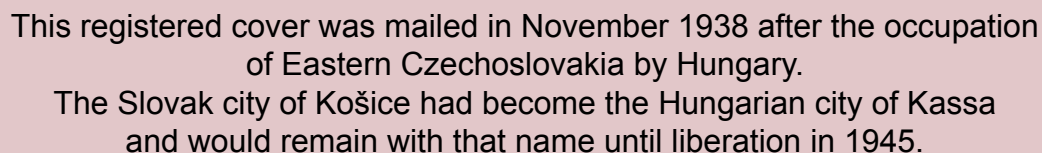




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## The Partitioning of Czechoslovakia – Part 2

by Alan Hanzl

The following article provides the description that was to accompany the charts and maps printed in the 2023-4 issue of the **Specialist** under the title ***The Partitioning of Czechoslovakia (1938-1939)*** on pages 14 to 16. (*it is suggested that you have the 2023-4 Specialist by your side as the Part 1 article is mentioned in italics several times throughout Part 2*)

The charts on 2023-4 page 14 provided lists of the stamps issued for postal use in the various portions of Czechoslovakia from June 1938 to August 1939. The abbreviated *postal rate charts on 2023-4 page 15* provide the effects of the partitioning process on the resulting postal services for each of the regions of the former nation.

The outline of the exhibit that was first shown at the 2023 Garfield Perry March Stamp Show in Cleveland was designed to philatelically demonstrate the effects of the partitioning in the following sections:

Munich Pact Effect-Ceded Territories	June 1938 – September 1938
Munich Pact Effect-Final Czechoslovak Stamps	October 1938 – December 1938
Partitioning Completed	January 1939 – March 1939
Bohemia & Moravia Protectorate	March 1939 – August 1939
Independent Slovakia	March 1939 – August 1939
Reunification and Second Partition	May 1945 – present

Each section introduces the issued stamps and several examples of their use on covers and postcards. The Munich Pact Effect: Ceded Territories section includes the Sokol (Fügnar image), Scenery (Plzeň and Košice) and Prague Philatelic Exhibition Sheet issues. The Munich Pact Effect: Final Czechoslovak Stamps section includes the 50h Štefánik Portrait and the 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Czechoslovak stamps, along with the three ceded territories (Sudetenland, Eastern Silesia and southern Slovakia) special issue stamps. The Partitioning Completed section includes the Slovak Parliament, the Carpatho-Ukraine Independence and the blue 60h Štefánik Portrait stamps introduced to be used in limited areas and for a limited period of time. The Bohemia & Moravia Protectorate section includes all of the Protectorate issues in the table on 2023-4 page 14 while the Independent Slovakia section includes all of the Slovakia issues for the same summer period.



This map shows Czechoslovakia as it was on 20 November 1938.

### Munich Pact Effect - Ceded Territories

During the last three months of 1938 as the ceded territories of the Sudetenland, Eastern Silesia and southern Slovakia were occupied by Germany, Poland and Hungary respectively, several effects on the postal system must be noted and examples displayed.

- Czechoslovakia stamps were permitted for use for a limited time period (*see table on 2023-4 page 16*)
- Existing Czechoslovak postal rates were initially used with "domestic" reference rates changed due to border changes (*see tables on 2023-4 page 15*)
- Mixed franking discouraged, but successfully used for a limited period (conversion rates established)
- Town/city names on postmarks and registration labels become bilingual and/or are changed to eliminate Czechoslovak names
- Special cancellations applied to demonstrate/celebrate control changes
- Occupiers issue or overprint stamps to celebrate the return of the land/people (*top chart on 2023-4 page 14*)



### Figure 1

Examples of Czechoslovak franking and special postmarks with changed city/town names:

The domestic cover was correctly franked with a connected pair of the 50h Košice scenery stamps. Note that the postmark shows the German city name Steinschönau (formerly Kamenický Šenov), and the mailing date 10.10.38 printed above the circular mark (Fig. 1).

The domestic postal card features a postmark with the Polish city name Cieszyn (formerly Teshcen), and two special boxed messages celebrating the Polish occupation (Fig. 2). Translated, the messages are *Heroic Zaolzie has returned to Poland* (top) and *Our brothers from beyond the Olza united to join the motherland* (bottom).

The regional express cover was correctly franked featuring a postmark with the Hungarian town name Beregszász (formerly Beregszas), with a mailing date printed in the order year/month/day, typical of Hungarian postmarks. It also features two **Visszatért** (homecoming) Hungarian postmarks that were applied during the first weeks of occupation during November and early December (Fig. 3).

Examples of mixed franking (*note the conversion rates in the tables on 2023-4 page 15*):

The registered domestic cover was correctly franked with two German and two Czechoslovak stamps. The 1.50Kč and 18 Pfennigs franking was equivalent to 3Kč, 2Kč for the registration and 1Kč for the domestic letter (Fig. 4).

The Polish domestic 15 groszy postal card was franked with a 20h Czechoslovak stamp. Mailed in Frysztat, an additional fee of 5 gr = 20 heller was required for the rerouting of the card through Orłowa (Fig. 5).



### Figure 2



### Figure 3



### Figure 4



**Figure 5**





Czechoslovak postal authorities originally planned to issue a mini sheet and two-stamp set in late October 1938 to celebrate the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Czechoslovak independence. After the occupation of the Sudeten and other regions of the country, those authorities decided to delay the release of the set to December and publicize it instead as a celebration of the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the first Czechoslovak postage stamps. The original designs remained the same.



Figure 10

To aid the refugees leaving the occupied regions, a mini sheet containing the 2Kč stamp of the new set, was released on 15 December 1938 and sold for 10Kč. Despite the large 8Kč surcharge, the popularity of the assisting cause resulted in a near sellout of the 230,000 printed sheets within a few days. Three days later, the two-stamp set of 2Kč and 3Kč denominations sharing the same design, were available for sale at post offices throughout the country. The set, along with all other Czechoslovak stamps, was not valid for use in any of the occupied territories. Note the **28.X.1918** (date of independence), and the combined crests on the top of the mini sheet (Fig. 11).

By 16 March 1939 as Hungary was given permission by Adolf Hitler to occupy the Carpatho-Ukraine region, the partitioning process was completed, eliminating the nation of Czechoslovakia from the map of Europe.



Figure 11



This map shows the area of Czechoslovakia as it was on 16 March 1939

### Partitioning Completed

During the first 2 ½ months of 1939, the partitioning process was completed through a combination of political encouragement by Germany for Slovaks to declare their independence and the subsequent occupation of the remaining territories by Germany in the west and Hungary in the east.

On 18 January 1939, the newly formed Slovak Parliament convened in Bratislava to consider the ramifications of declaring its independence as a sovereign state. To publicize the importance and intent of the meetings, the Parliament chose to overprint the 1936 10Kč Czechoslovak stamp from the Scenery Issue that features Bratislava (Fig. 12). The five-line orange red overprint included **Otvorenie slovenského snemu** (Slovak assembly opening), **18.1.1939**, the date of the opening, the Slovak Coat of Arms and the **300 heller** (3Kč) denomination replacing the original 10Kč designation. Two overprint types exist in which the Slovak Coat of Arms was shifted one millimeter to the right on type 2. It was sold and valid for only two weeks.



Figure 12



Shortly after the Slovak Parliament convened in Bratislava, it became apparent to the populace in the Carpatho-Ukraine region that they were being separated from the rest of their country. Government leaders of the region met in Chust to form a Carpatho-Ukraine Diet on 2 March 1939.



