

THE CZECHOSLOVAK Specialist

A publication of the Czechoslovak  Philatelic Society of N. America

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Vol. XXIII

January 1961

No. 209

EDITORIAL

We are certain many members wondered why we had only 12 pages in the December Specialist. We were not trying to cheat you but the material we were anxious to start fitted best as a new year starter and nothing we had at the time could fit into the last four pages.

Last month we wrote that Dr. Matejka would show his colored movies of the London International and of Czechoslovakia. This feature was publicized in the local Czech press and especially in the First Czechoslovak Philatelic Club; about 70 members and guests were present. The movies as well as the accompanying talk by the doctor were most interesting.

Three active Chicago members were hospitalized and we are happy to report that Havlik, Janecka and Mitchell are progressing well toward complete recovery. Janecka was with us Sunday albeit quite weak; Bob was still in the hospital and George Havlik went "in" after the program. He couldn't go sooner because he was in charge of the coffee and doughnuts.

In the last issue of the Specialist we admonished all members to prepare to show their material at Compex 61. The Chicago members are "showed out"; most of them have been showing parts of their Czecho collection every year in the last 20 years and it is necessary to show something new. We always show a profit but if the Chicago members drop out we may show a deficit. There are many excellent collections among our out-of-Chicago members; so help us out and thereby help yourselves. When we send you a prospectus please fill it out and send it to John Velek, 6218 Diversey Ave., Chicago 39, Ill. And please, don't call it a Chicago Chapter Show. It's yours!

We seldom ask our philatelic writers to send us articles for publication but after more than 18 years as your editor we find we need them, especially now. We want original articles for Compex, for the American Philatelic Congress and we'd like to turn to the fine practice of Special Czechoslovak issues of the magazine Stamps. We were accused of favoritism by not having Czecho issues in Linn's, Western Stamp Collector, Gossip and perhaps other publications. To have these issues we need writers. Suggestions are welcome, but a little concrete evidence of cooperation will be received with open arms.

One of our friends sent us an Exhibition Catalog of the Bratislava National Show. It is a very fine book though not quite as good as the one published for the State Show in Praha. It may interest our members that the Czechoslovak Specialist was awarded the bronze medal in the literature class.

In this issue we commence a very interesting check-list of the provisional postage and postage due stamps used in the early days of the Republic. There are further sections of this, one still needs to be translated, the balance needs illustrations, one sore spot in our publication economy. Cuts cost a young

fortune; as these are not original articles we cannot farm them out to "earn" cuts. Yet without illustrations these portions of the provisional stamps checklist is worthless. We cannot spend money promiscuously in the first months of the year and then run dry. Have we members in our ranks willing to finance this part of the program? In the early days of our Society your editor contacted 3 or 4 members to keep the organization from falling apart. With only 60 or 70 members at \$1.00 per year it had to be done even though the Specialist consisted of 4 or 6 pages. We shall be happy to give credit to any Macaenas who will come forward with the necessary money; if he wants to remain anonymous, this, too, can be arranged.

Certainly, most of our members know that an international philatelic exhibition under the rules of FIP is scheduled to be held in Praha during October 1962. Several of our friends are now making preparations to attend the Show and visit the country which produces the stamps they collect. Last year (1960) there were four international shows: Barcelona, London, Johannesburg and Warsaw. Some collectors think that is too many shows and others believe there should be more. We found an excellent commentary on the subject of international stamp shows which appeared in the Mercury Stamp Journal and which is so good that despite its length we decided to publish it without change. Stamp shows at all levels are the lifeblood of our hobby; without them there would be no replacement for those who drop out.

We were cleaning out the attic and there found photos taken in 1955 or 1956 at our stamp show in Stefanik Hall. We forget who they belong to; they are properly autographed and will be mailed to owners. Please notify your editor at your earliest convenience; he had them too long already.

Wants to exchange: Am seeking an advanced philatelist with whom I should like to correspond in Czech and exchange First Day Covers. Jan Muthsam, Kostelec n/Orlici, Czechoslovakia.

International Exhibition Problems

Reprinted with permission from Mercury Stamp Journal

The year 1960 was a big year for international exhibitions dedicated to our hobby. In no less than four cities—Barcelona, Johannesburg, London and Warsaw—were international philatelic shows staged, all with the sponsorship or with the blessing of the Fédération Internationale de Philatélie. All four shows had more or less disappointing attendance figures, although philately is in a period of unprecedented prosperity. For several reasons, they have caused a wave of dissatisfaction in the philatelic world. The old school of philatelic thought is up in arms against the compromises it was forced to make with the many new trends in our hobby, with regard to the collections accepted as well as with regard to the judging. The more progressive elements, who are for a broadening of the philatelic outlook to include postal history, which they consider just as basic as stamp collecting proper, feel discriminated against by the judges, who either belong to or are dominated by adherents of the old school of thought. Even the philatelists who completely favor neither one nor the other view are dissatisfied, because they come to the conclusion that this is a case where too many compromises are not going to benefit our hobby and that a clear-cut division or separation may be a better solution.

