



CZECHOUT

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EDITORIAL

There are three important philatelic events that members should note - 14 June: SWINPEX 97, at S. Joseph's Lower School, Queens Drive, Swindon. Stamp Fair with 40 dealers geared towards Specialist Societies. 28 June: MIDPEX 97, at Midlands Sports Centre for the Disabled, Cromwell Lane, Tile Hill, Coventry [adjacent to BR Main Line Station]. The Exhibition for National/Specialist Societies. 60 Specialist Societies taking part including the CPSGB and over 40 dealers.

Whilst from Thursday 10 September until Sunday 13 September 1998: PRAGA 1998 at the Fair Palace, Seat of the National Galerie, Collections of Modern Art, Prague, Czech Republic. This Exhibition organised by Czech Post and Czech Society of Philatelists under FIP Exposition rules. Further information from: PRAGA 1998, SČF - Generalsekretariat, Příbenická 1, CZ - 130 00 PRAHA 3, Czech Republic. Also Česká Pošta Generaldirektion, Olšanská 9, CZ - 225 99 PRAHA, Czech Republic.

STOP PRESS: As we go to print, we have heard of the sudden death of our new member Mr R J Silver. Bob Silver came from Derby to the January meeting, and was looking forward to his association with the Society. We send our sincere condolences to his family.



NEWS & NOTICES

Regional Meeting of Saturday 23 November 1996

The meeting held at Pudsey, Leeds was hosted by Mrs Yvonne Wheatley in conjunction with Leeds Philatelic Society's Annual Stamp Fair. Brian Day gave a synopsis of the London meetings held during the year, and news of members. He commenced the opening display with sheets from his early Bohemia collection. Garth Taylor followed with Brunn airmails, Michael Birks, with Praga 88, and John Whiteside with Revenues. Yvonne Wheatley closed the meeting with sheets of pre-adhesive mail.

Once again the day proved by the variety of the displays that a members' meeting was an enjoyable way to spend a Saturday afternoon, as well as mull over mutual problems and queries.

The next meeting as been arranged for 22 November 1997.

Meeting of Saturday 11 January 1997

The Chairman, Alec Page FRPSL, welcomed 15 members to the meeting. Apologies had been received from four members.

Alec announced that subscriptions for 1997 to *Merkur Revue* were due and that the Hon Treasurer, Bob Kingsley, was collecting them to pass on to the Czech Republic. He also announced that several copies of the new Trojan catalogue for the Protectorate and Slovakia had been brought back from Prague by Mr Firmage, for which many thanks, and that they were available to members for £3.50. The main Trojan catalogue for Czechoslovakia would soon be available as well.

The Hon Secretary, Rex Dixon, entertained members with a display of *Border Changes in Europe during WW2*, covering changes in national and regional boundaries and administrations during the period leading up to and during the war. As the complete subject was large and could be too great for an audience in one session he restricted himself to the first half of the story, up to the Soviet takeover of the Baltic states in 1940. Included were the plebiscite in Saar, the Anchluss of Austria, the rape of Czechoslovakia, and the dismemberment of Poland.

Bill Dawson proposed the vote of thanks, commenting on the breadth of historical knowledge of central Europe and the wide range of difficult-to-find material used to illustrate it. He noted that several members had been directly affected by the events portrayed, some too close for comfort.

There being no further business, the meeting closed at about 4.40 pm.

Congratulations

We congratulate the following members:

Richard Beith and **Michael Birks** for their awards at NEWCASTLE 96 with their other interests. Richard with Large Vermeil at International level for *Changes in Spanish Air Mail routes due to disruption caused by the Civil War: 1936-1939*, at least two items into Czechoslovakia in the exhibit, from Melilla, Spanish North Africa to Brno and from the Canaries to Olomouc! Michael with Vermeil for his fine study of the Asenjo issues of Nicaragua.

Letters to the Editor

Franco Del-Vita, via Dante 10, 9-21100 Varese, Italy writes "I am looking for a correspondent from the CPSGB who would write [if possible in the Italian language] on Czech stamps and postal history.

>

Rex Dixon writes "I am interested in determining whether any readers, especially those in the Czech and Slovak Republics, have any knowledge of computer (PC) databases of Czechoslovak post offices and postal agencies, or who would be interested in helping the Society to create such a database. In the first instance, it would be necessary to put a small team together to study what information it is desirable to compile into such a database, and to investigate what style of database should be created. For my own purposes, I have embarked upon a database of Sudeten post offices combining information from *Monografie 17* and the *1944 Reichspost Gazetteer*. Would any member who is interested in such a project please contact: Rex Dixon [the Hon Secretary,] by letter or by email on r.a.dixon@bra)125.wins.icl.co.uk.

Geoff Fuller writes "My study of the Hradčany stamps is proceeding slowly, and I am trying to match up plate faults, but am having difficulty in identifying the different paper types. Although I can match up plate faults with graphic images in the *Monografie*, being unable to read Czech I do not find it easy to decipher descriptions. Has any member anything in English, or even samples with descriptions I could examine for reference. (Replies care of the Editor.)

Publications

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

- ◆ The December 1996 issue of *Bundesarbeitsgemeinschaft Tschechoslowakewi*, and Douglas Baxter has kindly translated the list of articles for us. [not including New Issues, Postal Stationery Catalogue, Airmail issues etc.]
- ▶ Los Angeles 1984: unissued stamps of the CSSR (Liebermann); APOST-Labels with variable place names; Local Revolution stamps and overprints 1944/5 (Vouhsem); Czechoslovak Airmail stamps of 1930 and their use in the postal system (Wilhelms/Tekel); Compulsory revenue stamps for picture post cards in Slovakia 1939/45 (Müller); Picasso again (Hoffmann).
- ◆ The Jan/Feb 97 issue of *The Czechoslovak Philatelist* Vol.58, No.3, Whole No 537. by courtesy of Alec Page. The articles include:-
- ▶ Siberian Legion-Air Mail (Verner); The 'Revolutionary' Overprints of Czechoslovakia (Hahn); The 20h value of the Protectorate Linden Leaves (Vostatek).
- ◆ The 6/96 issues of *Merkur Revue*, amongst the contents are the following articles.
- ▶ Hradčany 25h bar types(Škaloud); Dove stamp booklets (Kašparovi).

BOOK REVIEWS

Trojan Catalogue *Protektorát Čechy a Morava, Slovenský Štát 1939-1945. Sudety 1938.* ing. Martin Trojan, RNDr. Jaroslav Trojan. Vytiski: AZ servis PRAHA. ISBN 80-901044-0-4.

For the purposes of this review this new (1996) catalogue can be divided into four sections - Introduction, The Protectorate, Slovak State and Sudetenland. Section 1, the introduction, covers the first 14 pages and provides listings of abbreviations, philatelic terms used in the text, terminology and colours all covering the entire catalogue in three languages, Czech, German and English.

Section 2 covering the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia opens with a priced listing of First Republic Czechoslovak issues validly used on cover/postcard in the Protectorate. Prices show substantial increases over 1990 valuations in the main, many being doubled or more. The complete set of 19 values mint is now rated at Kč.800 as against Kčs.325. Examples, 1936 pictorial Kč.1.60 olive >

depicting Kutná Hora up from 35 to 100Kč. (first period) and 40 to 120Kč. (second period) and 1935 Štefánik 60h violet 20 to 70Kč. and 25 to 60Kč. respectively. (First and second periods vary with class of stamps and are clearly defined in the text). Then follow all B and M issues in comprehensively detailed and priced listings with plate varieties, coupons attached in pairs and blocks, used on card/cover and plate numbers. As a general observation, all valuations show considerable increase over 1990 prices, particularly so for used on covers or postcards, with such material with newspaper stamps, personal delivery stamps, official stamps and postage dues being awarded even higher premiums. For an example, 1941 first issue postage due 80h used on cover from 20 to 90Kč. and postage due 80h up from 50 to 120Kč. on cover. Stamp listings are followed by postal stationery of all categories clearly and precisely presented and illustrated including a summary of Czechoslovak items that remained valid to 20th May 1940. Prices on this material mainly show little change from 1990 valuations, which the writer finds strange and not entirely in agreement with recent experience. The latter part of this sub-section is devoted to the full range of formular cards without imprinted stamp but bearing a purchase price, as well as International Reply-paid coupons. A most welcome innovation follows listing and illustrating all commemorative and special postmarks of the Protectorate period with prices for "on piece" and "on cover/card". Concise details are given for each of the 124 cancellations listed with notes of code letters where such exist. Surprises here are for the "V" for "VIKTORIA" town postmarks with surrounding laurel wreath used for roughly 5 months in later 1941, used on cover. Prices vary from Kč.60 for PRAG to Kč.100 for smaller towns such as KLADNO, an exception being PARDUBITZ priced at Kč.50. Section 2 concludes with food parcel tax stamps and a table of postal rates.

Section 3 follows the same pattern with "Independent" Slovakia 1939-1945, and as in Section 2 opens with the priced listing of Czechoslovak stamps used on cover validly in the new State. Prices are higher than similar items used in the Protectorate - using the same examples, the Kč.1.60 value listed at 130 and 100Kč and the 60h Štefánik 100 and 70Kč. respectively. "Slovenský Štát" overprints follow prefaced by an enlarged detail of 13 different known forgeries. Prices of genuine copies show an average increase of around 250% on 1991 listing - the complete set of 23 values from 2500 to 7000Kč. reflecting demand and numbers issued. Again follow fully detailed listings of all issues duly priced with the same inclusion of printing, plate and perforation varieties, used on cover/card and plate numbers as well as gutter pairs where appropriate. Overall prices have remained rather static with the exceptions of perforation varieties, gutter pairs and plate number corner copies. One notable increase is for the 1944 Childrens charity sheet of 8 stamps plus label doubled in price to Kč.400 but still remains well below current market realisations. As with the Protectorate, postcard and cover, enthusiasts will find further acquisitions more expensive with the prices of such material hardening considerably. Contrary to the situation for B and M, the range of postal stationery now commands dramatic price increases - for example, the 1941 Memorandum postal cards go from Kč.10 to Kč.40 for each card. Exceptional increases also apply for all reply-paid postcards, the 1944 Rázus pictorial cards, letter cards and postal forms with imprinted stamps. Again all formular cards are detailed and illustrated as well as International Reply-paid coupons which are highly rated. Next are details and illustrations of special and commemorative postmarks, 68 in number, priced "on piece" and "on cover/card" all highly rated. The section is completed with a priced list of standard Autopošta cancels and food parcel tax stamps.