Figure 13

To celebrate the inauguration of the Diet, a 3K stamp was designed to be introduced when the Diet felt it necessary to declare its independence. When Slovakia declared its independence and the Bohemia – Moravia Protectorate was formed by Germany, independence was declared and the stamp issued on 15 March 1939. The next day, Hungary was encouraged by Germany to occupy all of Carpatho-Ukraine, making the issued stamp invalid.

The stamp featured a hyphen between **ČESKO** and **SLOVENSKO** to demonstrate separation, a depiction of the Jasina settlement. **2.III.1939**, location and the date of the Diet formation, at the bottom. The 3K denomination was suitable for a domestic registered letter (Fig. 13).



Figure 14

The displayed registered cover was sent to Užhorod, located near the new border with Slovakia. It also features the special first day red cancellation celebrating the independence declaration (Fig. 14).



1935 1939  
Milan Štefánik (1880 – 1919)

Figure 15

On the first full day of independence, 15 March 1939, the Slovak government requested a special printing in blue of the 1935 60h Milan Štefánik

Portrait stamp for exclusive use in their newly formed country (Fig. 15). It was not issued until 30 March but remained valid for 15 ½ months.

## Bohemia & Moravia Protectorate

For the first four months of the Protectorate, existing Czechoslovakia regular stamp issues were available for sale at post offices. Many of the available stamps were valid for postal use until 15 December 1939. Some of the issues in great supply were set aside for the Provisional Overprint group introduced on 15 July 1939. Two redesigned Czechoslovak stamps were introduced in April for use in the Protectorate.

In an effort to maintain a favorable Czechoslovak stamp design, the Protectorate made two small adjustments to the 1935 1Kč Masaryk Portrait stamp that could be made quickly and available for use in both Slovakia and the Protectorate. Issued on 13 April, a hyphen was placed between **ČESKO** and **SLOVENSKO** at the top of the stamp to show accepted separation and changed the denomination designation from 1Kč to 1K (Fig. 16).



1935 1939  
Tomas Masaryk (1850 – 1937)

Figure 16

The protectorate issued only one airmail stamp without the Protectorate name on it. It was a 30h stamp using the 1930 Airmail set design for the lower denominations. It had originally been ordered for use in Slovakia with a hyphen placed between **ČESKO** and **SLOVENSKO** as with the 1K Masaryk stamp (Fig. 17). When it was finally released on 22 April 1939, it was only valid for use in the Protectorate and not in Slovakia. It would remain valid until 15 December 1939. The Protectorate would never again issue an airmail stamp, while Slovakia would issue its first airmail stamp set in November 1939.



Figure 17

Figure 17a

Four months after the establishment of the Protectorate, a black bilingual (German and Czech) overprint was applied to 19 Czechoslovak stamps that were in considerable supply at the time. The overprinted stamps were officially sold and used for five months beginning 15 July 1939. The overprint consisted of three horizontal parallel lines designed to cover **ČESKOSLOVENSKO** near the top of each stamp and the

bilingual presentation of the Protectorate name **BÖHMEN u. MÄHREN** above **ČECHY a MORAVA** near the stamp bottom (Fig. 17a).

The five lowest denomination stamps of those overprinted came from the 1929 Coats of Arms issue. Three of the next four overprint denominations came from the 1935 Portraits set. Also included was the redesigned red 1K Masaryk. The remaining small denomination overprinted was on the 1938 50h Plzeň Scenery issue. For all of the denominations above 1K, nine of the 1936 Castles, Cities and Churches (Scenery) issue were overprinted. The



Figure 18



Figure 19

size and spacing of the overprint components varied with the size and orientation (portrait vs. landscape) of the stamp overprinted.

All of the 19 Provisional Overprinted stamps appear on the displayed registered express airmail cover (Fig. 18). It was sent from Prague on 31 July 1939 and arrived in New York City seven days later. The front features seven Prague cancellations, one censor cancellation (circular **D.K.**), and one each of registration, airmail and express delivery labels. The reverse side features four arrival cancellations (NY) and one initial dated cause of non-delivery stamp (Fig. 19). This cover also provides an example of the organized German censoring practice of all international mail, including to Germany itself, initiated in the Protectorate.

The validity and availability of both Czech regular and provisional overprinted stamps led to the practice of mixed franking. That practice was preferred by the Czech populace while the supply of stamps without the provisional overprints lasted. They represented better times prior to German occupation. The displayed local registered cover, mailed in Prague on 27 July 1939, provides a correctly franked example of the practice (Fig. 20).

As the provisional overprints were introduced, it became clear that the German dominated government of the Protectorate found the 1936 issues of Castles, Churches and Cities (Scenery) to be the least controver-



Figure 20





Zvíkov Castle

Figure 21

Brno

Figure 22

Olomouc



Charles Bridge in Prague

Figure 23

Castle (Fig. 21), 50h – Karlštejn Castle, 60h – St. Barbara's Church, 1K – Prague).

The next four denominations of the Scenery Issue, introduced on 15 August 1939, featured two designs of the 1936 issue on larger stamps in a portrait orientation (Fig. 22). The choice of Brno and Olomouc city images for these stamps was again a sign of reassurance to the Czech populace. Both of these Moravian region cities possessed industrial and historical significance whose images had previously appeared on a 1929 and 1936 Czechoslovak stamp respectively.

The three largest denominations of the issue featured the Charles Bridge design of the 1936 issue on larger stamps in a landscape orientation (Fig. 23). These highest denominations, that were issued on 30 August 1939, would prove to be useful for distant airmail and/or heavier packages.

The first new design set of stamps, the Linden Leaves issue, printed for use throughout the Protectorate, contains both the German and Czech names of the region positioned at the top and bottom of the stamp respectively as they had been on the provisional overprints. All seven denominations possessed the same design, with the 30h denomination printed in two distinct colors creating an 8-stamp set. All eight stamps of the set were printed in two shades in sheets without any plate numbers or symbols.

The displayed international postcard (Fig. 24) was correctly franked with six Linden Leaves stamps and one Protectorate Scenery stamp. Note the **D.K.** censor circular stamp applied since the card was mailed in Prague bound for Bern, Switzerland.

The Scenery and Linden Leaves became the most popular among the Czech populace and remained valid until 31 March 1943. Two additional smaller sets of the Scenery style and additional Linden Leaves style were introduced during 1940 and 1941. Neither design group had any reference to the German occupation other than the German name of the Protectorate at the top of the stamps.

As with the regular issues, the Czechoslovak newspaper stamps, first introduced in 1937, were permitted for use in the Protectorate when it was established in March 1939. As the old supply was depleted, a new set of nine Protectorate newspaper stamps was introduced on 25 August 1939. Similar to the 1937 set, the new stamps were printed in sheets of 100 (10 x 10) with no perforations and plate numbers on the bottom left and right corners of the sheet. The same nine denominations, each printed in a unique color, featured the same Carrier Pigeon design with a bilingual reference to the Protectorate name at the top and bottom of the stamps (Fig. 25).



Figure 24



Figure 25



## Independent Slovakia

Immediately after Slovakia declared its independence on 14 March 1939, the Czechoslovak regular issue stamps from 1937 through 1938 and the Coat of Arms set from 1929 were deemed valid for use until 31 July 1940. As the 60h Štefánik and 1K Masaryk stamps mentioned earlier, were redesigned, printed and prepared for distribution, the new Slovak government decided to use the existing supply of Czechoslovak stamps by overprinting them with **Slovenský Štát 1939** using a two-line design. Eleven stamps from the 1929 Coat of Arms and 1935/1939 Portraits issues were selected for the horizontal style overprint. They were available for only 19 days beginning 21 March 1939 and were deemed invalid for use by 10 July 1939.



