



CZECHOUT

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NOTES

We enclose with this journal the July Auction List. The Summer Regional meeting will have been held at Chipping Sodbury on Saturday 24 June with *Members' Displays* whilst the next London meeting is on 2 September when Michael Furfie is showing *Postage Due Mail* and members are invited to bring Postage Dues and queries. The September *Czechout* will contain a paper on the Czechoslovak Labels issued during WW2.

Richard Beith informs us that there is a new listing of Czech and Slovak Organisations in the UK, 15 pages from Graham Stirling, 6 Lyneham Rd, Crowthorne, Berks RG45 6NJ and Marian Werner, 32 Etchingham Pk Rd, Finchley, London N3 2DT. It is available free of charge for an A4-sized (12" x 8.5") stamped addressed envelope - 41p.

A new publication by Ing Jan Karásek was published to coincide with the BRNO 2000 exhibition: *Vzácnosti a Zajímavosti Československých Známeč* [Rare and Remarkable Czechoslovak Stamps], Nakladatelství MERKUR-REVUE spol. s.r.o. Brno v roce 2000, Czech Republic, ISBN 80-238-5172-1, price £10. We hope to have this beautifully printed book reviewed in due course.

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

Meeting of Saturday 6 March 1999

The Chairman, Robert Kingsley, welcomed 19 members and one visitor to the meeting. He extended particular welcomes to Mrs Olga Mirtl, the widow of the late Miroslav Mirtl, and to Ian Nutley, who was attending his first meeting here. Apologies had been received from four members.

Robert recounted the Society's successful visit to Brno in March and thanked everyone for the co-operation and friendliness. He gave details of the awards that members of the Society had won, and said that the Society was proud of them. Ron Hollis thanked Robert on behalf of all the members for his organising of the visit. He remarked how friendly all the Czechs had been, including the dealers, and requested that a letter be sent to the Embassy.

The Hon Secretary gave details of two prospective new members:

Bernard Reynolds from Wrexham

Colin Fry from Bath

whose applications were readily endorsed and formally accepted.

The first part of the afternoon was devoted to the **Kay Goodman Trophy** competition, which attracted six entries, a substantial increase on the previous occasion. Colin Spong and Bill Dawson acted as judges. The results were as follows:

1st	Reg Hounsell	Masaryk
2nd	Brian Day	Austro-Hungarian Military Posts in WWI
3rd	Brian Parker	Postmarks of Sub-Offices in Prague

Otto Hornung RDP then displayed his five-frame *Carpatho-Ukraine* exhibit, which had been awarded Gold at BRNO 2000. It ranged from the first postmark, "V. MUNKATS" of 10 January 1818 (the earliest known use), through many rare and unique items to 1945, when the area was "gobbled up by Russia". He commented that he should have stopped at 1900, but the 1944-45 period was also very interesting. The display was breath-taking and comprehensive, and it was presented with many interesting anecdotes.

Colin Spong gave the vote of thanks for the wonderful display, and congratulated Otto on his award.

There being no further business, the meeting closed at 4.30 pm.

Rex A Dixon

BRNO 2000 Exhibition

This National Exhibition with International participation organised by the Union of Czech Philatelists and Czech Post took place from 5 to 11 March 2000 at the modern Congress Centre and in the pavilions on the Brno Exhibition Grounds in the Czech Republic. The exhibits were in three separate buildings with a courtesy vehicle providing transport. There were two bourses, one giving the opportunity to smaller dealers to have a table. The complex had its own large post office which did brisk business.

Twenty countries participated with 188 competitive exhibits and 34 literature entries. The displays were easy to find from the plan outside the various rooms and the literature could be viewed with ease.

Great Britain provided ten exhibits as well as four literature entries. Amongst members of the CsPSGB who won awards were:

J.L. Hans Klein a Large Gold [the only one awarded] for his *Postal History of the Kingdom of Bohemia*; this won the Grand Prix. Two Gold Medals went to **Otto Hornung** with postal history of *Carpatho-Ukraine* and *Branch Offices of Istanbul*, the former receiving a special prize. **Richard Beith** received a Large Vermeil and felicitations of the jury for *The Italian South Atlantic Air Mail Service 1939-1941*. **Brian Day** and **Ernst Gorge** received Vermeil medals.

There was a seminar on Czech philately with six papers and simultaneous translations. And finally a number of members went to the Palmars on the Friday, beginning at 7.00pm and continuing until 2.00 am. A Czech meal was served followed by a midnight snack. A large orchestra played classical music and there was plenty of traditional entertainment. Indeed the Czechs can be justly proud of their exhibition to coincide with the 150th anniversary of the birth of Tomáš Masaryk, the first President of Czechoslovakia.

Yvonne Wheatley >

BRNO 2000 – A Personal View

March 7 - Gatwick Airport - 0730. A miserable spot, but things quickly brightened up as it dawned on me that we would soon be on our way. So many old friends to greet, and new faces to add names to. It wasn't long before we were all chatting together like one big happy family as we were in Prague just two years ago.

Bernice and Robert Kingsley were busy giving out airline tickets, but it didn't take long for us to check-in with the Lauda airline - owned by that famous Austrian driver Nikki! Although there was a slight delay as we awaited our "slot", it wasn't long before we were off. A smooth uneventful journey, made even shorter by an excellent breakfast.

Highly efficient organisation meant that we had only minutes to wait before those members travelling from Heathrow and Manchester joined us in Vienna airport lounge. Soon we were on our way to Brno in a coach organised by Robert. Beautiful countryside, rather bare at present, but the 108-mile journey flew by. Some 41 miles of the journey were spent in Slovakia - hopefully a preview for next year as there is a possibility that Brno 2000 will lead to Bratislava 2001.

The Hotel Veroněž in Brno was superb. Spacious luxurious bedrooms, with mini-bar, TV with many local and international stations to cover all tastes. An excellent restaurant and a comfortable cocktail bar. In other words the ideal choice for the start of a perfect trip. Several of us managed to squeeze in a first of many visits to the Brno 2000 Exhibition - only a few minutes walk away from the hotel. Some may disagree, but the Exhibition was to me so superior in every way to that at Praga 98. Excellent displays to dribble with envy over, dozens of dealers with masses of material at prices that wouldn't break the bank, a snack bar with excellent beer and juicy sausages - absolute heaven for most of us! The displays were magnificent, and it was no surprise to me that some of our members carried off Gold, Large Vermeil and other prizes. Those displays by Messrs Klein and Beith were outstanding, and justifiably recognised.

Apart from incidental things like stamps and postal history, food is quite an important ingredient in the make up of our Society jaunts. Dare I say it - especially for the ladies, who might not be as enthusiastic as some of us on philatelic matters. The Hotel certainly set us up with the perfect start each day - so many cereals, so many fruit juices, so many cooked and cold meats & cheeses, so many rolls to choose from. Dinners in the hotel were equally wide in choice and very easy on the pocket. Our Society Dinner with our American brothers was if anything not as good as meals in our own hotel, but it was nevertheless delightful to renew friendships with members of the American society, and to thank in particular our local Czech friends who had done so much to assist Robert with the organisation of the trip.

The Exhibition wasn't in fact the be all and end all of our trip to Brno. Many of us enjoyed a visit to the Archbishop's Castle at Kroměříž. Rather splendid rooms in rococo style, dozens of paintings, and many pieces of fine furniture. Our Czech guide gave us all the relevant information which was then put into good English by Otto Homung - for those peasants who couldn't speak the local lingo. There followed an excellent lunch and wine tasting at an adjoining cellar - tasty wines, with several members taking bottles home for future enjoyment.

Another memorable day saw us visiting the Štara Pošta, an inn-cum-staging-post for mail en route from Prague and Northern capitals to large cities to the South. A fascinating spot - with so much of interest to postal historians. On we travelled to the Battlefields and Memorials at Austerlitz. Nothing was too much trouble for the charming lady who insisted on giving us all the special cancels on the many cards and booklets she sold from her shop/office specially opened for our visit. It was the sort of treatment meted out to us throughout our stay in the Czech Republic. Nothing was too much trouble whoever we spoke to.

Brno - although the second city of the Czech Republic is not a Prague, but there were several places well worthy of special attention. The cold, damp, Špilberk castle used for many years as a prison certainly sent shivers up and down my spine. The beauty of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul was something special. The City Museum in the city square was better than many I have seen in the past. I doubt however whether Prague could provide a better opera house than the Janáček Theatre. The *Pearl Fishers* by Bizet gave a few of us an outstanding evening and something I personally will forever treasure in my memory. Wonderful singing, an excellent orchestra, and a magnificent opera house. >

As I travelled back to Sunderland, via Gatwick and Victoria Coach Station, I was so aware of the magnificent job that had been done in organising such a wonderful trip - as good in some aspects, and perhaps better in other ways, than the magnificent Praga 98. Everyone on the trip will I am sure join with me in saying a million thanks to Robert for the tremendous amount of hard work and careful thinking he must have put into the organisation on our behalf. Perfect travelling arrangements, excellent hotel, delicious food wherever we went - and incidentally a super stamp exhibition - with so many good friends. Who could ask for more?

I'm still working on "writing up" all the stuff I bought in Brno. I am now more than half way through *The Good Soldier Schweik*, and I am persevering with the drinking of the listerene - sorry Becherovka, just to prolong my many happy memories of a wonderful week in Brno. I think it is rather selfish of the Czech philatelic authorities to have just one big exhibition every year or so. I wonder if our Committee can use its influence to persuade the Czech powers to have them more often. If not - ROLL ON Bratislava 2001.
Derek Walker

BRNO 2000 – Another Personal View

Thirty-three intrepid, bleary-eyed travellers set out from various parts of the U.K. early on the morning of Tuesday 7 March, finally arriving at the Hotel Voroněž in Brno at 4 o'clock in the afternoon where they were joined by Fred Backeljauw and his wife from Belgium.

As a diversion from philately, various excursions were organised including one to Kroměříž Castle and wine cellars and another to Slavkov, the site of the battle of Austerlitz, as well as a special dinner on the Wednesday evening attended by collectors of Czech material from all over the world. These events were well supported and enjoyed by all - particularly the wine cellars!! Another of the highlights of the Kroměříž trip was the emergence of Otto Hornung as an interpreter and tour guide extraordinaire.

The focal event of the week the Brno 2000 Exhibition, covered in a separate article, was accompanied by an excellent bourse. There were approximately thirty-five dealers, most of whom had copious quantities of good quality material at unbelievably low prices. A veritable collector's paradise! Even with well known philatelic "vacuum cleaners" like Ron Hollis there was still plenty for all !!!

In common with most philatelic society trips the exhibitions, bourses and organised events are very important, but for me, a relative newcomer, Czechoslovak Society trips are made more enjoyable by the wonderful camaraderie and good humour of the group, making not only the days but the evenings most pleasurable. I can only recommend that those who have not been before join us the next time.

Finally I would like, on behalf of all who took part, to give a huge vote of thanks to Bob Kingsley, whose calm and efficient organisation was responsible for the success of the trip.

Tony Bosworth

Congratulations

To **Yvonne Wheatley's** husband **Richard** who was awarded a Large Vermeil in the promotion class for *Netherlands East Indies 1870-1892 Stamp Issues* at Brno 2000. Richard also received a special prize.

To **Ladislav Dvořáček** on his nomination to sign the Roll of Distinguished Philatelists during the 82nd Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, in London 8-10 September 2000. He has for all his life been immersed in philately and was President of FIP 1980-90 and is now Honorary President. He initiated discussions leading to the formation of Federation of European Philatelic Associations. He is multi-lingual and as long ago as 1938 was interpreter at PRAGA 38, subsequently taking part in PRAGA 55, 62, 68, 78 and 88. He has held office in Czechoslovakia since 1959 and is now President of the Czech Federation. An expert of European classic issues he is now a member of the Association Internationale des Experts en Philatélie and is the first Czech to sign the Roll.

☒ **Norman Hudson** writes: "The lure of a stamp exhibition in Brno, a city I'd never previously visited, was sufficient to tempt me out of my self-imposed 'exile' within the Society. Although I joined the Society in 1986, I'd never attended meetings. Limited free time, rather than lack of interest, has always been the reason. I was happy to put this right for the Brno 2000 exhibition.

I am grateful to those Society members who made me feel so welcome during the visit to the Czech Republic in early March. And I am grateful to Robert Kingsley, in particular, for making the arrangements.

In addition to enjoying the exhibition itself, I was able to visit other places of interest by making several rail journeys. At Hodonín station, for instance, I was pleased to find Tomáš Masaryk's presidential rail coach. Built in Prague in 1930, the coach was on exhibition to mark the 150th anniversary of Masaryk's birth in the town. Another journey took me to Ivančice. This small town was the birthplace of Alfons Mucha in 1860. It was an interest in Mucha's works that had led me to join the Philatelic Society. The visit to Ivančice was something of a pilgrimage. Shame about the downpour!

