



# THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST



(USPS 808300)

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

A.P.S. Unit 18

ISSN: 0526-5843

Vol. 72

SUMMER 2010

No. 3, Whole No. 621

## *Closed Albums*

### **Phillips B. Freer November 1910 - 2009**

Phillips B. Freer, better known to us as Phil, came to be a devoted collector of Czechoslovak philately by a rather circuitous route. Born of French Huguenot stock he really became involved in philately as a result of retirement -- he was a psychotherapist for Los Angeles county specializing in working with teenagers and young people. Because he made several trips to Oaxaca, Mexico doing research on Oaxaca provisionals, he ended up settling there permanently. He focused his philatelic intentions on Mexico, Oaxaca, and El Salvador -- which included becoming officers in various philatelic societies serving those collecting areas, exhibiting them, writing about them (including books), and eventually becoming an APS accredited judge. When his collections became so good that he found it very difficult to add to them, he decided to finally sell them. This produced a vacuum.

Into this vacuum stepped two of his three children -- all three are successfully established in their careers. His eldest son, Dr. Stephan Freer, while giving a presentation on molecular biology in Prague brought back an assortment of beautiful Czechoslovak stamps and stories of the beauties of Prague and the country. Shortly thereafter Phil's daughter -- as a graduation gift -- went on a trip to Europe, which included a visit to Prague -- of course, the result was more beautiful

*(Continued on Page 11)*

#### **Table of Contents**

##### **ARTICLES**

	<b>Author</b>	<b>Page</b>
1. Closed Albums: Phillips B. Freer	Ludvik Z. Svoboda	1
2. A Short Introduction to the Liberated Republic Issue	Mark Wilson	3
3. Czech Republic Introduced "Letter Stamps & Stationery"	Lubor Kunc	8
4. FOR BEGINNERS: The Philately of Czechoslovakia	Phillips B. Freer	12
5. Forgery of Czechoslovak Temporary Newspaper Stamp and Field Post Cancellation	Lubor Kunc	17

##### **COLUMNS**

6. Society Cachet: FOR SALE	Savoy Horvath	19
7. Letters to the Editor	(various)	21
8. New Issues	G.M. van Zanten	22

## THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

### MEMBERSHIP BENEFITS

Here is a list of all benefits to which S.C.P. members in good standing are entitled.

1. A sales circuit is operated by H. Alan Hoover. The circuit itself has been fully written up in the May/June 2004 SPECIALIST. For complete details, contact H. Alan Hoover, 6070 Poplar Spring Dr., Norcross, GA 30092, or e-mail: h.alan.hoover@cspilately.org
2. A book sales division is run by Savoy Horvath. A listing of philatelic books for sale appears regularly in the SPECIALIST. For further information, contact Savoy Horvath, S8207 - US Hwy 61, Readstown, WI 54652-7056, or email: cancelcek@mwt.net
3. A Society library is housed with Bob Gibson, librarian. For inquiries on borrowing books, buying past SPECIALISTS or making book donations, contact Bob Gibson, 7646 3<sup>rd</sup> Avenue, Glen Burnie, MD 21060, or e-mail: zdbob@aol.com.
4. An expertization committee operates under the direction of Ludvik Z. Svoboda. Depending on the nature or substance of the item to be expertized, he will direct you to the appropriate source for expertization. Please contact Ludvik Z. Svoboda, 4766 S. Helena Way, Aurora, CO 80015, or email: Lousvoboda@comcast.net
5. THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST is the official bi-monthly publication of the Society. For inquiries on obtaining back issues, contributing original articles, advertising rates, and bound copies, contact Ludvik Z. Svoboda (see address/e-mail above).
6. Our web site (www.CSPilately.org) on the Internet provides Society information on Membership, History, Education, Auctions, Exhibits, Book Reviews, Contacting other members via e-mail, and more. The site is maintained by Marisa Galitz, 1430 Brickell Bay Drive, #907, Miami, FL 33131, e-mail: MMGalitz@gmail.com.

---

## THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

(ISSN 0526-5843)

Official Journal of the Society for Czechoslovak Philately, Inc.

A.P.S. Unit 18

Vol. 72

SUMMER 2010

No. 3, Whole No. 621

Published quarterly - \$25.00 per year

Membership inquiries to Secretary (address below)

Periodical Paid at Shippensburg, PA 17257

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

11½ North Washington Street, Shippensburg, PA 17257

Web Site: www.cspilately.org

### Editorial Staff

Managing Editor: Ludvik Svoboda, 4766 South Helena Way, Aurora, CO 80015

E-mail: Lousvoboda@comcast.net Phone: 303-680-7118

Assistant Editor: Gerald van Zanten, P.O. Box 159, Napier, New Zealand

Foreign Editor: Savoy Horvath, S8207 US Highway 61, Readstown, WI 54652

### Elected Officers

President: Ludvik Svoboda, 4766 South Helena Way, Aurora, CO 80015

Vice President: R. P. Livingston, 213 Ceret Court SW, Vienna, VA 22180

Secretary: Philip Rhoads, 905 E. Oakside St., South Bend, IN 46614

Treasurer: Edwin Lehecka, 100 Monroe St., Apt. 301, Bridgewater, NJ 08807

### Appointed Officers

Book Sales: Savoy Horvath, S8207 US Hwy 61, Readstown, WI 54652

Circuit Man.: H. Alan Hoover, 6070 Poplar Spring Dr., Norcross, GA 30092

Expertizing Chrm.: Ludvik Svoboda, 4766 South Helena Way, Aurora, CO 80015

Librarian: Bob Gibson, 7646 3<sup>rd</sup> Ave., Glen Burnie, MD 21060

APS Representative: Tom Cossaboom, Box 4124, Prescott, AZ 86302

*All officers and board members serve the Society voluntarily and without compensation.*

## A SHORT INTRODUCTION TO THE LIBERATED REPUBLIC ISSUE

by Mark Wilson

More stamps were printed in the Liberated Republic series (sometimes called the Chainbreaker issue) than for any other design released by the first Czechoslovak Republic. The stamp's design received much attention from art critics worldwide and has been called one of the great philatelic creations of all time.

Most of the features on the Liberated Republic stamp are clear and straightforward (*see* Figs. 3-4). At the top of the stamp is the identifying inscription **POŠTA ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ**. The vignette consists of a female allegory of the republic newly freed from the binding chains of Hapsburg oppression. At her belt is a sprig of linden leaves from the Czechoslovak national tree and on either side are the stamp's denomination numerals.

Some features in the drawing of the Liberated Republic stamps might baffle the uninitiated. In the two lower corners are objects that almost defy description



Fig. 1: Mt. Říp.



Fig. 2: Mt. Kriváň.

and which are, in fact, two mountains. While the renditions of these two mountains might be obvious to Czechs and Slovaks, they are likely less readily apparent to foreigners.

In the lower left-hand corner is Mt. Říp, a renowned and well-loved Czech geographical feature (Fig. 1). In the lower right-hand corner (Fig. 2) is Mt. Kriváň, a landmark beloved in Slovakia.

The design underwent several changes during production. The short-lived 25h, which was released on June 18, 1920 and withdrawn on April 30, 1921, was the only denomination to have horizontal shading lines in its background (Fig. 3). The design of all the other denominations of the Liberated Republic issue was altered to have a solid background (Fig. 4).

The second and third alterations were less noticeable than the change in background. They involved the allegorical figure's right hand and the designer's initials below the vignette. For the 20h, the 25h, and the 30h designs, the little and ring fingers on the right hand almost touch and the designer's initials are quite



Fig. 3: Lined.



Fig. 4: Solid.



Fig. 5: Right Hand and Initials.

## THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

small (Fig. 5, left). For the 40h and greater denominations, the little and ring fingers are more widely separated and the designer's initials are much larger (Fig. 5, right).

An odd change appeared only on the 50h. For it, the right-hand peak on Mt. Kriváň is substantially shorter (Fig. 6) than the same peak on the other denominations (Fig. 7) while the left-hand and center peaks remain unchanged.



Fig. 6: 50h.



Fig. 7: Others.

Table I indicates that although eleven denominations in the Liberated Republic design were released, the postal authorities withdrew certain denominations and replaced them with other designs from the same Allegory issue<sup>1</sup>. [*The Allegory issue consists of the Dove, the Liberated Republic, and the Agriculture and Science designs. Some authorities also consider Mucha's Husita photogravure stamps a part of the Allegory issue as they supply the otherwise missing 80h and 90h denominations.*] For instance, in 1921 the two lower values, the 20h and 25h, were withdrawn and replaced by the equivalent denominations from the Dove issue.

Denomination	Released	Withdrawn	Quantity
25	June 18, 1920	April 30, 1921	9,220,000
20	June 22, 1920		58,370,000
30	August 18, 1920	December 31, 1925 <sup>2</sup>	91,260,000
40			165,860,000
60			268,530,000
50 (red)			September 17, 1920
185	October 15, 1920	January 31, 1923	10,800,000
100		February 14, 1923	191,580,000
250		24,900,000	
50h (green)	January 23, 1922	December 31, 1925 <sup>3</sup>	469,990,000
150	April 10, 1922	February 14, 1923	6,070,000

Table I: General information about the Liberated Republic Issue.

While the higher values of the Liberated Republic issue co-existed with the 1920 Agriculture and Science issue, by 1923 most were replaced by that year's reissued Agriculture and Science design. It appears that the general intention was to use the Liberated Republic design for mid-range denominations, to use the Dove design for the lower denominations, and the Agriculture and Science issue for the higher denominations. That is, the longer lived denominations of the Liberated Republic issue were the mid-range values of 30h, 40h, 50h, and 60h. All four of these denominations survived until 1926 (or 1925 -- see footnote 2) [<sup>2</sup>*Chvalovský and Kašpar give December 31, 1925, as does the Monografie, but POFIS 2005 says January 15, 1926.*] while other Liberated Republic stamps were withdrawn in either 1921 (the lower denominations) or 1923 (the higher denominations).

One of the Liberated Republic's denominations was simply replaced by the same denomination in a new color. That is, the 50h red was replaced by the 50h green in 1922. According to POFIS, the two colors of the 50h were simultaneously valid for about a year.

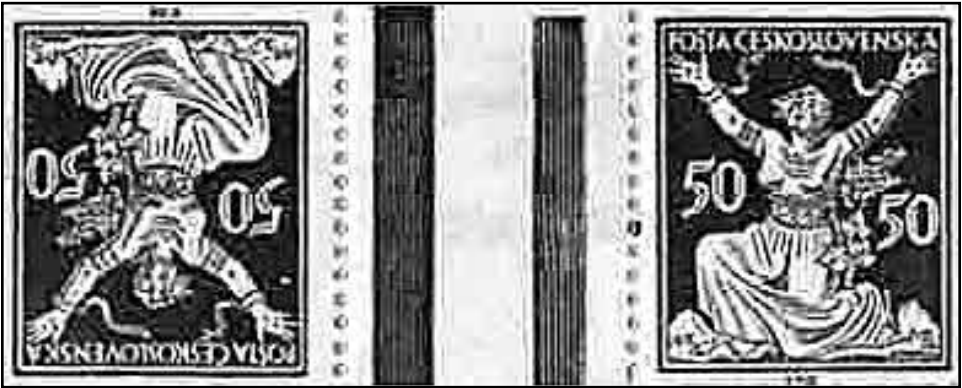


Fig. 8: 50h Gutter Pair

A curious circumstance led to the creation of two types of plates -- one with 100 subjects, the other with 90 subjects -- for some of the Liberated Republic stamps. The 100 subject plates were the norm. The printers created the 90 subject plates when commercial interests convinced the postal authorities to produce stamp booklets. The intention was to add advertising to the front and back booklet covers. The deal fell through when postal rates changed, but because the stamps were already printed they were eventually released to the public. This resulted in some interesting arrangements of the 40h, the 50h green, and the 60h stamps. In addition to remarkable gutter pairs (Fig. 8), the 90 subject plates also contained tête-bêche pairs (Fig. 9).

As with the other early first Czechoslovak Republic stamps, the Liberated Republic issue also has identifiable types. Perhaps the most well-known of these is the nine or ten leaf types of the 40h stamp. Less well known are the details that led to the creation of these two types.



Fig. 9: Tête-bêche Pair

The original template used for the solid-background Liberated Republic stamps contained numerals for the 30h denomination. Because new denomination numerals for the Liberated Republic stamps were pasted over these existing numbers, in the case of the 40h template an accident caused a small bit of the previous numeral '3' to stick

## THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

out below the right-hand numeral '4'. This extra bit was interpreted as a "tenth" leaf on the sprig of linden leaves at the allegorical figure's side.