Jan A. Komenský  
1592 – 1670

Eduard Benes  
1884 – 1948

Milan R. Stefanik  
1880 – 1919

Tomas G. Masaryk  
1850 – 1937

Figure 26

The five lowest denomination stamps of those overprinted came from the 1929 Coat of Arms issue. The next four overprint denominations, six stamps in all, came from the 1935 through 1939 Portraits groups (Fig. 26). The two-line overprint design for all eleven stamps was horizontal near the bottom of each stamp.



Figure 27

Ten additional Czechoslovak stamps from the 1936 Castles, Churches and Cities issue were selected to receive the diagonal style overprint using the same two-line format as the horizontal overprint group (Fig. 27). Available for only a few days, they were deemed invalid for use by 16 April.



Figure 27a

The displayed cover was correctly franked with one each of the 1.20 Kčs diagonal Štát and 10h horizontal Štát overprinted stamps, along with a 30h Czechoslovak Coat of Arms margin stamp with a plate number (Fig. 27a). It is an unusual franking combination given the limited validity time period of the diagonal Štát overprinted stamps.

During the first several weeks after the independence of Slovakia was declared, preparation for the design creation of stamps to be used exclusively in Slovakia was well under way. The first design, a portrait of Andrej Hlinka, was ready for printing on 6 March 1939. Two denominations, 50h and 1K (Fig. 28), were chosen to satisfy the domestic rates for a postcard and an envelope weighing up to 20 grams.

The stamps were not released or deemed valid for use until 21 March, and then only after a diagonal **SLOVENSKÝ ŠTÁT** overprint, red for the 50h stamp and black for the 1K stamp, were applied. The formation of the Bohemia & Moravia Protectorate on 15 March, made the **ČESKO** reference at the top of the stamp design unacceptable to Germany without some overprint. The majority of the prepared printed stamps were overprinted, making those that were not overprinted, especially with the perforation variations, quite rare.



Figure 28

The plate number marks were **A1 6 III 1939** on the lower left corner and **A1** on the lower right corner for the 50h stamp and **A1 10 III 1939** and **A1** for the 1K stamp (Fig. 29). The two March dates were the intended dates of issuance.



Figure 29



Figure 30



Figure 30a

Beginning 17 March 1939, Slovakia issued a set of ten stamps featuring Andrej Hlinka's portrait, the same design as the 50h and 1K overprinted pair. The top of the design, **SLOVENSKÁ POŠTA**, clearly noted the separation from and elimination of the free nation of Czechoslovakia, finalized just two days earlier. All eight denominations (Fig. 30) were printed in sheets of 200 (20 x 10), perforated 12.5, with plate marks similar

to those of the Hlinka overprint pair. The 20h and 30h denominations were also printed in sheets of 200 without perforations. The stamp set was the first to remain available and valid until the end of the Slovak Republic in April 1945.

The displayed registered cover (Fig. 30a) was correctly franked with one each of a 3K Hlinka regular issue, a 1K Hlinka Slovenský Štát overprint and a 50h horizontal Slovenský Štát overprint stamps. It was mailed by the Ecuador Consulate in Bratislava.

To commemorate the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the death of Slovak hero Milan Štefánik, Slovakia issued a four stamp set bearing his image wearing his World War I uniform on the right side and an aerial view of his tomb, located on the mountain of Bradlo, on the left side (Fig. 31). The stars above the tomb image represented his work as an astronomer during the decade prior to 1914. The three smaller denominations stamps were printed in sheets of 200 (20 x 10), while the larger highest 2Ks denomination was printed in sheets of 100 (10 x 10). For the 2Ks stamp in position 93 (10<sup>th</sup> row, 3<sup>rd</sup> stamp) a white star appeared to the right of Štefánik's cap. When the stamps were released, a German Nazi order was issued to immediately demonetize the stamp set because Štefánik was wearing a French World War I uniform. Although about 290,000 stamp sets were printed, only those sold on 4 May were deemed valid for use. Six weeks later, the unsold stamps were again available at post offices for philatelic purposes at face value prices without postal value. Few legitimately used covers franked with these stamps exist.

As part of the postal service adjustment to the independence declaration, Slovakia decided to execute a two-line **1939 Slovenský Štát** overprint on the existing 1937 Czechoslovak newspaper (printed matter) stamps that were in good supply throughout the Slovak region



Position 93

Figure 31





Figure 32



Figure 33

when independence was officially declared (Fig. 32). All nine stamps of the set were overprinted in quantities deemed necessary for use until a new Slovak design set could be printed and distributed to post offices throughout the country.

Slovakia issued a newspaper stamp set of its own design on 1 June 1939. The single design features the double bar cross national emblem (Fig. 33). The same nine denominations as the Štát Overprint group were printed in sheets of 100 imperforate stamps. The 10h stamp was also printed in sheets of 50 (10 x 5).

### Reunification and Second Partitioning

During the first four months of 1945, the eastern portions of Hungary and Slovakia were liberated from German dominance. The recognized Czechoslovak Government in Exile housed in London since early 1940, began to send representatives to the liberated regions to reestablish an independent self-governing nation. By 16 May 1945, both the Slovak Republic and the Bohemia-Moravia Protectorate were officially dissolved. At this time, all of prewar Czechoslovakia, except Carpatho-Ukraine, was reunited. That exception became part of the Soviet Union.

The domestic postal rates in the reunited nation were essentially the same as those for the Protectorate through the end of November 1945. Germany and Carpatho-Ukraine became part of the international category. The new government released a nine regular issue set on 23 May 1945. It shared the same popular Linden Leaves design that was first introduced in the Protectorate nearly six years earlier. The new set featured **ČESKOSLOVENSKO** printed at the top to demonstrate the reunification. The four lower denominations featured the closed bud version, perforated 14, while the higher denominations had the open bud version, perforated 12.5 (Fig. 34).



Figure 34

Within three years of achieving independence as a self-governing nation, the Czechoslovak populace began to lose control over their own destiny. In 1948, the Communist Party, significantly influenced by the Soviet Union, took control of the country's economic and political activities and policies. When the Soviet Union dissolved over 40 years later, Czechoslovakia was finally able to achieve their independence again as a self-governing nation in 1989.

Slovaks, who had expressed their desire for autonomy as early as the 1920s, once again sought to separate from the Czechs in 1992. Details for separation were agreed upon by both groups to be implemented on 1 January 1993. The peaceful partition resulted in two independent self-governing republics, Czech Republic (Czechia) and Slovakia. Although both republics immediately began to issue their own stamps, Czechoslovak stamps were permitted for use until September 30 1993. Domestic postal rates between them continued to apply for two full years.

## An Interesting Newspaper Wrapper Mixed Franking

by James A. Buckner



Figure 1

I am a collector of Czechoslovak stamps (obviously) and a specialist in the First Republic Newspaper stamps. Illustrated nearby (figures 1 and 2) are two newspaper wrappers with an address label that illustrate an interesting mixed franking.

I saw these two wrappers for sale in a recent auction from Filatelie Flaska in Prague and was immediately intrigued and bid on them and managed to win them. The first thing that stood out to me is that these wrappers are franked with both a *Falcon in Flight* 2 heller stamp and a provisional newspaper stamp utilized by the national publication *Národní politika*. Naturally, I wondered why these wrappers had this unusual and interesting franking.