Section 4 is the final and smallest section of the catalogue and covers the "official" overprints of Sudety (Sudetenland). It lists and prices the 1938 overprints of Asch (Aš), Karlsbad (Karlovy Vary), Konstantisbad (Konstantinovy Lázně), Reichenberg-Maffersdorf (Liberec-Vratislavice), Niklasdorf (Mikulovice) and Rumburg (Rumburk) and the 1939 overprints for Mährisch Ostrau (Moravská Ostrava). As far as I can ascertain, this is the first time that these issues have been recorded in any Czech language catalogue. Details are given as well as the Czech catalogue number for the original Czechoslovak stamps concerned. Prices are for mint, used and used on cover/card but unfortunately there is no indication of numbers issued. These valuations are a fair reflection of current Czech auction realisations and the high prices quoted indicate the increasing interest by collectors and the small numbers issued. The Asch issues are by far the most plentiful and therefore far and away the lowest priced items. With just a handful of exceptions, such as overprinted 50h and Kč.1.00 definitive portrait issues, this material is seldom on offer and prices are very often a question of negotiation. Of the mint prices quoted for the 521 listed stamps, only 40 are priced at 100Kč. and below whilst 80 are priced at Kč.5000 or over...

After reviewing this new catalogue, one arrives at the obvious conclusion that material of the Protectorate is growing in popularity and demand whilst all but the first issues and postal stationery of Slovakia remain rather static in demand and price. Sudetenland reflects continuing philatelic interest and a paucity of available material. To conclude, this volume is an absolute MUST for all Czechoslovak collectors interested in the World War II period with so much information having been collected and collated in this one comprehensive catalogue.

Wm A Dawson

Česká Republika - Revoluční Vydání (Kvetěn 1945) by Karel Holoubek, produced by Geophila of Praha, dated XI/1996. Order from: Geophila, PO Box 2, Josefská ul., 11801 Praha, Czech Republic, price £8.00 plus £2 p & p.

I was very lucky to be introduced to Karel Holoubek at his home in Hradec Králové through Jan Dobrovolný of Pardubice (who also corresponds with fellow member, Martin Griggs). My visits to Karel Holoubek's flat have been cordial and most informative and I was honoured to be given a signed copy of his first publication "*Seznam Revolučních Provizorií z května 1945*". On my last visit I was told that a new publication was underway and to look out for my copy in the post. It arrived, duly signed, together with a Christmas card and is in five languages (Czech, English, German, French and Russian).

Karel Holoubek's philosophy is quite simple, he only includes details of revolutionary overprinted stamps for which documentary evidence exists of contemporary authority to produce the stamps. In this the publication differs greatly from the recent emission by Juan Santaeugenia Grau of Barcelona.

The book is split into sections which are then sub-divided alphabetically:

Local Issues (L)

For example, Litovel shows:

- ▶ that it was in the area of Olomouc
- ▶ facsimile of the overprint
- ▶ production of the overprint was authorised by the Post Master
- ▶ overprinted stamps were sold in the Post Office
- ▶ list of stamps overprinted in black, list of stamps overprinted in red
- ▶ details of the historical document which shows that the overprints were authorised

Private Issues (P)

For example, Tábor shows:

- ▶ that the overprint was produced by Kučera
- ▶ facsimile of the overprint
- ▶ list of stamps overprinted in black
- ▶ reference to the historical document which shows that these stamps were produced.

Without Identification (N)

For example, Kladno shows:

- ▶ facsimile of the overprint
- ▶ list of stamps overprinted in black

Newspaper Stamps (E)

For example, Brno - CIN shows:

- ▶ stamp design, colour and printing detail.

Bogus Issues (F)

For example shows a facsimile of the false overprint.

Indexes cross reference entries to show:

- ▶ Ex Sudetenland issues
- ▶ Overprints cross referenced to location
- ▶ Geographic districts and the location of overprints that were made in them
- ▶ Alphabetical index
- ▶ Philatelic literature references, both general and individual locations.

There are comprehensive lists of the Bohemia Moravia and German stamps which were overprinted.

Karel Holoubek's excellent maps of the liberation are reproduced and are complemented by a map showing the extent of the Sudetenland.

Robert J Hill

EXTRACTS FROM POST OFFICE CIRCULARS FOR 1940/1/2/3

- 17 Apr 1940 The letter services (inc, airmail services) have been temporarily suspended for Denmark, Greenland and Norway.
- 24 Apr 1940 Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, USSR, Finland and Sweden services also suspended.
- 22 May 1940 Letters inc. Airmail services suspended for: Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Luxembourg, Norway
USSR, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Airmail only in operation but subject to delays.
- 19 June 1940 All mail services to France, Switzerland, Algiers, Corsica, French Morocco, Tunis are suspended.
- 31 July 1940 1) Unoccupied France mail services resumed.
2) Letters on personal matters may be sent to enemy occupied territories through T. Cook & Sons Ltd., Berkeley St, Piccadilly by Red Cross Postal Message Scheme.
3) Correspondence on business matters with persons in enemy occupied countries is permitted only in approved cases and should be forwarded to Trading with Enemy Branch.
- 7 Aug 1940 Occupied France, Italian Possessions and Channels Islands cannot be sent by means of Red Cross Message Scheme - all services suspended.
- 2 July 1941 All Postal Services to Sweden have been suspended.
- 5 Nov 1941 As indicated 31 July 1940, Private letters of unoccupied France may be sent in usual way - list of French Depts follow.
The Red Cross Postal Message Scheme provides the only means of sending messages to Occupied France at present.
- 18 Nov 1942 The Postal Services to the whole of France, Corsica and Monaco are now suspended.
The services to French North Africa and Switzerland remain in operation.
- 31 March 1943 Air Postage to Sweden has been reduced from 1/3 to 8d. for first oz. and 5d for any additional oz. Now by special route.
- 31 March 1943 Airgraph Messages for New Zealand, Fiji, Tonga and New Hebrides may be accepted from 2 April 1943.

TWO INTERESTING 1945 COVERS

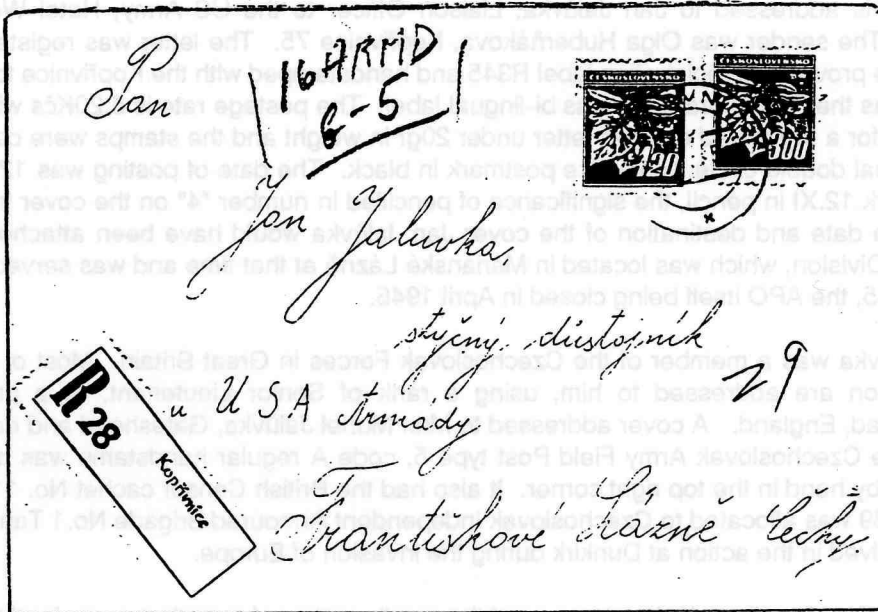
WW2

Vladimír J. Králíček

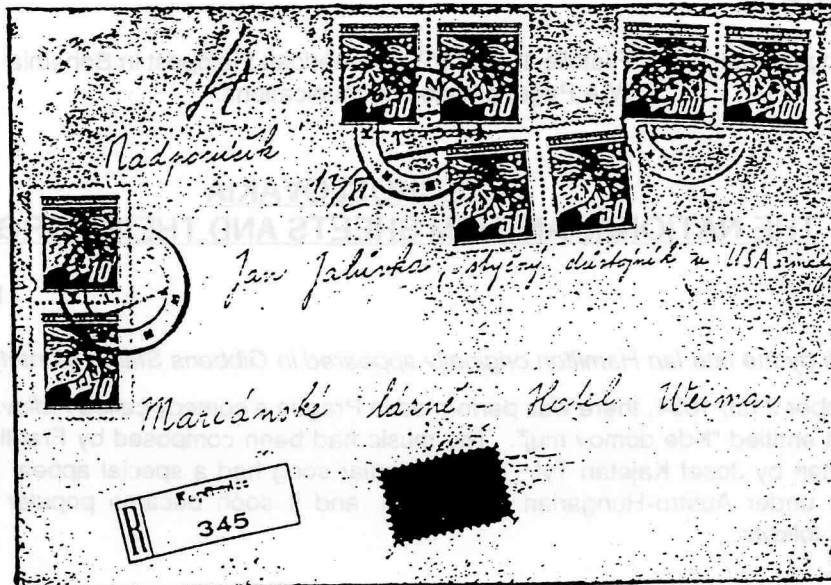
This article originally appeared in the Czechoslovak Specialist July/August 1994.

