



CZECHOUT

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Editor: Tony Moseley

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Here is my final issue as Editor of **Czechout**. Due to pressure of work and a lack of spare time, I have decided not to carry on after the current issue. I shall continue as a member of the Committee and look forward to attending future meetings of our Society. My good wishes go to our new Editor, **Mark Wilson**, who is based in the U.S.A. Further details about Mark appear within this publication. My thanks go to everyone who has helped me during the past two years, in particular, **Bob Hill** and **Garth Taylor** who have been with me, as part of our “Editorial Team” and, of course, my thanks to fellow members of our Committee.

The next meeting is our **AGM** at The Czech & Slovak Club, West End Lane, West Hampstead on 3rd November when **Wim Tukker** will show **Karlsbad – Karlovy Vary**.

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

Tony Moseley (Editor)

NEWS & NOTICES

Congratulations

Tønnes Ore from Norway was the worthy winner of a Gold Medal with his postal history exhibit of Carpatho-Ukraine at the World Stamp Championship Indonesia 2012.

At the same exhibition Richard Wheatley won a Gold Medal for his postal stationery exhibit Netherlands East Indies King Willem III postal cards and envelopes and a Large Vermeil Medal for Netherlands East Indies Mail 1789 to 1869 in the postal history class.

Our web master **Bob McLeod** had this message left on our guest page of our web-site

‘Congratulations on your excellent website, very informative and well-structured and organised. For my own collection I could find interesting information. Please continue on this high informative level. Best regards Heinz-Juergen Kumpf, President FAI Study and Research Group on Irish Philately’.

We are very pleased to welcome **Heinz-Juergen Kumpf** as a member of our Society.

Eckart Dissen from the Netherlands sent this email:

‘Please inform your members that I am happy to be one of your members abroad and that I find *Czechout* outstanding.’

Philatelic Research is now much easier

The launch of the Global Philatelic Library website (www.globalphilateliclibrary.org), a centralised information gateway to the world’s greatest philatelic research has been announced by the founding partners, including The Royal Philatelic Society London, The National Postal Museum and Smithsonian Libraries in Washington DC and The American Philatelic Research Library in Bellefonte, PA.

A single destination centralised gateway, allows researchers to access a wealth of searchable listings, including books and publications. Resource locations and access are instantly available, providing invaluable resources for those undertaking philatelic research, for all philatelists from the beginner to the specialist.

The Royal Philatelic Society London is proud to be playing such an active role in this initiative, it’s own library being the most significant and comprehensive in the world. The full range of services available from the Society can be seen by visiting www.rpsl.org.uk

HONORARY SECRETARY REQUIRED

The Committee is still in need of an **Honorary Secretary**. **Yvonne Gren** and **Rex Dixon** volunteered to share the tasks as a temporary measure. We are grateful to them for helping us out but we are coming to the end of their term.

You will be joining a happy and enthusiastic team who enjoy Czech Philately and Postal History and want to share the hobby with other likeminded collectors. Full training will be given and you can share the job with Yvonne for the first year. Flexible hours to suit the applicant.

The rewards are enormous and job satisfaction is guaranteed because you will be doing a vital and interesting job and ensuring that the Society continues to thrive.

An Appreciation

As you will have read in the June edition of *Czechout*, our Editor, **Tony Moseley**, is not seeking re-election at the AGM, so this will be the last issue under his editorship.

Tony took over from Colin Spong and has edited *Czechout* for two years. We thank him for all the hard work he has done to edit the journal including writing articles for each edition. It was no mean feat as he had no experience of editing and had to learn from scratch.

Tony was eager to take over the editorship as he had time to devote to it. However, no sooner had he taken up the position his circumstances changed. Work and family responsibilities crowded into his busy days and yet he managed to make sure we received *Czechout*.

We thank you for your contribution, Tony, and wish you all the best for the future.

Yvonne Wheatley
Chairman

New Editor

Mark Wilson was sitting in his study in Arizona, USA when he opened his June issue of *Czechout* and saw that we were in need of a new Editor. He volunteered immediately and the Committee readily accepted his offer.

Mark has been co-opted onto our Committee and his position as Editor will be ratified at the AGM in November.

The Committee is delighted that Mark has volunteered to be our new Editor and wish him a happy term of office.

I will let Mark introduce himself in his first editorial in our December edition. His name is probably known to you as he has written several articles for *Czechout*. He is also the author of our Monograph 23, *The 1923 Agriculture and Science Issue*. If you go onto our website cpsgb.org.com you will see links to his two websites *Typographical Stamps of Czechoslovakia*, his main collecting interest, and a website illustrating all the Czechoslovak stamps which have been issued.

Having a new Editor is only one part of *Czechout*. Mark needs articles to edit. Please send your articles to him at mark@knihtisk.org or by post Dr Mark Wilson, 8505 E. San Bernardo Drive, Scottsdale, AZ 85258-2400 USA. Word format preferred with illustrations sent separately.

Obviously it is preferable that the articles are sent by email but if you do not have access, kindly contact a member of the Committee by phone to make arrangements for them to scan and submit your article.

Remember, we have the Bill Dawson Literature prize which is awarded to the writer of the best article which has appeared in *Czechout* over the past two years. The prize is a philatelic book of the author's choice up to the value of £50. The next winner will be announced at the Society Weekend at Worthing, 7 – 9 June 2013 so please start writing.

Yvonne Wheatley

Report on our recent Joint Meeting at Bradford

Roger Morrell

Once again, Yvonne Wheatley invited the Joint Societies (Austrian, Hungarian, Czechoslovak, Polish and Yugoslav) to Bradford, and this year the attendance reached 27, a sign of this gathering's popularity. As we have said before, this meeting always seems to produce a fine spectrum of short displays on a huge variety of topics, but somehow, because of the interrelations of history, and hence of philatelic and postal history interests, things always gel. This year was no exception. With both sides of the Bradford Philatelic Society frames being used, and with presenters limited to two or three frames as well as actually achieving their limit of five minutes speaking time, five rounds display were achieved in the course of the day. In order of presentation:

Andy Taylor:	"From Charles to the Chop": Austrian newspaper wrappers from the early 19 th century
Mike Casswell:	Austrian post-WWII postage rates with uses of the Costumes set
Edmund Jagielski:	Undercover mail from Poland via Portugal (Lisbon) and Turkey in WWII
Michael Waugh:	Early Austrian and Hungarian stamps and covers
Derek Baron:	Olomouc (Moravia) regiments in WWI
Richard Wheatley:	An archive of Moravian school reports and certificates with revenue stamps
Reg Hounsell:	Early coloured postcards of Prag/Praha
Mark Lendon:	Hungarian, French and Romanian censorship in Arad, Hungary, 1914-1945
Colin Spong:	Early Slovakian covers (from 1715)
Garth Taylor:	Czech airmails, second issue
Keith Brandon:	Special event post offices of the Austrian Monarchy (date-stamps, cards & postal stationery)
John Colton:	Croatia, post WWI and WWII occupation
Roger Morrell:	Hungarian parcel cards from the 1943-4 period
Malcolm Stockhill:	Censorship in occupied Poland 1939
Peter Cybaniak/Roman	Dubyniak: Ukrainian Refugee camp, Gmünd, Austria, 1914-18
Derek Walker:	Censored mail from Russian POW camps to Czechoslovakia, 1914-8
James Hooper:	Austria, the early stamps
Edward Klepka:	Western Ukraine, use of Austrian stamps, overprinted stamps, and provisional registration labels, including Skalát local overprints
Martin Brumby:	Austrian and Hungarian Bills of Exchange from the 19 th century
Alan Berrisford:	Provisional postmarks of Poland, 1945/6
Joyce Boyer:	Austrian glider mail from 1933
Barry Clark:	Postal agency cachets of Bohemia, Moravia and Austrian Silesia before WWI
Roger Morrell:	WWI Censor marks for the Czech lands
Peter Cybaniak	WWI Ukrainian POW enquiry mail
Derek Baron:	WWI Olomouc military hospital cachets
Alan Berrisford:	Inflation in Poland 1920-24
Joyce Boyer:	Innsbruck: Use of German stamps on mail following the 1938 Anschluss



Photos from well attended joint meeting

There was more than adequate time to discussion questions posed by speakers where more help of information is needed to understand the details, as well as for social chat. The excellent buffet lunch, as well as afternoon tea and homemade cakes, provided by Yvonne and husband Richard, gave us all the physical sustenance that was needed to keep the day going. Once again, the attendees really appreciated the event, such that Yvonne has promised that it will be held again next year, with the addition of some northern members of the German and Colonies Society.

Abstracts of Publications

Colin W. Spong

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

- The Autumn 2012 issues of ***Austria*** No.179.
 - ▶ This issue contains up-dated articles of J.F.Giblin of 1970s: The 1st Austrian Republic : The Republic of German Austria: stamps of the Empire overprinted "Deutschösterreich"; The Postage Due issue 1918; the Newspaper issue 1919; The Definitive issue 1919-21: the lower values; the higher "Parliament" stamps; The Postage Dues 1920-21; The Definitive issue 1920-21; The unissued airmail stamp of 192; The Carinthian Plebiscite issue 1920; The Flood Relief issue 1921 The "Nachmarke" 1921; " Österreich" inflation issue 1922-24; 1922-24 "Kronen" postage dues; 1921-22 "Dachauer" newspaper post stamps; 'Musicians' set 1922;'Airmails' set 1922-24; 'State Capitals' charity 1923; 'Artists' charity set 1924. Vienna to Cleveland, Ohio (Schweighofer); Trieste Postal Museum & the 'Rastrello' (Becker); Romans before Lunch, Arabs afterwards (Taylor); Self-destructing stamps? (H.K. & A.T.).
- The Spring 2012 issue of ***The Czechoslovak Specialist***, Vol 74. Whole No.628. No.1.
 - ▶ Sokol Postcards Enrich American Sokol, the Sokol Community Centre and the Bohemian National Cemetery (Stueckemann); Examination of a Liberated Republic 20h "Coil" Pair (Wilson); The 25h Chainbreaker: Part III-Individual Position Descriptions (Wilson).
- The July 2012 issue of ***Dylizans***, No 66
 - ▶ Postcard of the Polish liner 'Krakus' (Hardsley); Perils on the internet- doubtful overprints of Warsaw Citizens Posts handstamps of 1917 on 1920 Ukraine look alike (Stockhill & Paull); Response to Napoleonic war letter (Krupski)
- Nos 6//7/8 2012 of ***Filatelie***. Vol 63. The English translation of the contents does not cover all the articles.
 - Personalised stamps – long awaited novelty of Czech post (-); Recovery of postal traffic with Austria after WWII (Bachratý); Czech POWs in Malta (Bachratý); Postal services on the territory of German provinces 1918-1919 [2] (Kunc);
 - Rudolph Gilbert 115 and 90 [11] (Beneš); Tête-bêche of postage due stamps 1954 – the mystery was clarified (Beneš); Postal services on the territory of German provinces 1918-1919 [3] (Kunc); Unexpected collection of trial prints (Beneš); Olympic issues of the Czech Republic (Petrásek).
 - ▶ Rudolph Gilbert 115 and 90 [12] (Beneš); Historical cars in booklet of Czech post (Horák); Postal services on the territory of German provinces 1918-1919 [4] (Kunc); Printing forms of postage due stamps 1954 (Gerec); 175 years of Vrchlabí post office (Berr)

- The 3 & 4/2012 issue of **Merkur Revue**. The English translation of the contents does not cover all the articles.
 - ▶ Curious use of the 30h Hradčany stamp SO 1920 (Fritz); Newspaper stamp 'Flying Falcon' 30h Type II (Květon); Forged items on the Austrian stamp 50Kr o 1867 (Pelikán); Paper Money 1759-1918 (-).
 - ▶ Unknown designs of Slovak stamps 1939-45 (Fritz); The 15h Hradčany stamp from the 7th plate (Filípek); 75 birthday of RRD^r Aldofa Absolona, CSc, designer of Czech stamps (Fritz); Rijeka in the years 1900-1938 (Kunc); Philately & Taxes [Part 1] (Matoušek); Paper Money 1759-1918 (-).
- The September 2012 issue of **Stamps of Hungary** No.190.
 - ▶ In Russian Captivity 1914-1922: POW Correspondence WW1 (Nagy); Mail between Hungary and Australia, 1920-1925 (Kennett); The "Dutch" Postage Due Scheme and its use in Hungary (Furfie & Morrell).

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DAVID HOLT

Obituary 11 May 2012
by Colin Spong



It was with sadness that I heard of the sudden death of David. I had briefly spoken to him at the March meeting in the Czech & Slovak National Club after lunch as I had to leave early and he said that he was compiling a further study of the Slovak Army for publication in the society journal *Czechout*.

David was born in the small village of Old near Northampton and he sailed through school before opting to join British Rail (instead of going to University) where he worked through the ranks, studying for a degree while his children were young, to become a chartered civil engineer and finally working as a highly respected European consultant. He worked on all sorts of projects, including the Isle of Wight Railway, the new St Paul's Thames Link project and high speed link to the Channel Tunnel, until he had to retire due to health problems. He had suffered from serious ill health for many years, but he never spoke much on this subject, his optimistic and philosophical attitude to life kept him living an active and busy life when others would have maybe have given up, even sneaking off to Paris, against all advice last year whilst Linda was away.

On visits to Prague to visit one of his daughters he would often turn up late to lunch with a heavy bag of must-have antique books, stamps and postcards which had then to be carted home. In later years he became a volunteer for the Amnesty International book shop in Brighton.

