



CZECHOUT

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

SEPTEMBER 2001

ISSN 0142-3525

Whole No. 104 Vol.19 No.3

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NOTES

We enclose with this Journal the November Auction List [except for those members who receive it direct from Bob Hill, i.e. e-mail and Zone 1 and 2] and the AGM notice. Also enclosed is the first addendum to the Library List.

The next London meeting is on **Saturday 3 November** when the Society's Annual General Meeting will be held, with the Auction in the afternoon. The Regional meeting at Leeds will be on **Saturday 24 November** – it will take the usual form with members bringing material; for further details ring Yvonne Wheatley on 0113 260 1978 (evenings). The first meeting for 2002 will be on **Saturday 12 January** when **Brian Day** will give a display entitled, *The Work of Alfons Mucha, Józsa Úprka and other Czech Artists*.

Barry Horne is giving a display of Czech material to the Solihull PS on 30 October; members of the CsPSGB would be welcome. We send best wishes to **Michael Chant** who is in the process of completing a dissertation on the Slovak National Uprising of 1944 for his MA degree in Central European History.

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

NEWS & NOTICES

Minutes of the Meeting held Saturday 23 June 2001 at the "Hand in Hand", Church Street, Wombourne at 2.00 pm

The Chairman, Robert Kingsley, welcomed 19 members to the meeting and six visitors, including several from the Wombourne and District Philatelic Society, whose venue and frames we were using. He particularly welcomed three members who were attending their first meeting, including Roy Shuker from New Zealand. Apologies had been received from nine members.

The Hon Secretary gave details of five prospective new members:

Peter Williams	from Solihull
John Anthony	from Tamworth
Kenneth Dyke	from Nottingham
Mark Wilson	from Winchester, Virginia
Karl Eder	from Toronto, Canada
William Senkus	from Walnut Creek, California

Whose applications were readily endorsed and formally accepted.

Robert thanked Ian Nickson for his continuing work on the Society's web site, pointing out that he had been instrumental in procuring most of our recent new members. Robert then presented certificates to the successful entrants in the Society's competitions held in April in Chester.

The afternoon was devoted to members' displays. The following members exhibited:

Bob Allard	<i>Hradčany and First postage dues</i>
Richard Beith	<i>The Czech Quartet: Smetana, Janáček, Dvořák, Martinů</i>
Lindy Bosworth	<i>Austrian Military Feldpost to Czechoslovakia</i>
Bob Bradford	<i>Czechoslovak Legion</i>
Bill Dawson	<i>Protektorat Dienstpost</i>
Brian Day	<i>Advertising vignettes and logos</i>
Rex Dixon	<i>Czechout No. 100: Genesis of the cover design</i>
Bob Hill	<i>Liberation of Prostějov</i>
Barry Horne	<i>Castles & Countryside issue of 1926</i>
Reg Hounsell	<i>First postage dues</i>
Ian Nickson	<i>Czech forces in GB: some unusual items</i>
Garth Taylor	<i>Airmail etiquettes</i>
Yvonne Wheatley	<i>Newspaper stamps</i>

Robert thanked Val and Roy Summers of the local PS for their hard work behind the scenes in contributing to the success of the afternoon, and presented Val with a gift from the Society. Robert thanked Bob Hill for organising and running the show, "almost like a military operation." And finally he thanked the members for a very good turnout and for their displays.

There being no further business, the meeting closed at 4.50 pm.

Joint meeting with the Austrian SC of GB, the Hungarian PS of GB and the Society for Polish Philately in GB at Heaton Royds, Bradford, Saturday 18 August 2001

This was the fourth in an annual series of joint meetings between these four societies. Stephen and Judith Holder kindly hosted it again, at their cottage and barn near Bradford.

Despite having her leg in plaster, Judith welcomed the twenty or so people as they arrived with coffee. The meeting started at 10.45 am, with a grand total of eight rounds of five frames. Each speaker was allowed just five minutes to present his display. A break was taken for buffet lunch, but unfortunately a few drops of rain forced many indoors – even so, several stayed out in the garden and didn't really get wet.

Alan Berrisford	<i>Poland without stamps, 1919–24</i>
John Whiteside	<i>Hungarian inflation: the four rate periods of May 1946</i>
Andy Taylor	<i>Hannes Margreiter, designing an Austrian stamp (see 'Austria' 135)</i>
Tony Bosworth	<i>Sokol</i>
Brian Madeley	<i>Austrian fieldpost in Montenegro & Serbia</i>
Reg Hounsell	<i>Karlsbad</i>
Rex Dixon	<i>WWII Hungarian occupation of Carpatho-Ukraine</i>
Veronica Matthews	<i>Overview of Carpatho-Ukraine</i>
Geoff Lowcock	<i>Heydrich: varieties in the full sheet of 100</i>
Bernard Lucas	<i>Telegram receipts</i>
Stephen Holder	<i>Austrian inflation of 1920–24, illustrated by postcards</i>
Martin Brumby	<i>K.u.K. base post offices in Poland</i>
Martin Brumby	<i>Revenues from Bosnia and Hungary</i>
Charles Grainger	<i>Forged overprints for Sudetenland</i>
Charles Grainger	<i>Polish cindarellas during WWII</i>
John Pitts	<i>The less common stationery ladies of Austria</i>
Lindy Bosworth	<i>WWI fieldpost cards</i>
Pat Rothnie	<i>Cieszyn and Bohemia & Moravia</i>
Brian Madeley	<i>Hungarian philatelic exhibitions</i>
Reg Hounsell	<i>Czechoslovakian airmails, mainly with Polish & Austrian connections</i>
Stephen Holder	<i>Polish regional issues from 1919 through to the first national issue</i>
John Pitts	<i>Austrian postage due mail</i>
John Whiteside	<i>Czechoslovak railway freight consignment notes 1938–48</i>
Yvonne Wheatley	<i>Pre-stamp covers from Prague, etc</i>

For tea Yvonne Wheatley had been busy making cakes to Polish, Austrian and Hungarian recipes.

There were well-deserved votes of thanks to Stephen Holder, for hosting the meeting; to Yvonne Wheatley, for organising and conducting the day, and for the cakes; and to Judith Holder, for keeping us fed and watered.

Rex A Dixon

Regional Meeting

Yvonne Wheatley will be arranging a meeting of the Society at the Leeds Philatelic Society's stamp Fair to be held on Saturday 17 November 2001. The venue is Pudsey Civic Centre, near Leeds, West Yorkshire, at 2.15 pm. Following the success of last year's meeting, members of the Austrian Philatelic Society, The Hungarian Philatelic Society of GB and the Society for Polish Philately in Great Britain will also be invited.

For full details please contact Yvonne Wheatley at Weltevreden, 7 Manor Croft, Leeds LS15 9BW Tel 0113 260 1978 (home). >

Letters to the Editor

☒ **Richard Beith** writes: "It is understood that an exhibition entitled **Dvořák & Philately** will be presented at the Dvořák Museum, Ke Karlovu 20, Prague 2 in the autumn of 2002, in co-operation with the Czech Postal Museum."

☒ **Bob Hill** writes: "Through *Czechout* would you allow me to thank all members who have written, phoned and e-mailed me with their comments and thoughts on the summer meeting at Wombourne."

☒ **Bob Hill** writes: "I received an E-mail from Barb & Freidun (Fred) Anwari of San Francisco, Calif. USA. anwari@earthlink.net. They would like to correspond with anyone interested in original "art nouveau" and "art deco" style stamps [as well as prints, lithographs, books, portfolios or other "paper" items] from the late 19th and early 20th centuries." In a second message they mention, "We have only recent begun exploring avenues beyond traditional print/litho fanciers. Since we both collected stamps at one time, it was nature to turn to people who love these miniature artworks. We would love to correspond with people "off" the Internet and help with their collections." Bob has mentioned that not all members are on the internet.

Congratulations

To **Richard Beith** on being awarded the Caledonian Rose Bowl for the best display given by a member of the Caledonian PS, Glasgow, during season 2000-2001, for his presentation on the Postal History of the Free Czechoslovak Forces 1939-1945.

