

THE CZECHOSLOVAK Specialist

Official Monthly Journal of the



Czechoslovak Philatelic Society

Silver Bronze Award Praga 1968

Editor:

William V. Schoenig, 20 Charles Ct., East Patchogue, N. Y. 11772

Vol. XXXIV

June 1972

No. 6, Whole No. 322

FROM THE ANNALS OF CZECH PHILATELY—

The First Experts

Reprinted from *Filatelie*

Translated by L. Huml

Following the First World War, a rapid rise or organized philately in our country resulted in the establishment of numerous philatelic societies and clubs. In 1920, the Federation of Czechoslovak Philatelic Societies was founded, and in the year 1923, the Czechoslovak Association of Philatelists organized the first International Philatelic Exhibition within our territory in the city of Brno. In 1926, organized philately of Czechoslovakia became a charter member of F. I. P. In the year 1937, all the country's philatelic clubs and societies united under one central organization and held the first national postage stamp exhibition in Bratislava. This afforded us an opportunity to review our collections and to prepare for the First International Postage Stamp Exhibition, Praga 1938, which was held in Prague under the patronage of F. I. P.

After the First World War, many new countries came into existence who naturally issued their own postage stamps, the result of which made general worldwide collecting impractical. Stamp collectors, looking for other ways to build up their collection, turned to specializing. We naturally favor stamps of our own country which also offers our collectors the greatest possibility for a consistent and interesting specialty.

The Beginning of Experts

It is reasonable to say that stamp forgeries are almost as old as the very stamps issued by postal administrations. At first, counterfeiters were interested only in cheating the posts with their forgeries and it must be said that mainly in Spain and Italy they did so with considerable success. As an example, we know of 21 different Spanish forgeries harmful to the post and in Naples there were 5 counterfeit values in the issues of 1858. In the city of Verona in the former Austrian Kingdom of Lombardy-Venetia, there appeared two excellent forgeries of the 15 and 30 centime values and later, three more in Milan with which the mails were merrily franked till the year 1859. In many instances, the postal administrations knew nothing about these forgeries and today those which passed through the post have increased thousands of times their original value. And so we can trace this kind of counterfeiting up to the forgeries of our Hradecany stamps and in some instances even later. With the beginning of philately and its later commercialization, forgers, of

course, focused their attention on producing forgeries to bilk the stamp collector. Forgery of this type is not always reliable because, in the viewpoint of the stamp collector, it has absolutely no value and upon identification such a product is dropped by philatelic circles.

We must realize that in philately everything that bears a higher collectible value is counterfeited, and in general, the forger encounters a great deal of difficulty. There are, however, expert craftsmen who can turn out some beautiful articles of forgery by repairing missing parts of stamps, finish missing parts of a plate, furnish old and new cancellations, eliminate light spots, easily and quickly produce an imperforated stamp from a perforated one or vice versa, from a current mint stamp conjure up a more valuable one, produce a watermark which is much sought after, a valuable color shade or even an unknown color. They can perform such marvelous tricks with stamps that an inexperienced collector becomes an easy prey when offered such stamps in a spirit of clear friendliness especially when the stamps are always cheap and pretty. Counterfeiters have the greatest success who specialize in forging stamp overprints. In this field, they can produce expensive stamps out of cheap ones and the profit is considerably high.

It was only natural that collectors would protect themselves and that experienced experts soon appeared who would examine such suspicious stamps, certifying to their genuineness and indicating such stamp examination with their own guarantee marks. As the great-grandfather of examining experts, we can point to the Belgian, Moens, who in the 70's of the last century waged a successful war with counterfeiters.

It is indisputable that the Czechoslovak Post made a big mistake when, in December of 1919, it overprinted the remainders of Austrian and Hungarian stamps with the well-known "Posta Ceskoslovenska 1919"—because it had already issued the definitive series depicting Hradcany, because the issue of these overprinted provisionals was accompanied by the appearance of suspicious rarities, because these stamps were sold with a considerable additional charge, because the stamps practically failed to appear on non-philatelic correspondence, and because the origin and distribution of these stamps was unsatisfactory. In fact, there were prominent people who were able to buy complete series of stamps specially allotted to special ministers, whereas an ordinary collector had to buy quantities of low values before he could obtain a stamp of a higher value. It is against the good credit of the then philatelic functionaries that they were the initiators of this stamp issue and that they feathered their own nests by the procedure.

This particular emission with its easily forged overprint and its cheap supply of material which could at the time be bought in great abundance became the crown-land of forgers and brought about the necessity of having these stamps expertized for their genuineness.

