



CZECHOUT

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Editor: Colin W.Spong FRPSL

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NOTES

The Joint Meeting with the Austrian, Hungarian & Polish societies at Heaton Royds will be on **Saturday 12 August**; please contact Yvonne Wheatley (0113 260 1978) for further details of this event. The next Society meeting in London will be on **Saturday 19 August** when **Gerhard Hanacek** will give a display entitled **The First Republic**. On **Saturday 4 November** the Society's Annual General Meeting will be held at 11am; after lunch **Ron Hollis** will give a display entitled **Czechoslovakia in 1945** at 2.00pm. On **Saturday 18 November** a Regional Meeting will be held at the Leeds Philatelic Society's Stamp Fair, Pudsey Civic Centre, near Leeds, at 2.15pm; for full details please contact Yvonne Wheatley (0113 260 1978).

We are including with this issue a flyer from member Ron Hollis, the Annual Index and, for non-e-mail members, the Auction List. The CPSGB Handbook has been fully revised by Yvonne Gren and will be sent out to all members shortly.

Members may like to know my e-mail address is c.spong@ntlworld.com. Editor

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 11 March 2006 at the Czech and Slovak National Club, 74 Westend Lane, London NW6 at 2.30 pm

The Chairman, Richard Beith, welcomed 17 members and two visitors. Apologies had been received from six members.

The Secretary gave details of one prospective new member:

Barry Durston from London E11

whose application was readily endorsed and formally accepted.

Richard invited **Colin Tobitt** of the Austrian Philatelic Society to present *An Austrian Potpourri*. The first half was an interesting review of many aspects of Austrian philately, starting with the 1858-59 embossed issue. A varied range of nineteenth century material was followed by covers from the first airmail service, and a forged Dolfuss stamp on cover with a genuine one for comparison. There was a large section on the inflation that ran in the early 1920s, mainly showing the local postage rates from each of the 13 periods, but also including the reduced foreign rates to neighbouring countries that were introduced during period 7. A range of *Notgeld* was shown, this being the emergency currency that was produced by many local administrations. Colin explained that one reason he started collecting Austria was the high-class 4-colour work of these notes, which, being a compositor himself at that time, impressed him with their quality.

In the second half Colin showed a wide range of material from the pneumatic post in Vienna, from its introduction on 1 March 1875 to its closure at Easter 1956. The initial system comprised just 10 stations in the city centre. Colin showed the development of the system itself and of the postal stationery and postmarks employed. He explained that with reply-paid cards the recipient was given 5 minutes to reply and the messenger would take it back without further charge. The scarce *Botenlohn* marks were for the delivery fee for beyond the reaches of the network.

Lindy Bosworth gave the vote of thanks, remarking that it had been a real pleasure to have seen Colin's display. Of the many items shown she singled out the maximum cards of the 1915 war charity issue and the early stamp booklet. The *Notgeld* from the inflation period was very attractive and well produced. She recommended the 3-volume book *The Pneumatic Post in Vienna*, which Colin had co-authored with Andy Taylor, his scholarship demonstrated by the range of pneumatic material on display.

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

Letters to the Editor

✉ E-mail received from **M. Gerard Marel**: I am a French philatelist and have collected for some three years the stamps of Czechoslovakia and have many albums. I do not understand the language but manage to use all the latest POFIS catalogues; however, I do not understand the following = ****No 2666 5kcs vicebarevna.....4 1 0,4 = 4 = quotation = kcs or euro? I have searched for a software translation = français/cesko-cesko/français. Can anyone help me? Gerard Marel. (gerard.marel@wanadoo.fr)

✉ webmaster@postalheritage.org.uk The Exhibition Elizabeth: Queen & Icon at the Royal Mail Archive and online continues. Friday and Saturday 28/29 July there is a Family Open Day at the Museum Store, Debdon.

✉ **Clyde Ziegeler** in an e-mail to Rex Dixon writes "Please thank Ian Nutley, Jim Hamlin and Lubor Kunc for their responses to my queries. I do have a further issue with the reply from Lubor Kunc regarding the letter with postage due. The letter rate of 1.60k was for a local letter over 20g, and I think [with the help of his explanation] that the letter was actually posted in Vysoke Myto, but as the sender's address was on the reverse of the letter (which Lubor Kunc didn't know), the postal staff at Vysoke Myto sent it back to the sender's address for payment of the deficiency before allowing delivery. Anyway, this seems a more plausible explanation to me. Next time I will give you all the information.

>

☒ **John Guy**, in a telephone message in response to a letter from the Editor, sends his good wishes to everyone and is only sorry that it was for health reasons that he has resigned and is selling his collection.

Congratulations

To Bob Hill for his article on “60 Years to Confirm Bogus Stamp Issue” published in the April issue of *Gibbons Stamp Monthly*.

Publications

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

- The Summer 2006 issue of *Austria* No 154.
 - ▶ The Postal Rates of Bosnia and Herzegovina 1878-1918 (Kraut & Matthijssen); For new friends of Old Austrian Letters (Jungwirth); How to look after your collection: a Basic Guide [ABPS Congress Paper 2005] (Beech).
- The March 2006 issue of *Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Tschechoslowakei*, Vol.37, Whole No. 147. Douglas Baxter has kindly translated the list of contents for us.
 - ▶ List of articles about Czech Philately and Postal History (Vouhsem); Comparative Catalogue Lists (Wilhelms); Cross-border railway post between Germany and Czechoslovakia (Spacek); News from the Postal Agencies of the Czech Post Office (Müller).
- The March/April & May/June 2006 issues of *The Czechoslovak Specialist*, Vol.68, Whole No. 596/7. No. 2/3.
 - ▶ Mailings of the Prague Pneumatic Post (2) [cont]. (Šmid & Schöelbauer); Three Czech Artists Born in 1886 (van Zenten); Jubilee & Charity Issue of 1919 [cont] (Molíš); Klaus-For the Third Time (Holoubek); Saxon-Czech Steam Boat Traffic (Vostatek); Peace Square [Náměstí Míru] (Santangelo).
 - ▶ Mailings of the Prague Pneumatic Post (3) [cont]. (Šmid & Schöelbauer); The Beloved Broučci: Fireflies Light the way (Williams); What Do You Say to This? (Markus); Heydrich Block Census – Update (Rhoades); Jubilee and Charity Issue of 1919 (Molíš).
- The April 2006 issue of *Dylžans*, Nos 41
 - ▶ Postal Service between Poland and the Mediterranean contd. (Kamienski); A Short History of Perfins connected with Polish Philately in the United Kingdom (Korzeniowski).
- Nos 3, 4 & 5, 2006 issues of *Filatelie*. Vol 56. The English translation of the contents does not cover all the articles.
 - ▶ Postal Rates in the Czech Lands in the 20th century [1] (Tovačovský & Petr); Philatelic Stories: Block of four pink mercury stamps [2] (Langer); Supplement: Košice Miniature Sheet [9] (Čtvrtečka)
 - ▶ Postal Rates in the Czech Lands in the 20th century [2] (Tovačovský & Petr); Issue of Skalica (Řezníček)
 - ▶ Postal Rates in the Czech Lands in the 20th century [3] (Tovačovský & Petr); Supplement; Catalogue POFIS Mini: Austrian Revenue Stamps 1854-1918
- The 2/2006 issues of *Merkur Revue*. The English translation of the contents does not cover all the articles.

- ▶ 60 Years of Airmail Stamps 1946 (Fritz); Uhřice-postal history of a Moravian place (Klim); Czechoslovak Preliminary and Parallel Franked postal forms [8] (Štefek, Schödelbauer, Kypast & Mezera); Czechoslovak state issued banknotes 500k of the 1919 type K60 (Moravec); 13K pink of the Košice issue (Sedlák & Bělina); The inconsistent personality of Jaroslav Lukavský (Fischer); Proofs of the Masaryk issues 1923-25 (Karásek, Filípek & Fritz); Stamping of the banknotes in 1919 [II] (Škaloud).
- Nos. 2, 3/2004 & 4, 5/2005 & 6/2006 Issues of *NIEUWS* (Dutch Society for Czechoslovak Philately)
 - ▶ Merken van Keurmeesters, Handelaren en Grote Verzamelaars [1] (Karásek); De Tsjechoslowaakse Krantenzegels van 1937 (Winkelbauer).
 - ▶ A Postcard tells its Story (Verleg); Have our experts again authenticate counterfeits (Beneš).
 - ▶ De Orlice Bevrijdingsuitgifte Van Olomouc (Verleg); Alphons Mucha en de Tsjechoslowaakse Filatelie (Jonkergouw); De posttarieven van Tsjechoslowaakse [1] (van Dooremalen)
 - ▶ De Bevrijdingsuitgifte Van Olomouc (Verleg); De posttarieven van Tsjechoslowaakse [2] (van Dooremalen); Post (en) Geschiedenis, een interessante brief uit 1866 (van Dooremalen).
 - ▶ De posttarieven van Tsjechoslowaakse [3] (van Dooremalen); Post (en) Geschiedenis, een interessante brief uit 1866 (van Dooremalen).
- The June 2006 issue of *Stamps of Hungary* No. 165.
 - ▶ PO Box 506, Lisbon-a further update (Williams); postal stationery cut-outs from 1890 (Kennett); Hungary's Famous Men Part 1: Déak Ferenc (Benford).