Publications

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

- The Autumn 2001 issue of *Austria*, No. 135,
 - ▶ The Official Reprints of the 19th Century Stamps of Austria (Taylor).
- The June 2001 issue of *Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Tschechoslowakei*, Vol.33, Whole No. 128 and Douglas Baxter has kindly translated the list of contents for us. The articles include:
 - ▶ Prague Mirrored in Postage Stamps Part 1. (Klüver); The Library of the Saxony Section of the German Philatelic Society (Müller); Postal Tariffs in Slovakia (-); Special Cancellations of the Slovak Post Office, 2000 (Müller); Slovakia New Airmail items (Müller); Classification of the varieties in APOST Labels of the Czech Post Office (Müller); Special Cancellations of the Czech Post Office 2000 (Müller)
- The July/August & September/October 2001 issues of *The Czechoslovak Specialist*, Vol. 63, Whole No. 568/569, No. 4/5. The articles include:
 - ▶ An Introduction to Czech and Slovak Musical Philately cont. (Beith); Philatelic Culmination (Weiner & Svoboda); A Visit to Jan Hus' Prague (Brunstrom); "Slovan a Čech" -"A Slav and a Czech" Karel Havlíček Borovský (van Zenten); Masaryk Mourning Cancellations [Part 2] (Melamed & Kunc); The XX American Sokol Slet in Detroit, MI (Eisner).
 - ▶ CZECHOSLOVAKPHILATELY.COM (Verner); Czechoslovaks Interned in Italy during WWII (Santangelo); Fokkar or ANT-9 or What? [an addendum] (Beith); 20h Large State Seal of 1929, Plate 1/1A in Coil Format? (Hahn); An Introduction to Czech and Slovak Musical Philately cont. (Beith); Rare and Unusual Stationery No 4. (Menuz); The First Czech in Antarctica (Boháček); Shifting of colours during the printing of Definitive Stamps (Holoubek); Masaryk Mourning Cancellations-a Dialogue [Pt.3] (Melamed, Kunc, Miller & Kralíček).
- The 3/2001 issue of *Merkur Revue*, by courtesy of Bill Dawson. The articles include:
 - ▶ Fish 1966 conclusion (Fritz); Problems of Typographed Czech Stamps conclusion (Fritz); Bohumil Heinz, Engraver cont. (Fischer); Counterfeit Paper means of payment in Czechoslovakia 1918-1992 [Part 1]. (Moravec); K.Gottwald on 100 Kčs banknote 1953 (Šustek).

The Editor and the Hon. Secretary possess copies of the wartime CsPS Bulletins - No 1/1943 and No 2/II 1944? If any member has copies of any other bulletins that may have been published during this period would they kindly loan them for photocopying for our records.

CIRCA 1919 ESSAYS

Part 2

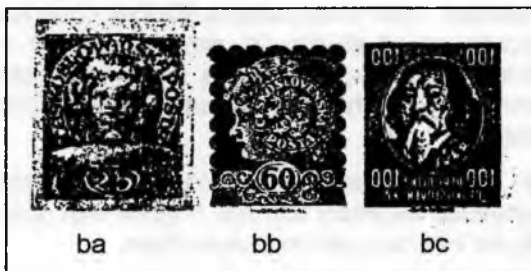
Continued from Czechout 2/2001 page 44

In Czechout 2/1999 and 3/1999 we published two queries from members Chris Cordes and Jim Ansell on some essays that they had obtained. One of our overseas members Jan Verleg [Holland] has discovered an article in the Czech language, which divides into three parts, and Robert Kingsley, Vladimír Kralíček and Michael Chant have now translated these for us. Many thanks to everyone for their contribution.

Chapter 2 - From the Beginnings of Our Stamp Production (translated by Vladimír Kralíček)

Whilst the designs tendered by Haas are quite numerous, there are only three such prints originating from České grafické Unie (Czech Graphic Union, Prague). Its designer was Alois Mudruňka, who besides designing some of the Czechoslovak banknotes also participated in the first postage stamps competition and later designed the trial prints for the Legionnaires' stamps, as well as the overprint for the Red Cross charity stamps.

Two of the designs (ba, bb) were printed by the recess printing division of the Unie, which was very active and tried to show that for stamp production the recess printing was more suitable than typography. From the design aspect, the two essays show nothing new from Mudruňka and it is not possible to say whether they were suitable for postage stamps since on one of them is a large elliptical blot, resembling a loaf of bread, whilst on the other one and directly on the girl's head is glued some kind of a seal with a mark. Taking both of them together, the reproduction of the designs is not a very convincing proof of the final print.



On the other hand the design with the Komenský portrait is very instructive and interesting. It originated in 1923, when the monopoly of the Unie was threatened by allocating printing of the Jubilee stamps to Haas, and that by recess printing from flat plates. That part of Unie which was responsible for the printing of banknotes and securities asked Mudruňka to design a stamp to be printed by the same technique as used by Haas, so that Unie could show its ability to

use the same technique. In this case they were wholly successful, if we consider a sheet of finished stamps delivered to the Postal Administration. They were produced by recess printing from flat plates in grey/black colour with light grey background thus creating a sculptured portrait. For the time it was a stamp of remarkable technical standard. For this occasion the philatelists were supplied with various auxiliary prints and especially with mirror reproduction of (Illustration bc) in various colours and arrangement. In the Czech Philatelist magazine, we find for the year 1923 [page 122] a short, but for that time, very realistic report about this design 'produced at Unie's own expense, in an endeavour to bring the stamp production onto a higher level.' Of more interest is the continuation of that report, in which it is said, 'that one employee corrupted by the germ of lucrative crime, has misappropriated a number of specimens, which he had sold'. Next day he was found out and punished accordingly. The culmination of the story is the grotesque warning to philatelists, 'to beware of things violated by crime and for the real philatelists totally worthless (!)'

Thus wrote the magazine, belonging to a club, which in the past was mostly merited for the distribution of collectable junk, surreptitiously carried out in 'quintals' [large quantities] from the Unie and that without the consent of the employees, but with the approval of higher authorities. KČF acknowledgement of this material's worthlessness came rather late and it was during this period that supervision within the Unie became stricter and the possibility of 'distribution' was reduced. As far as it concerned a few specimens of the Komenský stamp, this hardly conforms with actuality, since prints of this kind are routinely found in collections.

Chapter V - Designs of private origin

Besides designs produced by the printing firms and having at least technically historical meanings, there also exists many designs reproduced mainly for the collectors. Their number is controlled only with difficulty and only the delayed official order making use of the text "Czechoslovak Post" limited the high production of these printed papers, having nothing in common with the stamps creation. Some of the especially striking cases of 'initiative assistance to the Postal Administration' ended by prescribing penalties and the confiscation of produce.



Of special standing is the extensive group of prints called the 'Rijaček's designs' and containing 21 different designs. Beside pictures of the Charles Bridge and Karlstein, two allegories and two costume motifs, we find in the series 15 portraits of prominent persons, chosen somewhat unusually. The gallery of portraits is headed by Princes Sámó, Svatopluk and Václav, followed by Hus, Jeroným, Žižka, Jiří z Poděbrad, Komenský, Janošik, Havlíček, Kollár, Palacky, Rieger, Denis and Masaryk.

It seems that Rijaček belong to those artists with whom the Postal Administration was in close contact. The actual facts are indicated by an entry in the minutes taken during a meeting of the Literary branch of KČF in October 1923. In it, it says that during the meeting p. štkpt. Rijaček spoke about the designs of Kupky and his pupils Rijaček and Matouše, whom the listeners

praised and agreed for them to be issued to art loving philatelists. With those wishes Rijaček complied and within three months offered privately printed reproductions of all the 21 designs, printed in lithography in four various colours on a chalky paper. The issue was priced at 60Kčs, which was more than enough even if we take into consideration that an unknown part of the printing was destined for the Czechoslovak Officers invalids fund from the WWI Organisation.

The sale of Rijaček's designs was supported by the Czech Philatelist magazine, which had highlighted its artistic value, and emphasised that the designs were submitted belatedly and that Rijaček with great difficulty and at substantial cost (?) had received them back, so that he could reproduce them.