At that time, there lived in Prague two prominent philatelic officials, Ing. Jaroslav Sula and Jaroslav Leseticky. Leseticky was a devoted official in the Czech Philatelic Club, a well-known publicist and contributor to the Czech

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Philatelic Journal, owned stamp collections worthy of note, enjoyed considerable popularity among stamp collectors and had a host of admirers. In addition, he was a postal official who "was right there" when our first stamps were born—truly, a qualified man to become an expert. It was certainly for these reasons that Leseticky also wrote and published the 40-page "Monography" expressly about the stamps with the overprint "Posta Ceskoslovenska 1919" which philatelists accepted favorably as the first effort to explain the plan of this emission. Advertisements soon appeared in which Leseticky offered to examine not only the P. C. 1919 issue but also "stamps of all parts of the world." The advertisements were always signed: Jaroslav Leseticky, reliable judicial expert from the department of philately of the Board of Trade in Prague. Therefore, no one doubted his technical qualifications to have been the first expert here because Leseticky, in his time, was a personality which was apparently a combination of everything that was expected of him and what he proudly offered to stamp collectors.

The other man, and without a doubt better experienced as an expert, was Ing. Jaroslav Sula, for many years the president of the Czech Philatelic Club in Prague, one of our first serious collectors, a general collector and a propagandist of Czechoslovak aerophilately at the time this modern sphere of stamp collecting was beginning, later a stamp dealer in Prague. He, too, was well stocked with a large store of P. C. 1919 overprints and so, on January 15, 1921, he made the following announcement in the journal, The Czech Philatelist.

"To the members of the Czech Philatelic Club and to all collectors in the Republic of Czechoslovakia!

"I have decided to resign the office of president of the Club of Czech Philatelists, an office which I have had the honor of holding for more than 20 years, and I have opened a stamp dealer's store. I particularly intend to specialize in Czechoslovak stamps in order to satisfy the constantly rising demand for rarities and specialties in Czech stamps and also because an ever widening circle of collectors, unable to keep up with general collecting not even if restricted to European countries or a group of its countries, are compelled to specialize and limit themselves to collecting C. S. R. It will be my endeavor to satisfy the wishes of every specializing collector of the republic whether it be a question of previous issues, revolutionary, regular postage or postage dues or stamps prepared but not issued for different reasons (for example, the abolition of a plebiscite) or stamps regularly issued in various shades of color, misprints and other printing impressions, overprints, stamps of the Siberian Post, et cetera. However, I also want to be of service to my customers in news issues and philatelic accessories. I will also examine all postage stamps of Czechoslovakia if desired and will furnish them with my mark of guarantee. Hoping for the favor of my specialist friends, I am, respectfully yours,

Ing. Jaroslav Sula,

Kralovske Vinohrady, Krkonosska 7."

Sula was well aware of Leseticky's technical weaknesses and tried inconspicuously to warn the public against this expert who, as it later showed, was not actually an expert. For instance, Sula pointed out inconsistencies in Leseticky's "Monography," very quickly identified Szekula's forgeries of the Siberian lions, which Leseticky had labelled as genuine, and secretly warned collectors "not to be misled by the advice of all sorts of experts." Our public, however, still had a live memory of the quarrels in the philatelic club between Leseticky and Sula so that the warnings were mostly unheeded. With all that Ing. Sula was indisputably a good expert with an extensive philatelic knowledge and, as Erwin Hirsch himself maintained, that he (Hirsch) never came

across any forged stamp bearing Sula's guarantee label. Sula, as a matter of principle, examined only stamps that he himself sold and foreign stamps only in such cases that would be considerably to his own advantage. It is too bad that Ing. Sula didn't give his discoveries and knowledge wider publicity and that he didn't produce a written basis for further research of our postage stamps.

On the other hand, Leseticky, after leaving the Czech Philatelic Club, established an "examining station" on a purely commercial basis, collaborated very charitably with a string of stamp dealers and placed himself, without reservation, on a pedestal of infallibility. He considered any criticism of his expertizing activities a personal affront and he lost all sense of self-criticism. He became the Pope of Czech philately.

At that time, there entered into our sphere of philately a figure who will long be remembered, either in an affirmative or negative sense of the word, but who indisputably was a personality—Erwin Hirsch. Leseticky soon became a devoted fellow-worker with Hirsch and his "Philatelists' Tribune." Obviously, a very close association of these two philatelists had as a result that Hirsch saw very clearly through Leseticky and was shocked at his technical and philatelic shortcomings, (he discovered, for instance, Leseticky's ignorance of printing techniques and many other insufficiencies which were unthinkable for a recognized authority. Many times, but in vain, Hirsch sought a declaration from Ing. Sula but the old gentleman, who was already then quite ill, always only smiled ironically and uttered no judgement of Leseticky. It was evident that he no longer wished to engage in any quarrels and polemics.

