ AUSSIG] 4.5.45 8 a**



The date the office re-opened as a Czech office with dumb canceller **-6.5.45 -12 e**
Rubber canceller **NĚMECKÉ JABLONNÉ 1945**
Two line canceller 29mm **Jablonné pod Ještědem**.

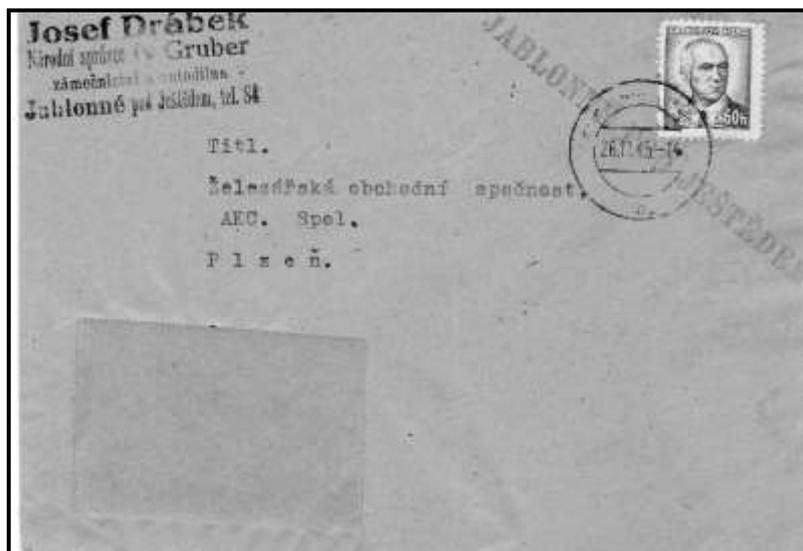


Illustration 3

Commercial cover sent *Tiskopis* to Plzeň. Correct postage paid 60h with Statesman stamp. Single line 85mm canceller **JABLONNÉ POD JEŠTĚDEM.** Dumb canceller **26.11.45 -14 b.**

Note: German printed text obliterated by means of brown paper stuck on envelope.

Illustration 4

Registered cover sent from the post office to head office in Prague. No stamps – post free, red seal of post office over German text. Hand stamp registration label **R 883** manuscript. Dumb canceller **14.12.45 -10 c,** Two line red canceller 55mm **Poštovní Úřad / Jablonné pod Ještědem**

Note: German text defaced at top

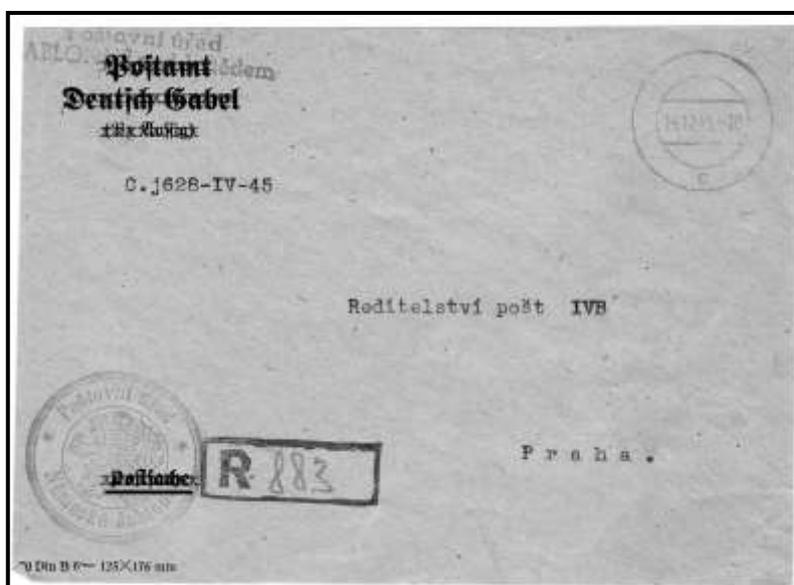


Illustration 5
30h Linden Leaf stamp on piece
Two line 29mm canceller
Jablonné pod Ještědem
Dumb canceller **13.9.45 - 12 e**