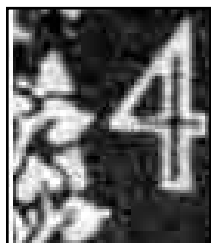


Fig. 10: Type I



Fig. 11: Type II

Some ten plates were used to print the 40h stamp, eight of them with 100 subjects, two with 90 subjects. Two of the 100 subject plates were produced out of sequence (Plates V and VI). For some reason, the craftsman noticed the extra bit from the previous numerals and removed it from these plates, leaving nine leaves -- just like all of the other denominations. Well, almost -- he missed one stamp, position 96 on Plate V which retained the tenth leaf.

Since a nine-leaf sprig was common to all of the other denominations, it is called Type I (Fig. 10) and the ten-leaf variation Type II (Fig. 11). All of the plates except Plate V and Plate VI consist solely of Type II stamps, and Plate VI consists solely of Type I stamps. Thus, it is quite easy to find pairs of either Type I or Type II. However, on Plate V, ninety-nine stamps were Type I and one (position 96) was a Type II. Thus, pairs of 40h stamps consisting of Type I and Type II joined are quite rare.



Fig. 12: Normal



Fig. 13: Type II



Fig. 14: Normal

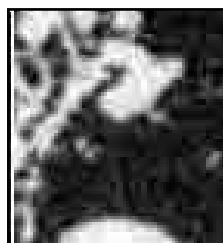


Fig. 15: Type III

The 40h stamp has another claim to fame and rarity. It is the only Liberated Republic denomination that may be found imperforate in a legitimate postally used condition. By accident, a small number of imperforate 40h stamps were released to several post offices and sold to the public.

Less well known are the three types of the 150h stamp. In this instance, it is clear that three different blocks were used to create the paste-up for the negative. The stamp's two plates were created from the same negative, so the three types appear in the same positions on both plates. On any single pane of 100 stamps, one can find 27 Type I stamps, 21 Type III stamps, and the remainder are Type II stamps. Type I is a normal stamp (Fig. 12, 14); Type II has an extra line near the upper right edge of its rendition of Mt. Říp (Fig. 13); and Type III has a notch in the upper side of the lowest linden leaf (Fig. 15).

Of interest to postal history buffs are items correctly franked with a single Liberated Republic adhesive stamp. Examples are given in Table II.

Some postal stationery was imprinted with denominations not found in the adhesive stamp release of the Liberated Republic issue: 140h and 160h. More commonly, stationery is found imprinted with values 30h, 40h, 50h, and 150h.

Stamp	Use
20h	Domestic postcard until July 31, 1920
25h	Commercial foreign mailing between August 1, 1920 and April 30, 1921
30h	Domestic postage before July 31, 1920
40h	Postcards after August 1, 1920
150h	Postcards to foreign mailings January 1, 1922 – January 31, 1923
250h	Foreign mailings between January 1, 1922 – January 31, 1923

Table II. Examples of single adhesive stamp usage for the Liberated Republic issue.

Since many postal cards were imprinted with blocks cut from the definitive issue plates, the same defects and variations may be found on postal cards.

For instance, a famous plate flaw is the 50h egg-in-the-lap flaw (Fig. 16). Note the egg-shaped white area on the allegorical figure's midsection. This flaw may be found on both the red and green 50h adhesive as well as on the 50h imprinted postal card.

There is far more to learn about this exciting issue. The Society for Czechoslovak Philately's bookstore sells an excellent reference book translated from Czech into English: *The Chainbreaker (Liberated Republic): a specialized handbook for collectors of stamps, covers, and postal stationery, with pricing, technical, and historical information*. It covers many, many details not mentioned here: perforations, overprints, plate identifiers, flaws, and rarities.



Fig. 16: "Egg" Flaw.



## ADVERTISE OUR SOCIETY!!!!

If you subscribe to LINN'S STAMP NEWS, then you have an opportunity to advertise our Society -- for FREE!!

When it is time for you to renew your subscription to LINN'S, they will include a form to return for a free one-issue 25 word ad. Indicate that you want the ad to run in Classified Section 1965, Philatelic Societies. The suggested ad is:

Society for Czechoslovak Philately, award winning quarterly journal, sales circuit, expertising, translations, conventions, auctions, lending library.  
Write: Philip Rhoads, 905 E. Oakside St., South Bend, IN 46614

## CZECH REPUBLIC INTRODUCED “LETTER STAMPS & STATIONERY”

by Lubor Kunc  
(lubor.kunc@seznam.cz)



Figure 1: Numeral version



Figure 2: Letter version



Figure 3: FDC cancel

another one -- differing in the name of the postal office (Praha 1 instead of Praha) -- was used at the General Post Office in Prague (Fig. 4). Finally, a machine cancel promoting the Fifinka stamp was used in Prague for mail put into the pillar boxes (Fig. 5).

The Czech Postal Administration issued on April 28, 2010 a very special Czech postage stamp. The stamp has been prepared under the “For the Kids 2010” set belonging to the most popular Czech issues. The stamp picture shows “Fifinka” -- a hero of the youth comics “Čtyřlístek” published since the 1960’s. When I was young, she was my hero, too!!! Until now, new adventures of Čtyřlístek have been published every month; it was also announced that a Čtyřlístek movie should be presented this year.

The stamp has reached “first place” in some of its parameters. This is the first Czech postage stamp with face value denominated not in Czech Crowns, but by a letter “A”. It is surprising, how long we did not need such stamps -- remember the US or British “letter” stamps issued many decades ago. Slovakia issued “T” stamps before introducing Euro currency to prepare its postal operations for the change, so the Czech Republic is one of the last European countries using only numeral stamps. As the illustrations show, the stamp was originally prepared in two denomination options -- a numeral one (Fig. 1) and a letter one (Fig. 2). The “A” corresponds to a domestic letter up to 50 grams. The stamp issuance included a FDC.

Another innovative feature of the stamp relates to its self-adhesiveness. Fifinka is the first Czech stamp with self-adhesive gum.

And finally, the stamp has been issued in the form of a tailor-made stamp booklet of never before seen layout (see Fig. 13/14, pg34, Spring 2010)! So at least three innovative features are connected with the stamp! Fifinka -- welcome, and we are looking forward to seeing your new brothers and sisters!

The Fifinka stamp was an event not only for stamp collectors, but also for lovers of postal cancels. One commemorative cancel was prepared for the first day cover (Fig. 3), and

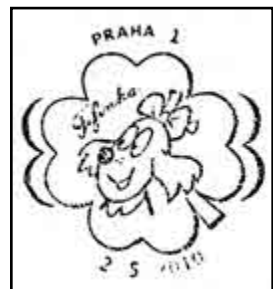


Figure 4: GPO cancel



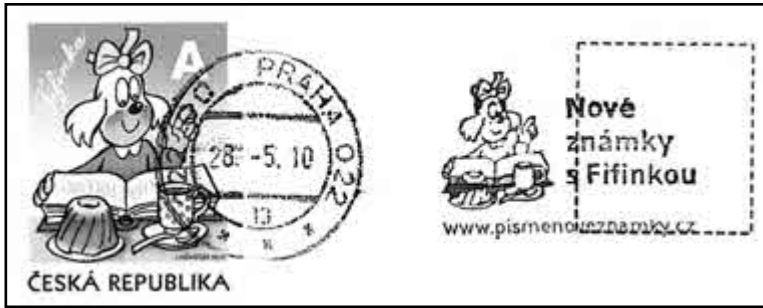


Figure 5: Machine cancel

The Fifinka issue was followed by a set of Mucha stamps denominated as “E” and “Z” (Fig. 6/7). Similarly to the Fifinka stamp, the Mucha issue was printed in special stamp booklets.

The postal administration prepared also the letter stationery for those using postcards for their correspondence. The first item shows Fifinka (see Fig. 20, *New Issues*) again followed by her friend Bobik (see Fig. 23, *New Issues*) coming from the same comics. Both postcards differ in the picture side, the side for correspondence is the same for them (see Fig. 21, *New Issues*). Similar material was prepared also for the Mucha issue (see Fig. 22, *New Issues*) and Gypsies Integration issue (see Fig. 28, *New Issues*).

Now to tell you something about the meaning of the different letters used on the stamps and postal stationery. The letter “A” always means a stamp for domestic mail up to 50 grams. The letter “E” is for a letter up to 20 grams to Europe, and the letter “Z” is suitable for all overseas mail not exceeding 20 grams. The current values of the individual letters are CZK 10,- for an A stamp, CZK 17,- for an E stamp, and CZK 18,- for a Z stamp, but the values will change over time. Similar to foreign systems, the stamps and stationery remain valid after changes of the postal rates, so the users can save money for future postage increases. Who knows, but might be the stamps will be valid after replacing of the Czech Crown (CZK) by Euro currency, when such step will be once approved by the Czech government?



Figure 6: Mucha “E” stamp



Figure 7: Mucha “Z” stamp

The issuance of the first letter stamps was accompanied by a huge PR campaign organized by the Czech Postal Administration in both philatelic and non-philatelic journals (Fig. 8). The new stamps were also promoted directly on (postal) money orders (Fig. 9). And finally, a new website called [www.pismenoveznamky.cz](http://www.pismenoveznamky.cz) was introduced to promote all the newly issued “letter stamps”.

It is great to see all the philatelic material and to know, that the Czech Republic uses this effective way of postage payment. On one side I am looking forward to the next “letter

**THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST**

stamps and stationery” issues, but on the other side I am afraid of inflation of such material being produced mainly for stamp collectors. It is obvious that the postal administration wants to use the stamps to attract attention to stamp collecting and to promote stamp usage for correspondence among the people. But this goal should not be achieved by issuing too many stamps and stationery. A problem of the pioneer phase is also the unpredictable issuance of individual items often done outside of the approved plan of postage stamps -- nobody exactly knows, when the next item is to be issued, if any. I am sure the next key task is to find a balance between the number of letter stamps, their press run, and the public demand for such items. Good luck, letter stamps and stationery!

**Nové písmenové známky:  
Malá změna s velkými výhodami**

**E JAKO EVROPA  
Z JAKO ZÁMOŘÍ  
A JAKO DOMA!**

**Zaslání nikdy nebylo tak jednoduché. Když kupujete známku, nepotřebujete si pamatovat různé ceny. Stačí vědět, že:**

- Zámka s písmenem **A** platí „DOMA“ v ČR pro vnitrostátní obyčejné psaní – standard do 50 g
- Zámka s písmenem **E** platí pro zálky adresované do „EVROPY“, tj. pro všechny státy v geograficky vymezené Evropě, pro prioritní obyčejnou zásilku do zahraničí do 20 g – evropské země.
- Zámka s písmenem **Z** platí pro „ZÁMOŘÍ“, tedy všude dále než je Evropa a Česká republika, pro prioritní obyčejnou zásilku do zahraničí do 20 g – mimoevropské země.

A lo raději nakonec. Koupíte-li písmenovou známku dnes a budete ji mít doma několik let, bude stále platit! Nemusíte kupovat nové známky, i když se cena poštovního známek. Platné samozřejmě zohledňete i známky a číselnou hodnotu.

\*Přesnost známky lze prověřit na pobočce vnitrostátního odvětví  
i cestou na adrese: www.pisminenoveznamky.cz

**www.pisminenoveznamky.cz**

**Česká pošta**

Figure 8: Advertisement published in Euro magazine

Podatelství		Zp. plátek		Prof. číslo	Průběh / d.č.	Platební doklad SIPO	
		Holovost		2849	162 00/8	1) Identifikační číslo - Vnitřní číslo	Čís. list
120519/3 SZ/0001		Červen 2010		Podatelství odvětví SIPO		3487927134	115
Platnost dokladu do		30.06.2010		viz zadní strana		2) Správní číslo - Specifický odkaz	1060550212
Průběh / d.č.		30.06.2010				3) Číslo CZ	
Kód posl.	Číslo	Název poplatku	Datová	Č. org.	Platba		
1		Elektrina	PRE ZU 0010200465	501026			
5		ČRo - poplatek		900005			
6		ČT - poplatek		900005			
8		Plyn	PPAS 1000556632	507 501			
13		Nájem	Najem	110112			
70		Telefonica OZ	201005,0444038137	507089			
Komiks Čtyřlístek se dostal na známky. Od konce dubna 2010 můžete koupit známku s postavkou Fifinky ve známkovém sešitku. Obsahuje 10 samolepících známek s písmenem A pro užití DOMA, pro vnitrostátní obyčejné psaní - standard do 50 g.							
Platbu jednorázovým příkazem k úhradě provede nejpozději do 25. dne měsíce. Platbu v hotovosti je možno uhradit na poště i poslední pracovní den měsíce.							

Figure 9: (Postal) money order promoting the Fifinka stamp (in right lower corner)

## ***Closed Albums***

*(Continued from Page 1)*

### **Phillips B. Freer November 1910 - 2009**

Czechoslovak stamps. Thus was Phil launched into another venture into the philatelic world.