SOCIETY TRAVEL ORGANIZER

CPSGB would like to appoint a Society Travel/Visit Organiser to co-ordinate Society trips when we participate in overseas exhibitions. Obviously this is an occasional job, depending on the number and timing of events. The first possible outing could be either to a national exhibition in Hradec Králové in April 2007 or an exhibition in The Netherlands in October 2007. It is envisaged that members would be responsible for making their own travel arrangements, but that the co-ordinator would handle block hotel bookings and local excursions, group dinners etc. If any member of the Society would like to consider volunteering, please make yourself known to our Hon. Secretary, Rex Dixon. Officers and committee will be happy to develop a "job-description" with any potential volunteer.

Richard Beith, Chairman

THE ESTATE OF THE LATE W A (BILL) DAWSON 1916-2006

-Robert Hill-

As you know I have been asked to dispose of the estate of the late Bill Dawson. The following collections are still available and if you are interested would you please email me on rjeltd@msn.com or voicemail 0190 289 3600.

The prices are shown in UK pounds sterling but I will convert to Euro, US dollar or Yen. Cash through registered post, PayPal or credit card accepted for payment. Please remember 2% of your purchase price will go to the society.

#2 Sonderstempel, Special Postmarks 1947 thru 1991. 3 albums approximately 300 pages £97 Reference Albums D30 thru D32
#6 UPU folders (2) given by Czech delegation at 12th congress with 1946 - 7 issue air stamps mint. UPU folder given by Czech delegation at 14th congress in 1957 with contemporary mint issues. £10. Reference D28
#7 Brown envelope with 7 family correspondence cards during WWI £10. Reference A6
#13 Album of Prague postmarks (4 pages). Official stampless (2 pages). Sub offices (107 pages). £245 Reference B32
#14 Publicity labels & vignettes. Paquebot. Used abroad. Danube. POSB. PO receipt. Instructional remarks. Official stampless. £92. Reference B31
#16 Extract - Official. Both issues: mint; used; forms; covers; 27 pages of what must be a medal collection in covers alone. £50. Reference Extract B15
#17 Extract – Personal Delivery. Fore-runner with cachet from 1929. Cover. Piece. Mint & used – perforations £10. Reference Extract B15
#20 1919 overprints many expertised £2190. Reference B17
#22 Sonderstempels, Slogan, machine, special cancels over 400 album pages £221. Reference A4, B4, B6, B7, B29
#24 1920 1st Air £1990 – includes proofs
#28 1926 Sokol £250
#29 1926–1931 Pictorials £360 – includes unadopted designs
#30 1929 Wenceslas £10
#31 1929–1931 Views £75 – includes proof
#32 1934 Legions £75 – includes proof
#33 1935 Štefánik £75 – includes proof
#34 1936 Beneš & Štefánik – includes two proofs £160
#35 1936 Komensky £10


QUERIES AWAITING ANSWERS

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


Czechout 2/05: Maurice Tyler's French cover with Czech stamps
 Czechout 3/05 :Ian McQueen's Shanghai cover via Czechoslovakia to Denmark
 Czechout 3/05: Vernon Brown's Bohemia & Moravia cover
 Czechout 3/05: Bob Hill's American Army 1st Olympic Games in Klatovy
 Czechout 3/05: Richard Beith's Undercover covers
 Czechout 1/06: Charles Stirton's Two covers with unusual stamps (red colour]

CPSGB WEEKEND IN LEWES, EAST SUSSEX, 16-18 MARCH 2007

How to find us...

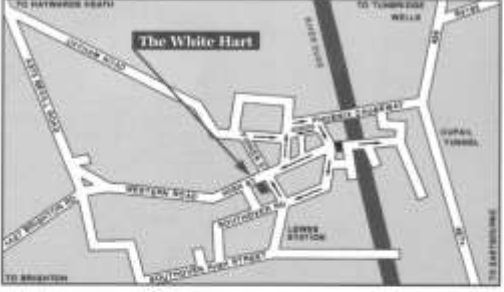


White Hart Hotel
Lewes, Sussex




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- 59 mins Rail to London Victoria
- 10 mins to Brighton
- 6 mins to Principal 'A' route
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- 1 min to Lewes castle
- 15 mins drive to Newhaven Port



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White Hart Hotel
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East Sussex BN7 1XE
Telephone: 01273 476694
Facsimile: 01273 476695
Email: info@whitehartlewes.co.uk
www.whitehartlewes.co.uk



The White Hart is located in the heart of the county town of Lewes, one of the South's most interesting, picturesque and historic towns. Healthily busy but avoiding through traffic, there is something for everyone in Lewes and its surrounding areas, with its rolling South Downs and spectacular coastline. In Lewes will be found Lewes Castle Keep, 16c Barbican House Museum, a number of specialist bookshops offering a variety of old and new, including a timbered Old Bookshop. 16c Southover Grange and its park, Harvey's Brewery, Anne of Cleve's house and the River Ouse.

The White Hart is a 16th century coaching inn with panelling, oak beams and open fireplaces creating a welcome atmosphere, where the historic blends with the modern. Rich in history the hotel is known as the cradle of American Independence where Thomas Paine forged his radical politics. A Conference and Banqueting specialist for some 25 years, the hotel offers a fine restaurant, various rooms for conferences or meetings, lounge and bar, indoor tropical heated swimming pool, steam room and sauna, gym, fitness /dance studio etc. There is a car park at the rear of the hotel.

In September we shall be sending out a booking form, and hope as many members and partners will be able to join us.

CALENDAR OF YOUNG DEFENDERS OF THE NATION 1938

-Brian C. Day-
translated by Robert Kingsley

In 2002 I picked up in Prague a copy of the Czech Army's Diary for 1938 (for Kč100!) which contains a mine of information for this important historical year, particularly its insignia etc.

Issued by the Ministry of Defence, department of military training. Published by the Association of Czech Officers "VOK", Prague.
Printed by J.L.Bayer Ltd of Kolín.



- | | |
|------------|--|
| 17.1.1917 | Formation of Corps of Czech volunteers in Italy. J.Čapek |
| 19.1.1918 | 21st Czech Regiment in France formed |
| 1.2.1916 | Spying activity of Lieut. J. Syrový |
| 20.2.1918 | Start of anabasis of Russian Legion |
| 7.2.1920 | Truce between our and Bolshevik forces in Siberia |
| 8.3.1918 | Start of Battle of Bachmač |
| 15.3.1917 | 3rd Czech Rifle Regiment formed in Russia |
| 17.4.1917 | Battle of French Legionnaires at Auberrive in the Champagne |
| 4.5.1919 | Tragic death of General Dr. Štefánik near Bratislava |
| 9.5.1915 | Fighting of "Nazdar" Company at battle near Arras |
| 25.5.1918 | Start of fighting between our Russian legionnaires and Soviet troops |
| 1.6.1918 | Battle at Mias in the Urals (Colonel Vojcechovský) |
| 13.6.1919 | Attack on Zvolen (Colonel Šnejdárek) |
| 29.6.1918 | Battle of Italian Legion at Monte Val Bella |
| 2.7.1917 | Battle near Zborov |
| 28.7.1914 | War declared |
| 14.7.1918 | Start of battle for railway on Bajkal Lake |
| 6.8.1918 | Capture of town of Kazan in Russia |
| 24.8.1918 | End of fighting in the Far East |
| 14.8.1919 | Capture of Bratislava bridgehead |
| 17.9.1916 | Battle near Kokardž in the Dobrudž |
| 5.9.1917 | Establishment of 1st Czech Artillery Division in Russia |
| 21.9.1918 | Battle at Dosso Alto |
| 14.9.1937 | Death of (Liberator) President T.G.Masaryk |
| 1.10.1918 | Battle of Russian legionnaires at Andrasovka and Samara Rusko |
| 25.10.1918 | Death of Col. J.J.Ševce in Axakov in Russia |
| 11.10.1914 | Swearing in of Czech Company at Kiev |
| 12.10.1914 | Swearing in of "Nazdar" company at Bayonne |
| 15.11.1917 | First transport of Czech volunteers from Russia to France |
| 18.12.1914 | Departure abroad of T.G.Masaryk |
| 21.12.1918 | Return of T.G.Masaryk to his homeland |
| 8.12.1918 | Swearing in of Italian Legion in Padua |

LEDEN		ÚNOR		BŘEZEN	
1 S.	16 N.	1 Ú.	16 S.	1 Ú.	16 S.
2 N.	17 P.	2 S.	17 Č.	2 S.	17 Č.
3 P.	18 Ú.	3 Č.	18 P.	3 Č.	18 P.
4 Ú.	19 S.	4 P.	19 S.	4 P.	19 S.
5 S.	20 Č.	5 S.	20 N.	5 S.	20 N.
6 Č.	21 P.	6 N.	21 P.	6 N.	21 P.
7 P.	22 S.	7 Ú.	22 Ú.	7 P.	22 Ú.
8 S.	23 N.	8 S.	23 S.	8 Ú.	23 S.
9 N.	24 P.	9 S.	24 Č.	9 S.	24 Č.
10 P.	25 Ú.	10 Č.	25 P.	10 Č.	25 P.
11 Ú.	26 S.	11 P.	26 S.	11 P.	26 S.
12 S.	27 Č.	12 S.	27 N.	12 S.	27 N.
13 Č.	28 P.	13 N.	28 P.	13 N.	28 P.
14 P.	29 S.	14 P.	29 Ú.	14 P.	29 Ú.
15 S.	30 N.	15 Ú.	30 S.	15 Ú.	30 S.
	31 P.		31 Č.		31 Č.