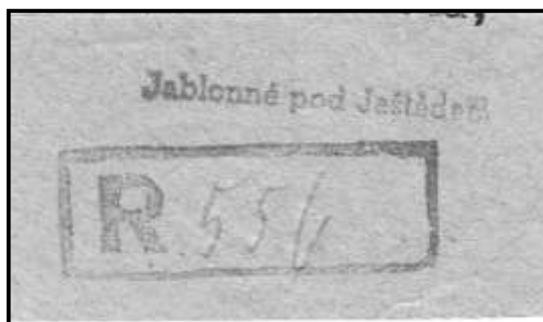
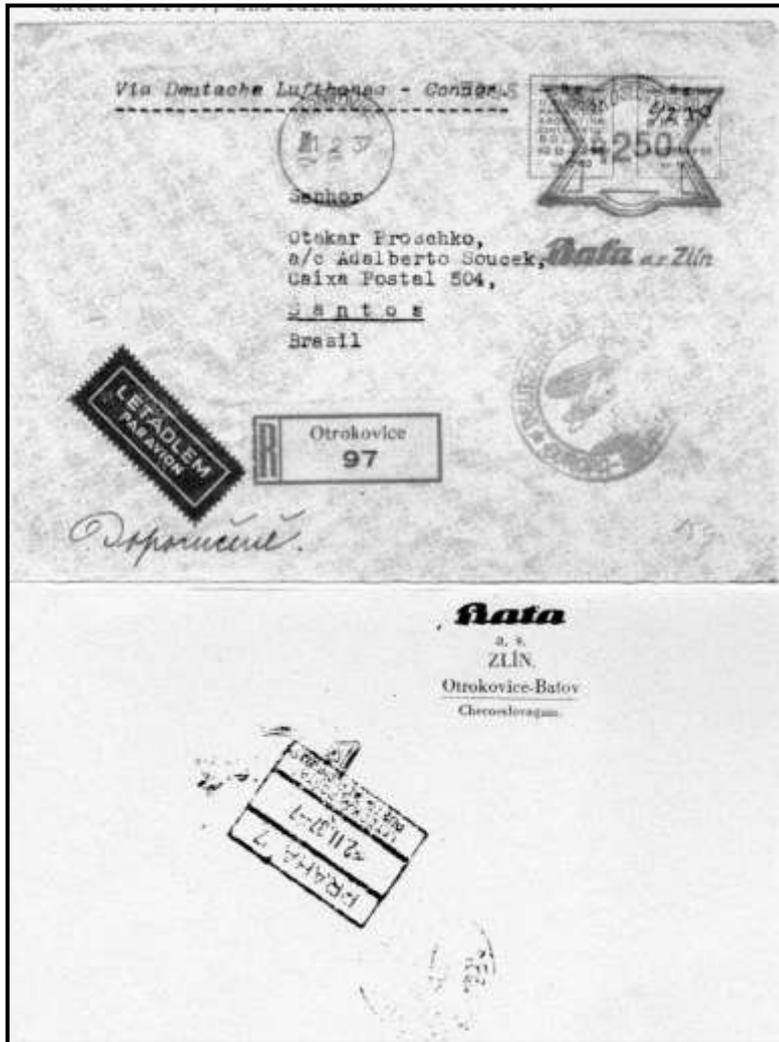


Illustration 6
Provisional hand stamped registration label
Straight line 34mm canceller
Jablonné pod Ještědem R
Manuscript **556**

COVER OF INTEREST

-Brian C. Day-



I enclose copies of two Bata Company covers that may be of interest to members.

My earliest recollection of this company's name was a shop in Bexleyheath in about 1940 when a pair of their gym shoes, I think, caught my attention and I think my mother said that the Bata Company was in enemy territory. I would guess that Tomas Bata had left the home country in 1938/39.

Airmail flights from, to and via Czechoslovakia.

1937 Deutsche Lufthansa-Condor. Flight from Prague to Santos, Brazil.

Registered cover bearing pre-printed airmail etiquette, franked with Čs. Otrokovice meter mark, value Kč 42.50, dated 1.2.37, applied in red. Sent from the Bata Company in Zlín, with direction endorsed in italics, it went by rail to Prague for onward air delivery to Santos, Brazil

Deutsche :Lufthansa-Condor, Europa-Sudamerika cachet applied in red and on the reverse, boxed Praha 7 Airport transit dated 2.II.37 and weak FEV Santos arrival. Marked at 15gm. weight it was handled at the full foreign letter rate of Kč 2.50. Kč 12.50 per 5gm foreign airmail to Brazil surcharge, and Kč 2.50 registration, i.e. 2.50 + 12.50 x 3, + 2.50 = Kč 42.50.

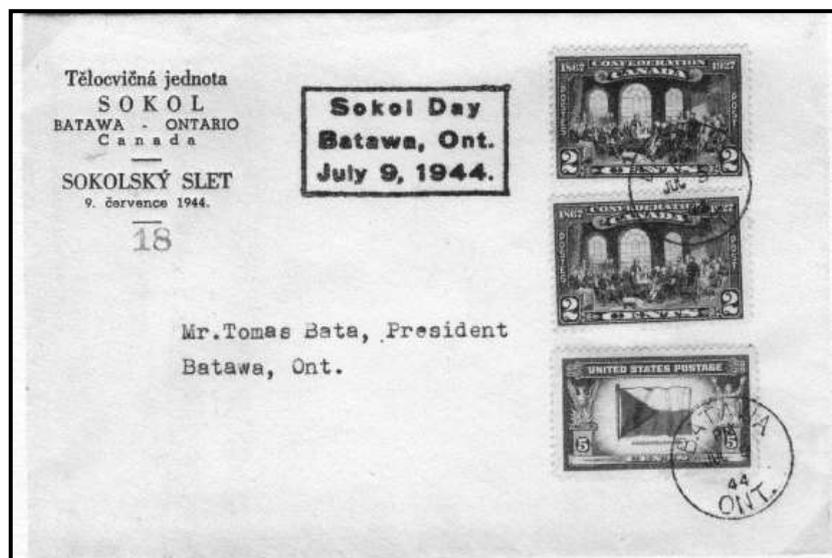
The Sokol Organisation

1944 Sokol Slet, Batawa, Ontario, 9.7.44

Cover addressed to the President of the Bata Company with Canadian stamps cancelled with first day postmark.

