



# THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

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Official Bi-Monthly Journal of the Society for Czechoslovak Philately,  
an Incorporated Non-Profit Organization  
Winner of Numerous Philatelic Literature Awards

A.P.S. Unit 18  
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JULY/AUGUST 1996

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## FINAL CALL FOR MILCOPEX '96

Our Society will hold its annual meeting this year at MILCOPEX '96 at the Trade Mart Building at the Wisconsin State Fair Park, Milwaukee, West Allis, Wisc. As a participant at the stamp show, the SCP has set up the following schedule of its events:

- Thursday, Sept. 19, 1 PM - Board of Directors meeting (place to be announced.)
- Saturday, Sept. 21, 2 PM - General meeting of the Society (place to be announced.)
- 7 PM - Society dinner (place to be announced.)

Sunday, Sept. 22, 9 AM - Awards breakfast at the Ramada Inn West

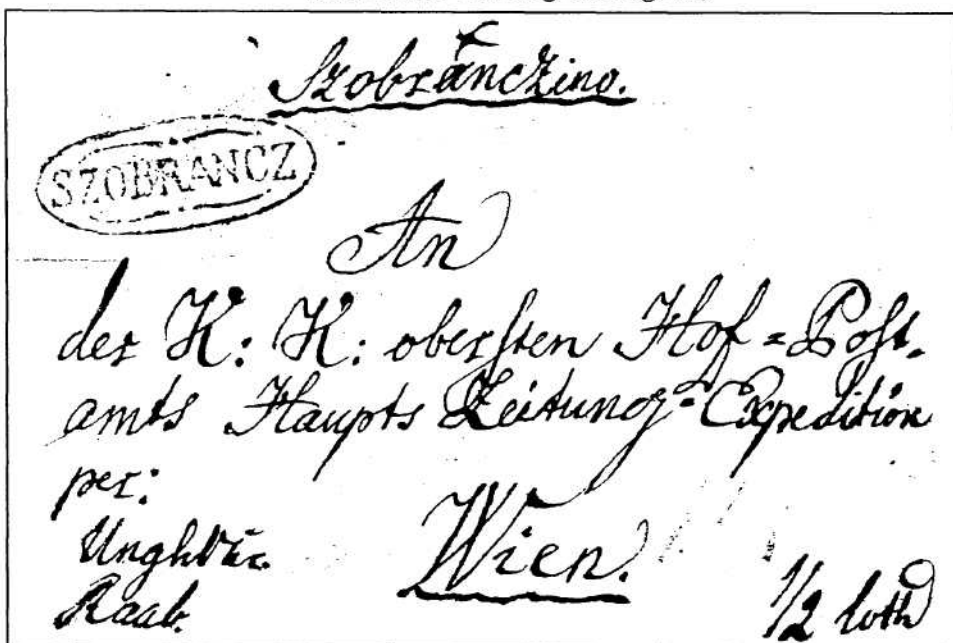
For those attending the show, you are reminded that our Society has reserved a block of rooms for its members at the Ramada Inn West located at 201 North Mayfair Road (Highway 100), Milwaukee, Wisc. To reserve one of those rooms in your name, call 1-800-531-3965 or 1-414-717-4400 before August 19. You must tell the reservation desk that you are with the Society for Czechoslovak Philately in order to get the special rate of \$56 per night.

Regarding the general meeting and the Society dinner, please inquire at the Society's hospitality table where these two event will take place. A group of members will be leaving after the show for a three-day detour to visit the Czech and Slovak Museum in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. If interested in making this side trip, please discuss with anyone at the hospitality table. If you have any questions relating to MILCOPEX, please call our exhibition chairman, Robert Koschalk, at 1-414-654-3941.

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Letter dated 1840 showing red oblong cancel "Szobran cz" (main town in East Slovakia occupied by Hungary in April 1939 and returned to CSR in 1945).

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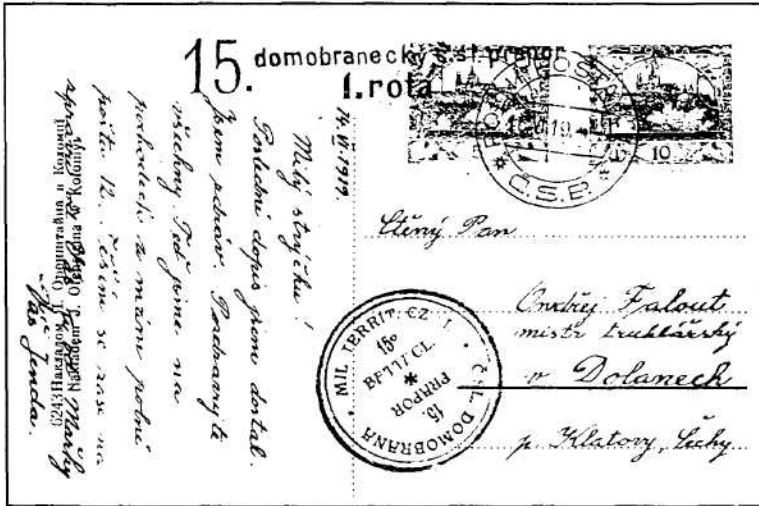
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## CARPATHO-UKRAINE IN THE REFLECTION OF HISTORY

by Dr. Walter J. Rauch  
Translated by Jay Carrigan  
Part I

(Ed. Notes: At the BALPEX 95 show last September, Dr. Walter Rauch received a Gold from BALPEX and a First Award from the S.C.P. for his exhibit on the Carpatho-Ukraine. One of the judges described it as being the best documented and most comprehensive exhibit on that subject he has ever seen. This article describes the material and its background that comprises the author's exhibit. Because of its format, it does not cross reference the illustrations with the text. Due to limited space and reproducing capabilities, only about half of all the illustrations submitted could be included. Moreover, the article is being presented serially in two parts.)



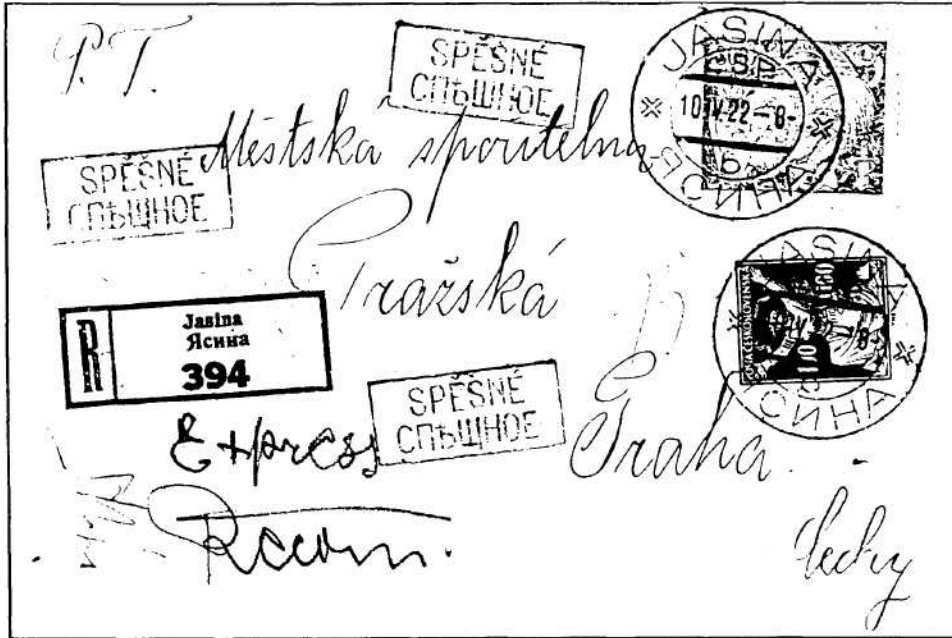
June 14, 1919: Fieldpost no. 12 (franked in error).  
Special cancel shows 15th Czechoslovak Home Defense battalion  
in its advance to secure Carpatho-Ukraine from the Rumanians.

If you were to ask ten people about the geography or even the historical implications of this area, I wonder if you would get a correct answer. Many names, many people - a simple association probably does not exist. The Ruthenians (Ukrainian: Little Russians, Russians, Hut-zuls) settled in the inner bend of the Carpathians south of Galicia, north

of the Theiss and west of the Ukrainian heartland and were subordinated to the Hungarian crown since 1030. Hapsburg, Turkish and Transylvanian princes were encountered one after the other. In the 18th century, Rakoczy's revolt shook the region that, in 1915, was part of the staging area for the Austro-Hungarian Army. Together with the German Southern Army, they protected the Carpathian passes and the relief of fortress Premysl which was encircled by the Russians.

The administrative organization of this secluded, economically backward and culturally disadvantaged region closely matched the earlier Hungarian districts (counties) of Ung, Bereg, Ugocsa and Máramaros. The capitals - Bereg(száa) / Berehovo, Munkács / Mukačevo and Huszt (Chust) - changed just as the official languages did: German, administrative Latin, Czech, Hungarian, and today, Ukrainian. Through transcription of Latin and Cyrillic writing styles or politically influenced name changes, it is even

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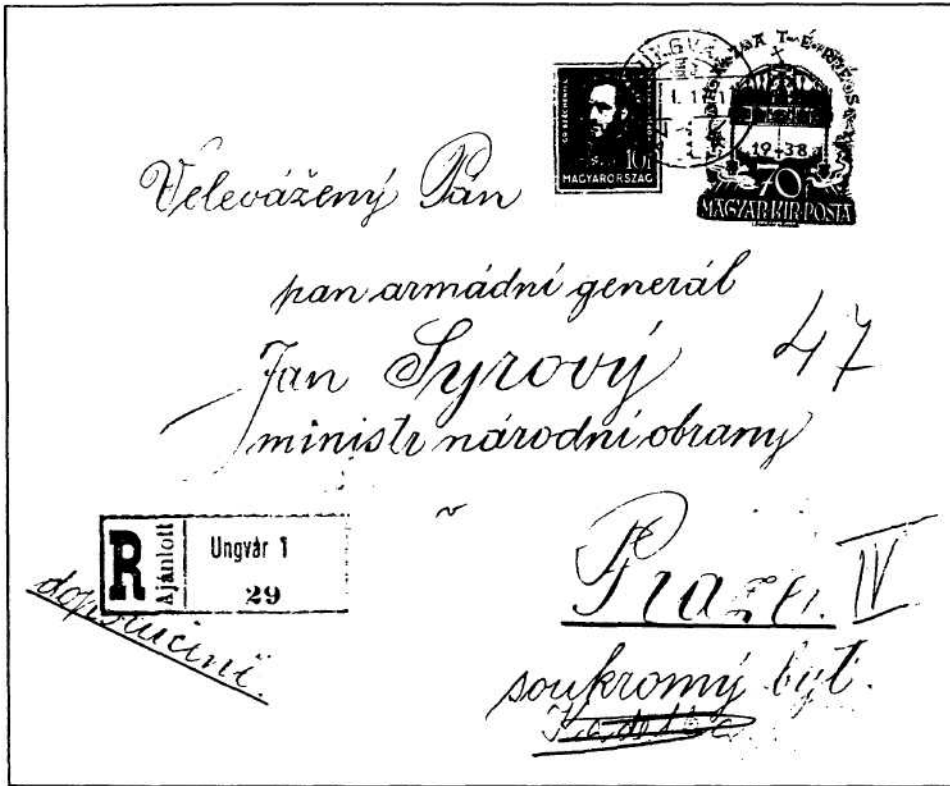


After 1921, 84 Carpatho-Ukraine postoffices introduced bilingual stamps and receipts. Note rare rectangular Express cancel in Czech-Ruthenian languages.



Reg. Letter from "Carpatho-Ukraine Voices", an independent newspaper representing Czech interests in Carpatho-Ukraine and East Slovakia.