For many years, much has been written concerning exhibition problems. We first tried to deal with them more than thirty years ago, and again twelve years ago in the first volume of the MERCURY STAMP JOURNAL (pages 170 and 205). When we reread the pages we wrote years ago, we find that

the problems have not changed very much, but that they certainly have become more pronounced. Philately has changed quite a lot since World War I, it has extended the collecting activities not only to many sidelines, but it has undergone fundamental alterations. This latter fact is not understood by the old school of philatelic thought which will not accept the fact that basic changes have occurred in our hobby. This rather sad misunderstanding seems to be the reason for the conflict between the old philatelic school of thought which belittles these basic changes and wants to prevent their acceptance, and the progressive school which believes that it is rebuilding philately on a sounder foundation.

We feel that now it is time again for the conscientious philatelist to deal with the problems of philatelic exhibitions; we intend to dedicate a series of articles to them. We will restrict ourselves to the problems of international exhibitions, as those of national, regional and local ones are not only less obvious but also less pressing. We will not deal with purely organizational matters, but concentrate on the questions which concern the MATERIAL to be shown, the RULES and REGULATIONS which govern such shows, the CLASSIFICATION of the exhibits, the selection of the JUDGES and the principles of JUDGING.

I

It seems necessary to discuss first the purpose of an exhibition, which is generally believed to be threefold. It is considered a forum at which collectors can show what they have accomplished and where they can compete with other collectors for the distinction of having their work recognized by the leading experts. To present a collection which is better than those of other collectors is the goal of the participants, and they wish this acknowledged by awards conferred by competent judges. Competition is therefore considered one of the main purposes of an exhibition.

The second purpose of an exhibition is believed to be the fact that it enables collectors to see and to study the collections other collectors have assembled, in this way getting new ideas for their own collecting.

Propaganda for our hobby is considered the third and a major purpose of an exhibition. It is generally believed that without new collectors, without people who were not collecting getting interested in doing so, our hobby would soon become sterile, as it needs new blood to bring new vigor and new ideas to philately.

Of the three purposes of an exhibition, the first and the third are considered of almost equal importance, while the second one is actually only an adjunct to the other two. But we believe that an exhibition does not have to fulfill all three purposes and surely not to their maximum extent. Competition can be excluded and a show set up solely for propaganda purposes, but such an exhibition will lack the excitement competition provides. It is also possible to exclude the propaganda angle or to reduce it by concentrating on competition and making the showing of the collections only a supplementary part. In both cases, the collectors who come to an exhibition to see and study the collections of others will not be disappointed, so that the third purpose of an exhibition will remain, even if one of the other two is more or less neglected for some valid reason.

It is a curious fact that one of the acknowledged purposes of an exhibition, namely competition, could even be accomplished alone and without any exhibition at all, as it is possible to hold a competition of collections without exhibiting them to the public. It seems conceivable that in the same way as collectors are now invited to participate in an exhibition as exhibitors, they could be invited to take part in a competition as competitors. A panel of judges would have to be selected, and the judges would meet on a fixed day

to judge the collections which were submitted to them. After the judging, the collections with the awards they had obtained would be returned to the owners. Such an undertaking would have the great advantage that it could be achieved at low cost and that the expense of organizing it, of paying for the travel costs of the judges and for the awards, unless they are donated, could be easily covered by moderate entry fees collected from the competitors. There would be some other advantages, as every competitor's collection would be judged in the albums as a whole, and not from a selection in a limited number of frames, which is actually the case at all exhibitions, despite assurances that the albums which were submitted are considered also. The squabble about frame space would also be eliminated, as well as the unavoidable injustices resulting from the assigning of a reduced number of frames; in this way there would be no disappointed collectors who did not obtain the number of frames they required for satisfactory presentation of their collections. It seems to be an ideal setup, but of course, as everything in life, it has its disadvantages too. Not only would the other two purposes of exhibitions be eliminated by such a procedure, but in addition the owners of the collections would be deprived of the pleasure of showing their treasures to others, a pleasure which should not be underestimated.