Note the additional U.S. Oppressed Peoples stamp, Czechoslovakia, also cancelled with Batawa, Ontario, postmark.

Cover numbered 18



COVER OF INTEREST

-Otto Hornung-



Registered letter from Tecső [then in Hungary] dated 31 December 1919 to the United States from Mrs Dacsinecz.

Addressed to Mr Peter Dacsinecz, Greensburg, PA, Westmoreland County, USA.



Franked on reverse with Roumanian 40 bani stamp of 1919.

Two strikes with New York Regy Div. Dated February 4 1920.

Also cachet of Tecső

Numbered 4650

The only cover with Roumanian stamp found so far, from their occupation of 16.4.1919 to 8.7.1920

Czechoslovak Air Mails from the 1930s – Air Mail to Africa

-Andrej Tekel-

Translated by Robert Kingsley

Finding out about the principal air routes help us to understand the problems of airmail in the 1930s. In the years between WWI and WWII Great Britain and France had substantial colonies on the African continent. In order to ensure speedy contact they needed to establish a reliable airmail service with them.

Air Mail to British Colonies in East and South Africa took the following route. By train No. 64 to Budapest, from Budapest air route No. 133 Amsterdam – Bandoeng [section Budapest – Athens], in Athens the mail was transferred to air route No. 134 Great Britain – South Africa. This route on African territory followed the river Nile through countries Egypt [Cairo, Wadi Haifa], Sudan [Khartoum], Uganda [Butiaba, Port Bell] as far as Lake Victoria, then carried on through Kenya [Kisumu, Mombasa], then continued along the eastern borders of Tanzania [Dar-es-Salaam, Lindi], Mozambique [Mozambique, Quelimane, Beira, Inhambane, Laurenc Marques – now Maputo] and South Africa [Durban, East London, Port Elisabeth, Cape Town]. The airline Imperial Airways which took up air route 134 ensured that in the 30's there was a fast connection between British dependent territories in East and South Africa and the mother country.

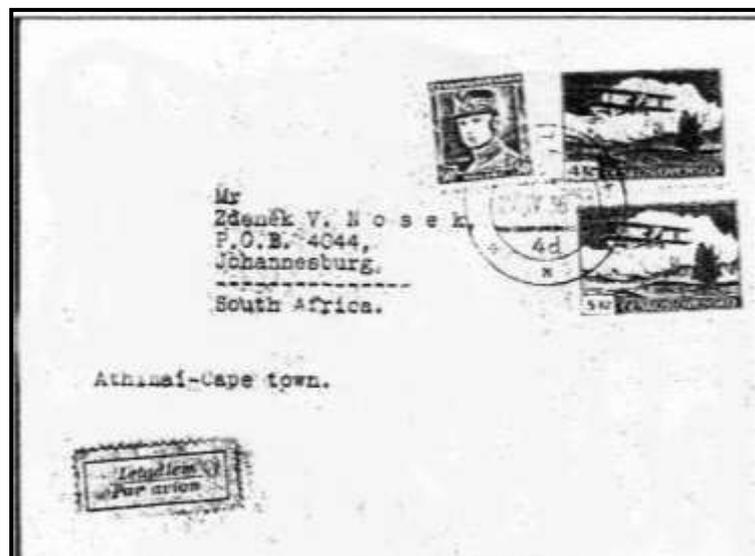


Some of the countries on this air route have exotic sounding names and to discover an airmail cover sent from Czechoslovakia to these areas in the 30's is a matter of pure chance. Many of these covers simply disappeared with the recipient.

On Illustration 1 we see an air cover sent from Opava to Mwanza in Tanganyika. On this we see a single stamp franking. The letter was sent on Saturday, 6.3.1937 from Post Office Opava 1. On Thursday 11.3.1937 it was transferred to air route 134, on Sunday 14.3.1937 it

arrived in Kisumu and finally in Mwanza on 18.2.1937. The postage was made up as follows: foreign letter up to 20g 2.50 Kč, air mail surcharge for every 5g 2.50 Kč, making a total of 5.00 Kč

On Illustration 2 we see an air cover from Prague to Johannesburg in South Africa. The letter was sent on Monday 27.4.1936 from Post Office Prague 14. Transit cachet 27.4.1936 Prague 7 Airmail, transit cachet 29.4.1936 Athens, the following day transferred to air route 134, On Tuesday 5.5.1936 arrival in Laurenc Marques, arrival cachet in Johannesburg is missing. Postage made up as follows: foreign letter up to 20g 2.50 Kč, double the airmail surcharge of 3.50 Kč for every 5g, making a total of 9.50 Kč. France had its dependent territories, particularly in North and West Africa. Airmail from Czechoslovakia to



countries of West Africa was sent by train No. 29/D 148 from Prague to Paris and from there by air route 120 France – South America. The flight left Paris on a Sunday and after touching down in Marseille, Toulouse and Barcelona it followed the northwestern borders of Africa to Morocco [Casablanca] as far as Dakar in Senegal. [Here it leaves the African mainland and crosses the Atlantic Ocean to South America],