Now I feel I know several members of the Society, I won't hesitate to attend future get-togethers, whenever convenient. I'm looking forward to the weekend in Chester in April 2001. As Chester is only seven miles down the road, I really have no excuse!"

Publications

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

- The Summer 2000 issue of *Austria*, No. 130 commemorates the 150th anniversary of Austrian Stamps. The articles include :
 - ▶ The Austro-Hungarian Postmark Project Volume 1 DALMATIA - the first update (Brumby); The 1881 and 1890 Vienna Philatelic Expositions (Pollak); Postage Rates in the Inflation period 1918-1925 (Brumby); Railway Official's Datestamps - Part II (Whiteside).
- The March 2000 issue of *Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Tschechoslowakei*, Vol. 32, Whole No. 123 and Douglas Baxter has kindly translated the list of contents for us. The articles include:
 - ▶ Correction to Journal 120: Werner Müller has expanded and completed his article "The New Post Offices which offer limited services depending upon local needs" pages 509-512 in No. 120 must be replaced with pages 6102/509-514 printed in this issue; Monograph of Postal History 1939-45 Bohemia & Moravia Part 1; Further forgeries are damaging the Czech PO; Registration labels from 'limited service' Slovak POs; New registration labels from Slovak Post - possibilities not yet fully used; Observations of Apost, continued (Rautenstrauch); O[bchodni] T[iskovina] - Commercial Printed Matter cancellation Chust-XYCT 15.3.39-15 printed in red (Markus); Philatelic Library Hamburg, Extracts of titles on Czech philately (Müller); Priority Mail in Slovakia (Müller).
- The Mar/Apr & May/June 2000 issues of *The Czechoslovak Specialist*, Vol. 62, Whole Nos. 560/1, Nos. 2/3. The articles include:
 - ▶ Czechoslovak Army Field Post in 1938 (Palkoska); Czechs commemorate 100th anniversary of Pneumatic Mail (Hahn); Czechoslovak Stamps issued in honour of Masaryk's death (Kunc); Our National Symbols - Part II (Vostatek); SVU [Czechoslovak Society of Arts and Sciences] World Congress (Recheigl); A "Good Soldier Švejk" Censor? (Svoboda); Introduction of Mechanical Cancelling Machines (Hašek); Smallest and Largest? [letters and cards] (Holoubek).
 - ▶ Our National Symbols - Part III (Vostatek); Postal Issues of Czechoslovakia and Slovakia with Ukrainian Connections [Part 1] (Solczanyk); Newest Rarity? [non-denominated self-adhesive stamps for vending machines] (Svoboda); Zdeněk Nejedlý (van Zenten); What is and what is not a Miniature Sheet (Fritz); The Story of Three Feathers (Ruzicka). >

- The 212000 issue of *Merkur Revue* by courtesy of Bill Dawson. The articles include:
 - ▶ 1938 30h Newspaper stamp (**Žampach**); Guernica c'td (Fischer); 1st Czech Stamp from Vending Machine (Ustohal); 1952 Bratislava Sheet (**Fritz**); Jak **Začínal** Holocaust (Palkoska); Romanian Field Post in Brno 1945 (Ustohal & van Dooremalen); Labour Camps Post **Boxes** in the Most Region (Gebauer).
- The June issue of Stamps of *Hungary* No. 141 includes the following article:
 - ▶ The Austro-Hungarian **Navy** in **WW1** Part 1 The Adriatic Fleet (Morrell).

OBITUARY

Kenneth B Millar of Belfast died suddenly a few days before Christmas (1999). John Gilpin, a collector-friend of Kenneth Millar, has kindly written **some** personal details for us.

"He was, as far as I know, a lifetime **stamp** collector who became one of the best-known philatelists and postal historians in N. Ireland.

He was affectionately known to **fellow** collectors as 'KB' - this name was picked up from the hundreds of self-addressed items that circulated amongst **local** philatelic societies (and further afield) addressed, in his immaculate handwriting, to 'K B Millar'. One of the stories **which** KB liked to **tell** was how, when attending a philatelic exhibition in GB, he passed a few sae's to a **friend** to hand in for handstamping at the special Post Office counter and the **person** on duty there immediately recognised the name and handwriting on the **covers** and demanded to meet the **person** for whom he had been handstamping items for so many years!

KB was born in Belfast in 1925; he usually **referred** to the year of his birth as the year of the second British Empire Exhibition issue! He was a bachelor and, until the last few years, **lived** in the house where he was born. At one time he worked in the **wholesale** and **retail** pharmacy trade and **latterly**, until retirement, was employed by Queen's University, Belfast as a **porter/security** man. In this role he carried out most of his duties in the main library of Q.U.B. where he became **well** known to students and staff. The library was very convenient for KB's researches into various **corners** and facets of postal history.

His collecting interests were very wide-ranging, **but** I don't know so much **about** his Czechoslovak interests [he joined the **CsPSGB** on 28 February 1978 - Ed]. KB was a stalwart of the local philatelic societies and was a member of Belfast P.S., Portadown and District P.S. and the **North** of Ireland P.S. He was appointed Chairman of the Belfast society for a period - perhaps 25 or more years ago. In his last year he became President of the Belfast P.S. Unfortunately, by that time, he was finding it more **difficult** to get out and **about**, due to declining health.

Other societies that KB belonged to - and I don't claim to know **all** of them - were the British Postmark Society, the Postal Mechanisation Study Circle, the Scandinavian Study Circle, the Meter Stamp Society and the **Pre-cancel** Stamp Society of GB. His name appears in most of the **journals** of these societies - not usually as the author of a long article but, more **likely**, as the reporter of a new 'find' or of something that added to the information already published **about** a particular subject. In **similar** vein, his name appears in the Postal History Annuals of James Mackay.

For me, this sharing of information was one of KB's great **attributes**. He had a **terrific** memory for details and read widely. If a collector asked **about** some philatelic item that had been **puzzling** him, KB would either have the **answer** straight away or, failing that, would know where to find it and would, **almost** without fail, provide the information the **next** time they met. Kenneth B Millar was one of the last of his generation of collectors in the greater Belfast area. He will be long remembered by those that knew him. In many ways, his passing marks the end of an **era**."

MQNEY ORDERS

Some random notes on these in the First Republic

- John L. Whiteside FRPSL -

Introduction - In an article on the uses of Postage Due stamps in *Czechout*, 1183 & 2/83, I wrote quite a bit **about** use on money orders. This was largely speculative, although substantially correct. This article is intended to update the previous one and **extend** it. The fees on money orders were in **two** parts, those paid by the **sender** of the order on despatch and a further fee payable by the recipient of the order on delivery. Some information on these fees will be presented **later**, but unfortunately it is by no means complete.

Money Order Card clippings - These are the items most often encountered by the **collector**. They are often dismissed as parcel card clippings, but a large percentage of the items so described are actually from money order cards.

I illustrate the fronts of four such clippings from 1934. These have been selected because they each show a boxed numeral marking at the lower **left**. These may best be described as the post office identification **number** and on these money order cards it had to be placed in the second box from the right at the base. They **do not** appear on parcel card clippings. The box was headed "Okresni razitko" in Czech, or "Bezirksstempel" in German. The single figure at the top represents the area chief office, so 1 is Prague and 7 is **Užhorod**. It may be worth noting that the **Austrian** marks pre-1918 had a Roman numeral above a Latin one. **Hungarian** ones are a large numeral of up to four figures, usually within a box, sometimes with a **letter** after the number.

Two other things are shown on these clippings. One is the **obliterator** with a series of arcs above and below the c.d.s., which were used at several larger **offices** in addition to the example from **PRAHA** I illustrated. Another shows the money order fees. These are believed to have been in force from Oct 1925 (and possibly earlier) to I Feb 1937 at 1kč. for up to 200kč., then 0.50kč. per 200kč., up to a probable maximum of 3,000kč. In 1937 the fees were increased to I kč. for up to I00kč., 1.50kč. for up to 200kč., then 0.50kč. per 200kč., up to a probable maximum of 5,000kč. Effectively, this means that for sums above 100kč., the fee was increased by 0.50kč. It may be noted here that the fees for **cash-on-delivery**, or **dobirka**, were these money order fees plus a further 0.50kč.

I then illustrate the backs of four **clippings**. The interest here is in the top box, the upper right one on the reverse of the card, headed "Zapis v doručovací kartě" in Czech, or "Bestellkarteneintragung" in German.

If this box contains a postage due stamp, as the **two outer** clippings, the card is the only one to be delivered to the addressee that day and the stamp indicates the fee to be collected from the addressee on delivery of the order. These are 0.50kč. for up to 100kč., I kč. for 101-1,000kč. and 2kč. for 1,001kč. upwards. It is believed that these fees remained unchanged when the despatch fees were raised in 1937.

If, as with the middle two clippings, there is no stamp and only a notation of some kind, more than one order was to be delivered to the addressee. Details were entered on a delivery card - **doručovací kartě**, for **all** the orders to be delivered, the total amount due was **calculated** and due stamps for this total were affixed to the card, usually on the back.

The Delivery Cardc - The "cards" were in fact thin paper forms, with details of each money order to be delivered entered on the front, then the total amount to be paid out was assessed together with the total of the appropriate fees to be collected. Postage due stamps to this value were usually applied on the back of the form. This was one of the principal uses of high value postage due stamps and these are sometimes met with on pieces cut from these forms.

Three of these forms are illustrated. The first two are **small** size forms, both used in 1921, one with text in Czech only and one with bilingual text in Czech and German. The fees at this time, probably from I Aug 1920 to 31 Dec 1921, were 0.20kč. for up to 10kč., 0.50kč. from 10kč. to 1,000kč., I kč. from 1,000kč. to 2,000kč. and 1.50kč. from 2,000kč. to 3,000kč.

These fees were increased from 1 Jan 1922, probably remaining unchanged until the end of the First Republic. All the forms seen thus far are larger, as in the third illustration. The fees are now 0.50kč for up to 100kč., 1kč. for 100kč. to 1,000kč. and 2kč. for over 1,000kč

The postage dues on the backs of all three forms are also illustrated, together with a couple of pairs of high value dues on pieces cut from such forms. It should be noted that all the stamps on the back of the large form, used at **HOŘOVICE** in 1925, have an unofficial rough perforation, gauging approximately 10.

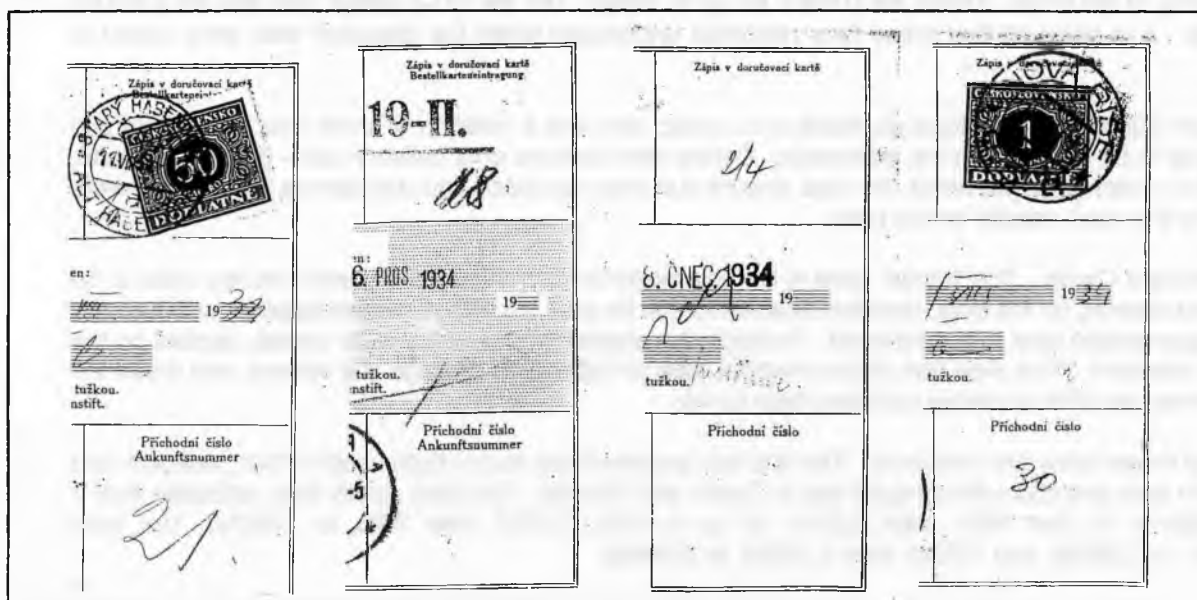
Conclusion - It is hoped that this little article will give some small insight into the money order system and enable clippings, both from money order cards and from delivery cards to be better understood.

