



CZECHOUT

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

MARCH 2002

ISSN 0142-3525

Whole No. 106 Vol.20 No.1

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NOTES

We enclose with this journal the Annual Index for Volume 19 (2001), the Auction List [except for those members who receive it direct from Bob Hill, i.e. e-mail and Zone 1 and 2], and a flyer for the launch of Monograph 17, *Czechoslovak Field Post 1918–1921, A Study of Postal Activities*, by Brian Day.

The next Society meeting will be the Regional Summer meeting, which this year will be at Shoreham-by-Sea on **Saturday 22 June**, details as per the enclosed proforma, Would members please advise **Mrs Yvonne Gren** as soon as possible if they are hoping to join for lunch (tel. 01273 455766). On **Saturday 31 August**, the topic for the London meeting is *The Chairman Entertains*. And on **Saturday 25 May**, **Professor Charles Stirton** invites you to West Wales – details are on page 4.

Member **Les Percy** visited Prague recently and was shown around by Tom Morovics – Les will write an update on stamp shops of Prague for *Czechout*. Re **Frederik Backeljauw**'s letter in the December 2001 issue, *Merkur Revue* is advertising *Specializovaný Katalog Známek a Celistvostí 1918-1939* available from FILATELIE Klim, Česká 19–21, Brno 2, Czech Republic.

ABPS News for February 2002 records under International Events that our member **Mrs Yvonne Wheatley** is the UK Commissioner for Cyprus–Europhilex, Nicosia, from 22 to 29 October 2002.

We understand **Ing Jan Kárasek** recently celebrated his 75th birthday – many congratulations.

We send our condolences to the widow and family of **Karl Eder**, who died in January following a long illness. We send our best wishes to **David Holt** and to **Les Robinson**, who are convalescing after hospitalisation, and wish them both a speedy recovery.

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

Northern Meeting 17 November 2001

The annual meeting held at Leeds Philatelic Society's Stamp Fair found the chairwoman struggling to bring the meeting to a close. The enthusiastic discussion was such that it was the staff at the Civic Hall wanting to prepare the room for the next event that finally brought an interesting afternoon to a close.

Five members of our Society were present with five visitors, together with guests from the Austrian, Hungarian and Polish Societies, who have enabled the meetings to continue.

Displays were as follows:

- **Brian Loveday** *Queries I*
- **Brian Day** *Allied Forces*
- **Derek Baron** *Olomouc*
- **Peter Cybaniak** *Carpatho-Ukraine*
- **Alan Berrisford** *Poland – first issue after independence*
- **Yvonne Wheatley** *Carpatho-Ukraine*

Brian Day was able to help Brian Loveday with all his queries and then went on to help Derek who had requested ideas on how to improve his display for competition.

The next Leeds regional meeting will be held on **Saturday 16 November 2002**, when another joint meeting will be arranged to coincide with Leeds stamp fair. The fair itself is worth a visit as it attracts over 40 dealers, and an innovation this year was a free draw for a penny black.

Yvonne Wheatley

Society Visit to the London Regional Group of the Germany & Colonies Philatelic Society on Saturday 1 December 2001 at the Civil Service Club, Great Scotland Yard, at 2.00 pm

The visit of the Czechoslovak PS of GB to the Germany & Colonies PS attracted a large audience, including several from the CPSGB and many who are members of both societies. Rex Dixon, Hon Secretary of the CPSGB, introduced a team of four speakers, all not members of the GCPS.

Roger Morrell gave an excellent *historical introduction to the Czech and Slovak lands* from their time as part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. He concentrated on the formation of the new Czechoslovak Republic in October 1918, its assertion as an independent sovereign state, and the philatelic consequences: hastily prepared definitives, provisional overprints, adapted postmarks, and the like. **Bill Dawson** followed with *Sudetenland*, displaying an exhibit put together for Stampex some years ago: a range of covers with slogans and many overprinted stamps related to the political situation and the aspirations of the populace.

The second half saw **John Hammonds** display a wonderful variety of material from the *Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia*. He introduced it as a sideline collection, but if all sidelines were as well developed as this, philately would be rich indeed. The final display came from **Colin Spong**, who showed the *puppet state of Slovakia*. Colin gave us the history of Slovakia from its early days, through its very long period under Hungarian dominion, to its aspirations for autonomy within the first Czechoslovak Republic.

Pat Rothnie proposed the vote of thanks. He was enthusiastic in his praise for the knowledge of the speakers and the range and quality of material on display.

Rex A Dixon

Meeting of Saturday 12 January 2002

The Chairman, Lindy Bosworth, welcomed 24 members and one visitor to the meeting. She particularly welcomed two members to their first meeting. She reported the good news that Tom Morovics had become a father, and that Peter Titterton had been knighted. Apologies had been received from three members.

>

The Hon Secretary gave details of two prospective new members:

Ron Faith	from Leamington Spa
Vic Punter	from Watford

whose applications were readily endorsed and formally accepted.

Lindy then called upon **Brian Day** to display *Alfons Mucha, Józsa Úprka and other Czech artists*. The first half was devoted to Mucha, born in Moravia in 1860, died of ill health in Prague in July 1939, having been arrested briefly by the Gestapo in March such was his standing as a Czech patriot. Brian showed the first stamps that Mucha designed for the new Czechoslovak Republic, and designs rejected by the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. He followed this with a wide range of postcards, almost all genuinely used, showing the variety of styles that Mucha adopted; together with banknotes, book plates and other items. The second half started with postcards of Mucha's contemporary, Józsa Úprka (1861–1940), a painter and printmaker who concentrated on folkloric themes. Brian finished with the work of a further twenty artists, with particular emphasis on Preissig and Muttich.

Robert Kingsley gave the vote of thanks for a most excellent display, describing Mucha as the foremost artist in Czechoslovakia. Robert said that when Brian decides to do something, he does it with an enthusiasm, dedication and thoroughness that others only dream of.

There being no further business, the meeting closed at 4.00 pm.

Rex A Dixon

Euro–Cuprum 2001 – Yvonne Wheatley FRPSL, UK Commissioner

Your reporter could usually be found in the vicinity of *Brünn up to 1869*, an exhibit by our member **Hans van Dooremalen**. In fact she said that the covers would be worn out by the excessive viewing they had received. Hans won a gold medal and a special prize for presentation, which was well deserved.

Although it was a small exhibition by international standards (3,000 frames) there was a wealth of interest for the Czech collector.

There were several exhibits from neighboring countries, Austria, Poland and Hungary.

Traditional class

Josef Privoznik	Vermeil for <i>Czechoslovakia 1945–1953</i>
Lars-Magnus Sjolholm	Vermeil for <i>Hradčany 1918–1926</i>
Ondrej Foldes	Silver for <i>Slovakia 1939–1945</i>

Airmails

Bedrzich Helm	Gold
Georg Wilhelms	Vermeil

Postal History

Jindrich Vomela	Large Vermeil for <i>Brno up to 1874</i>
Tonnes Ore*	Vermeil for <i>Carpatho-Ukraine</i>
Walter Rauch	Large Silver for <i>ČSR 1938–1939</i>
Pietro Santangelo	<i>The Czechoslovakian Legion in Italy and in Czechoslovakia</i> (not judged)

Youth up to 15 years

Barbora Stechova	Large Silver
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* Member of CsPSGB

Congratulations

Bob Hill reports that **Tom Morovics** and his wife **Alena** of Prague announced the arrival of their daughter **Katka** on 19 December 2001; she was perfectly healthy and weighed 4.10kg. Bob says "She came home *for the Christmas tree* on 24 December. Given the parent's grasp of languages this little one will soon be making her voice heard in a variety of tongues."

Peter Titterton has been made a Knight in the Company of Plantagenet Toxophilites, hence he can add the initials KCPT after his name and call himself Sir Peter in correspondence etc. Although it is not a Knighthood of the Realm [so not dubbed by HM The Queen], it is an ancient order relating to archery. >

Letters to the Editor

✉ **Richard Beith** writes: "On a recent visit to the Public Record Office at Kew, I discovered a useful reference guide to the SOE files at the PRO. This lists 84 separate files relating to the SOE activities in Czechoslovakia, almost all of which are open to readers. Some members may be interested in this area. The text is *SOE – Operations in Eastern Europe: a guide to Records in the Public Records Office*. ISBN 1 873 162 26 X. Available by post for £5.00 + £2.00 P&P from The Bookshop, The Public Record Office, Ruskin Avenue, Kew, Surrey TW9 4DU [Credit cards accepted]. There are five other guides to different areas." Richard continues: "Czechoslovak Refugee Trust: Further to comments in *Czechout*, it can be noted that the Public Records Office, Kew, is a good source of information. See files under HO 294: Czechoslovak Refugee Trust Records [1939–1975]. A short summary of available material can be found in *Immigrants and Aliens* by Kershaw & Pearsall, a PRO Readers Guide, ISBN 1 873162 94-4 (2000) priced at £9.99."

✉ **Lubor Kunc** writes: Members may be interested to know that *Informace*, journal of the Eastern Bohemian Postal History Society, referred to in the article on Pardubice TPO published in our September 2001 issue has its own web site. <http://philately.webpark.cz/PHVC.htm>. Lubor has kindly offered to prepare a list of web sites of Czech philatelic sections and organisation to give our readers a view of them. I am certain we shall be grateful if he could find time to do this for us. Editor.