January, February, March

DUBEN		KVĚTEN		ČERVEN	
1 P.	16 S.	1 N.	16 P.	1 S.	16 Č.
2 S.	17 N.	2 P.	17 Ú.	2 Č.	17 P.
3 N.	18 P.	3 Ú.	18 S.	3 P.	18 S.
4 P.	19 Ú.	4 S.	19 Č.	4 S.	19 N.
5 Ú.	20 S.	5 Č.	20 P.	5 N.	20 P.
6 S.	21 Č.	6 P.	21 S.	6 P.	21 Ú.
7 Č.	22 P.	7 S.	22 N.	7 Ú.	22 S.
8 P.	23 S.	8 N.	23 P.	8 S.	23 Č.
9 S.	24 N.	9 P.	24 Ú.	9 Č.	24 P.
10 N.	25 P.	10 Ú.	25 S.	10 P.	25 S.
11 P.	26 Ú.	11 S.	26 Č.	11 S.	26 N.
12 Ú.	27 S.	12 Č.	27 P.	12 N.	27 P.
13 S.	28 Č.	13 P.	28 S.	13 P.	28 Ú.
14 Č.	29 P.	14 S.	29 N.	14 Ú.	29 S.
15 P.	30 S.	15 N.	31 Ú.	15 S.	30 Č.

April, May, June

ČERVENEC		SRPEN		ZÁŘÍ	
1 P.	16 S.	1 P.	16 Ú.	1 Č.	16 P.
2 S.	17 N.	2 Ú.	17 S.	2 P.	17 S.
3 N.	18 P.	3 S.	18 Č.	3 S.	18 N.
4 P.	19 Ú.	4 Č.	19 P.	4 N.	19 P.
5 Ú.	20 S.	5 P.	20 S.	5 P.	20 Ú.
6 S.	21 Č.	6 S.	21 N.	6 Ú.	21 S.
7 Č.	22 P.	7 N.	22 P.	7 S.	22 Č.
8 P.	23 S.	8 P.	23 Ú.	8 Č.	23 P.
9 S.	24 N.	9 Ú.	24 S.	9 P.	24 S.
10 N.	25 P.	10 S.	25 Č.	10 S.	25 N.
11 P.	26 Ú.	11 Č.	26 P.	11 N.	26 P.
12 Ú.	27 S.	12 P.	27 S.	12 P.	27 Ú.
13 S.	28 Č.	13 S.	28 N.	13 Ú.	28 S.
14 Č.	29 P.	14 N.	29 P.	14 S.	29 Č.
15 P.	30 N.	15 P.	30 Ú.	15 Č.	30 P.
	31 P.		31 S.		30 P.

July, August, September

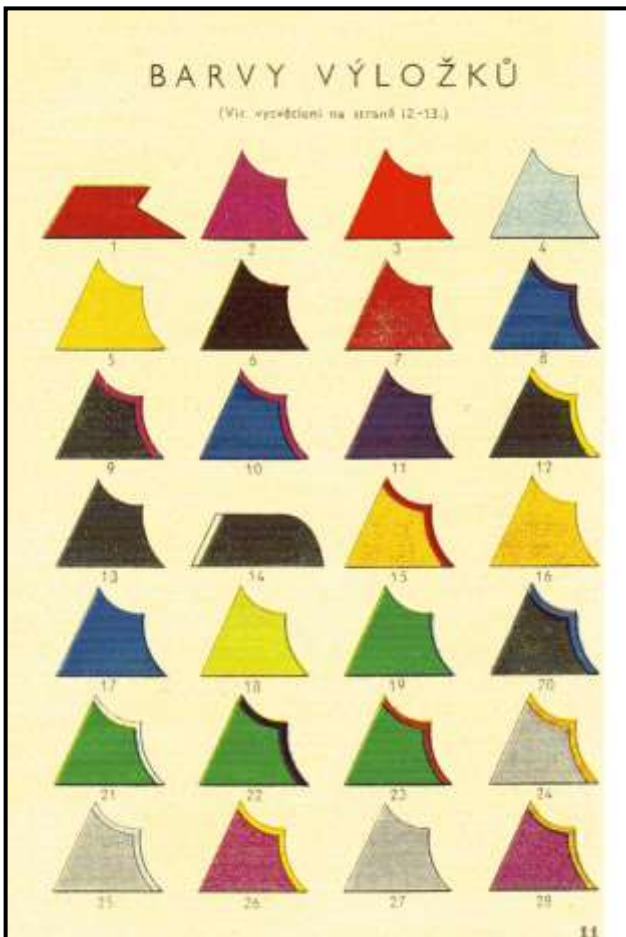
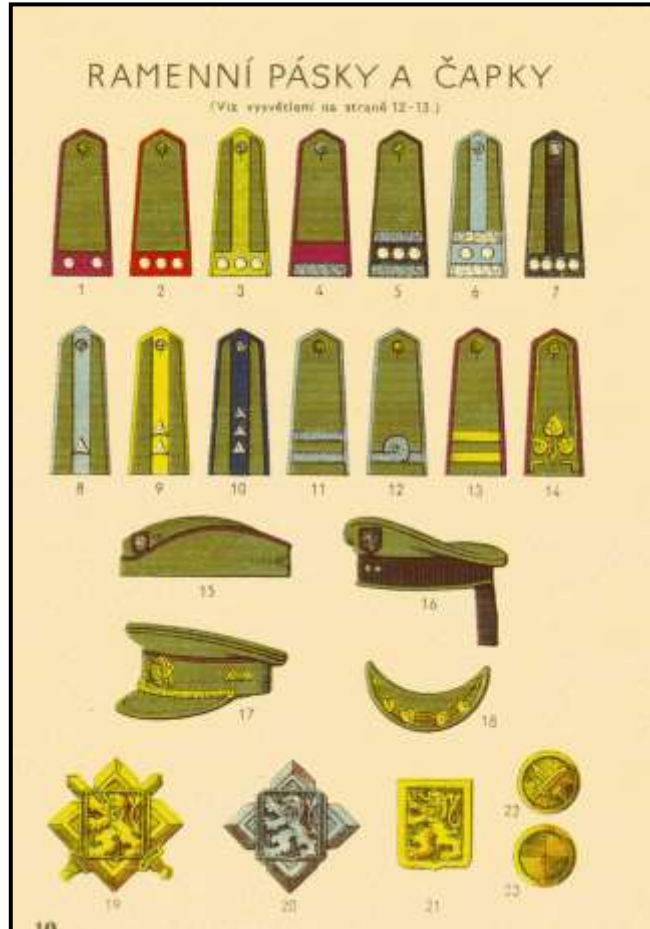
October, November, December

ŘÍJEN		LISTOPAD		PROSINEC	
1 S.	16 N.	1 Ú.	16 S.	1 Č.	16 P.
2 N.	17 P.	2 S.	17 Č.	2 P.	17 S.
3 P.	18 Ú.	3 Č.	18 P.	3 S.	18 N.
4 Ú.	19 S.	4 P.	19 S.	4 N.	19 P.
5 S.	20 Č.	5 S.	20 N.	5 P.	20 Ú.
6 Č.	21 P.	6 N.	21 P.	6 Ú.	21 S.
7 P.	22 S.	7 P.	22 Ú.	7 S.	22 Č.
8 S.	23 N.	8 Ú.	23 S.	8 Č.	23 P.
9 N.	24 P.	9 S.	24 Č.	9 P.	24 S.
10 P.	25 Ú.	10 Č.	25 P.	10 S.	25 N.
11 Ú.	26 S.	11 P.	26 S.	11 S.	26 P.
12 S.	27 Č.	12 S.	27 N.	11 N.	27 Ú.
13 Č.	28 P.	13 N.	28 P.	12 P.	28 S.
14 P.	29 S.	14 P.	29 Ú.	13 Ú.	29 Č.
15 S.	30 N.	15 Ú.	30 S.	14 S.	30 P.
	31 P.		31 Č.	15 Č.	31 S.

Explanation to the illustrations of Ranks and Emblems of the Czechoslovak Army

Shoulder emblems and caps

1. Infantry Corporal, 2. Artillery Sergeant, 3. Sergeant still serving in the Army Geographical Institute, 4. Officer-Cadet at school for Reserve Infantry Officers, 5. Sergeant Cadet at school for officers in medical regiment, 6. Corporal still serving as an Air Force Cadet, 7. Company medical assistant, 8. Air Force Sergeant Major, 9. Cavalry Staff Sergeant-Major, 10. Supply Warrant Officer, 11. Air Force Cadet, 2nd year (1st year Cadets have only one blue stripe), 12. Cadet at school for specialist flyers, 13. Army Graduate 2nd year (1st year have only one stripe), 14. General, 15. Off-duty cap for NCOs, 16. Bridge battalion NCO cap, 17. Armed Forces Officer cap, 18. Peak on General's cap, 19. Emblem on off-duty Armed Forces cap, 20. Emblem on off-duty cap for members of service regiments (Brown colour for cadets, Silver for longer serving, Gold for Officers and Generals), 21. Brown emblem on field cap, 22. Type of button for Armed Forces, 23. Type of button for men on service tasks.