I do regret that it does not present a complete picture of the charges for these services throughout the First Republic, as I can only guess at charges pre-Aug 1920. I have been greatly helped by using the following book:

Balíková Pošta na Slovensku, 1918-1985, by Dušan Evinic, Bratislava, 1986.



A) - Fronts of Money Order Card clippings: As explained in the text of the article
Note office identification numbers c.d.s. with arcs above and below far left and the rate scale far right.



B) - Backs of Money Order Card clippings: Note upper box as explained in the text of the article >

Doručovka poštovních (platebních) poukázek Bestellkarte für Post(Zahlungs)anweisungen							Denní účet Tagesrechnung				
Doručovací okres: - Zustellbezirk: <i>1-10</i>			Úředník: <i>Čes. Pošta</i>		ze dne: <i>11. 5. 21</i>		Čís. Nr.: <i>1</i>				
Pochůzka: <i>1-10</i>			Doručovatel: <i>J. M. L.</i>								
1 Čís. Nr.	2 Podací pošt. úřad Aufgabepostamt		3 Číslo příjmu (číslo účtu) Annahm- (Konto) Nr.	4 Příjemce Empfänger	5 Obnos Betrag		6 Zpět přineseno Zurückgebracht		7 Potvrzení úředníka, opatření Bes. Abgung des Beamten, Verfügung	8 Denní účet Tagesrechnung	9 Poznámky kontroly Bemerkungen der Kontrolle
	Jméno - Name				K	h	K	h			
1	<i>Mimralice</i>		<i>18</i>	<i>Reg. Němec</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>90</i>					
2	<i>Velhartice</i>		<i>18</i>	<i>"</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>31</i>					
3	<i>Čechovice</i>		<i>110</i>	<i>Truhlář</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>9</i>					<i>6. 5. 21</i>
4	<i>Velký Účeh</i>		<i>984</i>	<i>Učeb. ústředí</i>	<i>300</i>						
5	<i>Novosedlice</i>		<i>860</i>	<i>J. Hlava</i>	<i>210</i>						
	<i>Novosedlice</i>		<i>99</i>	<i>Úř. úřad</i>	<i>950</i>						
	<i>Novosedlice</i>		<i>257</i>	<i>Uč. ústředí</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>20</i>					<i>8. 5. 21</i>
	<i>Novosedlice</i>		<i>585</i>	<i>Auton. úřad</i>	<i>100</i>						<i>10. 5. 21</i>
Súčtoval:					<i>1556</i>	<i>90</i>			<i>8. 5. 21</i>		<i>80</i>
Abgerechnet:					<i>1556</i>	<i>90</i>			<i>8. 5. 21</i>		<i>100</i>
											<i>19</i>
											<i>26</i>
											<i>80</i>
											<i>100</i>
											<i>100</i>

11 May 1921 : Card with bilingual text, for 8 Orders, 1 @ 20h. for up to 10kč. And 7 @ 50h. for 10 to 1,000kč. Total charge 3.70kč. Paid by postage dues on back postmarked NOVOSEDLICE

Doručovka poštovních poukázek (platebních)							Denní účet				
Doručovací okres: <i>1-10</i>			Úředník: <i>Čes. Pošta</i>		ze dne: <i>11/6</i>		Čís. <i>6</i>				
Pochůzka: <i>1-10</i>			Doručovatel: <i>Příjemci</i>								
1 Čís.	2 Podací pošt. úřad		3 Číslo podací (konta)	4 Příjemce	5 Částka		6 Zpět přineseno		7 Potvrzení úředníka, nebo opatření	8 Denní účet	9 Poznámky kontroly
	Jméno				K	h	K	h			
1	<i>Proseň</i>		<i>202</i>		<i>112</i>	<i>50</i>					
	<i>"</i>		<i>201</i>		<i>713</i>	<i>50</i>					
3	<i>"</i>		<i>200</i>		<i>113</i>	<i>50</i>					
	<i>Březovar</i>		<i>380</i>		<i>113</i>	<i>50</i>					
5	<i>Uč. ústředí</i>		<i>10240</i>		<i>558</i>	<i>50</i>			<i>0</i>		
	<i>Štveř</i>		<i>11 378</i>		<i>400</i>				<i>25</i>		
7	<i>Malonice</i>		<i>75</i>		<i>50</i>				<i>21</i>		
	<i>Štveř</i>		<i>9 254</i>		<i>3000</i>				<i>26</i>		
9	<i>"</i>		<i>9 253</i>		<i>3000</i>				<i>24</i>		
10	<i>"</i>		<i>9 255</i>		<i>3000</i>				<i>29</i>		
Súčtoval:					<i>9460</i>	<i>50</i>			<i>1/57</i>		
Abgerechnet:					<i>9460</i>	<i>50</i>			<i>2/103</i>		
Zůstává:					<i>9460</i>	<i>50</i>			<i>2/103</i>		

11 June 1921 : Text in Czech only, for 10 Orders, 7 @ 50h. for 10 to 1,000kč., 1 @ 1kč. for 1,000 to 2,000kč, 2 @ 1.50kč. For 2,000 to 3,000kč. Total 7.50kč. dues on back postmarked KUTNÁ HORA. >

Místní a denní razítka

1 49 sučovka poštovních (platebních) poukázek

ze dne 17 1925

Doručovací okres čís. 114, pochůzka 1, úředník

Doručovatel: [signature], denní účet ze dne 17 1925, číslo řadové

Přenos

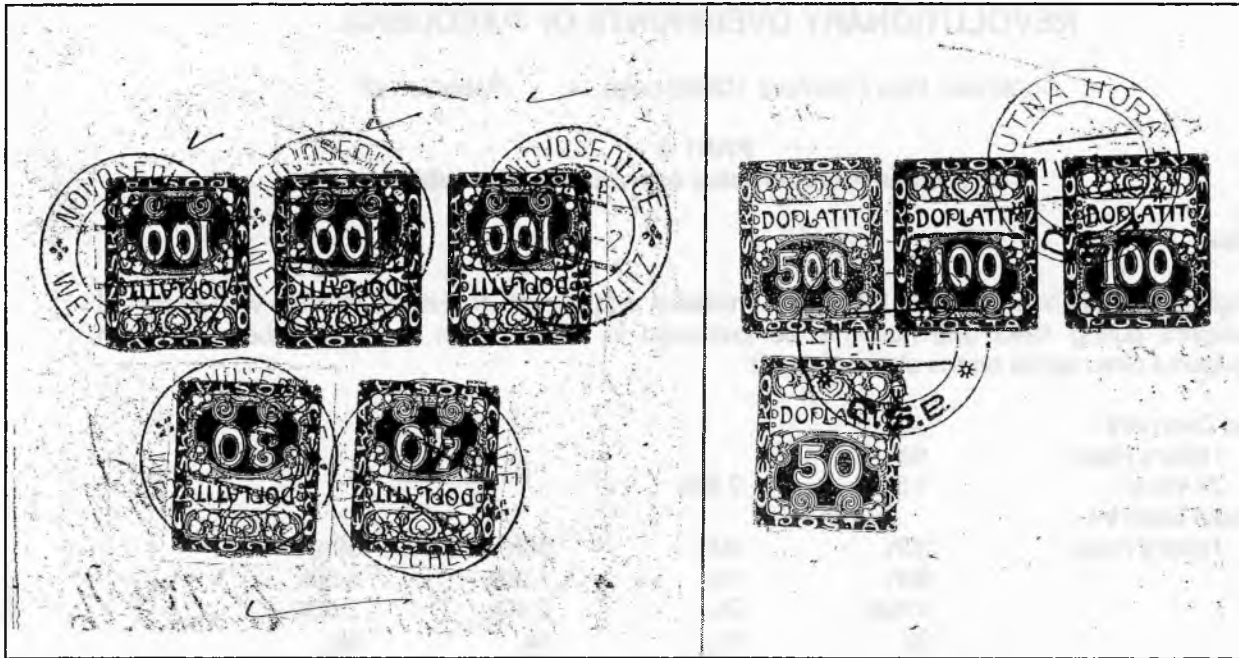
1 Číslo řadové	2 Podací úřad poštovní		3 Číslo příjmací (úctu)	4 Příjemce	5 Obnos		6 Zpět přinešeno Obnos		7 Stvrzení úředníka, opatření	8 Doručené	9 Poznámka přehlížečného úřadu
	Jméno	BRILII označení			K	h	K	h			
1	20015			Karl Hernalson	30	-					ST
2	20015			Berchovské	234	70					1
3	18023			J. Kozáček	106	7					ST
4	1.21			S. Laidl	23	23			114 70		1
5	3729.5			Sperlich	52	-					ST
6	18023			Střelice	7	20					ST
7	40500			Stránský	148	50					1
8	685			Dy. Město	111	25					2
9	1569.2			on. Město	1240	-			25505		3
10	18023			Lavica	211	19					ST
11	3729.5			Smolná	62	27					ST
12	8405			Kučelov	10	40					1
13	1571.2			Kotěšov	20	-			1211.62		ST
14	12335			K. Kuba	600	33					1 #
15	15023			Město	6	25			10658		ST
16	10730			S. Brum	10	00			1000		1-
Uhrn, snáška					5491	85			10 kusů		
Zpět přinešeno											
Zůstatek					5491	85					

Obnos: [redacted] K [redacted] h zpět přinesených poštovních (platebních) poukázek a 114 K [redacted] h doručovací poplatky doručovatelem odvedené správně obdržel.

Podpis: [signature]

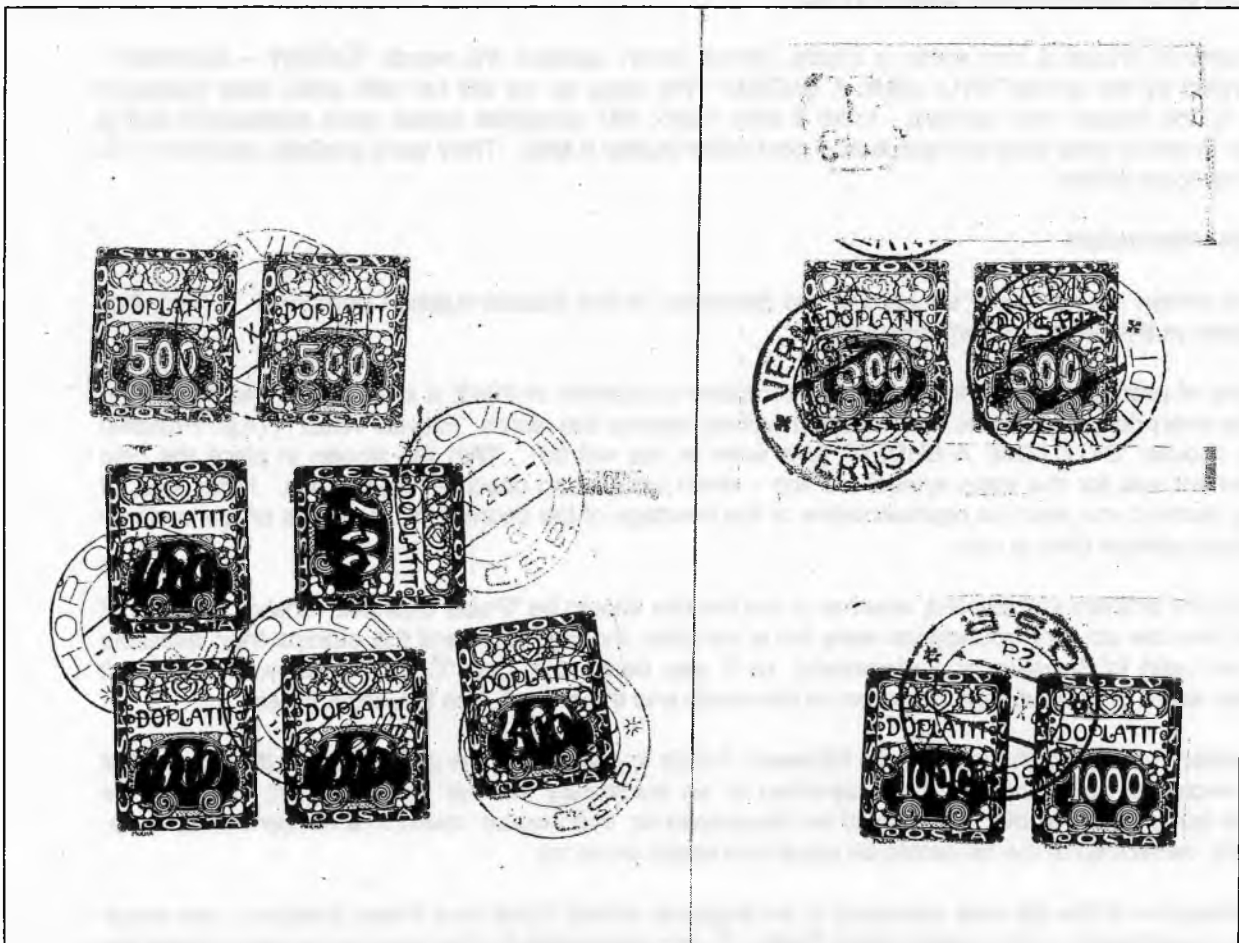
D. S. 160. (1919).