✉ **David M Pearce**, Publicity officer of the Yugoslavia Study Group writes: "This society has recently been re-formed with a new committee and we now need to expand and in this context we would like to invite Members of the CsPSGB whose interests cross the 'borders' to join our society. There is a Quarterly journal *Jugopošta*, postal auctions and exchange packet. Contact Michael Chant, 8 Ullswater Road, London SW13 9PJ for membership." Michael is also a member of the CsPSGB.

✉ **Professor Charles Stirton** writes to ask if "there are any Welsh or West Country members who might like to meet up in Wales. Living far from the London meetings or even the regional meetings, it is often too expensive to get away except for one or so meetings a year. If there are any members who would like to have a half day meeting in Wales I plan to host one or more meetings a year. I believe that there are some members in Wales and the Borders who might be interested in such an arrangement. I live one and a half hours from Bristol, Hereford and Aberystwyth. I plan to hold the **first meeting** at my farm in West Wales on **Saturday 25 May**. As an enticement I will provide a free Czech lunch and a tour of the stunning new National Botanical Garden of Wales, which is located five miles away. If any members are keen to take up this offer and are willing to talk and show some Czechoslovak material please contact me on director@gardenofwales.org.uk or phone me in the evenings on 01558-668-268."

✉ **Robert Kingsley** has received a request from a member of the CsPS USA, **Alfred Weiner**. "I am writing to you to request a favour, as I am interested in selling my Czech collection* due to age and not wishing to leave the disposal as a problem for my wife when I pass on. The collection consists of five groups: [a] Two volumes on Scott catalogue Czechoslovak Speciality pages of single used copies from 1918 to 1960. Each stamp carefully selected for quality and postmark; 1960 to Second Republic mostly used with some mint-all selected copies; Bohemia & Moravia used and mint and Slovakia used and mint. [b] Two stockbooks most post WWII, light duplication, many 100s with some mint, includes some Slovakia. [c] One stockbook and collection to the 1960s used, including Bohemia & Moravia. [d] A set of album pages for 1918 to 1975, used with some mint, approximately 1000+ stamps. [e] A group of numerous postal cards, covers and picture postcards, the majority from an area of Austria that became part of Czechoslovakia after WWI, all from prior to WWII. There may be particular stamps among the quantity of material that I have that are valuable as to types, perforations, watermarks, etc., that I am not aware of. In addition, these stamps are a ready-made collection for someone to continue building, and this would make me feel that my years of effort and enjoyment are not lost."

* Alfred also has a similar collection of Austria for sale, and he may be contacted at 4105 Marietta Drive, Vestal, NY 13850 USA, tel: (607) 722-6251, e-mail almar@stny.rr.com.

We suggest members answering any requests should not send any stamps until contact has been confirmed and a satisfactory form of exchange, etc, agreed upon. The Society cannot enter into any correspondence or take responsibility for any transactions entered into.

Publications

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

- The Spring 2002 issue of *Austria* No. 137. The articles include:
 - ▶ A Decree of Maria Theresia (Taylor); Austrian Pre-Franked [Postal Stationery] Postcards [Chapter 2 - the inter-war years] (White); Balloons and Airmail Prior to 1914 (Cottrell).
- The Jan/Feb 2002 issue of *The Czechoslovak Specialist*, Vol. 64, No. 1, Whole No. 571. The articles include:
 - ▶ Wars, Field Post Offices and Czechoslovaks, 1878-1921 (Kunc); Prague, An unspoiled Philatelic Paradise (Landis); Orlik and Vltavou "Eagles Nest" (van Zenten); Souvenir sheet varieties (Garancovsky).
- The 1 & 2/2002 issues of *Filatelie* Vol 52. The articles include:
 - ▶ The so-called type "IV" of the Economy & Science issue of 1923 – perhaps for the last time (Beneš); Special postmarks of the second half of 2001 (-); 50 in Philately (Feldmann); Field Post and Censorship in 1938 (Vostatek); Plate errors on Czech stamps (Zednik).
 - ▶ Interview with the General Manager of Czech Post, Mr. Miroslav Špaček (Langhammer); Printer Matters – Cinderella among Stationery?[3] (Bláha); Railway Telegraph (Kuchyňka); Czechoslovak Triangles (Švejnar).
- The 5 & 6/2001 issues of *Merkur Revue*, by courtesy of Bill Dawson. The articles include:
 - ▶ Liberated Republic issue – 40h Retouches (Kašpar, Chvalovský & Kašpar); Liberated Republic issue (Stupka); A.M.Mucha's designs for Bank Notes (Šustek); The London issue cont. (Fischer).
 - ▶ Liberated Republic issue – 20h plate marks (Kašpar, Chvalovský & Kašpar); Klapperpost (Hahn); Liberated Republic issue cont. (Stupka); Czechoslovak mis-valued stamps (Karásek); Via Germany, Via Siberia (Hornung); The London issue cont. (Fischer).
- The December 2001 & March 2002 issues of *Stamps of Hungary* Nos. 147/148. The articles include:
 - ▶ Hungarian Pre-cancels (Williams).
 - ▶ Understanding Postage Due Mail to and from Hungary 1879–1940 (Furfie); Hungarian Pre-cancels – further information (Williams).

QUERIES AWAITING ANSWERS

The following queries are outstanding, perhaps an answer is tucked away in members' files?

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 *

Czechout 3/01: Roman Dubyniak's Carpatho-Ukraine cover

Czechout 3/01: Richard Beith's Anglo-Czech Friendship Club cover

* Answers awaiting publication

OBITUARY

JUDr Vratislav Palkoska, 1923-2001

It is very sad that Dr. Vratislav Palkoska died on 4 November 2001 aged 78. He was alone at home, and when he took a bath the flame in the boiler went out and he died from carbon monoxide poisoning. Vráťa Palkoska was very much looking forward to seeing the forthcoming Monograph No.16 *The Czechoslovak Legion In Poland And In Russia 1939-1941 and Czechoslovaks In The Middle East 1940-1943* of which he was the author, together with Otto Hornung, to holding this publication in his hands, but fate deprived him of this well deserved pleasure.



In his professional life he had become the greatest Czech expert in the field of heavy road transport and especially the transport of dangerous loads, be they explosives, acids or even radioactive material. He was a regular contributor to *Dopravní noviny* (Transport Newspaper), but he was also known for his two great hobbies. He was an experienced beekeeper, and a devoted philatelist. His special field was postal history, in particular Fieldposts and postal stationery. His exhibit about postal services in the Ghetto Theresienstadt was well known and greatly admired. For years he was a member of the highest bodies of the Czechoslovak Philatelic Federation and later the Czech Philatelic Federation.

I have known Dr. Palkoska for well over 50 years, especially as he was very interested in the Fieldpost of the Czechoslovak army units during World War II fighting abroad. So, when I decided to escape from Czechoslovakia in 1967 I destroyed all documents and my correspondence so that it may not fall into the hands of the police. Before this happened, though, I gave Dr. Palkoska some of my own Fieldpost correspondence, mainly from Russia and then the Middle East. He used these items for illustration in the Monograph. As he knew me so well, and knew my background, he asked me to translate his work into English. This I did and included some of my corrections and details plus illustrations.

Otto Hornung

JUDr [*Juris utriusque doctor*] = doctor of both laws - criminal and civil

Harold Collinson

Harold Collinson's son has very kindly contributed the following obituary of his father, who died on 20 August 2000. "He had been a member of the CsPSGB for a very long time and up to a few years before his death had taken a great interest in his stamp collection, especially the history of Czechoslovakia. My father was employed all his working life at the British Aerospace Factory, Strand Road in Preston rising to the position of Production Engineer in the firm's drawing office, before taking early retirement in 1982." M.P. Collinson



BOOK REVIEWS

Spezialkatalog Karpaten-Ukraine, 192 pages, retail price Dm 100, available from Georg von Steiden, Lautererstrasse 3, D-81545 München, Germany.

The first ever catalogue of Carpatho-Ukraine, in full colour. Not only does it contain all the stamp issues, but there is also a special section showing the dangerous forgeries of overprints on Hungarian stamps. Furthermore, there is a listing of postal stationery and details of the difficult local issues. The introduction gives a short historical and postal history of this territory.

All texts are in German and Ukrainian but there is also a lexicon of technical terms in German, English, French, and Russian. This volume is a must for every collector interested in this forgotten area, which is gaining popularity amongst collectors.

This review first appeared The Philatelic Exporter May 2001.

Otto Hornung

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Czechoslovak Revenues, edited by Roger Witts, John Barefoot Ltd, PO Box 8, York, YO24 4AR, England. 2001. 56 pages. A4 (perfect bound) laminated cover with a portrait of Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk [founder of the First Czech Republic] in stamp form. Price £7.00 (US\$10 surface, \$15 airmail). ISBN 0 -906845 59 9. Available for \$14 in the U.S. from Philatelic Bibliopole, P.O.Box 36006, Louisville, KY 40233.

This is the first good basic catalogue on Czechoslovak adhesive revenue stamps that is in the English language. It should satisfy the needs of the general revenue collector who doesn't read Czech. This 56- page book includes: a two-page Introduction that discusses revenues, their history, make-up, and specifications; a page on Austrian forerunners; eighteen pages on 30 varieties of revenues from the First Republic; seven pages on 14 varieties from Bohemia & Moravia; four pages on 10 varieties from Slovakia; eight pages on 13 varieties from postwar Czechoslovakia; and eight pages on Czechoslovak Municipal issues from all periods. The Index is organised to list each issue under both its Czech and English name and then by time period (Cz 1919, B&M, Slov, Cz 1945) below each.