As with his previous collecting, his philatelic experience and discerning eye brought him to the realization that collecting stamps involved not just filling blanks in an album. It included finding errors, varieties, essays and proofs, covers and cancellations to make for a well-rounded collection, that might lead to a winning exhibit.

Phil joined our Society in 1989 (at the “young” age of 79), and immediately -- using his extensive experience from previous philatelic publishing and organizations -- began suggesting constructive improvements. But he didn’t just suggest, he got right in and began working -- by becoming a Board Member and developing a close tie with our previous Editor, Mirko Vondra, to assist with the *Specialist* (he was appointed the Special Projects Editor).

As Special Projects Editor he utilized his talents in working with young people to implement a program to gain and hold the interest of new or young stamp collectors. Foremost in this effort was his writing a column for the *Specialist* entitled “For the Beginner”. The main purpose of the column was to provide basic information on Czechoslovak philately to novice stamp collectors or to those new to Czechoslovak philately. The first column appeared in the July/August 1991 issue, and they continued through the last in the November/December 1997 issue -- a total of 21 columns. These columns were selectively edited and compiled in a book entitled “For Beginners: The Philately of Czechoslovakia”, which he published in 1994 (when the first edition quickly sold out, a second edition followed in 1995).

To deal with the constant problem of member retention, he stated “I believe that one of the causes for our reduced membership is simply the fact that the Society is not well know in the philatelic community. We need more publicity regarding the benefits to be derived from Society membership and the enjoyment to be found in Czechoslovak philately.” To this end, he produced an attractive brochure to be used for membership recruitment purposes. He offered and sent the brochures to any member who wished to make them available at stamp exhibits and local club meetings.

In 1998 when his health took a turn for the worse, he became confined to his bed where he needed constant medical supervision. This effectively ended his participation in the Society. We only learned of his death in 2009 as a result of his copies of the *Specialist* being returned to us early in 2010.

As Mirko Vondra put it so well, “[I guess] it should come as no surprise that some of our more consistent and faithfully contributing members are not Czechs or even of Czech or Slovak origin. Yet they are devoted to the Society and their love of Czechoslovak philately is like that of collectors born and raised in the old country.” How true that was of Phillips B. Freer.

Ludvik Z. Svoboda  
President/Editor

**FOR BEGINNERS**  
**The Philately of Czechoslovakia**  
**by Phillips B. Freer**

*[Ed. Note: I am always searching for basic articles about Czechoslovak philately -- they can be very difficult to find. Most material moves in the direction of more and more specialization. Thus, when we heard that our long-time member Phillips Freer had passed away, I decided to go back to the best series of basic information articles every written on Czechoslovak philately -- written by Phil about 18 years ago. A lot of the series is congregated in a booklet that was subsequently published by Phil and the SCP in 1994 -- it is that booklet which is the basis for this article and the ones to follow. They are being published here as a memorial to Phil's outstanding work and contributions to the Society for Czechoslovak Philately.]*

**Introduction**

This booklet is an introduction to the philately of the Republic of Czechoslovakia in the hope that it will be of help to those collectors who may have an interest in the postal issues of that country. The various chapters are based on a series of articles by the author which appeared in successive issues of the *Specialist*, the official journal of the Society for Czechoslovak Philately, Inc., during 1991, 1992, 1993, and 1994.

As you no doubt know, the Republic of Czechoslovakia, as a political entity, no longer exists. As of January 1, 1993, the former country was peacefully divided into two countries, the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Each of the two new countries now issues its own stamps. However, the philately of the Republic of Czechoslovakia remains as fascinating as ever, and the postal issues of that country are still readily available and will be for a long time to come.

The Society for Czechoslovak Philately, Inc., has been in existence for over fifty years, and, in addition to its bi-monthly [*now quarterly*] journal, the Society's membership offers many services of value to beginners as well as to the experienced philatelist. Also, beginners in Czechoslovak philately will find that the members of the Society are always willing to give friendly help to new members. Information on the services provided by the Society and on membership in the Society will be found at the back of this booklet.

I wish to express my great appreciation to three good friends for their assistance: James Peck who designed the cover, Donna Lyons who prepared the manuscript for publication, and Mirko Vondra for his constant help and encouragement.

Phil Freer  
Oaxaca, Oax.  
Mexico

**The First Issues**

As a social hobby, philately relies on the interchange of postal data and ideas between stamp collectors. If you ever tried to join a club whose members looked

upon you more as an intruder than as someone interested in sharing and exchanging ideas, you invariably dropped out of that group. And if such an experience repeated itself two or three more times, you would doubtless lose interest in the hobby itself.

But with the S.C.P. (Society for Czechoslovak Philately), my experience has been just the contrary. And so it is that when you find yourself surrounded by persons willing and anxious to have you participate in their philatelic endeavors, their enthusiasm rubs off. You acquire an incentive to help them help you in understanding and enjoying your newly-discovered interests.

Before we go any further, a few words regarding the past history of the Czechoslovak Republic. As a nation, Czechoslovakia has had a turbulent century. Starting with its independence in 1918 was the so-called First Republic era which came to a screeching halt with Hitler's occupation of the lands in 1939. Then came the second phase known as the Bohemia-Moravia Protectorate era during which Slovakia enjoyed a so-called period of "independence" under the sponsorship of the Third Reich. The end of World War II gave the country a brief return to freedom until 1948, when it fell under Communist domination and was then known as ČSSR. Finally, starting with January 1990, its post-World War II democracy was restored under the name of the Czechoslovak Federated Republics. As of January 1, 1993, Czechoslovakia, as a political entity, was peacefully divided into the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

Now, how do you begin a collection of Czechoslovakia? The beginner can start with Scott No. 1 and collect all stamps up to the present time until you have everything up to the last stamp issued. That is one way of doing it. However, you will not only run into difficulties, but you will have passed up some very exciting and interesting aspects of Czechoslovak philately. In other words, don't be satisfied to become just an accumulator. I suggest that after you become better acquainted with various issues you concentrate on a specific issue or a specific phase of Czech philately before going on to other issues or phases.

The beginner starting his or her collection logically with the First Republic is advised to acquire as many copies of the first and second sets of the Hradčany issue as possible (Scott No. 1 to 53). Most of them are not expensive. In gathering these stamps, do not mount them. Instead, place them on stock pages or in a stock book where they can be readily examined and rearranged.

I am making this suggestion for several reasons. First, you will notice that all these stamps have the exact same theme and picture, namely the Hradčany Castle in Prague. Behind the castle one can see the rising sun. Actually, the sun can neither rise nor set in that scene behind the castle. It is merely symbolic of the birth of the Czechoslovak Republic on October 28, 1918. Secondly, all the stamps seem to have exactly the same design, but that is deceptive. Actually, each of these 53 stamps can be listed under one of five different types. There are two sets in this issue. The first set consists of 20 stamps, some of which are imperforated and some perforated. The second set comprises 33 stamps, some of which are imperforated and some perforated. All the imperfs were officially issued, but only some of the perforates are official. Those that are not were privately perforated.

The Hradčany issues can be classified under five different types. The first set appears in Types I and II, whereas the second set is made up of Type III, IV, and V. Can these two sets be easily distinguished? Fortunately, yes!



Fig. 1a



Fig. 1b



Fig. 2a  
Type 4



Fig. 2b  
Type 5



Fig. 1c



Fig. 1d



Fig. 1e

The first set has the words “*Pošta Česko-Slovenská*” along the top and the two vertical borders, while the second has the same text on a horizontal line just below the picture. And this is also one of the differences between the first two Types and the last three. Illustrated here are the five different Types. Look closely and see if you can find the other less obvious differences (Figures 1a to 1e).

A word about the design of the Hradčany stamps. At the time Czechoslovakia first gained its independence in 1918, there lived in Prague a graphic artist of world renown. His name was Alphonse Maria Mucha. He was a leading exponent of French Art Nouveau, and the Hradčany issue is a shining example of that style. The printing press in those days consisted of four panes, each containing room for 100 stamps. Obviously, there were some slight variations from one stamp to the next. An instance of a redrawn design in the Hradčany issues which is easily detectable under magnification is found in the second set (see Figure 1e). Look closely at the left-hand and right-hand framework design. The differences are seen in Figure 2, labeled “a” and “b”.

Apart from these design variations, there were also plate faults or flaws in the plate itself. Since plates wore out after constant use, they had to be replaced by new plates. Thus, we have another category of nomenclature, i.e. Plate I, Plate II, Plate III, etc. Since faults existing on one plate did not carry over to another plate, a specialist who seeks to identify a fault on a Hradčany stamp must list its position on the sheet as well as the plate on which the fault was found.

Do the issues of all the subsequent stamps printed in Czechoslovakia have as many varieties, errors, faults, and differences as the first 53 stamps? Of course not! With each succeeding issue, the Ministry of Posts in Prague learned more about producing fine postage stamps through its designers, engravers and print

mills and gradually eliminated most of the problems encountered with the First Issue.

Addressing myself to the beginner in Czech philately, I think that in collecting every Hradčány stamp he can find, even if it appears to be a duplicate of what he already has, the beginner will soon notice those minute differences. Not only will it provide him with a sense of pleasure at being able to corroborate the work of experts, but it will serve to expand his collection from a basic to a specialized one. Critics often label this as “fly-speck” philately which, in an exaggerated sense, is true. However, these “fly-specks” were not manufactured intentionally. They were the result of trial and error in the development of fine stamps, and they therefore deserve their place in the schematics of specialized collecting.

Hence, if the beginner’s aim is ultimately to gather enough material to put together as complete as possible the story of a Czech issue, and perhaps to prepare an exhibit, the first and second sets of the Hradčány issue are the ideal places to start. However, do not take this to mean that the Hradčány stamps are the beginning and end to any philatelic challenge one might expect from collecting Czechoslovakia. There are many, many fascinating phases of Czech philately as will be seen in the following pages.

A final word regarding the Hradčány stamps. As has been mentioned, the stamps were designed by Alfons Mucha. Several months after the stamps were first issued, the historian Jundřich Novašek interviewed Mucha and asked him why he has chosen Hradčány Castle as the motif for the first stamps. Mucha’s reply was, “Why I decided on Hradčány Castle as the symbol for our first postal issue? Every nation has a palladium of its own embodying past and future history. Every since my boyhood I felt and saw in the architectural lines of St. Vitus Cathedral built so close to the castle, a powerful interpretation of our national symbol. I could, therefore, select no other subject for my design than Hradčány Castle and the surrounding architecture of the Middle Ages.”

His words were well chosen and most appropriate. His essay, or sketched proposal, on Hradčány was not the only one submitted for the first stamp of Czechoslovakia. There were at least ten others.

### **The First Masaryk, Carrier Pigeon, and Chainbreaker Stamps**



Fig. 1

Following the Hradčány stamps were the first of many stamps bearing the likeness of Thomas Masaryk, the founder and first President of Czechoslovakia. These stamps were designed by Max Švabinsky, who was destined to become one of the country’s great designer artists. The Masaryk set comprises three oversized stamps with denominations of 125h, 500h, and 1000h, all perforated 13 1/2 and all available as imperfs. The basic issue is a simple one, though there is a color variety of the 125h. In addition, there are a number of plate faults and printing varieties and a myriad of color proofs. Like Hradčány, the first Masaryk set has been and

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST



Fig. 2

still is a favorite subject of philatelic literature. (See Figure 1).

Also, in 1920 the first of a series of allegory stamps were [sic] issued. Of these, Jaroslav Benda's



Fig. 3

letter-carrier pigeon was the first. It comprised eight stamps with six denominations: 5h, 10h, 15h, 20h, 25h, and 30h. However, the 5h and the 10h exist in two different colors. They are all comb perforated 14 and are available as imperfs. (See Figure 2).

The second allegory is referred to as the Chainbreaker, symbolizing the country in the form of a woman breaking the chains of bondage. The set, designed by V.H. Brunner, consists of eleven stamps of ten denominations: 20h, 25h, 30h, 40h, 50h, 60h, 100h, 150h, 185h, and 250h. They are comb perforated 14 as well as imperf. The 50h exists in two different colors.



Fig. 4



Fig. 5



These two sets popularized the *tete-beche*, which is the French term for two stamps that are printed upside down, relative to each other. (See Figure 3). The reason for them as well as for gutter margin *tete-beche*, is that in 1921 a private company proposed that these stamps be printed in booklet form, and the company agreed to pay the cost of printing so long as blank spaces be provided in each sheet of stamps where company advertising would be inserted. However, the deal fell through but the stamps had already been printed. The arrangement of the stamps on a sheet for booklet use resulted in a considerable number of *tete-beche* pairs. The stamps in these booklets were perforated 13 3/4. One of the 100h Chainbreaker stamps, as well as one of the 125h Masaryk stamps, are seen on a cover at Figure 5.