Facing Colours

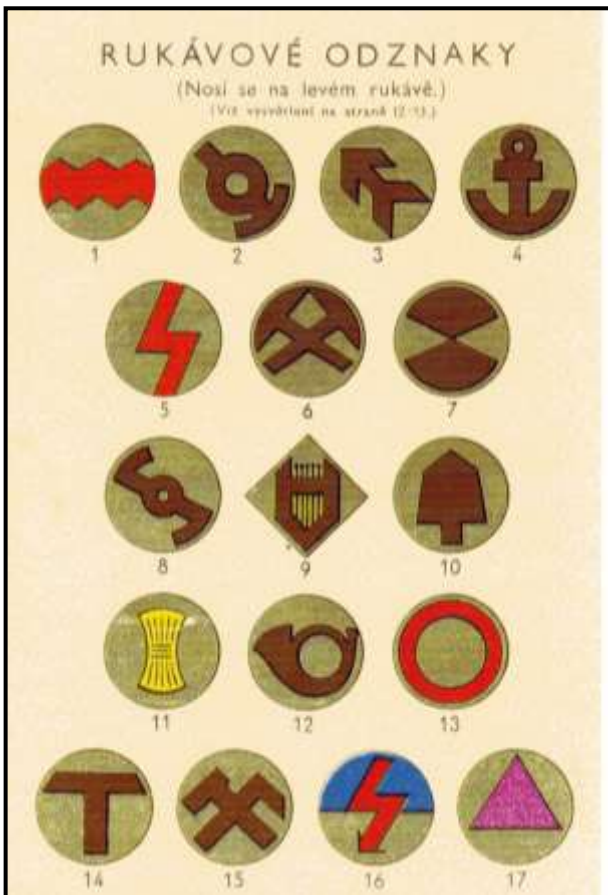
1. Armed Forces Generals and Officers on General Staff, 2. Infantry, 3. Artillery, 4. Air Force, 5. Cavalry, 6. Engineering and Railway Regiments, 7. Telegraph Army, 8. Control Corps (Velvet), 9. Medical Corps (Velvet), 10. Quartermasters, 11. Legal Service, 12. Vets, 13. Medical Auxiliaries, 14. Army Pastors, 15. Supplementary Service, 16. Information, 17. Supplies Service, 18. Geographical Institute, 19. Building, 20. Pharmacy, 21. Air Force technical weapons, 22. Army Engineers technical weapons, 23. Telegraph service technical weapons, 24. Records, 25. Accounts, 26. Design, 27. Clerical. 28, Clerical Court Service.

>

Honorary Emblems and Medals

1. Emblem of Rifleman, 2. Emblem of Rifleman, 1st class, 3. Emblem of elite rifleman, 4. Emblem of light machine gunner, 5. Emblem of heavy machine gunner, 6. Emblem of mine thrower, 7. Emblem for target shots (emblem for cannons is the same, except that it is Silver), 8. Emblem for field pilots, 9. Emblem for field pilot observers, 10. Emblem for armed field pilot observers, 11. Emblem for Air Force gunners, 12. Emblem for balloon pilots (same for observers, wreath is Gilt, arms and eagle Silver). 13. Emblem for outstanding drivers of armed vehicles. 14. Memorial emblem for officers of the general staff and graduates of the army college, 15. Memorial emblem for officers of the Service Corps and graduates of the Service college. (All these emblems are won on the tunic, in the centre of the right pocket. Emblems for riflemen are made smaller in the form of a pin and are worn on civilian clothing).

Medals: 16. Czechoslovak War Cross, 17. Order of M.R.Štefánik "Sokol", 18. Czechoslovak Revolutionary Medal, 19. Victory Medal. The linden leaf or sprig on the War Cross Medal ribbon is worn by soldiers of those units whose colours or standards have been decorated with the Czechoslovak War Cross.



The emblem for Guard Commanders or NCO supervisors is a red cord with two pieces hanging from the ammunition belt to the rifle. Serving Officers wear these cords in Gold colour, Sergeant-Majors in Silver, Adjutants of higher ranks wear these cords in khaki, the Adjutant to the President and Defence Minister in Gold. Officers of the general staff wear two cords of khaki colour on the right shoulder.

Sleeve emblems (worn on the left sleeve): 1. Storm troops, 2. Machine gunners, 3. Mine throwers, 4. Experienced swimmers in Women's Army, 5. Telephonists and telegraphists, 6. Infantry and Cavalry Sappers, 7. Searchlight operators, 8. Cyclists with the exception of battalion cyclists, 9. Musicians, 10. Working groups, 11. Workers with provisions, 12. Field Post, 13. Motorised Artillery Staff, 14. Women's Regiment Engineers, 15. Experienced Carpenters in Women's Army, 16. Signal Staff, 17. For auxiliary companies and platoons of Higher Command.

Designation of Ranks

(Colour of edging and facing according to the appropriate force or service.)

NCOs, Private, Corporal, Sergeant, Sergeant 1st Class

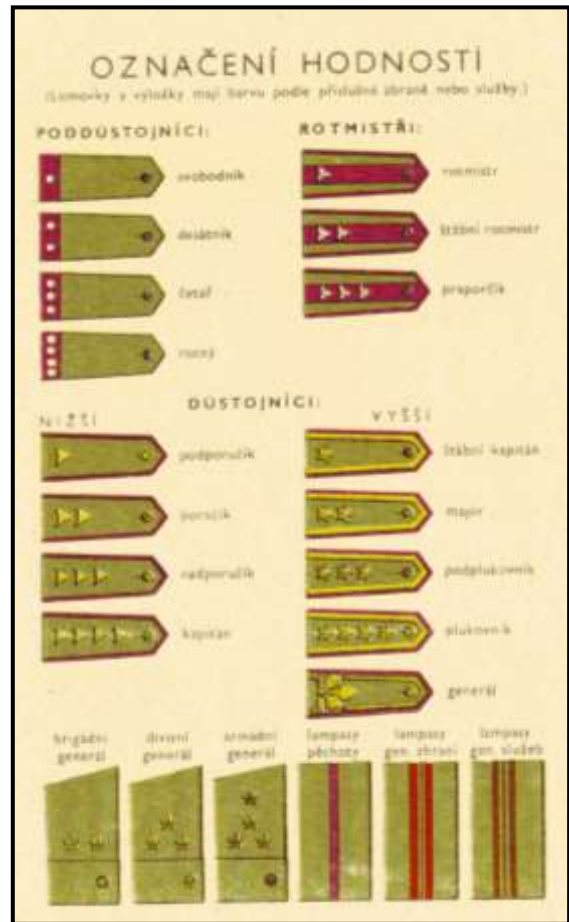
Sergeant Majors: Company Sergeant Major, Staff Sergeant Major, Warrant Officer

Officers:

Lower. 2nd Lieutenant. Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant, Captain

Higher: Staff Captain, Major, Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel. General Brigadier General, Division General, Army General,

Trouser stripes: Infantry, Generals in fighting regiments, Generals in Service regiments.



Types of Facing

(Badges and numbers a-d are worn on facing, others on collar.)

1. Generals in fighting regiments, 2. Generals Service regiments (including Quartermasters Generals), Colour varies according to type of service, 3. Officers of General Staff, 4. Officers of the force (colour of facing varies according to colour of Force), 5. Service Officers (colour varies according to type of service), 6. Retired Personnel.

a) Mountain units, b) Border battalions, c) Cycling battalions, d) Armoured battle units, e) Castle Guard, f) Motorised Artillery Units, g) Motorised Munitions and Training units, h) Railway Regiment, ch) i) and j) Number of Regiment, k) Artillery Instruction and Training*, l) Battalion instruction.

*Personnel on Infantry Instruction wear collar badge PU

"	Air Force	"	"	LU
"	Cavalry	"	"	JU

Identification of Military Aircraft
 (Left symbol on wing, right symbol on tail.)



England, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark,
 Estonia, Finland, France, Holland,
 Ireland, Italy, Yugoslavia, Lithuania

Identification of Military Aircraft
 (Left symbol on wing, right symbol on tail.)



Latvia, Hungary, Germany, Norway,
 Poland, Portugal, Austria, Rumania,
 Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland

POLISH PRISONERS OF WAR IN SLOVAKIA

-Georges Schild-

This article was originally published in the journal of the Poland Study Group, issue 57, and also the December 2005 issue of Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Tschechoslowakei. We thank Herr Hartmut Liebermann, Editor of Arge and the author for permission to reproduce in our journal Czechout and Douglas D. Baxter for the translation.

In postal history literature about Poland in the Second World War there is one episode which, to my knowledge, has never been dealt with so far, namely the fact that Slovakia took Poles as prisoners of war and also held them for a relatively short time in camps. Here is the historical background.

Slovakia had allowed German troops to become active against Poles from within Slovak territory. Slovakia became active in the war on the German side on 5 September and also took Polish prisoners as shown in a document that I have been able to obtain. As I have mentioned, there was nothing to be found about this subject in any literature so I looked at the archives of the Prisoner of War Agency of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva (POWA) for references to these prisoners of war and was successful.

After the Slovak Red Cross had sent to Geneva, on 11 and 12 November, a total of 48 letters from prisoners of war for forwarding, it sent, on 22 November, a list with the names of 410 prisoners of war who were being held in several camps in Slovakia. At the same time it gave the address to which mail for the prisoners of war should be sent.