It even seems possible to do away with these disadvantages by combining a competition, as explained in the previous paragraph, with an actual exhibition. Judging would be done before the show, and the judges would not only distribute the awards but also would select those prize-winning collections which should be shown to the public. This could be regulated to fit the available exhibition space, which may be made larger or smaller, but which in any case could be a fraction of the number of frames needed for the international exhibitions of recent years. The visitor to such a show would see only the very best and would not have to see many inferior collections that are always shown alongside the superior collections at international exhibitions. By having a showing of the foremost exhibits follow an international competition, practically all purposes of an exhibition would be achieved to a high degree. The judging of the collections would be in all probability more satisfactory if the judges could see and study them in private and at leisure before the show, without interference by the social functions connected with an international show. The owners of prize-winning collections would be doubly proud to see their collections selected to be shown to the public. The collectors who want to see the collections of others would be sure to see only the work of those collectors who have obtained the accolade of the chosen experts acting as judges. Not even the remaining purpose of an exhibition would necessarily have to suffer, as really good publicity could point out that there would be a showing of only the best collections in the world, which should attract a large crowd of visitors. It seems unnecessary to mention that of course the cost of such a limited show would be considerably lower than that of a regular international exhibition and would give the organizers fewer headaches than the customary setup of such shows. It may be that this scheme for competition combined with an exhibition will prove workable, and we can foresee that some day an international show will be organized on this or a similar basis and achieve a big success.

II

Another matter which must be scrutinized beforehand are the visitors of an international show. It is important to know which types of collectors are potential candidates for such visits and what are their reasons. To do this, we first have to destroy a myth which is generally believed to be a fact, namely that philately is a hobby of the masses. There are many people interested in stamps, most of them only temporarily or occasionally, but they

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cannot be called collectors in a proper sense. This is in some respects fortunate, as there is not enough legitimate material for a mass demand. The small attendance at international philatelic shows which have nothing to give to the visitors other than the possibility of viewing some outstanding collections should create doubt about the drawing power for the masses of real collecting. Such shows have proven attractive only to a very small upper layer of philatelists, while the great masses of people interested in stamps are too egocentric to have much interest in viewing the collections of others and most of them do not care at all about it. Only those international shows which have provided additional attractions—first day or exclusive stamp sales, special cancellations, dealer booth, premiums, etc.—have drawn large crowds. But these crowds were mainly interested in the additional attractions, and if they looked at the exhibits at all, which only a small percentage did, they did not look for the collections but for sensational features, such as the rarest stamp of the world, the collection of the King or the President and similar attractions. They were entirely ignorant of the human effort presented in each of the other collections shown and they did not have the slightest interest to learn about it. A first day cover, a plate block or a special cancellation obtained at the post office, a supposed "bargain" purchased at one of the dealer booths, the possibility that some of these items might become "rarities" and multiply in market value—that was practically all that these followers of philately, as we may call them, were interested in. To include these people in the army of philatelists would be equivalent to including the camp followers when the strength of a combat unit of an army is figured. The followers are the people who buy the bulk of every "sensational" new issues, often even in full sheets; they are the best customers of those dealers who know how to make them interested in a special issue or variety, they are the avid readers of the tipster columns in the stamp magazines, and they are elated when an issue they have acquired really becomes good property, usually forgetting all purchases which proved otherwise. Only a very small percentage of these people will ever become real collectors. The great majority of them are quickly disillusioned in one way or the other, their interest in stamps is soon worn out, and they are on their way to other pastures which they think are greener. We are kidding ourselves when we believe that these people have anything in common with the real collector. When some propagandists of our hobby talk about the millions of collectors—they have even figured that there are fifteen million in this country alone—they include in this figure all children and all these followers of philately only vaguely interested in real collecting. On the basis of the stamp catalogs sold every year, of the number of subscribers to philatelic magazines, of the number of members of philatelic societies, the "millions" figures look ridiculous; there are less than 100,000 people in this country—and the actual figure is probably nearer 50,000 than 100,000—who buy a catalog every year, there is no philatelic magazine which sells more than 50,000 copies of an average issue, and there are less than 100,000 people who are members of philatelic societies. When we take the whole world, the figures are considerably larger, but in our opinion still far below one million, probably even below 500,000 for people who can be considered real collectors. Of all general catalogs together, probably not more than 250,000 copies are sold every year; all subscribers of philatelic magazines together are certainly below that figure, and all philatelic societies together by a wild guess may not reach a membership of half a million. We are using the term "real philatelist" in contrast to the "follower of philately". Only the former is interested in an international philatelic show, only he will be interested to exhibit and to view the exhibits. The followers of philately are completely satisfied with a well-appointed post

office, well-stocked dealer booths and a few sensational exhibits of doubtful philatelic value. It is entirely unnecessary to organize an international stamp exhibition for them. Those collections which are usually shown on such an occasion are the least suitable for good propaganda purposes.