The designs are the works of three authors: Kupky, Rijaček and Matouše, from which Rijaček carried out their individual set up and took care of their reproduction. According to Tomanov's dictionary of creative artists, the design initiator was Kupka. On some of them is the inscription 'Rijaček' and 1919 indicating the particular year in which the design originated and not the year of reproduction which happened five years later. In 1919 Professor Kupka was invited to participate in the designs competition, but did not take part. How the designs originated, is not exactly known - their reproduction was purely a private initiative, supported by official philatelic organisations, who have valued these essay stamps from the artistic, as well as from the materialistic point of view.

To be continued

QUERIES AWAITING ANSWERS

The following queries are still outstanding, perhaps some our overseas members can help as well?

Czechout 2/98: Bob Hill's Cerekev and Glen Morgan's Printers Sample Stamps

Czechout 4/98: Chris Miller's Civil Censorship by Czech Authorities

Czechout 1/99: Richard Beith's WW2 Ships

Czechout 1/00: R W Allan's Errors Corrected

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

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

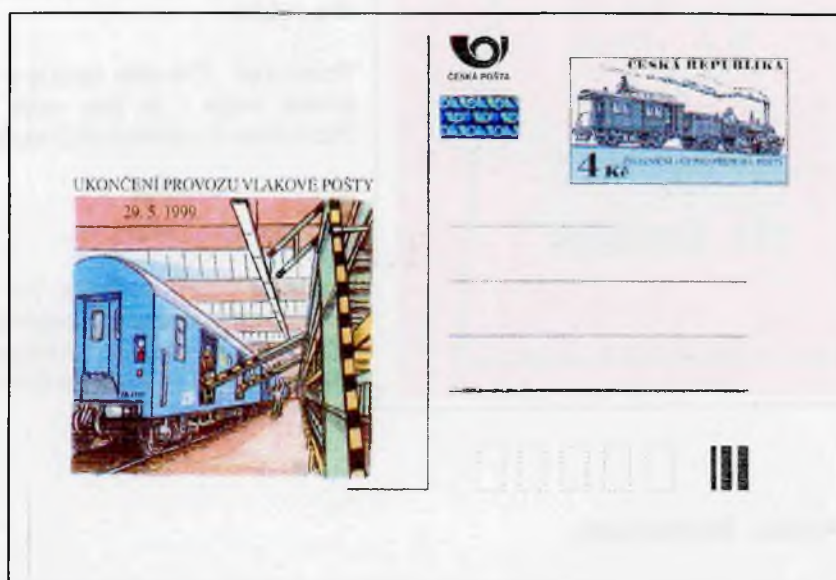
Czechout 2/01: Geoff Fuller's Hradčany 1h Grey colour and Barry Horne's Masaryk Sheet perfs

THE TRAVELLING POST OFFICE HAS MUCH IN COMMON WITH PARDUBICE

-Dr Miroslav Vostatek-
Translated by Vladimír J. Kralíček

Pardubice - On the 29th May 1999 the Czech Post Issued a coloured postcard to commemorate the "Termination of the Travelling Post Office operation" with its theme the well known postal wagon transferring postal consignments. At the same time it introduced a special commemorative postmark. It is possible to say that the TPO has much in common with Pardubice and its region.

History - During the Austro-Hungarian Empire the TPO was of great importance, since there was practically no motorization. It is therefore not surprising that it already dates from 1850. Maximilian Otto of Ottenfeld, a postal reformist of that time, recognised how important was the railway's speed and how it could contribute to the development of Postal Services. Thus he could be merited with the establishment of the TPO. To us he is noteworthy because he is a native of Opočná in East Bohemia. His brother was also involved with the Postal Service and became the Nachod Regional Postmaster similar to his successors. Maximilian Otto of Ottenfeld is merited with improving and reforming the Postal Service.



The postal carriages carrying consignments between Vienna and Prague already travelled through Pardubice from the 7th April 1851 and their postal cancellation was from the German translated "C.K. Travelling Postal Service No.3 and 4". After the creation of the railway network, Pardubice also became a postal railway intersection with the lines from Vienna via Znojmo, Jihlava, Německý Brod and continuing further on to Trutnov and the Prussian Liebau (today Lubawka in Poland). It is interesting to note for comparison that the passenger train left Vienna at 20.00 hours, so that the letter presented there arrived in Pardubice the following morning [8.00 hours], that is about 14 hours after posting. In Lubawce the train arrived at 14.00 hours. But a problem soon arose. The railway travelling post office was manned by Viennese postal officials who though passing through Czech territory did not understand the Czech language. The towns on the route had sent a petition to Vienna, pointing out the fact that the German officials unfamiliar with the language had problems reading addresses and consequently mistakes were occurring, holding up the deliveries, the outcome being unfavourable both to business and industry. Vienna lost no time in replacing their officials with Czech postmen who took over very soon from Německý Brod and everyone was satisfied. About ten years ago the Austrian Post issued a postage stamp, whose picture shows the unloading of parcels from a TPO in the Pardubice railway station.

Thus for decades numbers of postal routes started from Pardubice and other TPO's travelled through its railway station. At the beginning of the occupation (WW11) one of them went even as far as Kútů in Slovakia and philatelists search unsuccessfully for this particular postmark. From Pardubice they also >

went to the occupied Sudetenland, for example to Porlci u Trutnova. Many of the TOP workers lived in Pardubice and during this war-time period they performed a lot of anti-Nazi work and a number of them had also joined the struggle for Independence. One of them remembers that when a crew travelled, the stoves burnt even in summer, with the crew burning letters from informers, and other important documents for the German occupational forces. But in doing so, they were playing with their own lives.



As the philatelists soon found out, even a railway strike contributed to the extinction of the TPO service. The Postal Administration had then to find an alternate transport, which would be both reliable and quick, but only to find out that the TPO service was still considerably cheaper. There is probably some truth in that and so for every action it is always necessary to think of the consequences for future.

And thus the service provided by the travelling post office is ending its activities after 149 years almost without any notice or interest from the public

Postscript. The pink card is a directional tag for postal bags - in this case from Prague to Pardubice 2 - district of Chrudim.

Vladimir J. Kralíček

We thank Dr. Vostatek for sending us this article which appeared originally in *Informace* - magazine of the Czech/Moravian Society for Postal History of the East Bohemian region.

A Holiday in Arosa, Switzerland

Some years ago Ernst and Hazel Gorge spent a winter holiday in Switzerland but could not get away from "Philately" at their hotel, which had a very familiar name!



COVERS OF INTEREST

Jaroslav Junek Designs
-Tom Morovics -

We know that Mr. Jaroslav A. Junek was a professional designer of chandeliers and porcelain in the 1930's. Traces of his versatile talent can be found also on his correspondence. The envelopes for his letters are hand-made and the designs are of high aesthetic and artistic value. In my own collection of "covers for my pleasure" there are a few envelopes sent [or designed] by J.A.Junek. Most of them are addressed to Mr. V. Pařík, who worked as a director (Archivář) in Prague and later on in Mnichovo Hradiště.

The oldest envelope in my collection [figure 1] is dated 25 April 1934. Flowers and other motifs that were commonly used for designing porcelain in the thirties richly decorate this item. A Travelling Post Office No. 74 canceller -Dolní Poustevna - Praha ties the definitive 1k stamp showing a portrait of President Masaryk.

The second envelope [figure 2] was mailed on 12 May 1936. The design is in modern or Art deco style and is very impressive too.



Figure 1



Figure 2

Figure 3 depicts my favourite envelope. It is dated 27 April 1937, sent registered from Mnichovo Hradiště to Mr. P.A.Lustig who was the Director of the postal museum in Prague. The envelope is a really beautiful design by Jaroslav Junek. The sender is Mr. V. Pařík, who was also the receiver of other envelopes mentioned in this article. The envelope is also interesting to stamp collectors because a 50h personal delivery stamp [blue] was affixed. Amazing.