Jan. 17, 1939 uncensored reg. letter from Hungary to Czechoslovak Def. Min. Gen. Jan Syrový with imprinted stamp publicizing return of territory to Hungary and with postage stamp paying additional postage.

difficult to coordinate town names. In our century alone, for example, Nagyszöllös has also been called Sevljuš and Vinogradov. Situated in upper Hungary, Carpatho-Ukraine in 1919 called itself Ruska Krajina; in 1920, Karpatská Rus; in 1921, Podkarpatská Rus; in 1939, Karpatská Ukrajina and later, Kárpátalja; in 1945, Zakarpatska Ukraina; and finally in 1946, Zakarpatskaja Oblastj. The infrastructure, population density (48 persons per km in 1921) and level of education were never very conducive to communication. The earliest available postal items are probably the circulars of Emperor Leopold (1693) and the reminders from the Palatins of Hungary to the minor aristocracy of Bereg to participate in the damage settlement following the Turkish invasion. Initially Carl VI organized a postal route (Vienna-Buda-Kaschau-Ungvar-Galicia) in the first quarter of the 16th century. Around 1786 there were three recorded post offices (Ungvar, Munkats, Seredne); in 1850 there were ten. The first (negative) postmark originated in Ungvar (1814). Further postal development follows that of the Austrian Empire, and from 1867, that of the Kingdom of Hungary with distinct effects of Hungarification. After World War I, the area in question became a bone of contention for the successor states of the double monarchy.

Following the power politics, the postal situation of 1919/20 resembled that of 1938/39, as well as that of 1944/45. Small population groups (in 1927 about 62% Ruthenians, 17% Magyars, 12% Jews and 3% Czechs and Slovaks) were in agreement and

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sought constitutional recognition by association with the new Czechoslovak Republic, the Ukrainian People's Republic or the newly configured Hungary, whose administrative apparatus at first largely remained intact.

The lack of workable national identity at home and French objections to the preserving of Hungary's concessions to its minorities lent weight to a thoroughly controversial agreement: the Declaration, on November 19, 1918 in Scranton, PA, between Ruthenian emigrés (Dr. Žatkovič) and the representative of the Czech foreign opposition, Prof. Masaryk, of the accession of the Ruthenian portion of upper Hungary as an autonomous member of the new Czechoslovakia. In January 1919, Czech troops occupied the eastern Ruthenian inhabited portion of "Slovakia", the territory west of the river Ung/Už and, on January 13th, also occupied Užhorod/Ungvár. Due to the revolution in Hungary (People's Republic) in April, the Allies permitted a further advance of the Czechs and of the Rumanians from the east, whose units met each other near Munkács/Mukačevo.

In May 1919, the political partisans of Ruthenia coalesced into the Central National



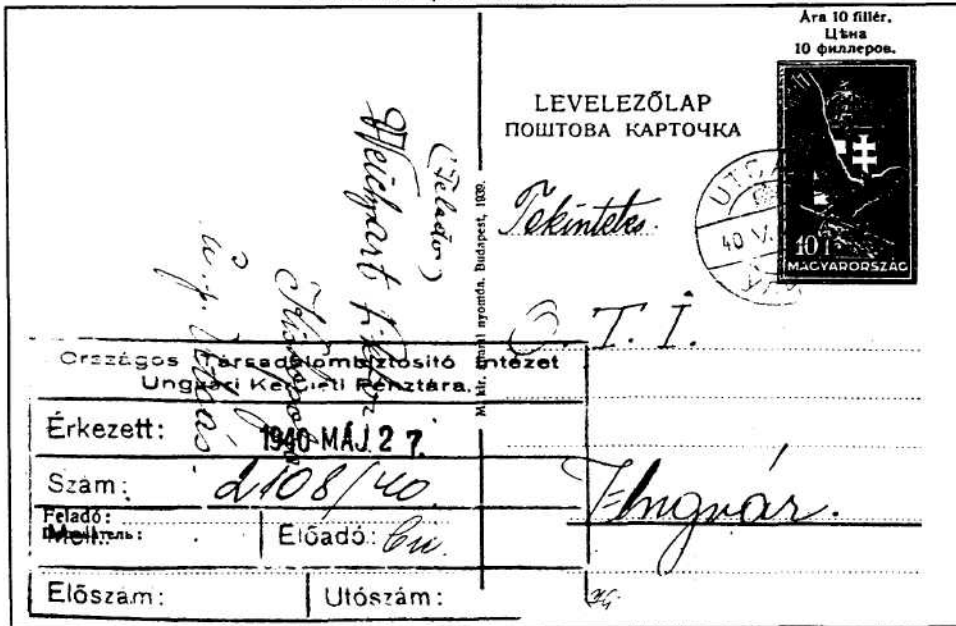
International Postal Money Transfer cancelled June 20, 1938 and sent to Jerusalem.

Assembly, which declared its readiness for the annexation of an autonomous Carpatho-Ukraine. On September 10, 1919 in St. Germain, the so-called "Minorities Treaty" (Art. 57, par. 10-13) was concluded between Czechoslovakia and the remaining victorious powers in Hungary which dealt with Carpatho-Ukraine. In spite of this, the Rumanians remained in the southern part of the territory until July 1920.

The complicated situation can further be documented through fieldpost covers (Czechoslovak-Hungarian war of intervention whereas, from the Rumanian occupation period, only five (censored) covers have surfaces worldwide, such as registered letters to emigrants in the USA. On November 7, 1919, the Prague Central Government published



Propaganda return card cancelled Nov. 17, 1938 and sent Reg. mail to N.Y. with special Munkács cancel.



Bilingual postcard (Hungarian/Ruthenian) sent from Utcás/Ulič to Hungary on May 27, 1940 (Zone III/I).

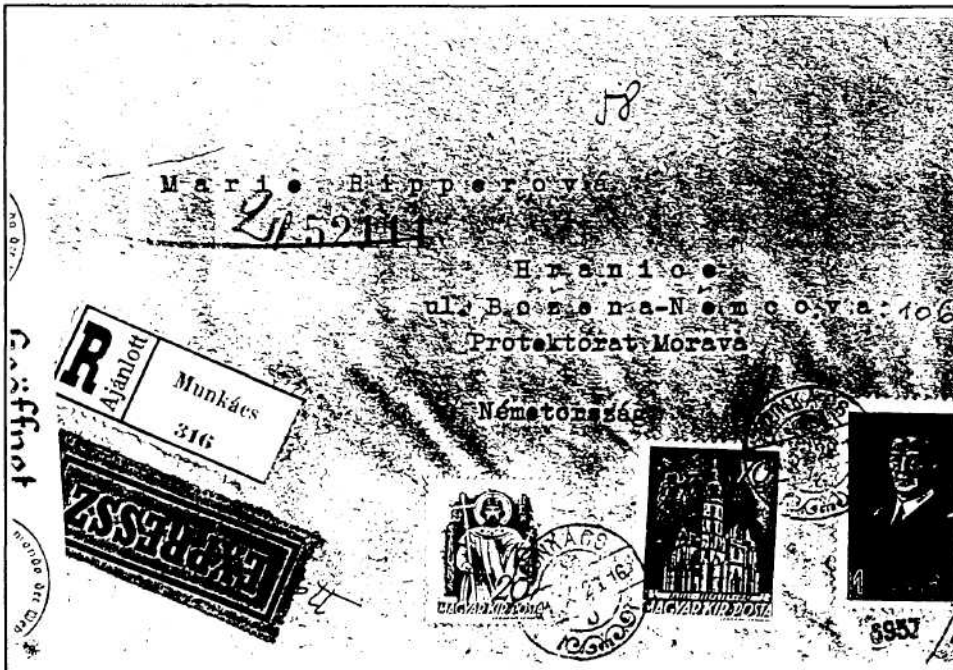
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the "General Regulations for the Administration of Ruthenia". This "provisional constitution" was published as a military decree by the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied military forces, the French General Hennoque. The promise of ethnic independence, despite several Ruthenian advances with the Central Government and even with the League of Nations in Geneva, was neutralized by a unilateral administrative act, whereby the reform of 1927 (Law No. 125) came to have a special role. "Nation/state against federation" proved to be the core problem in Czechoslovakia for Ruthenians just as for Slovaks and Germans.

Philatelically, membership in the first Czechoslovak Republic from 1919/20 to 1938/39 is more a field for the study of cancellations than subject matter for a territorial collector. After 1920, the first two Czechoslovak postmarks for Carpatho-Ukraine had been furnished only in the Czech language; but due to protests, bilingual town, railroad and accounting cancels as well as registry labels were placed in use. This was followed by a series of anniversary postal cards with eight views (1934), three more pictorial cards and an additional five tourist propaganda cards(1935/37).

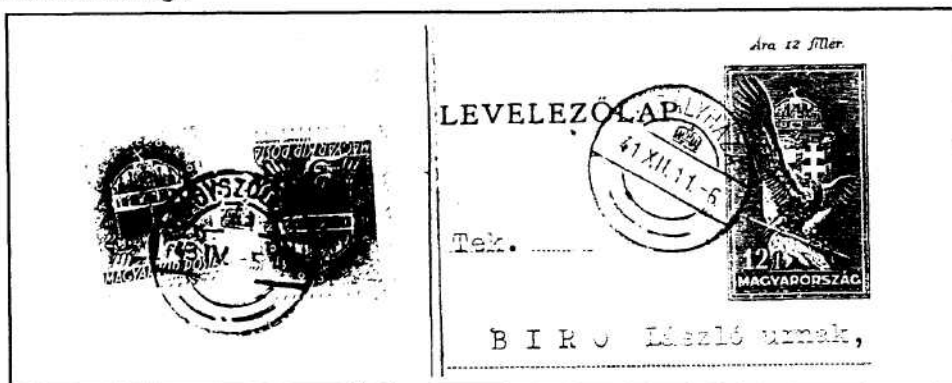
Due primarily to the influence of the Sudeten crisis in October 1938, provincial governments were formed in Slovakia and in Carpatho-Ukraine. However, that same month in Carpatho-Ukraine, the politicians in favor of autonomy through "preservation of the state" were removed in a kind of coup d'etat. A little later - November 2, 1938 - on the basis of the First Vienna Accords, the ethnic Hungarian areas of southern Slovakia and southwest Carpatho-Ukraine (the so-called Zone 1) were annexed to or occupied by Hungary.

After Czechoslovakia's general mobilization in the Fall of 1938, the military units which remained there got caught up in Ukrainian nationalistic fervor. They established



Reg. Express letter mailed on Oct. 21, 1941 at Mundács and sent to "Protectorát Moravia". Bears censor tape G-53a per Riemer).

three fieldpost offices (nos. 12, 24 and 29). During the interlude of the Central Peoples Council (Prelate A. Vološin), a special cancellation was prepared to commemorate preparations for the elections of the first provincial diet, and on March 15, 1939, a stamp valid only in Carpatho-Ukraine, doubly inscribed "Česko-Slovensko / Karpatska-Ukraina", was issued (Jasina Church, after the old Seizinger essay, 3 K blue, steel engraved rotary press printing). Printed in Prague, these stamps were offered there at the collector's window in Chust and from 11:00 AM on the day of issue (and probably also at its subordinate post offices as, for example, Perečín). Postally used, correctly franked "first day covers" (1 K letter postage and 2 K registry fee) with black postal cancellations are rarely encountered. The majority of covers (those with registry numbers under "2000" are to be considered genuine) bear the special cancellation "Opening of Parliament". Items that reached the remainder of Czecho-Slovakia via Budapest (or the "Protectorate" of Bohemia and Moravia that was established at the same time) bore arrival cancels of March 23 or March 24. There exist souvenir sheetlets and commemorative envelopes/cards which must be carefully judged according to the date and time of cancellation since, as of 4:30 PM on March 16th, Hungarian soldiers occupied the main Chust post office in the course of their takeover of the remainder of Carpatho-Ukraine, Zone II. Simultaneously and without transition, activities of the civil service and postal operations commenced with available Hungarian stamps and provisional cancellations. These rubber or steel numeral cancels were allocated to the individual post offices and placed in service over the course of four months. There are no recognized mixed frankings.