“Slovak Red Cross in TURČIANSKY St. Martin”

Subsequently there came to Geneva further prisoner of war mail, which from there was forwarded either to the German Red Cross in Berlin or the Russian Red Cross in Moscow. This leads us to conclude that only the mail from Poles, whose territory had been annexed by the Germans or the Russians, passed through the POWA in Geneva. However, mail from the Polish prisoners from the General Government area went via the Polish Red Cross in, very probably, Cracow. Otherwise the relatively small amount of mail which went from Geneva to Berlin or Moscow cannot be explained. There was, in fact, a total of approximately 220 letters by the end of February 1940. Of those, 51 were forwarded to the Soviet Red Cross, two to the Hungarian Red Cross, one to the Lithuanian Red Cross and the rest to the German Red Cross.

The letters were obviously read and censored at the POWA in Geneva, as entries in documents show. A letter of December 1939 was rejected by the Red Cross because it contained the remark: “In the St. Martin camp there are about 50 Ukrainian Poles who are being sent to Germany, where they have to work in factories.”

Another reason for the rejection of a letter by the POWA was the following sentence: “I escaped from the camp in Hungary because they wanted to turn me into a foreign legionary and send me to France.”

The POWA therefore asked the Slovak Red Cross to lodge a complaint with the Military Censor Office in order to stop such information because letters containing such material could not be forwarded.

On 26 February 1940 the camp in Slovakia was closed and the Polish prisoners of war were taken to Germany – except 80 of them who remained in Slovakia because their homeland was occupied by the Soviet Russians. We must not forget that at this time Germany and Russia were still bound by a special friendship and the Germans were not inclined to hold Russians as prisoners of war.

The Slovak Red Cross announced that a total of 1,230 soldiers had been deported to Germany. This caused astonishment in the POWA, because in November 1939 only 410 Polish prisoners of war had been registered. Accordingly on 21 March 1940 they asked what circumstances had caused such a difference in numbers. On 1 July 1940 they finally received a reply: the difference was the result of Poles who had escaped from camps in Hungary and had tried to reach their homeland via Slovakia. The list of these 820 additional names was handed over.

>

Items of mail from these prisoners of war must be extremely rare. As I have already remarked, only 210 letters were forwarded by the POWA, of which a quarter went to the Soviet Union. I know of the correspondence of only a single Polish prisoner of war in Slovakia, a Pole with the wonderful Polish name of Gregorius. Apparently he had come into Slovakia from Hungary. As his home town of Schrimm in the province of Posen now belonged to the Greater German Reich, his mail went through the POWA and the Red Cross in Berlin (see illustrations 1 and 2).

When he was deported to Germany, he first went to STALAG VIII B in Lamsdorf (see illustration 3) where he then was engaged as a farm worker at a vineyard in Sponheim (see illustration 4), where he lost the right to not pay to send mail, a right he had as a prisoner of war (see illustration 5).

Dear reader, if you have such, or similar, material, please contact the author, Georges Schild, Raitmattstrasse 3, CH-3011 BERN, Switzerland

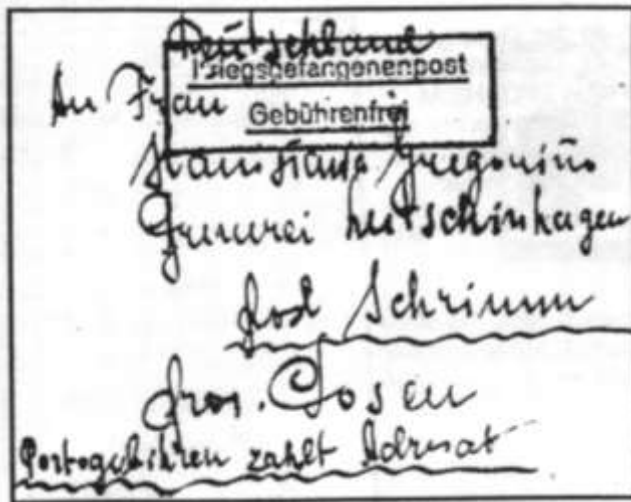


Illustration 1 – The front of an envelope of the letter of a Polish prisoner of war in Slovakia. A violet postage-free mark of the German Red Cross in Berlin.

Illustration 2 – The back of the same envelope with the red cancellation of the Slovak Red Cross in Bratislava (Pressburg) and the censor mark “Posádkovy dôstojník” as well as the handwritten “cens” and a signature in red pencil. A violet, four-line mark of the German Red Cross in Berlin. No mark from the POWA.

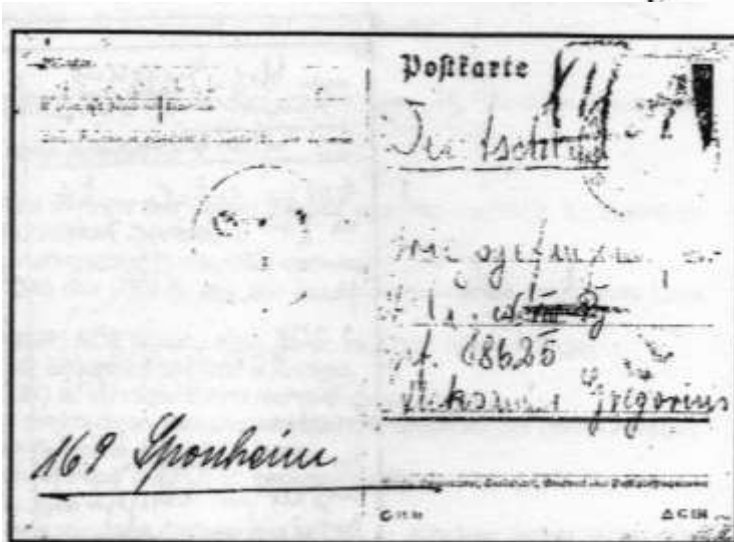
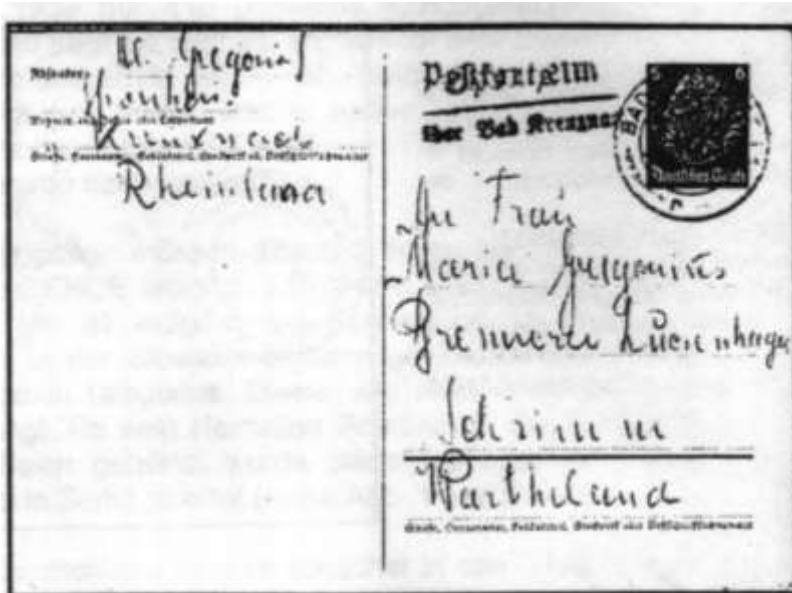
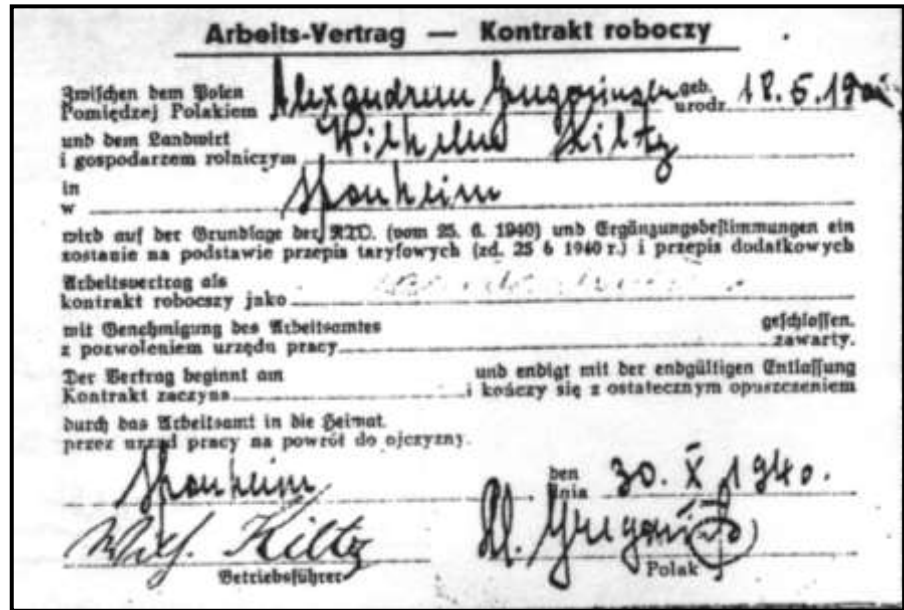


Illustration 3 – A card from SCHRIMM to the prisoner of war Camp VIII B in LAMSDORF. The stamp has been removed by the censor and the card forwarded to SPONHEIM, where prisoner 8625 Gregorius was a farm worker.