If we consider all this, we must come to the conclusion that if we want to organize international philatelic exhibitions at all, we should do it on a smaller scale and make no effort to combine with them a useless propaganda effort, as this would always be an endeavor with unsuitable means. We should organize international philatelic shows for the really genuine collectors only and recognize the fact that they are in any case the only ones interested in them. We should leave it to national, regional and local shows to propagandize our hobby, with or without competition, a function which some regular shows of this kind, for example the yearly shows in New York and London, perform very ably.

(This is the first of a series of several articles concerned with International Exhibition Problems.)

Theresienstadt

by Wolfgang Fritzsche

(Reprinted with permission from the American Philatelist)

"Theresienstadt" is all that can be read on certain stamps. It is not listed in Scott's catalogue but it can be found in all leading European catalogues.

What is it? To what country does it belong? What is the reason for its issuance? How was it used?

It is a stamp, but was not to pay postage! This stamp on parcels permitted the package's entry into the concentration camp in Theresienstadt in Bohemia, Czechoslovakia. The color is green. They were printed from engraved plates, perforated 10½. Imperforated stamps exist—unfinished stamps found and "liberated" from the Vienna printing offices, after World War II.

These stamps were used in the Bohemia-Moravia Protectorate from July 10, 1943, to the end of the war.

The reason for issue: To control and to route parcel post to the Jewish inmates of the Theresienstadt concentration camp. Many different versions exist as to the way these stamps were issued to the camp inmates or to persons permitted to send parcels to the Jews.

Shortly after the war a German philatelic journal printed an article in which the writer stated that he had tried to inquire about the handling of these stamps and had found that about once in three months the Jewish inmates of the camp were issued such a stamp. However, it was not handed to them direct. The Gestapo would hand it to a person, designated by the recipient. The person in possession of such a stamp now could send a food parcel to the camp inmate, not to exceed 25 kg (about 50 pounds). When the stamp was delivered, it was stuck to a purple form, giving instructions as to its use. Thus, when taken off that form the stamp usually was damaged at one corner.

Another version, published here in the United States, stated that the person who intended to send a parcel into the camp had to go to Gestapo headquarters and procure such a stamp for a price.

No matter what version our readers may have seen, it may be interesting to know the official rules and regulations laid down by the post office department. This we find in the postoffice bulletin number 36 of July 9, 1943, for the Bohemia-Moravia Protectorate. The contents of this bulletin an-

swers all our questions. Here is a verbatim translation:

"Re: Issue of a permit stamp for parcels and packages to Theresienstadt."

"The Central Office for the settlement of the Jewish problem in Bohemia and Moravia supervises the postal traffic of the Jews housed in the Theresienstadt Ghetto."

"Starting with July 10, 1943, a permit stamp will be introduced to route the parcels and packages to Jews in Theresienstadt. The permit stamp will be issued by the camp commander Theresienstadt of the central office for the settlement of the Jewish problem in Bohemia-Moravia in limited quantities to Jews living in the Ghetto who in turn can send them to their living relatives in Bohemia-Moravia."

The permit stamps must be affixed to the parcel proper or in the cases of packages, near the postage stamps. In any case they must be cancelled with the date cancel. Parcels and packages therefore can be accepted by the protectorate post offices for dispatch to Jews in the Ghetto Theresienstadt only if they have a permit stamp affixed to them.

"Parcels and packages to Jews in the Ghetto Theresienstadt which come from towns outside the protectorate Bohemia-Moravia do not have to have a permit stamp."

Some of our readers may not be familiar with the European parcel post procedures, therefore an explanation is necessary. In most European countries, stamps are never affixed to the parcel, but have their place on the parcel post dispatch card, which accompanies each parcel. Small packages, however, similar to our third class mail, do not need a dispatch card and have the stamps affixed to the package, as we do here. This explains why the official instruction, as given above, prescribes that the permit stamp be affixed to the parcel (and not to the dispatch card) with the postage stamps. Also note from the above regulations, that the stamp was used only for items coming from protectorate towns and was not needed for parcels coming from other parts of Greater Germany. The bulletin tells us that the stamps were issued, but it does not say how; therefore, the German version, that the Gestapo would deliver them to prospective senders on a special form may be correct. Since most of the people involved are not among the living, it is hard to get to the true facts at this time. The official notice, however, debunks the American version that the stamp was sold. Of course, it could have happened. Someone could have sold a stamp to another person who was in dire need of one so that he could send some food to one of his relatives. If that happened then it must be considered an exception to the standing rule.

Since these stamps were affixed to the wrappings of these large parcels, it stands to reason that most of them were destroyed when unwrapping the packages, except if a camp guard did save one for himself. Used copies are extremely rare and the few that have been seen are not exactly in A-1 shape and condition. Mint copies exist and are obtainable. They were found in the Vienna State Printing works in small quantities, finished and unfinished (imperf).