Cancelled on Dec. 11, 1941 in Zone III, this card shows a cancel with the Ruthenian town name removed and replaced with a curved line-dot-line.

At this point, two special historically dependant philatelic manifestations are to be noted. In the first instance, there are the Czechoslovak stamps and postal forms that were overprinted in black with the national insignia of the 1918 Ukrainian National Republic. These were produced in Jasina during the second occupation phase through the initiative of the Ukrainian home defense organization Sič. Next is the mysterious black Berehove overprint "CSP" on 44 Hungarian stamps, likewise from mid-March 1939.

As a postscript to these power politics, on April 4, 1939, Hungary also occupied parts of the ethnic Ruthenian districts of Stakčín and Sobrance (Prešov Rus) in eastern Slovakia, the so-called Zone III. Hungarian sovereignty over the outlined CU Zones I - III lasted until the area was cleared without struggle in October 1944 by the westward advancing Soviet troops.



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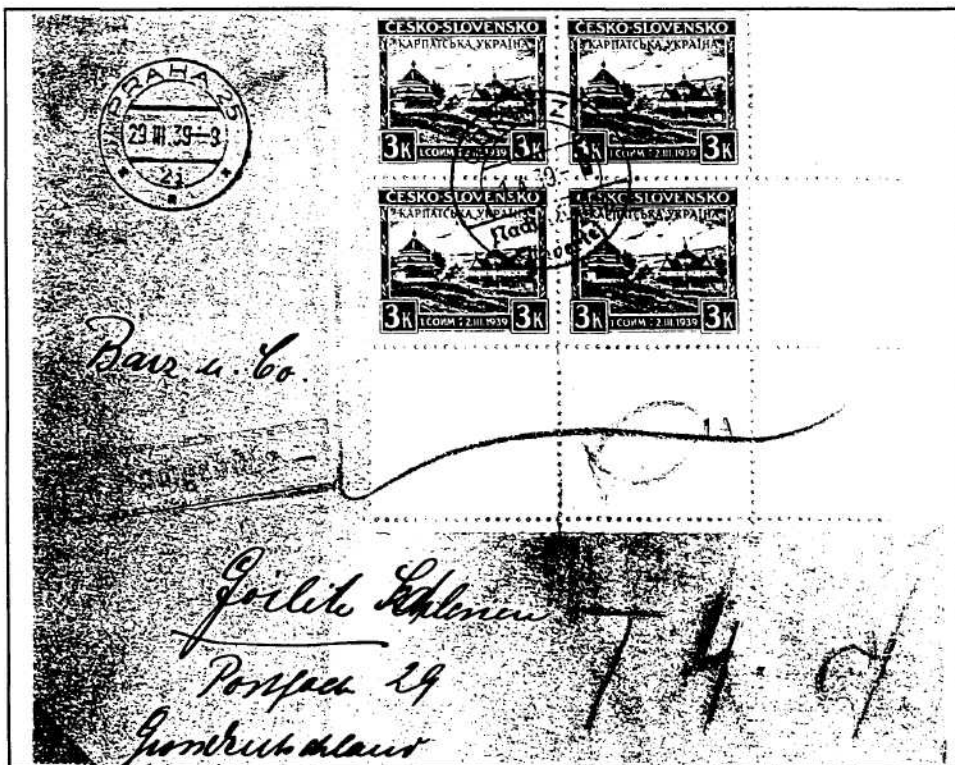
The territories "regained" in 1938-39 by Hungary were quickly assimilated in the Hungarian postal system. Administrative measures nevertheless led to a whole series of specific postal consequences.

The relationship between the provisional rubber/steel numeral cancels placed in service through August 1939 and the post offices where they were used is problematic because of numerous exchanges. Moreover, unilingual and bilingual straight-line emergency cancels and registry labels, etc., also exist.

In the ethnic Hungarian region of Zone I, postal operations evolved according to purely Hungarian standards. In the Ruthenian areas (Zones II/III, now called "Kárpátalja") - a more moderate minority status of bilingual post office/sub-office cancels, registry labels, postal cards and postal forms was introduced. Here grammatical differences come to light vis-a-vis the earlier designations of town names. Bilingual cards and postal forms are exceptionally rare; the same is true of covers with postal sub-office cancellations.

After the 1940 Hungarian occupation of Rumanian Transylvania (second Vienna Accords), a provincial reorganization ensued (Zone IV). As a result of this, six post offices and one sub-office of the Ruthenian Zone II were incorporated into Greater Hungary and their designations were in various ways re-nationalized. In addition, there are two overprinted stamps for the restoration of upper Hungary (1938), one Carpatho Ukraine design (Munkács Castle) in the January 1939 Charity Issue and three unilingual special cancellations as well as fieldpost documents of Ruthenians recruited into the Hungarian Army.

(To Be Continued)



Only valid for franking in Carpatho-Ukraine. Letter from Prague 25 to Germany, subsequently cancelled at destination and charged postage due (T-4).



## CZECHOSLOVAKS IN THE ANTARCTIC

by W.A. Page FRPS,L

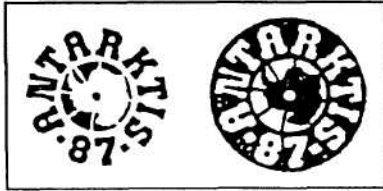


Fig. 1

1987/8 - First expedition 1987 also exists with '7' of 1987 broken off.

Before detailing some of the philatelic material, it should be of interest to trace the first involvement in the Antarctic by a Czechoslovak. An explorer and professor of geography at Charles University in Prague, Dr. Vaclav Vojtech joined the American Byrd Antarctic Expedition (1928/9) and that is what awakened the interest. Tragically, however, the Doctor was drowned in a boat accident in 1932. The present Czech station bears his name.

The first expedition styled "ANTARKTIS 87" in 1987 was in effect a survey of the region when visits were made to the already established bases of other nationalities on King George Island (see maps in fig. 10). The expedition comprised two scientists who arrived on a Polish ship and began their work early in 1988.

A commemorative stamp was issued on May 20, 1991 to mark the 30th Anniversary of the signing of the Antarctic Treaty, to which Czechoslovakia was a signatory in 1962. The treaty heralded the peaceful use of the Antarctic territories by its signatories. The stamp issue sparked off a new interest in the activities of the Czechoslovaks in the region and offered collectors new philatelic possibilities.



Fig. 2 Locally made. Also used after 'V' of 'Vaclav' broken off.

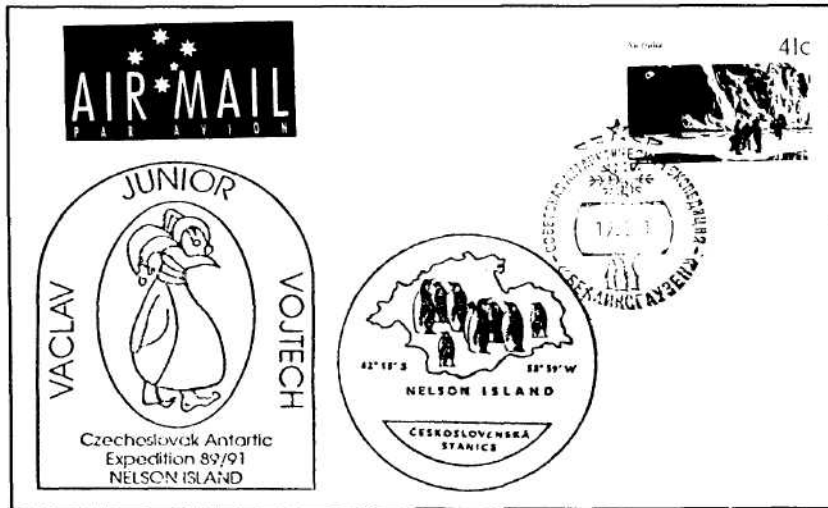


Fig. 3 A commercially made variation of the local cachet, provided by a member of the Australian Antarctic Service of 1989. Used also later with the 'Junior' removed

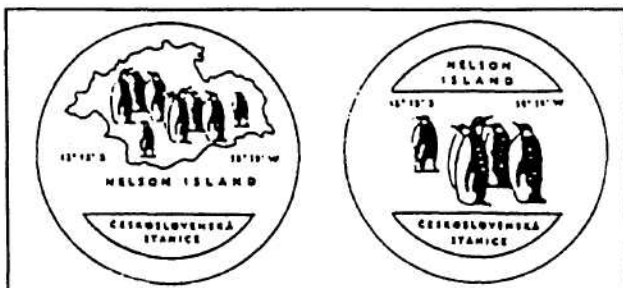


Fig. 4 Penguin style cachets - applied in green or purple. (1991/2)

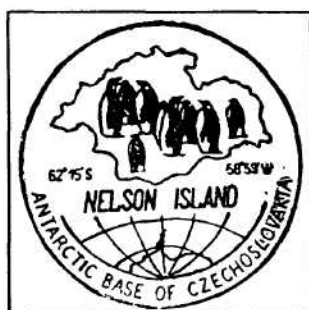


Fig. 5 1992/3 - variation of the penguin cachet - thought to have been made and used in Chile.



Fig. 6 1993 - 5th Anniversary cachet - "Eco-Settlement"

In true Czechoslovak fashion, two small cachets were taken on the expedition and mail was sent from the already established bases, but it did not have any special markings. The cachets shown in Fig. 1, 2 and 3, one of which had the '7' broken off, were also used in later expeditions. As a result of this expedition, a station was established on Nelson Island (South Shetlands). This comprised two and later three huts and was officially opened and named on February 28, 1989. The leader of the 1987 expedition and head of the Antarctic program was Jaroslav Pavlíček who also made several subsequent visits. The expedition was privately funded by the Czechoslovak newspaper "Mladá Fronta", which will already be well known to collectors for their sponsoring of the annual choosing of "the best stamp design" and its resulting souvenirs. (1965-1989)

The regular expeditions that followed covered scientific activities that were based on ecological surveillance and geographical as well as ornithological studies. The station was small with only a few facilities. Communication with its near neighbors on King George Island was by radio or by boat.

Currently in operation, the station does not have its own post office. Mail, primarily philatelic, is handled through the Chilean base "Rudolfo Marsh" (King George Island) and routed to Punt Arenas (Chile) on the South American mainland. Alternatively, mail is routed via the Russian base at Bellinghousen and occasionally first to the Polish base "ARCTOWSKI" and then on to Chile.

Various identifying cachets have been used since 1987 including one made from a piece of lino, locally. More recently, some of the cachets are thought to have been held at the Chilean base, rather than on Nelson Island, which is understandable considering the few Czechoslovak personnel involved and the large demand for philatelic mail.

The locally-made cachet was based on the flag of the Eko Club Junior from the town of Pribam, the birthplace of one of the founders of the station, J. Focus. A similar cachet was used later but was commercially manufactured. Illustrations of some are shown in Figs. 4 through 7. Other cachets are known but thought to have been privately produced.