Both the Letter-Carrier Pigeon, sometimes referred to as the “Dove Stamps”, and the Chainbreaker stamps can furnish the beginner, as well as the experienced collector, with hours of enjoyable research. Not only are there shade and color varieties, but there is actually a slight design variety in the Chainbreaker. This variety is found in the 40h. (See Figure 4). It is called Type I if there are nine leaves on the right side of the woman’s hip, and Type II if there are ten leaves to the right of the woman’s hip.



## FORGERY OF CZECHOSLOVAK TEMPORARY NEWSPAPER STAMP AND FIELD POST CANCELLATION

by Lubor Kunc  
([lubor.kunc@seznam.cz](mailto:lubor.kunc@seznam.cz))

I would like to make collectors familiar with a new forgery of a Czechoslovak temporary newspaper stamp of 1918/19 as well as with a forged cancellation of the Czechoslovak field post system operating in 1918-1920. The forgery is shown in Figure 1a/b.

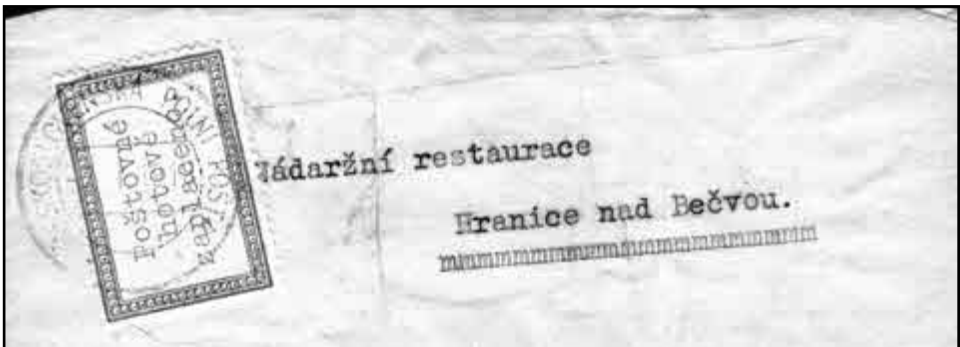


Figure 1a: Forgery of the newspaper wrapper of 1919



Figure 1b: Detailed picture of the forged cancel

The key differentiations from the original stamp/cancellation are as follows:

1. The temporary newspaper stamp -- POFIS cat. no. NN4H
  - the text "Poštovné / hotově / zapláceno" was printed on the genuine stamp, but the forged stamp contains the text typed by a machine
  - the (private) temporary newspaper stamp(s) of individual newspapers were never used at any Czechoslovak field post office

-- there was no field post office of that time situated at the sender's city (Prague) nor at the recipient's destination (Hranice nad Bečvou).

2. The field post cancel -- Novotný cat. no. III (1919/20 field post), VD (1938 field post)

- diameter of the original cancel is 3.3 cm, but the forged one is only 3.2 cm
- instead of stars in the lower part of the cancel you find the unclear quadrates
- missing number of a field post office



Figure 2: Detailed picture of the original cancel of 1919/20



Figure 3: Field post cover of 1938 bearing the original cancellation of the same type

-- differentiations in letters, especially in the “P” in the words “Polni” and “Pošta”

-- postal offices no. 10, 25, and 38 using this type of field post cancel were not operating on Jan. 2, 1919, which is the date shown on the forged cancel.

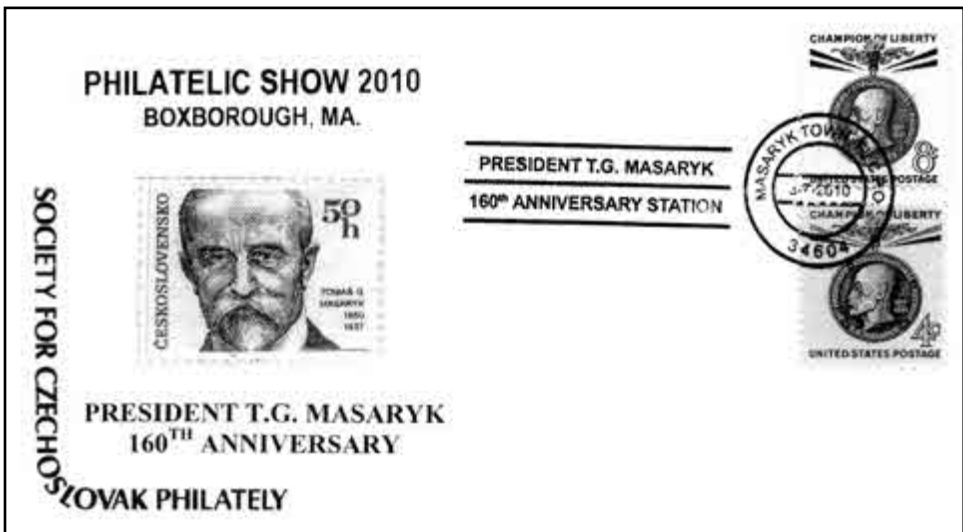
Please be careful when buying any philatelic item of Czechoslovakia 1918-39 (newspaper stamp, regular and commemorative issues, etc.) as well as any cover dispatched by the Czechoslovak field post system of 1919/20 and 1938. It is important to state, that the original cancels were used not only in the years 1919 and 1920, but re-used during the Czechoslovak mobilization of 1938 (Fig. 3)!

More detailed information about the forgery will be published in the Postilion journal published by the Postal History Society of the Czech Republic (in Czech language). The issue might be gotten via the author of the text.



## SOCIETY CACHET For Sale

Pictured here is the Society cachet that we developed for our participation at Philatelic Show 2010 this year, and it is for sale to our members for \$3 each or 2 for \$5, postpaid (foreign members please check if there is any additional charge for postage).



It celebrates the 160<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth of Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk, first president of Czechoslovakia. It features an image of the first Czechoslovak stamp issued (Jan. 9, 1990) showing T.G. Masaryk after the communists were overthrown. It also contains both the 4¢ and 8¢ Masaryk Champion of Liberty

## THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

stamps issued by the USA, and they are canceled by a Masaryktown, Florida CPO handstamp dated 3-7-2010 [see the *Winter 2010 issue*, pg 27, for more information about Masaryktown]. On the reverse is added sufficient postage to make up the current 44¢ first class rate all canceled on the anniversary date, so the cachet is ready to send. It would fit in with many topical collections -- Presidents, Americana, Bohemica -- or any cover collection.

Inside each cachet is an insert card with a picture of T.G. Masaryk and a biography of his life and accomplishments.

The cachet was conceived by Savoy Horvath, designed by Olech Wyslowsky, and produced by our printer, Nancy Godfrey. The information card was developed by Savoy and Nancy.

Also available are a few prior year's cachets that are now being offered to our membership:

1. Serviced cachet for the year 2000 -- TGM Anniversary
2. Serviced cachet for the year 2005 -- Liberation of Czechoslovakia
3. Cachet for 2006 -- Ludovit Štur, Creator of the Slovak Language
4. Cachet for 2007 -- Victory at Zborov (V.V.I.) with a biographic insert card.

All four of these cachets are now available for only \$10 per set.

If you are interested in purchasing one or more of this year's cachets and/or the set of four, please contact our book manager, Savoy Horvath, at the addresses in the Available Publications section at the back of this issue.



## THE IDEAL BIRTHDAY GIFT: AN S.C.P. MEMBERSHIP

We all have the problem of finding a good present for someone who has everything. All of us also have friends and loved ones with whom we exchange gifts who collect stamps or might become interested.

The solution to your gift problem: buy them a membership in the Society for Czechoslovak Philately. The cost is only \$25 (regular) or \$3 (youth -- under 18) per year. Among the many advantages of SCP membership, they will receive our outstanding journal (a fresh gift from you every three months!) and a great source from which they can purchase their philatelic needs.

Go to the SCP website ([www.CSPhilately.org](http://www.CSPhilately.org)) today, download an application, complete it, and send it in along with your check for \$25 or \$3. Or, you can write to our Secretary, Philip Rhoads for the application (his address is on page 2 of every issue). Your loved one or friend will receive a nice year-long gift as a result of your thoughtfulness.

## *Letters to the Editor*

1. Hi Lou:

I would like to add a bit to one point Frank made in his excellent article on the Hradčany in the Spring 2010 issue of the *Specialist*. He says that people stole printers' waste to sell. Certainly a great deal of printers' waste reached the public through such thefts, but less well known is the fact that much of it reached the public through official channels. I think it was in 1921 that the postal authorities presented the Prague Philatelic Club with 125,000 sheets of printers' waste. While I am lucky enough to possess a few of the full sheets, the tragedy is that much of that marvelous research material was cut up into the pieces one sees today. Kudos to Frank for this great article!

Mark Wilson

2. Dear Lou:

Further to the references to the Second Republic and the hyphenated name: Czecho-Slovakia [*Spring 2010, pg 24/25*], you might like to use the attached copy (jpeg) of the official letter from the UPU announcing the new name to all members of the UPU. Dated 22 December 1938. [*Richard translated the rather large letter -- which was all in French -- for me. The key parts are shown here.*]

"From the Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, Berne, Switzerland, 22 December 1938.

Object: Conventions and Arrangements. CZECHO-SLOVAKIA. (Notification of Address for correspondence destined for the central postal administration of this country.

Sir:

The office of the Czecho-Slovak Post has sent me the letter which is reproduced below:

I have the honor to make known our request that you inform all the Administrations of the Union (i.e., all the postal authorities who were members of the UPU: RB) that the official name of my country is "Czecho-Slovakia" (Tchéco-Slovaquie) and that, to conform with the new organization of the administrative organs of the Republic, the postal administration of Czecho-Slovakia is answerable to the Minister of Communications.

As a result, all the correspondence from foreign (postal) administrations destined for my central administration of the posts, (previously addressed to the Minister of Posts and Telegraphs) should be addressed:

*To the Minister of Communications,  
Management of the Posts*

given at Prague  
Czecho-Slovakia

## THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

Appropriate modification to all Collections, Lists, etc., published by the International Bureau, will be notified shortly.”

Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest consideration.

The Vice-Director,  
Dr. Triest

✂ ✂ ✂ ✂ ✂

## NEW MEMBERS WANTED

HELP your society to grow! Enlist a fellow collector of Czechoslovak stamps for membership. Talk up the Society at your local stamp club or exhibition. Membership benefits are listed periodically on page two of issues. Application forms and Society information are available from our Secretary, Philip Rhoads, 905 E. Oakside St., South Bend, IN 46614, or from our web site: [www.cspphilately.org](http://www.cspphilately.org)

✂ ✂ ✂ ✂ ✂

### *New Issues*

#### CZECH REPUBLIC by G.M. Van Zanten

1. On May 26, 2010, the Ministry of Industry and Trade issued a 10 Kč stamp in the annual For Children series which commemorates Helena Zmatlíková, one of the leading Czech female illustrators of children's books (Fig. 1). The stamp shows the elf Pitřýsek from the book by Ludvík Aškenazy "Putování za Švestkovou Vůní" (Wandering after the Aroma of Plums). Born on November 19, 1923 in Prague, Helena became an apprentice dressmaker, but she preferred drawing to sewing. Her father paid for her drawing lessons, and soon nothing prevented her from pursuing her beloved vocation. In the wartime she worked as a graphic designer in the Melantrich graphic studio and designed handbags. She also made up and illustrated jokes for newspapers and magazines. She started her profession as an illustrator by illustrating books for adults, but after some time she exchanged them for children's books. Later on she was only a children's books illustrator, one of the core staff of the children's book publishing house Albatros.



Fig. 1

The best known books, illustrated by Zmatlíková, include “Children from Bullerbyne”, “Karkulín ze Střechy”, “Martínkova Čítanka”, “Z Deníku Kocoura Modroočka”. The television bedtime story, *Domeček u Tří Koťátek* (The Little House of Three Little Kittens), illustrated by Zmatlíková, is also well remembered by the Czech population. Books with her illustrations were published in a number of countries and translated into dozens of languages. They have become hugely



Fig. 2

popular particularly in Japan, where new editions have been published on a regular basis. Helena Zmatlíková also created a large number of children’s pop-up and coloring books. Her work includes illustrations for about three hundred books. She died on April 4, 2005. The stamp was designed by Karel Čapek, engraved by Václav Fajt, and produced by the Post Printing House in Prague by rotary recess print combined with photogravure in green, red, blue, yellow, and black in printing sheets of 30 pieces. Besides the printing sheets, the stamps are in philatelic booklets with 8 stamps and 2 labels.