Another envelope [figure 4] is dated 17 April 1938, sent from Prague, with 1Kč Jindřich Fügner commemorative stamp. Handwriting in address is very decorative. In the left lower corner there is a notice: "Originál Junek".



Figure 3

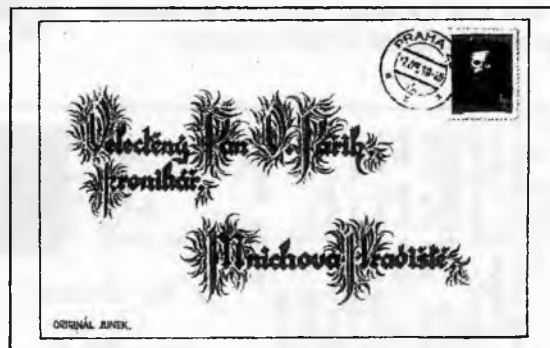


Figure 4

The next item [figure 5] is an envelope for a congratulatory letter. This was not mailed but probably delivered personally. The style of writing is similar to Figure 4 and in addition on the left there is a St. Wenceslaus motif together with slogans.

The last envelope [figure 6] is from the start of the Bohemia and Moravia Protectorate [23 May 1939]. The definitive 1k Masaryk stamp was used prior to issue of overprinted Czech stamps as a forerunner to the Protectorate issues. The address is richly designed, in gold, black and red colours, and in addition we can see a lace or table cloth motif on the left side of the envelope. Very impressive.

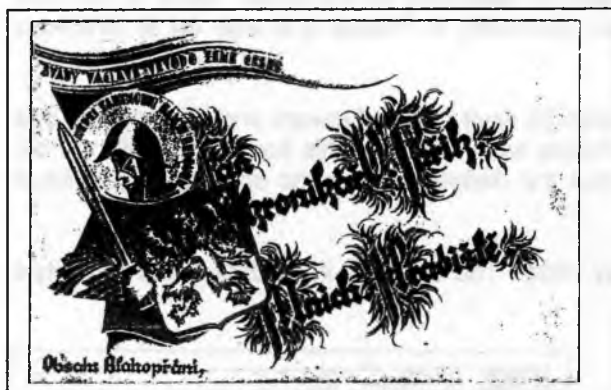


Figure 5

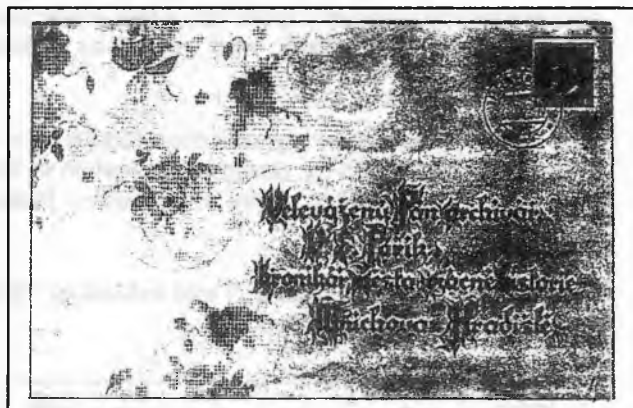


Figure 6

If we look at these envelopes from the point of view of traditional philately, we should say that their philatelic value is not very high. I keep them in my collection for one simple reason - I like them.

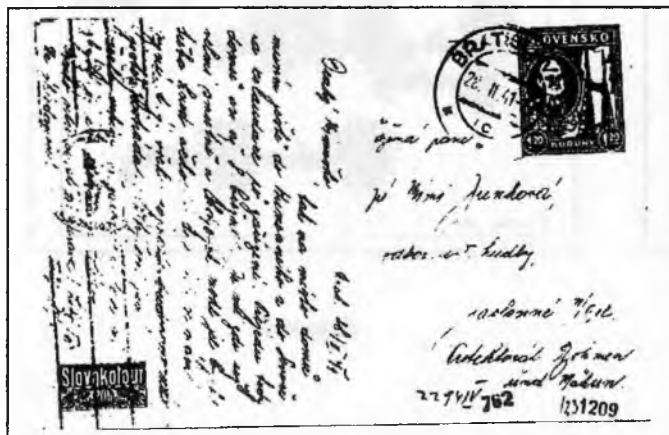
POSTCARD OF INTEREST

-Richard Beith-

With reference to Werner Müller's article on **SLOVAKOTOUR** stamps on picture Postcards in *Czechout* 1/2001, I enclose a copy of a card from my music collection showing the national theatre (opera house) in Bratislava.



Looking at the original under a glass you can see that the shop front on the second shop reads HIS MASTER'S VOICE!



A postcard from Bratislava dated 28 November 1941 to Jablonné nad Orlicí in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, charged foreign postcard rate from 1.4.1939 to Czech lands - 1.20K. Slovakotour tax 20h for cards costing up to 1Kč according to Müller.

Censored probably in Vienna.

SUDETENLAND - THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF SOUTHERN MORAVIA

-William Dawson-

The author also published this paper in The Czechoslovak Philatelist (Nov/Dec 1999) and Merkur Review (6/1998).

The year 1938 brought increasing tension in Europe with the prospects of another destructive armed conflict. This was due to the further provocative actions of Germany under the leadership of Adolf Hitler that had included the "take-over" of Austria in April. Hitler had repeatedly stated that it was his intention to destroy the Republic of Czechoslovakia. But the policy adopted by the Western powers was one of appeasement.

Under that policy, on 30 September 1938, representatives of Germany and Italy on the one side and Great Britain with France on the other jointly signed the so-called Munich Agreement. The Republic of Czechoslovakia was not invited to be a signatory to a document where its territory was being sacrificed in the vain hope of avoiding a European war. Under the terms of this so-called agreement, Germany was authorised to fulfil Hitler's in his own words "last territorial demands in Europe" by occupying those parts of Czechoslovakia he had demanded as defined by his interpretation of Sudetenland. All such areas were to be occupied by the German armed forces in five stages within the period 1st to 10 October 1938, then incorporated into Germany proper subject to a plebiscite. In point of fact, a few minor border changes took place later in October and in November resulting in a mere handful of post offices being handed back to the Czechoslovak postal authority whilst a slightly higher number came within the German occupation zones.

The strip of southern Moravia included in the occupation of Sudetenland was taken over in stage five of the occupation on 8 to 10 October 1938. This zone included such towns as Břeclav, Hrušovany, Hustopeče, Mikulov, Miroslav, Moravský Krumlov and Znojmo, as well as many smaller towns and others that were little more than villages such as Suchohrdly u Miroslavi.

Obviously the effects of this occupation brought immediate and drastic changes to the postal facilities and arrangements since the organisation came immediately under the German postal system. Postal rates were affected since Sudetenland became part of Greater Germany with the same postal tariffs. From date of occupation, the remainder of Czechoslovakia was treated as a foreign country and foreign European rates applied. This situation remained until 15 March 1939 when the remainder of "Bohemia and Moravia" was occupied and created a "Protectorate" and Slovakia became a separate Republic. From that date, German internal postal rates applied for mail addressed to the "Protektorat of Böhmen und Mähren" - and in the eyes of the aggressors, Czechoslovakia ceased to exist.

Much propaganda was made by the creation of provisional hand cancellers in a great variety of shapes, sizes, styles and content for use until such time as metal definitive circular date stamp cancellers were provided by the German postal authorities, for use in the areas of occupation. However this did not occur to the same high degree in the occupied strip of southern Moravia. Of the few such examples, three are illustrated in figures 1, 2 and 3.