David was a collector throughout his life and when he retired took part and led courses for the University of the Third Age. His interests ranged from Family History, chess sets, old antique maps, drawing instruments, war history books and stamps and postal history. He specialised in Slovakia and Carpatho-Ukraine and he was one of the founder members of the sub-Carpathian Messenger, the on-line journal.

David was also a keen member of the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society, which he had joined on the 30 June 1999, and he was also associated with the Hungarian PSGB, and Germany & Colonies and contributed many articles for these societies. He greatly supported the Mid Sussex PS, newly founded from the Burgess Hill and Hassock societies which had united. He will be greatly missed by his family and many friends.

At his Memorial Service held at Woodvale Crematorium, Brighton, the society was represented together with members from Germany & Colonies and Mid Sussex

We extend our sincere condolences to Linda, their two daughters and David's mother.

[With grateful thanks to Linda and family for allowing me to use some of the words spoken at this service for David.]

The Editor's Choice

Free Czechoslovak Airmen in the Bahamas

Richard Beith



Some readers will be aware that many Czechoslovak airmen trained in Canada under the 'British Commonwealth Air Training Plan', see Dunmore. In addition, multi-engine crews trained in the Bahamas at No 111 OTU (Operational Training Unit) at Nassau. By definition, all these aircrew would be connected with 311 (Czechoslovak) Squadron, RAF; the only Czechoslovak multi-engine unit. Pajer listed many training courses for Czechoslovak crews at Nassau between June 1943 and July 1945. Training was initially carried out on the B25, the twin-engine North American Mitchell, followed by advanced training on the B24 four-engine Liberator, 311 Squadron's final equipment.

The cover illustrated was sent by Pilot Officer Leo Linhart, a pilot in 311 Squadron. Pajer listed him as a member of Course No 18 which lasted from 10 January to 1 April, 1944. It was posted on 31 January 1944 to a colleague in 311 Squadron, F/Lt Arnošt Havlik, the Stores Officer. Linhart did not follow the rules; the cover should have been sent via the undercover address, P O Box 281, GPO London EC 1. Instead he addressed it directly to RAF Beaulieu, near Brockenhurst, Hants. By the time it reached Beaulieu, 311 Squadron had moved on and the letter was sent to the Czechoslovak Air Inspectorate in London. From there it was forwarded to RAF Predannack in Cornwall, 311's new home. The reverse of the cover bears four transit marks illustrating some of its travels:

Brockenhurst	24 February 1944
Beaulieu RAF PO Brockenhurst	26 February 1944

Brockenhurst
London SW 1

28 February 1944
3 March 1944

There are no signs of postal censorship.

The 1 shilling and 8 old pence postal rate equates to 1/6d per half ounce all the way by air to the UK plus 2d registration fee. 2d seems low for registration, but Proud listed this as the Bahamas registration rate in 1940. He didn't say if this continued to the end of WWII.

311 Squadron locations at this time were:

26 May 1943 to 23 February 1944: RAF Beaulieu
23 February 1944 to 7 August 1944: RAF Predannack
7 August 1944 to 6 August 1945: RAF Tain, Ross-shire

Sources:

Spencer Dunmore, 'Wings for Victory', (Toronto, McClelland & Stewart, 1995).
C G Jefford MBE, 'RAF Squadrons', (Shewsbury, Airlife, Publishing, 1988)
Miloslav Pajer, 'Ve Stínu Slávy/ [Combat training of Czechoslovak airmen in RAF units, 1940-1946] (Cheb, Svět Křídel, 1992).
E B Proud, 'The Postal History of Bahamas' (Heathfield, Proud Bailey Co Ltd, 2000)
Free Czechoslovak Air Force, <http://fcafa.wordpr>

The Tatra Lake Mystery

- Norman Hudson -

Is any member able to solve a mystery for me? It may not be something worthy of Hercule Poirot's "little grey cells" but it has exercised mine for long enough, so I have to ask.

On 20 November 1939 the wartime Republic of Slovakia issued six rather attractive airmail stamps ranging in value from 30h to 4k (SG55-60). There were two separate designs, both showing scenes in the High Tatras. The three lower values (30h to 1k)(SG55-57) show a Heinkel HE111C flying over Štrbské Pleso, a lake which the latest Gibbons catalogue (Part 5, 7th edition, 2012) still refers to, rather anachronistically, as "Lake Csorba", a version of its pre-1918 Hungarian name. It is the three higher values, however (2k, 3k & 4k) (SG58-60), that contain the mystery that I'd like to solve.



The Gibbons' catalogue refers to the design as "Heinkel He116A over (the) Tatra Mountains". In addition to the dramatic peaks of some of the High Tatras, the scene also shows a lake. A specialist Slovak catalogue, *Katalóg: Slovenských Poštových Známk a Celín*, published by ZSF Bratislava in 1997, identifies the lake as Morskie Oko. This is the largest and fourth deepest lake in the High Tatras. As such, you might think it was an appropriate subject for a Slovak stamp but the lake itself is actually in Poland! It is a short distance to the north-west of Rysy, an imposing peak rising to 2,503 metres, and which is right on the Slovak/Polish border.

Morskie Oko, at 1,393 metres above sea level, was previously known as "Fish Lake" (Slovak "Rybské pleso", German "Fisch See" and Hungarian "Halastó") due to its natural stock of fish, which are relatively uncommon in Tatra lakes. The precise international frontier in this area was not established until 1902. At that time, land to the north (now Poland) was part of Austria) and lands to the south (now Slovakia) were part of Hungary. The court of arbitration awarded the lands within the vicinity of Morskie Oko to Austria. With the territorial settlements that followed World War I, it became part of Poland.

So why would three 1939 Slovak stamps show a lake that was situated in Poland? Poland had been invaded and occupied by German troops on an after 1 September, shortly before the issue of the stamps. Was the stamp a propaganda statement by the wartime Slovak Republic? Or is it simply that the ZSF Bratislava catalogue is incorrect in identifying the lake on the stamps as Morskie Oko?

DE LA RUE COLLECTION: BANKNOTE CONTROL STAMPS

- Yvonne Wheatley –

De La Rue Archive

In June 1955 De La Rue celebrated their Stamp Printing Centenary by an exhibition at the Royal Philatelic Society London (RPSL). On show were 400 pages, taken from their archives, containing drawings, essays, proofs and stamps selected from the De La Rue Collection which had been created by its archivist, Mr Leslie Newman.

During 1866 the De La Rue Company started to form its archive by filing away, volume by volume, the Company's works records. Mr Newman dedicated the best part of 15 years searching, page by page, through the volumes of correspondence. He selected the most interesting material, mounted and wrote it up filling 82 volumes.

In the 1970s/80s De La Rue sold the Newman created archive but before dispersal 35mm photographs were taken as a record.