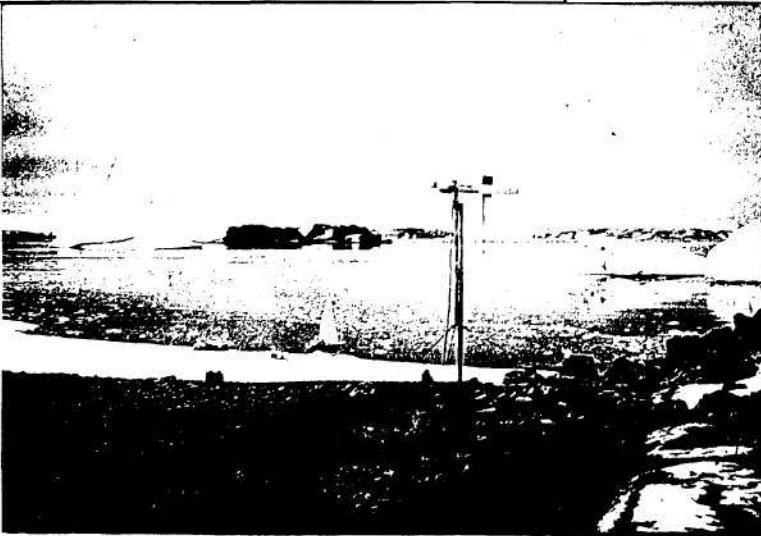
The latest mail seen bears two cachets, inscribed in English: one commemorating the Czech Ecological Antarctic Research visit to King George Island 1994/95; the other a 40 mm circular cachet "Czech Antarctic and Arctic Activities". This mail also carries



Fig. 7  
C. 1994-A  
35mm cachet with Czech Lion - the origin is not recorded. The postcard illustrated was posted in Prague Jan. 17, 1994 and bears the initials of J. Pavlicek, head of the Antarctic Program, and is addressed to that office.

cachets of other International expeditions.

In 1995 a series of 15 colored postcards was also published in the Czech Republic (at Trinec) of Antarctic scenes including 3 of Nelson Island. The face of the cards show the very small version of the C.A.A.A. cachet in Fig. 8 and a silhouette of the seen Island.



*Sources of Information*

- "Polar Post" - Journal of the Polar P.H. Society of G.B. (And G.R. Garbut - its former editor)
- "Ice Cap News" - Journal of the American Society of Polar Philatelists
- "Polar Kurier" - German Polar Society



Fig. 8 Cover originating from the Polish base and postmarked in Warsaw on arrival January 25, 1995.

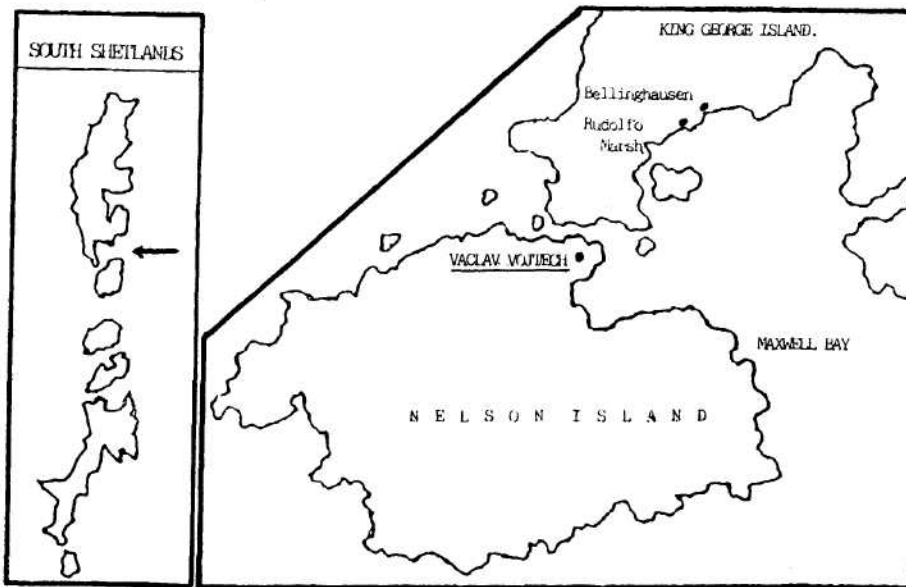


Fig. 10 The maps show the location of Nelson Island in the South Shetlands on the Antarctic Peninsula, and the Island near King George Island with locations of the Chilean and Russian bases.



Fig. 9 Postcard of a Nelson Island scene with the silhouette design on the face (darkened for clarity) and the pictorial side on its reverse as shown below.



Fig. 9

## CZECHOSLOVAK FIELD POSTS OF 1938

by M. Vostatek  
translated by Henry Hahn

Much has been written about the Field Posts of 1938, but not much about their origin.

When, on September 23, 1938, the general mobilization of the Czechoslovak Army was announced, units of Army Field Posts appeared immediately. In peacetime there were no Field Posts.

Creation of Field Posts was the responsibility of the Telegraph Units, as they were then called. During peace time, the Army had only seven battalions of Telegraphers, numbered 1 through 7, and included about 20,000 troops. This number grew vigorously during mobilization. A total of fifty-seven units were created. In place of peacetime Telegraphers and battalions, the 57 auxiliary squads of Telegraphers were set up to establish Field Post headquarters, five sorting stations, and Field Posts numbered 1 through 64.

The headquarters of the Field Post organization was in Píerov, and reported to the High Command of the Army located in Recice u Vyskova. Assigned to this Command was Telegraphers Battalion 91 and Field Post 61.

Even today we can determine the organization of the Telegraphers using mailed letters and unit markings. In general, the Telegrapher battalions were organized as follows: Command, Telegrapher Squads, and Radiotelegrapher Squads. Some of the organizations of Telegraphers battalions differed. Besides the given units, there also existed listening telegraphic squads, construction telegraphic squads, etc. Available to the mobilized Army was a radiotelegraphic network of the Telegraphers and even Military Mail Pigeon units.

The organization was summarized in the following table:

AREA SERVED	FP NUMBER	TEL. BAT.	OTHER
Frontier district	1-12	31-42	
2nd Army group	13	1	Tel. squad 151, 152
Inf. & Motor Divisions	14-34	2-22	
Frontier belt	35-40	61-66	
Army Groups	41-48	51-58	
Rapid divisions (4)	49-52	81-84	Tel. squad 181, 188
Armies (4)	53-60	71-74	Sort. stations 1-5
Army Headquarters	61 and 64	91	Hq. Field Posts
Borough of Prague	62		Tel. squad 201
1st Army Group	63		Tel. squad 153, 154

The above is what is known thus far of the organization of the Field Post of 1938. This organization was in full activity by October 1, 1938. In Bohemia and partially in Moravia, the Field Post ceased its activities during approximately the last third of the month of October. In Slovakia and the Carpatho Ukraine, some Field Posts remained active to December 6, 1938, at which time they were demobilized.

The following figures correspond to the censor markings of the battalions shown below them:

- Fig. 1. Telegraphers Batt. 33 in the frontier region 33 (Litomerice).
- Fig. 2. Telegraphers Batt. 34 in the frontier region 34 (Jaroměř).
- Fig. 3. Telegraphers Batt. 35 in the frontier region 35 (Vamberk).
- Fig. 4. Headquarters of Field Posts in Prorov.
- Fig. 5. Unit not known.



- Fig. 6. Telegraphers Batt. 20, infantry div. 20 (Velká Mana).  
 Fig. 7. Telegraphers Batt. 61 (Prague).  
 Fig. 8. Telegraphers Batt. 62, frontier belt XII (Hradec Králove).  
 Fig. 9. Telegraphers Batt. 52, group II (Mlada Boleslav).  
 Fig. 10. Telegraphers Batt. 55, group I (Klobouky).  
 Fig. 11. Telegraphers Batt. 58, group VIII (Trencin).  
 Fig. 12. Telegraphers Batt. 81, telephone batt. 181, assigned to 1st Rapid Division (Pacov).  
 Fig. 13. Telegraphers Batt. 83, assigned to 2nd Rapid Division (Vyskov).  
 Fig. 14. Telegraphers Batt. 84 assigned to 4th Rapid Division (Sobeslav).  
 Fig. 15. Construction Telegraphers Batt. 73, probably 3rd Army (Kremnica).  
 Fig. 16. Telegraphers Squad 201, County of Prague.  
 Fig. 17. Telegraphers Batt. 33, Frontier Dist. 33 (Litoměřice).  
 Fig. 18. Telegraphers Batt. 62, Frontier Belt XII (Hradec Králove).  
 Fig. 19. Telegraphers Batt. 35, Frontier Dist. 35 (Vamberk).  
 Fig. 20. Telegraphers Batt. 39, Frontier Dist. 39 (Galanta).  
 Fig. 21. Headquarters of unknown Telegraphers Batt.  
 Fig. 22. Telegraphers Batt. 3, Radiotelegraphic Squad 3, assigned to 3rd Infantry Division (Litoměřice).

Fig. 1  
 Polní pošta Censurováno  
 Telegrafní prapor 33 - telegrafní rota 33  
 Podpis cenzora: *[Signature]*

Fig. 2  
 Polní pošta Censurováno  
 Telegrafní prapor 34  
 Podpis cenzora: *[Signature]*

Fig. 3  
 Polní pošta Censurováno  
 Telegrafní prapor *[Signature]*  
 Podpis cenzora: *[Signature]*

Fig. 4  
 VŠTŘEDNA POLNÍCH POŠT.  
 CENSUROVÁNO  
 Podpis cenzora:

Fig. 5  
 Polní pošta Censurováno  
 TELEGRAFNÍ PRAPOR  
 Podpis cenzora:

Fig. 6  
 Polní pošta. Cenzurováno  
 TELEGRAFNÍ PRAPOR 20  
 Podpis cenzora: .....

Fig. 7  
 Polní pošta. Censurováno.  
 TEL PRAPOR 61.  
 Podpis cenzora:

Fig. 8  
 Polní pošta Censurováno  
 Telegrafní prapor 62 - telegrafní rota 62  
 Podpis cenzora: *[Signature]*

Fig. 9  
 Polní pošta Censurováno  
 Telegrafní prapor 52  
 Podpis cenzora:

Fig. 10  
 Polní pošta. Cenzurováno  
 TELEGRAFNÍ PRAPOR 55  
 Podpis cenzora: *[Signature]*

Fig. 11  
 Polní pošta. Cenzurováno.  
 TELEGRAFNÍ PRAPOR 58  
 Podpis cenzora: .....

Fig. 12  
 Polní pošta. Cenzurováno.  
 Tel. prap. 81, tel. rota 181.  
 Podpis cenzora: *[Signature]*

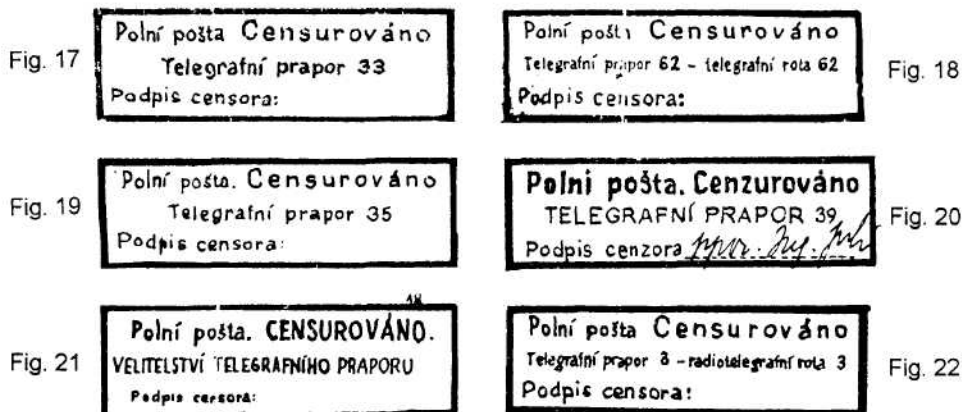
Fig. 13  
**TELEGRAFNÍ PRAPOR 83**  
**VELITELSTVÍ**

Fig. 14  
 Polní pošta Censurováno  
 Telegrafní prapor 84 - telegrafní rota 84  
 Podpis cenzora: *[Signature]*

Fig. 15  
 Polní pošta. Cenzurováno  
 Stavební telegrafní rota 73  
 Podpis cenzora: .....

Fig. 16  
 Polní pošta Censurováno  
 Telegrafní rota 201  
 Podpis cenzora:

## THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST



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## ERRATA

In our May/June 1996 issue, a regrettable omission took place in the article on "CZECH SCOUT MAIL" by Ivo Kvasnička. Three paragraphs of that article were inadvertently omitted. They belong at the end of page 12 immediately after the sentence that reads: "Albino stamps are found, but rarely, while stamps with unevenly applied ink or heavy inking are relatively frequent." With the exception of Figure 10A shown on the next page, all figure numbers cited below refer to the article as printed in the previous issue.