On Illustration 3 we see a registered cover from Brno to Dakar in Senegal. The letter was sent on Monday, 9.8.1937 from Post Office Brno 2. Transit cachet 9.8.1937, Prague 7 Airmail. Flight departed on Sunday 15.8.1937 from Paris on air route 120 operated by Air France, arrival in Dakar on Monday, confirmed by arrival Cachet 16.8.1937. Postage made up as follows: foreign letter up to 20g 2.50 Kč, registered surcharge 2.50 Kč, airmail surcharge for every 5g 3 Kč, making a total of 8 Kč.

Mail for French dependent territories inland on the African continent were undertaken by air route 118 Marseille-Leopoldville-Elisabethville. The route taken after leaving France went via Algiers, El Golea, Laghouat [now Al-Aghwath], Aoulef, Oran [now Wahran], Colomb-Béchar [now Bashshár], Reggan [now Riján], then it travelled deep inland through Mali [Gao], Niger [Niamey, Zinder], Chad [Fort Lamy now A'Djamena], Fort Archambault [now Sarh], the Central African Republic [Bangui] as far as what is now Zaire [Coquihatville, now Mbandaka], Banningville [now Bandunmdu], Konga [Brazzaville] and back to Zaire, Leopoldville [now Khinashasa], Port Franqui [now Ilebo] Luebo, Luluabourg [now Kananga] as far as Elisabethville [now Lumumbashi].



An exceptional item is an airmail cover from Lomnice nad Popelkou to Elisabethville [now Lumumbashi] the capital of the province of Katanga [now Shaba] in what was then the Belgian Congo [now Zaire] – see illustration 4. The letter was sent on Thursday 5.5.1938 from Lomnice nad Popelkou Post Office, transit cachet 6.5.1938 Prague 7 Airmail, transit cachet 7.5.1938 Paris. On Sunday 8.5.1938 the Air France flight left Paris, in Marseille the letter was transferred on to air route 118, arrived in Elisabethville on Thursday 12.5.1938, arrival cachet Elisabethville 13.5.1938. Postage made up: foreign letter rate up to 20g 2.50Kč, air

surcharge for every 5kg 3 Kč making a total of 5.50 Kč. It goes without saying that airmail covers from the 30s to African destinations are very rare. In the appendix I publish an extract from the schedule of airlines, which handled the movement of most of the mail to the African continent.

Literature references

A summary of Airmail conveyance. Years 1930-1939. Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, Prague. Tekel', Andrej. The Airmail Stamps of Czechoslovakia from the year 1930. A summary of postal rates valid for Czechoslovak airmail in the years 1930-1939. Supplement to publication Filatelie No 7/1995.

We thank Andrej Tekel' for permission to publish this article that first appeared in Fliatelie 4/2003, and also append an Addendum by our Chairman, Richard Beith.

Czechoslovakia-South Africa by Imperial Airways: The airline operating the Budapest-Athens segment was KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, this being part of their long distance service to the Dutch East Indies. In 1934 and 1935 this service operated once weekly, by the summer of 1939, thrice weekly. However, in 1935, for example, KLM planes were not routed via Budapest in the winter months, but used a more southerly route to Athens via Marseille and Rome. It would be necessary to look at routings on a, say, six monthly basis to get a complete picture. Again, towards the end of the 1930s, KLM operated a service to Budapest through Prague in pool with the Czechoslovak company CLS. Would this be more convenient than a train?

As to the Imperial Airways route through Africa, this did change during the 1930s. The route quoted by Tekel' is that introduced in June 1937 reflecting the changed operation of the line with the availability of the Short Empire flying boats. From January 1932 to 1937, the route beyond Kisumu and Nairobi ran inland via Moshi, Dodoma, Mbeya, Broken Hill, Salisbury, Bulawayo and Johannesburg to Cape Town. The 1937 route terminated at Durban, mail transferring there from Imperial Airways to local carriers.