Recently I was fortunate to obtain a bundle of covers addressed to a member of the Czechoslovak Forces in Great Britain. They originate from as early as June 1943 from Teheran, Persia through to 1944 England and via the "Active Service Post" from the Dunkirk enclave in France. Amongst them were some 1945 covers addressed to places in the liberated Western Bohemia. Two of these are of particular interest in their own right, but combined they are of even greater interest.

COVER 1 - to Františkově Lázně



COVER 2 - to Mariánské Lázně



Cover 1 is addressed to Mr. Jan Jalůvka, Liaison Officer to the US Army, Františkové Lázně, Bohemia. The sender was Mrs. Žofie Schilderová, Kopřivnice No.75, Moravia. The letter was registered in Kopřivnice using the provisional registration label R28 and stamped with the Kopřivnice town name in red. The postage is 4.20Kčs, which was the correct postage rate for a registered letter of less than 20gr in weight. The stamps were cancelled with the provisional double circle Kopřivnice postmark in blue, giving the year date only.

Up to August 1945, Františkové Lázně (near Cheb. Western Bohemia) was the location of the US 79th Infantry Division, which was served by APO 79 up to 9.8.1945. The letter was then redirected to the 16th Armoured Division on June 5, see redirection mark "16 ARMD 6-5" in middle top of cover, the Z 9 mark was probably used as an identification mark of the APO 79 personnel. The 16th Armoured Division was located at Planá u Tachova from May to September 1945 and was served by US APO 412 from 16.5.1945 to 4.10.1945.

Cover 2 is addressed to Jan Jalůvka, Liaison Officer to the US Army, Hotel Weimar, Mariánské Lázně. The sender was Olga Huberňáková, Kopřivnice 75. The letter was registered in Kopřivnice using the provisional registration label R345 and handstamped with the Kopřivnice town name in blue. It also has the Protectorate express bi-lingual label. The postage rate is 8.20Kčs which is the correct postage for a registered express letter under 20gr in weight and the stamps were cancelled using the provisional double circle Kopřivnice postmark in black. The date of posting was 12th November, i.e. date mark 12.XI in pencil, the significance of pencilled in number "4" on the cover front is not known. From the date and destination of the cover Jan Jalůvka would have been attached to the US 80th Infantry Division, which was located in Mariánské Lázně at that time and was served by APO 80 from 25.9.1945, the APO itself being closed in April 1946.

Jan Jalůvka was a member of the Czechoslovak Forces in Great Britain. Most of the covers in my possession are addressed to him, using a rank of Senior Lieutenant, at a private address in Gateshead, England. A cover addressed to Mrs. Muriel Jalůvka, Gateshead and dated 10 Dec 1944 using the Czechoslovak Army Field Post type 5, code A regular handstamp was marked "on active service" by hand in the top right corner. It also had the British Censor cachet No. 11689 on the front. No. 11689 was allocated to Czechoslovak Independent Armoured Brigade No.1 Tank Battalion, which was involved in the action at Dunkirk during the invasion of Europe.

Whether Sen. Lt. Jan Jalůvka, was one of the small number of men that comprised the Czechoslovak Forces contingent attached to the US Forces which were involved in the liberation of Western Bohemia on the 1st May 1945 near Cheb, or was part of the Czechoslovak Armoured Brigade that entered Czechoslovakia on the 18th May 1945, I do not know. Any additional information would be most welcome.

Acknowledgements Filatelie 1987/11/297, American Fieldpost in Bohemia
W.A.Page, private communications.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA **THE NATIONAL ANTHEM SHEETS AND THEIR FORGERIES**

Stamps

Ian T. Hamilton M.A.

This article by the late Ian Hamilton originally appeared in Gibbons Stamp Monthly, May 1951.

On December 21st, 1834, there was performed in Prague a comedy called *Fidlovačka*, and one of the songs was entitled "Kde domov můj". The music had been composed by Frantisek Skroup and the words written by Josef Kajetan Tyl. This particular song had a special appeal for the Czechs who were then under Austro-Hungarian domination, and it soon became popular amongst them. A translation follows:

>

Oh, homeland mine, oh homeland mine.
Streams are rushing through thy meadows.
Mid thy rocks sigh fragrant pine groves.
Orchards decked in Spring's array,
Scenes of Paradise portray.
And this land of wondrous beauty
Is the Czech land, homeland mine,
Is the Czech land, homeland mine.

After the First World War, the Czechs and Slovaks obtained their freedom, and in 1918 this song preceding a Slovakian song "Nad Tatru sa Blyska" was adopted as the Czechoslovakian National Anthem.

The Genuine Stamps

On December 17th, 1934, there appeared two stamps:

1. Koruny, claret
2. koruny, blue



each printed in sheets of 100 (5 x 20) in recess, by the Czechoslovak Graphical Union, Prague, on a rotary press, perforated 9 $\frac{3}{4}$.

The design of the stamps was after an unfinished work by the artist Josef Manés, entitled "Kde Domov Můj?"

On December 21st 1934, these stamps appeared in miniature sheet form of fifteen stamps, surrounded by a wide border bearing the music and words of the Czech portion of the National Anthem. (The translation of the words that I have given fits the music). These sheets were printed from flat plates, and were perforated 13 $\frac{1}{4}$; they were not gummed. Both values were printed in this form, and the sheets were available only in Prague.

When they first appeared, the sheets were sold in England at 5s and 7s 6d respectively, and were contained in a folder inscribed^①

KDE DOMOV MUJ?

Slova napsal Josef Kajetán Tyl
Nápěv složil František Jan Škroup
PODLE RUKOPISU SKLADATELOVA
CHOVANÉHO V NÁRODNÍM MUSEU V PRAZE
VYDALO MINISTERSTVO POŠT A TELEGRAFŮ

The writer is not clear whether these sheets each had a separate folder as at the time they were current he was only able to afford the lower value, and this was delivered in a folder printed in blue. Today he would give several times the value of 7s 6d for the higher value!^②

It is not generally known that these souvenir sheets have been forged, nor would it be expected that such an elaborate production would be possible to forge with any accuracy. This, however, is not the case, and in places the forgeries are such exact copies of the originals that it is felt a full account should be given.

¹ I am indebted to Mr R. Trager for the following translation: Words [lyrics] written by Josef Kajetan Tyl, music composed by Frantisek Jan Skroup. "From the manuscript of the publishing house Chovany in the National Museum, Prague, issued by the Ministry of Posts and Telegraph."

² The higher value was in a folder identical in every respect to that of the lower value. >

These sheets became eagerly sought after a few years later, and prices in Gibbons' Catalogue give some idea of their rise in popularity.

£ s. d.

1935	12 6	the pair
1938	2 15 0	
1940	12 0 0	
1945	12 0 0	
1947	35 0 0	
1950	30 0 0	

It is impossible for the writer to say when the forged sheets were made, or when they first appeared on the market, but one sees "Beware of forged sheets" in the 1945 Catalogue for the first time. It was just about this time that the writer was shown a pair of forgeries obtained in America by Mr. H.R. Harmer.

The Forgeries

The perforations of the genuine sheets show certain irregularities and the holes are by no means in alignment. These eccentricities have been considerably imitated in the forgeries, but the holes are, however, smaller in size, and are rather too much out of line at times.

The forgeries are extremely well produced, engraved like the originals, and the musical surround is so perfectly imitated that no difference with the originals has been detected. In the 1 kr. however, the music appears to be printed in a darker ink than that used for the stamps (under a lens, dark patches appear at the surface, suggesting that the ink was not properly mixed.) This might be attributed to the different quality of the engraving, but this is unlikely because whilst in the genuine 1 kr. the stamps and surrounds are of the same colour, in the genuine 2 kr. the colour of the music is of a deeper blue than the stamps, whilst in the forgery the colour is fairly well matched. This leads the writer to wonder if the sheets were printed in two processes, and after the stamps had been demonetized the stamp plate was defaced or destroyed, whilst the surround (which had no postal value) was preserved and ultimately fell into the forger's hands, perhaps during the upheavals of German domination. If this theory is correct, it would account for the extreme accuracy of the surround in the forged sheets, which, as already mentioned, appears in all respects to be genuine.

Both genuine and forged sheets were printed on thick paper, and the amount of wetting must have been considerable in order to make the ink adhere. As a result, one finds that measurements are almost useless, as genuine and forged sheets show all sorts of shrinking effects. It is believed, however, that the measurements quoted may be of use as they are of such small lengths that inaccuracies due to shrinking would hardly be measurable.

Most of the genuine stamps show guide dots on the left in one or more of the positions indicated in the diagram. In the right vertical row of the 1 kr. each of the four upper stamps shows a guide dot in the N.E. corner, whilst the last stamp (No. 15) of both values shows a guide dot in the S.E. corner.

The genuine stamps are not always in line, and this is also true of the forgeries (which do not show any guide dots). Number 12 in the forged 1 kr. slopes upwards, whilst the same stamp in the 2 kr. sheet slopes downwards.

Both values of the genuine stamp appear to have been produced from the same die, and the figure of value seems to have been altered on the roller die, not on the plate. This appears true of the forgeries also.

Even though the forgeries can be detected, they are wonderful pieces of work, and though the genuine can be recognised in the sheet, single copies (catalogued by Zumstein at about £3. 10s. the pair) are harder to identify, so points of difference are illustrated below.

It is to be hoped that this may assist collectors in detecting the forgeries.