These photographs have been generously lent by Spink to the RPSL who have arranged for the digitisation and the results (over 3000) pages can be viewed in the RPSL Catalogue. (www.rpsl.org.uk)

Two pages from the archive showing the Czech 'Monetary Stamps of 1945', are illustrated with the kind permission of the RPSL. (Figures 1 and 2) The colour reproduction is not accurate as the photographs are over 30 years old.¹

The term 'Monetary Stamps' is found in the archive but in all other references I have seen they are described Banknote Control Stamps, which is the term I will use.

The reason the stamps were produced is connected to the currency reform of 1945.

Currency Reform

The currency reform of 1953 is well documented because of its effect on the usage of stamp issues and postal rates, but much less is written about the currency reforms of 1919 and 1945 probably because it affected the currency rather than the postal system.



Figure 1
Die Proofs and Approved Colour Proofs from the De La Rue Archives

The original koruna circulated until the German occupation in 1939. Then separate currencies were introduced, the Protectorate Koruna for Bohemia and Moravia and the Slovakian Koruna for Slovakia. The Hungarian Pengo was used in the southern part of Slovakia and the German Reichmark in the former Sudetenland area, but to a much lesser extent than the koruna. After the Liberation it was decided to join these territories again, thus forming the Czechoslovak Republic.

Under a Presidential Decree (VMP No. 29) these currencies had to achieve parity between 1st and 15th November 1945.

The new currency for the whole of the country was to be Kčs (K = Koruna, č = Česko and s = Slovensko)²



Figure 2
Approved Colour Proofs of designs eventually abandoned & Issued Stamps from De La Rue Archives



Figure 3
1940 Slovakian National Bank Banknote 100 Korún with 'K' banknote control stamp attached and tied by 'Specimen' perfin.



Figure 4
1944 'Russian' Banknote 100 Korun with 'Specimen' perfin and 'E' banknote control stamp overprinted 100 attached.



Figure 5
1944 'Russian' Banknote 500 Korún with 'Specimen' perfin and 'E' banknote control stamp overprinted 500 attached.



Figure 6
1944 'Russian' Banknote 1,000 korun with 'Specimen' perfin and 'E' banknote control stamp overprinted 1,000 attached.



Figure 7
1912 Banknote of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Printed on one side for Austria with 100 Kronen denomination and on the other side for Hungary with 100 Korona denomination. The Hungarian side has attached a Czech 1 Koruna banknote control stamp for the 1919 currency reform.



Figure 8
Cover dated 24 June 1946 with 'E' banknote control stamp overprinted 500 in red.

Banknote Control Stamps

The set of banknote control stamps is comprised of six stamps in a small format (22.5 x 20mm) with a portrait of President Masaryk and two stamps in a large format (31.5 x 26mm) with a different portrait of the President.

The issued banknote control stamps do not have a denomination, instead in the small format, the letters A, B, C, E, H or K appear in the bottom corners. The large format stamps are inscribed X and Y in the bottom right corner. All are without watermark.

Some of the small format stamps are perforated 11 ½ x 12 ½ or roulette. I do not have examples of the large format stamp to comment on the perforation but according to the De La Rue archive it is 14 and possibly roulette. The stamp with the letter 'E' has been overprinted with the number 100 in black, or 500 and 1000 both in red.

Figure 1 shows the six approved die proofs of the small format stamps which are endorsed 'Approved and to be printed in colours so marked 30 May 1944' It also bears the imprint 'Messrs Thomas De La Rue & Company Limited 25 May 1944'. The same page contains the six approved colour proofs of the small format stamps plus the two approved colour proofs of the large format stamps.

Figure 2 shows the approved colour proofs of designs eventually abandoned. The portraits appear to be the same but the colours vary on three of the stamps. The letters in the bottom corners on the small format stamps are S, M, D, L and N and one has an actual denomination, 1K. Only one of the large format stamps appears and has the denomination of 50h in the bottom right hand corner. The same page has the issued stamps; the small format stamps are shown in blocks of four and the large format stamps in strips of four.

Usage

In the catalogue *Fiskální Celiny na území Československa* (Fiscal Stamps of Czechoslovakia) ³ it lists the different banknotes with banknote control stamps applied. In addition there is a list of an identical set of banknotes with the banknote control stamps applied and the perfin 'Specimen'.

The first group of banknotes, in Slovakian Koruna (Ks), were printed between 1940 and 1941, by the Slovakian National Bank. The 'K' banknote control stamp is used on the 100 Ks, (Figure 3), 'B' on 500 Ks and 'Y' on 1,000 Ks. The second group of banknotes were printed 'Republika Československa 1944' and in addition also have Russian wording. These are known as the 'Russian' banknotes. The values are 100 Korun, 500 Korún and 1,000 Korun. The overprinted 'E' banknote control stamp is used on all three values, the overprint number on the banknote control stamp matching the value of the banknote. (Figures 4-6) The other banknote control stamps do not appear to have been required.

It is stated on Wikipedia⁴ that the 'banknotes in circulation were exchanged for new ones within established limits and old korunas were exchanged for the new currency up to 500 monetary units per person'. From the banknotes in my possession which are perforated with 'Specimen', and with the banknote control stamps attached I assume that the banknotes were converted into the new currency by attaching the banknote control stamp, as was the case in the 1919 monetary reform (Figure 7). Banknotes without the stamp would not be regarded as legal currency after 15 November 1945.

At the time the 'Russian' banknotes were printed, possibly in 1944, Czechoslovakia was a divided country. A parallel can be drawn with the Czech postage stamps of 1945 known as the Košice Issue after the place where they were printed. The town is in eastern Slovakia not far from Carpatho Ukraine. The 1.50Kčs value shows clasped hands and the flags of Czechoslovakia and Russia and the 2Kčs depicts a Red Soldier. These stamps were issued to coincide with the return of President Beneš to Czechoslovakia from exile in England and the symbolism emphasised the fact that the country was to be drawn into the Soviet Block. It is not inconceivable that these banknotes, with their Russian lettering were prepared for the same reason. Maybe the banknote control stamps were added to authorise their use in Czechoslovakia after the currency reform on 1st November 1945. So we have a situation where banknotes had been printed in Russia before the liberation in 1945 and these were validated for use in Czechoslovakia by banknote control stamps printed in England, in July 1945.

Postal Use of the Banknote Control Stamp

I have the 'E' value banknote control stamp overprinted 500 and used on a cover tied with a Košice hand-stamp and dated 24 June 1946 addressed to Prague with a hand drawn registration cachet (Figure 8). The banknote control stamp would cover the registration fee of 5 Kčs, if valid, but the 60 and 80 heller stamps fell short of the internal letter rate of 2Kčs 40.

