

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

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Silver Award — INTERPHIL '76

A.P.S. Unit 18

S.P.A. Branch 284

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February 1977

No. 2, Whole No. 367

A Philatelic View of Czechoslovakia Boundaries and Their Changes

By Ing. Vladimír Feldmann
(translated and adapted by L. H. Vydra)

At the Versailles Peace Conference, the Czechoslovak delegation presented its claims upon certain small areas of German and Austrian territories located outside the boundaries of the Czechoslovak historic lands. These reg-



Picture No. 5

The Czech postmark, I type (ČSP), of Town of Cmunt; red ink, used on philatelic souvenir materials after the annexation of the Vitoraz region to Czechoslovakia, July 31, 1920. This important railroad town was then soon renamed as České Velenice.

ions were inhabited by numerous Czech minorities. The largest group was the Hlučínsko (Glatz), located in German Silesia. This was an area of approximately 314 square kilometers and had a population of approximately 45,000 inhabitants, mostly Slavs. Similar ethnic and historic background, as well as communications and commercial business led to the incorporation of two smaller areas in Lower Austria. One area known as old Vitorazsko was located near the important railway communication center of Cmunť (Gmünd), later renamed České Velenice, together with the district located around the town of Valtice. Totalling altogether some 211 square kilometers with an approximate population of some 20,000 people, most of which were Czech origin. These territories were ceded to Czechoslovakia after all the three peace treaties (Versailles, St. Germain and Trianon, respectively) became valid.

The first territory to be annexed by the newly formed Czechoslovak state was Hlučínsko, between February 1 to February 4, 1920, when Czechoslovak authorities took over 14 post offices and 8 postal substations. All of these postal agencies began to use the new Czechoslovak postmarks, which were especially prepared. The only exception was the railway post located at Kravaře-Hlučín (Deutsch Krawarn-Hultschin), which used the old German postmark until June, 1920. One other temporary exception in this area, was the post office located in the village of Buslavice which used, during August 1920, the old German postmark (Buslawitz) before being replaced with the new postmark of Buslavice. The use of German stamps was allowed in this region until the end of February, 1920. Also mixed Czech/German frankings were used during this period. The definitive delimitation of this region, put into effect on March 16, 1923, brought two more Silesian villages under Czechoslovak jurisdiction. These were the villages of Ha and Pišť, which also had their own post offices and in which German stamps were valid there until the end of March 1923. The complete description of these postal developments is included in an article entitled "The Postal Postmarks of Hlučínsko" by Mr. Victor Indra (Filatelie No's. 12-13-1960) and were further elaborated upon by the same author in an article published in Filatelie No. 15-1964, page 342.

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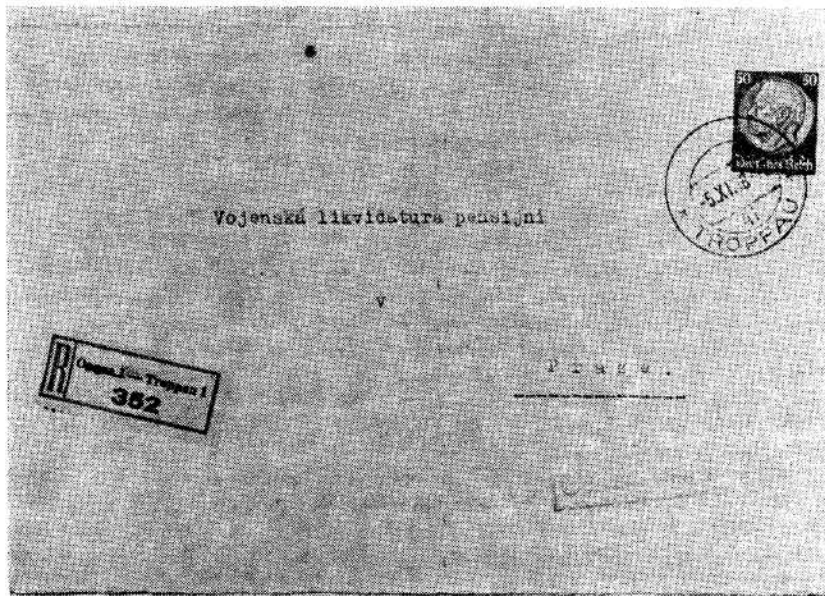
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Vitorazsko, which had 4 post offices, was annexed by Czechoslovakia in July, 1920. In this area the validity of Austrian stamps, for postal use there, was allowed for several additional days. During the first days after the annexation of the local post offices, all mails were cancelled in red (picture No. 5). On the 25th Anniversary of this incorporation, July 29, 1945, the post office located in České Velenice used a special commemorative handstamp. The second Austrian territory incorporated in July, 1920, into Czechoslovakia was that of Valticko, which was joined with Moravia. There were only two postoffices in this region.