Illustration 4 – Prisoner Gregorius' work agreement as a farm worker in SPONHEIM. Note, in the bottom right hand corner, the less than flattering term for a Pole – "Polak"



Illustrations 5 and 6 – Stamped cards of the former polish prisoner of war in Slovakia who has become a farm worker.

PRAHA MODŘANY

-Robert J Hill-

The suburb of Modřany is situated on the east bank of the Vltava due south of the city of Prague. It is nearer to Zbraslav than the city centre and was amongst one of the last locations to be liberated in May 1945.

The decision was taken to produce labels in sheets of 50 to use as postage until permanent stamps could be produced. There are four values:

30 h brown 80 h orange 1.20 k red 4.20 k green

All have distinctive shades of the issued colour, presumably from various printings. The two higher values exist with the **k** present and removed. The varieties found so far are listed below:

Value	Colour	Letter size	Perforation	Mint	Block four	Used	Tête bêche	Cover	Sheet
30 h	Brown	Small	Imperforate	4	1	3		2	
	Light brown	Small	11½	3					2
	Red brown	Large	Imperforate	5		2		1	
	Brown	Large	Imperforate	5			2	1	
	Light brown	Large	Imperforate	2					
80 h	Orange	Small	Imperforate	4	2	2		1	
	Yellow orange	Small	Imperforate			1			
	Orange	Small	11½	4					2
	Dull orange	Large	Imperforate	4					
	Orange	Large	Imperforate	7		2	2	1	
1.20 k	Red	Small	Imperforate	2	3	2			
	Light red	Small	Imperforate	1		1			
	Light red	Small	11½	4					2
	Red – no K	Large	Imperforate	3			1		
	Light red – no K	Large	Imperforate	4			1		
	Red	Large	Imperforate	3		1		1	
	Light red	Large	Imperforate	1		1			
4.20 k	Green	Small	Imperforate	4	2	3			
	Green	Small	11½	4					2
	Green – no K	Large	Imperforate	4			2		
	Light green – no K	Large	Imperforate	3					
	Bright green	Large	Imperforate	4		2		1	

Where were these printed? How many printings were there? What is the latest known usage?

30 h brown



80 h orange



1.20 k red



4.20 k green
Small type
Imperforate



Small type
Perforation 11½



Large type
Imperforate – no k in value

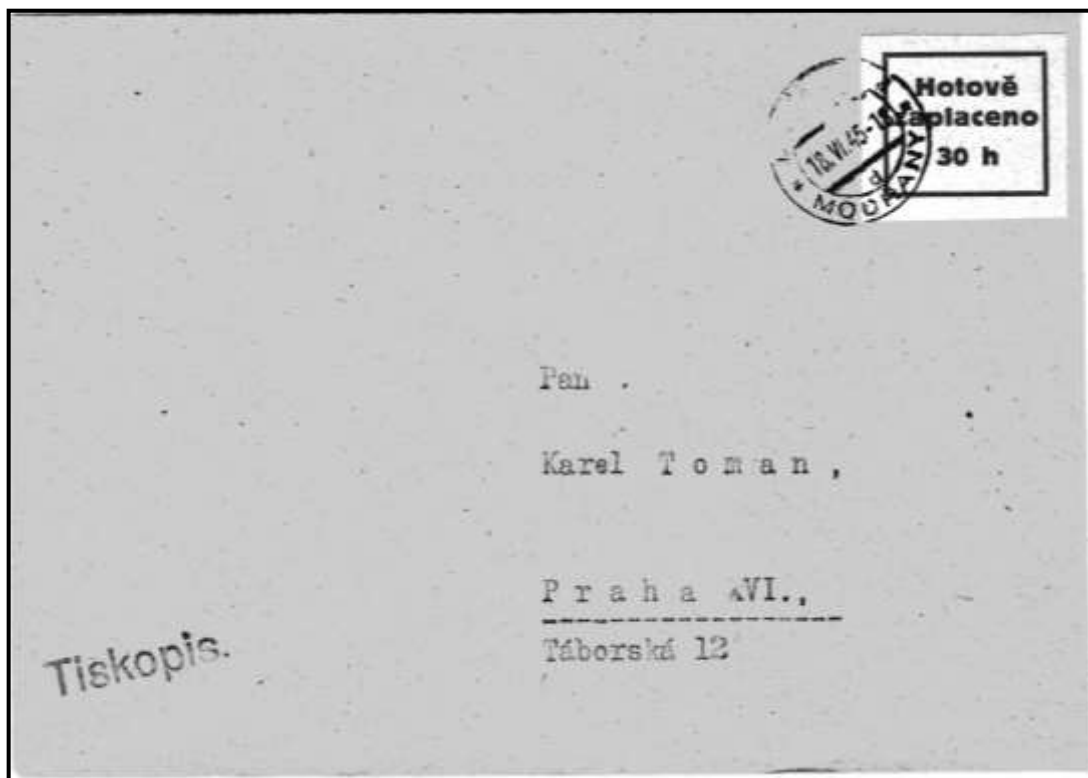


Light green
Large type
Imperforate – no k in value

Bright green
Large type
Imperforate



4.20 k green tête-bêche



30 h label with larger letters variety imperforate pays correct postage on Tiskopis (printed matter) cover to a Prague address
Defaced canceller German text removed MODŘANY 18.VI.45 –18 d

THE BRNO CATHEDRAL STAMPS 1928 and 1929 (KATEDRALA SV. PETRA A PAVLA)

-Dai Pring-

Travelling along the motorway through the sprawling grey suburbs of Brno one's anticipation is pleasantly aroused by the appearance of the silhouette of the slim twin towers of the Peter and Paul Cathedral high above the city centre on the hill known as Petrov.

The cathedral sits on the presumed site of the former Brno Castle (11th and 12th centuries) and even earlier some suggest on the remains of a Romanesque Christian church founded as early as 830. However, it seems more likely that the first church existed since 884, having been sanctified by St. Methodius in the presence of Prince Svatopluk.

In the 13th century the next of many rebuildings converted the existing freestanding basilica into a Gothic cathedral and then adopted Baroque style in the 18th century. Its current rather crude Neo-Gothic exterior style dates from the turn of the last century.

A climb up one of the towers affords splendid views of Brno and across the vast plain extending south to Vienna. While recovering from the climb, a moment's reflection can serve to remind one that despite its architectural shortcomings the cathedral holds a special place in Czech history, as it was instrumental in saving the town from the besieging Swedish army in 1645. The Swedes had expected an easy conquest, but the town resisted stubbornly for three months and morale amongst the besiegers had become dangerously low. The Swedish general, Tortennson, decided on one last attack, promising that if success was not theirs before St. Peter's bells struck noon they would retreat.

At first it appeared that success was to be the Swedes' as they had succeeded in breaking through the town walls in several places. Fortunately, all was not lost as a local publican had overheard Tortennson's plan and relayed it to the defenders, who immediately dispatched an aged bell ringer to the bell tower. Despite serious damage to the tower, a swarm of incoming missiles and his frailty, he was able to ring the noon bells an hour early. The Swedes gave up their attack, the city was saved and since then the St. Peter's bells have always struck noon at 11 o'clock.

The stamps:

2 k Deep ultramarine.

Part of a set of ten issued 22.10.1928 to celebrate the 10th Anniversary of Independence.

3k Brown. Part of a set of four Town and Country scenes issued 15.10.1929.

Perforation: Harrow 13 $\frac{3}{4}$
Layout and engraving; K, Seizinger
Designer: J. Šetelika
Recess printed in sheets of 100



STATE CONTROL OF STAMP COLLECTING DURING THE POST WORLD WAR II SOVIET ERA

Further to Paul Watkins' article in Czechout 1/2006 on page 17, I have received the following information from Raymond Hart. Editor

I have read this article with considerable interest. I commenced exchanging stamps in 1967 with a philatelist in Brno and still do so today (he is now a major stamp dealer in the Czech Republic).

In the beginning we had to correspond not only directly but through "Pofis" (I think that is the correct name). We would write to each other and advise of the stamps we were sending and then would have to send them with a list through that organisation for checking. I believe the main aim was to prevent movement of currency. It was very tedious as they wanted a catalogue reference for every stamp sent, sometimes difficult or time delaying with new issues. They wanted Michel numbers and to give Stanley Gibbons which I did was not a popular move. As time went on into the late 1970s and early 1980s we would occasionally send stamps to each other directly and that was basically successful, although I have two covers from the early 1980s when we were corresponding directly when the mail was opened by the Czechoslovak Customs. My friend advises that the exchange system finally ended in 1989 and I can recollect on one or two occasions when mail was returned because it was found to have stamps in it and had not gone through the exchange system.

I hope this information is of some interest and value to your readers and Mr. Watkins.

NEW DISCOVERY AFTER 60 YEARS

-Svätopluk Šablatúra-

This article originally appeared in the Slovensko 2002 catalogue and permission for publication of articles was given to us by the late Dr. Jozef Tekel'.