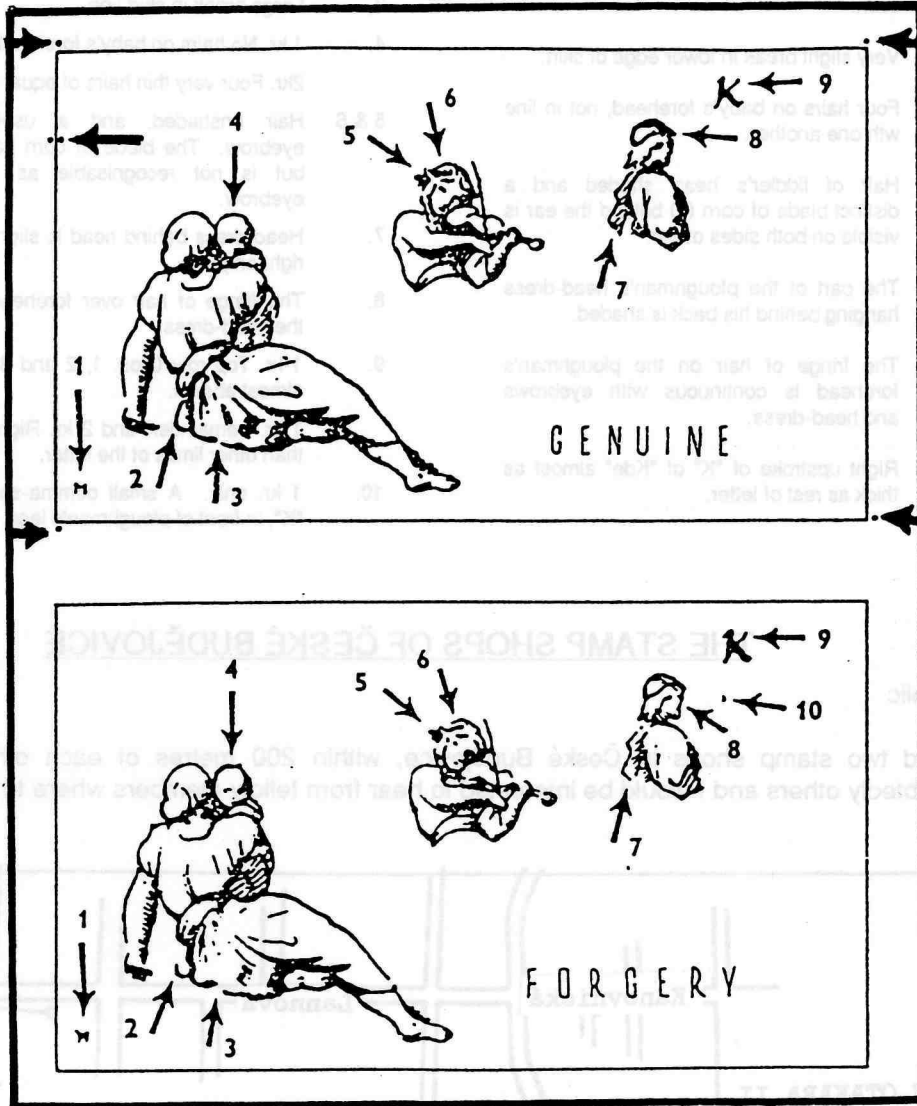


TABLE OF DIFFERENCES OF COMPLETE SHEETS

GENUINE

FORGED

- a. Printed on thick, white, carton paper. Perf. about 13¼.
- b. The engraved music shows on the back in recess.
- c. 1 kr. Bright purply red, the colour of the music about the same as colour of stamp.
2 kr. Deep bright ultramarine, the colour of the music being blacker than the stamp.
- d. Stamp 3.25 cms. long
- e. Guide dots visible generally on left border.

- a. Printed on thick wove paper with a greasy or "parchmenty" appearance when held up to the light. Tinted very slightly. Perf. about 13¼. Smaller holes irregular.
- b. The engraving does not show on the back.
- c. 1 kr. Purply red, the colour of the music being somewhat blacker than the colour of the stamp.
2 kr. Grey-blue. The colour of the music is no blacker than the colour of the stamp.
- d. Stamp about 3.0 cms. long.
- e. No guide dots visible.

>

TABLE OF DIFFERENCES OF SINGLE STAMPS (See Illustration)

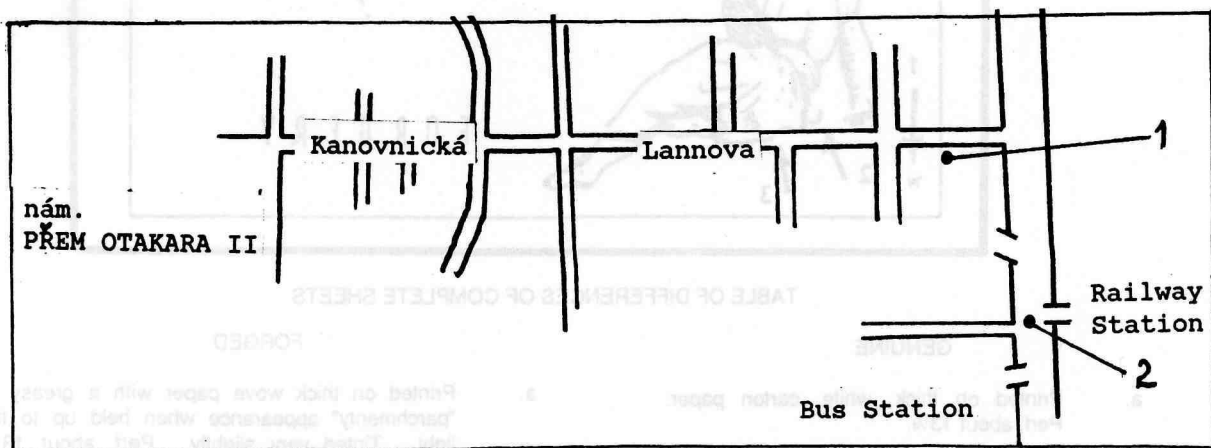
GENUINE	FORGED
1. In the S.W. corner is the (engraver's?) initial "M".	1. The "M" looks more like an "H" with curved limbs.
2. The fold of the skirt is continuous with the sash.	2. Fold of the skirt is missing and replaced by a "pothook".
3. Very slight break in lower edge of skirt.	3. Large break in skirt line.
4. Four hairs on baby's forehead, not in line with one another.	4. 1 kr. No hairs on baby's forehead. 2kr. Four very thin hairs of equal length.
5 & 6. Hair of fiddler's head shaded and a distinct blade of corn (?) behind the ear is visible on both sides of ear.	5 & 6. Hair unshaded, and a useless line above eyebrow. The blade of corn passes behind ear, but is not recognisable as such above the eyebrow.
7. The part of the ploughman's head-dress hanging behind his back is shaded.	7. Head-dress behind head is slightly shaded on the right only.
8. The fringe of hair on the ploughman's forehead is continuous with eyebrows and head-dress.	8. The fringe of hair over forehead is not joined to the head-dress.
9. Right upstroke of "K" of "Kde" almost as thick as rest of letter.	9. 1 kr. Top row (Nos. 1, 2 and 3). Right upstroke almost absent. 1 kr. (remainder) and 2 kr. Right upstroke thinner than other limbs of the letter.
	10. 1 kr. only. A small comma-shaped mark below "K", in front of ploughman's face.

THE STAMP SHOPS OF ČESKÉ BUDĚJOVICE

Philatelic

Robert J Hill

I found two stamp shops in České Budějovice, within 200 metres of each other. There are undoubtedly others and I would be interested to hear from fellow members where to look on my next visit.



Shop number one was on the road where I was working, Lannova, sited on the first floor of the building over the "Continental Buffet". A small shop with much to offer from the first Republic, including mint sheets from the 1930's. The real strength appeared to be in pre stamp entires dating back to 1603 (with prices from 2,500 Kč thru 50 Kč for a straight line BUDWEIS cancel). Stamps and covers of Austria used in and around the town were also evident. The second shop is in the subway, connecting the west side of the road to the Railway station. I would not have found it unless the first shop owner had told me. The usual stock of first Republic was augmented with some nice "inflation" covers. This shop also sells artist materials and related items.

METHODS OF PAYMENT OF INVOICES VIA THE POST OFFICE

Revenues

John L Whiteside FRPSL, FSPH

Fig. 1: An invoice sent on 8th March 1910 from a firm in ŽATEC (Ger. Saaz) for the supply of 5 bags of fertilizer for hops and 14 bags of Chilean saltpetre to a customer at Dolní Ročov, carriage-paid to the station of Solopyak-Ročov, at a cost of 435.28 kronen.


A 10 heller revenue stamp of 1910 pays the invoice duty for over 100 kronen. With the invoice, the supplier had sent a cheque or money order of the Post Office Giro Service - German Postscheck, Czech šekov - with printed details of his account title and number. The customer took this to a post office, paid in the amount specified, which would be credited to the supplier's account. The stub of the cheque was retained by the paying customer after receiving the post office datestamp.

He attached it to the invoice for his records. He hadn't been prompt in settling the account - the c.d.s. is dated 29th October 1910. 7 months after the date of the invoice!

No. 80/175 Žatec, dne 8. března 1910.

Účet podnikání spořitelny
č. 33.496

Učel
firmy
J. Lederer a syn v. Žateci.

 důstojný Pán, pan P. Alipus T o n d r převor, Dolní R o č o v
K placení a zatování v Žateci.

Instituce na č. účtu a účtovací		Cena	O b s a h
		K	h
	Dr. frko. st. Solopysk-Ročov:		
5	pytlů-500 kg hnojiva ku chmeli, známka H. D.	17.--	85.--
14	" 1251 " chilský ledek, signo Ma. 10 až 23,	418.28	350.28
		435.28	350.28

Empfangschein—Slvrzenka

Aber eine Einlage von K 435.28

33.496

J. LEDERER & SOHN, SAAZ

Na namátky účte se omlouva jen do 8 dnů po obdržení zastaveného zboží.