With the exception of some small local corrections, the Czechoslovak boundaries with Germany and Austria remained unchanged until 1938. After the Nazi Anschluss of Austria in March, 1938, the Czechoslovak-Austrian boundary became the official Czechoslovak-German boundary.

According to the infamous Munich Dictat of September 29, 1938, Czechoslovakia had to cede to the Third Reich, between October 1 and October 10, 1938, in five steps, a considerable area of their territory located on their Northern, Western and Southern frontiers. There were a few exceptions to this, as some areas were occupied by the Germans temporarily and later returned to the Czechoslovak authorities. An example is the town of Polička. In addition, on November 20, 1938, the Germans claimed and received a small region in Southwest Slovakia which had a German minority of inhabitants. Located in this area were two post offices, Petržalka (Engerau) and Děvín (Theben). The definitive demarcation of the new Czechoslovak-German boundary lines was then effected during November and December of 1938. Some



Picture No. 6

A Czech bilingual postmark, Type II, from Opava (Troppau) one postoffice cancellation with its Czech part removed; used November 5, 1938, on a registered letter addressed to Prague; therefore after the German annexation of the Opava region to the Third Reich. The R label used is still the Czech postal material with its Czech text crossed over.



Picture No. 7

Part of a Czech parcel post wrapping complete with German stamps and postmarked November 8, 1938, with a partially "nationalized" cancellation from the town of Vejprty (Weipert). The Czech name of the town was removed but the official Czech post initials Č.S.P. were left intact.

boundary corrections were made even later, during the existence of the so-called Protectorate period. These changes however did not have, to my knowledge, any postal or philatelic impact.

In the occupied regions, the Nazi authorities were "nationalizing" all postmarks, that is, were removing the Czech texts from the local bilingual (Czech-German) cancellations, including the initials Č.S.P. (Česko-Slovenská-Pošta; Czecho-Slovak-Post) which still appeared on some of the postmarks and are I type (picture No. 6). This was done in a very haphazard fashion. An interesting example is the "nationalization" of the postmark in the town of Vejprty. The Czech town's name was removed and the German name for the town—Weipert—remained, the official initials of the Czechoslovak post (Č.S.P.) were allowed to remain. See picture No. 7. In several occupied localities, different German overprints on Czechoslovak stamps were temporarily used, it appears that this occurred mainly for political and/or speculative reasons. Czechoslovak collectors do not collect this philatelic material. However, these overprints are collected abroad, especially in Germany. The Michel catalog lists overprints from six towns: Aš (Asch), Mikulovice (Niklasdorf), Karlové Vary (Carlsbad), Liberec-Vratislavice (Reichenberg-Maffersdorf), Konstantinovy Lázně (Konstantinbad) and Rumburk (Rumburg). Michel catalog also lists about 50 other overprints but classifies them as "commemoratives." The validity of Czechoslovak stamps in all ceded regions ceased by October 19, 1938.

The German Reichspost issued two semipostals in commemoration of this annexation (Scott Catalog No. B132 and B133) with the date of December 4, 1938, when the local plebiscite allegedly confirmed this Anschluss. Later in 1939, two more German semipostals again "honored" that event (Scott B160 and B166).

(to be continued)

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Editor's Gazette

By Jane Sterba, 6624 Windsor Ave., Berwyn, Ill. 60402

I have been notified by Mr. Harlan Miller, Managing Editor of our Specialist, that his printing schedule is being reshuffled, effective immediately. The new deadline for all copy being in Lawrence, Kansas, is the 5th day of the month. Therefore it will be necessary for me to mail all my corrected material by the 1st day of each month, otherwise we will not have a Specialist. If you are submitting articles or would like to contribute an article, please mail it direct to me about the third week of each month at the very latest. This gives your "house-wife-Editor" time to check over and in some instances time to retype the article, so that Mr. Miller has an easier job of typesetting.