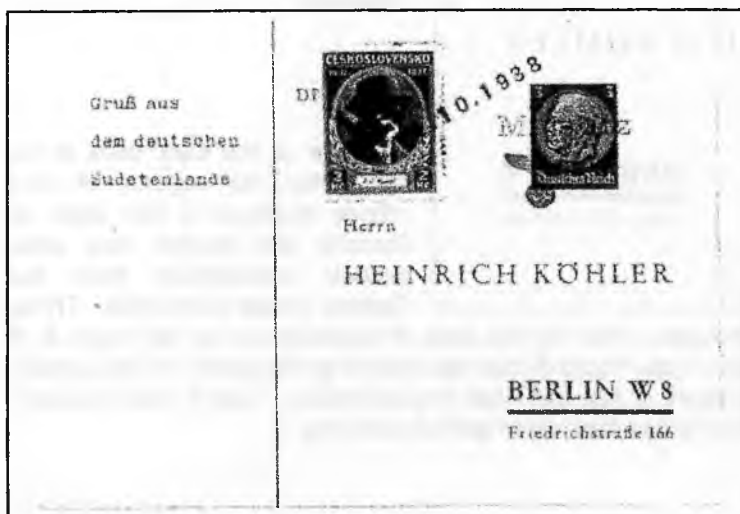


Figure 1 Postcard from Miroslav to Berlin. Cancellations feature swastika and straight-line "Misslitz" with Nazi eagle emblem. Added date stamp shows an error of date.

>



Figure 2 Printed paper rate cover to Ratibor from Mikulov. Single ring cancel with date of occupation and Nazi emblem

Figure 3 Postcard from Znojmo to Aachen with propaganda handstamp in red "Der Führer in Znaim" which was not true. Franking by provisional use of existing Czechoslovak bi-lingual definitive metal handstamp code "2a", mutilated to expunge the Czech "ZNOJMO 1" from upper arc.



This occupied area under consideration, unlike other zones of the Sudetenland, seldom used provisional straight-line simple locally produced rubber cancellers. Figure 4 illustrates one such instance.

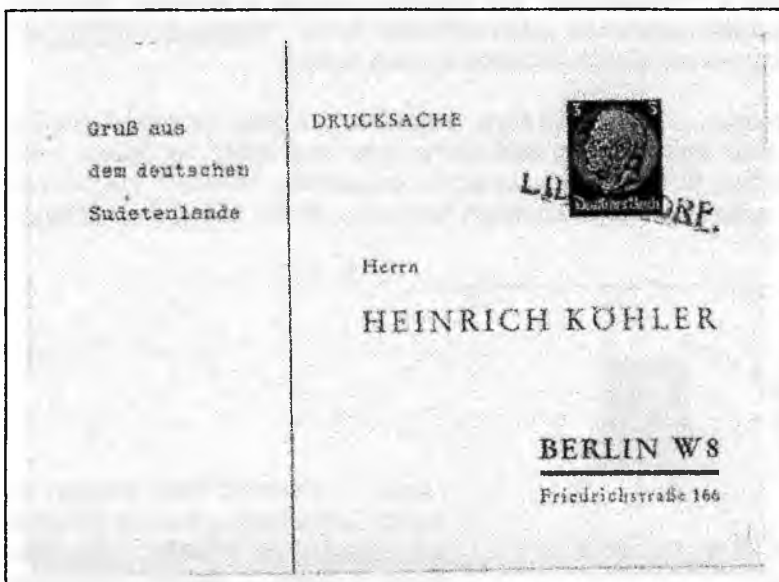


Figure 4 Postcard from Liliendorf (now Lesná) to Berlin, provisional straight-line rubber cancel "LILIENDORF". Contrary to regulations no date of origin is indicated.

However, in the early days of the occupation the majority of post offices involved in this zone of Moravia did receive new steel circular datestamps from the German postal authorities. These new German only cancellers fall into three types, which for the sake of simplicity we will call types A, B and C, all of which are double ringed. Type A (see figure 5) has the inner ring interrupted at the junction with the central bridge bars. Type B (see figure 6) has the inner ring unbroken. Type C (see figures 7 and 8) has inner ring interrupted with central bridge bars extended to outer ring.

Figure 5 Registered cover from Moravský Krumlov to Duisberg, Germany. Correctly franked 42 pfg. (internal letter rate 12 pfg. Plus registration 30 pfg.). Registration label from blank stock, office of origin completed by same canceller. Backstamped for arrival.



Figure 6 Registered cover from Znojmo to Praha XII. Overfranked total 78 pfg. Plus charity surcharge 212 pfg. against correct rate 42 pfg. Probably produced for a collector.

Figure 7 Commercial registered cover from Slavonice to Berlin. Erroneously, with franking 52 pf, against correct rate of 42 pfg. Registration label from blank stock, office of origin completed by same canceller code "b".





Figure 8 Stampless local viewcard endorsed in manuscript "Feldpost" from Slavonice to a German infantryman. Cancellor as Figure 7 but code "a".

During the nearly seven years of German occupation there were only a small number of commemorative or special occasion cancellers used in this region of southern Moravia, the subject of this article. Figures 9 and 10 shown below illustrate two such special cancellations.

Figure 9 Cover from Znojmo to Kiel, German with correct 12 pfg franking. Special cancel to mark "Regional day of the National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partie" struck in red, fixed date 21.5.1939.



Figure 10 Registered cover with special cancel for Znojmo 2 to mark the 150th anniversary of birth for Karl Postl (also known as Charles Sealsfield) at Popice near Znojmo. This is a curious cover. The special postmark cancels a German 4 pfg. adhesive, obviously cancelled by favour. Later the cover was addressed to Brno and sent by registered post1 from Únanov (German Winau). This is a small town 5kms north from Znojmo just over the border from Sudetenland in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. Franked with 1.20K in Protectorate adhesives to cover letter rate, plus German 30 pfg. Hitler head to cover registration fee. Double ring bi-lingual definitive cancel * WINAU * /16.III.43--7/a/ÚNANOV. >

At the conclusion of World War II and the liberation, the Sudetenland together with the Protectorate and Slovakia once again united as the Republic of Czechoslovakia. The years of 1945 and 1946 again experienced a profusion of provisional and Nationalised cancellations where existing cancellers were mutilated to expunge offending inscriptions. But that is another story, perhaps for some other writer to commit to paper.

Appended below is a checklist of post offices and postal agencies (poštoven) that the writer has been able to apportion to the occupied strip of southern Moravia. Those followed by an asterisk (*) are understood to have been only a postal agency or sub-post office. The writer would welcome positive additions or corrections to this listing.

CHECK LIST OF POST OFFICES AND POSTAL AGENCIES (*)

BOŽICE-ČESKÉ KŘIDLOVICE	Possitz-Gross Grillowitz
BRANIŠOVICE	Frainspitz
BRÁTLSBRUN (now BŘEZÍ u MIKULOVA) *	Brateisbrunn
BŘECLAV 1	Lundenburg 1
BŘECLAV 2	Lundenburg 2
BŘECLAV 3	Lundenburg 3
DEŠNÁ u JEMNICE	Döschen bz. Jamnitz
DOLNÍ DUNAJOVICE	Unter Tannowitz
DOLNÍ VĚSTONICE	Unter Wisternitz
DRNHOLEC	Dürnholz
DYJÁKOVICE	Gross Tajax
FREJŠTEJN	Freistein über Schaffa
FRÝSAVA u ZNOJMA (now BŘEŽANY)	Frischau a. d. Ostbahn
HEVLÍN	Höflein
HODONICE-TASOVICE	Hödnitz-Tasswitz
HORNÍ VĚSTONICE *	Ober Wisternitz
HOSTĚRADICE	Hosterlitz
HRABĚTICE	Grafendorf b. Grussbach
HRÁDEK u ZNOJMA	Erdberg
HRUŠOVANY nad JEVIŠOVKOU	Grussbach
HUSTOPEČE u BRNA	Auspitz
CHRLOPY (now KOROLUPY) *	Kurlupp über Ungerschitz
CHVALATICE *	Chwallstitz über Schiltern
CHVALOVICE	Kallendorf
JAROSLAVICE nad DYJÍ	Joslawitz
JIRICE u MIROSLAVI	Irritz
LANČOV *	Landschau über Frain
LEDNICE na MORAVĚ	Eisgrub
LECHOVICE	Lechwitz
LILIENDORF (now LESNÁ)	Liliendorf bei Znaim
LIPOLEC	Lipolz
LODĚNICE u POHOŘELIC	Lodenitz bei Pohrlitz
LUBNICE *	Hafnerluden über Ungarschitz
LUKOV u ZNOJMA	Luggau
MACKOVICE	Moskowitz über Frischau
MEDLOV nad JIHLAVKOU *	Mödlau über Pohrlitz
MIKULOV	Nikolsburg
MILOVICE nad DYJÍ *	Millowitz über Eisgrub
MIROSLAV	Misslitz
MIROSLAVSKÉ KNÍNICE *	Deutsch Knonitz
MORAVSKÝ KRUMLOV	Mährisch Kromau
MUŠOV nad DYJÍ	Muschau
NAČERATICE *	Naschetitz über Oblas
NOVOSEDLY nad MORAVĚ	Neusiedl
OLBRAMOVICE u MIROSLAVI	Wolframitz