References

¹ London Philatelist, Volume 121, p113, April 2012

² Postal Arrangements following the Liberation of Prague in May 1945 Robert J Hill (2005) CPSGB Monograph 18 p81

³ *Fiskální Ceniny na území Československa*, 1. část Fiskální známky (kolkové, dávkové a avkové známky) (1997), published by Jiří Kořínek

⁴ The Great Soviet Encyclopaedia (1979) via Wikipedia

ROMANS BEFORE LUNCH, ARABS AFTERWARDS

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This article first appeared in the magazine of the Austrian Philatelic Society

Everybody knowsTM that if a cancel shows the time of despatch or delivery then it does so in Roman numerals until noon, Arabic afterwards; and that this began when ring cancellers were introduced around 1900. Before then, abbreviations were used, eg 'Abds' for Abends = in the evening. Rarely other ways were used, notably the Vienna time-zone cancels.

If everybody knows something, then it should be easy to find the authoritative source. So I began to search. On the basis that it's who you know that matters, I sent an email to the usual suspects: "Can anybody point me to where this is laid down, or authoritatively stated?" Replies with leads came from HP, GM, JB & BC.

BC noted that there is a reference to this in Votoček Pt XIII, "somewhere between illustrations 44 and 45" according to the un-paginated separately-published translation by Howard into English of the German translation, which is on page 578. I have the book; the original Czech words are on pages 67-68. Despatch information first appeared on Prague letter-collection cancels in the 1850s; by 1870 some larger post offices had introduced it and by the 1890s nearly all offices had.

There is no archival evidence of this being a central directive; rather it was a locally evolved solution to a local problem. The information was either the collection number, shown as I.E, II.E. (E = Expedition), or the time, e.g. 9F (9Fruh = 9am), 3N (3Nachmittag = 3pm), 6-7A (6-7Abends = 6-7pm). These abbreviations used the German words for the times, which with the rise of bilingualism (the "Sprachverordnung" of 1871) became increasingly unacceptable.

So, in Prague in 1892 and elsewhere soon after, Arabic and Roman numbers were used instead. Votoček concludes "Arabské číslice znamenaly dopolední, římské číslice odpolední a večerní hodiny" which with the aid of the internet can be translated as "**Arabic numerals meant morning, roman numerals afternoon and evening hours**".

This is a statement from a respected author; however as will be discussed next "Arabic in the morning" is the reverse of other authorities. An interesting experiment would be to tabulate the hour-marks found on actual cancels, which are most unlikely to have been applied in the four hours after midnight – but I do not have enough specimens to do this meaningfully.

HP directed me towards Stohl part A, volume 1 'Typenschlüssel'; this has illustrations of the types and on the bottom of page 18A states "*Hinweis: Bei den ersten Radgangstempeln (Brücken- und Ringstempel) ist die Uhrzeit noch von 0-12 (Uhr) angegeben. Zwecks Unterscheidung würden die Vormittagsstunden in römischen Zahlen (erste Zahlenrolle) und die Nachmittagsstunden in arabischen Zahlen (zweite Zahlenrolle) angegeben.*"

That is, Note: with the first Radgangstempeln (bridge and ring cancels) the time was still given by the 12-hour clock. For the purpose of distinction the **morning** would be indicated in **Roman numbers** (first number-roller) and the **afternoon in Arabic numbers** (second number roller)

Bridge and Ring cancels were, Stohl states on page 17A, both introduced in 1904. The 24-hour clock was only officially introduced at the beginning of June 1921 (Law BGB 184), which sensing a possible ambiguity the law clarified as taking effect "*um Mitternacht vom 31. Mai zum 1. Juni*" (ie midnight between 31 May and 1 June) and applying to all postal, telegraph, telephone, rail, and state-run ship & air services.

Reading this reminded me of the articles by Dr C Kainz in Wurth's handbooks and elsewhere. Her article in Jan 1987's Die Briefmarke at the subheading "Stempel mit Zeit- und Expeditionsangaben" notes that as early as 1847 indications of cancel time were needed. This was done in various ways, including the use of abbreviations such as V (Vormittag = morning), N (Nachmittag = afternoon), Abds (Abends = evening).

She adds tantalisingly that the actual time might be added in arabic or roman numbers – but not which was used when! Her article in Wurth's yearbook volume 6 "*Zur Entwicklungsgeschichte des Poststempels in Österreich part 3*" covers the dates from 1900 onwards; however this topic does not seem to be discussed there. HP meanwhile had located part 2 in Wurth volume 5, and referred me to the top of page 149 and to page 150. The subject of interest is brought up in connection with a series of lectures given at the postal HQ in Prague in 1886/7 and published by the k.k. PuT-Direktion für Böhmen at Prague in 1887/1889.

Under the heading "Stempel mit Zeit- oder Expeditionsangabe", at the top of page 150 Kainz says: *Wie die "Prager Vorträge" zu berichten wissen ... Als die Post- und Telegraphendirektion Prag aus nicht nähererläuterten Gründen im Jahr 1886 beantragte, den aus römischen (Angabe der Vormittagsstunden) und arabischen (Angabe der Nachmittagsstunden) Zahlzeichen bestehenden Stundeneinsatz ...* This is explained below.

There are a few references to note 22 which is on page 161 and explains what "die Prager Vorträge" means. It's an abbreviation for an inordinately long title, namely: "*Die Sammlung der bei der k.k. Post- und Telegraphen-Direktion in Prag im Winter 1886-1887 gehaltenen Vorträge über den administrativen Dienst bei der k.k. Post - und Telegraphenanstalt.*" 3 Teile; Verlag der k.k. PuT-Direktion für Böhmen, Prag 1887/1889.

That is, a collection of lectures held in winter 1886-1887 organised by the admin department of the Bohemian Postal Directorate. The "Prager Vorträge" is a compendium of many articles by different authors. There is no information as to why the lectures were held; probably they were education for civil servants appointed as new members of the postal administration.

Frau Sinnmayer kindly found the pages in the *Prager Vorträge* to which Dr Kainz referred and sent me scans. She also checked the two Postverordnungsblatt (29/1/1839, 22/7/1867) which are mentioned in the text, but neither of them says a single word about romans or arabs. She feels that the text of the Prager Vorträge is the "most official" announcement we have.

Page 689 of the Prager Vorträge discusses the provision of a town-date canceller for the Post Office at Prag-Staatsbahnhof, and says that an instruction to the Post & Telegraph Direction in Prague dated 2/3/1886 (ref.7342) from the Ministry of Trade – which had at that time the responsibility for postal matters –stated that the canceller should be laid out like this example:

24	Tageseinsatz
1	Monatseinsatz
XII	Stundeneinsatz, für die Vormittagsstunden römisch, für die Nachmittagsstunden arabisch
86	Jahreseinsatz

And here, based on Votoček XIV p64, is the result of the exercise. On the left is a pre-time cancel; in the middle is the version with the time in German (5. F = 5 Fruh = 5am) and on the right is the Ministry-approved version, V.1869/8, with a large X for 10am and catalogued as known used from 5 June 1886.