**134 Great Britain – South Africa
[457 Imperial Airways]**

↓ ↓ ↓ ↑ ↑ ↑

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------|------|-------|------|------------------|-----|-------|------|-------|
| Wed | Fri | Sat | Dep. | London | Arr | Sun | Tues | Thurs |
| Wed | Fri | Sat | Arr | Marseille | Dep | Sat | Mon | Wed |
| Thurs | Sat | Sun | Arr | Brindisi | Dep | Fri | Sun | Tues |
| Thurs | Sat | Sun | Arr | Athens | Dep | Fri | Sun | Tues |
| Fri | Sun | Mon | Arr | Alexandria | Dep | Thurs | Sat | Mon |
| Fri | Sun | Mon | Arr | Cairo | Dep | Thurs | Sat | Mon |
| Sat | Mon | Tues | Arr | Wadi Haifi | Dep | Thurs | Sat | Mon |
| Sat | Mon | Tues | Arr | Khartoum | Dep | Thurs | Sat | Mon |
| Sat | Mon | Tues | Arr | Malakal; | Dep | Wed | Fri | Sun |
| Sun | Tues | Wed | Arr | Butiaba | Dep | Wed | Fri | Sun |
| Sun | Tues | Wed | Arr | Port Bell | Dep | Wed | Fri | Sun |
| Sun | Tues | Wed | Arr | Kisumu | Dep | Wed | Fri | Sun |
| Sun | | Wed | Arr | Mombasa | Dep | Tues | | Sat |
| Mon | | Thurs | Arr | Dar-es-Salaam | Dep | Tues | | Sat |
| Mon | | Thurs | Arr | Lindi | Dep | Mon | | Fri |
| Mon | | Thurs | Arr | Mozambique | Dep | Mon | | Fri |
| Mon | | Thurs | Arr | Quelimane | Dep | Mon | | Fri |
| Mon | | Thurs | Arr | Beira | Dep | Mon | | Fri |
| Tues | | Fri | Arr | Inhambane | Dep | Sun | | Thurs |
| Tues | | Fri | Arr | Laurenco Marques | Dep | Sun | | Thurs |
| Tues | | Fri | Arr | Durban | Dep | Sun | | Thurs |
| Wed | | Sat | Arr | East London | Dep | Sat | | Wed |
| Wed | | Sat | Arr | Port Elisabeth | Dep | Sat | | Wed |
| Wed | | Sat | Arr | Cape Town | Dep | Sat | | Wed |

**120 France – South America
[270 AIR FRANCE]**

↓

↑

| | | | | |
|-------|-----|-------------------|-----|------|
| Sun | Dep | Paris | Arr | Wed |
| Sun | Dep | Marseille | Arr | Wed |
| Sun | Dep | Toulouse | Arr | Wed |
| Sun | Arr | Barcelona | Dep | Wed |
| Sun | Arr | Casablanca | Dep | Wed |
| Mon | Arr | Dakar | Dep | Tues |
| Mon | Arr | Natal | Dep | Mon |
| Tues | Arr | Pernambuco | Dep | Mon |
| Tues | Arr | Bahia | Dep | Sun |
| Tues | Arr | Caravellas | Dep | Sun |
| Tues | Arr | Rio de Janeiro | Dep | Sun |
| Wed | Arr | Florianopolis | Dep | Sun |
| Wed | Arr | Porto Alegre | Dep | Sun |
| Wed | Arr | Buenos Aires | Dep | Sun |
| Wed | Arr | Montevideo | Dep | Sun |
| Thurs | Arr | Mendoza | Dep | Sat |
| Thurs | Arr | Santiago de Chile | Dep | Sat |
| Thurs | Arr | Lima | Dep | Sat |

118 Marseille – Leopoldville - Elisabethville

↓

↑

| | | | | |
|-------|-----|------------------|-----|------|
| Sun | Dep | Marseille | Arr | Tues |
| Sun | Arr | Algiers | Arr | Tues |
| Sun | Arr | El Golea | Arr | Tues |
| Sun | Arr | Laghouat | Arr | Mon |
| Sun | Arr | Aoulef | Arr | - |
| Sun | Arr | Oran | Arr | Mon |
| Sun | Arr | Columb-Bechar | Arr | Mon |
| Sun | Arr | Reggan | Arr | Mon |
| Mon | Arr | Gao | Arr | Sun |
| Mon | Arr | Niamy | Arr | Sun |
| Tues | Arr | Zinder | Arr | Sun |
| Tues | Arr | Fort Lamy | Arr | Sat |
| Wed | Arr | Fort Archambault | Arr | Sat |
| Wed | Arr | Bangui | Arr | Sat |
| Wed | Arr | Coquihatville | Arr | Fri |
| Wed | Arr | Banningville | Arr | Fri |
| Thurs | Arr | Brazzaville | Arr | Fri |
| Thurs | Arr | Leopoldville | Arr | Fri |
| Thurs | Arr | Banningville | Arr | Fri |
| Thurs | Arr | Port Franqui | Arr | Fri |
| Thurs | Arr | Luebo | Arr | Fri |
| Thurs | Arr | Luluabourg | Arr | Fri |
| Thurs | Arr | Elisabethville | Dep | Fri |

QUERIES AWAITING ANSWERS

The following queries are outstanding; perhaps an answer is tucked away in members' files?

Czechout 1/99: Richard Beith's WW2 Ships

Czechout 3/00: Lou Svoboda's Dr Beneš' whereabouts in 1932

Czechout 4/00: Ian Nutley's Concentration Camp hostages

Czechout 2/01: Barry Horne's Masaryk Sheet perfs *

Czechout 3/01: Roman Dubyniak's Carpatho-Ukraine cover

Czechout 3/01: Richard Beith's Anglo-Czech Friendship Club cover

Czechout 1/02: Brian Parker's Austro-Czech Postcard

Czechout 2/02: John Hammonds' American Aid for German POWs card

Czechout 2/03: Richard Beith's 24Kčs 1946 Airmail Stamp

Czechout 3/03: Barry Horne's 1919 1st Anniversary Sheet perforations

WHAT? WHEN? WHERE?