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OBLEKOVICE	Oblas
OLEKSOVICE	Gross Olkowitz
PANNY MARIE POMOCNÉ u VLASATICE *	Mariahilf über Wostitz
PASOHLÁVKY *	Weiss Statten über Muschau
PAVLOV	Pollau über Unter Wisternitz
PÍSEČNÉ nad DYJÍ	Piesling
PLAVEČ u ZNOJMA	Pratsch über Lechwitz
PODMYČE*	Pomitsch über Frain
POHOŘELICE	Pohrlitz
POPICE	Poppitz
POŠTORNÁ	Unter Themenau
POUZDRÁNY nad SVRATKOU	Pausram
PROSIMĚRICE	Prossmeritz
PŘÍTLUKY u HUSTOPEČ	Prittlach
SEDEC u MIKULOVA	Voitelsbrunn
SLAVONICE	Zlabings
STARÉ HOBZÍ	Alt Hart
STRACHOTICE	Rausenbruck
STRACHOTÍN *	Tracht über Unter Wisternitz
SUCHOHRDLY u MIROSLAVI	Socherl
ŠAFOV	Schaffa
ŠANOV na MORAVE *	Schonau über Grafendorf
ŠATOV na MORAVE	Schattau
ŠREFLOVA (now ZÁLESÍ) *	Schröffelsdorf über Schiltern
ŠUMVALD u ZNOJMA (now ŠUMNÁ)	Schönwald a.d. Nordwest bahn
ŠTÍTARY	Schiltern
TROSKOTOVICE	Treskowitz über Irritz
TVOŘIHRÁZ *	Durchlitz über Prossmeritz
UHERČICE u ZNOJMA	Ungarschitz
VALTICE	Feldsberg
VLASATICE nad MIROSOVKOU	Wostitz
VOJKOVICE u POHOŘLIC *	Wojkowitz über Pohrlitz
VRANOV nad DYJÍ	Frain
VRANOVSKÁ VES	Frainersdorf
VRATĚNÍN	Fratting
VRBOVEC *	Dorfritz über Rausenbruck
ZAJEČÍ	Saitz
ZNOJMO 1, 2 and 3	Znaim 1, 2 and 3
ŽELETICE u ZNOJMA	Selletitz

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ANOTHER JITUŠ DESIGN

-Richard Beith-

W A Page contributed an article to *Czechout 2/1992* on the designs of Jindřich Křeček, the war artist known as Jituš.

The illustration shows an apparently unrecorded design, which did not feature in that article. The folder, 15.4 cm wide x 20.8 cm tall, bears a design symbolic of the defeat of the Nazi regime.



The inside contains a low value GVI stamp cancelled with the CSPP - CZECHOSLOVAK FIELD POST handstamp, code B, in red ink, for VE Day, 8 May 1945. The artist's name can be seen at the bottom right hand corner of the drawing.

Presumably this item was produced in the area of Dunkirk.

Where was this found? In the bourse at Brno 2000!



WHAT? WHEN? WHERE?

- Members' Queries -

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

Re Philip Lindley's Query in Czechout 3/2000 page 79 - Czech Forces in Windsor

From Heinz Vogel: I think I can add to Derek Walker's reply (in *Czechout 2/2001*) concerning the Czech Refugee Trust Fund, which it would appear, had its offices in Windsor. I remember it well, as the Czech Refugee Trust Fund paid my school fees, all of £10.00 a year at Stockport School during the war. In fact my understanding is that they seemed to be an arm of the Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile in England, looking after the well being of Czechoslovak citizen refugees in the UK. Thus my mother received a regular allowance from the Trust Fund while my father was serving in the Czech army.

My understanding has also always been that the Fund's money/income came from the revenue of the patent rights or licence agreement on the manufacture of the Czech Bren guns, the name of which, of course, originated from Brno/Brünn.

I've looked through old correspondence but, unfortunately, can find nothing from the Fund. It was news to me that they were in Windsor. Being a civilian organisation they would not, thus, have had any Czech Forces Field Post facilities. I'll see if I can get any nearer than that.

From Lubor Kunc: re the Czech Refugee Trust Fund - this organisation was mentioned in some notices published in the Czech postal history journal *Informace* (Mr Holoubek's bulletin of Hradec Králové). In one of them a man supported by the CRTF talked about it. Interesting reading (in the Czech language) - I will send copies if you would like them.

Re Bob Hill's Query in Czechout 2/2001 page 49 - Czech Government-in-Exile Officials

From Michael Chant: I enclose photocopies of the entries about Němec and Bečko in the Czech and Slovak Biographical Dictionaries with my translations. The entry about Bečko is unfortunately rather tendentious, as that volume [being the first alphabetically] was published under the Communist regime, of which he was no friend. After Milan Hodža and Stefan Osuský fell out with Beneš, Bečko was the senior Slovak in exile but was little known in Slovakia itself and was consequently unable to exert much influence there though the appeals he made from London. As the article about him explains, Němec also did not have much success when sent to Slovakia.

FRANTIŠEK NĚMEC - born 20.5.1898 at Libišany (Pardubice district) - died 19.3.1963 at Montreal, Canada. Czech Social Democrat politician and trade union activist. After obtaining his "maturita" ['A' Level equivalent] at the high school at Hradec Králové he was active as a journalist, then as an official of the Social Democratic Party and trade unions. In the 1930s he was General Secretary of the Union of Railway Employees; from 1935 to 1939 he was a Member of Parliament for the National Socialist Party. In 1939-1940 he took part in the activity of the 'Politické ustředí' [Political Centre] Resistance organization. In the summer of 1940 he went illegally to France and from there to Great Britain. From 1940 to 1942 he was Minister of Social Welfare, from 1942 to 1944 Minister for Economic Renewal, Trade, Industry and Crafts in the Czechoslovak Government-in-Exile in London.

In 1944-1945 he was the Czechoslovak Government's Delegate for Liberated Territories of the Czechoslovak Republic; in that capacity he flew in October 1944 to the area of Slovakia where the Slovak National Uprising was taking place: but the Slovak National Council declined to hand over governmental authority to him. He later transferred to the liberated territory of Subcarpathian Ruthenia, where he came into conflict with the Soviet authorities, who were preparing the Soviet annexation of Subcarpathia.

(His entire family, which stayed in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia, was imprisoned on account of his activities and perished during the War in the Nazi concentration camp at Auschwitz). In 1947-1948 Němec was Czechoslovak Ambassador in Canada, where he remained in exile after the [Communist] coup of February 1948. He became a committee member of the Council of Free >

Czechoslovakia and was an active publicist; the author of the documentary-memoir book '*The Soviet Seizure of Subcarpathian Ruthenia*' (1955), in which he gave testimony on that subject. He was also responsible for the fact that Canada accepted several thousand Czechoslovak émigrés as long-term residents.

JÁN BEČKO - right-wing Social Democrat politician, statesman, editor born, 16.11.1889 at Jasenie, (Banská Bystrica district) - died 14.04.1972 at Bratislava. He came from a smallholding-working class family. He married Veronika, nee Pamičanová, and had four children. He completed primary school in his native village. In 1904 he finished his apprenticeship as a locksmith in Podbrezová. In 1921 he passed his lower middle school examinations and from 1921 to 1922 he attended the Academy of Commerce in Banská Bystrica. Between 1904 and 1920 he was a worker at the state iron works at Podbrezová and from 1920 he was Chairman of the Revírna Bratská Pokladnica [a miners' sickness and accident insurance institution] in Banská Bystrica. He was a paid official of the Social Democrats and its mass organisations, an editor of periodicals.