Auf bei Scheckkonto bei dem L. L. Postscheckamt in Wien, Nr. 33.496

Kassenführer: — Maximal betrag

Kassenführer: — Maximal betrag

Figure 1

Fig. 2: Illustrates a different method of payment. It is an invoice for 70 kronen, dated 21st May 1907 from a newspaper in Prague for the cost of inserting an advertisement in the paper. It is addressed to the Treasury of the estates of Count Czernin at VINOŘ.

A 2 heller revenue stamp of 1898 pays the invoice duty for up to 100 kronen. On 28th May 1907, payment was made by a Poštovní Poukázka or Post Office Money Order purchased at VINOŘ. The receipt for it is attached to the invoice. It has received a fine strike of the bilingual "VINOŘ on the Czech Northern Railway".

This story does not quite end there. I think the advertisement was a notice of the death of Eugen, Count Czernin von Chudenic. At a later date the invoice was entered as evidence in a Court at Prague, stuck onto a sheet of paper and with a 30 heller revenue stamp paying the tax on documents used as evidence in a case.

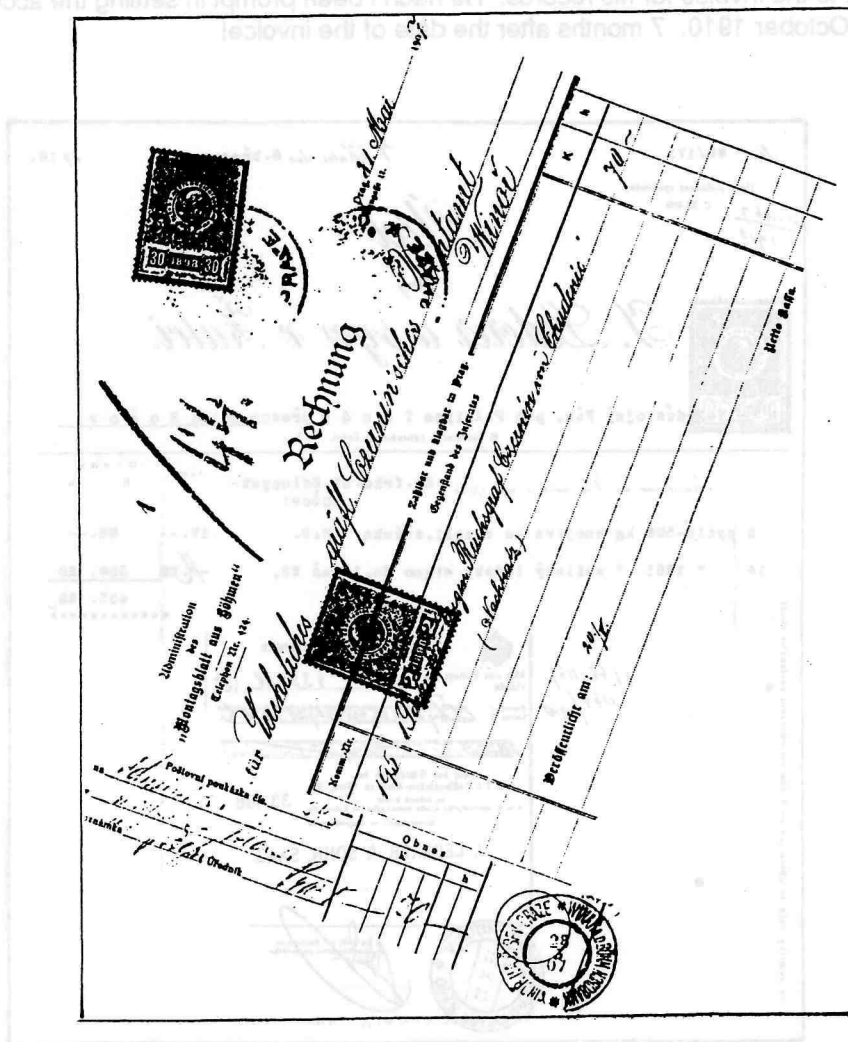


Figure 2

Both these forms of postal receipt (illustrated Figs. 1/2] provide very nice examples of postal markings.

>

Figs. 3/4: Invoice from a newspaper wholesaler in Prague, for the supply of 3 copies per week of "Radio Weekly" to a shop in Obrubce in June 1943 at a cost of 14.40 Kčs. Invoice duty of 10 heller for sums up to 50 Kčs. The stub of a Giro payment form is attached, postmarked at Obrubce. It is a bilingual item of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia. The reverse side shows the scale of charges for these Giro payments.

VOVINÁŘSTVÍ »OF«
 Telefon 519-11
ÚČET
 za měsíc 8
 V Praze dne 8

14 Kčs
WERINOVA 46

Mr. 68596
 Mr. 0/100/1122
 Vojtíšek
 olonjefinf
 c 7 50
 120

BOHEMIA
 Káňská, národnostní a novotisková
 tiskárna s. r. o.
 Ústředí v Praze
 PRANA-REÁL TISKOVNÁ

Bohemil Vojtíšek
 telegrafní adresou
 Obruby 68, v Obrubce

Název Esceptid	Způsob expedice	Expedování			
		Ka/čís.	K/čís.	Ka/čís.	K/čís.
Tržba roční	4	3/12	2/15	2/15	2/15
Redakce					
Krátký román					
Národní					
Lidé práce					2,- 1,60
Obrana národa					1,- 0,70
Adler					
Berliner Illustr.					
Deutsche Illustr.					
Črtná Post					
Ill. Beobachter					
Jede Woche ein Roman					
Kl. Kámelwoche					
Koralle					
Kölnische Ill.					
Moderne Welt					
Münchner Ill.					
Rätzelwoche					
Das Reich					
Der Roman					
Signal					
Sphinx					
Süden-Echo					
Süddeutsche					
Tempo					
Wehrmacht					
Wiener Illustr.					
SOUCET-PŘENOS					

Figure 4 →
 Translation

With this Giro paying-in slip items can only be paid into Giro accounts held at the Postal Savings Banks at Prague and Brno and only at post offices in the Protectorate. For each transaction, the following paying-in fee applies:-

The Paying-in fee will be accounted for in stamps, which the payer has to attach to the front of the form in the place provided before completing the transaction.

←Figure 3

**EMPFANGSSCHEIN
 STVRZENKA**

Mit diesem Scheckeinzahlungsschein kann nur für die bei der Postsparkasse in Prag und in Brünn geführten Scheckkonten und nur bei Protektoratspostämtern gezahlt werden. Für jede Einlage wird folgende Einzahlungsgebühr erhoben:

Tímto šekovým vplatním lístkem lze platit jen na šekové účty u Poštovní spořitelny v Praze a v Brně a jen u protektorátních poštovních úřadů. Za každý vklad se vybírá tato vplatná.

Über - přes	bis - do		
100 K	100 K	0.50 K	
250 K	250 K	1.50 K	
1.000 K	1.000 K	2.- K	
2.500 K	2.500 K	2.50 K	
5.000 K	5.000 K	3.- K	
7.500 K	7.500 K	4.- K	
10.000 K	10.000 K	5.- K	
12.500 K	12.500 K	6.- K	
15.000 K	15.000 K	7.- K	
17.500 K	17.500 K	8.- K	
20.000 K	20.000 K	9.- K	
20.000 K	unbeschränkt - neomezeně	10.- K	

Die Einzahlungsgebühr wird durch Freimarken beglichen, die der Einleger vor Aufgabe der Einlage auf die Vorderseite des Buchungsscheins an die hierzu bestimmte Stelle aufzukleben hat.

Vplatné se platí výplatními známkami, které musí vpláče nalepit před podáním vkladu na přední stranu účtovacího lístku na místo k tomu určené.

"WHAT?, WHEN?, WHERE?"

- Members' Queries -

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

Re Robert Hill's query in Czechout 3/96.

From Otto Barton [Bratislava]: The 3 perforated and 3 imperforated stamps are unadopted essays prepared for the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the Slovak National Uprising which began on 29 August 1944. On that particular date there have been a number of other issues to mark this occasion, for example the 1945 Partisan issue and those commemorating the 10th, 15th and 20th anniversaries, nearly always issued on 29 August.

As far as I know, after the Communist victory of February 1948, when the new Government came to power, Praha refused to issue special stamps to mark the 5th anniversary of the Slovak national Uprising, however, there was issued on 28 August 1949 a stamp with a very different theme - Zvolen.

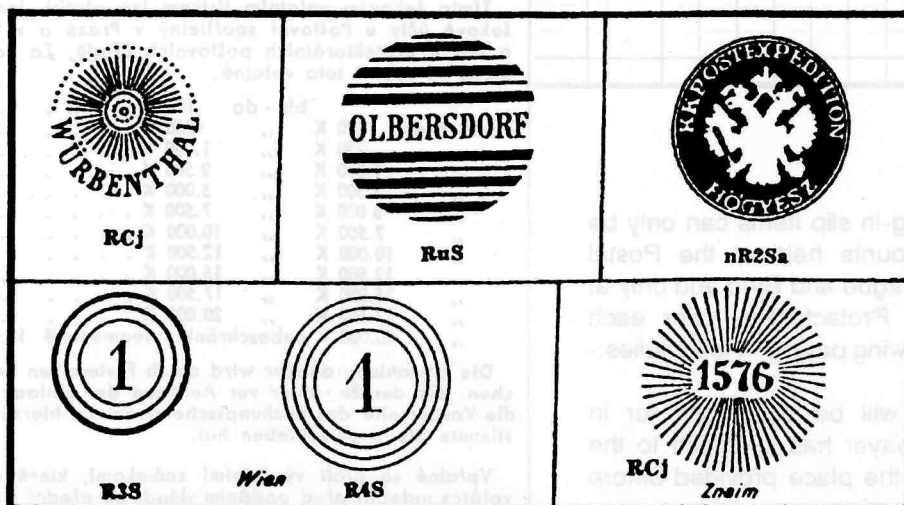
These unadopted essays later, the values having been removed, became membership stamps of some organisation of the National Front (organizácie Národného frontu). Although this subject has been referred to in various philatelic magazines, I have been unable to find out when and where. There is also a mention in the catalogue issued for the KOLIN 84 exhibition, which however, I do not possess.