On the label are depicted blackberries, an illustration in green and red from the book by Josef Kolář “Z Deníku Kocoura Modroočka” (From the Daybook of Tomcat Blue-eye). A FDC in black shows a drawing of a small girl with a broom from the book by Ludvík Aškenazy “Putování za Švestkovou Vůni” (Wandering after the Aroma of Plums)(Fig. 2).

2. On May 26, 2010, the Ministry issued two stamp booklets with self-adhesive definitive stamps the theme of which are works of Alfons Mucha. Both stamp booklets are issued for the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the birth of Alfons Mucha, who was born in Ivančice, Moravia, on July 24, 1860, in the family of the usher Ondřej Mucha. He studied at the Slavic grammar school in Brno where he earned some money as a church singer in the Petrine boys choir. After failing the entrance exams into the Prague Academy, he briefly worked as a clerk at the court in Ivančice. In 1879 he went to Vienna to work as a painter of theatrical scenery in the company Kautsky-Brioschi-Burghardt. He also created the interior decoration of the castle Emmahof near Hrušovany nad Jevišovka. In 1885 he went to Munich and two years later to Paris. The turning point in his career came in 1894 when he was the last-minute choice to create a poster for the actress Sarah Bernhardt for the play *Gismonda*. The actress later signed a contract with Mucha, and he created for her and for the Renaissance Theater in Paris several other posters. His life’s work is the cycle of large-format canvases *Slavic Epic* which he created over seventeen years. Alfons Mucha was also very popular and recognized in the USA where he spent a number of years in the early 1900’s; in spirit, however, he was a great patriot. He was the first designer of postage stamps and banknotes of the newly independent Czechoslovak Republic. Mucha was not only the graphic artist and creator of the world-famous posters in the art nouveau style, he was multilaterally talented. His work includes many branches from sculpture and design in theaters. He also designed labels on bottles, chocolates, and cigarettes, and he painted menus for restaurants. He died in 1939 of pneumonia after interrogation by the Gestapo. He is buried in the cemetery at Vyšehrad in Prague. The designer of both graphic stamp adaptations of Mucha’s works is Prof. Zdeněk

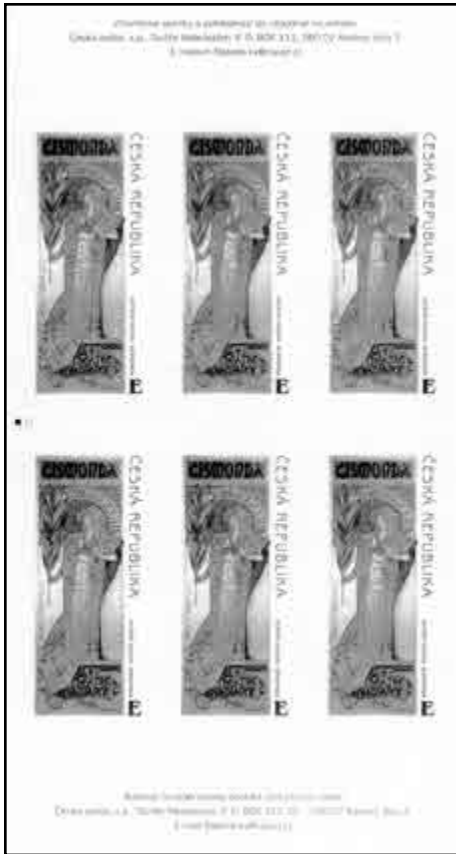


Fig. 3



Fig. 4

Ziegler, engraver of the FDC's is Václav Fajt, and the booklets were produced by the Post Printing House in Prague by multicolored offset.

-- non-denominated "E" stamp booklet of six stamps which show the poster of Sarah Bernhardt for the play *Gismonda* (Fig. 3). The booklet cover shows other Mucha posters (Fig. 4). The stamps were printed by colored offset in brown, blue, yellow, green, and black. The denomination letter "E" indicates that the stamp pays the price of an ordinary foreign letter rate (up to 20g) going to European countries (at present amounting to 17 Kč). A FDC in blue shows a graphic adaptation of the picture by Mucha -- Two Standing Women (Fig.5).

-- non-denominated "Z" stamp booklet of six stamps which show *Zodiac* that was originally produced in 1896 for a calendar (Fig. 6). The booklet

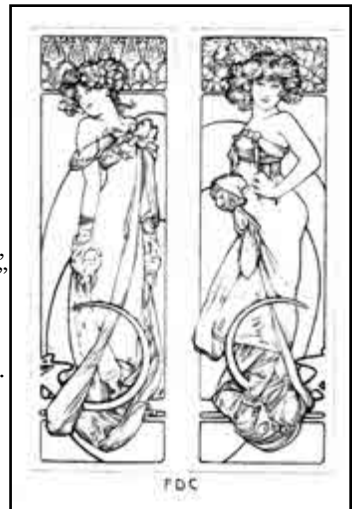


Fig. 5





Fig. 6

cover shows other Mucha works (Fig. 7). The stamps were printed by colored offset in brown, yellow, red, and black. The denominations letter “Z” indicates that the stamp pays the price of an ordinary foreign letter rate (up to 20g) going to a non-European country (at present amounting to 18 Kč). A FDC in green shows a graphic adaptation of the picture by Mucha -- Job (Fig. 8).



Fig. 8



Fig. 7a



Fig. 7b

3. On June 16, 2010, the Ministry issued a 17 Kč commemorative stamp (a joint issue with Luxembourg) entitled “Common Issue with Luxembourg: 700 Years since the Succession of the Luxembourgs to the Czech Throne” (Fig. 9). On the stamp is depicted John of Luxembourg and his wife Elisabeth of Bohemia (Přemyslovná) with the emblems of Luxembourg and Bohemia. The label



Fig. 9

connected to the stamp shows motifs of the seals of John of Luxembourg and of Elisabeth of Bohemia united with golden wedding rings as an expression of the union of two royal dynasties.

The Luxembourg stamp bears the same motif as the Czech one -- the face value of the Luxembourg stamp is 0.70 €. Elisabeth of Bohemia was one of the three daughters of Wenceslaus II, King of Bohemia, and Judith of Habsburg. Her childhood was not a happy one, even though she grew up in royal luxury. Aged five, she lost her mother, and at thirteen she saw her father die. One year later, in 1306, her brother Wenceslaus III was murdered, and the dynasty of Přemyslids died out in the male line. The right time for the young and ambitious princess Elisabeth came around 1309. She married the son of Henry VII, Holy Roman Emperor, John of Luxembourg, chosen by a coalition of her supporters as her husband. The pompous wedding took place on September 1, 1310 in Speyer, after John was forced to invade Bohemia. The new royal couple set out for Prague, still defended by the deposed Henry of Carinthia supported by hired foreign forces. The situation turned on December 3

after Elisabeth's followers seized Prague's gates on the inside and let John's army enter the town without fighting. The coronation of the young couple took place at Prague Castle on February 7, 1311. The latent struggle for power between the king and the powerful Czech nobility culminated after the birth of the two daughters, Margaret and Judith. Nor did the ongoing civil war end after Elisabeth gave birth to a son and future King of Bohemia, Charles IV, in 1316. John of Luxembourg eventually came to hate Bohemia, banished Elisabeth with her daughters to Melník Castle, and imprisoned the not yet three year old Charles at Křivoklát Castle. The initial period of local rule of John of Bohemia was not a happy one. He was much more successful in the European terms. He applied a convenient marriage policy by choosing a sister to the successor to the French throne, Blanche of Valois, as Charles' wife, with the aim of strengthening the international position of the Luxembourgs as well as the Kingdom of Bohemia. The policy of territorial expansion (the Cheb region acquired in 1322 as a hereditary pledge; annexation of Upper Lusatia in 1319-1329; takeover of Wroclaw in 1335; expansion into some regions in North Italy in the early 1330's) helped to improve his position in Bohemia. John's prolonged absence from Bohemia was perceived as a threat to the country by a group of Czech noblemen who asked Prince Charles to return back to his homeland. From 1333 Charles administered the lands of the Bohemian Crown and his position became legitimate in 1334 when he was named Margrave of Moravia, the traditional title for the heirs to the throne. He soon won the support of high aristocracy and developed intensive cooperations with representatives of the Church and the Prague patricians. Charles' friendly relationship with Pope Clement VI helped him in the development of a successful international policy. The Bishopric of Prague became an archbishopric, independent of the German Diocese of Mainz. In the meantime, John of Luxembourg further pursued his international ambitions. At the outbreak of the Hundred Years' War in 1337, he allied with King Phillip VI of France. He was killed in 1346 while fighting at the glorious Battle of Crécy, where the already completely blind John drove to fight on his horse, tied with the reins of the bridles between the horses of two of John's loyal



Fig. 10

knights, and where he died after a valiant struggle with his sword drawn. The Luxembourg dynasty ruled over the Kingdom of Bohemia during 1310-1437 (John of Luxembourg, Charles IV, Wenceslaus IV, Sigismund of Luxembourg). It made a significant contribution, most particularly through Charles IV, to the development of the lands of the Bohemian Crown in the Middle Ages. The stamp and label were designed by Karel Zeman, engraved by Jaroslav Tvrdou, and produced by the Post Printing House in Prague by rotary recess print combined with photogravure in blue, red, orange and black with iriodin gloss in printing sheets of 5 stamps and 4 labels. A FDC in black shows a stylistic drawing of John of Luxembourg in a suit of armor (Fig. 10). The pattern for the FDC was a statue being located in the Provincial Museum in Mainz in Germany.



Fig. 11

4. On June 16, 2010, the Ministry issued a set of two commemorative stamps in the Beauties of Our Country series. The stamps were designed by Jan Maget, engraved by Bohumil Šneider, and produced by the Post Printing House in Prague by recess print from flat plates in printing sheets of 8 pieces.

-- 12 Kč: Klatovy (Fig. 11) -- 4 towers belonging to the dominant features of the town of Klatovy: White and Black Tower, the tower of the Jesuit church of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary and of St. Ignatius. On the stamp is also depicted a carnation (the so-called Klatovy variety). Colors: yellow, green, red, blue, and black. Klatovy is a town on the Drnový brook, nestled on a gentle hillside

surrounded by forest hills. It is the entrance gate to the West Šumava Mountains. A town was established in the location in 1262-1273 by King Přemysl Otakar II.

In the 15<sup>th</sup> century it was a Hussite fortress, heavily suffering in the 17<sup>th</sup> century during the Thirty Years' War. The town center is a mixture of modern architecture with historical buildings, featuring different styles from gothic, through renaissance, up to baroque and empire. The symbol of the town is the renaissance Town Hall with the late gothic Black Tower. In Klatovy you will find the Jesuit baroque pharmacy U Bílého Jednorozce (At the White Unicorn), protected as one of the UNESCO scientific and technical monuments. Under the Jesuit church of The Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary and St.



Fig. 12

Ignatius church are the catacombs with mummies. The town is also famous for its carnations whose tradition of growing dates back to 1813. A FDC in black shows a stylistic picture of the historical part of the pharmacy U Bílého Jednorozce (At the White Unicorn)(Fig. 12).



Fig. 13

-- 14 Kč: Štramberk (Fig. 13) -- a stylistic view of Štramberk square, in the background is the dominant feature of castle Štramberk -- the cylindrical tower called Trúba. Colors: ocher, red, blue, green, and black.

Štramberk is a town in North Moravia, located on the sides of the Zámecký, the Kotouč, and the Bílá Hora hills in the region of the Libotínské Hills, in the forefront of the Beskydy Mountains. The town of Štramberk is much younger than the castle of the same name, whose gothic tower Trúba (40m high, 10m in diameter), used since 1903 as a view tower, dominates the town. Štramberk continued as a small community for centuries, until the late 19<sup>th</sup> century's boom due to the extensive lime mining industry set up in the neighborhood. In 1886 there was set up a post



Fig. 14

office and in 1927 electricity was installed. Štramberk became a Town Conservation Area in 1951. A FDC in black shows a stylistic picture of the original wooden architecture of the town of Štramberk (Fig. 14).



Fig. 15

5. On June 16, 2010, the Ministry issued a 10 Kč commemorative stamp “Protected Landscape Area Žďárské Hills” (Fig. 15). On the stamp is depicted the forested landscape of the Žďárské Hills and the hill Prosička with a cross on its top. The Protected Landscape Area of the Žďárské Hills is located on the border of the Pardubice and the Vysočina regions (the latter was established in 1970). Of the protected area, 46% is forests, 44% is farming land, and the rest is water and built-up areas. The diverse

landscape of the Žďárské Hills is characterized by its frequently changing pattern of meadows, pastures, fields, forests, and ponds, the irregular network of field boundaries, narrow-sunken roads, small woods or groups of trees and bushes. This area of natural water accumulation is the location of the source of a number of Bohemian and Moravian rivers -- the Sázava, Chrudimka, Doubrava, Svratka, and Oslava. There is also a great number of ponds, among the best known belongs Velké Dářko or Matějovský pond. The climate of the whole region is rather wet and cold. The hills contain precious wetland and wet meadow communities with a significant presence of a number of protected and endangered plant species. The stamp was designed by Josef Dudek, engraved by Miloš Ondráček, and produced by the Post Printing House in Prague by rotary recess print in black combined with photogravure in yellow, red, and blue in printing sheets of 50 pieces. A FDC in black shows a stylistic drawing of the bird, Crossbill, with a rock, strobiles, and forests (Fig. 16).