Figure 2

Some background is perhaps in order. After the Czechoslovak Republic was declared on 28 October 1918, the authorities decreed that Austrian and Hungarian stamps then in use would continue to be used until newly designed Czechoslovak postage stamps (including special purpose stamps like newspaper stamps) could be produced and distributed. For a variety of reasons which are beyond the scope of this article, there arose a shortage of Austrian and Hungarian newspaper stamps. In response, the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs issued a bulletin (No. 121/g-18) on 19 November 1918 authorizing cash payments for postage as long as the shipments were marked with the words "Franko hotově zapláceno" (Fee paid in cash). At least 24 publishers produced provisional stamps to mark their newspaper shipments this way. Provisional newspaper stamps were authorized for use from November 1918 until 28 February 1919. On 18 December 1918, the new Republic issued its first postage and special use stamps, both designed by Alfons Mucha: the Hradčany postage stamps and the *Falcon in Flight* newspaper stamps. Initially, the newspaper stamps were not widely distributed because of the system of delivery the Ministry of Posts created. Newspaper stamps could only be purchased by registered and authorized publishers, and these publishers had to dispatch their shipments from the Post Office at which they were registered and from which they purchased stamps. This explains why newspaper stamps were not distributed to every post office location throughout the nation. The slowness of the distribution helped cause the need for provisional stamps.



*Národní politika* was a publication from Prague that played a role in First Republic society similar to the one the *New York Times* plays in North American society today. It was popular and distributed mostly throughout the entire Czechoslovak Republic. Its publisher complied with the requirement, in the face of newspaper stamp shortages, by producing its own provisional stamp with the required wording. It seems to have produced these stamps in large numbers based on the fact that they are readily available even today on the philatelic market. I have not seen any numbers published as to how many were produced, but they are found almost in every available market (eBay as well as auctions) at reasonable prices today. Which brings us back to the newspaper wrappers themselves.

Both wrappers are addressed to the same recipient, Mr. Augustin Hřebík, Leading Teacher, Radobyčice, Last Post Office Doudlevec near Plzeň. Mr. Hřebík was a teacher in a small school (so small that there was no appointed Headmaster but Mr. Hřebík led the other teachers at the school) in Radobyčice (misspelled on the wrappers), a small village that did not have its own post office, so the mail was sent to the closest locality with a post office, which in 1919 was Doudlevec. Both municipalities were close to Plzeň and have since been incorporated into the City of Plzeň but at that time were still independent. The wrapper in figure 1 is a complete wrapper (meaning that it is a complete loop in which the newspaper was enclosed while the wrapper in figure 2 is a cut wrapper and not fully complete). The figure 1 wrapper is cancelled on 28 February 1919 (the final day for provisional stamp validity) and is franked by the provisional stamp as well as a 2h *Falcon in Flight* newspaper stamp. The wrapper in figure 2 is similarly franked although it was cancelled on 14 February 1919. In accordance with Ministry regulations regarding the delivery of newspapers, both are cancelled at the **receiving** Post Office rather than the **sending** Post Office. 2 Heller would pay the rate for a single newspaper to a recipient given the time period. The provisional stamp does not designate a value: its only purpose was to indicate that postage was paid. So why the two stamps?

My answer is based on a couple of factors. Given that both wrappers were sent in the second half of February 1919, it is very possible that *Falcon in Flight* newspaper stamps were now available (and in this case they obviously were available to the publisher), especially in Prague, where *Národní politika* was published. As I mentioned earlier, the provisional stamps for this publisher must have been produced in large numbers. Since the name of the publication is present at the top of the provisional stamp, I believe that the provisional was placed on these wrappers (and possibly many others) in any effort to publicize the newspaper and get rid of some of their excess stock of these provisional stamps. I have not been able to develop any other answer as to why these two stamps appear together on these wrappers. I welcome any comments or corrections (if anyone knows a more definitive answer) sent to me via email at [wellseats@hotmail.com](mailto:wellseats@hotmail.com). My thanks to Lubor Kunc, who generously provided some translation assistance and background knowledge.

## SOCIETY FOR HUNGARIAN PHILATELY

*If you are a collector/enthusiast of that period when Czechoslovak and Hungarian philately overlaps, as well as the earlier shared postal history, you should consider joining the **Society for Hungarian Philately (SHP)**. Annual membership includes four*



*issues of The News of Hungarian Philately, access to member's sections of their website, and participation in their quarterly auction.*

*Annual dues are \$25 for N. America, \$30 Worldwide, or \$20 for online access only. You can join by following the link on the home page of their website, [www.hungarianphilately.org](http://www.hungarianphilately.org), using PayPal (adding \$1 to whichever level you require), or direct to the treasurer:*

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Check out our sister organization, the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of Great Britain, at their website: [www.cpsgb.org.uk](http://www.cpsgb.org.uk), and through their Membership Secretary, Hans van Dooremalen at [cpsgb1@gmail.com](mailto:cpsgb1@gmail.com).

Their publication *Czechout* and our *Specialist* have little duplication in content. In addition, under a new agreement the two societies have arranged for payment of your CPSGB dues to our SCP Treasurer without having to worry about foreign currency or sending it to the UK. So why not have more fun, become a member of both societies! CPSGB dues are \$12 for digital, \$44 for printed copies by airmail or \$39 for printed copies by surface. Payment can be made via Paypal to [sales@csphilately.org](mailto:sales@csphilately.org) or by check to:



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## New Issues

### CZECH REPUBLIC

by Keith Hart

[Ed. Note: Unless otherwise stated all issues from both countries are produced by Tiskárna Hradištko, s.r.o. using multi-color offset. Images are taken from the respective websites of both postal authorities. Some information for stamp descriptions has also been provided by PostFila and Pofis.]



Figure 1



FDC  
Figure 2

1. On April 10, 2024 the Ministry of Trade and Industry issued a 31 Kč stamp in the series **Works of Art on Postage Stamps: Jiří Rathouský** [Pofis 1256]. The stamp was designed by Otakar Karlas and shows the development of typefaces for a poster used for the ATypl conference of typographers in 1969 (Fig. 1). It was produced in a miniature sheet of four with a blank central coupon. The stamp celebrates the centenary of Rathouský's birth (1924-2003), a notable Czech graphic designer and typographer. He is well known for his typeface Metron, which was designed and used throughout Prague's rapid transport system. His legacy includes the typefaces Alphapage, Barell and Civitas. The FDC cachet is from a photo of Rathouský (Fig. 2) taken by Václav Chochola and the cancellation is a motif of a tennis ball.

2. On April 10, 2024 the Ministry issued a commemorative 'E' (44 Kčs) value stamp in the series **Personalities: Immanuel Kant** [Pofis 1257]. The stamp shows a portrait of Kant, with a background of a starry sky and an Empire style colonnade (Fig. 3). It was designed by Markéta Prachatická and printed in sheets of 50. The stamp celebrates the 300<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the philosopher's birth in Königsberg (now Kaliningrad) in Prussia, where he lived his entire life. His educational background as a member of the Pietist branch of the Lutheran church led him to live a life in simplicity and total obedience to moral law. He was one of the foremost thinkers of the Enlightenment and a major influence on the Romantic and Idealist philosophers of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The cachet of the FDC shows Kant's tombstone (Fig. 4) and the cancellation is a wreath.