After Sula's death, Leseticky became a monopolist as an expert who, however, committed numerous errors which, of course, could happen to many an expert but Leseticky would never admit them. Hirsch was well aware of the situation and personally called Leseticky's attention to his imperfections many times. A well-intended private warning was but a cause for hatred and ended in a fight for Hirsch against Leseticky who as an older rival fell ingloriously from favor. The idol had fallen but who would take his place in the field of stamp expertizing?

Collectors who were considerably disturbed and owned stamps certified by Leseticky, now turned in great numbers to the Tribune that it should provide them with a clarification. Hirsch was in a troubled situation because, from the beginning, he was not capable of testing and judging these stamps. Together with his closest fellow-worker, Jaroslav Frank, they first began painstakingly to study the so-called revolutionary issues and then our own "Posta Ceskoslovenska 1919". At the same time they conceived the plan of issuing a "Monograph of Czechoslovak Stamps," and began to gather material that they had already published in the "Tribune." At first, they did not devote themselves to the overprint "S O" because there lived in Ostrava Ing. Weiss who was the first to fully elaborate on these stamps in his literary work and, in this respect, was a dependable authority. Because they needed additional help, they welcomed young Jan Mrnak who, in the course of years, became a truly capable judge of our postage stamps especially the "P C 1919."

A trial of the "Philatelists' Tribune" necessarily admits the distinction that Hirsch and his colleagues, in principle, publicized their discoveries and examining methods in their magazine even when they were often plainly guilty of an error. I believe, however, that it is to the advantage of a serious expert when he admits his errors and corrects them. According to information from Hirsch himself, the three men, in the course of 30 years, examined and certified about 10,000 of the more valuable Czechoslovak stamps of which 25% were forgeries. To errors in judgement, Hirsch admits 3 out of a thousand.

The expertizing activity of Hirsch incurred the displeasure of some philatelists and the quarrels with him led to frequent polemics, even to lawsuits. Anyone interested can read up on all this in the pages of the then philatelic press. I have no intention to involve myself in this because many of the participants, who favored either Hirsch or his opponents in these quarrels, are still alive. It cannot be denied that Hirsch and Franek accomplished a great deal for Czech philately and that Jan Mrnak, until the time of his death (in the evening of the day before the opening of the World Stamp Exhibition, Praga 1968) was our greatest expert in the matter of Czechoslovak postage stamps.

In the beginning of the German occupation in 1939 Hirsch, for reasons of oppression, had to abandon his beloved newspaper Tribune, and became the target of unprovoked attacks by jew-haters. The same treatment was visited upon Franek in 1942. Only Mrnak held his ground and he never failed to admit his warmest friendship with his former colleagues.

Again, every reader can find in the philatelic press of the time of the protectorate, all that was then written about Hirsch. After the victorious war which Hirsch and Franek survived in good health, neither of them returned to examining so that Jan Mrnak, until his death, alone maintained the good tradition of examining and judging Czechoslovak postage stamps to be carried on, after him, by other experts of whose qualifications there is no doubt.

—Jiří Nekvasil

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

(Continued from last issue)

Proposal Number Four:

Article VI (NOMINATIONS AND ELECTIONS) is amended to read as follows:

1A. The Nominating Committee shall nominate 2 candidates for President, 3 Candidates for Vice-President (Eastern, Central and Western), and at least one candidate for each of the offices of National Secretary, International Secretary, Treasurer and Editor. The Nominating Committee also shall nominate at least three candidates for Councilors (Eastern, Central and Western). All nominations shall be subject to the conditions set forth in this Article.

1B. The Nominating Committee shall nominate only patron members and regular members for elective office.

2A. The Nominating Committee must designate the two Vice-Presidents who are not residents of the same region as the current President to run for the office of President. Each of these two designees must then either (a) consent to run for President, or (b) defer to the incumbent President, or (c) refuse to run for President. If a designee consents, his name will appear on the ballot upon certification by the National Secretary as candidate for President. If a designee defers to the President, the designee automatically substitutes the name of the current President for his own as candidate for President. If the designee refuses to run, he automatically disqualifies himself as candidate for any elective office in the Society for the next two years. If the current President refuses to run for re-election, he automatically disqualifies himself as candidate for any elective office in the Society for the next two years.

2B. The Nominating Committee will nominate persons to fill any vacancies for the offices of President and Vice-President created by refusal of a President, or by acceptance, deferment or refusal of a Vice-President, to run for President, subject to these conditions: A candidate for President shall not

be from the same geographic region (Eastern, Central or Western) as the current outgoing President; a candidate for Vice-President must be from the same geographic region as the Vice-President whom he replaces.

2C. If the President dies or resigns while in office, the Vice-President who is from the same region as the President will automatically fill his unexpired term.

3. All consents, deferments and refusals shall be made in writing by the interested parties to the Nominating Committee not later than June 1 of the election year. The Committee will then make final nominations as the consents, deferments and refusals require. All final nominations by the Nominating Committee will be submitted to the National Secretary for certification not later than June 30 of the election year.