The following comprise the omitted paragraphs:

Much discussion has taken place among collectors regarding how we should value mail delivered by the Scouts. The best items are those which were mailed through the regular, and by then former, Austro-Hungarian post to the National Committee and then sorted, perhaps by Scouts but more probably by some official, and then turned over to the Scouts for additional processing and delivery. It was then that Scout markings and stamps were added. The Scouts then set off on foot, by bicycle or by streetcar to deliver the mail to the addressee. One can find mail with both "Pošta skautů" and "N.V." (Národní výbor = National Committee) cancels as well as the two line receipt strike (Fig. 10). This is a complete combination of cancels. One can also find covers with only the "N.V." or the "Pošta skautů" cancel and the two line receipt strike (Fig. 10A) or even the "N.V." cancel (Fig. 11) or the "Pošta skautů" cancel only, that is without the two line receipt strike. Such covers suggest that a receipt book(s) probably existed.

Letters from abroad, such as the letter from Vienna in Figure 11, are considered much better, and harder to find, than letters from the Czech lands. Letters from Slovakia are also rarer than those from the Czech lands - though none of these letters are "common". The letter in Figure 12 was sent from Kassa or Košice in Slovakia. The initials "Ry" indicate that Mr. Rössler-Ořovský accepted delivery of the letter. Very seldom does one find post cards that fall into this category. The funny thing is that the card in Figure 13 had a 20 heller letter stamp affixed even though only a 10 heller stamp was needed. It has only the "Pošta skautů" cancellation. It was addressed to Cyril Dušek at National Committee who was an editor and served on the National Committee.

Telegrams were also delivered by Scouts and belong to the best "historical" items. For example, Figure 14 shows one from Velké Karlovice. Sent to the National Council on November 18, the text reads:

"Velká Bytča in Slovakia in the Trenčín county is being sacked and burned by Hungarians. Citizenry implores (sending) of arms and army. Conditions are not sustainable. Send urgent help."



Fig. 10A

ADVERTISING RATES FOR THE SPECIALIST

Amount of Space	One Issue	Three Issues	Six Issues
Full Page	\$35.00	\$90.00	\$160.00
Half Page	20.00	50.00	90.00
Quarter Page	12.00	30.00	50.00
Eighth Page	8.00	20.00	35.00

1. All amounts are total cost. The actual size of a full page advertisement is 5 inches by 8 inches. THE SPECIALIST is a bi-monthly publication.
2. Discount of 15% to members only, if they so desire.
3. Submit your advertisement copy double-spaced and typed or legibly printed.
4. It is the advertiser's responsibility that his or her copy be correct since the advertisement will be printed exactly as it is received, in other words "as is" We reserve the right to correct spelling and grammatical mistakes.
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**JINDRA SCHMIDT**

**1897-1984**

by **Miloslav Vlček**

translated by **Mirko Vondra**

This master of Czech engravers was born on June 24, 1894 in Račice. He first became acquainted with the secret properties of metal in his father's gold engraving workshop. His initial intent was to become an artist. But it was his older brother, Leopold, a sculptor, who discovered his hidden talent. So he learned wood carving with Karel Kabelka and studied at the Industrial Art School in Prague under Professor Arnošt Hofbauer.



Stamp issued in honor of Jindra Schmidt on Dec. 18, 1992



Fig. 1

Bank's Printery (Národní Banka). There he became acquainted with the engravings of men like Karel Volf, Karel Seizinger and Bohumil Heinz. He shared with Max Švabinský the designing of the 1,000 Kč paper currency bearing a likeness of František Palacký. This resulted in an award of a Grand Prix at the International Exhibition in Paris.

After his country's liberation in 1945, Schmidt's unique talent surfaced. He gave his utmost effort, knowledge and experience to the engraving of stamps. His works proved to mature and convincing, whether they portrayed personalities, cities of the countryside. His engraved

After the country gained its independence in 1918, he joined the printing works of the publication "Národní Politika" where he excelled with his wood engravings. At the director's bidding, the 21-year-old Schmidt created a design for the first stamp of Czechoslovakia with an essay similar to that submitted by Alfons Mucha - the coat of arms of Bohemia, Moravia, Silesia and Slovakia (Fig. 1). Of course, the postal administration accepted Alfons Mucha's proposal.

In 1929, he transferred to the National



Fig. 2



Fig. 4

interpretation of the Josef Manes drawing of St. George slaying the dragon was officially issued on the first anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation. Two semi-postal stamps in sheets of 100 appeared with left and right coupons showing linden leaves with text in Czech: "Truth Prevails May 1945-1946". Also issued were miniature sheets of the same stamps with the same text arranged differently (Fig. 2). To publicize the Eleventh All-Sokol Meet in Prague for 1948, Schmidt engraved a stamp which he submitted to Max Švabinský, the designer, for approval. Figure 3 shows the essay with Švabinský's handwritten comment below: "Very fine! I am happy! Max Švabinský. Jan. 19, 1948."

There followed a series of engraved stamps showing Karel Havlíček Borovský (Fig. 4), Stefan Moyses (Fig. 5), Jindřich Vaníček (Fig. 6), and Josef Scheiner (Fig. 7) - all with coupons. For the National Exhibition honoring 100 years of Czech life in Kroměříž, Schmidt engraved two stamps of identical design by Max Švabinský portraying František Palacký and Ladislav Rieger (Fig. 8).

In 1957, he engraved a beautiful likeness of the Czech philosopher, Jan Amos Komenský, also designed by Švabinský, for a 60h stamp. And a year later, he honored his friend, Švabinský, on his 85th birthday by engraving a stamp reproducing the artist's symbolic work "Básník a Musa" (The Poet and the Muse). Figure 9 shows the finished essay with Švabinský's handwritten comment in Czech: "Wonderful! Hopefully the



*Max fine! Mámi radost.  
Max Švabinský  
19. 1. 48.*

Fig. 3



Fig. 5



Fig. 8



Fig. 6



Fig. 7

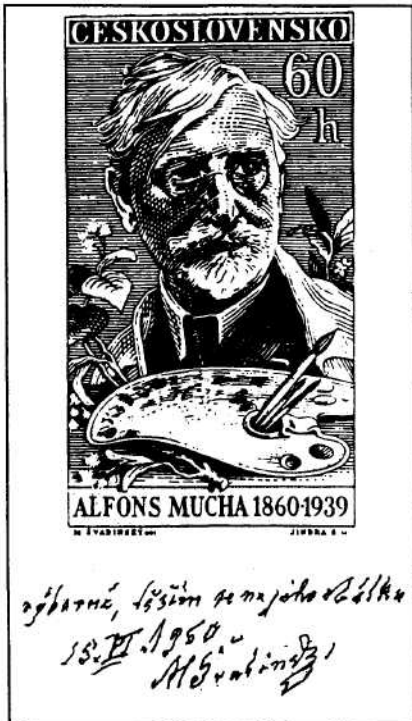


Fig. 9

printing will turn out as well. M. Švabinský Feb. 15, 1950". By now, Schmidt's engravings encompassed all areas of stamp subject matter.

In 1960, he left his responsible job at the National Bank's Printery for a deserved rest before devoting the remainder of his time to engraving. A demanding job awaited him: working on a series of stamps depicting various butterflies designed by Švabinský which were to be printed by rotary recess print from flat plates. Issued in November 1961, it was the first set of nine butterflies to be released. It created a sensation throughout the philatelic world (Fig. 10). Following Švabinský's death in 1962, Schmidt designed and engraved a set of five stamps issued in Sept. 1973 commemorating the 100th anniversary of his friend's birth. (These are not illustrated here due to lack of space.) Other stamps engraved by him followed.

As 1982 drew to a close, he succumbed to an illness and finally died on March 12, 1984. His legacy lives on. If we were to count up all his many engravings, they would reach a total of almost 700.





Fig. 10

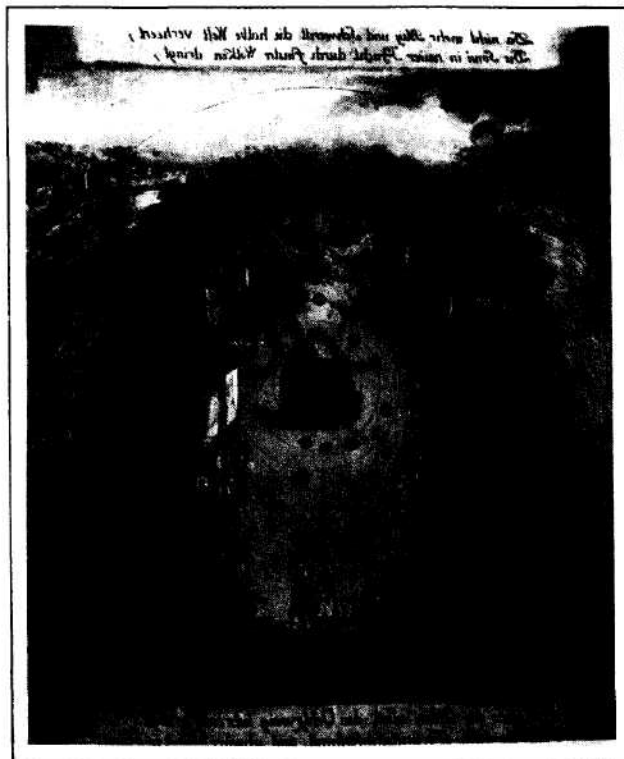


Fig. 1

## HISTORICAL SHOOTING TARGETS

by G. M. Van Zanten

In July 1565, all shooting clubs in Germany and Bohemia were invited to a shooting carnival in Prague.

On September 16 of that year, all clubs got together and marched with their banners and Golden Wreath to King's Park. Along the way were stands selling silver and pewter; food and drink were also provided.

After the welcoming festivities, nine judges were elected. They measured a distance of 310 ellen (1ell = 0.914m) and the shooters were divided into five groups. The first group represented the Archduke Ferdinand; the second, the Kingdom of Bohemia; the third, Pfalz and Upper and Lower Bavaria; the fourth, Upper and Lower Austria; the fifth group, Saxony.



Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4



Fig. 5

The following day everyone marched through the courtyard of the hunting lodge to the shooting place. Archduke Ferdinand opened the target shooting. He was followed by the nobility. Then on September 23, 107 shooters competed for the trophy donated by Archduke Ferdinand as well as the prize of 40 Talern (old German coin). With three shots, Hans Kirchmayer won the prize. Two days later, on September 25, the famed Prague Shooting Club gave a big feast for invited guests. They served game, fish, capon and other birds with red and white wine in golden goblets while the town's piper and drummer entertained with music. The Mayor, City councilors and the

Chancellor, Hans Hart-ler, gave speeches. After that, Professor Christopher Böham gave a wreath of gold from the City of Görlitz, while Benedict Flieger gave a vote of thanks.

The next day all the shooters competed for the main prize of 100 talern. It was won by the gun maker, Hans Baumgartner, from Vienna. After this competition, Prague gave a carp banquet for the shooters and also a large keg of wine and three kegs of beer. Albrecht Wölner from the city of Nüremberg gave thanks on behalf of the guests.

The above is a free translation of a written record in the Vienna Hof Library and the National Library in Munich (Fig. 1).

In 1360 Emperor Charles IV gave the archers, in recognition of their loyal services, a number of privileges "For All Time". This historical document later became the source of privileges enjoyed by sharpshooters' fraternities in Prague as well as another town in the Czech lands.

Of course, for shooting competition, targets were required. From early times, such targets were painted by amateur artists. A number of later targets have been the subject of a set of six postage stamps.