Re Graham Slater's query in Czechout 4/96.

From A. Taylor: The Treasurer of the Austrian Stamp Club of GB has kindly sent us the following reply " In Czechout 4/96 questions are asked about Mute postmarks. The unknown reference work illustrated on pages 95 and 96, is Klein's *Postal obliterations and other cancellations on Austrian stamps 1867, 1883 & 1890*" (years are those of first issue of the stamps considered.)

Much the same can be found in Müller *"Handbook of Austria & Lombardy-Venetia cancellations.."* several editions; herewith pages 5 & 6 of the 1961 version. And the Michel catalogue [pp 14-15 of the 1992 issue], and the Netto catalogue [pp 10-11 of the 1995/6 issue]. Also Ing Emil Votoček: *Monografie Československých Známek* Vol. XIII, page 54. (See CPSGB Bulletin No 9: December 1977; Mr R. Howard's translation, on page 24, last paragraph "A whole range of features...")

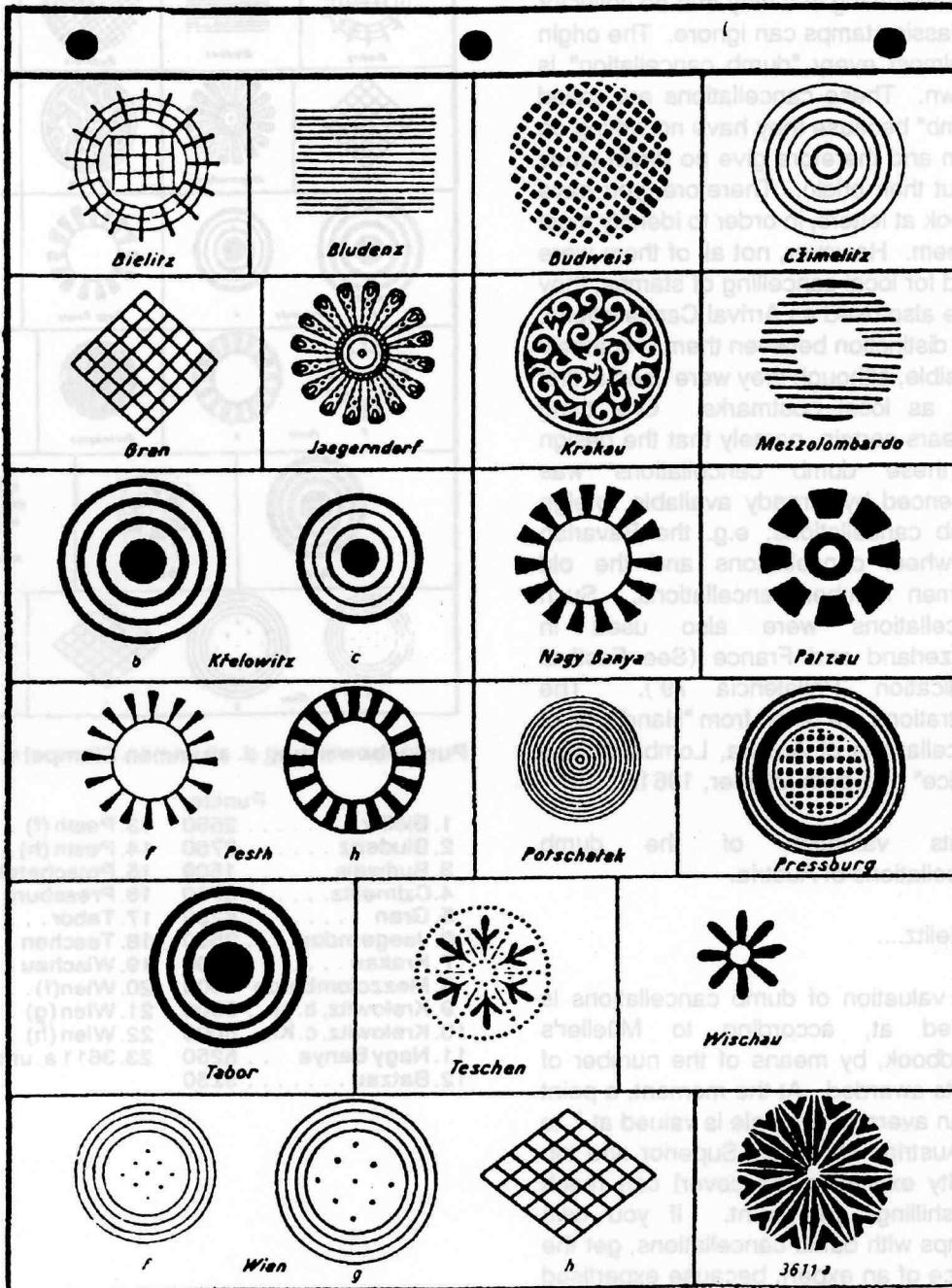
Basically I think these were used as Klein says, ie arrival and on uncanceled stamps. However, there is scope for research here, by specimen-collecting as well as literature surveys. The ASCGB have had this in mind for some time - perhaps a co-operative effort would produce useful results?"



Müller Page 5

P 6

Besondere Entwertungsstempel — Special Cancellers



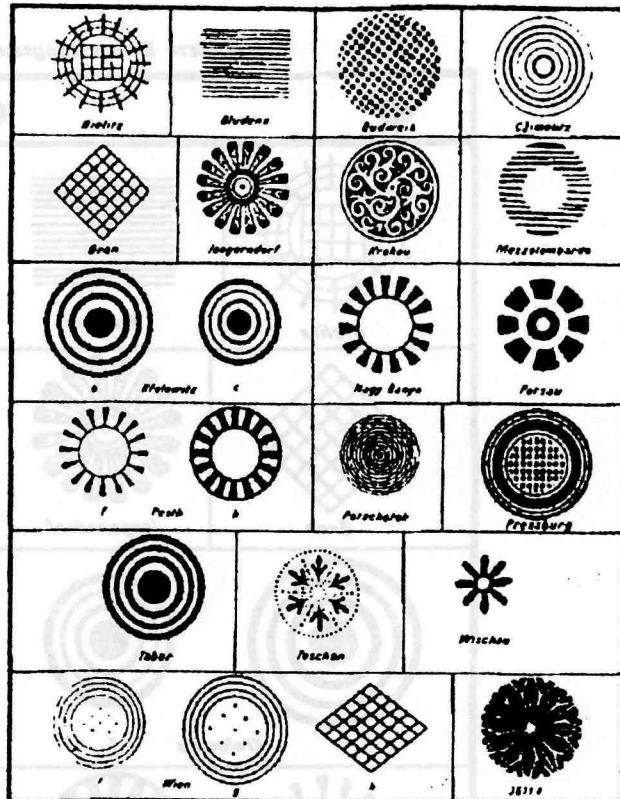
Netto Catalogue:**Dumb Cancellations from Austria**

Dumb cancellations occupy a special place among postal cancellations and are fascinating in a way that no collector of classic stamps can ignore. The origin of almost every "dumb cancellation" is known. These cancellations are called "dumb" because they have no writing on them and therefore give no direct clues about their origin. Therefore, you have to look at letters, in order to identify most of them. However, not all of them were used for local cancelling of stamps; they were also used as Arrival Cancellations. The distinction between them is scarcely possible, although they were used at first only as local postmarks. One thing appears certain, namely that the design of these dumb cancellations was influenced by already available foreign dumb cancellations, e.g. the Bavarian mill-wheel cancellations and the old German number cancellations. Such cancellations were also used in Switzerland and France (See Festival Publication 'Philalencia 79'). The illustrations are taken from "Handbook of cancellations of Austria, Lombardy and Venice" by Edwin Müller, 1961.

Points valuation of the dumb cancellations of Austria.

1. Bielitz....

The valuation of dumb cancellations is arrived at, according to Müller's Handbook, by means of the number of points awarded. At the moment, a point for an average example is valued at 7 to 10 Austrian shillings. Superior and top quality examples [on cover] can reach 30 shillings per point. If you own stamps with dumb cancellations, get the advice of an expert, because expertised item command the highest prices.

**Punktebewertung d. stummen Stempel v. Österreich**

Punkte:		Punkte:	
1. Bielitz	2550	13. Pests (f)	2100
2. Bludenz	3750	14. Pests (h)	1200
3. Budweis	1500	15. Pests (g)	3000
4. Czumelitz	3750	16. Pests (h)	3000
5. Gran	5250	17. Pests	1800
6. Jaegerndorf	2550	18. Pests	3000
7. Krakau	2100	19. Pests	3750
8. Mezzolombardo	4500	20. Pests (f)	300
9. Krolowitz, b. gr.	6000	21. Pests (g)	240
10. Krolowitz, c. Kl.	6000	22. Pests (h)	3000
11. Nagy Banya	5250	23. 3611 a. unbek.	7500
12. Batzau	5250		

Dumb cancellations of Lombardy and Venice.

Point valuation of the dumb cancellations of Lombardy and Venice.

1. Bergamo....

Unidentified dumb cancellations of Austria.