The catalogue has illustrations for virtually all of the issues, gives a value in English pounds/pence for each listing (but more about these two later), and also lists perforations (and perf varieties), design types and watermarks. The vast majority of the values are quite reasonable and well within the reach of the average collector. While this catalogue is recommended for purchase by the general collector, you should be aware of the following limitations: the quality of the illustrations is not good enough to show the fine details of the stamps.

There is only one value shown per item line (i.e., each stamp value within an issue has only a single price shown) and this represents a typical retail price for a good used copy. Thus, there is no value shown for a mint copy, nor for one on document, nor for mixed usage of different valued revenues on document. There is very little description as to the use and applicability of a given issue other than its name/title given in both Czech and English – the exact date of issue is not given (normally only the year or approximate year), nor is the end date of validity.

The catalogue does not deal with any of the "revenue stationery" (forms that have revenue stamps imprinted on them). The Czech text does not have diacritical marks, there is no organised numbering system of the issues (only sequential numbering within a given revenue usage area). If a collector is interested in the revenue stationery items, Barefoot also has available the 357-page, two-volume, Czech- language catalogue *Fiskální Ceniny* by Jiří Kořínek and Jaromír Ungr (which is also available to our members on loan through the U.S. Society library) [but not in the G.B. Society library Ed].

Ludvik Z. Svoboda

AUCTION NEWS

Auctioneer **Bob Hill** has recently visited the Collinson family in Preston to collect the **late Harold Collinson's** collection. This material will appear in future auctions. An obituary appears in this issue.

Bob also met up with **Tom Morovics** in London who has recently purchased the collections of **František Žampach** and his brother **Švatopluk**. The material he will not be retaining for his own use will be sold in the Society summer auction. František Žampach was one of the co-authors of the *Monografie Československých Známek*, Volumes 2-4.

THE 1946 AIR MAIL STAMPS AND THE DOUGLAS DC-4

From an original article supplied by Cyril Wackett and illustrations by Heinz Vogel

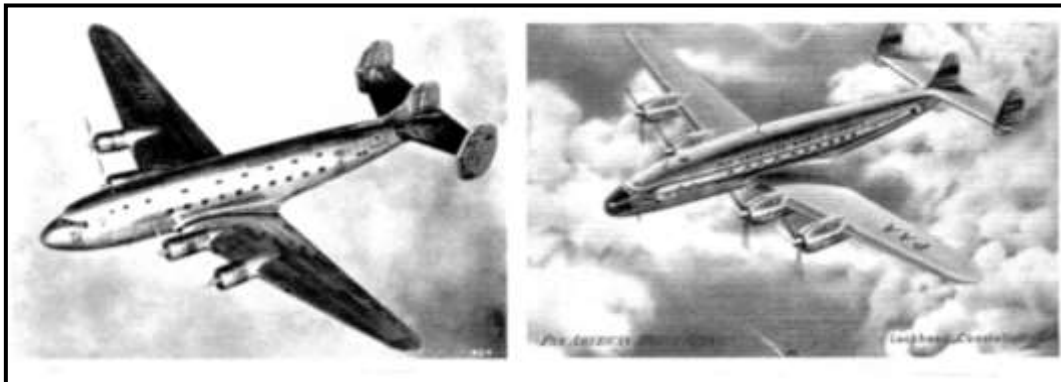


People often jump to the conclusion that the aeroplane on the high-value stamps is a Lockheed Constellation rather than the Douglas DC-4 as stated in the catalogues.

Shown below are, therefore two photographs which leaves no doubt whatsoever that the description in the catalogues is perfectly correct.

The DC-4 depicted on the stamp is in fact the 1938 prototype, which had a wing span of 138 ft 3 ins and an intended maximum weight of 65,000 lb. Following extended trials, it was rejected by the launch airlines in the USA and was sold to the Japanese Government after a brief period on United Airlines routes. It was reported to have crashed in 1940. The subsequent, well known

production DC-4 of 1942 was a smaller aircraft with a span of 117 ft 6 ins, a maximum weight of 50,000 lb and a large single fin and rudder in place of the triple unit on the 1938 prototype.



1938 Douglas DC-4 Prototype

1943 Lockheed Constellation

The well-known Lockheed Constellation (above right), which also had a three-fin and rudder tail unit, was a much sleeker aeroplane, with a span of 123 ft and, ultimately, a maximum weight of 100,000 lb.

84th PHILATELIC CONGRESS of GREAT BRITAIN 2002

**Thursday 12 to Sunday 15 September 2002 to be held at
LANGSTONE CLIFF HOTEL, DAWLISH, DEVON**

Member, Barry J Horne has sent us details of the above Congress, of which he is the Organiser/Vice-Chairman of Congress. "Forgeries" is the main theme of the event; speakers and displays including parts of the Royal Forgeries Collection, together artifacts have been arranged. An alternate programme has been arranged for wives/husbands/collectors who want a change from stamps

An excellent hotel in a delightful part of Devon. The daily rate for bed, breakfast, lunch, dinner (including banquet) is £72. For further details write to Barry at Congress Office, ABPS Congress 2002, C G I Services Ltd, 29 Bowhay Lane, Exeter, EX4 1PE Telephone 01392 273012, Fax 01392 427 632.

THE MANIPULATION OF CZECHOSLOVAK SIBERIAN LEGION MATERIAL

- Andrew Cronin, FRPSL, TM. -

We thank Andrew for offering us this paper which appeared in 'Fakes, Forgeries & Experts' No. 4 [FFE], the journal of the International Association of Experts in Philately [AIEP.] We also thank the Editor Paolo Vollmaier RDP, FRPSL for giving us his permission to use this article.

The historical role played by the Czechoslovak Legion in Siberia (1918–1920) during the Russian Civil War is well known and need not be discussed here. One of the results of its activities was the emission by the Legion of three postage stamps with the values of 25 kopeks, 50 kopeks and 1 rouble; they were lithographed in 1919 at the Makushin & Posochin Printery in Irkutsk, Siberia. Although inscribed in Czech "VOJENSKÁ POŠTA" (= Military Post), they were **not** strictly necessary, as the officers and the men of the Legion were granted the free-franking privilege soon after its formation in 1918. The sheets of stamps had a yellow gum applied by hand and they were issued imperforate and line-perforated 11½. Several sources, including the authoritative Czech work "*Specializovaná Příručka pro Sběratele Československých Poštovních Známeč a Celin*" (Specialised Handbook for the Collectors of Czechoslovak Postage Stamps and Stationery), Prague 1988, have stated that the proceeds from the sale of these stamps went to the Legion Fund for Invalids.

As a consequence, many Legionnaires did not even know of the existence of these special stamps and they were therefore not affixed to much of the military mail that was generated. This correspondence may be classified into three broad groups:

- (a) Letters and cards exchanged between the Czechoslovak servicemen strung out along the Trans-Siberian Railway until around November 1919.
- (b) Additional mail which, after the end of World War I, could be exchanged up to October 1920 at the latest between the Legionnaires and their relatives and friends in the newly formed Czechoslovak Republic, which had been proclaimed on 28 October 1918.
- (c) Mail sent by the officers and men while being repatriated in 1920 from Vladivostok to the homeland, either via Colombo (Ceylon) or across the Pacific and Canada to Europe.

Although much of the mail showed unit cachets or other fieldpost indications to denote military origin, some of the cards and covers sent bore no markings whatsoever, but just a hand-written indication, such as "Polní pošta čechovojšk" (Military Post of the Czech Forces). In both these cases, some of the material which had arrived in Czechoslovakia was further "improved" at a later date after the end of the Russian Civil War by the additional application of genuine cachets and postage stamps brought back from Siberia, as well as complete fabrications made on "YMCA" and other types of envelopes. The main culprit in that regard appears to have been the former Director of the Legion Fieldpost Service in Siberia, Captain Antonín Novotný.

While the Legion Post was still functioning in Siberia, a further complication was caused by the production of more stamps and subsequent surcharges in a "Lion" design, as well as an associated postcard, all characterised more by abuse than use. The instigator here was J. Rössler-0řovský of Prague.

There have been spasmodic efforts in the past, both in Czechoslovakia and abroad, to record these malpractices. The intent of the current study is to set out as broad a coverage as possible of such activities, based on the extensive material that the present author has been able to examine and record. Let us now look at specific aspects of the situation.

The Typewriter Problem

The Czech language uses the Latin alphabet, together with three distinct accents "ˇ" (acute), "̂" (called "háček", meaning a hook) and "̃" (applied over the vowel "u"; not strictly necessary, as "ů" can also be written as "ou"). When the Legion came into being in 1918, the only typewriters in Russia with Czech keyboards were possibly at the embassy of the Austro-Hungarian Empire in Petrograd. That city was firmly in the hands of the Bolsheviks, who were of course totally opposed to the Legion and its actions. By some time in 1919 or early in 1920, the only two Siberian cities where the Legion could conceivably have received a typewriter with a Czech keyboard would have been Irkutsk and Vladivostok. Any such >

typewriter could have come either from the Czech community in Chicago (very likely), or from the mother country (also likely).