Prague has several islands in the river Vltava. One of them is STŘELECKÝ OSTROV (Marksmen's Island) which is situated right under the Bridge of Legions (formerly Most Máje) directly in front of the National Theater. This island had many



Fig. 6

names throughout history, the first being MALÉ BENÁTKY (Little Venice), the second was ŠICINZEL, a Bohemianized form of the German SCHIESSINSEL (Shooting Island).

Its present name, STŘELECKÝ OSTROV, was officially adopted in the middle of the 19th century. Documents for the year 1401 refer to the fact that a kind of fort was built on the island, probably during the reign of Charles IV. Part of the island was, from time immemorial, reserved for the use of Prague organizations of sharpshooters as portrayed on a shooting target dating from 1797. It depicts the Goddess of Sharpshooters with an olive branch over the island. This particular target was produced for the signing of the treaty at Campformio in 1797, which ended the war between France and Austria (Fig. 1). The target is an oil painting on wood measuring 85 x 70.2 cm and is housed in Prague's Municipal Museum.

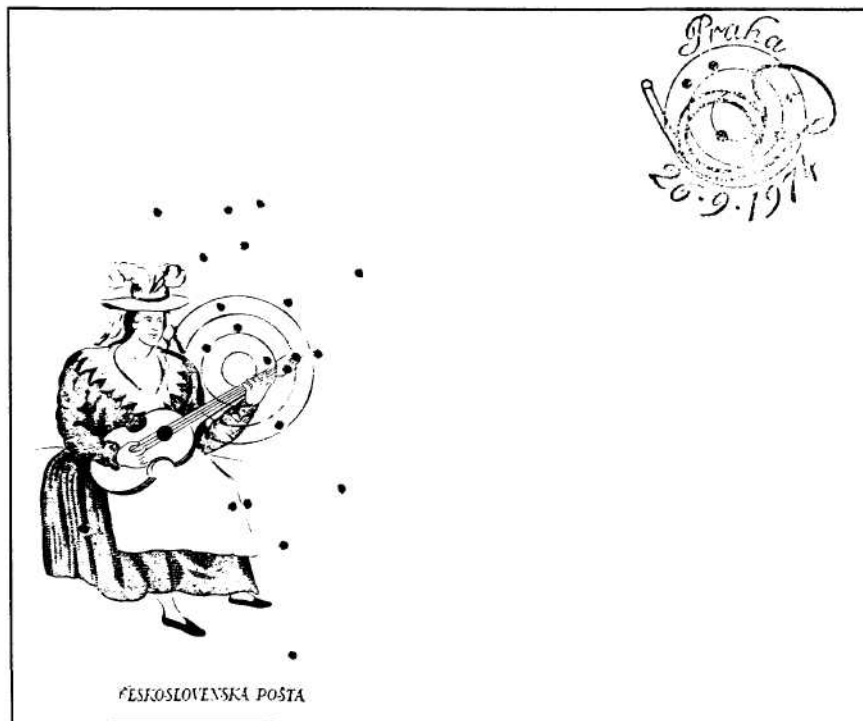


Fig. 7

In 1648 when Swedish troops failed to cross the bridge over the island, they attempted to capture Střelecký Ostrov; however, five sharpshooters kept repelling the Swedish units until reinforcements came and dislodged the attackers. After a few days, the Swedish forces were ordered by Königsmark to withdraw from the city.



Fig. 8

The stamp designer Bedřich Housa came up with the idea of depicting pictures found on old shooting targets, housed in various museums, as the basis for a set of six stamps. Naturally he was credited with the graphic design as well as the engraving of this set, issued September 26, 1974. Based on delightful pictures with which unknown artists decorated shooting targets of old, Housa's idea was the world debut of any stamp on this subject. (See November 1974 *SPECIALIST*, page 151.) Let us take a closer and more detailed look at these delightful stamps.

The first stamp, having a 30h value, shows a soldier standing guard somewhere in the Orient, according to the background (Fig. 2). This target dates from 1840, and is an oil painting on wood measuring 75 x 61 cm. It is housed in the Slovak Museum of Mining & Forestry at Banská Štiavnica in Central Slovakia. This museum has a collection of at least 10 targets. (For Banská Štiavnica, refer to the 7Sk stamp of Slovakia issued on July 19, 1995 in the series "Slovak



Fig. 9

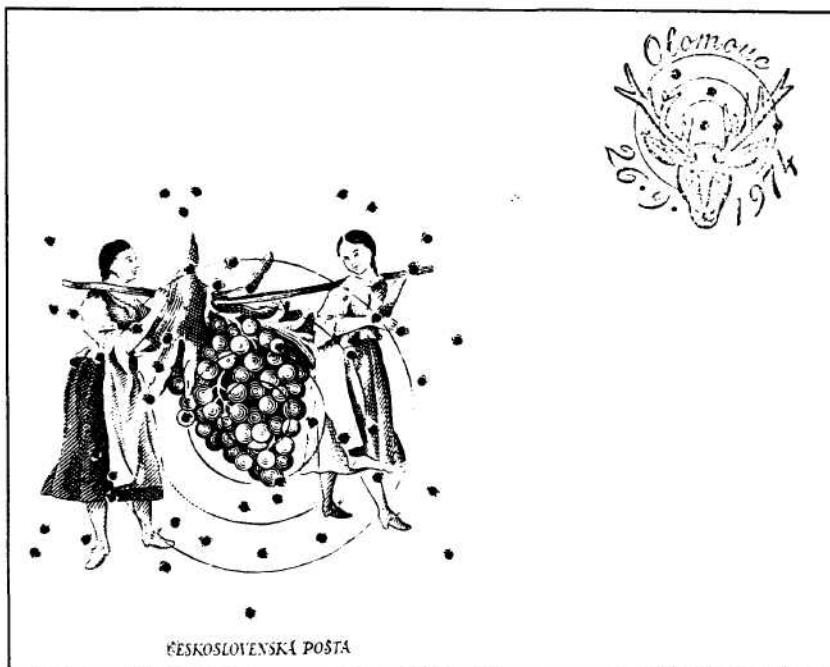


Fig. 10

Splendors", New Issues of Slovakia, Jan/Feb 1996 SPECIALIST, page 27.)

The second stamp, with a value of 60h, shows a landscape with a harlequin, an owl and a large tree. This target dates from 1828 and is also housed in the aforementioned museum (Fig. 3). It was painted in tempera on weed and measures 73.5 x 57.5 cm.

The third stamp has a value of 1Kčs with a subject from ancient mythology showing Diana, Roman goddess of the hunt, crowning the winner of the shoot (Fig. 4). The original target, dating from 1832, is an oil painting on wood measuring 80 x 62 cm, and is housed in the Slaný Museum (Slaný is in Central Bohemia).

These first three stamps share one first day cover. They were printed by rotary recess print combined with photogravure. The FDC shows a detail of a target made in 1808 for the Archduke Ferdinand, the original of which is in



Fig. 11



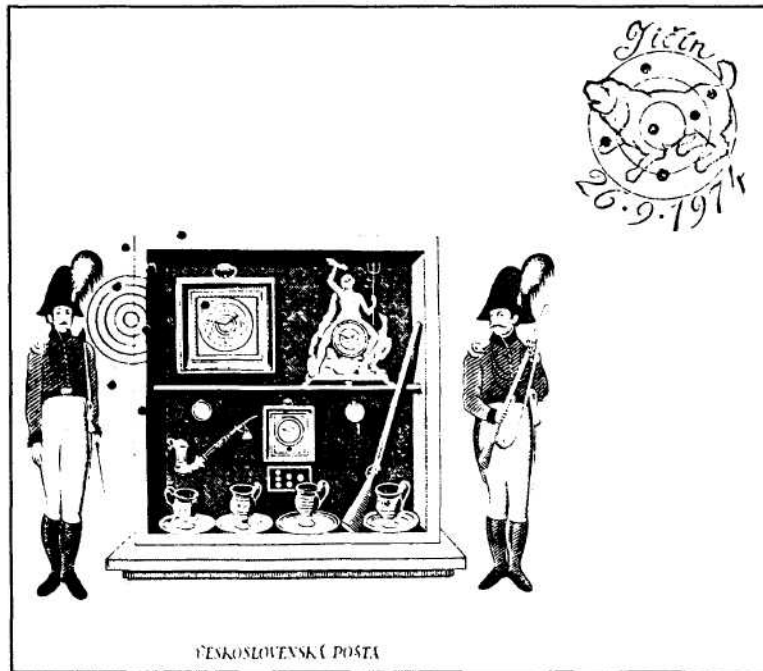


Fig. 12

the Municipal Museum in Prague. The postmark depicts a dove above the date of Sept. 26, 1974 (Fig. 5).

The last three stamps are wider than the first three and are printed by the exacting

technique of multicolor flat recess print. Each has its own individual FDC.



Fig. 13

The first of these stamps has a face value of 1.60Kčs and depicts still-life with a guitar (Fig. 6). This target dates from 1839 and is housed in the Moravian Slovakian Museum at Uherské Hradiště, a town in Moravia, known for its wealth of folklore. I believe this target was painted by Vinc Ullmann on Sept. 15, 1893. (See

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bottom of circle.)The FDC design shows a detail from a target dating from July 14, 1839 and housed in the Banská Štiavnica Museum (Fig. 7). Figure 8 shows the entire target which measures 61.5 x 76 cm and is oil on wood titled *Ständchen* (Serenade).It should be noted that on the FDC the circles for this have been moved to create a better composition; the original center is the tower. The cancel depicts a postal stag's horn.

The next value is a 2.40Kčs stamp which depicts a salvo being fired in honor of good marks-men. The target bearing the picture, in the center of which is a target within a target (a stag in flight), was fashioned in 1834 and is now housed in the Olomouc Museum (Fig. 9). As with many targets of the 16th and 17th century, the heart is shown in red on a white background and thus is clearly marked. This target also is oil on wood and measures 94 x 92 cm. The FDC shows two women carrying a huge cluster of grapes as pictured on a shooting target housed in the Uherské Hradiště Museum (Fig. 10). The cancel again depicts a stag's head.

The last stamp has a face value of 3Kčs and represents an unusual picture, a Turk standing in front of a giraffe. This target was painted in 1831 and can be seen in the lower border ("den 12 Juni 1831") along with the author's name ("Ant. Martin"). This oil on wood target measuring 66 x 62.5 cm is housed in the Military Museum in Prague (Fig. 11). The FDC drawing represents a picture showing trophies won by the rifles in 1825 and dates from 1824. It was taken from a target measuring 73 x 116 cm and again is oil on wood. The trophies shown were presented by Count Christian Clam Gallas (Fig. 12). At that time, it was fashionable to give prizes such as clocks, coins, coffee cups, a pipe, even a rifle. The cancel shows a dog.

The fact that the targets depicted on the six stamps were truly used is borne out by the numerous holes made by rifle shots. The riflemen often displayed their skills at various festive occasions and it was then that such targets were used. At one time such demonstrations of one's skill were very popular among the general public and the best marksmen, especially the "King of the

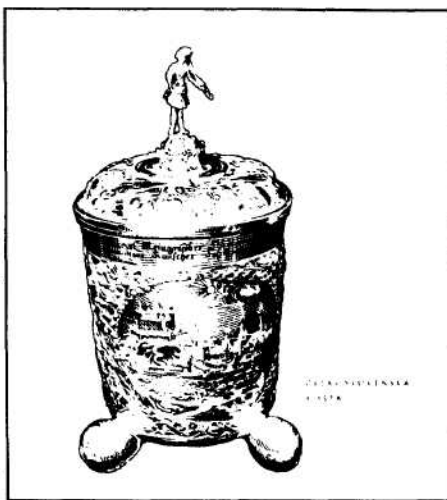


Fig. 14

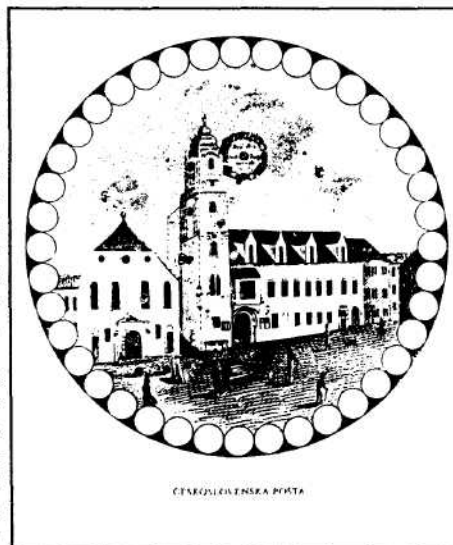


Fig. 15

Shoot", were greatly honored. These targets, as can be seen from this set of stamps, were decorated not only with scenes depicting events in the lives of famous marksmen, but also with exotic and sometimes even fantastic motifs. They were not painted by well known artists, but by laymen who were nevertheless quite talented.