Figure 3



Figure 4

3. On April 10, 2024 the Ministry issued a commemorative souvenir sheet in the series **Theater and Film: Brothers Lubomír and Oldřich Lipský** [Pofis 1258, 1259, A1258]. The sheet was designed by Eva Hašková and contains single copies of 42 Kčs and 48 Kčs stamps. The sheet depicts Lubomír wearing a straw hat and holding a clown mask which he wore during the 1972 film *Six Bears and a Clown*. Alongside him his brother Oldřich makes a directorial gesture (Fig. 5). Lubomír (1923-2015) was a prolific actor whose work traversed an incredible 67 years, spanning the theater, movies and



Figure 5

television, while Oldřich (1924-1986) was a director and screenwriter. All of his films were comedies, frequently farcical in nature. His career covered 38 years. The brothers started out together in 1946's *Thunder in the Hills*. The FDC for the 42 Kčs stamp is Lubomír with a red nose (Fig. 6) and the cancellation is House No. 10 in Pelhřimov, the brother's hometown and which is now Lipský Hall, a museum devoted to the brothers. The cachet for the



Figure 6





Figure 7

miniature sheet of 6. The cachet of the FDC depicts both scaled and unscaled Carp, with a rainbow trout as a splash of color (Fig. 9). The cancellation shows a catfish.

5. On May 7, 2024 the Ministry issued a commemorative stamp in the series **Personalities: Eduard Petiška** [Pofis 1261]. The 'B' (27 Kčs) value stamp was designed by Petr Minka and produced in sheets of 50. The stamp depicts the writer (1924-1987) looking at the poet Homer, who is playing a lyre (Fig. 10). Petiška was the author of more than 90 books, mainly for children and young adults. After 1950 he thought the communists would not allow him to write books for adults and conceived his most famous work, *Ancient Greek Myths and Legends*, which was not a simple retelling of ancient myths but about life in Bohemia, peoples hopes and despair, human life and character. The FDC cachet shows the return of Odysseus's warship from the Trojan War, with the sea an angry face of Poseidon (Fig. 11). The cancellation is a depiction of Petiška's desk, with typewriter, books and desk lamp.



Figure 10



Figure 11

horses and dogs. Both stamps are from artwork housed in the Strahov Library in Prague. One stamp shows the print *Hon na Zajice* (The Horse Hunt), with a mounted hunter giving chase with his dogs. The FDC cachet shows a print where a hunter is preparing to hunt on St. Hubert's Day,



Figure 13



Figure 14

48 Kčs stamp is a directorial frame for a camera shot (Fig. 7) and the cancellation is a strip of film shaped as a Möbius strip.

4. On May 7, 2024 the Ministry issued an 'E' value stamp in the series **Europa: Aquatic Fauna and Flora** [Pofis 1260]. The designers, Libuše and Jaromír Knotek, show the varied life forms found under-water (Fig. 8), in particular the Pike, as well as a Perch, typical prey for the Pike. The stamp also depicts reptiles, crustaceans, invertebrates, and amphibians. The stamp was issued in a



Figure 8



Figure 9

6. On May 7, 2024 the Ministry issued a miniature sheet in the series **Works of Art on Postage Stamps: J.E. Ridinger – Hunting Graphic Art** [Pofis 1262, 1263, A1262]. The sheet was designed and engraved by Martin Srb and produced by recess printing with a flat plate combined with multi-color offset. The sheet has a single copy of two different 72 Kčs stamps, with the surrounding margins showing details of another hunting scene (Fig. 12). Johann Elias Ridinger (1698-1767) was a German painter and engraver who is highly regarded for his hunting scenes and portraits that usually included



Figure 12

who is the patron saint of hunters (Fig. 13) and the cancellation is a dog. The second stamp shows the print *na Lovu* (On The Hunt) where the hunter and his dogs gather with their game. The FDC cachet shows a majestic stag (Fig. 14) and the cancellation is a bird in flight.



Figure 15

7. On May 7, 2024 the Ministry issued a sheet of definitive self-adhesive stamps celebrating **Emojis** [Pofis 1264, 1265, 1266, 1267 and 1268]. The designs were designed by Filip Hejduk and printed se-tenant 10x5 in a sheet of 50. The five 'B' value stamps describe the story of a letter in the form of emojis (Fig. 15). From left to right the first emoji shows the joy of writing, the second has a stamp being attached to an envelope, the third is a postal worker cancelling the stamps, the fourth has a mailman delivering the letter, and finally the joy of opening the letter. Emojis came into being in 1998 in Japan. Shigetaka Kurita designed 176 emoji for his mobile phone carrier and the rest is history. They have spread rapidly throughout the world and there is now an emojiopedia to keep track of their meaning.



Figure 16

8. On June 12, 2024 the Ministry issued a miniature sheet to honor the **Litovel Pomerania Protected Landscape Area** [Pofis 1269, 1270 and A1269]. The sheet was designed by Josef Dudek and engraved by Miloš Ondráček. Production was by recess printing from a flat plate combined with multi-color offset. The sheet contains a 42 Kčs and a 48 Kčs stamp and shows the Morava River flowing through the wild floodplain forest in an area north of Olomouc (Fig. 16). This area of the naturally meandering Morava had frequent floods which farmers controlled with a system of dikes. The 42 Kčs stamp shows a Fritillary Butterfly in the grassy area which is predominant in a landscape overgrown with heavy vegetation. The FDC cachet depicts



FDC

Figure 17



FDC

Figure 18

the interior of a barn (Fig. 17) and the cancellation is a mosquito. The 48 Kčs stamp shows a Heron standing in the water of the wild floodplain forest. The FDC cachet shows the chapel in the village of Nové Mlýny (Fig. 18) and the cancellation depicts a beaver nibbling a tree.

9. On June 12, 2024 the Ministry issued a souvenir sheet in the series **For Children: The Oddsockeaters** [Pofis 1271 – 1280, A1271]. The 10 different 'B' value stamps were designed by Galina Miklínová (the illustrator for the original book of poems) and printed in sheets of 10 (Fig. 19), with the margins of the sheet covered with flying socks and the text *Licho Žrouti* (*Oddsockeaters*) designed as a collection of socks. The Oddsockeaters first appeared in a book of poems written by Pavel Šrut and in 2016 became known to a larger audience in a computer-generated movie directed by Miklínová. The story follows the adventures of the young Hihlík who, after discussions with his Grandpa Lamor, sets off to meet other members of his family, but unfortunately falls into the hands of Mafia boss Uncle Padre (The Big Boss) and his cronies who form the gangs of Oddsockeaters who ensure that they steal and eat



Figure 19





Figure 20



Figure 21



Figure 22



Figure 23



Figure 24

private text/images. Margins of the sheet show outline views of the city. The stamp and central block of coupons depict a young woman in Art Deco clothes, looking at the Holy Trinity Column in the Upper Square, with the outline of Olomouc Town Hall in the background. Olomouc is an ancient city in Moravia which was first mentioned in documents just over 1000 years ago. The Holy Trinity Column is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

### Postal Stationery

11. On May 7, 2024 the Ministry issued a prepaid postcard with an 'E' (44 Kčs) value stamp to advertise the **54<sup>th</sup> meeting of ArGe Czechoslovakia** [Pofis P242] taking place in Jičín from May 9-12. The preprinted image shows the location of the show and the logo of ArGe (Fig. 26).

12. On June 7, 2024 the Ministry issued a prepaid postcard with an 'E' value stamp to celebrate **Bratislava Collectors' Days 2024** [Pofis P243], taking place from June 7-8. The preprinted image shows a woman watering three postage stamp flowers (Fig. 27).