7 Oct 1925: Card of larger size, for 16 Orders, 8 @ 50h. for up to 100kč., 6 @ 1kč. For 100 to 1,000kč., 2 @ 2kč. for over 1,000kč. Total 14kč. In dues on the back postmarked HOŘOVICE >



Stamps on the back of Order of 11 May 1921,
Value 370h, cancelled NOVOSEDLICE

Stamps on the back of Order of 11 June 1921,
Value 750h., cancelled KUTNÁ HORA.



Stamps on the back of Order of 7 Oct 1925,
Value 14kč., all with unofficial perforation
Gauging approximately 10, cancelled HOŘOVICE

Pieces of Delivery cards with dues on the back
2 x 500h., dated 18 Oct. 1926
2 x 1,000h., dated 22 Nov. 1926

REVOLUTIONARY OVERPRINTS OF PARDUBICE

Continued from *Czechout* 1/2000 page 14. -Robert J Hill-

PART 2

The Kalmán Revolutionary overprints of Pardubice

Overview

The originator of this overprint was Pardubice philatelist and dentist Dr. Eduard Kalmán who designed the overprint during 1943 and had the die produced in 1944. Both Karel Holoubek and Juan Santaeugenia Grau agree on the stamps issued:

Red Overprint				
Hitler's Head	10h			
St Vitus'	1.50k,	2.50k		
Black Overprint				
Hitler's Head	30h,	40h,	50h,	60h,
	80h,	1k,	1.20k,	1.50k,
	1.60k,	2k,	2.40k,	2.50k,
	3k,	4k,	5k,	6k,
	8k,	10k,	20k,	4.20k

Interestingly, the higher value sheets, which were printed with blank coupons, have the stamp overprinted in black and the blank coupon in red.

The overprint shows a lion within a shield, above which appears the words "ČECHY – MORAVA", surrounded by the words "BYLI JSME A BUDEM" (We were at, we will be) with solid, near triangular blocks in the bottom two corners. From 8 May 1945, 461 complete series were overprinted and a number of these were sold at Pardubice 5 post office during 9 May. They were postally used from this and other local offices.

Derived Information

Several written records exist concerning the derivation of the Eduard Kalmán overprints. Those that have been published are summarised below.

The idea of producing overprinted stamps first came to Kalmán in 1943; it amounted to no more than how the overprint should look. First ideas revolved around the words "Pravda Vítězí" (Truth Prevails) but he chose "BYLI JSME A BUDEM" (We were at, we will be). With the slogan in place the next requirement was for the state symbol - a lion - which would also obscure Hitler's face. Hitler was, of course, loathed and seen as representative of the bondage of the country; his face was on the majority of postage stamps then in use.

A significant problem still existed, whether or not the title should be "Pošta Československá". It was not certain how the country boundaries were to be set after the liberation and the stamps then available were not valid in Slovakia or Sudetenland, so it was decided to use "Čechy a Morava". From all available text it is obvious that the author of the words and the artwork was Eduard Kalmán.

The problem of making the printing die followed. A little knowledge of the period will tell the reader that even perceived wrong doings were punished in an exemplary manner by the Reich; not only the offender but also the whole family could be imprisoned or, even worse, taken to a concentration camp. If caught, ownership of the die would be equal to a death sentence.

The production of the die was entrusted to an engraver called Trýba from Praha Smíchov, who made the die at weekends in his cottage near Praha. It was impossible for the work to be done during the week as any one of the many visitors to the factory could discover what was being done. Kalmán said, "I visited from time to time on my trips to Praha to be informed of progress. After several months the die was ready and I took it to Pardubice." At home Kalmán made some first attempts at overprinting stamps. He found the design turned out " ... 100%, the Czech Lion fits at Hitler's face." >

The end of the war was not predictable and the die had to be kept safe. According to the records this was September 1944 and the Slovak uprising was at its bloodiest with the liberating front line still far away. To keep the die at his flat or surgery was far too risky and for this reason he took it to Nemošice (a village near Pardubice). Here with the help and permission of the director of a state stud farm, Josef Seget, Kalmán buried the die in Seget's garden.

At the end of April or the beginning of May 1945 the die was disinterred and taken to Pardubice. The rapidly approaching Soviet Army gave confidence in the fact that freedom was on its way; in the interim the die was kept in the dental surgery. Kalmán recalls, "I kept the die and the ink ... during the night of 8 May I started to make the revolutionary overprints." Unfortunately historical records often conflict and Ladislav Cibulka, then the chairman of the Pardubice Philatelic Club, recalls being shown the die and insisting the word "POŠTA" was removed. This is the reason for the empty space between the frame line and the legend "ČECHY A MORAVA".

Another person who knew about the die to overprint the stamps was disabled bookbinder and philatelist Alois Žák. He was the man with the skills and experience to do the necessary printing. His third version of events says that the overprints were made at Žák's flat on 8 May. At first 80 sets of stamps (80h thru 20k Hitler's Head and the St Vitus' set) were overprinted. The same night Žák also made 300 commemorative sheets "PAMĚTNÍ LIST / Pardubice, 9. 5. 1945". Approximately half of these sheets have a postal cancellation, some are signed on the reverse by Kalmán, others by Žák, a few are numbered. The one in the author's possession is numbered 72, signed by Kalmán but does not have a postal cancel.

The 80 sets were on sale on the morning of 9 May at Pardubice 5 post office; that day approximately 130 recorded letters were posted. The destinations were diverse and it was achieved by 0800 as Kalmán foresaw problems with the authorities. The letters posted were delivered in the normal way to both local and distant addresses in Praha, Solnice and Milevsko. One of the letters to Praha was to Karel Basika, the secretary of the Czech Philatelic Society.

The head of Pardubice 5 post office, Karel Sudek, was a party to all that was done, any other course of action was impossible. This post office was amongst the first to use a "nationalised" canceller (with the German legend expunged). Ladislav Cibulka declares that the removal of German legends was achieved on 5 May at the workshop of Josef Šedivák, a locksmith. This work was achieved by 1500 on that day at the initiative of Cibulka and Kalmán and the defaced cancellers were amongst the first to be used in eastern Bohemia.

Kalmán and his associates were aware of the necessity to move quickly; it was unlikely that they would have the same time as Mares and Homer had in 1918 to utilise their handiwork. At 1400 on 9 May the Director of Post in Pardubice issued a telephoned order forbidding the use of the overprints. Karel Sudek immediately complied. By midday 60 of the 80 sets had been sold and the covers are known from Pardubice 1, Pardubice 5, Bohdaneč, Chrudim 1 and Holic v Čechach, all posted prior to 1000 on 9 May. Mixtures of the Svoboda and Kalmán overprints postally used on cover have been seen by the author cancelled Bohdaneč. There was some disagreement between Kalmán and Žák, nevertheless they continued making overprints until the ink was exhausted.

On 17 July 1945, at a public meeting, the die was destroyed in the presence of members of the Pardubice Philatelic Club. A protocol was written with imprints of the die both as it was and after being defaced with a file. Three copies of the protocol were made and the signatories were:

Ladislav Cibulka	Marie Hostýnková	Jaroslav Skřivan	Ludvik Beneš
Josef Exner	Jan Dušek	Jaroslav Ptačovský	Jan Fröhlich
František Nálevka	Eduard Kalmán		

The first copy went to the Czech Philatelic Society in Praha, the second was retained by the Pardubice club and the third was kept by Kalmán. The letters from Bohdaneč to Pardubice were withheld at Pardubice 1 and given to the dead letter office. After the intervention of the philatelic club, Mr Bachman allowed delivery as the revenue of the post office was not compromised by the use of the overprinted stamps. On these covers appear, in red ink, the filing number of the dead letter office ("1033/45" is an example).

>

Kalmán also made and gave (or sent - it is not specified) commemorative envelopes on the day of 16 May 1945 when President Eduard Beneš went through Pardubice. "PRAVDA VÍTĚZÍ" (Truth Prevails) appears on the envelope together with "PŘÍJEZD PRESIDENTA BENEŠE PO PARDUBICI" (Arrival of President Beneš in Pardubice). The envelopes are cancelled in red with the defaced canceller PARDUBICE 5.

There is also a card:

KALMANOVY
PARDUBICKÉ
REVOLUČNÍ
PŘETISKY

St Vitus'
stamp

VYDANÉ
DNE 9. KVĚTNA
1945
V 8:00 HODIN

Production of this souvenir probably belongs to the period when Kalmán sought official acknowledgement of his overprint. This was done through the President's office but no records were found when the files were searched in 1982.

Kalmán Pardubice Revolutionary Overprints: Issued on 9 May 1945 at 0800

The single overprints must have taken considerable time and Kalmán's figures give:

Value	Overprint colour	Number of stamps	Comments
10h	red	1,423	
30h	black	694	
40h	black	684	
50h	black	664	
60h	black	701	
80h	black	1,129	
1k	black	582	
1.20k	black	609	
1.50k	black	549	
St Vitus'	red	678	Blank coupons printed in black
1.60k	black	556	
2k	black	563	
2.40k	black	542	
2.50k	black	476	
St Vitus'	red	678	Blank coupons printed in black
3k	black	374	
4k	black	474	
5k	black	474	
6k	black	474	
8k	black	474	
10k	black	499	Blank coupons printed in red
20k	black	482	Blank coupons printed in red
4.20k	black	461	

The stamps are known in pairs where one stamp is overprinted and the other is not. The St Vitus' set was chosen because it is symbolic of Pardubice as the first Czech archbishop (Arnošt) was born there. Kalmán's last statement included the words, "... overprinted stamps were divided between the author, printer and persons which had had knowledge of the overprints".

A stamp exhibition was held in Pardubice in the Grand Hotel from 22 to 29 June 1947. There were exhibits from Dr Svoboda (No. 17) and Dr Kalmán (No. 18) both relating to overprints; details appear in the exhibition catalogue. The exhibition committee received an instruction from the Ministry of Posts in Praha on 25 June and these two exhibits were immediately withdrawn. The reason given was that it was not possible to have private overprints at an exhibition held under the auspices of the Ministry.

>

Forgeries

Juan Santaeugenia Grau has sent details of known forgeries of the Kalmán overprint. The easiest way to recognise the forged overprints is by reference to the solid block at the bottom right hand side of the stamp. Genuine stamps have a straight line at the base, forgeries are undulating.

The author wishes to thank the following for help in producing this paper:

Jan Dobrovolný	Pardubice	Translation
Karel Holoubek	Hradec Králové	Access to collection and original documents:
	i	Philatelic Letters, II, 1947, pp 55 - 56
	ii	Philatelist No. 9 (1947)
	iii	East Bohemia Philatelic Group, June 1977 January 1978 August 1980 October 1981
	iv	<i>Seznam Revolučních Provizorií z května 1945</i> , undated
Juan Grau	Barcelona	Correspondence on forgeries <i>Revolutionary Stamps and Overprints 1945</i> , published 1996

All illustrations are from the author's own collection.



Photograph of Kalmán and his overprint from the museum collection

PROTOKOL

sepsaný dne 17. července 1945 ve společných místnostech Klubu filatelistů v Pardubicích za přítomnosti podepsaných. Tento protokol jest v trojím vyhotovení s nichž jedno obdržel kol. Eduard Kalmán, jedním s přílohou o výši nákladu sdělené v klubovém archivu a třetí s přílohou o výši nákladu a s etiketou v barvě černé a červené obdržel Ústředí filatelistických spolků v Praze.

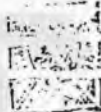
P ř e d m ě t

protokolu jest oficiální znění kovového ručního razítka revolučního pardubického Kalmánova přetiska. Razítko bylo zněně přepilováním. Pro kontrolu jest pořízen obyčejný otisk tohoto razítka před zněněním i po zněnění.