From 1938-1945 he was in exile, during which time he worked in the office of the President of the Republic 1939-1940, appointed State Secretary 1940-1941. Minister in charge of the Supreme Supervisory Office 1941-1942, Minister of Social Welfare 1942-1944 and was at the same time placed in charge of the Ministry of Health and Physical Education. In 1945 he was briefly in charge of the Repatriation Office, then in 1945-1946 he was a head of department in the Ministry of Social Welfare.

Then in 1947-1948 he became Commissioner for Health [in Slovakia], from 1948 to 1950 he was director of the Czechoslovak State health resorts in Slovakia and worked for the Oncological Institute in Bratislava. He retired in 1950. He was a member of the Social Democratic Party of Hungary from 1917, of the Czechoslovak Social Democratic Workers' party from 1918 to 1936 and from 1946 to 1948 of the Labour Party. He entered the working class movement at a time of growth of a revolutionary wave brought about principally by the influence of the ideas of the October Revolution [in Russia].

After the creation of the Czechoslovak Republic he was a party and trade union official in Podbrezová but soon lost the confidence of the majority of Podbrezová workers. In the process of regroupment of the revolutionary movement within the party and the unions in 1920 he placed himself on the side of the reformists. From 1920 to 1939 Bečko was a Member of Parliament. He was also a member of the All-Slovakia and All-Czechoslovakia leadership of the Czechoslovak Social Democratic Workers' Party, which he also represented in Parliament. A leading official of the Czechoslovak Federation of Trade Unions, especially of its Metalworkers' Union, a functionary of other Social Democratic mass organisations (The Workers' Academy, The Workers' Physical Training Association etc). The main principles of his ideology were 'Czechoslovakism' and "Masarykism" which he promoted and defended at meetings of workers and in the press, collective works and other publications.

In practical politics he was an opportunist and reformist, who passed off minor reforms as the road to Socialism, striving for class peace and the solution of problems by class co-operation and compromise. He co-operated openly with the bourgeoisie and its state apparatus, if it was a question of breaking class struggles of the masses led by Communists. He rejected co-operation with Communists, even when it was an essential requirement for the successful defence of the Republic and bourgeois democracy against Fascism.

In exile from 1940 to 1945 he was a member of the State Council in London coming under the influence of President Beneš, he was a defender of the latter's ideological and political ideas. He even tried, quite without success, to influence even former members of his own party in that direction. He opposed the unification of the workers' parties on a revolutionary platform during the Slovak National Uprising. After returning to the liberated Republic, he attempted to renew the activity of Social Democracy. From 1945 to 1948 a member of the Slovak National Council and also the co-founder and General Secretary of the Labour Party, a descendant of the Social Democratic Party, which operated in the Czech lands and was entirely under the influence of its right wing. He was the holder of a number of decorations. After February 1948 he left political life.

Literature:

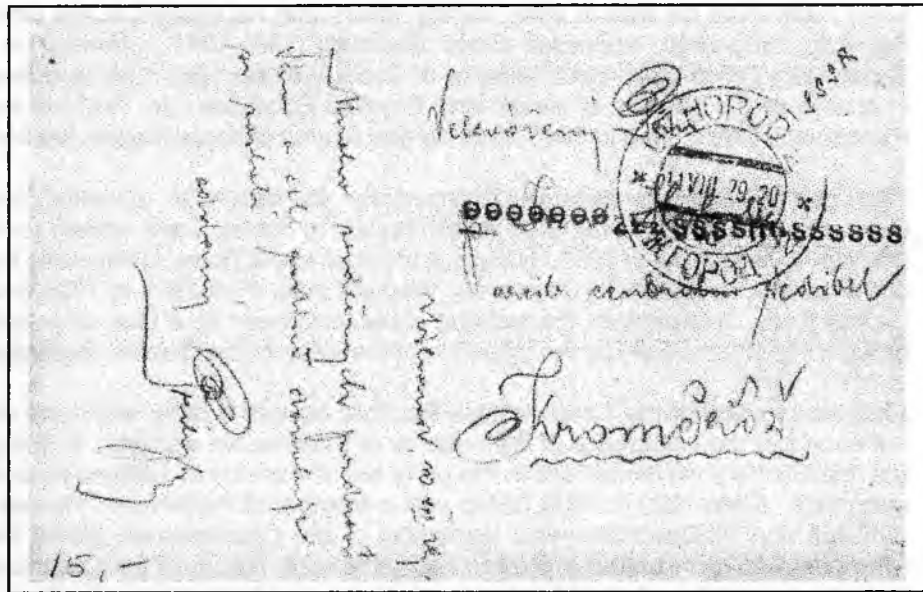
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Lubor Kunc: Mr František Němec. He served in the Czechoslovak Government in London and in 1944 was sent to Carpatho-Ukraine to represent the Government there. One of the areas influenced by him was the postal one. He authorised the so called 1944 Chust issue [overprints on Hungarian stamps and postal stationery.] Today these stamps are regarded as one of the revolutionary issues, but in fact were an official issue of the Czech Government. If my information is correct, Němec moved to Slovakia and later in 1945 to Bohemia after the territory was liberated to work for the government.

Two new queries:

From Roman Dubvniak, a member of the Leeds P.S. who enquires whether anyone can give him information concerning this postcard from Užhorod 2 Carpatho-Ukraine, dated 12.8.1929 to Kroměříž, Moravia. The reverse of this postcard illustrates Užhorod basilica -unfortunately the picture is too dark to reproduce.



From Richard Beith



The printed letter sheet shown here was acquired at Midpex 2001. The front is fully printed including the "stamp" and the 'postmark'. The tuck-in flap is inscribed: "Produced for the Czechoslovak-British Friendship Club 19 Pembridge Villas, London W.11." Staples inside is a four page printed letter to

"My Dear British Friend" and 'signed' "Your Czechoslovak Friend, Jan"

There is no date but the text includes references to the assassination of Heydrich and the destruction of Lidice.

Can any members comment on this item and the club which sponsored it ?

NEW ISSUES

-Lindy Bosworth-

Unless otherwise stated, the stamps and stationery for the Czech and Slovak Republics are printed by Post Printing House Prague.

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

Czech Republic

20.06.2001

Animal Breeding - Dogs



Artist: Ladislav Kuklík
Designer: Václav Kučera
Engraver: Miloš Ondráček

Printing: RD in sheets of 50 (two values in chessboard arrangement). Stamp size 23 x 30mm.

Designs: a) German Shepherd dog
 b) Golden Retriever
 c) West Highland Terrier
 d) Beagle
 (a and b) printed se-tenant,
 (c and d) printed se-tenant.

FDCs: Printed DS in black (b) and various shades of brown (a, c and d) with commemorative Praha cancels.

- a) Cachet design shows a Neapolitan mastiff. b) design is a black labrador retriever. c) Design is another beagle. d) Design has four Leonberger pups.
- b) **Booklets:** Two booklets both retailing at 27Kč. One booklet has stamps (a and b) as above and the other booklet has stamps (c and d).
- c) **Maxi cards:** A set of four was issued.

20.06.2001

Greetings



Designer: Karel Franta **Engraver:** Bedřich Housa

Printing: RD in sheets of 50. Stamp size 23 x 30mm.

Design: a composition of music themes stylised into two cats with red roses and the text "Gratuluji" (congratulations).

FDC: Printed DS in brown with commemorative Praha cancel. The cachet design is a stylised double bass in bloom with a small song bird.

Booklet: Retailing at 27Kč with 5 stamps. The front cover has the stamp design and the back cover the cachet design in blue from the FDC.