In either case, usages on mail would have been rare. See Fig.1 for a money letter, apparently sent from Irkutsk to Omsk, with grammatically correct accents in the address and text and bearing an official wax seal on the back. Fig. 2 shows a money letter going in the opposite direction, from Omsk to Irkutsk *and the typewriter used did **not** have a Czech keyboard!* The grammatical accents in the first line at top have been inserted *by hand in ink*. It also did not have an acute accent "´" in its keyboard and a vertical apostrophe "´" was typed instead; see lines 3-6 and 8 of the typewritten text. Strangely, this typewriter did have the hook accent "ˇ", as can be noted in lines 3, 4 and 8 but, in any case, it pays to have a knowledge of grammatical accents and this analysis seems to confirm that there was no typewriter with a Czech keyboard in Omsk.

It follows that, if one sees a card or cover with a typewritten text and address bearing grammatically correct accents and looking generally clear-cut on a fresh looking item that shows no signs of wear in going through the mail stream from Siberia to the homeland, the assumption should clearly be that it was concocted with a typewriter in Czechoslovakia after the Legionnaires had returned home (see Fig. 3). There are also indications that such covers and cards were prepared en masse and cancelled, but left without addresses. The latter were added later, using typewriter(s) *without grammatical accents* and addressed to J. Ro(e)ssler-Orovsky; four such examples from the files of the present author are in Figs.4a-d and appear to have been typed outside Czechoslovakia.

It should be borne in mind that there were Legionnaires in Siberia who had access to typewriters for writing and addressing their mail with a Latin keyboard, but without grammatical accents. Being good Czechs, they would then religiously insert the proper accents *by hand in ink*; see Fig.5 for such a cover, forming part of the Bohumil (Slávek) Dlouhý correspondence in the collection of the present author, with documentation also showing that he was stationed at the headquarters of the French General Maurice C.T. Pierre Janin in Omsk.

The Actions of Captain Antonín Novotný

Based on the material so far examined, it would appear that Captain Novotný brought back with him to Czechoslovakia some "YMCA" envelopes (see Figs. 4b & 6a), a range of postal markings and cachets in Czech, including one applied on the steamer "President Grant" (Figs. 4a-c, 6d & 13), two worn single-line cachets in Russian, reading "Czecho-Slovak Army on Active Service" (Figs. 4a, b & d, 6a, 6c & 9), a quantity of the three Legion stamps perforated 11½ and a larger quantity of these stamps in sheets, imperforate and ungummed; the latter were possibly unfinished stamps taken from the Makushin & Posochin Printery in Irkutsk. The imperforate and ungummed sheets were then provided in Prague with a thin colourless gum and line-perforated 13¼ at the Unie Printery. Stamps with this perforation were affixed to envelopes and cancelled by Novotný with the cachets and markings in his possession (Figs. 4a, 4b, 6b & 6d). Such fabrications should be dismissed out of hand, as stamps with that perforation were **never** sold in Siberia.

Moreover, it should be noted that the circular marking with the large year date "1919" in the centre (see Figs. 6d, 11, 12 & 14) has **not** been seen so far by the present author on a convincing card or cover sent from Siberia. In short, it is highly doubtful that that marking was ever applied by the Legion in Siberia.

The situation was further muddled by the illegal application in Prague of three different overprints on each of the three Legion values, imperforate and perforated 11½, as follows:

(a) An overprint in Czech, reading "Balíčky do vlasti" (Parcels to the homeland) and a new value of 50 roubles. This was a ridiculous initiative, as Siberia was then being terribly ravaged by civil war and foreign intervention. If anything, parcels would have been needed in the *opposite* direction: from Czechoslovakia to Siberia! The examples shown here in Fig. 7 bear the guarantee of Gilbert, a well-known expert in pre-war Czechoslovakia and such expertisation speaks volumes for his lack of impartiality.

(b) An overprint in Serbocroatian, reading "Prvi Jugoslavenski Puk u Sibiriji" (First Yugoslav Regiment in Siberia). Here again, the rationale is nonsensical, as this State of the Southern Slavs originally came into being on 1 December 1918 as the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and the title >

"Kingdom of Yugoslavia" did not become official until 3 October 1929. Finally, the standard reference of Yugoslav philately "Priručnik Maraka Jugoslavenstkih Zemalja" (Handbook of the Stamps of the Yugoslav Lands) discussed this subject thoroughly and since no mail bearing this overprint had ever been found addressed to the Kingdom, it was dismissed as bogus. The examples shown in Fig. 8 also bear the guarantee mark of Gilbert.

(c) An overprint in Czech, reading "Vlak Čs / Červ. Kříže" ("Train of the Czechoslovak Red Cross", in two lines). The same judgement applies as for the two foregoing overprints,

The Actions of J. Rössler-Ořovský

Note the correct grammatical spelling of his name. He originally inspired the production at the K. Kolmann Printery in Prague of the two embossed "Post of the Czech Scouts" stamps. According to the Specialised Handbook of 1988, by some time in 1919, he commissioned the same printery to prepare as a private speculation the well-known "Lion" stamp, embossed in two colours. It was originally dated 1919 at bottom, then furnished with the year "1920" overprinted in black. Both without and with the overprinted date, the stamps were further provided with surcharges in green in the values of 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25, 35, 50 (kopeks) and 1 R.

It has been stated that two shipments of the original "Lion" issue dated 1919 were sent out to Siberia and arrived in 1920; one of the shipments had been damaged by water and thus could not be used. Whatever the case, the present author has **never** seen any of the "Lion" stamps, without or with overprints and surcharges, properly affixed by Legionnaires in writing back to the homeland. It is therefore useful to review the military situation at the time. The Bolsheviks finally captured Omsk on 13–14 November 1919 and the Legion abandoned responsibility for policing the Trans-Siberian Railway, asking to be evacuated immediately. Irkutsk fell to the Bolsheviks on 22 January 1920 and the Legion retreated to Vladivostok for repatriation. The only feasible usage of the "Lion" stamps dated 1919 would have been in Vladivostok and possibly Kharbin in Manchuria, up to October 1920 at the very latest.

These assumptions are strengthened by the fact that J. Rössler-Ořovský also attempted to "improve" pieces of mail addressed to the homeland by adding his own speculative productions.

Even further, it is evident that Captain Novotný obliged by cancelling the stamps on the "improved" items with the cachets in his possession, particularly with the Fieldpost No. 1 marking in at least two types, one of them showing damage to the outer rim and another variant without the "1" numerals (see Fig. 6a).

Fig. 9 shows an "improved" cover which originally bore the 25 & 50-kopek Legion stamps perforated 11½, cancelled faintly in pale violet with an unnumbered fieldpost marking and addressed to Německý Brod. A "Lion" stamp was subsequently affixed alongside and two unnumbered strikes in grey-black were added to the cover, together with a worn single-line cachet at top left, in small letters and reading in Russian "Czecho-Slovak Army on Active Service". The result was the disfigurement of an already interesting fieldpost item.

A further manipulation is featured in Fig. 10, where we see a field postcard with an appropriate unit cachet in violet and two stamps added **later**: a 10-kopek Imperial Russian issue and a "Lion" type, both now cancelled in black with a Fieldpost No. 1 marking. Thus, another fine item ruined!

A third example is given in Fig. 11, with a well-known violet cachet applied in Vladivostok on a card to which a "Lion" stamp was later applied and cancelled with the questionable "1919" marking already noted previously. This was an appalling act of vandalism, as such an interesting item had been sent by a Sudeten German, advising his relatives in Reichenberg (Liberec) that he would be leaving Vladivostok in September 1920 on the steamer "Logan".

Note again this "1919" marking, struck in violet on a "Lion" stamp, as well as the piece showing the 1919 and 1920 "Lion" stamps, cancelled with an unnumbered fieldpost marking, known to have been applied in Prague (see Figs. 12 & 3, 4a, 4b, 4d, 6c, 14 & 15).

The American steamer "President Grant" was one of the ships used to evacuate the Legionnaires from Siberia and an appropriate fieldpost marking was created in Czech. The present author has yet to see this cachet applied **alone** on genuine postfree military mail, but several examples may be seen in the >

illustrations herewith, applied in various colours and on the card in Fig. 13. There is no message on that card, which is addressed in German and Russian to Vienna and this appears to be just another application by Captain Novotný, so as to "create" spurious usages of the "Lion" and Legion stamps.

To wrap up this survey, we will now look at two examples of a bilingual Russo-Czech postcard, produced by J. Rössler-Ořovský to incorporate the "Lion" design. It exists in two versions on brownish stock: dated 1919 and overprinted 1920 in black. The first version, shown in Fig. 14, is addressed to a school in Vladivostok and was forwarded to Russkii Ostrov. It appears to have gone through the fieldpost service originally without any markings, which were presumably supplied later by Captain Novotný with strikes of three cachets in his possession.

Based on the files in the possession of the present author, **none** of the green surcharges on the "Lion" stamps ever saw genuine postal usage and the "50" on the "Lion" issue (Fig. 15) affixed to a fresh-looking card overprinted " 1920" appears to be another concoction by J. Rössler-Ořovský, with the co-operation of Captain Novotný and using in Prague a typewriter with a Czech keyboard.