Otisk před zněněním:



Otisk po zněnění:



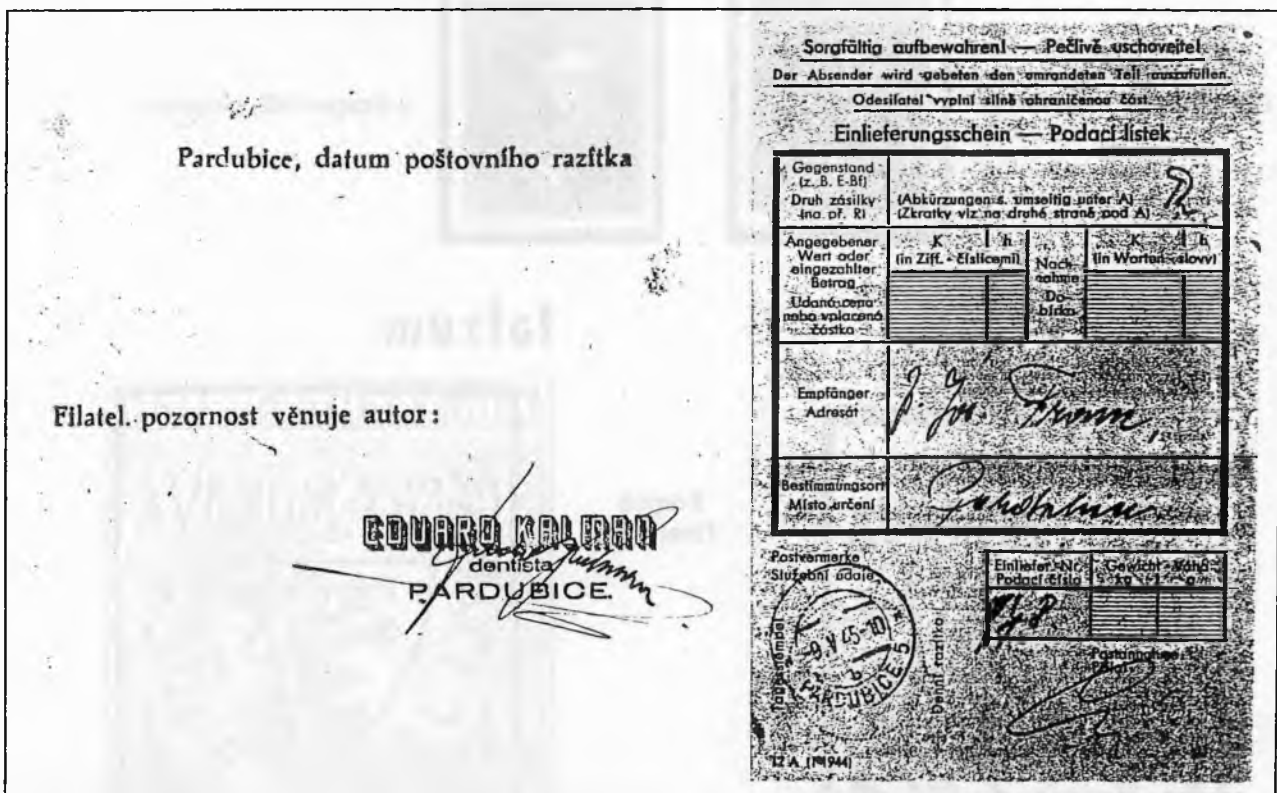
Podpisy svědků:

*František
Kalmán*
Karlůvka
Kalmán
Kalmán
Kalmán
Kalmán
Kalmán
Kalmán

*Kalmán
Kalmán
Kalmán*



First day cover sent by Eduard Kalmán to fellow philatelic club member and designer of his own overprint - T Franc. In the top left hand corner of the envelope is the imprint of the Kalmán overprint and in red PRAVDA VÍTEŽÍ. Postage paid 4.20k with St.Vitus' set and 2 x 10h Hitler's Head stamps cancelled with defaced canceller PARDUBICE 5 9.V.45. Sent DOPORUČENÉ R 978 with bilingual label, original receipt exists. Back strike PARDUBITZ 1 10.V.45 PARDUBICE 1, 10.V.45 Contents of the letter shown bearing Kalmán's signature





First day cover sent by Eduard Kalmán to fellow philatelic club member V Chocholatý. In the top left hand corner of the envelope is the imprint of the Kalmán overprint and in red PRAVDA VÍTEŽÍ. Postage paid 4.20k with Hitler's Head stamp cancelled with defaced canceller PARDUBICE 5, 9.V.45. Sent DOPORUCENE R 988 with bilingual label. Back strike NAPAJEDLA 23.V.45

Genuine 10k overprint→



←Forged 10k overprint



falzum



falzum



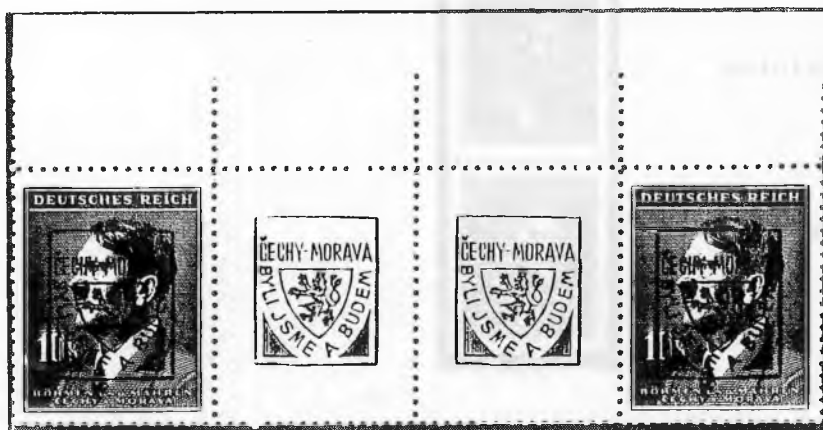
Forged Overprint



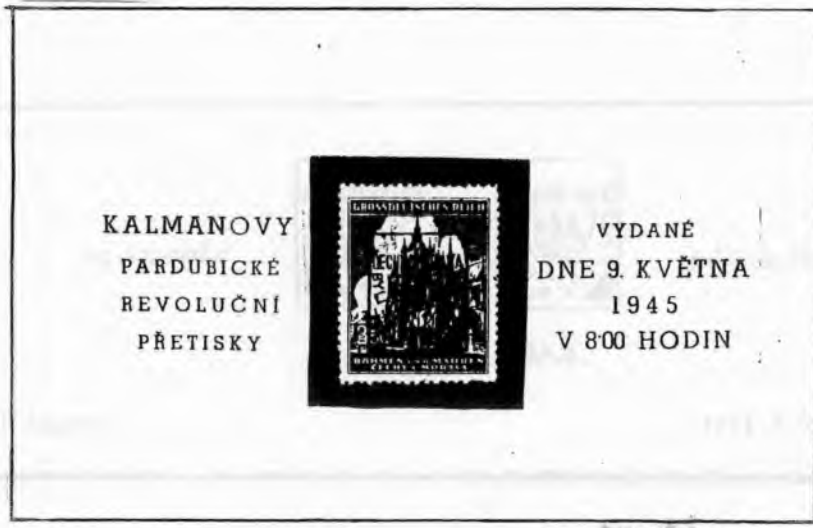
The original overprints in black and red



Block of eight 80h Hitler's Head overprinted stamp



Genuine 10k overprint, coupons in red, stamps in black



Commemorative sheet (reduced)



Commemorative sheet produced by the philatelic club and sold for the benefit of war charities

Overprinted



No Overprint



Overprinted

No Overprint

v

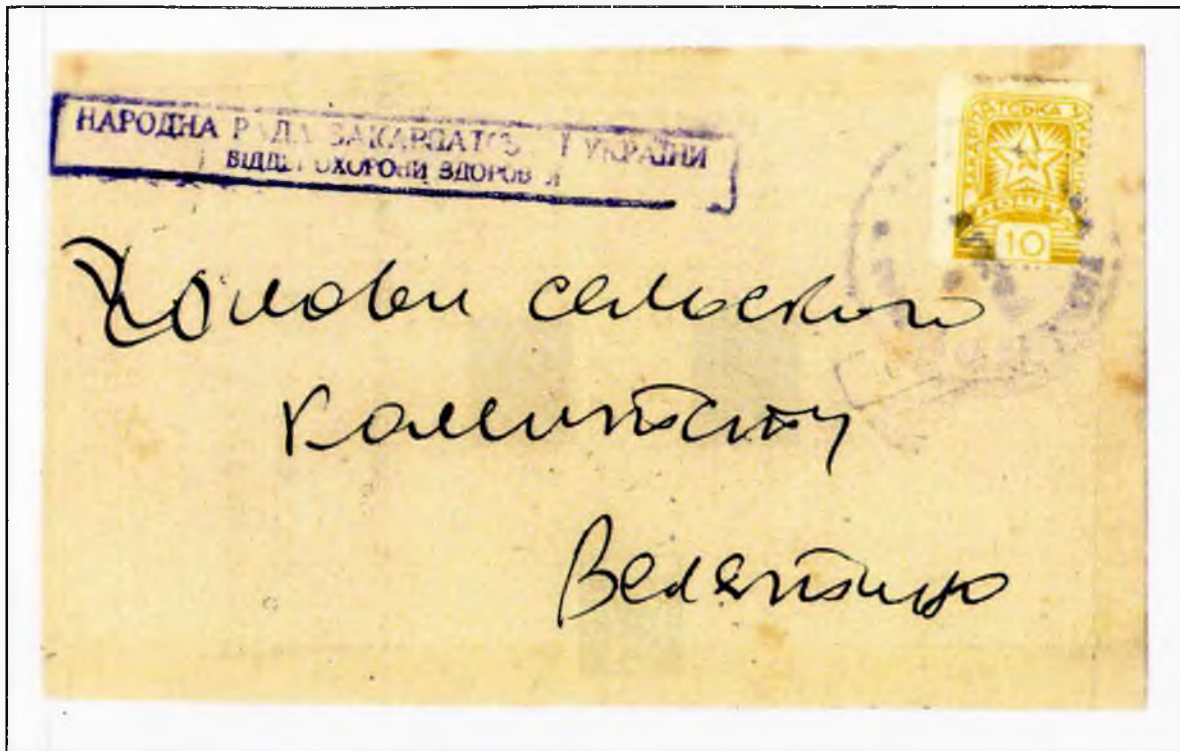


PAMĚTNÍ LIST
The commemorative sheet numbered 72 and signed on the reverse by Kalmán

COVERS OF INTEREST – LOT 319, APRIL AUCTION
The Problem with a Carpatho-Ukraine Cover

-Otto Hornung RDP-

I am grateful to Mr. Jan Verleg from the Netherlands that he has raised questions about the Carpatho-Ukraine cover offered for sale in the April auction, and I must apologize to him, and also to Bob Hill for not having given a proper description of the item. I was in a hurry, and these covers are quite elusive so I thought a simple description would suffice. It did not, so here is the full explanation.



I can read cyrillics if they are typed or printed, but handwritten texts are a problem. The handstamp on the yellow stamp is fairly faint, but the circular inscription is easy. It is "Zakarpatska Ukraina" at the top and "POSTA" at the bottom. This is the standard first type of handstamps used there. I must admit, the name of the place in the handstamp took me some time to identify. This is because the first letter is gone, just a dot left. In the end I succeeded. It is "UZHGOROD", cannot be anything else, and if you take the word UZHGOROD and leave out the "U" all becomes clear.

There is, though, another identification: the long violet handstamp on the left reads "NARODNA RADA ZAKARPATSKOY UKRAINY" at the top, and at the bottom "VYDDIL OCHORONI ZDOROVYA". Thus: "National Council of the Subcarpathian Ukraine - Department of Protection of Health". We would call it Social Security. This was a Department of the National Council, the then government, and the Department has a standing like a ministry. In 1944 and 1945 the situation was very bad in the Carpatho Ukraine. There were all sorts of shortages, like paper, for instance, but about that more in a moment. Who could afford to have rubber handstamps made? Only a government body, and that body was, of course, in Uzhgorod, the capital. So, the postmark UZHGOROD.