"Prager Vorträge" page 689

umgesetzt werden können, ohne daß eine mechanische Umänderung der Stampiglie beim Jahreswechsel erforderlich wird.

Derzeit ist nur noch eine verschwindend kleine Anzahl von Orts- und Datumstempeln ohne Jahreseinsatz in Verwendung. Beim Gebrauche solcher Stempel im Postspartassa-Verkehre empfiehlt es sich die Jahreszahl in den Abdrücken handschriftlich einzusetzen.

Bei einzelnen Postämtern von bedeutendem Geschäftsumfange, bei denen eine größere Anzahl von Posten, namentlich im Anschlusse an zum Posttransporte benötigte Eisenbahnzüge abgeht und einfängt, sind die Orts- und Datumstempel außer den Tages-, Monats- und Jahreseinsätzen noch mit Stundeneinsätzen versehen, die früher gewöhnlich unterhalb des Jahreseinsatzes angebracht wurden.

Anlässlich der Bestellung eines solchen Orts- und Datumstempels für das Postamt Prag, Staatsbahnhof wurde mit S. M. Erl. vom 2. März 1886, B. 7342 (an die Post- und Telegrafendirektion Prag) die beantragte Gruppierung der Einsätze in folgender Reihenfolge genehmigt:

- z. B. 24 (Tageeinsatz),
 1 (Monateinsatz),
 XII (Stundeneinsatz, für die Vormittagsstunden römisch, für die Nachmittagsstunden arabisch),
 86 (Jahreseinsatz)

und die genannte Direktion ermächtigt, „in sich ergebenden analogen Fällen bei der Beschaffung von neuen Stempeln in gleicher Weise vorzugehen.“

Der Orts- und Datumstempel dient vornehmlich zur Unbrauchbarmachung der auf den Briefpostsendungen angebrachten Briefmarken, zur Nachweisung über die erfolgte Anlieferung einer Postsendung an einem bestimmten Tage und zur Kontrolle über die kursmäßige Beförderung und Abgabe derselben.

Zur Verwahrung der Orts- und Datumstempel und der zugehörigen Einsätze dienen eigens hiezu angefertigte Kästchen.*

An die Orts- und Datumstempel reißen sich der Form und Ausstattung nach die Geldanweisungstempel an.

Dieselben wurden auf Grund des S. M. Erl. vom 26. Febr. 1867, B. 3614—440 (B. Bl. 1867, S. 69—70), eingeführt und gelangen bei jenen Postklassen, bez. Postämtern in Verwendung, welche Postanweisungen im Betrage von über 300 fl. anzunehmen ermächtigt sind.

Die Geldanweisungstempel ist ein runder Stempel mit der Umschrift: „Geld-Anwsg.“ in lateinischen Lettern; darunter (in der Mitte) enthält sie das Datum nach Tag, Monat und Jahr und unter diesem den Ortsnamen.

* „Die (versuchswelse) Verwendung von Maschinen und Selbstfürbestempeln für Orts- und Datumstempel und Rekommandationstempel hat sich als unpraktisch herausgestellt.“

Für die Zukunft hat sich die Beschaffung, bezw. Nachschaffung von Stempeln der erwähnten Kategorie zu unterbleiben und sind im Falle des Bedarfes für Orts- und Datumstempel, dann für Rekommandationstempel die üblichen Handstempel beizuschaffen.“ (S. M. 22. Jänner 1874, B. 32363 ex 1873).

“Stundeneinsatz, für die Vormittagsstunden römisch, für die Nachmittagsstunden arabisch”



That is, “Indication of time: Romans in the morning, Arabic in the afternoons.”

East Silesia Polish Occupation of October 1938: Pietwałd – Petřwald ve Slezsku

Tony Moseley

I discovered this cover in a box of Sudeten and Protectorate material during my last visit to Pardubice in June this year (2012). Hidden amongst other covers was an item with a Czech stamp bearing a postmark that was obviously Polish in origin.



The postmark is not particularly clear, but on closer inspection reads Pietwałd, a mining location in East Silesia. This small location was known by the Czech name Petřwald ve Slezsku and was occupied by the Poles following the Sudeten troubles, the date of the postmark is 11.X.38 - the first possible day of use under the Polish administration.

The letter is addressed to Moravska Ostravá and appears to be non-philatelic postal use.

It is interesting to note that this postmark remained only until the 1939 German occupation. The name of the village then became Peterswald (Obersches) which stayed in use until liberation. After the hostilities, the name once again changed becoming Petřwald u Karviné.

NEW ISSUES

Lindy Bosworth

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

Printing: **RD** – rotary die stamping with multicolour photogravure
 DS – die stamping from flat plates

Czech Republic

NVI stamps:

'A' ordinary internal letter to 50g (currently 10Kč)

'E' ordinary standard letter to 20g to European countries (currently 20Kč)

'Z' ordinary standard letter by air to 20g to non European countries (currently 21Kč)

20 June 2012

100th Anniversary of the Coronation of Our Lady of Hostýn**Designer:** Oldřich Kulhánek**Engraver:** Miloš Ondráček**Printing:** recess from flat plates combined with offset in sheets of 8 stamps with central gutter and inscription '100th anniversary of the Coronation of our Lady of Hostýn', a gold crown and dates '1912/2012'**Design:** the statue of Our Lady and her Infant Son with golden crowns. The crowns were consecrated by Pope Pius X.**FDC:** printed DS in shades of red with a commemorative Svatý Hostýn cancel. The cachet drawing depicts the crown of Our Lady.

20 June 2012

London 2012: XXX Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games**Designer:** Jan Ungrád**Engraver:** Jaroslav Tvrdoň**Printing:** recess from flat plates in black with coloured offset in sheetlets of three stamps and two different labels.**Design:** stamp: a javelin thrower from 5th century BC and in the background a modern javelin competitor with the London 2012 logo. The labels have water sports themes – successful disciplines for Czechs and the logos of the Czech Olympic and Czech Paralympic Committees.

Labels:

- a) a rower
- b) a swimmer to represent Paralympic athletes.

FDC: printed DS in grey-black with commemorative Praha cancel. The cachet design has the 1908 London stadium with a stop watch and one clock face of Big Ben, London.