Other Dubious Addresses

The present writer has additional documentation, with the following addresses appearing on manipulated cards and covers, as follows:-

- (a) A genuine fieldpost cover, addressed by hand to "Paní Fanuše Jiraškové, Horní Třešňovec 191", "improved" with a "Lion" stamp and three of the cachets held by Novotný.
- (b) A handwritten cover, addressed in Russian and Czech to Gosp. Jaroslav Kovař, Pol. Stanice, Místodržitelství Palác, Praha-Hradčany. This is a complete fabrication with a "Lion" stamp, three of the Novotný cachets and a PRAHA-HRAD. postmark added by favour.
- (c) Addressed again by hand in Russian and Czech in the same writing as for (b), this is another complete concoction using a large "YMCA" envelope and bearing 10 stamps ("Lion" 1920 type and 9 surcharges in green from 2 [kopeks] to 1 R.), cancelled Fieldpost No. 1 in lilac and showing also a single-line blue cachet at top in Russian, reading "Czecho-Slovak Army on Active Service".
- (d) A cover with a typewritten address using a Czech keyboard, reading "P.T. Česky Yacht Klub, k ruce předsedy Rössler-Ořovského, Praha 11, Palackého nábř. 44". It bears the three Legion stamps and three of the cachets held by Novotný. A complete fabrication.
- (e) A cover with a handwritten address, reading "Spanilomyslná slečna Anička Rambousková, Královská ul. č. 31, Karlín", with a 1-rouble Legion stamp imperforate and three cachets applied by Novotný, including a third type of the single-line Russian marking.
- (f) Another handwritten cover, this time to "Jaroslav Skála, Beroun, Na Pirázi 73", with the three Legion stamps perforated 13¾ in Prague and three cachets applied by Novotný, including for the "President Grant".

Conclusions

It is evident from the foregoing data that Captain Novotný and J. Rössler-Ořovský cooperated closely in Prague to produce and manipulate Czechoslovak Legion material. It is most regrettable that, in the process, they ruined many originally genuine pieces of mail, which were sometimes also of great historical interest. The nicest thing that can be said about these gentlemen is that they were both motivated by unenlightened self-interest.

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*His E-mail address is: postrider@sympatico.ca; Web Site: <http://www3.sympatico.ca/postrider>
He would welcome correspondence in European languages about the material described here.*

The Figures on the following pages have been reproduced at 85%.

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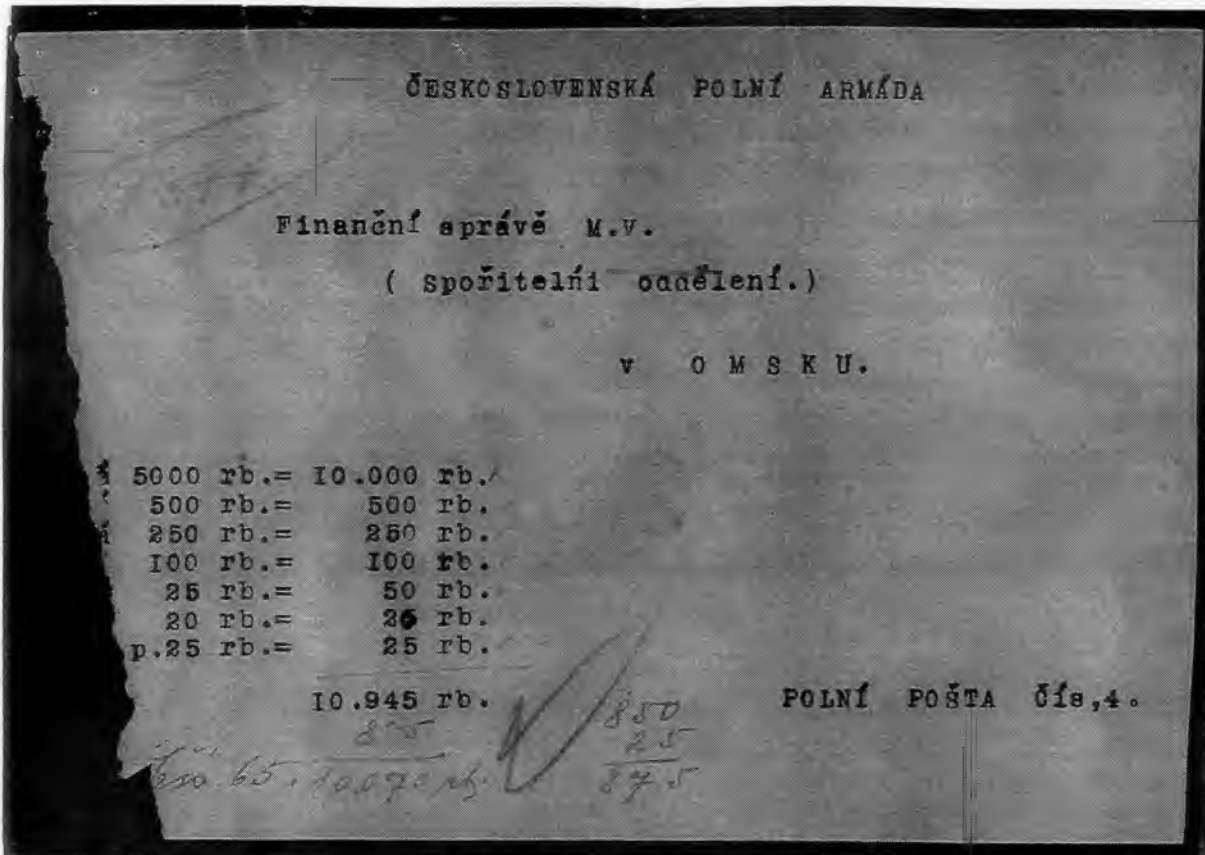


Fig. 1.