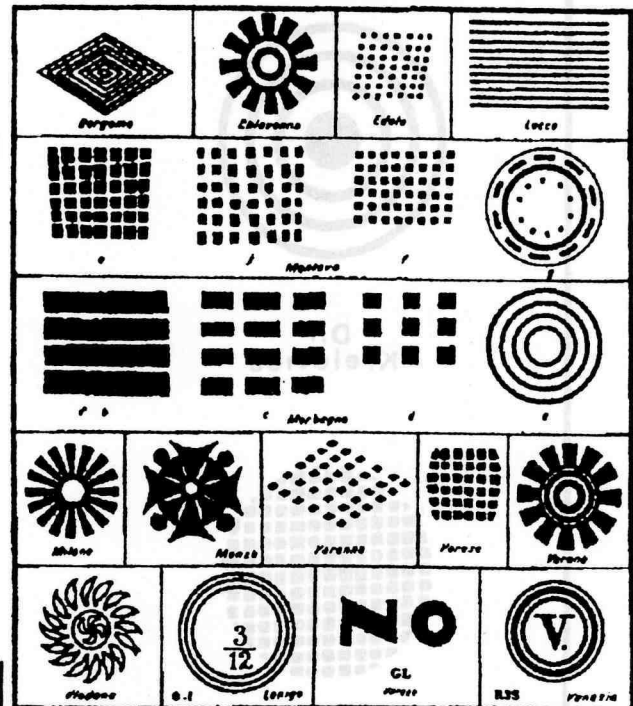
Michel Catalogue:

Unusual Cancellations, which differ in form or colour or which, for various reasons, are rare, often command very high premiums on the price.

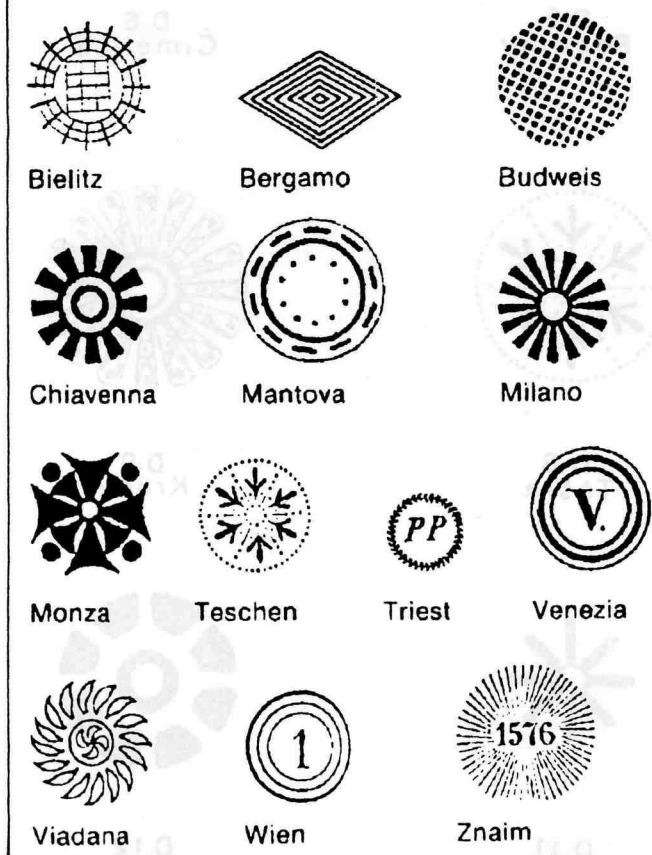
Among sought-after cancellations are decorative cancellations and dumb cancellations.

Some dumb cancellations.

Stumme Stempel von Lombardel — Venetien



einige stumme Stempel



Punktebewertung der stummen Stempel von Lombardel — Venetien

Punkte:		Punkte:	
1. Bergamo	500	12. Morbegno (e).	1750
2. Chiavenna	600	13. Milano	50
3. Edolo	2000	14. Monza	1500
4. Lecco	300	15. Varenna	1750
5. Mantova (e)...	1000	16. Varese	1000
6. Mantova (j) ...	1000	17. Verona	80
7. Mantova (f) ...	850	18. Viadana	1750
8. Mantova (g) ...	1750	19. Lonigo	120
9. Morbegno (b).	2000	20. Varese	1500
10. Morbegno (c).	1750	21. Venezia	40
11. Morbegno (d).	1000		

Unbekannte stumme Stempel von Österreich

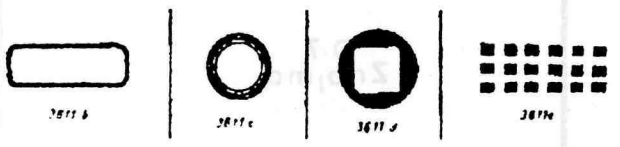
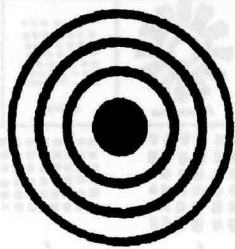
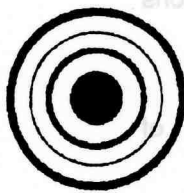


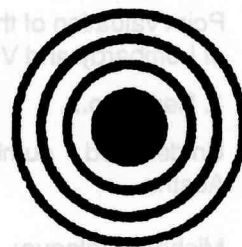
Illustration from Ing Emil Votoček: *Monografie Československých Známek Vol. XIII*, page 54.



D.1
Křelovice



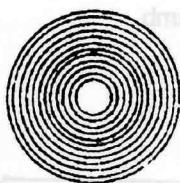
D.2
Křelovice



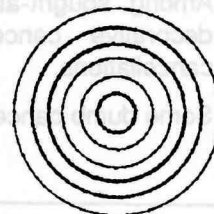
D.3
Tábor



D.4
Budějovice



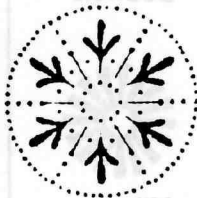
D.5
Počátky



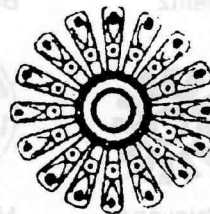
D.6
Čimelice



D.7
Znojmo



D.8
Těšín



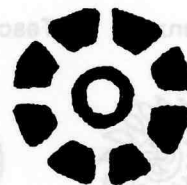
D.9
Krnov



D.10
Vrbno



D.11
Vyškov

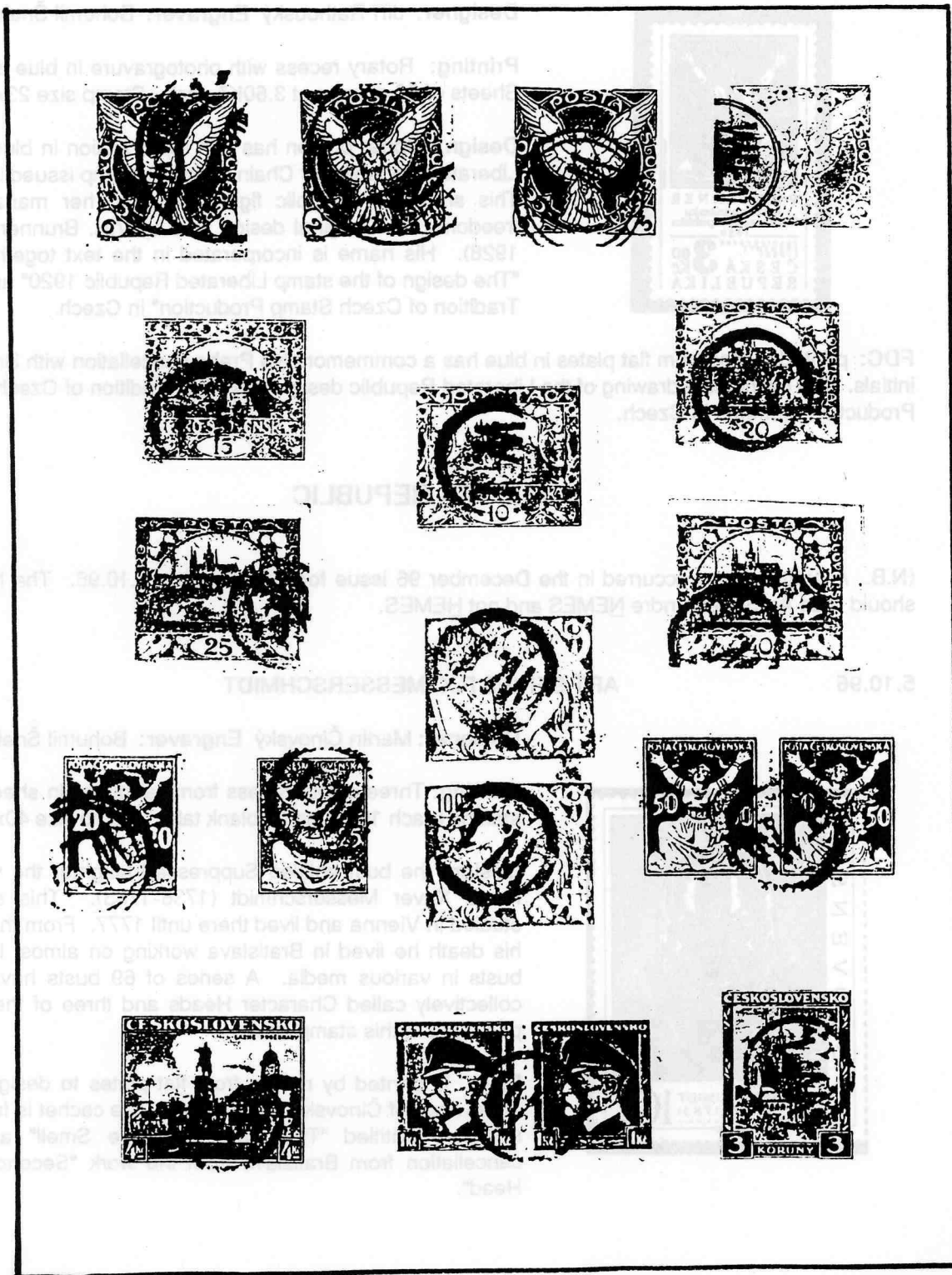


D.12
Pacov

Obr. 39

Graham Slater's 'Dumb Cancellations' on Czech Stamps.