20 June 2012

NVI Definitives 'My Own Stamp' (2 x 'A' value and 1 'E' value)**Graphic arrangement of sheets:** Petr Foltera**Stamp Images:** 'A' value - Ivana Havránková (23 x 30mm); 'A' value Mgr Václav Příleský (30 x 23mm); 'E' value Ing Josef Bajza MBA**Printing:** full coloured offset in sheets (A4 size) of 25 self-adhesive stamps with fields for printing customized information, printing sheet information and Czech Post data.**Designs:** all based on characters from a Czech Post Office advertising campaign but customers can design and order their own stamps.**No FDCs were issued.**

5 September 2012

Alberto Vojtěch Frič – Traveller

	<p>Designer: Jan Kavan Engraver: Václav Fajt Printing: multi-coloured offset in sheets of 50. Design: portrait of A J Frič (1882 – 1944) imposed on a background map. Frič showed an early interest in and aptitude for natural science. At 15 years of age he was considered an expert in the cacti of central Europe. In 1899 his collection froze and was lost so he began a new one, travelling to South America seven times between 1901 and 1929 and North America once. He also gathered ethnographic material on wild Indian tribes and took photographs of his travels. FDC: printed DS in grey-green with a commemorative Praha cancel. The cachet design shows cacti, a mask and microscope.</p>
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5 September 2012

Flower Growing – The Beauty of Orchids

	<p>Designers: Libuše and Jaromír Knotek Engraver: Martin Srb Printing: from flat plates in black and multi-coloured offset in souvenir sheets of 4 stamps, 4 labels on a decorative background. FDCs printed DS. Four maxi-cards were issued. Design: the sheet and stamps show various tropical and sub-tropical orchids with the logo of the Czech Orchid Society (founded 31 July 1886) in the lower margin. The Society provided the specimens used as models for the design of the sheet. 10 CzK: orchid <i>Dendrobium peguanum</i> FDC: commemorative Praha cancel. Cachet printed in violet depicts <i>Bulbophyllum echinolabium</i> 14 CzK: orchids <i>Stanhopea tigrina</i> and <i>Coryanthes fieldingii</i> FDC: commemorative Praha cancel. Cachet in blue shows <i>Stanhopea oculata</i> 18 CzK: <i>Cattleya aelandiae</i> and <i>Cattleya maxima</i> FDC: commemorative Praha cancel. Cachet printed in blue showing <i>Coelogyne cristata</i> 20 CzK: <i>Paphiopedilum charlesworthii</i>, <i>Paphiopedilum insigne</i> and <i>Paphiopedilum hirsutissimum</i> FDC: commemorative Praha cancel. Cachet in green depicts <i>Catasetum pileatum</i> A further 8 orchids are named and shown on the labels.</p>
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5 September 2012: Vaclav Zapadlík – Cars of the World


Cover of booklet

Designer: Vaclav Zapadlík

Printing: multi-coloured offset in booklets of 6 different self-adhesive 'E' value stamps.

Designs: six different Classic cars:

- a) 1933 - Duesenberg SJ
- b) 1931 – Wikov 70
- c) 1936 – Mercedes Benz 540
- d) 1938 – Rolls Royce Phantom III
- e) 1934 – Bugatti Royale 41
- f) 1929 – Isotta Fraschini Tipo 8a

The front cover of the booklet depicts three cars:

- a) 1928 – Škoda Hispano-Suiza
- b) 1932 – Minerva AL
- c) 1930 – Praga Grand.

The inside cover has biographical details of Zapadlík, his facsimile signature and above, a sketch of himself. The back cover has these details again but in English with Czech Post office details in Czech and English, their logo and a security hologram.

Vaclav Zapadlík (1943 -) helped in his father's garage as a young boy, but trained as a carpenter. He was interested in music and art, playing double bass in Prague during the 1960s. In the 1970s he had several drawings of Classic cars published. Today his work is exhibited in USA and elsewhere.

FDCs: Printed multi-coloured offset with commemorative Praha cancels. The cachet designs are different views of the same car as the stamp; printed:

- a) Duesenberg - in brown
- b) Wikov – green
- c) Mercedes Benz – red
- d) Rolls Royce – blue
- e) Bugatti – violet
- f) Isotta Fraschini – orange.

Postal Stationery

Picture Postcards

13 June 2012 - Architecture: Churches 2012. This is the 19th in the series of sets of 8 postcards. Each card has an imprinted 'A' value stamp and is numbered A201/2012 – A208/2012. The photographer was Roman Maleček, cards printed offset by PPH, Prague. Retail price of set: 120 CzK; set with cachet 128 CzK and set with cachet and first day cancel 136 CzK. The left portion of the card has a coloured picture of the church, explanatory text in Czech and commemorative cachet.

This series shows the following churches:

- a) **Prague** - St Vitus Cathedral at Prague Castle
- b) **Kutná Hora** - St Barbara's Church
- c) **Plzeň** - St Bartholomew's Cathedral
- d) **Cheb** - St Nicholas Church
- e) **Brno** - Sts Peter & Paul Cathedral
- f) **Olomouc** - St Wenceslas Cathedral
- g) **Kroměříž** - St Maurice Church
- h) **Dub nad Moravou** - Church of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

Commemorative Postcards

The following cards have the Czech Post logo and security hologram to the left of the stamp imprint. The first address line is a continuous microprint 'Czech Post PTC 2012'. Printing by multi-coloured offset and retail price 15 Czk.

20 June 2012 – 20 Years of the Postal Printing House in Prague.

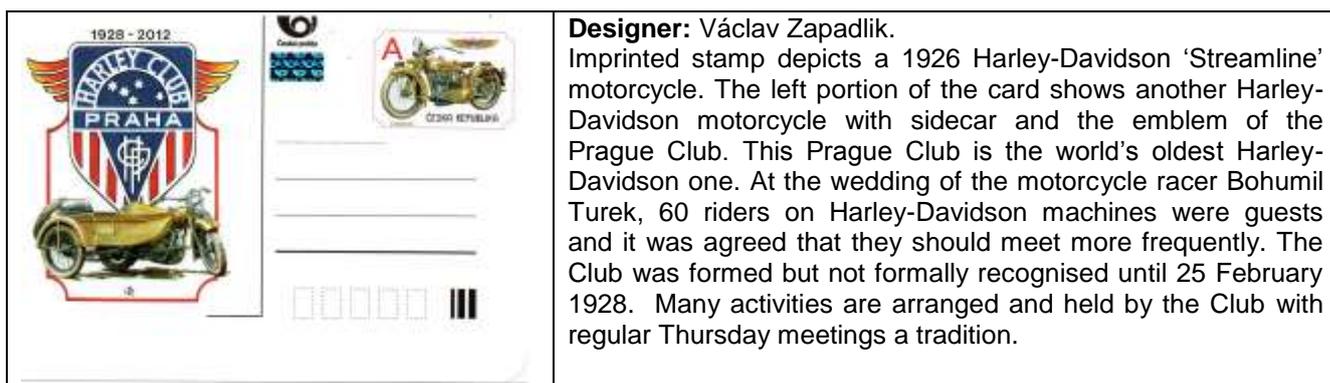
Designer: Jiří Silva.

Imprinted stamp is a large, roughly drawn 'A' and text '20 years of the Postal Printing House in Prague'. The left portion has rows of imps sitting on three legged stools, each working at an easel on the 'A' imprinted stamp of the card.

20 June 2012 – 750th Anniversary of Vysoké Mýto.



5 September 2010 – Harley-Davidson Club, Prague.



Slovakia

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

Slovakia – unless otherwise stated FDCs are printed by Peter Trokan.