This stamp has a place in a specialized collection. It was a must on parcel post mail in Bohemia-Moravia to inmates of the concentration camp, or Ghetto as the official bulletin called it, but is only a permit stamp not a postage stamp and not a parcel post tax stamp.

NEW MEMBERS

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Czechoslovakian Provisionals

(The most popular Czechoslovak specialized catalogs before World War II were Ekstein's but the popularity was based mostly on the fact that Ekstein had many clients in this country and as many of his catalogs in this country as he had customers and friends. There were other catalogs fully as good and comprehensive but less well known. Among the catalogs was that of Ervin Hirsch and among his catalogs collectors cherish most is the one published in 1924. Admittedly in that year there could not be very many Czech adhesives and so specialization was carried on to the nth degree. We find on page 30 a listing with the heading PROVISIONAL and EMERGENCY STAMPS and this was sub-divided into the following chapters: a, Emergency Newspaper Adhesives; b, Provisional Newspaper Cancellations; c, Provisional Cash Franking; d, Provisional Postage Stamps and e, Provisional Postage Due Stamps. Of these five subdivisions member Jiranek translated 4 chapters of which we are happy to present to our readers the 4th and 5th (d and e). The 1st and 2nd require illustrations and the 3rd is not yet translated nor could it be published because of the necessity of many cuts. We hope to get around it some time. Oh, if we only had the money! The two chapters we present could use illustrations but Hirsch dispensed with them as not entirely necessary. We hope and trust that the members will appreciate this work which took the combined efforts of Joseph J. Jiranek, Jr., as translator, Richardson L. Spofford as first checker and George V. Havlik and Frank J. Kovarik as final checkers. This type of material is not easy for the typesetter and we pray our printer doesn't get a headache working on it.)

D. PROVISIONAL POSTAGE STAMPS

Due to the lack of proper postage stamps, individual postmasters made use of various emergency types of postage stamps by using Austrian revenue stamps, special delivery, newspaper and postage due stamps, either with or without any overprint such as "Franco" or "Franko", or by bisecting postage stamps.

Bisected Austrian Postage Stamps

- 6 Heller, Austrian Coat of Arms (Scott #147) bisect used for 3 heller value postage in the following postoffices:
 Čelechovice na Hané, Jan. '19; Doubí, Jan. '19; Hluboká, Dec. '18;
 Kladno, Jan. '19; Lomnice n. Popel, Jan. '19; Písek, Dec. '18;
 Příbram, Dec. '18; Praha, Dec. '18; Praha, Jan. '19; Kral. Vinohrady, Jan. '19; Znojmo, Jan. '19.
- 10 Heller, Austrian Coat of Arms (Scott 148) bisect used for 5 heller value postage, in the following postoffices:
 - A. Without any overprint:
 Litomyšl, Dec. '18; Litomyšl, Jan. '19; Písek, Dec. '18; Praha, Dec. '18; Prachatice, Jan. '19.
 - B. With overprint "Franco" in black:
 Písek, Dec. '18.
- 12 Heller, Austrian Coat of Arms (Scott 149) bisect used for 6 heller postage in the following postoffices:
 Hluboká, Dec. '18; Písek, Dec. '18.
- 15 Heller, Austrian Emperor Karl I, (Scott 168) bisect used for 7 heller postage in the following postoffices:
 Bojkovice, Jan. '19; Lenora, Dec. '18.
- 20 Heller, Austrian Emperor Karl I, (Scott 169) bisect used for 10 heller postage in the following postoffices:

- A. Without any overprint:
Čkyně, Jan. '19; Dobříš, Dec. '18; Jistebnice, Dec. '18; Kladno, Dec. '18; Lomnice n. Pop., Jan. '19; Dolní Rejštejn, Dec. '18; Písek, Dec. '18; Polná, Dec. '18; Praha, Dec. '18; Praha, Jan. '19; Prachátice, Jan. '19; Příbram, Jan. '19; Rudolfov, Dec. '18; Uh. Hradiště, Dec. '18; Kr. Vinohrady, Jan. '19; Kr. Vinohrady, Feb. '19; Železná Ruda, Jan. '18.
 - B. With hand stamp "Franco"
Příbram, Dec. '18.
 - C. With overprint "Franco"; in black:
Doudlevice, Jan. '19; Příbram, Jan. '19.
 - 30 Heller, Austrian Emperor Karl I, (Scott 171) bisect used for 15 heller postage in the following postoffices:
Litomyšl, Jan. '19; Lomnice n. Popl., Jan. '19.
 - 40 Heller, Austrian coat of arms (Scott 154) bisect used for 20 heller postage in the following postoffices:
 - A. Without overprint:
Brno, Jan. '19; Český Krumlov, Jan. '19; Doubí, Jan. '19; Habry, Jan. '19; Hluboká, Dec. '18; Chotoviny, Jan. '19; Litomyšl, Jan. '19; Malenovice, Jan. '19; Neratovice, Feb. '19; Nýřany, Jan. '19; Ronšperk, Dec. '18.
 - B. With overprint "Franco" in black:
Bavorov, Jan. '19.
 - 50 Heller, Austrian coat of arms (Scott 155) bisect used for 25 heller postage in the following postoffices:
 - A. Without overprint:
Litomyšl, Jan. '19.
 - B. With overprint "Franco":
Litomyšl, Jan. '19.
 - 80 Heller, Austrian coat of arms (Scott 157) bisect used for 40 heller postage in the following postoffices:
Habry, Jan. '19; Velká Ves na sev. dr., Jan. '19.
- Bisected Austrian Special Delivery Stamps**
- 2 Heller, Austrian Special Delivery stamps (Scott QE3) bisect used for 1 heller postage in the following postoffices:
Hluboká, Dec. '18.
- Bisected Austrian Postage Due Stamps**
- 10 Heller, Austrian postage due stamps (Scott J50) bisect used for 5 heller postage in the following postoffices:
Ivančice na Hané, Mar. '19.
 - 20 Heller, Austrian postage due stamps (Scott J52) bisect used for 10 heller postage in the following postoffices:
Hluboká, Jan. '19; Kraslice, Jan. '19.
 - 40 Heller, Austrian postage due stamps (Scott J55) bisect used for 20 heller postage in the following postoffices:
Kr. Vinohrady, Jan. '19.
 - 15 on 36 Heller, Austrian postage due stamps (Scott J61) bisect used for 7 heller postage in the following postoffices:
Lomnice n. Pop., Jan. '19.
 - 20 on 54 Heller, Austrian postage due stamps (Scott J62) bisect used for 10 heller postage in the following postoffices:
Litoměřice, Jan. '19.
 - 50 on 42 Heller, Austrian postage due stamps (Scott J63) bisect used for 25 heller postage in the following postoffices:
Vimperk, Jan. '19.

Austrian Special Delivery Stamps Used For Postage

- 2 Heller, Austrian triangle special delivery stamps used for 2 heller postage at the following postoffices:
- A. Without overprint:
Budějovice, Nov. '18; Hluboká, Dec. '18; Hluboká, Jan. '19;
Litomyšl, Dec. '18; Písek, Nov. '18; Praha, Dec. '18; Praha,
Jan. '19; Vrané, Feb. '19.
 - B. With overprint, "Franco" in black:
Malenovice, Jan. '19; exists in three types.
- 5 Heller, Austrian triangle special delivery stamps used for 5 heller postage at the following postoffices:
- A. Without overprint:
Hluboká, Jan. '19; Písek, Nov. '18; Písek, Dec. '18; Planá, Feb. '19; Praha, Dec. '18.
 - B. With overprint, "Franco" in black:
Malenovice, Jan. '19; exists in three types.
- 2 Heller, Austrian special delivery stamps (Scott QE3) used for 2 heller postage at the following postoffices:
- A. Without overprint:
Budějovice, Dec. '18; Hluboká, Dec. '18; Hluboká, Jan. '19; Litomyšl, Dec. '18; Písek, Nov. '18; Praha, Dec. '18; Kral. Vinohrady, Dec. '18; Vrané, Dec. '18.
 - B. With overprint, "Franco", black:
Malenovice, Jan. '19, Exists in three types.
- 5 Heller, Austrian special delivery stamps (Scott QE4) used for 5 heller postage at the following postoffices:
- A. Without overprint:
Budějovice, Dec. '18; Domažlice, Dec. '18; Hluboká, Jan. '19; Motyčín, Dec. '18; Luhačovice, Feb. '19; Písek, Nov. '18; Vrané, Dec. '18.
 - B. With overprint, "Franco", black:
Malenovice, Jan. '19; Exists in three types.
- Austrian Postage Due Stamps Used For Postage**
- 2 Heller, Austrian postage due stamps (Scott J35) used for 2 heller postage at the following postoffices:
Zahrádky, Jan. '19.
- 4 Heller, Austrian postage due stamps (Scott J36) used for 4 heller postage at the following postoffices:
Zahrádky, Jan. '19.
- 14 Heller, Austrian postage due stamps (Scott J39) used for 14 heller postage at the following postoffices:
Zahrádky, Jan. '19.
- 25 Heller, Austrian postage due stamps (Scott J41) used for 25 heller postage at the following postoffices:
With overprint, "Franco", black:
Bohumín, Jan. '19.
- 5 Heller Austrian postage due stamps (Scott J49) used for 5 heller postage at the following postoffices:
- A. Without overprint:
Dobříš, Dec. '18; Ferehenhaid, Dec. '18; Fürstenhut, Jan. '19;
Chanovice, Nov. '18; Skuteč, Dec. '18; Vimperk, Dec. '18; Vrané, Dec. '18; Zahrádky, Jan. '19.
 - B. With pencil notation "Franco": Třeboň, Dec. '18.
 - C. With overprint, "Franco" in various colors:
Bohumín (Blk.), Jan. '19; Brno (Viol.), Jan. '19; Brno (Violet