On June 1, 1984, in the series of Bratislava motifs, the 4Kčs stamp depicting a winter scene in Bratislava with skater on the river Danube is in fact a shooting target from the year 1827, oil on wood (Fig. 13). The FDC for this shows a cup or trophy from the year 1685 on which we can distinguish Bratislava castle in a general view (Fig.14).

On September 4, 1985, in the Bratislava motifs, yet another shooting target was depicted on the FDC. It was not related to the stamp on the cover, though it shows in fine detail the Bratislava Town Hall as it appeared possibly around 1840. In 1868, it became the Municipal Museum (Fig. 15).

In 1986, an exhibition of hand painted shooting targets took place in Jindřichův Hradec. In it, some 120 targets were on display depicting valuable urban folklore.

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References:

- "Czechoslovak Life"
- "Welcome to Czechoslovakia"
- "Historische Zielscheiben" by Anne Braun 1981 (Leipzig)

### *Book Review*

#### **A CATALOG OF CZECH STAMPS AND POSTAL STATIONERY**

Titled "SPECIALIZED CATALOG OF CZECH STAMPS AND POSTAL STATIONERY ISSUED IN 1995", this latest catalog to be published in the Czech Republic is a highly specialized work of 83 pages covering not only what the title promises, but also booklets, commemorative printing, postal rates and a number of other subjects issued or effective in 1995.

The catalog was published by Union of Czech Philatelists, Section of the Czech Stamp of the Society of Collectors of Czechoslovak Stamps. The responsible reader (editor) is Ing. Pavel Pittermann and the authors' collective includes Messrs. Hutyra, Martinek, Ondrášek, Sedlák, Starec, Stastka and Zednik, assisted by a group of competent collectors.

The stamp section includes plate and printing varieties and significant references. FDC's are separately listed and priced. The 13 booklets issued in 1995 are listed and priced, as is all postal stationery, listing varieties, color and papers. Domestic and foreign postal rates are presented. Six pages are devoted to revisions and completion of the 1st edition of the SPECIALIZED CATALOG OF STAMPS AND POSTAL STATIONERY OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC 1993-1995.

The catalog is paper bound with only fair but adequate illustrations. The entire printing was only 800 copies. Hopefully enough will be left so they may be offered for sale by our Society. To serious collectors of new issues, they are an indispensable tool.

- Henry Hahn

### *Letters to the Editor*

1. Dear Mirko:

On or about 1969, the Czech publication FILATELIE carried the picture of a stamp which the USSR postal authorities issued for Otakar Jaroš. I do not believe the stamped

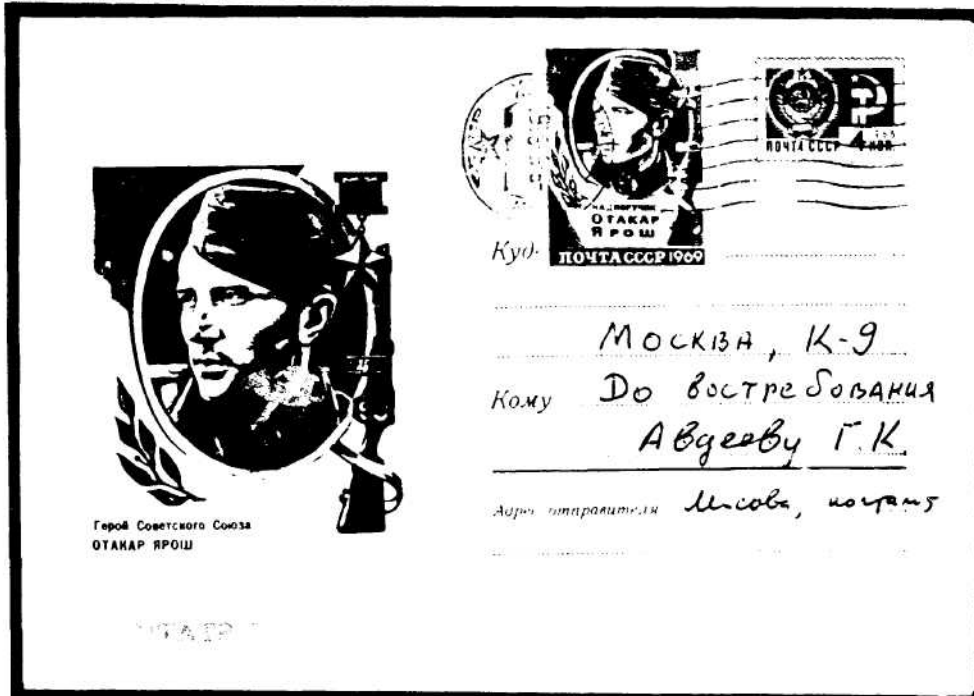


Fig. 1

envelope with the cachet has ever been shown. The release date or the printing day is imprinted on the flap as Feb. 18, 1969. The postmark on the cover in May 9, 1969. The photo on the stamp and on the cachet is the same as on the London Issue except that the artist changed Jaroš's headgear (Fig. 1).

The Czechoslovak Ministry of Posts issued a souvenir folder on April 28, 1946 with the following inscription on its face: "Odhalení pamětní desky hrdinovi Sovietského Svazu Kapitán Čs. Armády Otakaru Jarošovi na budově poštovního úřadu Náchod 1 dne 28 dubna 1946." The inside of the folder illustrated in Figure 2 shows the same photo of Capt. Jaroš on two stamps of the heroes set on the London Issue of Czechoslovakia with a special cancellation which read (translated): "Náchod 1 - Unveiling of the memorial plaque to Capt. O. Jaroš."

Yours truly,  
George D. Havas

(Ed. Note: Figure 2 has been reduced in size and enhanced for publication.)

2. Dear Mirko:

Two points emerge from your editing of my "25th Anniversary" article published in the May/June SPECIALIST on page 14. My article starts out with the words "Two exhibitions". You have changed that to read "Two stamp exhibitions". The fact is that the Sokol Exhibition was NOT a stamp show. In addition, you have added the words "of Great Britain" after the name "Czechoslovak Philatelic Society" at the end of my first paragraph. Actually, the words "of Great Britain" never appeared in the name of the wartime Czechoslovak Society.

(Continues on page 34)

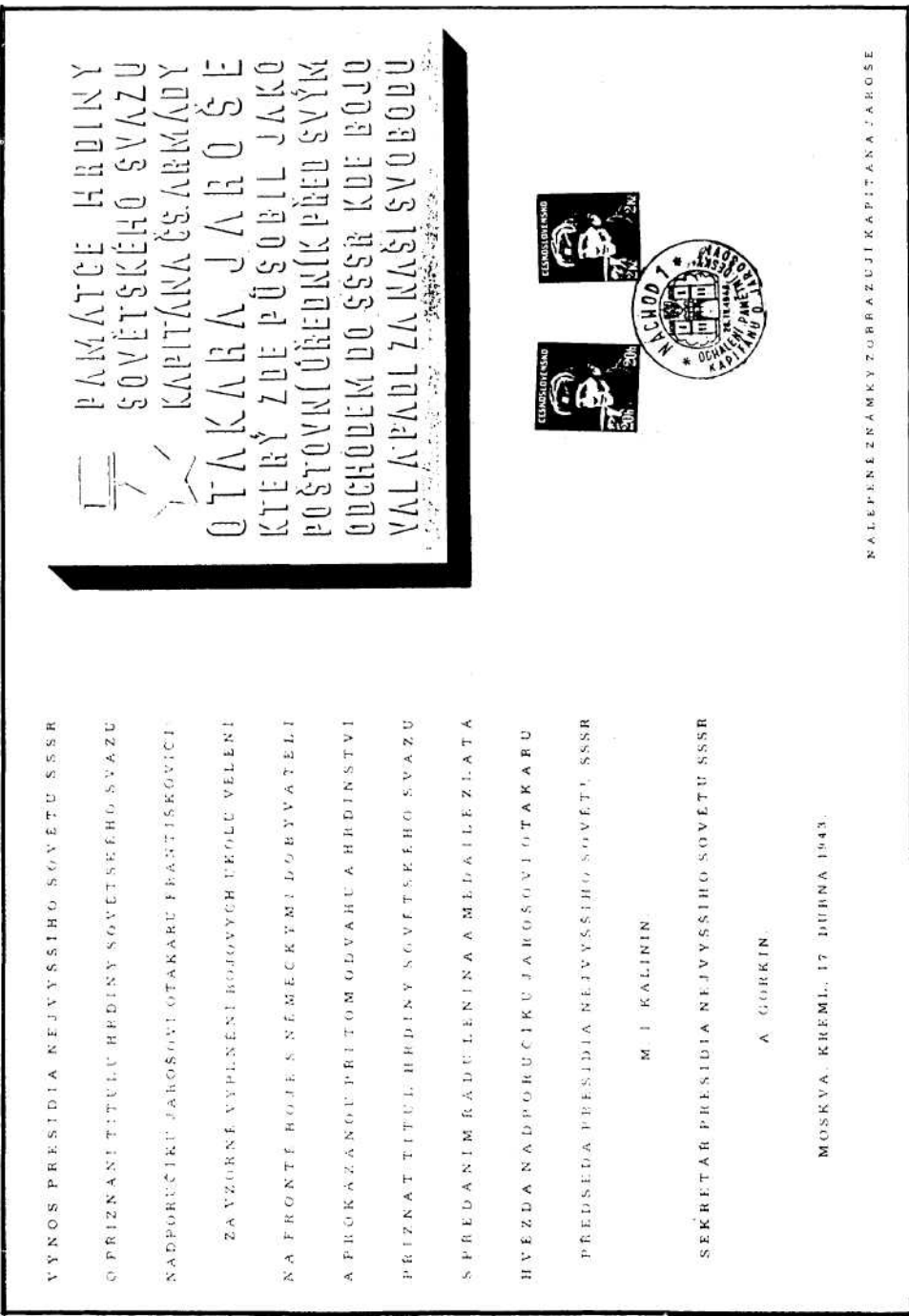


Fig. 2

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The comprehensive and interesting story of the Scout Mail in the SPECIALIST (May/June 1996) has prompted this additional paragraph to highlight an important aspect of the mail that has not been covered, namely the Postal Cards embossed with the 10h blue stamp impression. While there was a writeup in the SPECIALIST in April 1974 which gives an indication of the scarcity of this item, the 1988 Specialized Handbook records a printing of 1,000, although used examples are certainly in the rare category. The card was produced for internal use by the Scout leaders - not for general use.

The example illustrated in Fig. 3a and 3b is of particular interest and importance as part of the overall story. The card was written by J. Rossler-Orovsky, the founder of the Scout Mail, to Karel Rix and sent on the last day of the Scout Mail service and the message advises the recipient "that the Scouts may now stand down" - surely the very last use of a card on November 25, 1918!