Printing: **RD** – rotary die stamping with multicolour photogravure
DS – die stamping from flat plates

Please note: Czechout March 2012 final page. The date given for the Slovak Art issue was incorrect it read 13 December **2012** and should read **2011**.

25 May 2012

World Ice Hockey Championships 2012 – Silver Medallists



Designer: Adrian Ferda from a photograph by Jakub Súkup

Printing: off set

Design: the successful Slovak ice hockey team and text in Slovak '2nd place in World Ice Hockey Championships 2012'.

FDC: printed offset with a commemorative Bratislava cancel. The cachet drawing has three ice hockey players in red, blue and white addressing the puck.

1 June 2012

International Children's Day



Stamp Drawing: Radka Hudoková

FDC Drawing: Ivana Javorniková

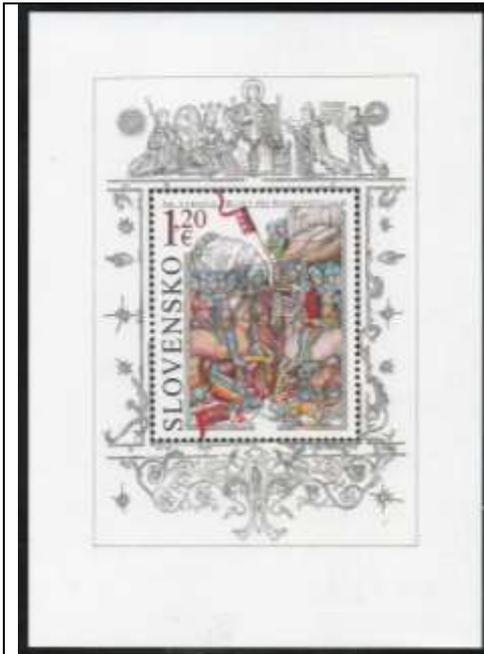
FDC cancel: Petra Mihalechová

Printing: offset – Heidelberg Speedmaster (stamp) and offset FDC.

Designs: a celebratory cake with lighted candles (stamp); multi-coloured animal figures at play (FDC cachet); cat (FDC cancel); multi-coloured animals at play in the form of the letters mdd (Medzinárodný deň detí – International Children's Day) with issued stamp and first day cancel (maximum card). The stamps are produced in sheets with labels for customer use. Booklet of 10 self-adhesive stamps, with a strawberry aroma, were issued.

International Children's Day is celebrated on 1 June annually after a Conference for the Well Being of Children was held in Switzerland in 1925. It is a public holiday in Slovakia and celebrated there since 1952. The Slovak Post supports young people as collectors of stamps and as designers. A national competition for secondary age children was held with the winning designs produced as the above stamp products.

15 June 2012

700th Anniversary of the Battle of Rozhanovce**Designer:** Dušan Kállay**Engraver:** Rudolf Cigánik**Printing:** DS and offset in sheets of one stamp with decorative surround.

Design: a detail from the Illuminated Chronicle by an unknown artist c1370, showing the defeat of Amade and armies of Matthew Czak of Trenčín by the royal army of Charles Robert of Anjou. Košice on a European trade route between the Baltic and Black Seas became rich from the salt trade during the 14th century. Amade, a powerful aristocrat, robbed merchants and plundered the town but during one raid was killed and his sons arrested. Charles Robert of Anjou formed an army with the citizens and nobles of eastern Slovakia to curtail the activities of Amade and his allies. The battle was fought on 15 June 1312 with heavy casualties on both sides but Amades with Matthew Czak was defeated.

13 July 2012

Beauties of Our Country – Skalka pri Trenčíne

**Designer:** Marianna Žálec Varcholová**Engraver:** L'ubomír Žálec**Printing:** rotary recess

Design: three storey chapel of Sts Svorad and Benedict. In legend this is the site of the murder by robbers of St Benedict whose body was thrown into the Váh River. The area has been a place of pilgrimage for centuries. The Jesuits built the two storey Baroque pilgrimage chapel in 1745 near the hermits' cave of Sts Svorad and Benedict. A traditional pilgrimage takes place annually on 17 July which is their saints' day.

28 June 2012

London 2012: XXX Olympic Games and Paralympic Games - London

**Designer:** Igor Piačka (Olympics) Peter Uchnár (Paralympics).**Printing:** offset – Heidelberg Speedmaster in se-tenant pairs

Design: Olympics - a drawing symbolising the origin of the Olympic Games in Greece with a winged bearer holding a flaming torch. Paralympics – a large spoke wheel and a wheelchair competitor with the Slovak emblem and logo of the Paralympic Games.

FDCs: printed offset with commemorative Bratislava cancels. The coloured cachet for the Olympic FDC has a triumphant competitor with an Ancient Greek behind him. The cachet for the Paralympic FDC has a portrait of Dr. Ludwig Guttman (1899-1980) surrounded by small figures of disabled athletes taking part in various sports.

Dr Guttman, a neurologist at Stoke Mandeville Hospital, England believed sport to be a form of therapy for the physically handicapped. He organised a wheel chair archery contest at the hospital on the same day as the opening of the 1948 London XIV Olympic Games. In 1952 athletes from Holland took part in the Games at the hospital. In 2012 disabled athletes from 166 countries will take part in 21 disciplines.

Postal Stationery

Envelopes

31 May 2012 (114COB 106/12): 700th Anniversary of the Battle of Rozhanovce.

Imprinted Euro 0.40 stamp. Cachet imprint has the town coat of arms, a charter with wax seals and battle scenes.

Retail price – Euro 0.57.

Pictorial Postcards

30 April 2012 (05 CP 493/12): 2012 Men's World Ice Hockey Championships.

Imprinted Euro 0.40 stamp (ice hockey). Left portion has the flags of the eight final nations competing in Finland and the eight flags of the final nations who competed in Sweden. The face of the card is printed in a lenticular format which gives the appearance of movement to objects portrayed – in this case two ice hockey players.

Retail price: Euro 1.40.

21 May 2012 (06 CP 493/12): Silver at the Hockey World Championships 2012.

Imprinted Euro 0.40 stamp (ice hockey) Left portion has a picture of an ice hockey player wearing a silver medal. Below is an inscription to the memory of their former captain, Pavol Demitra who died tragically September 2011 aged 36.

The face of the card as above, as is retail price.

Promotional Cards

16 August 2012 (209 CDV 192/12): 15th Anniversary of the Slovak Philatelist Academy.

Imprinted T2 50g stamp. The left portion has a hand with tweezers holding a 'stamp' with dates 1997-2012 and relevant texts.

6 September 2012 (210 CDV 192/12): Sběrtel 2012.

Imprinted T2 50g stamp. Left portion has interlocking colour patches of stamps with the dates of the Collectors Fair – 6 to 8 September 2012 in Prague.