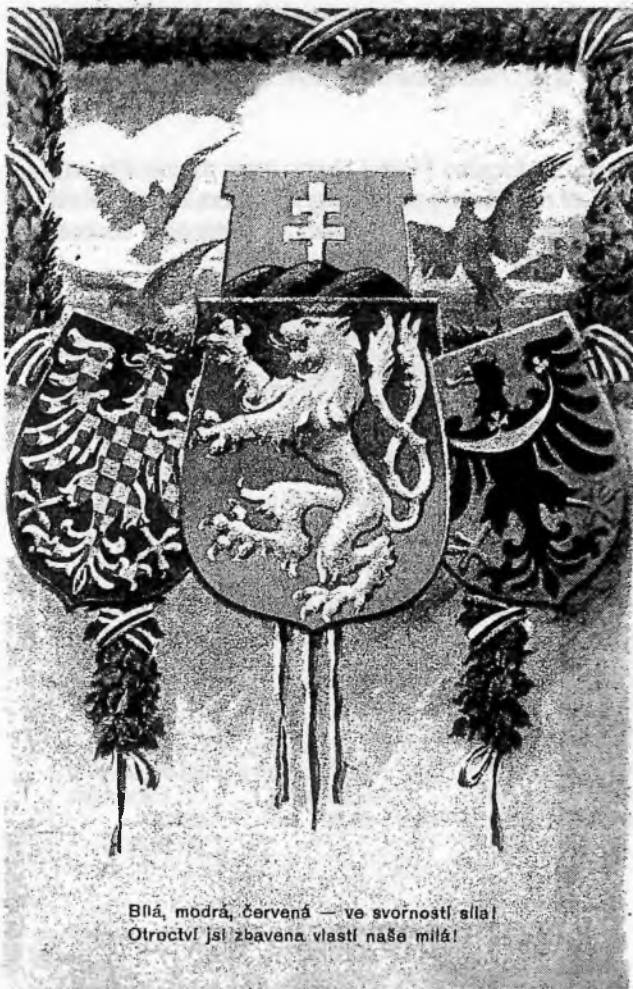
The letter was written on emergency supplies of paper. They even used old Hungarian forms for writing on them, or on the back, letters. If you hold the cover against the light you can see the writing inside, and also in the centre at the top inside a large circular violet handstamp. Probably of the Department. I tried to open the cover, which had been glued together by someone, but I gave up, I did not want to damage it. The inside would have helped a lot. At the bottom left of the handstamp on the stamp is a "nationalized" datestamp. They took one of the Hungarian handstamps, cut off the texts on top and bottom and left just the central part with the interchangeable date line. >

These improvised datestamps you can see on many covers from Uzhgorod at the time. In this case the date I can read. It is 6. X. - 6th October. You can't read the year, but that is easy, it must be 1945, when the stamps were issued, and in 1946 they already had Soviet handstamps.

The letter is addressed to "Golovi selskoi kommissiyi", to the Chief of the village committee, in Velyatin. Mr. Jan Verleg asks about the postal rate of 10 (filler, kopeks or even hellers). He is absolutely right, the inland rate for a postcard was 40, for a letter 60. I have several of these official letters franked 40, and some are shown in the literature. In all probability the Department considered this simple half sheet not to deserve a rate of 60, but 40 was enough. After all, they were part of the government.

Why then just 10? First of all Miroslav Blaha writes that mail items are occasionally underfranked, and no postage due charged, but more often philatelically overfranked. Even post office clerks did not stick to the rates. He has never seen official notifications of postal rates. In his book Blaha shows such a folded letter franked 20, and Dr. Bela Simády shows in his work one item franked 10 with handwritten cancellation, and another franked 20. I also have one more item franked 10. I think the explanation is quite simple. They had a shortage not only of paper, but also of stamps. So they used what they had. Actually, I cannot understand why they used stamps at all. They were a government department, like a ministry, they could have simply marked their letters "Official". I have not yet seen such a letter marked "Official", but maybe they existed. As is known these covers suddenly appeared on the market about ten years ago or even earlier. Suddenly there was a supply. How come? Someone must have found a rich source or plundered an archive. If there were any letters with "Official" he probably did not consider them worth taking, as he thought letters without stamps could not be easily sold. Maybe it was also that ignoramus who glued the edges of these letters together.

Finally, I am afraid I have to disappoint Mr. Jan Verleg and also Bob Hill. I was very pleased to win with my collection a Gold Medal and Special Prize in Brno, as you can imagine. Now, though, I have a serious problem. I have to extend the exhibit from 5 frames to 8, and that means another 48 album sheets. Of course I have some spare album sheets, more than the 48 needed, but I have to watch so as not to lower the level of the exhibit by including weaker material. So, I am now working on the enlargement, but at this stage I cannot part with any of this type of cover. Sorry, my friends, *c'est la vie*.



A World War I Card

A photocopy of a card taken by the late Alec Page showing "The Czech Legion Card published by Lepoarto c.1919 depicting the Legionnaire's emblem.

POSTAL RATES IN BOHEMIA MORAVIA PROTECTORATE (15.3.1939-8.5.1945)

Part 3: Rates to Slovakia

- Translated by Douglas D. Baxter -
- Additional commentary from Rex A. Dixon -

I thank the Schwaneberger Verlag GmbH the publishers of the Michel Catalogue for permission to reproduce their table and our two members who have supplied translations of these postage rates and some additional commentary. Ed.

The following table of postal rates is for mail from the Protectorate to **Slovakia**. Rates within the Protectorate were covered in *Czechout 4/1999*; rates to Germany in *Czechout 1/2000*; rates to elsewhere will be the subject of a future article.

The table in Michel divides the rates to Slovakia into three distinct phases:

1. Up to 31.3.39: Previous internal Czechoslovak rates remained in force.
2. 1.4.39 – 30.6.40: Slovakia was treated as a foreign country, and the previous Czechoslovak foreign rates came into force. Mail to Slovakia received the same concessionary reductions as already obtained for mail to Hungary.
3. From 1.7.40: The concessionary rates to Slovakia [and to Hungary – see Michel note ⁽¹¹⁾] continued in force even though all other concessionary rates were abolished. [*The latter part of this statement will be discussed in Part 4 of this article.*] A few minor adjustments were made.

Michel notes ⁽²⁰⁾ and ⁽²⁶⁾ indicate that there was a fourth phase:

4. From 1.10.40: The fees for mailings in braille to Slovakia [and to Hungary] were reduced to the German concessionary rate for such mailings to Slovakia [and to Hungary] – this was the same as the German internal rate. The personal delivery fee was also Germanised.

Many of the rates were in practice aligned with the rates from the German Reich to Slovakia [e.g. the letter rate to 20 g, the rates for commercial papers and samples, and the express delivery fee], whereas others were at variance with the German rates [e.g. the letter rate for higher weights, the postcard rate, and the registration fee]. The only attempts to specifically align rates seem to have been those made in the fourth phase.

Michel does not cover the reductions brought about by the European Postal Union later during the war, whereby internal rates were introduced for many classes of mail between the signatory countries, which included the German Reich, which represented the Protectorate, and Slovakia. [*Properly sourced information is still sought for this topic.*]

Postal Rates from the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia to Slovakia				
		15.03.1939	01.04.1939	01.07.1940
Letters	up to 20 g	01.00	02.00	02.00 ⁽¹¹⁾
	100 g	01.60	Plus 01.50	Plus 01.50 ⁽¹¹⁾
	250 g	02.50	for each	for each
	500 g	03.00	further 20 g	further 20 g
	1000 g	04.00		(to 2000 g)
Postcards [each part of reply cards]		00.50	01.20	01.20 ⁽¹¹⁾
Printed matter	up to 50 g	00.20	00.50 per 50 g	00.50 per 50 g (to 2000 g)
	150 g	00.50		
	250 g	00.80		
	500 g	01.50		
	1000 g	02.00		
	2000 g	03.00		
Commercial papers [business papers]	up to 250 g	01.00	00.50 per 50 g but at least 02.50	00.50 per 50 g ⁽¹¹⁾ but at least 02.50 (to 2000 g)
	500 g	01.50		
	1000 g	02.00		

Postal Rates from the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia to Slovakia				
		15.03.1939	01.04.1939	01.07.1940
Mailings in braille	up to 100 g	00.05	00.05	00.05 ⁽²⁶⁾
	1000 g	00.15	00.15	00.15 ⁽¹¹⁾
	2000 g	00.30	00.30	00.30
	5000 g	00.75	00.75	00.75
	7000 g	-	-	01.00
Samples	up to 100 g	00.40	00.50 per 50 g	00.50 per 50 g
	250 g	00.80	but at least	but at least
	500 g	01.50	01.00	01.00
	1000 g	02.00		(max 500 g)
Packets [i.e. small parcels]	up to 2000 g	-	-	01.00 per 50 g but at least 05.00 (max 1000 g)
Cash on Delivery [C.O.D.]	value to 100 Kč	01.50	As for a letter plus 03.00 ⁽¹⁴⁾ plus 00.50 for each 100 Kč	As for a letter plus 03.00 ⁽¹⁴⁾ plus 00.50 for each 100 Kč
	200 Kč	02.00		
	each additional 200 Kč	00.50		
Registration fee		02.00	02.50	02.50
Personal Delivery fee		00.50	00.50	00.50 01.00 ⁽²⁰⁾
Express Delivery fee		02.00	05.00	05.00
Advice of Receipt fee [AR]	a) on delivery	02.50	02.50	⊙
	b) after delivery	04.00	04.00	⊙
Poste Restante fee		00.50	00.50	00.50
Insured letters	up to 100 g	02.00	As for a registered letter	As for a registered letter ⁽²⁰⁾ (max 2000 g)
	250 g	04.00		
	500 g	08.00		
	1000 g	13.00		
Plus insurance premium for each 1000 Kč	a) sealed letters	01.00	02.80 for each 300 gold francs ⊙	02.80 for each 300 gold francs ⊙
	b) unsealed letters	02.00		
Plus handling charge		01.00	-	-
Unfranked or under-franked items. Penalty charge [on mail from Slovakia]		x2	x2	x2 but at least 00.50 For registered letter: x1 but at least 00.50
Newspaper printed matter each newspaper	first 100 g ⊙	00.05	00.05	00.05
	each additional 100 g	00.02	00.02	00.02 to 500 g
Delivery receipt [for ordinary packets]		-	-	01.00 ⁽¹⁹⁾

⊙ Presumably this service continued, but the Michel Catalogue does not record this.

⊙ The Michel Catalogue says "each 100 g", but this must be a misprint.

⊙ 1 gold franc = 7 Kč, so 300 gold francs = 2100 Kč [source: John Whiteside]

Footnotes within the tables taken from the Michel Catalogue:

⁽¹¹⁾ Also valid for Hungary.

⁽¹⁴⁾ Only 01.50 if sent by a postal cheque.

⁽¹⁹⁾ Valid from 1.8.1940. ⁽²⁰⁾ Valid from 1.10.1940. ⁽²⁶⁾ From 1.10.1940: 00.30 up to 5000 g

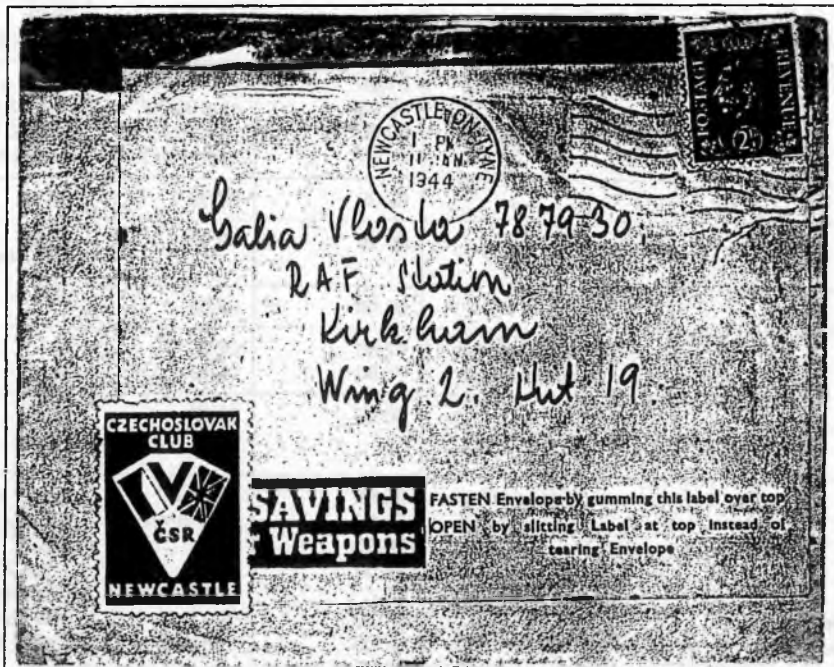
WHAT? WHEN? WHERE?

-Members' Queries-

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

Re Richard Beith's query in *Czechout* 1/99 page 19.