We are now able to show some of the Cancellations submitted by Graham Slater, and we thank Michael Birks and Alec Page for their reproductions from coloured originals



New Issues

CZECH REPUBLIC

Lindy Knight

20.1.97

THE TRADITION OF CZECH STAMP PRODUCTION



Designer: Jiří Rathouský **Engraver:** Bohumil Šneider

Printing: Rotary recess with photogravure in blue and red. Sheets of 50 stamps at 3.60Kč each. Stamp size 23x40mm.

Design: Upper portion has 20h reproduction in blue of the Liberated Republic (or Chain Breaker) stamp issued in 1920. This shows a symbolic figure breaking her manacle for freedom. The original design was by V.H. Brunner (1886-1928). His name is incorporated in the text together with "The design of the stamp Liberated Republic 1920" and "The Tradition of Czech Stamp Production" in Czech.

FDC: printed recess from flat plates in blue has a commemorative Praha cancellation with Brunner's initials. The cachet is a drawing of the Liberated Republic design with "The Tradition of Czech Stamp Production" beneath in Czech.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

(N.B. A printing error occurred in the December 96 issue for the Art stamp 5.10.96. The heading should read Art Series Andre NEMES and not HEMES.)

5.10.96

ART SERIES F.X. MESSERSCHMIDT

Designer: Martin Činovský **Engraver:** Bohumil Šneider

Printing: Three colour recess from flat plates in sheets of 4 stamps (each 10Sk) and 2 blank tabs. Stamp size 40x50mm.

Design: the bust entitled Suppressed laughter the work of Franz Xaver Messerschmidt (1736-1783). This sculptor studied in Vienna and lived there until 1777. From then until his death he lived in Bratislava working on almost life size busts in various media. A series of 69 busts have been collectively called Character Heads and three of these are portrayed in this stamp issue.



FDC: is printed by recess from flat plates to designs and engravings of Činovský and Šneider. The cachet is from the sculpture entitled "The most Pervasive Smell" and the cancellation from Bratislava from the work "Second Birds' Head".

15.10.96

TECHNOLOGICAL MONUMENTS



Designer: (Stamp & FDC) Martin Činovský

Engraving: (stamp) Martin Činovský
(FDC): Martin Činovský and Arnold FekéPrinting: Rotary recess combined with
recess printing in sheets of 35 stamps.
Stamp size 33x33mm.

Designs 4Sk "The Bratislava Trnava Horse Drawn Railway" in Slovak is written below a drawing of the station building in Bratislava and the original Trnava station. The date 1840 refers to the ceremonial opening of the line and 1872 to the introduction of steam engines to gradually replace horses. A pair of horses pulling a passenger carriage complete the design. **FDC** has Trnava cancellation. The cachet in dark brown shows railway equipment beneath two coiled horns.

6Sk commemorates the aviator Andrej Kvasz (1883-1974). From 1910 he built and flew his own aeroplanes - one of which is shown in the stamp design. The lower drawing shows Kvasz beside one of his grounded craft. Although Hungarian by birth Kvasz organised the first air shows in various Slovak towns. **FDC** has a Trenčín cancellation. The cachet in dark blue is a portrait of Kvasz against a skyscape.

5.11.96

CHRISTMAS '96



Designer: (Stamp & FDC) Ondrej Zimka

Engraver: (Stamp & FDC) Martin Činovský.

Printing: Rotary recess combined with rotary in sheets of 50
stamps at 2Sk each. Stamp size 23x30mm.

Design An idyllic Christmas atmosphere in the village of Kyouce inspired by the designer's childhood memories. **FDC** printed recess from flat plates with commemorative Bratislava cancellation. The cachet in deep blue is a woman in village costume and Christmas motifs.

13.11.96

ART - ANDY WARHOL



Designer: Martin Činovský

Engraver: Miloš Ondráček

Printing: Five colour recess printing from flat plates in sheets
of 4 stamps (each 7Sk) and 2 blank tabs. Stamp size
40x50mm.

Design: Portrait of Queen Ntombi Twala. This portrait is one from Warhol's 1985 series Reigning Queens. The Andy Warhol Museum of Modern Art at Medzilaborce holds the trial proof of the Queen Ntombi Twala portrait. The artist's name, birth and death dates are shown on the stamp.

FDC: printed recess from flat plates in black and yellow. The cachet is part of the artist's work Flowers from colour drawings 1974. The commemorative cancel from Medzilaborce was designed by Jozef Baláž. >

18.12.96 ACHIEVEMENTS OF SLOVAK SPORTSMEN AT THE 1996 OLYMPIC GAMES



Designer & Engraver: Rudolf Cigánik

Printing: Rotary recess combined with recess in brown and gold in sheets of 50 stamps at 3SK each. Stamp size 23x40mm.

Design: depicts the gold medal winner Michael Martikán from Liptovský Mikuláš competing in the slalom singles event. An Olympic gold medal is also shown.

FDC printed recess from flat plates in brown has a Liptovský Mikuláš commemorative cancel. The cachet is a stylised capital of an antique column and highlights the silver medal won by Slavomír Kňazovický in the Canadian singles 500m kayak and the bronze medal in the 50 metres small bore free rifle contest gained by Josef Gönci.

18.12.96

POSTAGE STAMP DAY



Designer: Martin Činovský from works of Martin Benka.

Engraver: Stamp Rudolf Ciganik, Tab František Horniak FDC Martin Činovský

Printing: Rotary recess combined with recess in dark blue and cream in sheets of thirty stamps with forty tabs. Stamp size 40x23mm Tab size 19x23mm.

Design: Stamp shows a detail from a self-portrait of Martin Benka (1881-1971) beside one of his unissued stamp designs from 1938. This shows a woman with an eastern crucifix and a dove. The tab features a study for a stamp entitled "Woman Reading".

FDC: Printed in brown using recess from flat plates, has a commemorative cancellation from Martin. The cachet is from Benka's stamp design entitled 'Roads to Peace' from 1938.

POSTAL STATIONERY

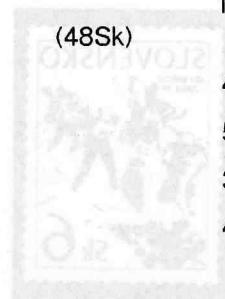
Special Envelope 3.11.96 40 Years of Television in Slovakia

Cachet in lower left designed by Jozef Baláž to commemorate forty years of television in Slovakia and was printed offset in deep and pale blue by Knihtlač Gerthoffer, Zohor.

The imprinted stamp (nominal value 8Sk) is the state emblem of the Slovak Republic printed monocolour recess by Postal Stationery Printing House Prague. Retail price of envelope 9Sk.

Proposed New Issue Programme of Slovak Postage Stamps for 1997

<u>Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Value</u>
16.1.97	Personalities Štefan Moyzes	3Sk
16.1.97	Personalities Svetozár Hurban Vajanský	4Sk
3.2.97	World Biathlon Championships	6Sk
15.2.97	Folk Traditions - Easter 97	3Sk
25.3.97	Franciscan Church Bratislava	16Sk
15.4.97	Definitive - Zilina	9Sk
15.4.97	100 Years Anniversary of Wireless Telegraph	10Sk
5.5.97	Europa 97. Legends and Myths (sheetlet 5 stamps and 3 tabs) (45Sk)	9Sk
12.6.97	Folklore Festival Východná	11Sk
12.6.97	Splendours of Our Homeland Domica Cave	6Sk
	Splendours of Our Homeland Ochtina Cave	8Sk
19.6.97	Triennial of Naive Art	3Sk
15.7.97	International Slovaks Year	9Sk
15.7.97	Definitive - Martin	7Sk
5.8.97	Biennial of Book Illustration Bratislava	3Sk
5.8.97	River Mills	4Sk
17.9.97	Protection of Nature - Mushrooms (3 stamps - 4Sk, 12Sk, 16Sk)	32Sk
15.10.97	Art: Ján Kupecký (sheetlet of 4 stamps) (36Sk)	9Sk
15.10.97	Art: The Bojnice Altar (sheetlet of 4 stamps) (40Sk)	10Sk
15.10.97	Art: Koloman - Sokol (sheetlet of 4 stamps) (48Sk)	12Sk
27.10.97	Černová (1907)	4Sk
3.11.97	Ondrej Nepela	5Sk
3.11.97	Christmas 97	3Sk
18.12.97	Stamp Day	4Sk



16.1.97 PERSONALITIES



3Sk Štefan Moyses Designer & Engraver: Rudolf Cigánik

Printing: Rotary recess combined with recess in sheets of fifty stamps. Stamp size 23x30mm.

Design: Portrait of Moyses (1797-1869) in bishop's robes. Background drawing is Moyses heading a delegation to Vienna to present a petition in support of the Slovak peoples. Štefan Moyses was bishop of Báňská Bystrica, founder of the Slovenská Matica and dedicated to the improvement of conditions for Slovaks in the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

FDC: printed recess from flat plates in dark brown has a commemorative cancel from Martin. The cachet shows the church in Žiar nad Hronom where Moyses is buried.

4Sk Svetozár Hurban Vajanský

Designer: Jozef Baláž **Engraver:** Martin Činovský

Printing: Rotary recess combined recess in sheets of 50 stamps, size 23x30mm.

Design: Portrait of Vajanský (1847-1916) with stylised quill in background. Vajanský was a Slovak politician, writer, literary critic and lawyer. He formed a cultural and educational workers group as part of the Slovak National Party in Martin and was a delegate in 1895 to the National Congress in Budapest.

3.1.97 WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP IN BIATHLON - OSRBLIE '97



Designer: Júlia Buková

Engraver: Bohumil Šneider

Printing: Rotary recess combined with recess in sheets of 50 pieces at 6Sk each. Stamp size 23x30mm

Design: Competing sportsmen participating in cross country ski-ing and rifle shooting.

FDC: printed recess from flat plates in black with commemorative cancellation from Hronec. The cachet shows a competitor against a background of the low Tatra mountains.

N.B. Unless otherwise stated the stamps and stationery for Czech and Slovak Republics are printed by Postal Stationery Printing House Prague.