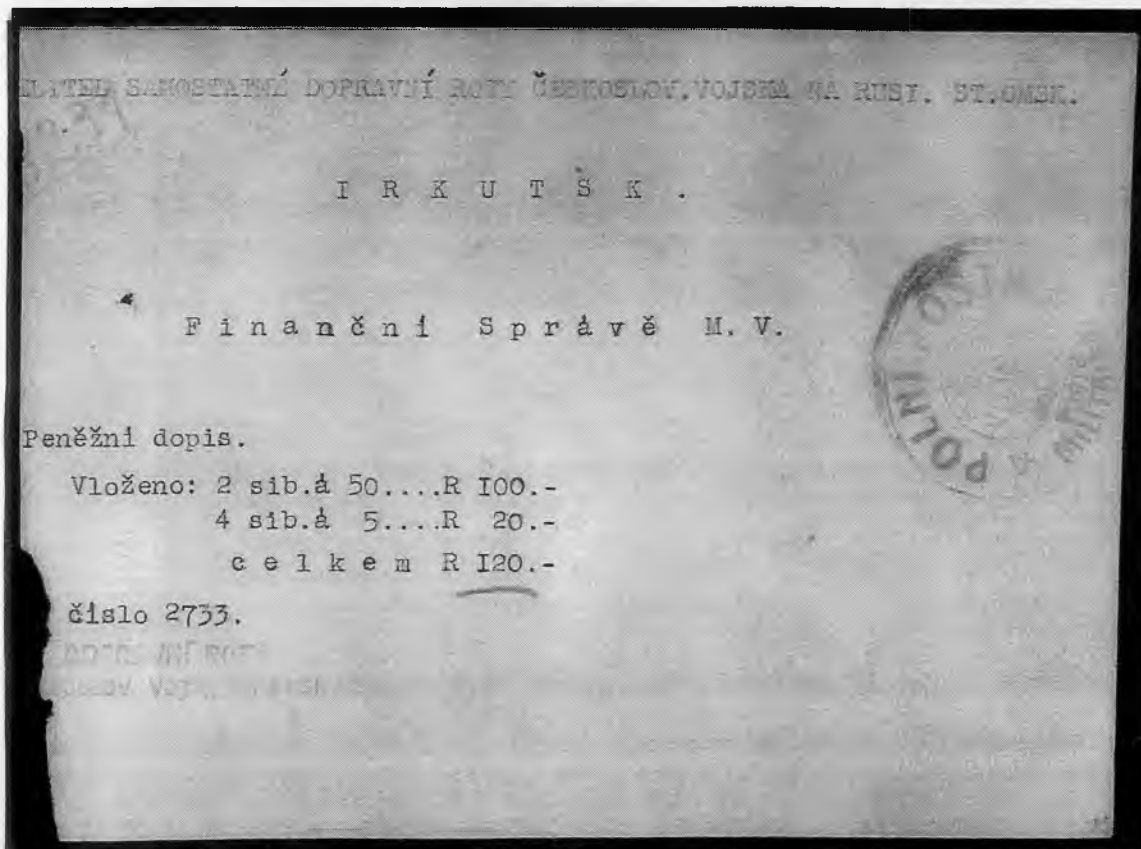


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

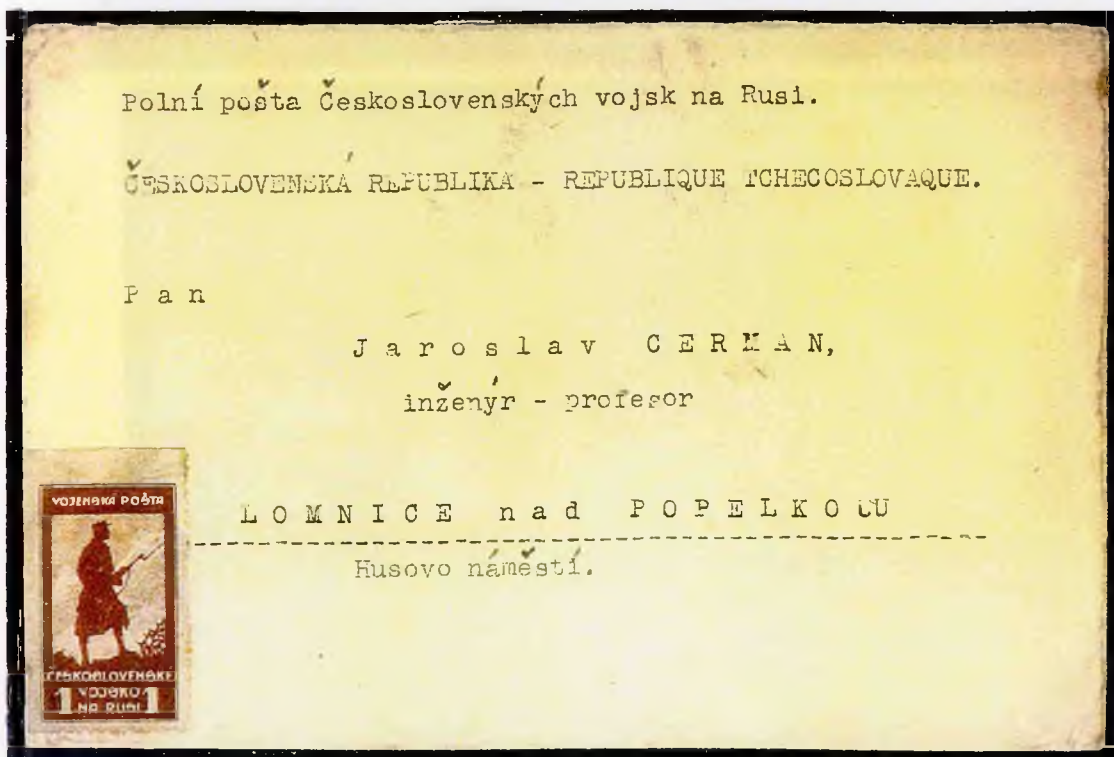


Fig. 5



Fig. 4a.

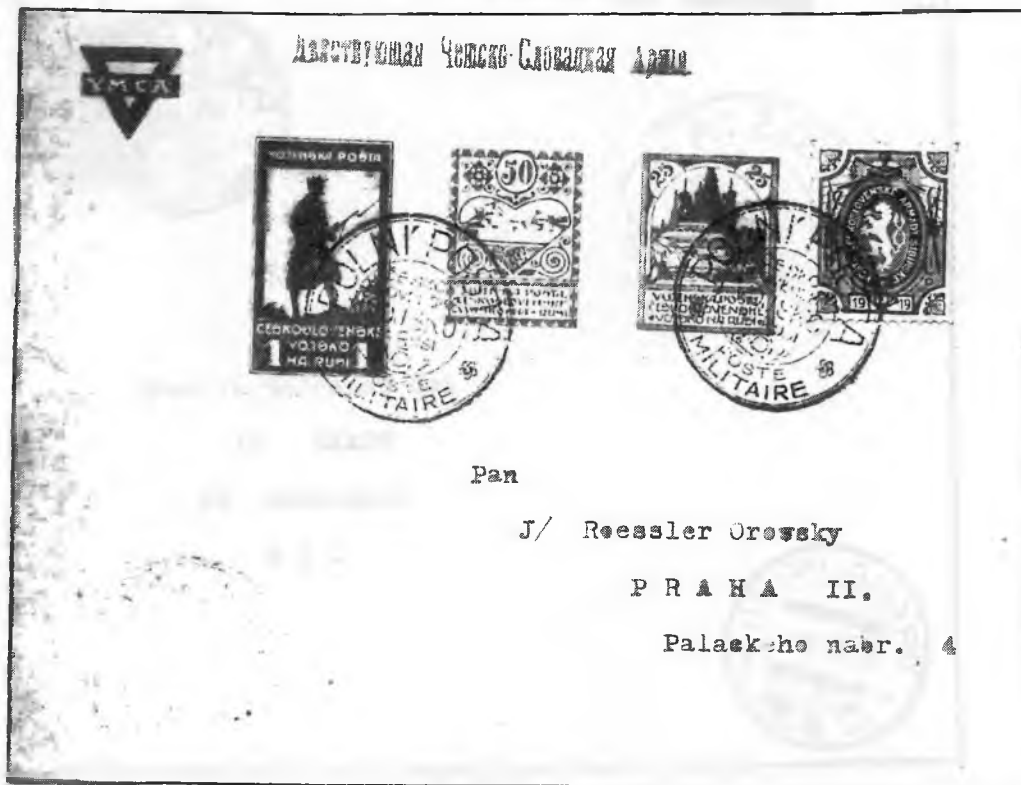


Fig. 4b.



Fig. 4c.

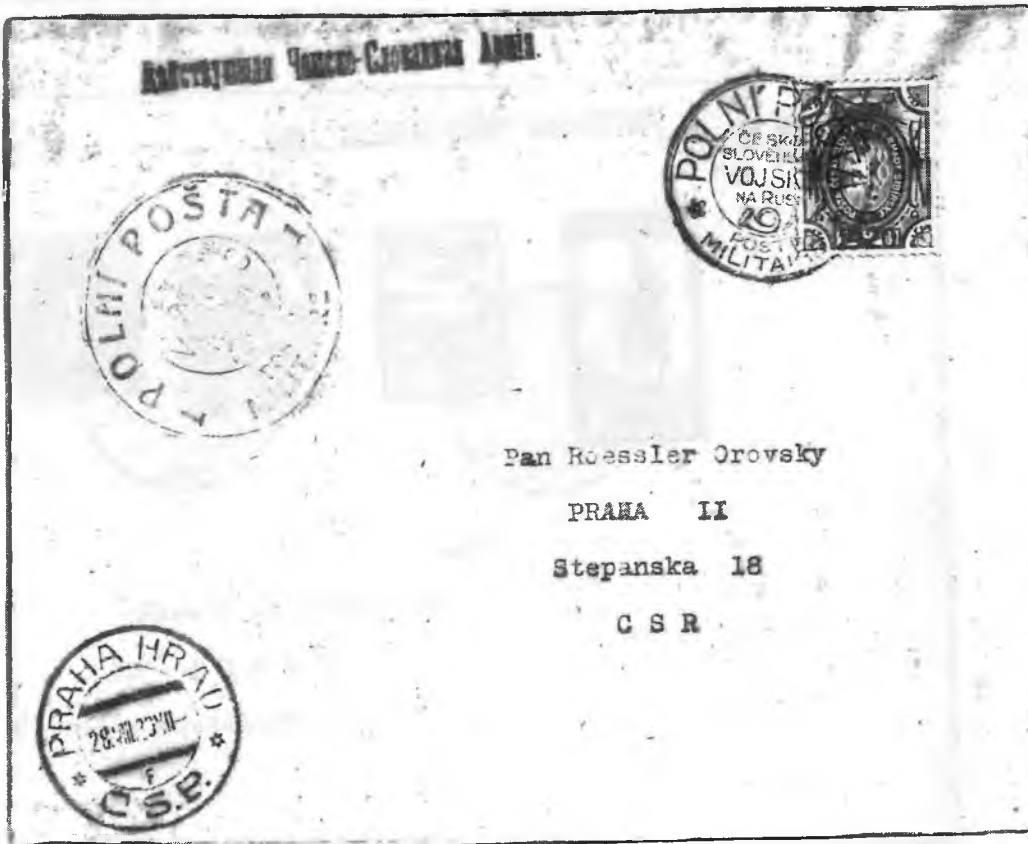


Fig. 4d.



Fig. 6a.



Fig. 6b.



Fig. 6c.



Fig. 6d.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.





Fig. 13.



Fig. 14.



Fig. 15.

POSTCARD OF INTEREST

-William A Dawson-

The viewcard illustrated here shows the Regional Administrative buildings and the Palace of Justice with the side stream of river Vltava in the foreground, at České Budějovice. This important city, known under the Austrians as Budweis, is the chief town, administrative industrial and cultural Centre of southwest Bohemia lying some 130 kms. South from Praha. It was founded in A.D. 1265 by King Otakar II, fortified and granted a town charter. By the 16th century it was a, prosperous town with fish breeding, brewing, salt production and a mint. The first horse drawn railway in Europe opened here in 1828 with connection to Linz in Austria - stamp issue of 6 August 1968 marked its 140th anniversary. To-day most probably best known for being the original brewery of the renowned and popular Budweiser or Budvar beer.



The card is addressed to Tábor also in southwest Bohemia. It is correctly franked 10 haléřů for internal postcard rate 28.10.1918 to 14.5.1919, by a bisect of 20 heller Austrian Emperor Karl adhesive. Austrian and incidentally Hungarian adhesives remained valid up to 28 February 1919, and bisects were accepted at the discretion of the local postmaster depending on the availability of Czechoslovak "Hradčany" issues. Cancelled "BUDWEIS 3 * BUDĚJOVICE 3 / 21.I.19 - / 4c" showing temporary use of existing Austrian bi-lingual handstamp in its original condition. As with other bi-lingual handstamps in temporary use at this post office, it was soon to be mutilated to expunge "BUDWEIS 3" from the left hand arc. Note that earlier cancels had been inscribed "BUDWEIS BARNHOF / BUDĚJOVICE NÁDRAŽI " for use at this branch post office by the railway station.