Figure 26



Figure 27



Figure 28

only one sock from any pair they encounter. Stamps 1271 (Vasil) and 1272 (Pepa Padrát) form together to provide FDC 1271 with a cachet showing a pile of socks waiting to be eaten (Fig. 20) with a cancellation showing socks in the form of the words Licho Žrouti. (This cancellation is identical for all five of the set of FDCs). Stamps 1273 (Uncle Padre – The Big Boss) and 1274 (Hihlík) have an FDC cachet showing an oddsockeater chasing socks (Fig. 21). Stamps 1275 (Tulamor and Ramses) and 1276 (Spike Reisser) have a cachet showing an oddsockeater devouring a pile of socks (Fig. 22). Stamps 1277 (Grandpa Lamor) and 1278 (Strangler Congo) have a cachet showing an oddsockeater stealing socks from a clothesline (Fig. 23) and finally stamps 1279 (Kawa) and 1280 (The Coyotes) have an FDC cachet with an oddsockeater swallowing socks (Fig. 24).

10. On June 12, 2024 the Ministry issued a definitive 'B' value stamp for **Olomouc** [Pofis 1281, TL1281]. The stamp was designed by Roman Sedlák and issued in a miniature sheet containing 7 stamps and 8 coupons (Fig. 25). The center of the sheet contains a block of 6 additional coupons that are available for additional



Figure 25

the building (Fig. 28).

13. On June 12, 2024 the Ministry issued a prepaid postcard with a 'B' value stamp showing **The House of Artists in Hodonín** [Pofis CDV198]. The pre-printed image depicts a motif from the main entrance to the building (Fig. 28).

## SLOVAKIA by Keith Hart



Figure 1



Figure 2

1. On May 3, 2024 the Ministry of Trade and Construction issued a 2.70 € stamp to celebrate **The 100<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Launch of the Airline Route: Prague – Bratislava – Košice** [Pofis 817]. The stamp was designed by Marián Komáček and shows an Aero 14 biplane flying over a map of Czechoslovakia with the route indicated underneath (Fig. 1). It was printed in a sheet of 40. A route had already been established between Prague and Bratislava earlier in 1924 and on May 5, 1924 it was joined by the Bratislava – Košice section, flying to a military airport with a grass runway. The Aero 14 airplane was a converted German Brandenburg CI plane with a maximum take-off weight of 2811 lbs. (1275 kg). It only required 49 yards (45m) to take off and 66 yards (60m) to land. The FDC cachet, engraved by František Horniak, shows an Aero 14 at Košice airport (Fig. 2) and the cancellation is another view of the aircraft. A commemorative sheet was also issued.

2. On May 24, 2024 the Ministry issued a T2 50g (1.00 €) stamp to celebrate the **90<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Founding of Chemosvit** [Pofis 818]. The stamp was designed by Mykola Kovalenko and shows fibers of viscose shaped as an outline of the factory, then sweeping away to form the number 90. The stamp was produced using multi-color serigraphy, giving the white color a subtle relief pattern, as if you can feel the viscose fiber. It was printed in sheets of 8, with one coupon (Fig. 3). In 1934 Jan Antonín Baťa built the Slovak Viscose Factories (SVIT) in what is now the town of Svit. It is a major producer of artificial and staple fiber, cellophane and other related products. Today the Chemosvit trademark



Figure 3

is known worldwide. The FDC cachet depicts a period plan of the factory (Fig. 4) and the cancellation is a facsimile of J. A. Baťa's signature. A commemorative envelope was also issued.

3. On May 31, 2024 the Ministry issued a commemorative stamp for **The Farm of Chinese – Czech – Slovak Friendship** [Pofis 819]. The 2.10 € stamp was designed by Adrian Ferda and printed in sheets of 50. It shows a relief of a tractor, part of a monument at the farm (Fig. 5). During a 1956 visit by Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai the Czechoslovak government donated 670 items of agricultural equipment for a farm being developed in Zhongjie. A group of seven specialists were dispatched to

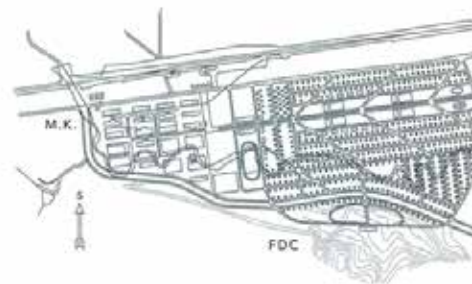


Figure 4



Figure 5

China to instruct workers in the operation and maintenance of the equipment. To celebrate the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the farm in 2006 a monument was erected to show Chinese appreciation for the original gift. Today the farm is part of the Zhongjie Industrial Park, which includes the newly established Zhongjie Nitra Winery. The FDC cachet shows a sculpture on the front of the monument (Fig. 6) and the cancellation is a view of the entire monument.



Figure 6

4. On June 7, 2024 the Ministry issued a miniature sheet in the series **Nature Protection: The Vihorlat Mountains - The Short-Toed Eagle** [Pofis 820]. The stamp was designed and engraved by Josef Česla and produced using recess printing from a flat plate combined with multi-color offset. The sheet contains one 3.00 € stamp showing a Short-Toed Eagle with the remainder showing flowers, insects amphibians and snakes as well as the meadows, pastures and lakes of the area's low mountains (Fig. 7). The Vihorlat Moun-



Figure 7

tain is a major producer of artificial and staple fiber, cellophane and other related products. Today the Chemosvit trademark





Figure 8

tains are partially in Slovakia with the remainder in the Ukraine. The Slovak section is just 34 miles (55 km) long and no wider than 7 miles (11 km). An old-growth forest within the mountains protected area is a UNESCO World Heritage Site because of its undisturbed nature. The Short-Toed Eagle is a medium size raptor whose diet is mainly snakes and lizards. It has recently suffered a decline in numbers and range within Europe. The FDC cachet shows an eagle with a snake in its mouth (Fig. 8) and the cancellation is an eagle's claw. A black proof and a Cartes Maximum were also issued.

5. On June 15, 2024 the Ministry issued a 1.00 € stamp to celebrate the inauguration of Peter Pellegrini as **President of the Slovak Republic** [Pofis 821]. The circular stamp was designed by Vladislav Rostoka and printed in a miniature sheet of 6 (Fig. 9) with linden leaves in the margins. The FDC cachet is a view of the frontage of the Presidential Palace over text of the Presidential oath (Fig. 10). The cancellation is a stylized linden leaf. (for more information about the President see the short article "Presidents of Slovakia on Postage Stamps (Cont'd)", which is elsewhere in this issue).



Figure 9



Figure 10

6. On June 28, 2024 the Ministry issued two 1.50 € stamps to celebrate the **Games of the XXXIII Olympiad – Paris 2024** [Pofis 822 and 823]. The stamps were designed by Igor Piačka and Peter Augustovič. They show Olympic archers, one of whom is paraplegic (Fig. 11).



Figure 11

The stamps were produced in a sheet of 40 (20x2 se-tenant). The right edge of one stamp joins with the left edge of the other stamp to provide an outline of the famed Eiffel Tower. One stamp shows a female archer and the other a male paraplegic archer. Archery has a fragmented history in the Olympic Games, being included from 1900-1920 before being dropped due to lack of clear-cut rules and the

absence of a united international organization. It only returned at Munich 1972. It was one of the first events to allow female competitors, starting at St. Louis in 1904. This year was the first to present the games as a continuous single event with the paralympic events taking place at the same venues following the main games. The main games awarded medals in 32 sports and 329 disciplines. The paralympic athletes competed in 22 sports and 549 disciplines. A novelty this year was that some competitions were held in and around famous landmarks such as Versailles and the Place de la Concorde. Surfing events were held in Tahiti! The FDC cachet for the female athlete's stamp was engraved by Ľubomír Žálec and shows an archer preparing to release the arrow (Fig. 12) and

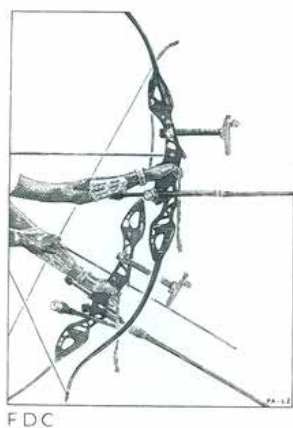


Figure 12



Figure 13

the cancellation is a flexed bow. The FDC cachet for the male paraplegic archer was engraved by Martin Činovský and depicts an archer turning to aim at the target (Fig. 13) and the cancellation is a hand gripping the bow. Commemorative sheets were issued for each stamp.