Fig. 16

6. On June 16, 2010, the Ministry issued a 21 Kč commemorative stamp entitled “600 Years of Prague’s Old Town Astronomical Clock” (Fig. 17). On the stamp is depicted the Astronomical Clock at night, the moon, and a shooting star. The Prague Astronomical Clock, one of the world’s best known and oldest astronomical clocks working for centuries in the center of Prague, adorns the southern wall of Prague’s Old Town Hall. The precise year of its origin is 1410. The clock consists of the astronomical part, calendar plate, and animated figures. Its clockwork and face are the oldest components. The wooden statues and figures of apostles were likely



Fig. 17

installed in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. The mechanism was damaged and subsequently repaired many times. Due to its critical condition after 1735, the Prague town councilors even considered its sale. In the late 18<sup>th</sup> century it was saved thanks to astronomer Antonín Strnad who supervised a complete repair of the clockwork

## THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

made in 1787-1791 by clockmaker Simon Landesperger. During the next major repair in 1865-1866 the clock received more of its typical components, i.e., the animated statue of a cock and the new calendar face decorated by Josef Mánes. The clock suffered heavy damage during the fire of the Old Town Hall, bombarded in the final days of the Second World War, and, after huge efforts to repair it, was restarted again in 1948. The clock consists of four parts: main, ringing, beating, and calendar mechanisms. The main mechanism is the oldest part of the clock, moving the hands on the dial and unlocking the other three mechanisms. The ringing mechanism rings and the beating mechanism beats every full hour. The calendar mechanism moves the calendar by 1 day every midnight. The original mechanism driving the main mechanism was a horizontal balance beam, or *lihyr*, maintaining the regular operation of the clock. In 1866 this rather inaccurate mechanism was replaced by a chronometer, constructed by Božek, with a compensation mercury pendulum. The astronomical dial is a form of mechanical astrolabe mounted on a dial with a colorful background framed in black. The lower calendar plate is decorated with paintings, made by Josef Mánes, representing an allegory of each month and the signs of the Zodiac (the smaller paintings), and a margin displaying church feast days. The present form of the mechanical animated figures of the 12 apostles dates back to the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century (handcarver Vojtěch Sucharda). There exist many legends relating to the construction of the astronomical clock. One of them involves the clockmaker Hanuš being blinded on the order of the Prague councilors to prevent him from constructing a similar astronomical clock elsewhere. The blinded Hanuš understood their intention and asked his assistant to lead him to the clockwork. Once he was there, he put his hand into the mechanism and stopped the clock for another hundred years. The stamp was designed by RNDr. Adolf Absolon, engraved by Martin Srb, and produced by the Post Printing House in Prague by multicolored offset in blue, yellow, and black in printing sheets of 50 pieces. A FDC in black shows a stylistic picture of the clockworks of the astronomical clock (Fig. 18).

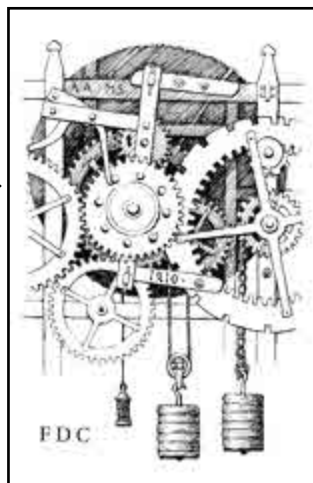


Fig. 18

6. On June 23, 2010, the Ministry issued a 10 Kč commemorative stamp entitled “World Ice Hockey Championship Germany 2010 -- Gold Medals” (Fig. 19). The stamp depicts an ice hockey player holding the cup for winners of the championship and kissing it symbolically. The 74<sup>th</sup> World Ice Hockey Championship took place in the German cities of Mannheim and Cologne from 7 - 23 May 2010. At the beginning of the championship the results of Czech participation was quite uncertain, and probably no one would have guessed that it would eventually reach the highest goal of



Fig. 19

the gold level. In the final match the Czech ice hockey team defeated the Russian team 2 - 1, and so it won the gold medal after five long years. The stamp was designed by Ladislav Kuklík, engraved by Václav Fajt, and produced by the Post Printing House in Prague by multicolored offset in blue, black, red, and yellow in printing sheets of 50 pieces. A FDC in black shows a stylistic picture of three ice hockey players in the midst of a fight.

## Stationery

7. On May 26, 2010, the Ministry issued a commemorative picture postal card with an imprinted “Fifinka” non-denominated “A” stamp. Fifinka is one of four small figures of the cult comic magazine Čtyřlístek (the four-leaved-clover), which has been issued now for more than forty years. As the only “lady”, Fifinka was the



Fig. 20

favorite and therefore she was also issued on the historically first “A” stamp in the self-adhesive stamp booklet issued by the Czech Post on April 28, 2010. Her friends Myšpulín, Bobík, and Pinda will follow her in the form of stamps. On the front side of the picture postal card (Fig. 20) is the picture of Třeskopský -- the village where the four friends live. On the right side there is a dragon bearing all four friends. In the left part of the card is a reproduction of the “A” stamp with Fifinka. On the back of the card (Fig. 21) on the right is imprinted the postage stamp with Fifinka (which was already issued in a self-adhesive stamp booklet) and beside it there is the logo of the Czech Post. In the left part of this side of the card is depicted the whole bunch of friends and their signatures. The postage

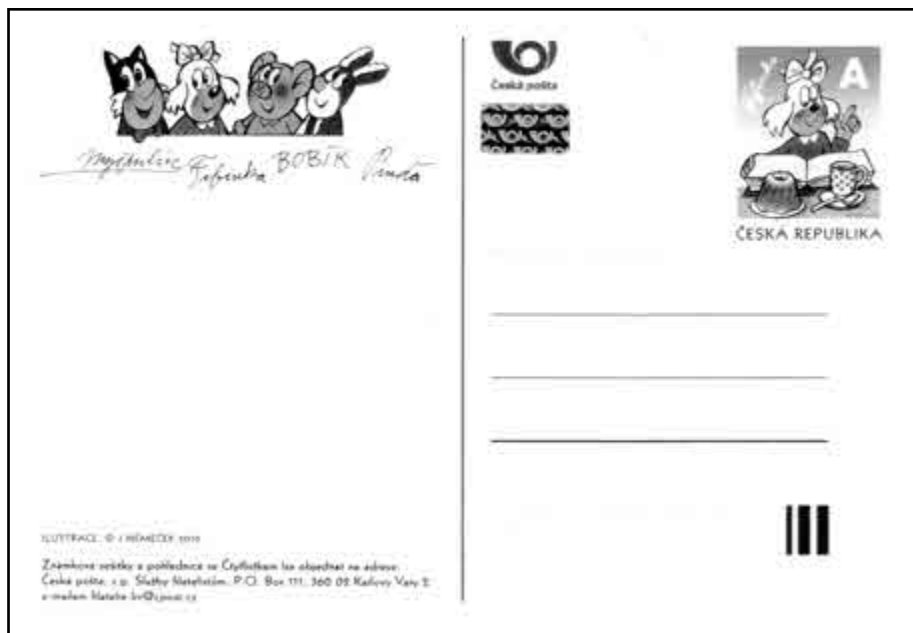


Fig. 21

stamp with the letter “A” corresponds to the price of an ordinary domestic letter -- standard to 50g in accordance to the listing of basic postal services -- at present

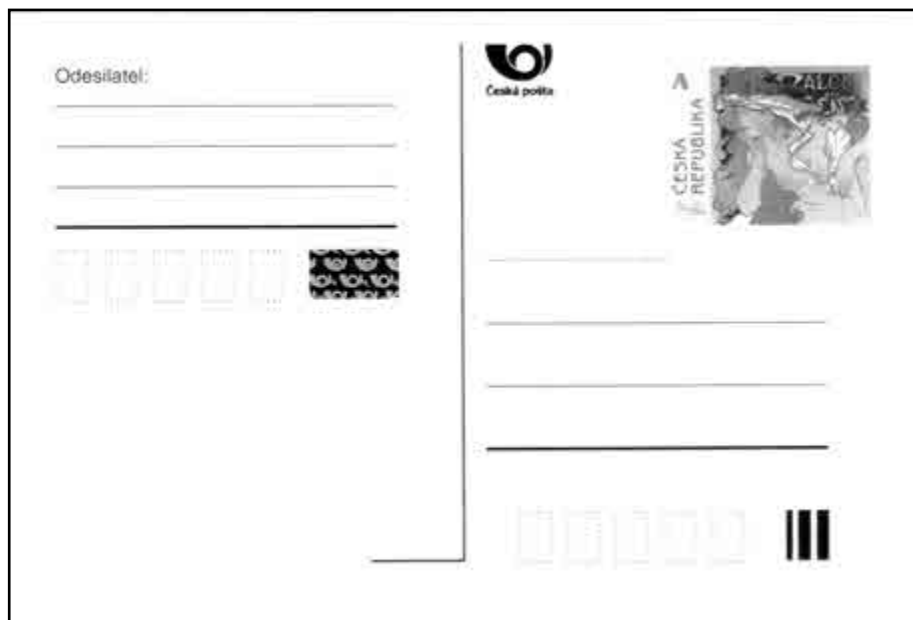


Fig. 22



amounting to 10 Kč. The card was designed by Jaroslav Němeček and produced by the Post Printing House in Prague by multicolored offset.

8. On May 26, 2010, the Ministry issued a commemorative postal card for correspondence with an imprinted non-denominated “A” stamp showing a detail from the picture by Alfons Mucha: Salon des Cent: 20<sup>th</sup> Exhibition to commemorate the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his birth (Fig. 22). Alfons Mucha was a world famous painter, graphic artist and creator of posters in the Art Nouveau style. He also designed labels on bottles, menus for restaurants, chocolate packaging, and much more. This picture postal card showing a motif of a picture by Alfons Mucha is part of a number of postal stationeries with topics of pictures by Alfons Mucha which the Czech Post will issue this year. The stamp with the “A” corresponds to the price of an ordinary domestic letter -- standard to 50g -- amounting to 10Kč. The card was designed by Prof. Zdeněk Ziegler and produced by the Post Printing House in Prague by multicolored offset. Microtext showing the year 2010 is printed in the first line of the address part of the consignee.

9. On June 16, 2010, the Ministry issued a commemorative picture postal card with an imprinted “Fifinka” non-denominated “A” stamp in honor of Bobík. Bobík



Fig. 23

is another of the small characters from the cult comic magazine Čtyřlístek. Bobík is the strongman and sportsman, he is not afraid of anything, he loves to eat, especially everything cooked by his good girl-friend Fifinka. When evil is perpetrated, Bobík is always ready to help. On the front side of the card (Fig. 23) is a picture of Třeskopský -- the village where the four friends live. On the right

## THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

side are all the friends from Čtyřlístek flying an untraditional kite -- Myšpulín. In the left part of this side of the card is a reproduction of the “A” stamp with Bobík.

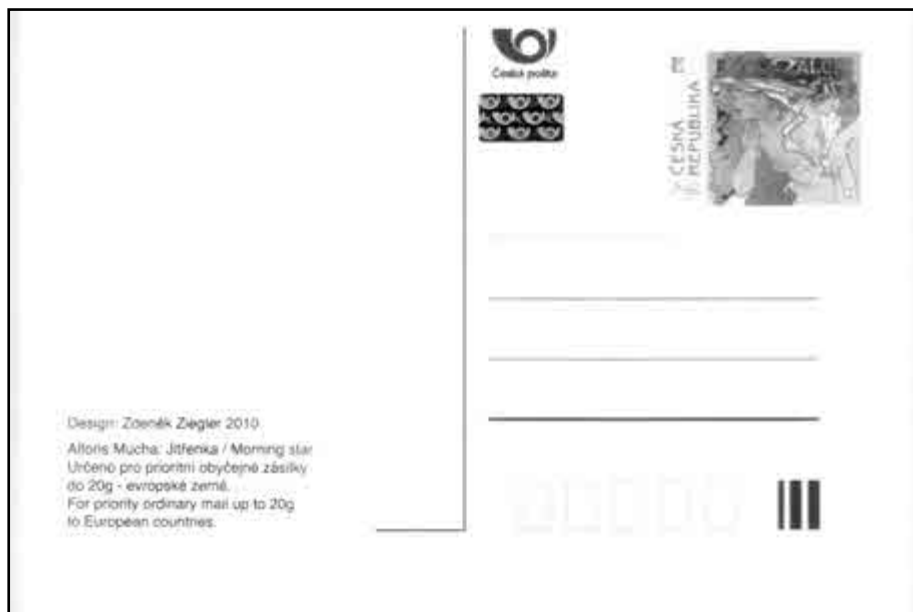


Fig. 24



Fig. 25

The back of the card is the same as that shown in Figure 21. The card was designed by Jaroslav Nemecek and produced by the Post Printing House in Prague by multicolored offset.