From Vladimír Králíček: The Newcastle Patriotic Labels: Richard Beith raises some interesting questions with regard to the above labels. I do not claim to have correct answers to them, but following lines may possibly help to clear the situation to some extent. Recently I was fortunate to obtain the following illustrated cover:



Label in red→

The cover is dated 11 January 1944 and was dispatched from Newcastle on Tyne through the civilian postal service, it was addressed to Galia Vlasta, RAF Station Kirkham, Wing 2. Hut 19. There was no return address, but the above address was written on one of the wartime economy labels. By holding the cover against a strong light I was able to decipher the address underneath the economy label as: Mr. Jan Jalůvka, Wingrove House, Kells Lane, Low Fell, Gateshead on Tyne.

Also according to the Hamlyn Road Atlas of Great Britain, Low Fell in Gateshead on Tyne is opposite Newcastle on Tyne across the river Tyne. The above address was of some interest to me as I have several covers addressed to it from various places, including that of Persia in 1943, in my own collection. On some of them the addressee is named as Lt. Jan Jalůvka. In addition to the 2½d postage stamp there was also affixed one of the Czechoslovak Club - Newcastle labels in red.

None of the above answers Richard's questions directly, except perhaps that the 'Newcastle' which he is unsure of seems to be Newcastle on Tyne. I then decided to try and see if I could find something about the persons mentioned above. Galia Vlasta was, according to Dr. Vostatek, an Air Mechanic with the Czechoslovak Air Force in Great Britain. He returned to the Czechoslovak Republic after the end of WWII and passed away about ten years ago. Jan Jalůvka was more difficult to find information about. Eventually I found in the book "Dějiny Sokola, London" (History of the Sokol in London) by Milan Kocourek, that he was active in Newcastle on Tyne. How it came about makes an interesting story:

After the 15 March 1939 occupation of Czechoslovakia by the Germans, about 120 specialist employees of the Brno Zbrojovka (manufacturers of the Brenn machine gun) fled illegally from the Protectorate and many of them found their way to Newcastle on Tyne. Production of an improved version of the Brenn machine gun then continued throughout the war in Enfield and Newcastle on >

Tyne. On 9 November a miniature model of the Brenn gun was presented to King George VI in Buckingham Palace by three representatives of the Czechoslovak Club in Newcastle on Tyne. They were the Club Chairman J. Mucha, Vice Chairman J. Kučra and the former Agent Lt. J. Jalůvka. The presentation was then repeated 12 days later, this time to Winston Churchill at No.10 Downing Street in London.

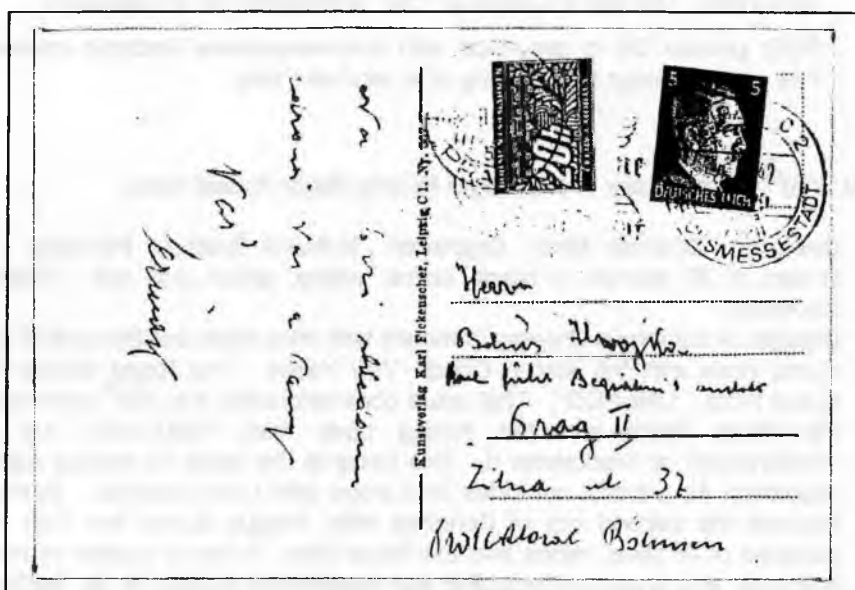
There were many people of Czechoslovak nationality active in Sokol and the Czechoslovak Club in Newcastle on Tyne at that time. Therefore it is perhaps not too presumptuous of me to assume that it was there, in Newcastle on Tyne, that the labels were produced.

One new query and reply:

Re Postal Rates in Bohemia Moravia Protectorate Part 2 in Czechout 1/2000 page 8.

From Clyde Ziegeler: I reply to a query on page 8. I believe the charge for underpaid postage [reference 9 in footnotes] is correct, and I enclose a photocopy of an inward cover to Bohemia and Moravia from Germany dated 1942 which proves this. There is a manuscript "2" in blue [indistinct on copy]. Correct postage was 6pf, understamped 5pf. Deficiency 1 pfennig = 10 haléřů charged at double deficiency

PS: On reading the above it may be ambiguous. The Catalogue is correct, the footnote I believe is incorrect. CZ.



Rex Dixon replies:

Colin Spong has forwarded your letter and photocopy of the above postage due on a card from the German Reich to the Protectorate. Thank you for taking the trouble of looking at your collection and contributing your findings.

Although at first sight it supports the idea that postage due was charged at twice the deficiency, the item is in fact inconclusive. The charge was calculated at source in Germany, as the manuscript mark indicates 2 (pfennigs) rather than 20 (haléřů). The German rule was x1.5, but with the rider that any ½ pfennig was rounded up to the next whole pfennig, as the Reichspost did not deal in halves, so 1½ pfennigs would be charged as 2 pfennigs.

The German postal clerk indicated the postage due as if the mail was internal, simply with the charge due, rather than external, which would have resulted in a T mark. This lends credence to the rule for mail from Germany to the Protectorate being the same as that used within Germany, namely x1.5 and not x2.

Let us hope that others can contribute a more decisive item.

NEW ISSUES

- Lindy Knight -

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

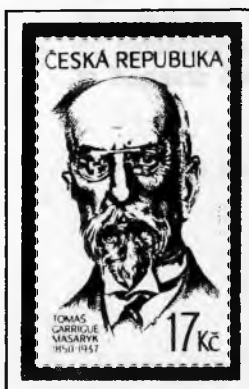
Printing

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

1.3.2000

Personalities T.G. Masaryk.



Designer: Oldrich Kulhánek **Engraver:** Miloš Ondráček **Printing:** D.S. in single sheets in red, blue and grey-blue. Sheet size 60x86mm. and stamp size 26x40mm.

Design: A portrait of T.G. Masaryk, the first Czechoslovak President from 1918-1935. The stamp commemorates the 150th anniversary of his birth and has the text "Tomáš Garrigue Masaryk 1850-1937." Below the stamp is a design of an open book, linden leaves and a cap to symbolise Masaryk's personality. The text in Czech is "150th anniversary of T.G.Masaryk"

FDC: printed DS in grey-blue with commemorative Hodonín cancellation. The cachet design is a drawing of a hand and twig.

1.3.2000

UNESCO 700th Anniversary of the Royal Mining Right Kutná Hora



Designer: Zedeněk Mezl **Engraver:** Bohumil Šneider **Printing:** RD in sheets of 30 stamps in black, ochre, yellow, green and red. Stamp size 23x44mm.

Design: A humorous drawing of miners with their tools and the coat of arms of Kutná Hora with the text in Czech "700 Years - The Royal Mining Right - Kutná Hora - UNESCO". This issue commemorates the 700th anniversary of the Royal Right and the mining code from 1300-1305 "Ius regale montanorum" of Wenceslas II. This became the basis for mining rights and legislation for several centuries in Europe and Latin America. Kutná Hora became the second city of Bohemia after Prague during the 12th century because of its silver mines and the Royal Mint. It has a number of historical buildings and churches including the magnificent church of St. Barbara the patron saint of miners.

FDC: printed DS in black with commemorative Kutná Hora cancellation. The cachet design shows a piece of horse-powered equipment used in the mines with town buildings in the background.

Booklet: contains 8 stamps and 4 labels (size 23x19mm). The label design in black is a drawing of ventilation equipment, a ladder, a royal crown and the initials of Wenceslas II with the dates 1300 and 2000. Booklet cover has the arms of the town on a background of buildings with a humorous drawing of an early silver worker. The back cover has another drawing of an early miner with details, in Czech, of the 1300 Mining Rights bestowed by Wenceslas II.

1.3.2000

Definitive-----President Vaclav Havel



Designer: Jiří Rathouský **Engraver:** Miloš Ondráček

Printing: RD in sheets of 100 in blue and orange-brown. Size 19x23mm.

Design: Portrait of the President based on the 4.60Kč stamp issued 29 January 1998. N.B. There was no official FDC.

5.3.2000 Definitive-----The Castle Veveří-----For use in Vending Machines



Designer: Antonín Odehnal **Printing:** Multicoloured offset in rolls of 1000 size 40x25mm. The stamps are self-adhesive with no imprinted face value and were printed in France. The face value will be selected by the customer and printed on the stamp by the SIMA 1351 vending machine (made by Amiel Electronique) and has been designed to accept both coins and notes. **Design:** The castle Veveří above the Brno dam.

The vending machine was installed and in use for the first time at the Brno 2000 National Postage Stamp Exhibition. The stamp will be catalogued as Au 1. There was no official FDC.

5.4.2000 Easter



Designer: Olga Čechová **Engraver:** Bedřich Housa **Printing:** RD in sheets of 50 in yellow, red, blue and dark-grey. Size 23x30mm.

Design: An Easter cake in the shape of a lamb in a basket with painted eggs and in the background painting brushes and a bouquet of Spring flowers.

FDC: printed DS in green with a commemorative Praha cancellation. The cachet design is a humorous drawing of two figures taking part in Easter celebrations.

5.4.2000 Prague European City of Culture 2000



Designer: Josef Liesler **Engraver:** Martin Srb
Printing: Recess from flat plates combined with offset in sheets of three stamps and three labels. Sheet size 165x108mm and stamp size 2 at 23x30mm and 1 at 50x40mm. Each label is a different size.

Designs: Works of art to symbolise Prague as a city of beauty and culture. All three stamps have the text in Czech "Prague European City of Culture 2000."

9Kč: has a statue by Štursa entitled "The Winner" with the towers of Prague Castle in the background.

FDC: cachet shows a sculptural motive from the Vrtbovská Garden.

11Kč: shows the wooden statue c.1725 of King David from the church Na Karlové.

FDC: cachet depicts a man with a bunch of grapes which is part of the house sign to be seen in Husova Street Prague.

17Kč has the silhouette of Prague Castle in the background with the figure of King Charles IV and symbols representing beauty and culture.

FDC: shows part of the statue of St. George in the IIIrd courtyard of Prague Castle.

All three FDCs printed DS in black and have commemorative Prague cancellations.

Labels: 23x40mm has the logo of Prague 2000 and a composition expressing Czech statehood and culture.

50x40mm has a statue of three figures and an ornamented letter "P" as the initial of Prague.

78x40mm shows a symbolic portrait of cultural Prague to include painting, music, theatre and literature.

>

9.5.2000

Definitive---Signs of the Zodiac



Designer: Vladimír Suchánek **Engraver:** Miloš Ondráček **Printing:** RD in sheets of 100 in black, blue and rose. Stamp size 19x23mm.

Design: The sign of Virgo and the astrological symbol with text in Czech "Sign of the Zodiac—Virgo."

NB There was no official FDC.

9.5.2000

Europa 2000 Joint European Issue



Designer: J.P. Cousin (France) **Typographer:** Jiří Rathouský **Engraver:** Václav Fajt

Printing: Multicoloured offset in sheets of six. Stamp size 23x30mm.

Design: To mark the 50th anniversary of the Schumann Declaration. The stamp symbolises the future of Europe being united but conserving each nation's individuality, with the emphasis on children who are the future of the nations. The logo "Europa 2000" completes the design.

FDC: printed DS in green with a commemorative Prague cancellation. The cachet symbolises a united Europe with the text "Europa 2000"

9.5.2000

Personalities II V. Nezval and G. Mahler



Designer: Oldřich Kulhánek **Engraver:** Miloš Ondráček **Printing:** RD in sheets of 50 with stamp size 20x43mm.

Design: 5Kč Vítězslav Nezval. Stamp has double portrait formed from a composition of his profile and a caricature by Adolf Hoffmeister with the text "Vitezslav Nezval 1900-1958" and commemorates the centenary of his birth. Nezval was a Czech poet, dramatist and translator and a member of the Devětsil artistic association. His extensive poetry mirrors the development of avant-garde from poeticism to realism. He translated French, Russian, English and German poetry too.

FDC: printed DS in blue-green with commemorative Prague cancellation. The cachet design is a hand holding a pen.