Any new discovery in philately is a feast not only for the discoverer but also for the collectors' community. I feel very happy that I was recently able to confirm a certificate for a stamp which we have not seen up to the present and on the existence of which there is no information either in the catalogue of L. Novotný (issued in 1949) or on the specialised catalogue of the Union of Slovak Philatelists (issued in 2000). Recently I have worked out the certificate on the authenticity of the stamp (Figure 1) with the portrait of Andrej Hlinka, which had been arranged for edition by the autonomous Slovak Post in the spring of 1939. The stamp, having nominal value 1K, with an inscription ČESKO-SLOVENSKO / SLOVENSKÁ POŠTA (CZECHO-SLOVAKIA / SLOVAK POST).

This unissued stamp was known up to now only with line perforations 12½, with mixed line perforation 12½: 10½ and also as imperforate stamp. The submitted stamp has line perforation 10½ and is at present unique as presented in the included certificate (Figure 2). It is noteworthy that the stamp was marked in the past with the expert's sign of Mr. Ladislav Novotný. Collectors' community has not been informed over 60 years on existence of this stamp and thus this discovery is an important event for specialists and all persons interested in Slovak postage stamps. Finding of the unpublished stamp is significant also with regard to objective knowledge of the history and origin of first Slovak postage stamps.



←Figure 1



Figure 2→

WHAT? WHEN? WHERE?

-Members' Queries-

Another selection, together with some answers, for which we are sure our inquirers, will be most grateful. It would be helpful if inquirers having covers with further details on the reverse also photocopy that side to assist with any replies. First the Answers:

Re Charles Stirton's Bilingual postcard in *Czechout 1/2006* page 30

From Andy Taylor [Editor, Austrian Philatelic Society]: Mr. Stirton's second query seems relatively straightforward. The cancel looks to be 1917 not 1919, the code at the bottom is almost certainly 5b not 56, and the place-name is KRAL. VINOHRADY 1 * KÖNIGL WEINBERGE 1. This is a standard ring cancel. *Voteček* nr 1069.9 [*Monografie Československých Známek* No. 13 page 377] and was used from 1907 onwards.

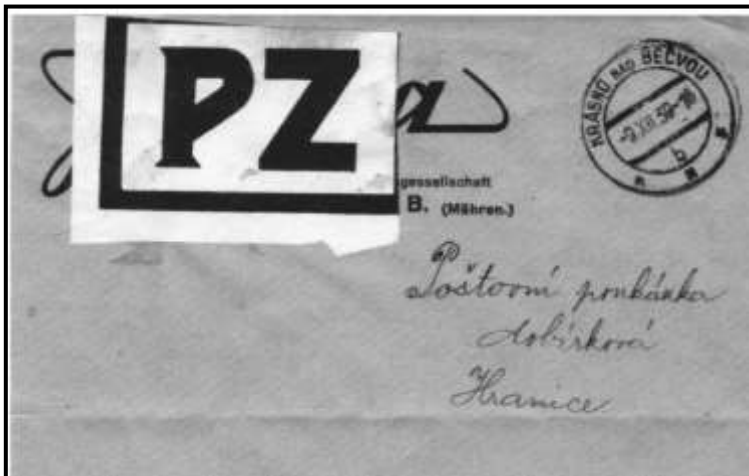
An Etappenpostamt is a Field Post Office located just behind the front line. Nr. 197 is listed in Dixon-Nuttall; Etappenpost will have been written at top right (instead of the normal Fieldpost) to claim free postage. [The use of Field Post is a further clue to the date being 1917 not 1919]. The item is being sent from a civilian to an Etappenpost.

From John Whiteside: The postcard dated 10.VI 1917 to Herr Franz Vesleý [a Czech with a German Christian name] K.K. Eteppentrain (= is a German hyphen) werkstätte Nr. 112, Etappenpost Nr. 197. A military behind-the-lines base post office, hence the free postage, to the addressee at a training workshop.

We also received a reply from Lubor Kunc with basically the same answer.

New Queries

From John Hammonds: Can any member tell me what this is?



PZ = POŠTOVNÍ ZBŮŽÍ = Postgut

Notice addressee:
Postovni poukayka doberbora

Poštovní poukázka = postal order
p.p. dobírková = COD postal (money)
order

From Bob Hill: Your help with this label please. It is fairly obvious it's from liberation but what is the symbolism, who has produced it and why the reference to 1919 – if it was liberation it would be 1918?

It is on white paper with striped gum, the words printed on it are as follows:

Top 5.KVĚTEN MCMXXXV (5 May 1945)

Bottom KNIŽÉ VACLAV (King? Wenceslas)

Bottom margin OLE FR. KUPKY Z 1919 J. R. 1945



Another query from Bob Hill: Can members help? I have a three-language postcard (Slovak, French and English) printed by Unie, Praha with the inscription "Propagace Slovenska" Bratislava in the margin. Perforated along the left edge as if it has been torn from a book of postcards. Franked with an American 2 cent stamp sent to the American Consulate General in Melbourne, Australia. Postmarked CHICAGO DEC 9 1921

Cachet ORIENTÁLNÝ TRH / FOIRE d' ORIENT / FAIR BRATISLAVA maintains the tri-lingual theme.



Picture side shows: ➔

What was the Orient Fair, where was it held?

And another query from Bob Hill: I know these were produced in Hradec Králové, one of the originators was Květa Veselká whose husband was instrumental in this production. Květa left Czechoslovakia afterwards. The series was called "Death of the invaders". Please can members fill in the missing detail.

30 h ultramarine and 60 h brown red stamps showing the image of President Ludvik Svoboda issued in May 1968. Overprinted to show disapproval at the changes imposed in Czechoslovakia



Two-line black overprint translates to *Truth conquers*



Three-line black overprint translates to *Revival of the nation 1968*

NEW ISSUES

- Lindy Bosworth -

Unless otherwise stated, Post Printing House, Prague prints the stamps and stationery for the Czech Republic.

From 2004, many of the stamps of the Slovak Republic are printed by Walsall Security Printers WSP – CATOR, France, indicated below as WSP.

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

15 March 2006

XXth Winter Olympic Games, Torino 2006



A quantity of the stamp issue of 8 February 2006 (see *Czechout* 1/2006 p32) for the above event was overprinted by typography in red – “K Neumannová – Zlatá Medaile” to honour the Czech women’s gold medal skier. No official FDC was issued.

22 March 2006

Beauties of Our Country



Designers: Pavel Dvorský (12Kč) RNDr. Adolf Absolon (15Kč)

Engravers: Jaroslav Tvrdoň (12Kč) Martin Srb (15Kč)

Printing: DS in sheets of 8. FDCs printed DS.

Designs: 12Kč – the Church of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, part of the Cistercian Monastery in Osek by Duchov. The monastery was founded in the late 12th century and is a large complex of buildings with architecture from Romanesque to Baroque.

The church was built in 1206–1220 as a three nave basilica but destroyed during the Hussite Wars. It was rebuilt in 1712–1718 in Baroque style. The terraced gardens of the monastery are being renovated and the whole complex is a National Heritage Site. FDC: with a commemorative Osek by Duchov cancel and cachet in grey is a drawing of the stone lectern from the Chapter House.

15Kč – the Capstones formation in the Kokořín area. This is a protected area north east of Mělník with sandstone formations formed over millions of years by the effects of water, frost and wind and the erosion of softer surrounding rocks. FDC: with commemorative Mšeno by Mělník cancel and cachet drawing in black brown of part of the castle at Kokořín.

>

22 March 2006

Easter



Designer: Karel Franta **Engraver:** Bohumil Šneider

Printing: RD in sheets of 50.

Design: a hen seated on a decorated egg. **FDC:** printed DS in light brown with a commemorative Prague cancel. The cachet is a drawing of a young boy with an Easter stick and bag of chicks.

236 April 2006

Congratulation stamp: May – Season of Love



Designer: Anna Khunová **Engraver:** Jaroslav Tvrdouň

Printing: RD in sheets of 50 stamps. **Design:** a rose and a violin.

FDC: printed DS in pink, with a commemorative Prague cancel. The cachet drawing is a variety of flowers in bloom with a small bird.

3 May 2006

Europa: Integration – Hippotherapy and Canistherapy



Designer: Renáta Fučíková

Engraver: Jaroslav Tvrdouň

Printing: DS in sheets of 8.

Designs: The theme for the issue is the integration of handicapped people to normal life. The Czech issue focuses on special animal therapies.

10Kč – the head of a horse. Hippotherapy is a supportive rehabilitation treatment for both physical and mental conditions. **FDC:** printed RD in dark brown with a commemorative Prague cancel. The cachet drawing shows a child seated on a horse being led by a trained guide.

20Kč – the head of a dog. Canistherapy is a psychotherapeutic treatment using close contact with a dog. Different breeds of dog can be used. **FDC:** printed RD in green with a commemorative Prague cancel. The cachet drawing shows a handicapped woman in a wheel chair with a dog.

31 May 2006

For Children



Designer: Pavel Hrach **Engraver:** Václav Fajt **Printing:** RD in sheets of 30

Design: Rumcajs, Manka and their son Cipísek, heroes of children's stories by Václav Čtvrtek. The characters were designed by Radek Pilař (1931-1993) who was a painter, graphic designer, illustrator, film director, stage designer and photographer. **FDC:** printed RD with a commemorative Prague cancel. The cachet drawing in blue-grey shows the family mounted on a deer, which has a squirrel on his antlers.

A booklet of 8 stamps and 2 stamp size decorative labels was issued.