Yours truly,  
W. Alec Page

*(Ed. Note: My sincere apologies to the author of the "25th Anniversary" article for those two erroneous changes. I hope our readers will make note of this Errata.)*



Fig. 4



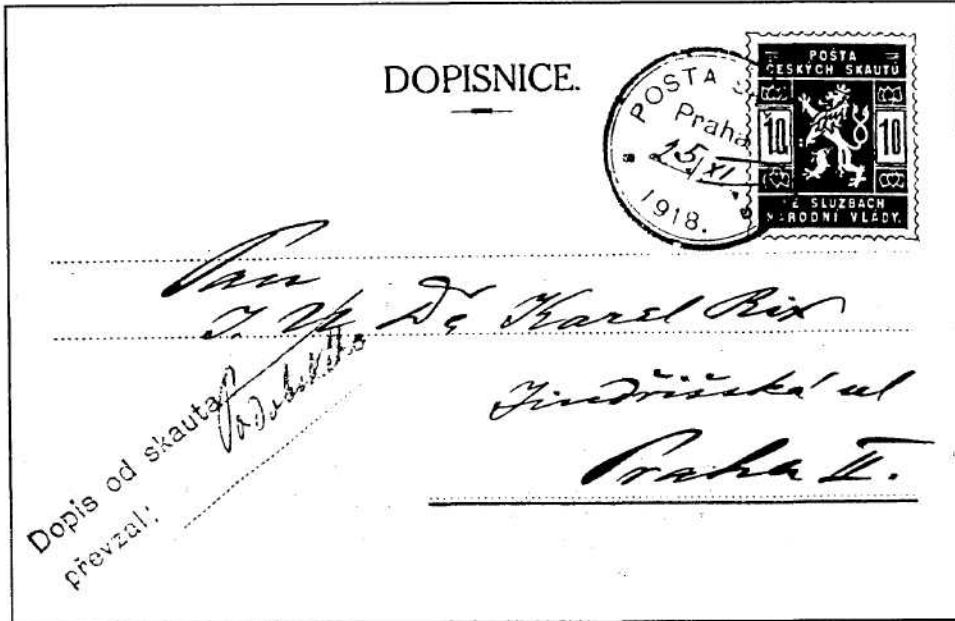


Fig. 3A

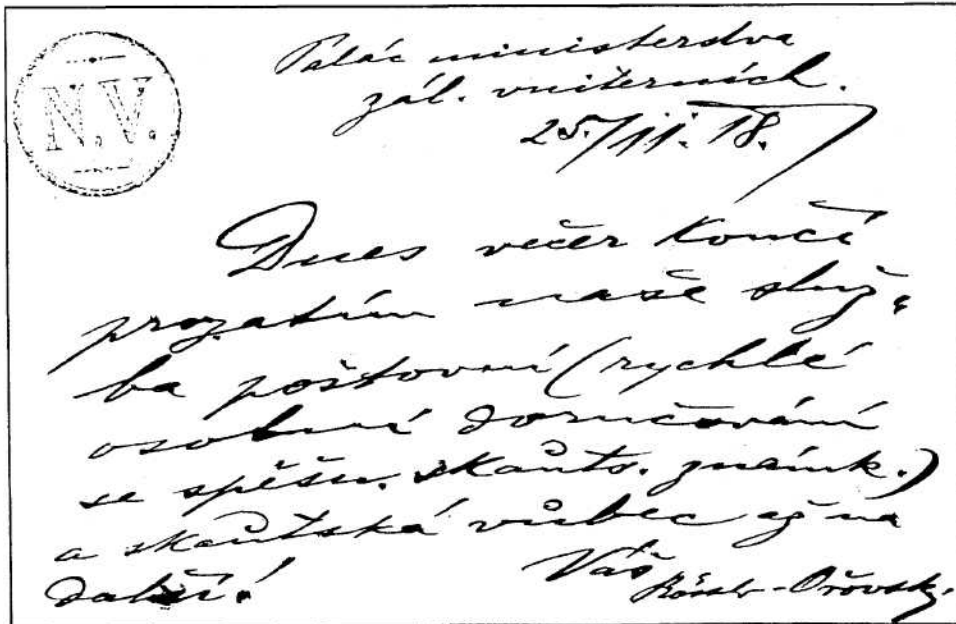


Fig. 3B

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

4. Dear Mr. Vondra:

At a recent auction, I bought a lot of the 1937 Bratislava souvenir sheets (Scott no. 239). I pulled what looks like a fourth variety out of them. It has the dot and the broken frame window of a Type III, but on four of them there is a dot in the circle of the heraldry crest. On all four of them, the dot is in the same place with the same texture, etc. (Fig. 4, note arrow).

Has anything like this surfaced before? Is it possible that this a Type IV? If anyone can shed light on this, I would appreciate hearing from you through our editor.

Yours truly,  
James Captain Carone

*(Ed. Note: Not being an expert on these early souvenir sheets, I believe yours may be printing varieties, though I am not certain.)*

5. Dear Mirko:

(Translated) I have been successful in securing a cover which was sent from the Sokol Meet at Znojmo on August 24, 1919. The event was originally scheduled for August 3, 1919 as per advertising label in upper left corner of illustrated cover, but was postponed to August 24 as noted on the cancel (Fig. 5). The illustrated cover is intended to supplement my article on "Postmarks of German Southern Moravia" published in the Nov/Dec 95 SPECIALIST, page 12.

Yours truly,  
Lubor Kunc



Fig. 5



Fig. 1

*New Issues*

**CZECH REPUBLIC**

1. On April 24, 1996, the Ministry of Economy issued a set of four stamps in the "Nature Conservation - Protected Mammals" series. They were issued in cooperation with the World-Wide Fund for Nature and hence they all carry the WWF logo bearing a panda's head. Though they are not semi-postals, the stamps are being used to raise money for the conservation of endangered species and a portion of receipts from their sales are earmarked for the WWF, as are similar stamps in more than 200 countries.

The stamps were designed by academic painters and graphic artists Libuše and Jaromír Knotek and engraved by Václav Fajt. Printed by the Post Printery in Prague by rotary recess print combined with photogravure in se-tenant, they come in sizes of 23x40mm each. The printed sheets contain two of the se-tenant, each having four of the different denominational stamps with a background of green maple leaves. Shown here in Fig. 1 is the lower half of a sheet with the upper half being identical to the lower half except for the fact there is no WWF logo in the upper half.

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Pictured on the stamps are animals indigenous to the Czech lands in the following denominations:

- 3.60 Kč - Garden Dormouse (*Eliomys quercinus*)  
Colors: black, ochre, green, black, grey-green
- 5.00 Kč - Forest Dormouse (*Dryomys nitedula*)  
Colors: black, ochre, green, black, grey-green
- 6.00 Kč - European souslik (*Spermophilus citellus*)  
Colors: black, ochre, green, black, grey-green
- 8.00 Kč - Northern Birch Mouse (*Sicista betulina*)  
Colors: black, ochre, green, black, grey-green

Each stamp has its own first day cover with special cancellation:

- A. The cachet of the cover with the stamp 3.60 Kč bears a drawing of a plum branch with fruit in grey-blue.
- B. The cachet of the cover with the stamp 5.00 Kč bears a pine twig with a cone and mushrooms in brown.
- C. The cachet of the cover with the stamp 6.00 Kč bears a drawing of PAPAVER RHOEAS and oats in green.
- D. The cachet of the cover with the stamp 8.00 Kč bears a flowering SEMPERVIVUM MONTANUM in red brown.



Fig. 2

2. On May 2, the Ministry issued an 8 k. Stamp in its series commemorating Famous Women of Europe, this one bearing a portrait of Ema Destinn, the world-renowned Czech soprano (1878-1930). She appeared in the Court Opera House in Berlin, in Covent Garden in London, at the Metropolitan in New York and at the National Theater in Praha.

Designed by academic painter Petruše Oriěšková and engraved by Bedřich Housa, the stamp was printed in a size of 23 x 40 mm at the Post Printery in Praha by rotary recess print in black combined with photogravure in light violet and miniature sheets of ten (Fig. 2). Accompanying it is an FDC with special cancellation and with a cachet showing a rose with music score from the opera "Dalibor" and the soprano's signature. The cover was printed by recess print from flat plates in rose-violet colors.



Fig. 3

3. On May 15, the Ministry issued a single stamp with face value of 12 Kč commemorating the 200th anniversary of the birth of J. G. Debureau, the famous French pantomimist born in the Bohemian town of Kolín. In France he found fame playing the role of Pierot and Parisians took him to their hearts. Pictured on the stamp is his interpretation of Pierot making his stage appearance (Fig. 3).

Designed by Vladimír Suchánek and engraved by Miloš Ondráček, the stamp comes in a size of 23 x 40 mm and was printed by recess print from flat plates in red-brown.

### Postscript:

1. Several of our members in the Czech Republic called our attention to the omission of two sets of 3 Kč picture postcards entitled Architectural Remembrances II, each set containing the following 16 scenes:

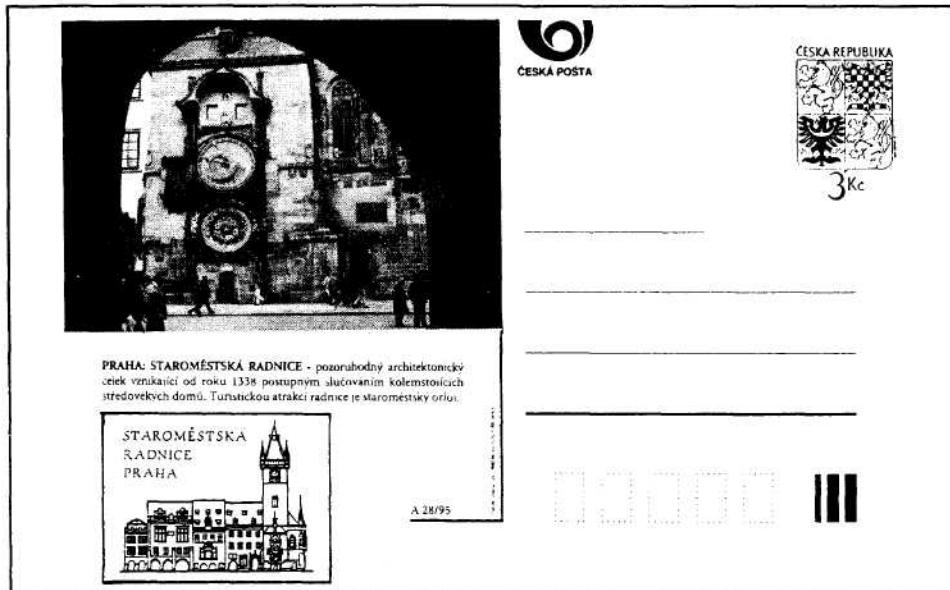


Fig. 4

- |                     |                                       |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a - Bezděz          | I - Opočno                            |
| b - Bouzov          | j - Orlík nad Vltavou                 |
| c - Bučovice        | k - Praha: Belvedere                  |
| d - Český Šternberk | l - Praha:<br>Staroměstská<br>Radnice |
| e - Jánký Vrch      | m - Rožmberk nad<br>Vltavou           |
| f - Kost            | n - Sychrov                           |
| g - Kozel           | o - Velké Losiny                      |
| h - Křivoklat       | p - Vranoc nad Dyjí                   |

The cards were issued on Nov. 26, 1995 and were offset printed on white paper in blue-black multicolors. The first set has no cachet; the second set has a line cachet of the corresponding structure on each card. A total of 50,000 sets were issued of which 15,000 are with cachets. The cards are numbered A 17/95 through A 32/95. "A" refers to the first issue, "17" to "32" are the picture numbers and "95" is the year of issue. Shown in Figure 4 is the 28th picture (Staroměstská Radnice) of the second set.



Fig. 5

2. In our "New Issues" column that appeared in the May/June SPECIALIST on page 29, we showed an illustration of the four stamps of the Kings of the Luxembourg dynasty. However, as was described in our text, these stamps were in fact part of a se-tenant miniature which is now illustrated here as Figure 5.

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