4. Additional nominations may be made, but such nominations shall be valid only if presented over the signatures of at least five patron or regular members in good standing; provided that such members are not candidates for any office in the current election. All such nominations must be submitted to the National Secretary for certification not later than June 30 of the election year. The postmark date will be conclusive as to the date of submission for certification.

5. All nominations certified by the National Secretary shall be forwarded to the Editor for publication.

6. The Secretary shall request the Editor of the Specialist to prepare the ballots, to have them printed and mailed out with the September issue. The ballots shall list all names placed in nomination pursuant to the terms of this Article.

7. Only such persons who were patron members or regular members on June 30 of the election year are eligible to vote in that year's election. Each such member shall mark his ballot according to instructions and shall transmit it to the National Secretary not later than October 31 of the election year. The Nominating Committee shall appoint the Youth Chairman and two patron members or regular members, who are not officers or candidates for office, to act as Tellers and shall name one of their number to act as Chairman of the Tellers Committee. The ballots, mailed by the National Secretary to the Chairman of the Tellers Committee, shall be promptly counted in order to have the results in the hands of the Editor not later than November 10 for publication in the December issue of the Specialist.

8. Candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected, and shall take office on January 1 following the election.

9. Vacancies between elections occurring in any office other than President shall be filled by a majority vote of the Council within thirty days after the vacancy occurs.

Proposal Number Five:

Article IX (LOCAL BRANCHES), Sections 2 and 3 are amended to read as follows:

2. Separate youth branches consisting of youth members may be established by the Council in response to the request to that effect by at least five youth members of the Society in good standing. Such requests must be sponsored by at least one adult member in good standing residing within the area to be benefitted.

3. Local branches and youth branches may elect their own officers, appoint committees, assess dues, collect and manage their own funds and make any rules for their government; provided, all of their acts and rules shall be consistent with and shall not violate the Constitution or the Bylaws of the Society.

Proposal Number Six:

Article XI (AMENDMENTS TO THE BYLAWS), is amended to read as follows in its entirety:

Any proposed change in the Bylaws, or addition thereto, presented by three members of the Council or at least ten members of the Society, shall require the affirmative vote of a majority of the Council. If such an amendment has been voted on and adopted by the Council, it shall be published in the Czechoslovak Specialist. If approved by a majority of members voting, it shall become operative.

TREASURER REPORT FOR 1971

Income		Expenses	
Dues	\$1,385.00	Printing Specialist	\$1,349.98
Donations	356.00	Postage, Specialist	260.88
Books	117.55	Binding, Specialist	68.40
Circuit Commission	40.88	Envelopes, Specialist	39.15
Advertisements	31.60	Check Book	8.75
Interest	30.47	Postage, Sec'y	18.00
Total	\$1,961.50	Total	\$1,745.15
Transfer from 1970		\$ 975.03	
Income 1971		1,961.50	
		2,936.53	
Expenses 1971		1,745.15	
		1,191.38	
In Savings acct.		\$1,034.44	
In Checking acct.		156.94	
		\$1,191.38	

December 31, 1971 Dr., Thomas Meeks, Treasurer

We have checked the Treasurer's report and find same correct.

Dr. F. J. Arnold

George Koplowitz

Auditors

April 2, 1972

NEW MEMBERS

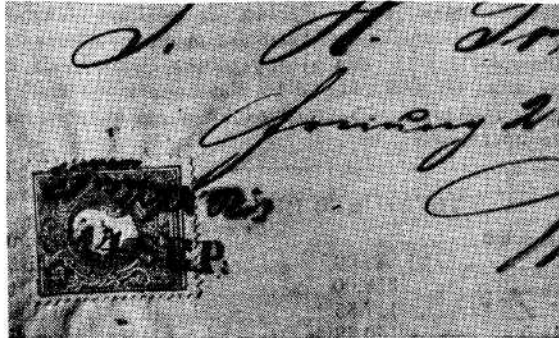
- #951 Peter T. Krejci, 8702 Ridge Road, Bethesda, Md. 20034
- #952 Stanislav Votruba, 42 Elliott St., Morristown, N. J. 07960
- #953 Olech W. Wyslotsky, 55 Glenwood Ave., East Orange, N. J. 07017
- #954 John A. Andrew, 426 N. California St., San Gabriel, Cal. 91776
- #955 Norma Cadorin, Ontario, Canada

Member F. J. Auermuller has called to our attention that the following issues of the Specialist were incorrectly numbered and we ask you please to correct your copies.