14 June 2006

Hereditary Kings of the Přemyslid Dynasty

Designer: Oldřich Kulhánek **Engraver:** Miloš Ondráček **Printing:** RD in sheets of 5 stamps and 1 label with central gutter. FDCs printed RD with commemorative Prague cancels.

Designs: imaginary portraits of the kings taken from anthropological studies of the skeletons. The label has the symbol of the Czech State – a crowned rearing lion with a double tail. The central gutter drawing is of regal insignia with the text in Czech – “Hereditary Kings of the Přemyslid Dynasty.”

12Kč – portrait of Přemysl Otakar I (1198–1230) with the reverse side of his Golden Bull. FDC cachet in red is the obverse of the Golden Bull used on a document from 1224.

14Kč – portrait of Wenceslas I (1230–1253) with a detail of his seal. FDC cachet in green-blue is a drawing of the royal crown.

15Kč – portrait of Přemysl Otakar II (1253–1278) with the Czech lion emblem. FDC cachet in red is the reverse of his seal showing him in battle dress mounted on a charger.

22Kč – portrait of Wenceslas II (1283–1305) with a Prague groschen. FDC cachet in green-blue shows a Prague groschen.

28Kč – portrait of Wenceslas III (1305–1306) and the St. Wenceslas eagle. FDC cachet in dark red is a drawing of a dagger

and the year 1306. He was mysteriously killed in Olomouc on 4 August 1306 and thus ended the 400-year old ruling Přemyslid dynasty.

14 June 2006

The Czech Switzerland National Park – The Kamenice River Narrows

Designer: RNDr Adolf Absolon **Engraver:** Martin Srb
Printing: RD in sheets of 50.

Design: a view of the Divoká Gorge. An area of 79 km² located in the Děčín Highlands and Šluknov Hills was declared a National Park in 2000. The area of sandstone has unique rock formations, formed from weather erosion.

FDC: printed DS with a commemorative Hřensko cancel. The cachet drawing in brown-black shows a sandstone formation from the Tichá Valley.

14 June 2006

Crafts: Bohemian Gems, Jewel Making and Hall Marking

Designer and Engraver: Bedřich Housa **Printing:** RD in sheets of 50 **FDCs:** DS with commemorative Prague cancels **Design:** items of jewellery.

15Kč – brooch (1904) of gilded silver decorated with Bohemian garnets and a pearl from the collection in the Museum of Eastern Bohemia at Hradec Králové. In the upper left corner is the silver hallmark. FDC: cachet drawing in pink of a silver brooch (1900).

18Kč – gold pendant (1930) decorated with Bohemian garnets from the collections of the College of Applied Arts, Turnov. The gold hallmark appears in the upper left corner of the stamp. FDC: cachet drawing in blue is a silver brooch from 1921.

Bohemian garnets have been the national gem for centuries and used for decoration of liturgical and secular items. The stamp issue also commemorates the 200th anniversary of Czech Hallmarking. An Assay Office was established in Prague on 20 August 1806.

>

Postal Stationery

Official Postcards

31 May 2006 – The Linden Leaf. Imprinted 10Kč stamp for the increase in international postage rates. Details as in *Czechout* 4/2005 p114. Retail price 12Kč. Reverse of cards have the following coloured reproductions:

- a) Konopiště – Renaissance Castle (photo Mgr Michaela Dusíková)
- b) Post Office Praha I – wall frescoes (photo P & P Hron with Ing. J. Neubauer)
- c) the Open Air Museum at Rožnov pod Radhoštěm (photo Mgr Daniel Drápala Ph D)
- d) Vyšší Brod Cistercian Monastery from 1259, where the Post Museum is located (photo PhDr Jan Kramář)

A further set of cards with a 7.50Kč imprinted linden leaf motif has been issued at the same time retailing at 9.50Kč.

- a) Vlašim Castle (photo Mgr Michaela Dusíková)
- b) Křivoklát Castle (photo Mgr Michaela Dusíková)
- c) Kutná Hora (UNESCO) – St Barbara's Cathedral (photo Petr Kříž)
- d) Mělník – the Renaissance Castle and Church of Sts. Peter & Paul (photo Mgr Michaela Dusíková) . To commemorate 170 years of the Post Office in Mělník.
- e) Stará Boleslav – Romanesque style church of St. Clement and the Basilica of St. Wenceslas (photo Mgr Michaela Dusíková)
- f) Post Office Praha I – the vestibule (photo P & P Hron with Ing. J. Neubauer)
- g) Open Air Museum at Rožnov pod Radhoštěm (photo Daniel Drápala)
- h) Jihlava – the fountain in the Square (photo Pavel Kynčil). Issued to promote the exhibition Mladá Jihlava from 3–11 June 2006 at the hotel Gustav Mahler. The national exhibition with international participation is for young philatelists
- i) Karlovy Vary – the Market Colonnade and the Castle Tower (photo Zdeněk Halámek). Issued to promote IIIrd Philatelic Exhibition Euregia Egrensis "Karlovy Vary 2006" at the Hotel Thermal from 24–27 August 2006
- j) Krkonoše Museum in Jilemnice and the Metelka's nativity display (photo Karel Hník)
- k) Postal coach of the Austrian Postal Administration from the display of the Post Museum (photo PhDr Jan Kramář)

Cards i) and k) have imprinted 7.50 Kč stamps with a view of the museum at Vyšší Brod or a group of stamps with stamp tweezers and magnifying glass.

Promotional Postcards

22 February 2006 – 250th Anniversary of Birth of F. R. Gerstner. Imprinted 7.50Kč numeral stamp. Promotional portion has portrait of František Josef Gerstner (22.2.1756–25.7.1832) with his name and birth/death dates and small drawing of a horse-drawn railway carriage. Gerstner was a Czech physicist and engineer who, in 1807 suggested the construction of a horse-drawn railway line between České Budějovice and Linz. The line was eventually built (1827–29) by his son.

2 March 2006 – International Stamp Bourse München 2006. Imprinted 10Kč numeral stamp. Promotional portion on background of a manuscript letter shows a young girl with quill pen writing a letter and relevant text.

4 May 2006 – International Stamp Bourse Essen 2006. Imprinted 10Kč numeral stamp. The promotional portion has part of an early printed paper and text relating to the Bourse. The World Congress of AIJP was held on 6 May 2006 in Essen and this is included in the text together with the AIJP logo.

Slovakia

3 February 2006

Personalities – Karol Kuzmány



Designer: Peter Augustovič **Engraver:** Lucie Bandiková – FDC cachet only
Printing: stamp – offset by WSP. FDC – DS by TAB sro., Bratislava. **Design:** portrait of Kuzmány (1806–1866) on a background of his manuscripts with his facsimile signature. He was a poet, novelist, theologian, priest and teacher. He was a vice-chairman of Matica slovenská (Slovak National Foundation). FDC cachet shows the house in Brezno where he was born and fragments of the poem composed for the establishment of Matica slovenská. >

3 February 2006

Winter Olympic Games, Torino 2006



Designer: Igor Piačka **Engraver:** František Horniak – FDC cachet only **Printing:** stamp – offset by WSP. FDC – DS by TAB sro., Bratislava **Design:** a slalom skier. The se-tenant tab has a blue chequered design with the text “Torino 2006” below and the Olympic rings underneath. FDC cachet drawing shows a singles bobsleigh competitor. The commemorative Bratislava cancel has an ice hockey player as the motif.

17 February 2006

Definitive – Poprad



Designer: Marián Čapka

Printing: offset by WSP

Design: buildings of the town with the town coat of arms. There was no official FDC.

31 March 2006

Easter 2006 – The Celebration of Spring



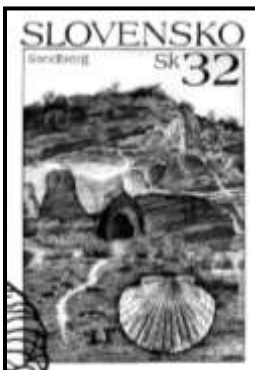
Designer: Vladimír Machaj **Engraver:** (FDC cachet only) Lucie Bandiková

Printing: stamp – offset by WSP, FDC – DS by TAB sro., Bratislava.

Design: a young boy and young girl with Easter symbols. The FDC cachet drawing is a basket of Spring flowers with a chick decorated with hanging, painted Easter eggs.

21 April 2006

Nature Protection – Geological Areas



Designer: Karol Felix **Engraver:** František Horniak **Printing:** DS by Post Printing House, Prague (stamps) and DS by TAB sro., Bratislava (FDC).

Designs: 32Sk – a view of Sandberg situated in the Devínska Kobyla National Nature Reserve to the south west of Bratislava and a scallop shell fossil. The sedimentary rocks of the area were formed about 15 million years ago from fine-grained sands, gravels, beach sediments and sea flora and fauna. More than 300 types of fossil are found here. Many protected species of flora and fauna flourish in the Reserve. FDC: cachet design is another view of the Sandberg with another fossil shell. The commemorative Bratislava cancel has an ammonite fossil shell.



35Sk – a view of the Stone Basalt Waterfall at Castle Hill, Šomoška in the Cerová upland, near the Slovak/Hungarian border. The formations are the result of volcanic activity some 5–1.2 million years ago. The area of about 90 acres is a National Nature Reserve. FDC: cachet drawing is similar to the stamp design. The commemorative Radzovce cancel includes the castle tower.