On the picture side, the sender has noted his forwarding address as the "Czechoslovak 29th Rifle Regiment / 6th Company/Suché Vrbné u Čes Budějovice!". Suché Vrbné lies 2 kms southwest from the centre of České Budějovice. By example this item serves to illustrate a point of some discussion and add some evidence that members of the armed forces not on "Active Service" in 1919-1920 either in Slovakia or Eastern Silesia had to pay postage for their mail sendings.



WHAT? WHEN? WHERE?

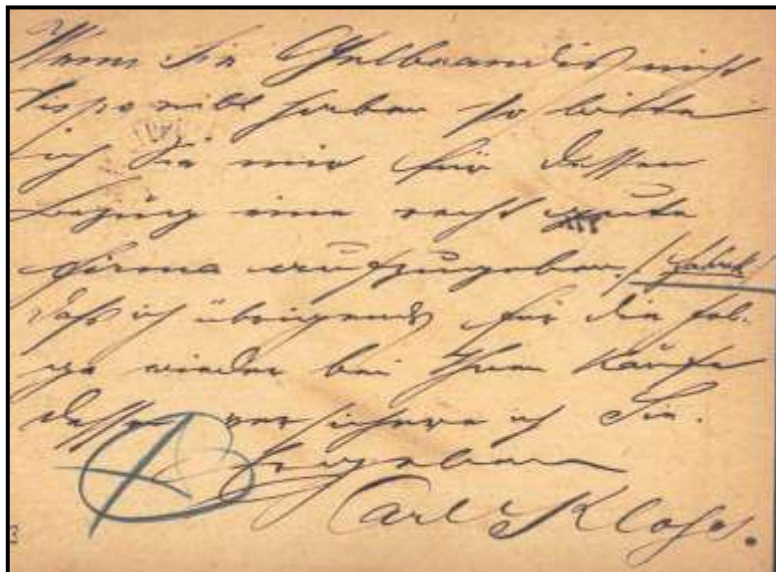
- Members' Queries -

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

From Brian Parker:



This postcard of a standard Austrian Empire 2Kr PSPC, used from Olmutz and received in Prag both on 25/5/1887. The card is valid for that date. The cross in the circle in blue seems to indicate that the postage paid for the card was in some way invalid. It is accompanied on the message side by underlining of the word "fabrik" [written in clear, where the rest of the message is in gothic script. The message is about an order for fireworks, which may be appropriate!]



Also in blue under [?] the PRAG receipt mark is possibly "dop 5" suggesting the card should be charged at the letter rate (5Kr) and not as a postcard.

The "26/5" with two diagonal lines across the stamp may be to indicate that the 2Kr was invalid.

Why the charge? What was the objection to the word "fabrik"?

[Postcard has been reduced to approx. 90%]

The Answers

Re Bob Hill's Cerekev Query in Czechout 2/98: page 48.

From Lubor Kunc: The situation with deciding, which of Cerekevs is right for the overprints is not easy. I checked the situation in Votoček's Monograph (17th Volume) + in Neumann's Monograph of Postal History 1939-1940, Volume I. Both post offices, Horní Cerekev and Nová Cerekev, existed in 1939, so we can believe that they also existed in 1945: during WWII only few changes in post office network were made. Unfortunately, there is no list of Czechoslovak postal cancels used in 1945, so I don't know if there are any differences in them enabling to identify, which Cerekev used the overprinted stamps.

>

The only chance is, if there exists any cancelled stamps to enable one to check the cancels and also the position of Czech name (the Horní Cerekev has one letter more than Nová C.) or German name (Horní Cerekev - Ober Zerekwe has also one letter more than Neu-Zerekwe) in the cancel. It would probably be possible then to detect the right post office.

The other post offices:

1. Benešov - there exist four towns of this name, but only two of them had a post office in 1939 - Benešov near Prague and Benešov near Semily.
2. Cerekvice : there exist two towns of that name, both of them had a post office in 1939 - Cerekvice / Loučnou (Zirkowitz) and Cerekvice near Hořice (Zerekwitz) : as you can see, they differ in the German name - this could enable one to detect which is correct.
3. Herálce : I have found only one town called Herálec near Humpolec (Heraletz bei Humpolec) having a post office in 1939, in my opinion this town could be the Herálce.
4. Jaroměřice : there exist two towns of that name, both of them had a post office in 1939 - Jaroměřice / Rokytou (Jarmeritz) and Jaroměřice near Jevíčko (Jaromierschitz bei Gewisch) : as you can see, they differ in German name - this could be opportunity to detect which is correct.

Re Glen Morgan's Printers Sample Stamps in Czechout 2/98. Page 41.

From Lubor Kunc: Mr. Morgan is right, his "labels" were printed in 1951 in Prague. I am enclosing copy of a page of an article published in *Filatelie* on engraver J. Mráček (*Filatelie* 4 / 1998). Figure 18 of the article shows an unissued stamp "For the Children 1951". When you compare the unissued stamp's picture with the labels, you will see that the stamp's design is based on the label! In my opinion the "labels" could be some trial prints of the unissued stamp. When you read a catalogue of Czechoslovak stamps, you will see that no "For the Children" stamp issue was issued in 1951. The only "For the Children" stamps were issued after WWII in 1948 + 1949, but after the Communist reinforced their position, they stopped issuing such stamps. This was in my opinion caused by the Communist ideology. The ideology was keen that the social needs of all people were financed by state and any charity issue (e.g. for the children) was announced as "dark sign of capitalism", where the children need to collect money by such action.

But we can return to Mr. Svolinský. He was "monopoly producer" of Czechoslovak flower stamps - when you look at a catalogue, you will find, he prepared such stamp issues in 1964, 1965, 1973 and 1979 (the design of the last issue is similar to the 1951 drawing) - together with engraver Mr. Jirka.

Re: Brian Madeley's Query in Czechout 4/2001, page106

From Richard Beith: General Miroslav was a senior officer who was present at Cholmondeley. In a local newspaper report of the Czechoslovak Army Concert in Chester on 28 July 1940, he was described as commanding the First Czech Army. Perhaps this should have said First Regiment? I think Miroslav may have been a Nom-de-guerre and that his real name was General Neumann.

ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH PHILATELIC SOCIETIES - CHESTER 2002

A letter has been received from the North-West Federation and the Steering Committee of "Chester 2002" thanking specialist societies for their contributions and support for the forthcoming event taking place on Friday/Saturday 29/30 November 2002 at the Chester Racecourse. If members who are attending require any information regarding hotels, accommodation etc. in the Chester area, would they please like to contact either
 John S. Crowther, FRPSL, Chairman, Phone & Fax 01625 526357, or
 Alan Randall Jones, Publicity, Phone 0161 962 5180
 and they will forward your enquiry to the appropriate person.
 You can visit their website on www.chester2002stamps.co.uk which will keep you updated.

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

20.01.2002

Tradition of Czech Stamp Production.



Designer and Engraver: Bedřich Housa **Printing:** RD in sheets of 30. Stamp design size 23 x 40mm.

Design: an allegorical figure of the Republic from original work of Max Švabinský for the stamp issue of 1938 to mark the 20th anniversary of the Republic. The engraver of this 1938 issue was Bohumil Heinz.

FDC: Printed DS in brown with commemorative Prague cancel. The cachet is a detail of a drawing of a figure by Max Švabinský from his design for the 1933 Diploma of the Czech Academy of Sciences.

Booklet: containing 8 stamps and 4 labels with a floral motif by Max Švabinský and his facsimile signature.

30.01.2002

XIXth Winter Olympic Games in Salt Lake City.



Designer: Zdeněk Netopil **Engraver:** Miloš Ondráček **Printing:** RD in sheets of 35. Design size 33 x 33mm.

Design: An acrobatic ski jumper.

FDC: Printed DS in black with commemorative Prague cancel. The cachet design is another drawing of an acrobatic ski jumper.

30.01.2002

Winter Paralympic Games in Salt Lake City.



Designer: Pavel Hrach **Engraver:** Bohumil Šneider **Printing:** RD in sheets of 50. Design size 23 x 30mm.

Design: A downhill skier and the logo of the Czech Paralympic Committee.

FDC: Printed DS in blue with commemorative Prague cancel. The cachet design is a symbolic drawing of three skiers.

06.03.2002

Easter



Designer: Jindřich Kovařík **Engraver:** Pavel Kovařík **Printing:** RD in sheets of 30. Stamp design size 23 x 30mm.

Design: A young girl with an Easter egg, a boy with an Easter stick and three yellow chicks.

FDC: printed DS in violet with commemorative Prague cancel. The cachet design is a cross in wrought iron in popular folk tradition.

06.03.2002

Personalities



Designer: Karel Dvořák **Engraver:** Jaroslav Tvardoň **Printing:** RD in sheets of 50. Stamp design size 40 x 23mm.