December 1970 number should be 308, January 1971 number should be 309
 September, October, November, December 1971 Vol. no. should be XXXIII
 January, February, March, April 1972 Vol. number should be XXXIV

Charley's Corner

By Charles Chesloe, Box 237, Willow Springs, Ill. 60480



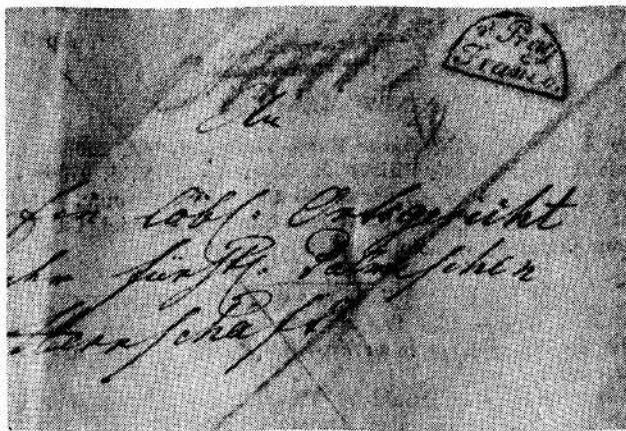
Austria Issue 1858-59—Sept. 14, 1860—Type II, Opava (Eastern Silesia)

One of the most interesting and rewarding phases of my collecting started about three years ago with a trip to New York City.

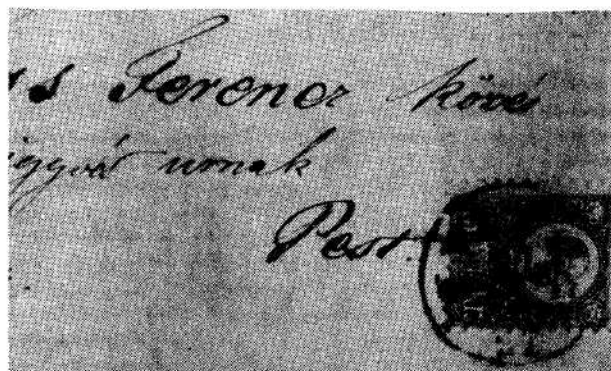
Mr. Frank Kovarik, Mr. John Velek, Dr. James Matejka, and yours truly were invited to give a symposium on Czechoslovak philately at the Collectors Club. We arrived in the morning, and as stamp collectors usually do, we went on a philatelic hunting trip early that afternoon. Collecting only Czechoslovakia as I do the chance of finding something you can use or need is very limited. We went from shop to shop along Nassau Street, but for me there was nothing.

We finally came to the Mercury Stamp Co. to see Mr. Herbert Bloch, I had the pleasure of meeting this gentleman before in Chicago, he suggested that I look at some stampless covers cancelled in various Czech towns. Dr. Matejka strongly urged me to go into this field. I do not recall if I had to be pressed very much, but I did pick enough covers to total twenty-five dollars. This was the beginning of my postal history collection.

I have since picked up over one hundred and fifty stampless covers ranging in price from three to ten dollars each. I am also collecting covers



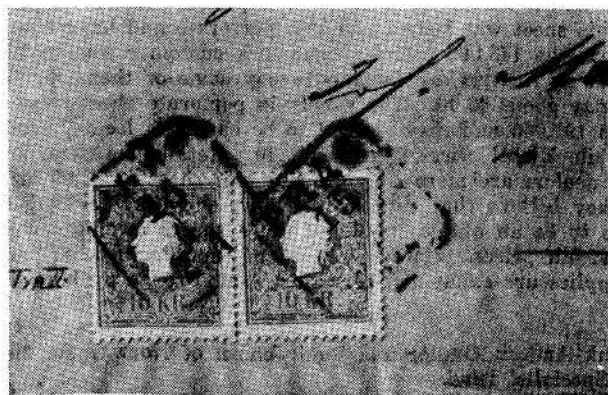
Prague (Bohemia) 1822—Stampless



Hungary Lithograph Issue 1871—Nitra (Slovakia)—15 K. Registered

franked with Austrian and Hungarian issues which were used in towns later incorporated into Czechoslovakia.

After the republic, many covers and especially parcel post clippings were cancelled with Austrian and Hungarian issues until the stock at the various post offices were used up. Many such pieces also exist with mixed franking (combined with Czech stamps) and these are certainly desirable postal history items. Postal History can be a phase of a general collection or certainly one can specialize in this field as many collectors do. The breakdown is important. Stampless era, pre-Republic with adhesives, after the Republic Austrian and Hungarian usage and finally mixed franking, then the collection of the Republic itself. This can also be applied to the Protectorate, Carpatho-Ukraine (somewhat limited) and Slovakia. When you wish to expand your collection of Czechoslovakia consider the fascinating field of postal history.