- Red), Jan. '19; Doudlevce (Blk.), Dec. '18; Doudlevce (Blk.), Jan. '19; Fürstenhut (Blk.), Dec. '18; Kunnersdorf (Viol.), Jan. '19; (a. second type); Malenovice (Blk.), Jan. '19 (a. second type) (b. third type); Nová Ves na Sev. Dr. (blk.), Jan. '19, Dec. '18; Pardubice (Blk.), Dec. '18, Jan. '19; Písek (Blk.), Nov. '18; Písek (Viol.), Dec. '18; Příbram (Blk.), Jan. '19; Vimperk (Blk.), Dec. '18; Vysoké n. Jiz. (Blk.).
- D. With overprint "Franko" in various colors:
Jablunkov (Bl.), Jan. '19; Terezín (Viol.), Jan. '19; Těšín (Blk.), Jan. '19.
- 5 Heller, Austrian postage due stamps (Scott J49) used in pairs as 10 heller postage stamps at the following postoffices:
- B. With overprint "Franco", in black across both stamps.
Doudlevce, Dec. '18, Jan. '19.
- 10 Heller, Austrian postage due stamps (Scott J50) used as 10 heller postage at the following postoffices:
- A. Without overprint:
Bělčice, Dec. '18; Čerčany, Jan. '19 (with notation "vyplacene"); Ferghenhaid, Dec. '18; Praha, Dec. '18; Roudnice, Dec. '18; Vrané, Dec. '18.
- B. With handwritten "Franko":
Malenovice (next to Franko "Znamky Vyšli"), Nov. '18; Mšeno u Mělníka, Dec. '18.
- C. With overprint "Franco" in various colors:
Bohumín (Blk.), Jan. '19; Doudlevce (Blk.), Dec. '18, Jan. '19; Lenora (Viol.-Blk.), Dec. '18; Malenovice (Blk.), Jan. '19; Nová Ves na sev. dr. (Blk.), Jan. '19, Feb. '19; Pardubice (Blk.), Dec. '18, Jan. '19; Písek (Viol.), Dec. '18; Příbram (Blk.), Jan. '19; Vysoké n. Jiz. (Blk.), Jan. '19; Vrané (Greenish), Dec. '18.
- D. With overprint "Franko" in various colors:
Terezín (Viol.), Jan. '19; Těšín (Blk.), Jan. '19.
- 15 Heller, Austrian postage due stamps (Scott J51) used as 15 heller postage stamps at the following postoffices:
- A. Without overprint: Hluboka, Jan. '19.
- B. With overprint "Franco" in black:
Fürstenhut, Dec. '18; Malenovice, Jan. '19 (three types); Nová Ves, Jan. '19, Feb. '19; Písek, Dec. '18; Příbram, Jan. '19.
- 20 Heller, Austrian postage due stamps (Scott J52) used as 20 heller postage stamps at the following postoffices:
- A. Without overprint:
Fürstenhut, Dec. '18; Hluboká, Dec. '18.
- B. With overprint "Franco" in various colors:
Brno (Viol.), Jan. '19; Malenovice (Blk.), Jan. '19; Nová Ves na sev. dr., Jan. '19, (Blk.), Feb. '19; Písek (Blk.), Nov. '18; Příbram (Blk.), Jan. '19; Vrané (Green), Dec. '18.
- C. With overprint "Franko": Jablunkov (Blk.), Jan. '19.
- 25 Heller, Austrian postage due stamps (Scott J53) used as 25 heller postage stamps at the following postoffices:
- A. Without overprint:
Česká Lípa, Feb. '19; Ferchenhaid, Dec. '18; Fürstenhut, Jan. '19.
- B. With overprint "Franco" in black:
Vimperk, Dec. '18, Jan. '19; Malenovice, Jan. '19; Nová Ves na sev. dr., Jan. '19, Feb. '19; Písek, Nov. '18; Příbram, Jan. '19.
- C. With overprint "Franko" in black: Těšín, Jan. '19.
- 30 Heller, Austrian postage due stamps (Scott J54) used as 30 heller postage stamps at the following postoffices:

- A. With hand written overprint "Franko": Vrané, Dec. '18.
 - B. With overprint "Franco" in black:
Malenovice (in three types), Jan. '19; Nová Ves na sev. dr., Jan. '19, Feb. '19; Písek, Nov. '18.
 - C. With overprint "Franko" in various colors:
Příbram (Blk.), Jan. '19; Vrané (Bl. Blk.), Dec. '18.
- 40 Heller, Austrian postage due stamps (Scott J55) used as 40 heller postage stamps at the following postoffices:
- A. Without overprint:
Ferchenhaid, Jan. '19; Vimperk, Jan. '19.
 - B. With overprint "Franco" in black:
Nová Ves na sev. dr., Jan. '19, Feb. '19; Příbram, Jan. '19.
- 50 Heller, Austrian postage due stamps (Scott J56) used as 50 heller postage stamps at the following post offices:
- A. Without overprint: Ferchenhaid, Dec. '18.
 - B. With overprint "Franco" in black:
Fürstenhut, Dec. '18; Vimperk, Jan. '19.
- 1 K., Austrian postage due stamps (Scott J57) used as 1 K. postage stamps at the following post offices:
Příbram, Jan. '19.
- 1 Heller, Austrian postage due stamps (Scott J47) used as 1 heller postage stamps at the following post offices:
- A. Without overprint:
Hluboká, Dec. '18; Písek, Dec. '18; Kr. Vinohrady, Dec. '18.
 - B. With overprint "Franco" in various colors:
Fürstenhut (Viol.), Jan. '19; Písek (Blk.), Dec. '18.
- 15 Heller, Austrian postage due stamps (Scott J48) used as 15 heller postage stamps at the following post offices:
- A. Without overprint:
Fürstenhut, Jan. '19; Hluboká, Dec. '18, Jan. '19; Lenora, Dec. '18; Vrané, Dec. '18, Jan. '19.
 - B. With pencil "Franco": Malenovice, Nov. '18.
 - C. With overprint "Franco" in black:
Bohumín, Jan. '19; Písek, Nov. '18; Vimperk, Jan. '19.
- 10 Heller, Austrian postage due stamps (Scott J60) used as 10 heller postage stamps at the following post offices:
- A. Without overprint:
Bohumín, Jan. '19; Hluboká, Jan. '19; Vysočany, Dec. '18; Vrané, Dec. '18.
 - B. With overprint "Franco" in various colors:
Fürstenhut (Blk.), Dec. '18, (Viol.), Jan. '19; Písek (Blk.), Dec. '18.
- 15 Heller, Austrian postage due stamps (Scott J61) used as 15 heller postage stamps at the following post offices:
- A. Without overprint:
Lenora, Dec. '18; Litomyšl, Jan. '19; Nová Paka, Dec. '18; Písek, Nov. '18, Dec. '18.
 - B. With overprint "Franco" in various colors:
Bohumín (Blk.), Jan. '19; Fürstenhut (Viol.), Dec. '18, (Blue), Jan. '19; Lenora (Blk.), Dec. '18; Písek (Blk.), Nov. '18; Vimperk (Blk.), Jan. '19.
- 20 Heller, Austrian postage due stamps (Scott J62) used as 20 heller postage stamps at the following post offices:
- A. Without overprint:
Ferchenhaid, Dec. '18; Hluboká, Nov. '18; Lenora, Dec. '18; Písek Nov. '18; Vimperk, Dec. '18.

- B. With overprint "Franco" in various colors:
 Bohumin (Blk.), Jan. '19; Fürstenhut (Viol.), Dec. '18, (Blue)
 Jan. '19; Písek (Blk.), Nov. '18, Dec. '18; Vimperk (Viol.), Dec.
 '18, Jan. '19.
- 50 Heller, Austrian postage due stamps (Scott J63) used as 50 heller postage
 stamps at the following post offices:
- A. Without overprint:
 Ferchenhaid, Dec. '18; Fürstenhut, Dec. '18; Lenora, Dec. '18,
 Písek, Dec. '18; Rožmitál, Dec. '18.
- B. With overprint "Franco" in various colors:
 Bohumin (Blk.), Jan. '19; Fürstenhut (Blk.), Dec. '18; Lenora
 (Bl. Blk.), Dec. '18; Písek (Blk.), Nov. '18, Jan. '19; Vimperk
 (Viol.), Jan. '19.

(to be continued)

CHAPTER MEETINGS

The New York Chapter meets every third Friday of the month at 7:30
 p.m. in the Collectors Club, 22 East 35th St., New York City.

The Chicago Chapter meets every second Sunday of the month at 2:30
 p.m. in the Lincoln Federal Loan and Savings Association Bldg., 6635 Cermak
 Rd., Berwyn, Ill.



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