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Postal Stationery

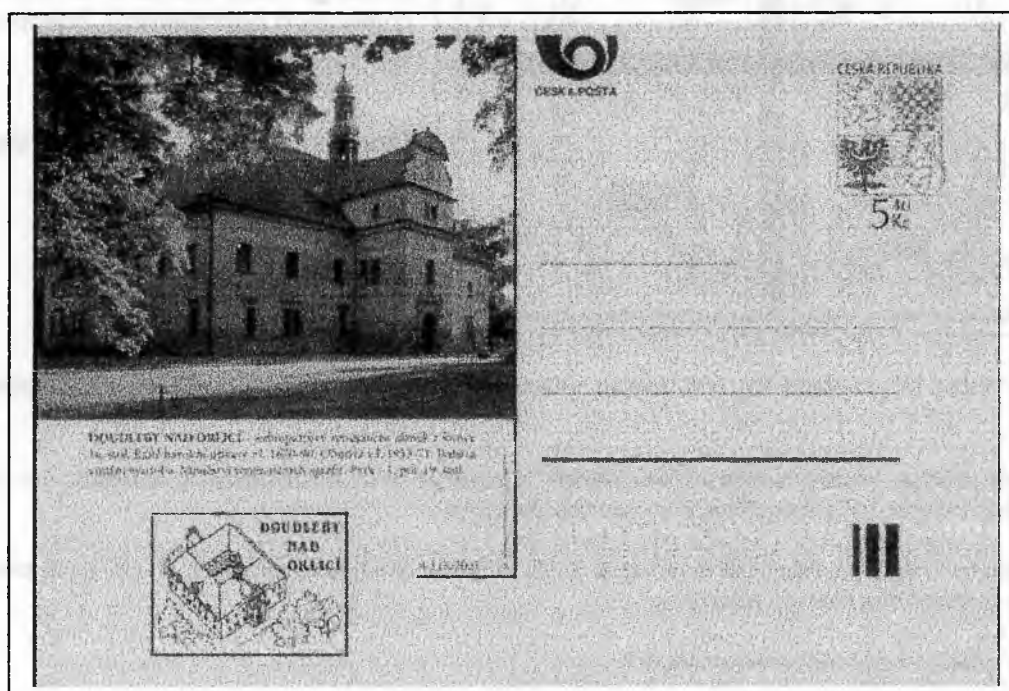
Promotional Postcards.

27.04.01 Köln – International Stamp and Telephone Card Fair. The event was held from 27 to 29 April 2001. The card has an imprinted 9Kč stamp with the left portion showing an early horse-drawn postal carriage and texts to promote the event.

9.06.01 Belgica 2001. International Philatelic Exhibition Brussels from 9 to 15 June 2001. Card has an imprinted 9Kč stamp with the left portion showing an early horse-drawn post carriage with post carrier and various texts to promote the event.

Commemorative Postcards.

06.06.01 Czech Historical Buildings. This is the 8th issue in the series and numbered from A113/2001 to A120/2001. Each card has a 5Kč imprinted stamp of the modified Great State Arms of the Republic. The designs are from Foto Studios Skala and printed by Victoria Security Printing. The second line for recipient's address is a continuous micro printing of Česka Pošta. The left side of the card has a coloured picture of the building and explanatory text in Czech.



This series shows buildings at Doudleby nad Orlicí, Hořovice, Hradec nad Moravicí, Kratochvíle, Ledec nad Sázavou, Mnichovo Hradiště, Roštejn and Strážnice. Each card is issued in two formats : a) as described above and b) as a) but with commemorative cachet in black below the explanatory text. Previous sets in the series printed from 1994 each year to date.

20.06.01 Euregia Egrensis Karlovy Vary 2001. Designer: Jaroslav Fišer Printing: Multicoloured offset. Design: the imprinted 5.40Kč stamp is the design used on similar postcards for the 100th Anniversary of philatelic press and of the National Philatelic Exhibition in Benešov 1997 - a composition of stamps, magnifying glass, tweezers and the title of the magazine "Filatelie". To the left of the stamp is the logo of the Czech Post Office and a security hologram.

The left portion of the card has a reproduction of a painting by Franz Matsch of Our Lady of Karlovy Vary who is the patron of the Pump Room. The painting was originally in a forest chapel but is now in the Museum of the town. The text in Czech promotes the Exhibition which was held from 23-26 August 2001 in the Thermal Bath House. Retail price of the card is 6.10Kč. >

20.06.01 650 Years of the Municipality of Velké Losiny. Designer: Jiří Rathouský. Printing: Multicoloured offset. Design: the imprinted 5.40Kč stamp has an aerial view of the Renaissance town castle, the coat of arms and the text "Velké Losiny 1351-2001". The Czech Post Office logo and security hologram are to the left of the imprinted stamp. The left portion of the card has a representation of the oldest continuously working paper mill in Central Europe which was founded in 1596 by Jan of Žerotín. Paper is still produced by hand for international contracts, important State and private purposes. The card retails at 6.10Kč.

20.06.01 500th Anniversary of the town of Nové Město nad Metují. Designer: Vladimír Suchánek. Printing: Multicoloured offset. Design: the imprinted 5.40Kč stamp has the town coat of arms and the texts "Nové Město nad Metují - 500 let 1501-2001". The Czech Post Office logo and security hologram are to the left of the stamp. The left part of the card has a reproduction of the view of the town taken from a watercolour by Jan Tomek and the text in Czech "Nové Město nad Metují" and "Founded in 1501 by Jan Černický of Kácov". The town is listed as an Urban Heritage Site. The card retails at 6.10Kč.

Envelope

06.06.01 Designer: Bedřich Housa **Printing:** Recess from flat plates in brown (stamp) and black (envelope). **Design:** the imprinted stamp is a composition of the Great State Emblem of the Czech Republic (first issued 22.06.1993), the title of the republic and the face value of 9Kč. The left part of the envelope is left blank for promotional use. Retail price is 12.60Kč.

Slovak Republic

10.04.2001

Beauties of our Homeland

Designer: Karol Felix **Engraver:** Václav Fajt **Printing:** DS. Stamp size 40 x 23mm.

Designs:



12Sk. Part of the reconstruction of the inner fortification with gate and look-out tower from the early 1st century AD (beginning of Roman Age) and two Celtic coins from Liptovská Mara. This area was flooded during the construction of a water reservoir and treasures from the early Bronze Age and later eras were discovered.

FDC: printed DS in black with commemorative Liptovský Mikuláš cancellation. The cachet design shows a reconstructed house from the 3rd-1st centuries BC with an example of a pottery jar and three Celtic coins.



15Sk. Reconstruction of the fortification from a Bronze Age settlement with the feudal courtyard of 9th century and rotunda and examples of jewellery found at the site. The site is at Ducové – Kostelec situated above the Vážska valley.

FDC: printed DS in black with commemorative Moravany nad Váhom cancellation. The cachet design is a drawing of jewellery found from a wealthy woman's grave 11th century.

26.04.2001

Definitive - Komárno



Designer: Dušan Grečner **Engraver:** Martin Srb

Printing: RD. FDC printed by Kasico, a.s. Bratislava.

Design: one of the historical buildings of the town with the coat of arms. Komárno lies at the confluence of the rivers Danube and Váh with the town dating back to Roman times.

FDC: printed offset in black with a commemorative Komárno cancel. The cachet is a drawing based on the historical town seal.

05.05.2001

Europa Studenovodský Waterfall



Designer and Engraver: Martin Činovský (stamp), Arnold Feké (FDC engraving)

Printing: DS in sheets of 10. FDC printed DS by TAB, s.r.o. Bratislava.

Design: Part of the waterfall complex from this area and the text "Europa". These three waterfalls (the Long, the Great and the Giant) are about 30 minutes walk from Starý Smokovec in the Tatras region.

FDC: has a commemorative Starý Smokovec cancellation. The cachet in black is a drawing of the waterfall complex.

25.05.2001

Definitive Piešťany



Designer and Engraver: František Horniak **Printing:** RD. Stamp design size 23 x 17mm.

Design: a view of the Baths complex with the town coat of arms. The town is renowned for its sulphuric thermal water, mud treatments and hydrotherapy treatments. The oldest functional bath is the Napoleon Bath built in 1821 by Count Jozef Erdődy.

FDC: printed DS by Knihtlač Gerthofer, Zohor in grey with commemorative Piešťany cancel. The cachet is a statue of a man with a metal bar.