- Members' Queries -

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

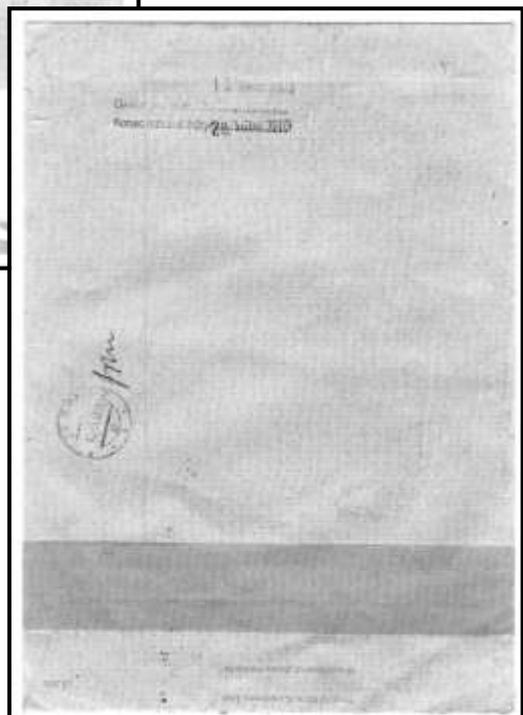
Re Barry Horne's Overprint on Hungarian & Austrian Stamps in *Czechout* 4/2004 page 115

From Roger Morrell: I noted Barry's query concerning a curious overprint reading "Republika Česko – slovensko" on Hungarian and Austrian stamps. This is a private issue about which very little seems to be generally known, except that they seemed to emanate from Vienna in 1919. They are not listed in any catalogue, or in volume 1 of the Monographie, nor in David Miles' book on overprints. A group of these overprints were recently offered by the Profila auction [No.49] in Budapest in which they were described as being simply of a 'private nature', but they sold for a tidy sum [£100+]. It is not clear just how many different stamps were overprinted, but probably most of those available in late 1918 and early 1919, and Barry's examples of the overprint also on Austrian stamps seems to widen the range even further. Examples have been illustrated in the *Hungarian PS of GB* magazine in June 2004 from one of the Society's members in an article I prepared which included also other local overprints on Hungarian stamps, including the 'Jehlicska' Slovenska Posta overprint [private, made in Budapest], and the numeral and FRANKO or PORTO overprints of Nové Zámky [Ersékujvár], probably done unofficially by the local postmaster. Despite a plea for further information on them, nothing more has been forthcoming.

New Queries



From Bob Hill: What happened to this? Martin Klim used an old UK Post Office envelope to send some material to me. The stamps are cancelled BRNO 1 and it was sent registered on 7th May 2003. It has the endorsement BEZECLA and a cachet on the reverse Oznámene dne (13/5) and



Konec odběrní lhůty (28/5). There is the Prague customs strike on 12th May. I make it four different sets of initials! Posted again at Brno 2 on 13th May 2003. I received it in Wombourne on 16th May. It was signed for but bears none of the usual Royal Mail markings.

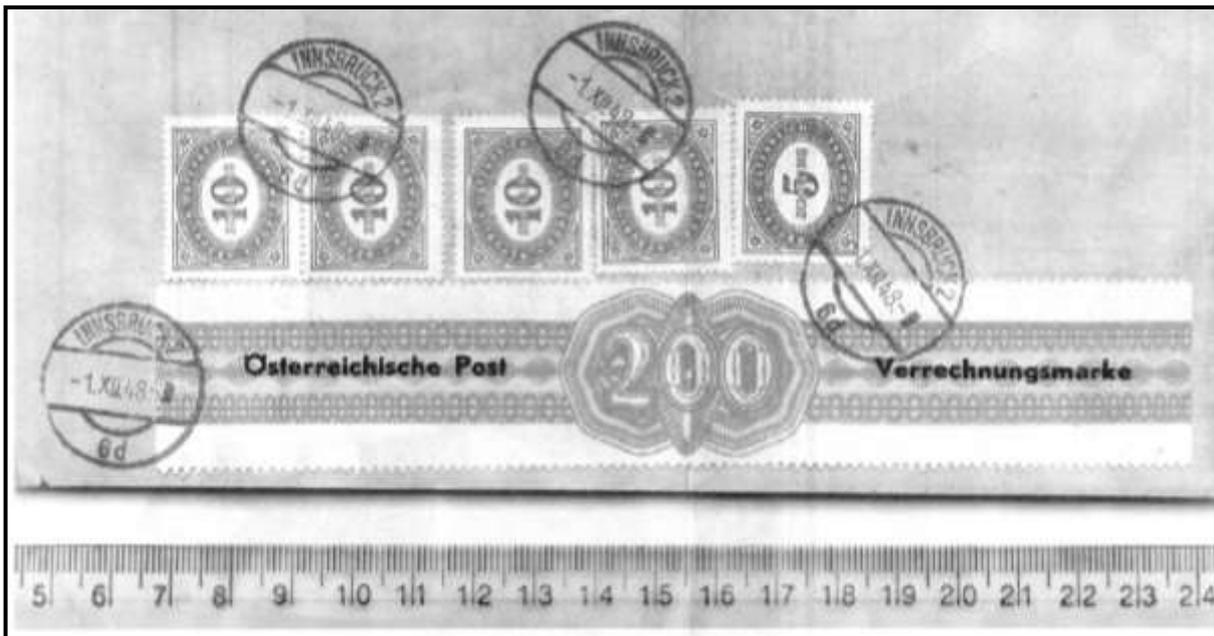
From Richard Beith: Why does the head on the Bohemian composer Smetana [1824-1884] appear on this 1984 commemorative Polish postmark? Certainly 1984 was the centenary of his death, but he died on the 12th May not 8th September, the date on the postmark. All suggestions welcome.