Austria 1858-59—Type II, Prague (Bohemia) April 15, 1859

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

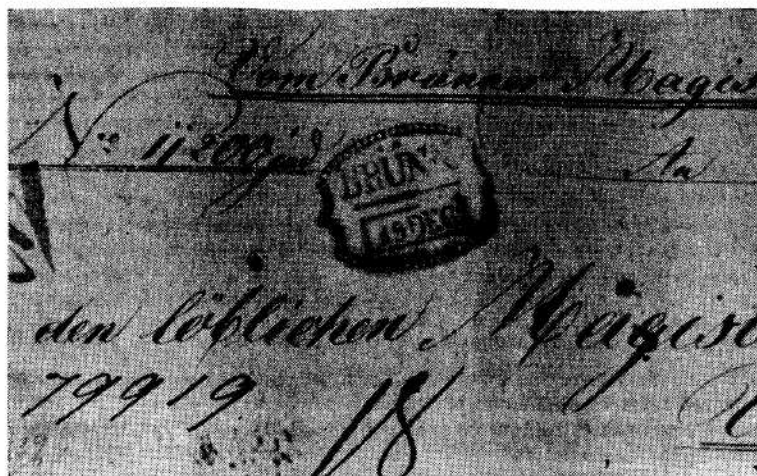
Rare and unusual items (very limited). Write for a list.

Charles Chesloe

P. O. Box 237

Willow Springs, Ill. 60480

Illustrated are two stampless covers, a 10 Kr Austria type II, a 15 Kr Austria type II, and a 15 Kr Hungary lithographed printing (registered cover).



Stampless—Brno (Moravia), Dec. 19, 1839

STAMP MARKET TIPS — By John G. Ross
Reprint from Stamps

Whenever there is a philatelic event in Czechoslovakia the Post Office is always willing to issue a miniature sheet to commemorate the event. In 1955 a sheet showing five scenes of Prague was issued to celebrate the International Philatelic Exhibition that took place on September 10-25 in that city, Scott No. 719. This sheet was issued and sold perforate and imperforate. Mintage of the imperf was 143,000 and only one to a customer was sold at the show. Today dealers in Austria are looking to buy some of these sheets. They are offering to pay about \$9.00. The supply in perforate sheets was a bit larger, mintage was 199,000 and they seemed to be easier to locate, Scott catalogs it at \$10.00, while Michel prices it net at \$8.10. Retail in Austria is \$6.00 at the moment but dealers are more eager to buy this sheet at \$3.00 and up than to sell it, as they believe that supplies are low, and that prices will go higher. There seems to be an ample supply of these sheets in this country and they can be had at fair prices. However eventually many will be shipped to Austria and once supplies are exhausted prices are bound to go up here also.

We thank Arthur Kessler and Paul Jensen of Norway for their contribution to the Specialist fund.

Congratulations to Dr. H. C. McNamara, his exhibit of Czechoslovakia won a gold medal at Kapex 72. This is a joint exhibition of the Kingston, Albany, and Poughkeepsie Clubs, N. Y. If anyone has any information on Czech meters Dr. McNamara would be happy to get this information. His address is Hurley, N. Y. 12443.

To the members and the officers of our society the editor wishes a very enjoyable vacation. As this will be the last edition you will receive for the season, do not look for a July or August edition.

MORE ABOUT NOJEX AND THE SOCIETY'S BI-ANNUAL MEETING

Plans are moving ahead for the Society's participation at the NOJEX exhibition to be held on October 27, 28 and 29 at the Coachman's Inn in Cranford, N. J. Several sizeable applications for exhibits have come from our Washington branch, in addition to applications fulfilling pledges made by our New Jersey branch. Emil Michaelson, the exhibition chairman, was pleased to see that total applications to date had already reached the halfway mark of the Society's goals of 40 frames. With applications from New York members just starting to come in, he expressed optimism that 30 frames will be reserved by the end of this month. Further applications are anticipated from Chicago and other areas of the country.

The judge's panel has been completed with the addition of the name of the former Society president, Joseph J. Janečka, to those of Dr. Reiner-Deutsch and Henry Hahn. Awards will consist of a Grand Award along with gold, silver and bronze section trophies to be given by NOJEX in its overall competition. For CZPS exhibitors, the Society will present its own gold, silver and bronze awards to winners selected by the panel along with the President's special award for the best novice exhibit. This special award was prompted by proposed changes to the Constitution which would lower the age requirements for regular members from 21 years to 18 years and set up a youth division for philatelists between the ages of 14 and 18 years.

The CZPS will hold its bi-annual convention on Saturday, October 28th, starting at 11 a.m. in the Coachman's Inn. Mirko Vondra, the Society chairman, will preside at the meeting, which will feature an illustrated talk by Joseph Lacko, Vice-President of Sports Philatelists, on the subject of the Sokol on Stamps. This will be preceded by the business portion of the meeting, including reports by the Secretary, the Treasurer and the Editor of the Specialist, and awarding of the exhibit prizes.