10. On June 23, 2010, the Ministry issued a commemorative postal card with an imprinted non-denominated “E” stamp showing a detail from the picture by Alfons Mucha: Salon des Cent: 20<sup>th</sup> Century to commemorate the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his birth (Fig. 24). The other side of the card shows a cutout from the picture by Alfons Mucha: Jitřenka (Morning Star)(Fig. 25). The card was designed by Prof. Zdeněk Ziegler and produced by the Post Printing House in Prague by multicolored offset. The imprinted “E” stamp is designed for ordinary letters up to 20g to European countries -- it corresponds to 17 Kč.

11. On June 23, 2010, the Ministry issued a commemorative postal card with an imprinted non-denominated “Z” stamp showing a detail from the picture by Alfons

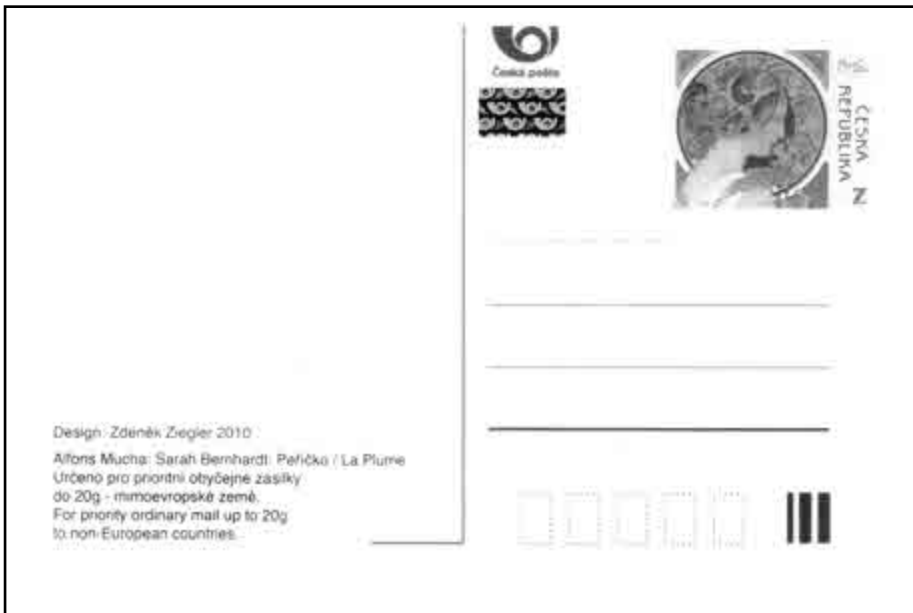


Fig. 26

Mucha: Petrklíč (Cowslip) to commemorate the 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of his birth (Fig. 26). The other side of the card shows a cutout from the picture by Alfons Mucha: Sarah Bernhardt: Peříčko (Feather)(Fig. 27). The card was designed by Prof. Zdeněk Ziegler and produced by the Post Printing House in Prague by multicolored offset. The imprinted “Z” stamp is designed for ordinary letters up to 20g to non-European countries -- it corresponds to 18 Kč.

12. On June 23, 2010, the Ministry issued a commemorative postal card entitled “International Year for the Rapprochement of Cultures -- International Romany’s Day” with imprinted “A” stamp (Fig. 28). The postal card is issued within the



Fig. 27

current Decade of Romany Inclusion 2005-2015, when the Czech Republic begins its presidency of the movement. The Decade is a commitment of 12 European countries to improve the living situation of Romanies in education, housing, health



Fig. 28

and employment through an active participation of Romanies in policy-making in these areas. The Czech presidency will take place from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011 and has chosen five priorities: to achieve a measurable progress in the field of inclusive education, to improve living conditions and rights of Romany children, to define the look and the participation of Romany women in the development of integration policies, to take responsibility for the integration of the local government level and correctly grasp the role of media in creating a positive image of Romanies. The stamp depicts the portrait of Milena Hübschamnová, the pioneer and founder of the Czech Romany culture. Owing to her deep knowledge of the Romany language, culture and Romanies she is often mistakenly taken for a Romany. In the picture part of the postal card are depicted doves carrying a caravan on ropes. The card was designed by Ladislava Gážíjová and produced by the Post Printing House in Prague by colored offset.

13. On June 23, 2010, the Ministry issued the 17<sup>th</sup> set of 8 picture postal cards with motifs of church monuments in the Czech Republic.

-- PRAGUE: the monastery of the Order of Barefooted Carmelites and the Church of the Virgin Mary Victorious

-- MĚLNÍK: the former Capuchin cloister with the Fourteen Holy Helpers Church

-- PLZEŇ: the former Franciscan cloister with the Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary

-- HEJNICE: the former Franciscan cloister with the temple of the Visitation of the Virgin Mary

-- BRNO: Zábřovice - the former Premonstratensian cloister with the Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary

-- KRNOV: the former Minorite cloister with the Church of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary

-- FULNEK: the former Augustinian cloister with the Holy Trinity church

-- UHERSKÉ HRADIŠTĚ: the former Franciscan cloister with the Church of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary.

The designer of the 10 Kč imprinted postage stamp is Beřdich Housa. The cards were printed by multicolored offset by OPTYS, Ltd.

## SLOVAKIA

by Gerald M. van Zanten

14. On June 8, 2010, the Ministry of Transport, Posts, and Telecommunications issued a 2.30 € commemorative stamp for World Cup 2010 that was produced



Fig. 29



Fig. 30

using lenticular printing to simulate motion (Fig. 29). The FIFA World Cup is the second most watched sporting event after the Olympic Games. The World Cup attracts huge crowds of fans to watch this event on TV or listen to it on the radio. There is no doubt that during the final football tournament in South Africa (the first time hosted by an African nation) more cans of beer, TVs and sedatives will be sold. The Slovak national football team has qualified for its first World Cup, and it is among the world's top football playing nations. Football, in the form as we know it today, originated in England. Then it spread to Europe and later to South Africa, and it successively swept the whole world. The first football association was founded in 1863, first official modern rules were adopted in 1882, and the first ever official international football match took place in 1872 (England vs. Scotland). FIFA (International Federation of Associated Football) was founded in 1904. FIFA decided to stage the World Cup. Apart from the years 1942 and 1946, the celebration of the world's most popular game has been held every four years since 1930. In 1930, Uruguay was the first host of a FIFA World Cup -- Uruguay was the winner. Up to now, 56 Slovak football players, or more precisely, football players from the Slovak clubs wearing the football shirt of Czechoslovakia have experienced the atmosphere of the World Cup at eight championships where 12 have succeeded in winning silver medals for second place. The stamp shows a player kicking a soccerball in a stadium that through lenticular printing simulates the steps of the

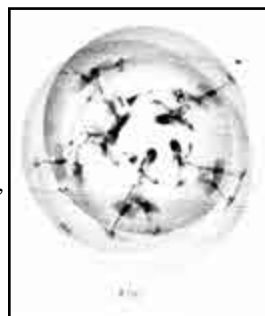


Fig. 31

action. The stamp was designed by Ivana Sarah Avni and is printed in sheetlets of two (Fig. 30). A FDC was issued with a cachet showing soccer players in a circle simulating motion (Fig. 31).

15. On June 18, 2010, the Ministry issued a set of two commemorative 0.40 € stamps in the Sights of Our Homeland series. They were produced by the Poštovní Tiskárna Cenin Praha using rotary recess printing combined with gravure in printing sheets of 50 pieces.



Fig. 32

-- Castle of Topolčianky (Fig. 32). Picturesque scenery of a large English-style park with a monumental classicist chateau is situated in the northern part of the Topolčianky municipality. Archaeological research was carried out in 1990 in the courtyard of the chateau and uncovered the foundations of the oldest stone architecture from the 13<sup>th</sup> century. In the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century Topolčianky

was in the reach of Turkish raids and as a result, it was burned down many times and the fortification was damaged. Ján Topolčianky, a lord of the chateau, also known as “Turk Fighter”, had the chateau rebuilt on its original foundations. The last major reconstruction of the renaissance chateau was made in 1662 during which part of the chateau was rebuilt into a chateau chapel.

Since 1686, the chapel has been a significant sacred site in Slovakia. A classicist wing (which replaced a renaissance wing in 1825) is considered to be the nicest and cleanest demonstration of classicism in Slovakia. The last noble owner of the castle was the Archduke Joseph August Habsburg with his wife the Archduchess Augusta after 1890. This couple lived in the castle until 1918 when the first Czechoslovak Republic was established. The castle was nationalized and became the summer residence of the Presidents of the Republic. The first President of the Czechoslovak Republic, T. G. Masaryk, visited Topolčianky almost every year during his presidency. In 1957 the Castle came

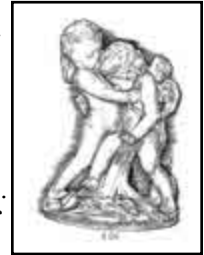


Fig. 33

under the administration of ROH for the purpose of holiday, and in 1970 it was declared to be the National Cultural Monument for its beauty, artistic and historic value. The classicistic wing is used as a museum. Three renaissance wings of the chateau are currently used as a hotel with a restaurant. The stamp was designed by Igor Benca and engraved by František Horniak. A FDC was issued showing as a cachet two infant angels playing (Fig. 33).

-- Castle Betliar (Fig. 34). Originally a hunting castle, with its permanent specialized exhibition of Housing Culture of the Nobility in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Century, Castle Betliar has belonged to the administration of the Slovak National Museum -- Museum Betliar since 1996. From the point of view of attractiveness, it belongs to the most visited ones and from the point of view of monument preservation, it belongs to the most preserved cultural historical



Fig. 34

monuments of Slovakia. The origins of the castle history date back to the first half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, and they are connected with the Hungarian family of Bebek. František Bebek built a small fortification in the period of the approaching Turkish threat. The greatest construction for the castle was noted in the period of the Transylvanian-Hungarian noble family of Andrassy. The castle experienced several reconstructions over some centuries. The biggest and most extensive was the reconstruction of 1880-1886 under the control of count Emanuel Andrassy, and the castle obtained its present look. Previous owners furnished the castle with luxury and gathered a lot of works of art and craft dated in the 16<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries thereby creating a present-day precious artistic and historic collection in the museum. Interiors are supplemented with gallery collections, ceramic collections, china and porcelain from various European manufactures. The greatest treasure of the Betliar Castle is the historical library founded by count Leopold Andrassy in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. It currently contains 15,000 volumes of historic literature. Around the castle there is a large natural and landscape historic park with the area of 57 ha which belongs to the most preserved and most precious parks in Slovakia. The park was included into the list of artistically and culturally valuable parks of the world recorded by UNESCO in 1978. In 1988-1994 the castle was reconstructed as far as building



Fig. 35

and interior. The stamp was designed by Júlia Piačková and engraved by Arnold Feke. A FDC was issued showing as a cachet a statue standing in the middle of garden hedgework (Fig. 35).



Fig. 36

engraved by František Horniak, and produced by Poštovní Tiskárna Cenin Praha using recess printing from flat plates combined with offset in printing sheets containing three St. Gorazd, two St. Clement, and five labels showing figures of the Seven Saints (Fig. 36).

-- St. Gorazd (Fig. 37). He was probably born in the Great Moravian Court south of Nitra. His name had old Slavic origins, and it was typical for our region and the region of southern Slavs. It referred to a man who was "talkative". He was educated in one of the monastery schools or capitulary school where he learned Latin. He was one of the colleagues of

16. On July 27, 2010, the Ministry issued a set of two commemorative 0.60 € stamps entitled Seven Saints. The stamps were designed by Karol Felix,



Fig. 37



the Solun brothers Constantine and Methodius after their arrival to Great Moravia. Because he was his close assistant, Bishop Methodius named him his successor. He allegedly pointed at him saying: "This is the free man of your country, he is well educated in Latin books, he is true." Pope Stephen V did not recognize Methodius' decision on his death bed and forbade him to perform "the functions". He requested that Gorazd appear at the pope's court personally and explain his attitudes in "real words". Gorazd either did not want to go to Rome, or simply could not. In the turbulent times when Methodius' disciples were expelled from Great Moravia, he was not among those who would leave for Bulgaria or for Ohrid. He might have been killed or he was hiding on some magnate's court. People started to worship him soon as a saint, and after some time he got into the medieval liturgy calendars. He is considered by some to be the author of St. Methodius' biography written in the old Slavic language. Others think that when Pope John IX renewed the Great Moravian archiepiscopate in the year 900, he named Gorazd into this position. There are, however, no documents confirming these facts. A FDC contains the stamp showing St. Gorazd along with a label and also a cachet (Fig. 38).