I am also taking this opportunity to thank all our members for the many lovely notes, expressing your congratulations and kind remarks relative to my editing our Specialist. I do not always answer them all personally but I do want you to know that I appreciate your sincere words of encouragement.

In October, when the First Czechoslovak Philatelic Club of America held their annual stamp show and banquet, Czechopex-76, United States Post Office employee, Ted Kuttner, retail manager of the South Suburban Management Service Center, South Suburban, Illinois, 60499, was one of the guest speakers. Mr. Kuttner presented many interesting historical facts about Czech and Bohemian background, which contributed greatly to the theme of the show. Some guests present knew many of the facts presented, but the "show stopper" was that among all the Czechoslovak stamp collectors present, NONE knew the answer to this question. What was the name of the first Postmaster General of Bohemia? Check your March Specialist for the answer! —J.S.

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From the President's Stock Book

Henry Hahn, 2936 Rosemoor Lane, Fairfax, VA 22030

Many of you may have come across the January issue of "Stamp Show News" which this time features INTERPOSTAL '77, described as the "First International Postal History Exposition" which will "recognize the coming of age of Postal History . . ." (!) This so called exposition or show has taken place at New York's Hilton between Jan. 28th and 30th. The "show" featured either 400 or 500 feet of display frames, depending on which part of page 35 of the cited publication you believe. Of course we usually size our shows by the number of frames—not feet of frames. If these are standard frames of the type used at INTERPHIL or BALPEX with a frame width of about 3 feet, we are here dealing with a showlet of either 133 or 166 frames. This is assuming they mean linear feet of frames. Not quite trusting the promoters' description of the show as . . . "one of the largest displays of postal history ever shown in the world" (?!!), they may for all we know be talking square feet which would make it a minimicroshow of either 27 or 30 frames! But based on the floor plan, they probably mean linear feet, since the plan shows 34 dealer booths, which occupy about 4 times the area occupied by all of the exhibits. The admission charge to this "show" was \$3 per day, or \$5 for three days.

Why bore you with all these numbers and statistics—particularly after the fact? Here is why: many collectors may not quite realize that there are shows and "shows." The "shows" are, of course, primarily bourses. While we have no objection to bourses—we actually love them—we don't appreciate the attempted disguise. This has become prevalent all the way from the huge ASDA "show" to our little local "Stamp and Coin Show." The latter, however, vindicates itself somewhat by not charging admission. These "shows" are not really hard to spot. When carried out on a large scale—such as INTERPOSTAL '77—they will nevertheless lack endorsement by the major or even small but responsible hobby societies. The Stamp Show News, in pushing INTERPOSTAL, makes no mention whatsoever of the Postal History Society—one of our finest societies which pioneered the recognition of postal history as a specialized area of philately. Another feature of such "shows" are the "philatelic" articles in the show literature penned by dealers telling us what to collect (or what they are overstocked on?). Typical is one by a New York dealer named Ginesky (p. 60) entitled "Quality, Super Quality and Sheer Stupidity." He ridicules those paying a hefty premium for pristine copies, which apparently he and his buddies sold us years ago and can't replace. We of course all know that halitosis is better than no breath at all—but we have seen far more collectors regret having purchased so-so copies cheap, than pristine ones at a high premium. Other characteristics of "shows" are the absence or de-emphasis on judging and awards, and irresponsible promotional hoopla designed to attract the sucker. Typical of this is the opening statement (p. 35 of SSN) saying: "The study and collecting of Postal History will come of age with the opening of INTERPOSTAL '77."

Dealers, promoters and other making an honest living serving the collector are the catalyst of our hobby. Strong promotion of a good bourse is to be applauded. But PLEASE—let's call a bourse a BOURSE or SUPERBOURSE (INTERPOSTAL '77 a "SUPERDUPERBOURSE" and ASDA a "SUPERDUPERPOOPERBOURSE") but let's reserve the terms "show" and "exhibit" for the real thing.

*Stamp Show News, vol. 2, number 18, West Rock Show Associates, Inc., Larchmont, N. Y.