From Alan Blunt Hon.Secretary of the Society for Polish Philately in GB: I have researched this item with the following results: The card is a postal stationery card [Fischer Cp 886] issued 8th September 1984. The imprinted stamp carries the portrait of Ludwik Steinbach [1889-1964] who was the moving spirit of the Polish philatelic movement, publicist and collector. The card also depicts the handstamp of the Cashier's Department in the Head Post Office for the Kingdom of Poland used in the early part of the 19th century.



The commemorative first day cancel bears the portrait of Bedřich Smetana [1824-1884]. The inscription reads “Meeting of collectors of Czechoslovak stamps – Wrocław 32 - 8th September 1984”. This evidence suggests that the fact that 1984 was the Smetana centenary year was purely coincidence and that the card and/or cancel is not directly in his memory.

From Andy Taylor [Editor, Austrian Philatelic Society]: Have you heard of Verrechnungsmarken? The illustration below shows typical Austrian usage. Known 1948-1950 in theory and 1953 in practice. A very similar thing exists on cardboard, except it says Nicht Uebertragbar instead of Verrechnungsmarken and has a serial number. These are alleged to have been used in Czechoslovakia in the 1930s. In Austria they also occur with serrations or indentations, for resettling a franking machine. Any information?



NEW ISSUES

-Lindy Bosworth-

Unless otherwise stated, Post Printing House, Prague prints the stamps and stationery for the Czech Republic.

From 2004, many of the stamps of the Slovak Republic are printed by Walsall Security Printers Ltd. England, indicated below as WSP.

Printing R.D. = rotary die stamping combined with multicolour photogravure
D.S. = die stamping from flat plates
R.D. + D.S. = combination of both techniques

Czech Republic

20 January 2005

The Fate of the Drawing "Moonscape" by Peter Ginz

Designer: Pavel Hrach **Engraver:** Václav Fajt **Printing:** recess from flat plates combined with multicoloured offset in a souvenir sheet of one stamp.

Design: from the pencil drawing by Ginz (1928-1944) "Moon Landscape" - a view of the earth from the moon and his portrait. The text "The Moon Landscape – Terezín – 1942-1944, Petr Ginz" in Czech is below the stamp. The sheet drawing shows the shuttle Columbia STS 107 above the Earth. The original drawing is in the Yad Vashem Art Museum, Jerusalem.



FDC: printed DS in grey-blue with a commemorative Terezín cancel. The cachet drawing shows a launching of the Columbia shuttle.

Petr Ginz was born in Prague into a Jewish family. At school he showed a talent for drawing and writing. He was deported to Terezín on 24 October 1942 and continued to write and sketch. Although he perished in the ghetto his work was preserved by a friend who survived. These are now held in the Yad Vashem Museum, Jerusalem.

(The fate of the drawing is the subject of an article appearing elsewhere in this issue of Czechout, on page 6)

20 January 2005

The Tradition of Czech Stamp Production



Designer and Engraver: Bedřich Housa **Printing:** RD in sheets of 30 stamps.

Design: 60h stamp Karlštejn from the definitive series issued 1960, designed by Jaroslav Šváb (1906-1999) and engraved by Jan Mráček (1909-1987).

FDC: printed DS in grey-green with a commemorative Praha cancel. The cachet engraving is Pernštejn (30h) from the 1960 definitive stamp series.

Booklet: of 8 stamps and 4 labels. The label design is from the stamp by J Šváb issued on 20 April 1966 for the 20th anniversary of UNESCO. The text "Brno 2005 – European Postage Exhibition" in Czech and the exhibition logo also appear.