Publicity on behalf of our Society's participation at NOJEX is being aptly handled by Joseph Stein. Members outside the New York-New Jersey areas are requested to communicate with him to suggest the names of any local publications—philatelic or otherwise—in which announcements of this event can be inserted. All members of the Society are cordially invited to attend not only the three-day exhibition, but also the Society's bi-annual meeting. Guests of NOJEX may receive courtesy discounts for overnight facilities at the Coachman's Inn if reservations are made sufficiently in advance. However, there are numerous other tourist accommodations in the area which should pose little or no problems to those making last-minute plans to attend or those who prefer economic budgeting.



Postage Due Stamp

On 14th November, 1971, was released a postage due stamp in the value of Kčs 5.40. The theme of the picture: stylized ornaments of plant-motifs.

Printed in sheets of 100. The dimensions of the picture: 23x19 mm.

Designed by Ivan Strnad. Engraved by Milos Ondráček.

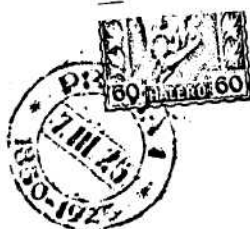
Printed at the Post Printing Office in Prague by rotary recess print in red combined with 1-color photogravure.

CZECHOSLOVAK COMMEMORATIVE POSTMARKS 1919-1939

Translated by Dr. Otakar Kutvirt with the collaboration of Wolfgang Fritzsche
(continued)

1925

Praha 1—1850-1925 7.III (Red)



Pardubice 1—same as above

Brno 1—same as above

Opava 1—Troppau 1—same as above

Bratislava 1—same as above

Kosice—same as above

Praha—1925 Mezinárodní kongres olympijský—Congres Olympique International 24.-25 V (International Olympics Congress, in three types, black)



Kroměříž-Výstava 21.VI.-26.VIII (Exhibition, black)

Jindřichův Hradec—Výstava poštovních známek—5.-19.VII (Postage Stamp Exhibition, black and red)

Rožnov Pod Radhoštěm—Valašský rok 1925-18.-20.VII (Moldavia year, black)

Čáslav—Fochovy oslavy 7., 9., 15., 16.VIII (Foch Commemoration, black)



1926

Marianské Lázně—Marienbad—VII. sjezd něm. filatelistů—VII Deutscher Philatelisten tag 23.-27.V (VII German Philatelist day, black)

Praha—VIII. slet všesokolský—3., 7., 12., 14., 22.VI., 23.VI.-7. VII. (VIII All Sokol Congress, a, b, c, black)
 Jaromer—Výstaviště—3.VII.-2.VIII. (Fairground, oval violet cancel)
 Turčianský Slatý Martin—Slovenské národné slávnosti 1926, 27-29.VIII (Slovak National Festivals, red and black)
 Hradec Králové—(M.L.L.) Letecká výstava 1.-7.X (Aero Exhibit, black)

1927

Česká Lípa—Bohmisch Leipa—VIII. sjezd něm. filatelistů, 14-16.V VIII.
 Deutscher Philatelisten tag (German philatelists Day, black)
 Mladá Boleslav—Vystava severních Čech 1927, 19.VI.-31.VII. (Northern Bohemia Exhibition, a, b, black)
 Praha—II. dělnická olympiada—24.VI.-7.VII. (II. Workers Olympics, a, b, blk.)
 Uzhorod 1—I. Živnostenská výstava—5-24.VIII (also in cyrillic) (I. Trade Exhibition, a, black)



Vejperty 1—Weipert 1—Výstava—ausstellung—16.-31.VII. (Exhibition, black)
 Litoměřice—Leitmeritz—1927-1927 25.-28.VII. (black)
 Domažlice—Výstava poštovních známek—31.VII.-7.VIII. (Postage Stamp Exhibition, black and red)
 Nový Jičín—Neu Titschein—Výstava pošt. známek—Postwertzeichen ausstellung 6.-13.VIII. (Postage Stamp Exhibition, black)
 Praha—Jub. výstava pošt. známek K.C.F. 25.IX.-2.X. (K.C.F. Anniversary Postage Stamp Exhibition, black and red)
 Prerov 1—výstava poštovních známek—16.-23.X. (Postage Stamp Exhibit, blk)

1928

Brno—Výstava soudobé kultury—25.V.-30.IX. (Contemporary Culture Exhibit, black)
 Trenčín—I. slovenská výstava pošt. známek—27.V.-3.VI. (1 Slovak Postage Stamp Exhibition, black)
 Duchcov—Dux—IX. sjezd něm. filatelistů, IX. Deutscher Philatelisten tag 9-11. IV. (IX. meeting of German Philatelists, black)
 Semily—Odhalení pomníku Dr. Riegra 8.VII. (Unveiling of the Dr. Rieger monument, black)
 Praha—sjezd slovanského hasičstva v Praze 1928—7.14.VII. (Slavic Firefighters Congress in Prague, black)