7. On July 19, 2024 the Ministry issued a miniature sheet with a single 3.50 € stamp in the series **Personalities: Monk Cyprian (1724-1775)** [Pofis 824]. The stamp and sheet were designed by Dušan Kállay and engraved by Martin Činovský (Fig. 14). It was produced by recess printing with a flat plate combined with offset. The stamp shows Cyprian flying with an angel above him, with the lower section of the stamp showing flowers, a rock, and in the distance the Red Monastery. The upper margins of the sheet have herbs and flowers in color, whilst the lower margin has a black printed elevation of the Red Monastery. Cyprian was born Franz Ignatz Jäschke 300 years ago



Figure 14



Figure 15

plants from Cyprian's herbarium (Fig. 15) and the cancellation is a stylized plant. A black proof was also issued. (Ed. note: The monastery was rebuilt and restored in the 1990s and is now a museum detailing the history of the 700-year old monastery and also has extensive exhibits about Cyprian's important work).

in the town of Polkowice in Lower Silesia. His studies at university focused on botany, medicine and pharmacy. In 1756 he arrived at the Red Monastery in Červený Kláštor, near Prešov in northwest Slovakia, close to the border with Poland. He lived there until he died. He served the monastery and surrounding population in many ways. Using medicinal herbs he produced tinctures, infusions and salves to treat people. He classified his experience in a 97 page, 284 plant herbarium. Cyprian is also known in legend that he made a rudimental flying machine, flying at night before an angel spotted him and struck him down with a lightning bolt, turning him into stone. The rock still bears his name today. The FDC cachet shows

### Postal Stationery

8. On June 7, 2024 the Ministry issued a prepaid postcard with additional imprint to recognize **Bratislava Collectors Days 2024** [Pofis 333 CDV 331/24]. The imprint shows a view of Bratislava from across the Danube (Fig. 16).

9. On June 14, 2024 the Ministry issued a prepaid postcard with additional imprint to celebrate **600 Years Since the First Written Mention of the Village of Kozelník** [Pofis 334 CDV 331/24]. The imprint shows buildings from the village (Fig. 17).

10. On June 25, 2024 the Ministry issued a prepaid postcard with additional imprint to acknowledge **The Most Beautiful Stamp of 2023** [Pofis 335 CDV 331/24]. The imprint shows the winning stamp which depicts Samo's Empire (Fig. 18).



Figure 16



Figure 17



1. MIESTO V ANKETE O NAJKRAJŠIU SLOVENSKÚ POŠTOVÚ ZNÁMKU ROKA 2023

Figure 18



## PRESIDENTS OF SLOVAKIA ON POSTAGE STAMPS (CONT'D)

by Keith Hart



It is four years since we made an addition to this list. We welcome the 6<sup>th</sup> President of the Slovak Republic, Peter Pelligrini.

Pelligrini was born in Banská Bystrica in 1975 and graduated with a degree in economics from Matej Bel University and followed that by going to the Technical University of Košice where he studied investment and finance. In 2002 he ran for a place in Parliament but failed to get enough votes for him to become a Deputy in the National Council. He finally got a place in Parliament at the next election in 2006. He was Speaker of the National Council from 2014-2016 and again from 2023-2024. He was Prime Minister from 2018-2020. Becoming President meant that he was the first person to have held all three of the highest constitutional posts in the country. In the Presidential elections this year he ran for his party Voice-Social Democracy, with help from other members of the coalition government. He finished second in the first round of voting but succeeded to win the second round with over 52% of the votes. He became President on June 15 and resigned from his Party that day, to join the unwritten tradition of being a nonpartisan officeholder.

*(Ed. note: Details of Pelligrini's stamp can be found in the Slovak New Issues section elsewhere in this issue)*

### Miscellaneous philatelic items for sale

Stockbook filled with hundreds of postally used examples of the 1919 Science and Agriculture issue – 100h (49 stamps), 200h (46), 300h (78), 400h (2), 500h (9) and 600h (16). Perfect for members looking for plating examples or errors. Photos of each page can be forwarded if interested. \$10 + shipping.

20 US covers mailed in 1968 from towns with a close relationship to Czech and Slovak settlers, such as Prague OK and Carlsbad NM. The covers were issued to celebrate the



50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the foundation of Czechoslovakia. Ironically they were issued just months after the Soviet invasion to crush the Prague Spring. The covers also celebrate the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of soon to be President Masaryk's Proclamation of Central European nations post- WWI independence in Philadelphia on October 26, 1918. Cachets are all Czechoslovak related with many views of Prague and portraits of Masaryk. Perhaps suitable for development into a single-frame exhibit. Photos of each cover can be forwarded if interested. \$20 + shipping.



For further information, additional images, and a conversation about shipping costs please contact the editor at [kdhart46@icloud.com](mailto:kdhart46@icloud.com).

## AVAILABLE PUBLICATIONS

\*\*\*CONTACT THE BOOK STORE BEFORE ORDERING AS SOME PUBLICATIONS MIGHT BE SOLD OUT.\*\*\*

Prices are postpaid in USA • (E=English, Cz=Czech, Sl=Slovak, G=German, H=Hungarian)

### BOUND CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST SALE

A few copies of recent bound Specialists have become available on a first come, first served basis.

They are \$5 a copy plus media mail postage.

4 copies of the 2013-14 volume are available

7 copies of the 2009-10 volume are available

### CATALOGS

**2021 POFIS PROTEKTORÁT ČECHY A MORAVA 1939-1945.** 211 pages in full color covering all stamp issues, perfins, cancellations, covers, post cards, registration labels, etc. (Cz). - František Beneš.

**\$30**

**CZECH REPUBLIC 1993-2019 (Cz)** • Pofis, 318 pages in full color. Specialized information on all issues Updated from the previous edition.

**\$25**

**2014 ČESKOSLOVENSKO 1918-1939, Vol. I (Cz) and 2014 ČESKOSLOVENSKO 1918-1939, Vol. II (Cz)** • Merkur Revue, by Klim, Štolfa and Filipek. Volumes sold together as a set (\$55) or separately (\$30). Vol I covers all Hradčany, overprinted Hradčany, and their covers including types, varieties, errors, plus concurrent Austrian/Hungarian stamp usage. Vol II covers all issues of Legionaire, Pošta Československá 1919, Masaryk 1920 Pigeon, Chainbreaker, Husite, Agriculture & Science Masaryk 1925, and Postage Due

**\$ 55/\$30**

**2019 ČESKOSLOVENSKO 1918-1939, Vol. III (Cz)- Merkur Revue, by Klim, Štolfa, and Filipek.** This new volume covers all stamp issues not covered in volumes I and II, including types, varieties, and errors for Plebiscite 1920, Scouts, postage due, express, and newspaper stamps of the First Republic.