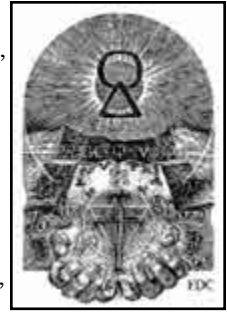


Fig. 38

-- St. Clement (Fig. 39). He belonged to the closest assistants of the Solun Brothers, Constantine and Methodius (Naum, Angelarius, Sava, Laurentius, Gorazd). He was often called Clement Bulgarian, Ohrid, Macedonian or simply Slavic due to his origin or places where he was active. Together with the Solun brothers he participated in the Byzantine mission sent to Kzazars. In the town of Chersoneses, Constantine found the relics of one of the first popes -- St. Clement. As an honor to him, he received his name and used it all of his life. He also took the journey to Venice and Rome with Constantine and Methodius where he was ordained to be a priest. In Great Moravia he dedicated his time to teaching and pastoral work which we know very little about. After the death of Archbishop Methodius and after the persecution of his followers, he belonged to the group that decided to go along the Danube toward Belgrade, and they were accepted by the Bulgarian emperor Boris-Michael (in 886). After a short time spent in Pliska, the emperor sent Constantine and his brothers into present-day Macedonia. There in the town of Ohrid, he founded a monastery and built two or three churches. He was working hard on mission work among Slavs of that time, and he was teaching the domestic clergy. After seven years of work he managed to teach and educate 3,500 students. The new Bulgarian emperor Simeon ordained Clement to be the bishop. He became the first Slavic bishop in Bulgaria. He later resigned and was dedicated to literary work. He was considered by many to be the author of Constantine and Methodius' biographies, or at least one of them. He had written



Fig. 39

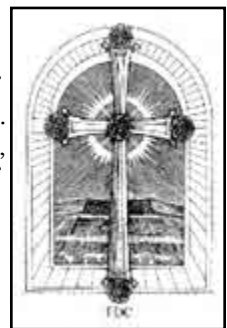


Fig. 40

## THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

them while still in Great Moravia. There is no unified opinion about whether Clement may be considered to be the author of the new -- simplified Slavic script -- Cyrillic alphabet. In the Ohrid literary center, they used to stick to the Glagolitic alphabet -- script of their teacher Constantine -- for a long time. Clement died on either July 17 or 27, 916. A FDC contains the stamp showing St. Clement along with a label and also a cachet (Fig. 40).

### **SOCIETY FOR CZECHOSLOVAK PHILATELY INC. AVAILABLE PUBLICATIONS**

**\*\*\* CONTACT THE BOOK STORE BEFORE ORDERING,  
SOME PUBLICATIONS SOLD OUT,  
AND NOT SURE IF ABLE TO RESTOCK \*\*\***

**Prices are postpaid in USA**

**(E=English,Cz=Czech,Sl=Slovak,G=German, H=Hungarian)**

<b>[NEW]</b> 2010 PROTECTORATE BOHEMIA & MORAVIA 1939-1945 (Cz) -- POFIS mini catalog, 34 pages, full color, shows all stamps and postal stationery issued, lists plate number positions and labels layout.	\$ 9.00
<b>[NEW]</b> 2009 CZECH REPUBLIC 1993-2008 (Cz) -- POFIS, color, specialized, every product issued by the Czech post.	\$29.00
<b>[NEW]</b> SPECIALIZED CATALOG OF 1944-1945 CARPATHO-UKRAINE(Cz) by Jiří Majer. Hard bound, 160 pages, in color, with values listed based on actual market prices.	\$26.00
<b>[NEW]</b> FORERUNNERS AND CONTEMPORARY STAMPS AND STATIONERY OF 1918-1919 CZECHOSLOVAKIA (Cz) by Pavel Hirš. Specialized catalog, hard-bound, 140 pgs. Post Offices listed in Slovak/Hungarian for Slovakia and Czech/German for Bohemia/Moravia/Silesia. In color.	\$26.00
<b>[NEW]</b> POST WW II POSTAL CANCELLATIONS 1945-1946 (Cz)by Vaclav Blaha. Soft-bound, 124 pgs. Postal cancel illustrations in b+w, covers in color. Must have for Revolutionary Overprints collectors.	\$19.00
<b>[NEW]</b> DVD containing copies of the SPECIALIST for years 2000 - 2004 like the DVD listed below that covers 1939-1999. The two prices are for members/ non-members as outlined below. Out of USA add \$1 for postage.	\$ 5.00 \$10.00
<b>[NEW]</b> CD containing REVOLUTIONARY AND LIBERATION OVERPRINTS AND LOCAL ISSUES OF 1944-45 CZECHOSLOVAKIA(Cz) -- by Karel Holoubek A catalog and monograph on CD. First price is postpaid for members, second one is postpaid for non-members. All foreign orders please add \$3.00 for additional postage. [Reviewed Mar/Apr 08]	\$20.00 \$27.00
DVD containing 20 <sup>th</sup> CENTURY ISSUES of the SPECIALIST (1939-1999) along with INDEX for them (E). First price is for members in USA, outside of USA members must add \$1 for postage to this price. Second price is for USA non-members, outside USA non-members add \$1 for postage.	\$10.00 \$20.00
OBLOUKOVÉ TYPY (Arch Types), 25h HRADČANY, V. KRESBA (5th Design)(Cz)	\$ 6.00

by L. Olšina -- POFIS. 25 pages, in depth, well illustrated study. [See Jan/Feb '07 issue, pg 21]	
CZECHOSLOVAK STATIONERY & POSTCARD CATALOG 1918-1992(Cz) Vol. II, by Starec and Beneš.	\$23.00
SCOUT PHILATELY IN OUR COUNTRY (ČSR, ČR, SL)(Cz) -- by Vapenka. In color, describes all scout stamps, covers, postmarks, overprints, cancels.	\$11.00
COMPLETE 20 <sup>th</sup> CENTURY SUBJECT INDEX, 1939-1999 (E) -- Index of articles published in the SPECIALIST over 61 years. First prices are for printed version US postpaid/foreign + postage. Second prices are for CD version US/foreign postpaid. See Jul/Aug 2004 issue.	\$9/6+p \$2/3
GLOSSARY OF PHILATELIC TERMINOLOGY -- Second Edition (E) -- Translate Czech terms into English and back; 130 pgs. (Reviewed: Mar/Apr 97)	\$20.00
MAIL OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK LEGIONS IN FRANCE (Cz,E) -- by Jaroslav J. Verner. This 80 page, English/Czech publication is the first on this subject and is being published by the Society. It includes political/ historic context, development of units and their postal arrangements, illustrations of cancels, point valuation system, and B/W and color illustrations. (Reviewed: Jan/Feb 03)	\$12.00
POSTAL HISTORY OF TELČ AND ITS REGION (Cz) -- by Henry Hahn. This well illustrated 48 page booklet covers all aspects of the development and growth of the postal service of that region. (Reviewed: Sep/Oct 03)	\$ 7.00
SPECIALIZED CATALOG, SPORTS STAMPS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 1918- 1992 (Sl) -- by Ervín Smažák. Excellent production, 20 pages, all in color on glossy paper, including pricing of all stamps (in Slovak crowns).	\$ 5.00
THE PHILATELY OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA FOR BEGINNERS by Phil Freer (E)	\$10.00
HISTORY OF POSTAL AGENCIES (POŠTOVNY) IN THE TĚŠÍN REGION by Tovačovský, Sikora, and Schodelbauer(Cz). (Reviewed: Nov/Dec 00)	\$ 7.00
MANUAL FOR HRADČANY COLLECTORS -- VOL. 3, by Hamr and Škaloud(Cz) -- Follow on to previous two volumes. (Reviewed Nov/Dec 06)	\$18.50
AGRICULTURE & SCIENCE ISSUE 1923(Cz)	\$10.00
CUMULATIVE INDEX OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK <i>SPECIALIST</i> 1939-92 (E)	\$15.00
CZECH POST POSTAL CARD commemorating the 60 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Society -- May 31, 1999 (see Jul/Aug 99, p1-3; Sep/Oct 99, p38)	\$ 1.50
<u>MONOGRAFIE Series (Cz):</u>	
[NEW] MONOGRAFIE 9, Vol. VII (Cz) -- by Pavel Aksamit. First Day Covers of Czechoslovakia 1947-1992, hardbound, 260 p, b+w.	\$39.00
MONOGRAFIE 11, Vol. II -- Postal Service in the Terezin Ghetto -- by Benes and Tošnerová. 200 pgs, heavily illustrated in b/w, including forgeries.	\$27.00
MONOGRAFIE 16, Part II (Šafov - Žumberk, Slovakia, Carpatho-Ukraine, railroad cancels) -- catalog of 1918-1920 period postmarks	\$22.50
[NEW] MONOGRAFIE 25, Vol. I -- 90 years of the Czech Postal Museum	\$35.00
<u>Publications of the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of Great Britain(E):</u>	
Monograph 4 -- CARPATHO-UKRAINE -- POSTAL MARKINGS of the YEARS 1938-45, by Juan Page	\$16.00

Monograph 5 --CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY IN FRANCE (WWII), by Reader	\$17.50
Monograph 6 -- GERMAN OCCUPATION OF SUDETENLAND 1938, by Dawson	\$20.00
Monograph 7 -- INDEX OF ARTICLES ON CZECHOSLOVAK PHILATELY 1950-1979, by Negus	\$ 4.50
Monograph 8 -- OCCUPATION OF CZECH FRONTIER TERRITORIES BY BECK'S POLAND from the POSTAL HISTORY VIEW-POINT, by Neumann	\$14.50
Monograph 9 -- FIELD POST OF CZECHOSLOVAK & ALLIED FORCES IN RUSSIA 1918-20, by W.A. Page	\$14.50
Monograph 10 -- 25 <sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF CZECHOSLOVAK INDEPENDENCE (The 1943 London Exhibitions), by Kralicek and W.A. Page	\$17.50
Monograph 11 -- THE SOKOLS IN PHILATELY -- COMMEMORATIVE POSTMARKS AND POSTCARDS, by Day	\$25.00
Monograph 12 -- MILITARY CARDS OF THE EXILED CZECHOSLOVAK FORCES IN FRANCE AND BRITAIN, by Kralicek and W.A. Page	\$14.50
Monograph 13 -- THE HRADČANY ISSUE 1918-20, by Bradford	\$16.00
Monograph 14 -- THE LIBERATION OF OLOMOUC, MAY 1945, by Robert J. Hill	\$18.00
Monograph 15 -- POSTAL HISTORY OF THE FREE CZECHOSLOVAK FORCES IN GREAT BRITAIN: 1940-1945, by R. Beith	\$22.00
Monograph 16 -- THE CZECHOSLOVAK LEGION IN POLAND AND RUSSIA and CZECHOSLOVAKS IN THE MIDDLE EAST 1940-1943, by Dr. Vratislav Palkoska and Otto Hornung RDP.	\$24.00
Monograph 17 -- CZECHOSLOVAK FIELD POST 1918-21, by Brian Day	\$27.00
Monograph 18 -- POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS FOLLOWING THE LIBERATION OF PRAGUE IN MAY 1945, by Robert J. Hill	\$32.00
<u>[NEW]</u> Monograph 19 -- BOHEMIA & MORAVIA by Rex Dixon. 76 pages, color, complete listing of all Bohemia/Moravia postal offices named in Czech and German, all postal rates for the era, listing of all German military mail. Best Protectorate Monograph to date. [Reviewed: Winter 2010]	\$26.00
<u>[NEW]</u> Monograph 20 -- THE EARLY POSTAL HISTORY OF CARPATHO-UKRAINE by Otto Hornung. All color, 34 pgs, with particular reference to the usage of the first postage stamps of Austria.	\$35.00

**Please check by e-mail if books are available before ordering.**

***All publications available on postpaid basis in USA.***

***Non-members, please add 25% to the price plus full postage.***

***All orders are shipped the day received!***

***Foreign orders contact for postage rate.***

***E-mail: [cancelcek@mwt.net](mailto:cancelcek@mwt.net)***

**“Free SCP Commemorative postal card with order over \$25.00”**

**Society for Czechoslovak Philately Inc.**

**Attention: Savoy Horvath**

**S8207, US Hwy 61**

**Readstown, WI 54652**