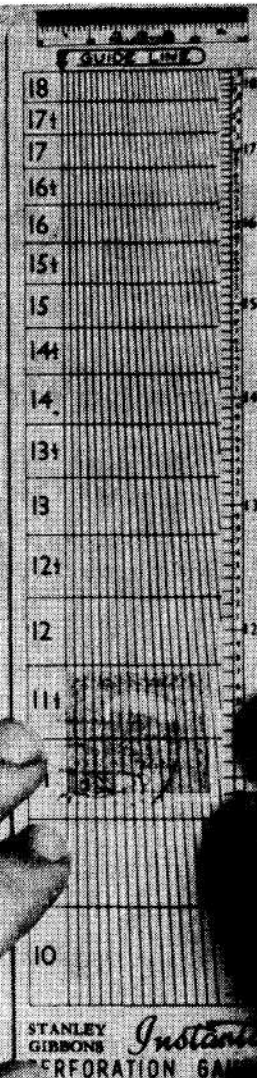
- Pardubice 2—výstava českoslov. pošt. známek 1918-1928 25.-30.IX. (Exhibit of Czechoslovak Postage Stamps 1918-1928, black)
- Košice 4—I. východoslovenská výstava pošt. známek—21-28.X. (I. East Slovakia's Postage Stamp Exhibit, black and red)
- Praha 1—1919-1928—28.X. (red)
- Praha 10—1918-1928—28.X. (red)
- Praha 25—1918-1928—28.X. (a, b, red)
- Praha 28—Senát N. S.—1918-1928—28.X (Senate of the National Assembly, red)
- Praha 29—Sněmovna Poslanecka N. S.—28.X (Chamber of Deputies of the National Assembly, red)
- Pardubice 1—1918-1928—28.X. (a, b, red)
- Brno 1—1918-1928—28.X. (a, b, red)
- Brno 2—1918-1928—28.X. (a, b, red)
- Opava 1—Troppau 1—1918-1928—28.X. (a, b, red)
- Bratislava 1—1918-1928—28.X. (a, b, red)
- Košice 1—1918-1928—28.X. (a, b, red)
- Užhorod 1—1918-1928—28.X. (red)
- Louny—Výstava poštovních známek—28.X.-2.XI. (Postage Stamp Exhibition, black)

1929

- Praha 10—Výstava svatováclavská 929-1929—15.V.-15.X. (St. Wenceslaus Exhibition, a, b, red, a, b, black)
- Praha 1—Čskavy svatováclavského tisíciletí 929-1929 15.V.-30.IX. (St. Wenceslaus millenium celebration, a, b, c, d, e, red, a, b, c, d, e black)
- Praha 10—same as Praha 1
- Praha—Conference Radioélectrique Européenne 2.IV.-15.IV. (European Radio Conference, black)
- Litoměřice 1—Leitmeritz 1—X. sjezd něm filatelistů X. Deutscher Philatelisten tag 29.30.VI. (X. Meeting of German Philatelists, black)
- Orlova—Krajový slet sokolstva na Těšinsku 1929 29-30.VI. 5-7.VII. (Sokol Congress of the Těcin Region, black)
- Litomyšl 1—Krajinská výstava východních Čech 1929 29.IV.-28.VII. (Eastern Bohemia Regional Exhibit, black)
- Praha—Orelské dni 1929—5-7.VII. (Orel's Day, a, b, c, black)
- Kemenický Senov—Stein Schöna—1929-7. Congrès de l'Union Internationale Végétarienne 7-11. VII. (7. Congress of the Vegetarians Society, red, violet, and black)
- Praha 3—XIV. Mezinárodní sjezd katol esperantistů 12-14.VIII (XIV. International Catholic Esperanto Congress, black)
- Plzeň 1—Jubilejní výstava poštovních známek 1929—1-8.IX. (Anniversary Postage Stamp Exhibition 1929, black)
- Stará Boleslav—929-1929 Tisíciletí mučednické smrti knížete sv Václav 13, 14, 15. 28.IX. (Millennium of the Martyrs Death of St. Wenceslaus, red and violet)
- Praha 1—I. sjezd slovanských filologů—5-11.X. (I. Congress of Slavic Philologists, black)
- Košice 4—I. východoslovenská výstava pošt. známek—21-28.X. (I. Eastern Slovakia's Postage Stamp Exhibit, black)
- Praha 14—XXI Mezinárodní výstava automobilů—23.X.-3.XI. (XXI. International Automobile Show black)

(to be continued)

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