**\$36**

**MONOGRAFIE 7- CZECHOSLOVAK LEGION IN RUSSIA 1914-1920 (Cz)- Jaroslav Verner, Jiří Majer.** A full color, highly illustrated 344 page hard bound volume covering all aspects of the mails of the Czechoslovak Legion in Russia and Siberia during and following WWI.

**\$35**

**(NEW) KATALOG OZNAČENÍ TISKOVÝCH DESEK NOVINOVÝCH ZNÁMEK EMISE SOKOL V LETU. (Catalog of Printing Plates from the Falcon in Flight Newspaper Stamp Issues) (Cz) – by Vladimír Malovik and Michal Hauzr.** 240-page hardcover in full cover that examines all of the plates from the newspaper stamps designed by Alfons Mucha, with particular attention to defects and retouches. Anyone interested in the stamps of the First Republic produced by typography, along with newspaper stamps specialists will want this book!

**\$55**

**(NEW) 2024 POFIS ČESKOSLOVENSKO REVOLUČNÍ 1918 (Cz).** By Marek Vrba. 55 pages in full color covering all aspects of the Revolutionary overprints on (mostly) Austrian stamps during the Transition Period of Independence in 1918. Includes a section on detecting forgeries.

**\$15**

**2019 SLOVENSKO 1939-1945 (Sl)** • Filatelie Numizmatika Album, by Bohumil Synek. 124 pages, color softback bound. This is by far the very best specialized catalog on the WW II stamps of Slovakia. NO post war stamps. This is an updated and extended version of the original 2015 catalog.

**\$33**

### 1ST REPUBLIC

**(NEW) ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ POŠTA 1918-1919 POŠTOVNÍ PROVOZ V POPŘEVRAŤOVÉ DOBĚ (Czechoslovak Post 1918-1919 Postal Operations in the Post-Revolutionary Era (Cz).** By Miroslav Štefek. 199 pages in full color, plus appendices, for a total of 261 pages. This comprehensive book documents the functioning of the postal service during the period of the establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic. All forms, types of correspondence, and related services are described as well as illustrated. Indispensable for anyone wanting to understand the Czech Postal Services during the early First Republic.

**\$35**

**MONOGRAPH 33- Czechoslovak Letter Mail 1918-1939: Single and Multiple Stamp Frankings (E)** - by O. Tovacovsky, J. Kypast, V. Schodelbauer, M. Wilson This Monograph describes all the stamps issued during the First Republic, including Austrian and Hungarian forerunners, and tabulates the relative scarcity of their correct usage in single and multiple frankings on postal cards letters and printed matter to local, domestic and foreign destinations. It is richly illustrated with examples of both mundane and exotic usages from all six tariff periods. 173 pages in full color.

**\$50**

**MONOGRAPH 32- THE DOVE ISSUE(E)-** by J. Kašpar, Moravec, M. Kašpar, Wilson. A handbook for collectors of stamps and covers. Everything you would want to know about this issue, and more. 101 pages in full color.

**\$36**

**MONOGRAPH 31 • THE HRADČANY, A TECHNICAL HISTORY (E)** - by Johan Sevenhuijsen and Mark Wilson. A monograph in two parts. 264 pages in full color. Part one is a historical and philatelic study covering technical issues, while part two is an appendix.

**\$55**

**MAIL OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK LEGIONS IN FRANCE (Cz, E)-by Jaroslav J. Verner.** 80 page black/white and color English/Czech publication is the first on the subject and is published by the Society. It includes political/historic content development of units and their postal arrangements illustrations of cancels, and point valuation system (reviewed in Jan/Feb 2003 Specialist).

**\$12**

**MONOGRAPH 3- THE POŠTA ČESKOSLOVENSKO OVERPRINTS (E)-** by Roy Dehn. 55 pages of a detailed and well-illustrated study of the 1919 overprints (1985 reprinted 2015).

**\$22**

**MONOGRAPH 20- THE EARLY POSTAL HISTORY OF CARPATHO-UKRAINE (E)-** by Otto Hornung. 34 pages in color. Has particular reference to the usage of the first postage stamps of Austria.

**\$33**

**MONOGRAPH 22- POSTMARKS OF THE SO 1920 PLEBISCITE (E)-** by Oldřich Tovačovský et al. 66 pages in color. Four articles on various aspects of the postmarks used by Czechoslovakia in 1920 in the plebiscite area of Eastern Silesia, together with the smaller areas of Tešín Orava and Spiš.

**\$30**

**MONOGRAPH 29- WAR HOSPITALS IN BRUNN DURING THE GREAT WAR (E)-** by Hans van Dooremalen 141 soft-bound A4 pages, with color illustrations. Provides insight into the mail from, cachets, and organization of the war hospitals which were located in the Moravian city of Brunn (Brno).

**\$40**



## WORLD WAR II

**MONOGRAPH ON THE POSTAL STATIONERY IN SLOVAKIA 1939-1945.** (SI). by Foldes and Havlíček. 352 pages in full color. Detailed information on all postal cards and stationery issues during the period of the Slovak State. This is the first time that anything of this nature has been published.

\$55

**MONOGRAPH 16- THE CZECHOSLOVAK LEGION IN POLAND AND RUSSIA, and CZECHOSLOVAKS IN THE MIDDLE EAST 1940-1943** (E)- by Dr. Vratislav Palkoska and Otto Hornung RDP.

\$24

**MONOGRAPH 19- BOHEMIA AND MORAVIA** (E)- by John Hammonds and Rex Dixon. 81 pages, some in color. All postal rates for the era, all German Military mail. Best 36 Protectorate Monograph to date (reviewed Winter 2010) Updated in 2019 with new information and photos.

\$36

**MONOGRAPH 25- COMPENDIUM OF 1944-1945 LIBERATION OVERPRINTS** (E)- by Karel Holoubek translated by Robert J. Hill. 322 pages in b/w. Includes CD of the book in color. Shows overprints of towns that were about to be liberated along with extensive historical data about them reviewed Fall 2012.

\$50

**MONOGRAPH 26- FREE CZECHOSLOVAK FORCES IN FRANCE 1939-1940** (E)- by Richard Beith. 72 pages in full color. A historical and philatelic study.

\$28

**MONOGRAPH 27- CZECHOSLOVAK INDEPENDENT ARMoured BRIGADE IN FRANCE & THEIR RETURN HOME, 1944-1945** (E)- by Richard Beith. 54 pages in full color. A historical and philatelic study intended as a companion to Monograph 26.

\$25

**MONOGRAPH 30- CZECHOSLOVAK FORCES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM FROM 1940** (E)- by Richard Beith. 160 pages in full color. A historic and philatelic study intended as a companion to Monographs 26 and 27.

\$32

**THE THREE PREVIOUSLY LISTED ITEMS, MONOGRAPHS 26, 27, 30 ARE ALSO AVAILABLE AS A SET FOR \$80.00, POSTAGE PAID.**

## PERFINS

**Monografie 24 - Catalog of Perfins from the Lands of Czechoslovakia (CZ)** - A thorough introduction explaining the circumstances, origin and use of perfins on Czech lands. The Table of Contents and Section 7 that describes how to "read" the catalog entries are presented in English so that it can be used even if not a Czech language reader.

\$35

**2017 AUSTRIAN PERFINs (G) • POFIS.** This catalog includes all information that a Perfin collector needs - an illustration of the hole pattern with catalog number, name of the user, the industry, period of usage, etc. Where possible there are companion lists for other third-party catalogs (Fejteck/Maxa [Cz] for example). Introduction in Czech German, and English.

\$34

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