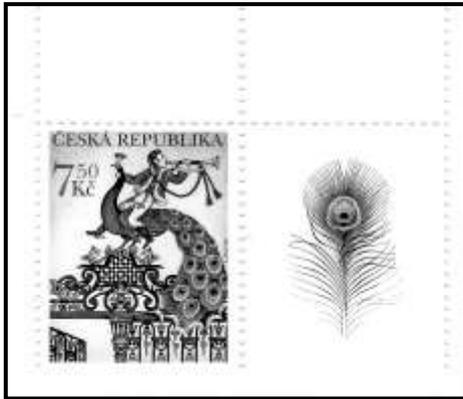
>

20 January 2004

Definitive – The Beauty of Flowers – Lily**Designer:** Anna Khunová **Engraver:** Bohumil Šneider**Printing:** RD in sheets of 100 stamps with gold iridescent underprint.**Design:** an open lily flower and bud.

There was no official FDC.

26 January 2005

Definitive with labels – The Gate with a Peacock**Designer:** Karel Zeman **Printing** by Victoria Security Printing. A.s. multicoloured offset in sheets of 9 stamps and 12 labels.**Design:** stamp – a trumpeter astride a peacock on top of a decorative wrought iron gate. Labels: the right upper one has an ornamental detail from the stamp, with the other 11 having either motives from the stamp or left blank for customer printing.

There was no official FDC.

9 February 2005

Definitive – President of the Republic Václav Klaus**Designer:** Oldřich Kulhánek **Engraver:** Miloš Ondráček**Printing:** RD in sheets of 100 stamps.**Design:** Portrait of Václav Klaus. This was the portrait used for the earlier issue of 5 November 2003.

There was no official FDC.

9 February 2005

The First Edition of “Granny” by Božena Němcová**Designer:** Otakar Karlas **Engraver:** Bohumil Šneider **Printing:** RD in sheets of 50 stamps.**Design:** drawing of Granny from the book cover by Adolf Kašpar (1877-1934), and the text, in Czech, “Božena Němcová – Granny – 150 years”. The book was first published in four parts in 1855, in Czech, during a time of a national revival. Granny was a character who advised and helped others with their troubles. In 1903 the book was published with illustrations by Kašpar.**FDC:** printed DS in black with a commemorative Česká Skalice cancel. The cachet drawing is taken from one of Kašpar's illustrations showing Granny with some children in the meadow below Ratibořice Castle.

>

2 March 2005

Easter



Designer: Vladimír Suchánek **Engraver:** Miloš Ondráček

Printing: RD + DS in sheets of 50 stamps.

Design: a red decorated egg.

FDC: printed DS in green with commemorative Praha cancel. The cachet drawing shows traditional Easter symbols.

Postal Stationery.

Postcard for Current Postal Usage

26 January 2005. Designer: Josef Saska **Printing:** multicoloured offset **Design:** a view of Český Krumlov with value tablet 7.50 Kč, the name of the town and the UNESCO logo. The security hologram has been placed beside the boxes for the sender's postal code. The card retails for 8.50 Kč. A similar card with value tablet 6.50Kč was issued 22 November 2003 (see *Czechout* 4/2003 p.127).

Postcard for Promotional Usage

26 January 2005. Designer: Jan Solpera. The imprinted stamp is a large "7.50" numeral in white on a blue background with small "Kč" in front and "Česka Republicá" above. The card is printed by multicoloured offset and retails at 8.50Kč. A similar card with value tablet 6.50Kč was issued 22 November 2003.

Promotional Postcards.

The following cards have an imprinted stamp – large numeral "9" in green with small "Kč" in front and "Česká Republika" above. The logo of the Czech Post Office and a security hologram are to the left of the design.

29 – 31 October 2004. International Stamp Bourse Sindelfingen. The promotional portion shows the bust of an early postal worker in uniform and text.

11 – 13 November 2004. International Stamp Bourse Berlin. The promotional portion shows the top of the Brandenburg Gate and an early letter scale and text.

Slovak Republic

5 November 2005

Christmas



Designers: Jarka Žigová and Veronika Rusnáková with graphic layout by Pavol Choma. **Printing:** offset by WSP.

Design: taken from original artwork by Jarka and Veronika who attend a Special Primary School in Spišský Štiavnik, showing the Holy Family with an angel.

FDC: printed DS by TAB Ltd, Bratislava in green. The cachet drawing of a Christmas tree decorated with candles was engraved by Miroslav Strnadel from a drawing by L'udovit Žiga, a classmate of Jarka and Veronika.

A maxi card was issued.

>

5 November 2004 Slovak Olympic Medal Winners Athens 2004


A booklet containing six self adhesive stamps was issued (2 x 20Sk, 2 x 14Sk and 2 x 8Sk).

Each stamp has a portrait of the medal winner taking part in the discipline and the pane gives details of the name, medal and discipline of the winners.

The front cover of the booklet [shown left] shows a group of spectators in the Athens arena holding Slovak flags.


18 December 2004 Day of the Stamp – History of Post Transport


Designer: Igor Benca **Printing:** offset by WSP-Cartor, France.

Design: a modern postwoman on a walking round and to the right, pictograms of various means of transport for the post.

Postal Stationery
For Current Use

October? 2004 CDV 116 Card has imprinted 8Sk stamp as for CDV 108 (see *Czechout 3/2004* p82 for details). The promotional portion commemorates medal winning Slovak athletes at Athens 2004.