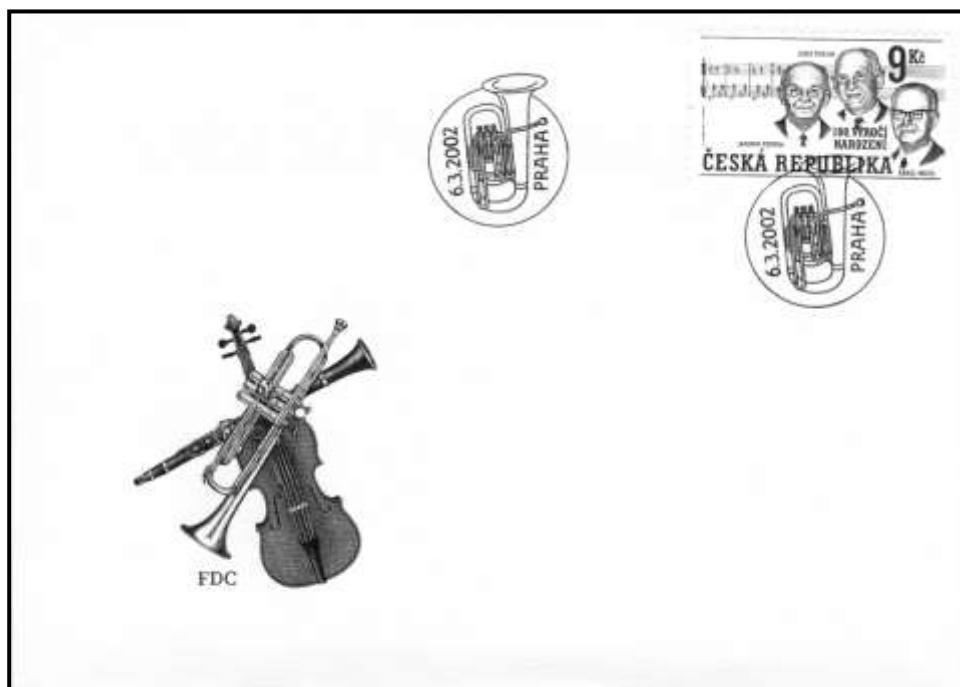
Design: two staves of music with the portraits of Karel Vacek, Jaromir Vejvoda and Josef Poncar with the text, in Czech, “100th Birth Anniversary.”

Karel Vacek (1902–1982) played both wind and stringed instruments initially in a military band and in the Liberated Theatre orchestra. From 1940–47 he led his own orchestra. His compositions were mainly dance and march songs for which he also wrote the lyrics.

Jaromír Vejvoda (1902–1988) also began his career in a military band playing the flugelhorn. He took over his father’s band in 1926 usually playing the violin and composing mostly polkas. Vejvoda composed Škoda lásky in 1927 and this was also known without lyrics as “Modřanská polka.” The Czech lyrics were composed seven years later by V. Zeman. It became famous as the “Beer Barrel Polka” after it was published in New York in 1939 but it is more widely known as “Roll out the Barrel.”

Josef Poncar (1902–1986) trained as a joiner and worked until his retirement as a railwayman at Smichov Station Prague. For 29 years he played the double bass with the Prague Railwaymen’s Symphony Orchestra but he could also play many wind instruments plus violin and cello. He was leading string and wind bands from an early age and composed many popular waltzes and polkas.

FDC: printed DS in red-brown with commemorative Prague cancel. The cachet design is a composition of musical instruments.



Proposed Issues for the Czech Republic for 2002.

6 March	Personalities – Czech Popular Music (1 stamp)
6 March	Easter (1 stamp)
23 April	Art on Stamps –1. Vlaho Bukovac (1 stamp)
7 May	Europa – Circus (1 stamp)
7 May	Czech Culture in France – Kupka and Rodin (2 stamps)
29 May	For Children (1 stamp)
6 June	Nature Protection – Fresh water pearls. (1 stamp)
19 June	Mistr Jan Hus (1 stamp + label)
19 June	Nature protection WWF – endangered butterflies (sheet x 4+4 labels)
11 September	Emil Zatopek (1 stamp)
11 September	Beauties of Our Country – UNESCO (2 stamps)
16 October	Technical monuments – Lookout towers. (2 stamps)
16 October	Collecting (4 stamps)
6 November	Art on Stamps – 2. (3 stamps)
6 November	Present Giving (1 stamp)
13 November	Christmas (1 stamp)

Proposed Issues for the Slovak Republic for 2002.

15 January	Personalities – Juraj Papanek, Bjornsterne Bjornson. (2 stamps)
25 January	Winter Olympic Games. (1 stamp – sheet format)
8 February	European Championships for Dog Teams. (1 stamp)
15 February	Easter (1 stamp + booklet)
20 March	First Slovak Gymnasiums – Revúca, Martin, Kláštor pod Znievom (3 stamps)
18 April	Definitive – Levoca (1 stamp)
6 May	Europa – Circus (1 stamp – sheet format + maxim card)
6 May	Definitive – Kežmarok (1 stamp)
26 May	Nature Conservation – Butterflies (3 stamps in block format + maxim cards)
4 July	Alexander Rudnay (1 stamp in sheet format)
20 August	Splendours of Our Homeland (3 stamps in sheet format)
10 September	50 th Anniversary of the Foundation of Technical University (1 stamp)
10 September	Technical Monuments – Vintners (2 stamps)
12 October	Slovak-Chinese Issue (2 stamps in commemorative sheet + maxim cards)
15 October	Art (3 stamps – each in printing sheets x 4)
31 October	Nativity Scene (1 stamp + maxim card + booklet)
6 December	30 th Anniversary of Apollo 17 Flight (1 stamp)
18 December	Postage Stamp Day (1 stamp + label)
?	Supporting the Accession into European Union

Slovak Republic

09.10.2001

To the Memory of the Victims of Political Trials.

Designer: Karol Ondreička **Engraver:** Václav Fajt **Printing:** RD, stamp design size 23 X 30mm.

Design: a bunch of wild flowers with appropriate text in Slovak. The issue commemorates those people who suffered at the hands of the Communist regime after the 2nd World War. More than 20,000 Slovaks were deported to Soviet gulags and many more received prison or death sentences. A memorial dedicated to the contribution of those people in the fall of communism is in the National Assembly Building.

FDC: printed DS in grey with commemorative Bratislava cancel. The cachet design is a symbolic drawing of suffering faces and three crosses.

09.10.2001

Postal Museum in Banská Bystrica.

Designer: Dušan Kállay **Engraver:** Bohumil Šneider **Printing:** RD, stamp design Size 23 x 30mm.

Design: a post horn with letters and a "flying" postal worker with text in Slovak. The Central Slovak Post Office moved to Banská Bystrica in 1997. The museum opened its first permanent exhibition on 9th October 2001.

FDC: printed DS in grey with commemorative Banská Bystrica cancel. The cachet design shows a carrier pigeon with a letter in its beak standing on a letter scale.

11.10.2001

The Štúrovo – Ostrihom Bridge.

Designer: Dušan Grečner **Engraver:** Bohumil Šneider **Printing:** RD, stamp design size 40 x 23mm.

Design: Two metal bridge spans joined by a circle of stars – the EU symbol. The bridge was originally built in 1895 as the third in a series of bridges dedicated to the Habsburg [Hapsburg] Dynasty at the Hungarian bank of the River Danube. During the two World Wars the bridge was destroyed but has been restored with international agreement between

Hungary and the Slovak Republic and financial help from the EU.

FDC: printed DS in blue with a commemorative Štúrovo cancel. The cachet design shows a winding River Danube. This was a joint Hungarian – Slovak issue.

15.10.2001

Christmas 2001



Designer: Martin Činovský from original artwork **Engraver:** Arnold Feke

Printing: RD, stamp design size 30 x 23mm.

Design: From a small Rococo Nativity scene circa 1760 which was in the Nunnery of the Ursulines until 1940 but is now in the Municipal Museum Bratislava.

FDC: printed DS with commemorative cancel and the cachet design is a drawing of an angel from the same nativity scene.

15.10.2001

Art on Stamps



Designer: Martin Činovský from original artworks. **Engravers:** 16Sk – Rudolf Cigánik 18Sk – Martin Činovský - 20Sk – František Horniak. **Printing:** DS in sheets of 4 stamps of one denomination. Stamp design size 40 x 50mm.

Designs: 16Sk From Imrich Werner-Král's (1901-1978) 1935 oil painting entitled "Raftsmen's Dream" which can be seen in the Slovak National Gallery, Bratislava. The artist studied in Brno and later in Germany and France. From 1939 to 1950 he lived in France but from 1961 lived in Bratislava. **FDC:** cachet design from the artist's graphic cycle "Bratislava."

18Sk From the 1994 lithography "Light of the Soul" by Albin Brunovský (1935-1997). As well as graphic art and illustrations for books he designed postage stamps and bank notes. **FDC:** cachet design from a 1981 etching "Lady with Hat II"

20Sk Detail from a 16th century panel fragment "St. Michael the Archangel with a Group of Saints" originally in the church in Sariske Rovne but now in the Saris Museum at Bardejov. **FDC:** cachet design is from another 16th century work of three young men in a blazing oven. All three FDCs were printed DS with commemorative cancels.

18.12.2001

Definitive for ATM machines.



Designer: Miroslav Cipár **Printing:** Offset by J. Granderath GmbH. SRN.

Design: a blue and yellow envelope with Slovak Post Office logo and inscription "Slovakia". Design size 43 x 25.5 mm printed on security paper. The ATM is by the Nagler company model number N-714 and is designed to print the following values: 5.50Sk, 6Sk, 7Sk, 9Sk, 10Sk, 12Sk, 13Sk and 14Sk. The machine is situated in Bratislava 1 Post Office. **FDC:** printed TAB Bratislava, intaglio, in dark blue with

commemorative Bratislava cancel. The cachet design is a panorama of the roofs of Bratislava buildings.