8Kč Gustav Mahler. Stamp shows his portrait and the text "Gustav Mahler 1860-1911". The composer and conductor was born in Kaliště near Humpolec. He was a conductor in the Opera Theatre in Olomouc and in the German Theatre in Prague and later was conductor and director of the Court Opera in Vienna.

FDC: printed DS in pink-violet with commemorative Kaliště cancellation. The cachet design shows a conductor's hand.

9.5.2000

Transport Railways in 1900 and 2000



Designer: Jiří Bouda **Engraver:** Bohumil Šneider **Printing:** Recess from flat plates combined with multicoloured offset in sheetlet of two stamps and two coupons with central horizontal gutter. Size of sheet 114x112mm and stamp size 40x23mm.

Design: 8Kč (upper part of sheetlet) shows a steam locomotive from 1900 with service coach and carriage for passengers and the attached coupon depicts a railway station with passengers of the era.

FDC: printed DS in brown with a cachet drawing of the Negrelli viaduct in Prague.

15Kč (lower part of sheetlet) shows a locomotive type 371 in current use. The attached coupon has a prototype driving unit with the 680 prototype range of carriages with covered platform.

FDC: printed DS in black with a cachet drawing of the reconstructed railway tunnel near Adamov.

Both FDCs have commemorative Prague cancellations and the cachets are accompanied by the texts "Konference Evropských Ministrů Dopravy—Conférence Européenne des Ministres des Transport—Praha 2000".

The central gutter has an outline map of the Czech Republic with the main railway routes and the logo in French and English of the forthcoming Conference. The issue precedes the Conference of European Ministers of Transport (CEMT) to be held in Prague during 2000.

31.5.2000

For Children



Designer: Anna Khunová **Engraver:** Bohumil Šneider **Printing:** RD in sheets of 30. Stamp size 23x30mm.

Design: A winking, smiling face of an alarm clock and a strutting bird. The stamp is issued prior to International Children's Day.

FDC: printed DS in brown with a commemorative Prague cancellation. The cachet shows a teddy bear and doll driving in a sports car.

Booklet: containing 8 stamps and 2 labels. The labels have the drawing of a teddy bear and doll.

31.5.2000

International Year of Mathematics



Designer: Zdeněk Ziegler **Engraver:** Miloš Ondráček **Printing:** RD in sheets of 50 in black, yellow, grey and red. Stamp size 40x23mm.

Design: a graphic form of Fermat's theorem with the texts "Pierre de Fermat 1670" and "Andrew Wiles 1995" and in Czech "2000 World Year of Mathematics." The French mathematician Pierre de Fermat (1601-1665) founded with Pascal the theory of probability and the modern theory of numbers. His last theorem (as shown on the stamp) was generally believed to be true and may have been proved by him but for three centuries no one else had succeeded in doing so.

In 1995 after a nine year effort the English mathematician, Andrew Wiles, proved that the equation indeed had no solution among the natural numbers for $n \geq 3$. The stamp recognises Wiles' work.

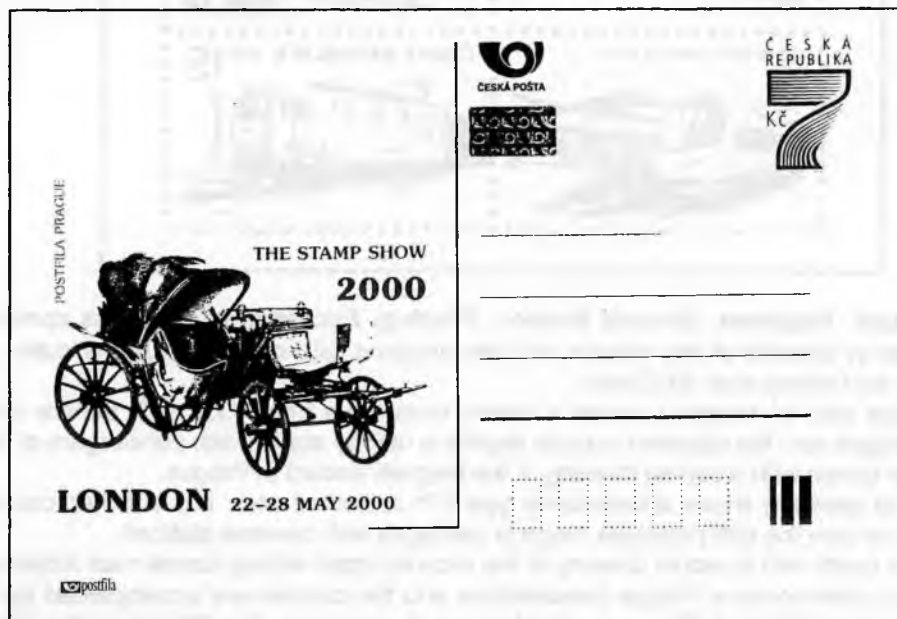
FDC: printed DS in black with a commemorative Prague cancellation. The cachet is a portrait of Fermat and the text below "Pierre de Fermat (1601-1665)".

>

POSTAL STATIONERY

Promotional Postcards

22.5.2000 London 2000. Card has imprinted 7Kč stamp (see Czechout 2/99 page 50 for details). The left portion shows an early horse drawn post carriage with the text to the right in red "The Stamp Show 2000" and below in blue "London 22-28 May 2000". There was a first day of issue Prague cancellation with commemorative "London 2000" logo.



Commemorative Postcards

? **11.8.1999 200th Birth Anniversary of Joachim Barrande** Two cards issued both with same left hand design (4Kč in grey-brown and 7Kč in black) Design has a portrait of Barrande with his facsimile signature, dates, inscriptions and the title with logo of the National Museum. (Stamp issue 23.6.1999. see *Czechout 3/99* page 78).

18.12.1999 100th Anniversary of the Pneumatic Post. The card has imprinted 4Kč stamp (see *Czechout 2/99* page 50). Left portion shows part of the tube mechanism and a cancellation of 1899 used by the Pneumatic Post. The dates, in red, 1899-1999 and the text, in blue, "100 Let Potrubní Pošty" complete the design. A first day commemorative Prague cancellation was used.

? **January 2000 600th Birth Anniversary of Johannes Gutenberg** Two cards issued both with same left hand design (5Kč in brown and 7Kč in green). Design has a portrait of Gutenberg and the text in Czech "Inventor of Print type" with his name and 600th Birth Anniversary.

5.4.2000 75th anniversary of the Valašsko Museum. Designer: Jaroslav Fišer. Printing: multi-coloured offset. Card retails at 5.70Kč. The imprinted 5Kč stamp bears the coat of arms of Rožnov pod Radhoštěm and to the left the logo of the Czech Post and security hologram. The left portion of the card has a group of wooden cottages with a windmill in the background and the text in Czech "75th Anniversary of the Outdoor Museum Rožnov pod Radhoštěm." The outdoor museum is the largest and oldest in the Republic and has exhibits of houses, municipal buildings and technical monuments.

9.5.2000 Anniversaries of Eduard Albert. Designer: Zdeněk Kolářský Printing: multicoloured offset. Card retails at 5.70Kč. The imprinted stamp is a portrait of Albert with the medical symbol, dates 1841-1900 and the text in Czech "Prof. MUDr. Eduard Albert Founder of Czech Surgery" and to the left the logo of the Czech Post and a security hologram. The left portion of the card shows the Albertinum Institute and Albert's initials on a plaque which can be seen on the front of the building. The texts in Czech "Albert's Villa 1905" above and below "Special Institute Albertinum in Žamberk" complete the design. Albert studied medicine in Vienna and was the first in the Empire to operate on the thyroid gland, remove a kidney, perform neuro-surgical operations and proposed a new type of intestinal stitch. Although recognised as the founder of Czech surgery he was also a writer, poet, translator, historian and statesman. The card commemorates the 160th anniversary of his birth in 2001 and the 100th anniversary of his death.

9.5.2000 The XIIIth Sokol Congress **Designer:** Jaroslav R. Novák **Printing:** multicoloured offset. Card retails at 5.70Kč. The imprinted 5Kč stamp has the logo of the XIIIth Sokol Congress (designer Frantisek Bukes) and to the left the logo of the Czech Post and security hologram. The left portion of the card is a stylised drawing of the House of Tyrš and the Sokol logo on the background of Malá Strana and Hradčany. The texts "Tyršův Dům" and the Sokol logo "Tužme Se" (Let's take exercise) complete the design. The Congress is to be held on 1-2nd July 2000 in Prague.

Slovak Republic

18.12.1999

Stamp Day—A Brunovsky

Booklet: a booklet containing 9 stamps and 12 labels retailing at 45Sk was issued. The cover includes the design shown on the issued stamp. (See *Czechout* 1/2000 page 25 for details)

1.2.2000

Definitive Bardejov



Designer and Engraver: František Horniak **Printing:** RD in sheets of 100. Stamp size 23x19mm.

Design: Drawing of some of the historical buildings of the town including the Gothic parish church of St. Aegidius and the coat of arms. The town dates back to the 9th century, was rebuilt after the Tartar invasion and became a free royal town in 1376.

NB: There was no official FDC.

15.2.2000

Easter Stations of the Cross



Designer and Engraver: Martin Činovský **Printing:** RD in sheets of 50 in dark-brown. Stamp size 23x30mm.

Design: Christ's head taken from the panel painting "Crown of Thorns", by an unknown artist of the Gothic period. It is one of a series of eight wooden door paintings showing Christ's Passion on the main altar in St. Jacob's Church, Levoča.

FDC: Designed by Arnold Fekete, engraved by Václav Fajt and printed DS in brown with commemorative Levoča cancellation. The cachet design shows Christ wearing the crown of thorns being abused and mocked.

Booklet: containing 10 stamps retailing at 40Sk. The cover design is a colour version from the original artwork. The back cover gives details of the artwork and reputed artists.

15.2.2000

International Year of Mathematics



Designer: Jozef Baláž **Engraver:** František Horniak **Printing:** RD in sheets of 50. Stamp size 40x23mm.

Design: Portraits of Juraj Hronec and Štefan Schwarz with a central mathematical formula and texts. Hronec (1881-1959) was the founder and first dean of the Slovak university education system, a chairman of the Slovak Cultural Association and also a teacher and professor of mathematics. Schwarz (1914-1996) was founder of the semi-group theory, a professor of mathematics at the Slovak Technical University and from 1965 to 1970 was Chairman of the Slovak Academy of Sciences.

FDC: printed DS in black with a commemorative Bratislava cancellation. The cachet is a symbolic drawing of a head with various designs and appropriate text in Slovak.

15.2.2000

Euro-League Women's Basketball Ružomberok

Designer: Svetozár Mydlo **Engraver:** Rudolf Cigánik **Printing:** RD in sheets of 50. Stamp size 23x30mm.

Design: A basketball basket with the Ružomberok coat of arms (a rose and arrow) and a ball in the form of the globe and appropriate marginal text.

FDC: printed DS in grey with a commemorative Ružomberok cancellation. The cachet shows the statue of a woman with upheld arms holding a ball and the coat of arms of Ružomberok.

24.3.2000

Personalities Ján Hollý

Designer: Robert Brun **Engraver:** Rudolf Cigánik **Printing:** RD in sheets of 50. Stamp size 30x23mm. **Design:** Portrait of Ján Hollý with his name and dates 1785-1849. Hollý was born 1785 in Borský Svätý Mikuláš and died in 1849 in Dobrá Voda. He was a poet, translator and catholic priest. Among many works he wrote a national epic poem "Svatopluk"

FDC: printed DS in dark blue with a commemorative Dobrá Voda cancellation. The cachet is a symbolic design with his facsimile signature.

POSTAL STATIONERY**Postcards**

18.12.1999. Deň poštovej známky a filatelie. Card has imprinted 4Sk stamp (see Czechout 3/99 page 82) and retails at 6.50Sk. The left hand design is from a work by Albin Brunovsky of the goddess of Autumn.

?Jan/Feb 2000. Brno 2000. Card has imprinted 4Sk stamp as previous card. The left portion has a view of the Park of Culture Bratislava. The text promotes the stamp Exhibition Brno 2000 held March 2000 and is advertising the National Stamp Exhibition Slovensko 2001.

Envelope

?Jan/Feb 2000. 150th Anniversary of the Declaration for a Slovak Assembly. The symbolic cachet in green has the text in Slovak "150 Výročie Vzniku Obchodných a Priemyselných Komôr Na Slovensko" to the side. The imprinted 8Sk stamp in olive-black is the state emblem.

QUERIES AWAITING ANSWERS

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

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

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

Czechout 1/99: Richard Beith's WW2 Ships

Czechout 2-3/99: Chris Cordes' and Jim Ansell's 1919 Essays

Czechout 1/2000: R.W.Allan's Errors Corrected