The Issues, Surcharges, Cancellations and Vignettes of the Sudetenland (1880-1970)

By Roger Richet, SCP — Translated by Anne Vondra

Note: The original French edition of the book contains some 300 illustrations which greatly enhance the enjoyment and understanding of this unillustrated, serialized translation. Serious students of this topic are urged to purchase the original, paper bound French edition from the SOCIETY. Please see advertisement appearing frequently in the SPECIALIST.

(Continued)

Seals of "The German Club of Southern Moravia"

This league for protection against the Czechs of Southern Moravia was founded in 1899: its central office was at Znaim (Znojmo) and had 10,000 members scattered among 125 local groups.

(Pictures)

1909. Jubilee Stamps. Knight and rising sun, 2 heller value:
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------|
| 1—blue | 4—brown on greenish paper |
| 2—blue on azure | 5—brown on reddish paper |
| 3—brown | 6—green |
1909. Knight at jousting, 2 heller value:
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 7—blue | 10—brown on greenish |
| 8—blue on azure | 11—brown on pink |
| 9—brown | 12—green |
1909. Ancient German warrior with shield, 2 heller value:
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 13—lilac | 15—brown |
| 14—blue | 16—green |
1909. Knight with imperial banner, 2 heller value:
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 17—lilac | 19—brown |
| 18—blue | 20—green |
1909. Views of the Chayatale. Identical borders, 2 heller:
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 21—Castle of Znaim | 27—Castle of Wottau |
| 22—Transnitz | 28—Areistein |
| 23—Valley of Hardegg | 29—Castle of Ungarschitz |

(Picture)

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 24—Frain | 30—Unter-Thurnau |
| 25—Castle of Frain | 31—Ruins of Kollnitz |
| 26—Ruins of Zornstein | 32—Raabs |

Each one of these stamps may be found in red, green or blue and each of these colors on white, yellow, rose or azure paper, so that one can collect a series of 12 different types of each stamp, with a grand total of 144 different varieties.

(Pictures)

1909. Various types on white paper, 2 heller value:
- 33—green and black: pageboy at the foot of a tree
 - 34—lilac and black: Michael, an armed peasant
 - 35—yellow, black, blue and green: Knight and a view of Znaim (Znojmo)
- Each one of these stamps exist on greenish color paper, on mauve, azure, yellow, rose, lilac-rose and grayish, allowing the specialist to collect a series of 8 different stamps for each type of stamp.
1914. Coats of arms of the league:
- 36—2 h. green, black, red and gold

1914. War stamps:

37—2 h. lilac, orange, olive and grey. Ancient German on horseback

38—2 h. olive, orange, lilac and grey. Teutonic knight

39—2 h. lilac, grey, orange and olive. Knight on horseback

(Pictures)

1919. "The Faithful Fatherland":

40—20 h. black. Exists on white, lilac-rose, grey, rose, blue and salmon colored paper

(Pictures)

1920. "Our future":

41—20 h. black. Exists on green paper, rose, blue, mauve, lilac-rose, salmon, yellow, white, grey, orange

1922. "For a people":

42—10 h. black

1929. 30th anniversary of the league:

43—10 h. black

These last two values exist on green, salmon, blue, white and red paper.

This league was the only one to continue its activities without interruption, in spite of the war and the proclamation of the Republic of Czechoslovakia in 1918. In the end it was integrated into the S. D. P., of K. Henlein.

Seals of the "League of Northern Moravian Germans"

This league of Germans of Northern Moravia against the Czechs was founded in 1886. Its central office was at Olmütz (Olomouc) and had 18,000 members divided up into 600 local groups.

1908. Coats of Arms, with slightly differing frames:

1—2 h. black, red and gold, 15x28 in size

2—2 h. black, red and gold and blue, 26x32 in size.

1908. Portrait of T. Korner:

3—2 h. gold, green, red and black

1908. Monument of Niederwald:

4—2 h. gold, red, green and black

(Pictures)

1909. Market Square at Olmütz, 2 heller value:

5—blue, yellow, red and black

6—slate, yellow, red and black

7—blue, red, black and gold

8—red, black and yellow

9—grey-green, red, black and gold

1909. Monument of Bismarck at Frankfurt on Main:

10—2 h. grey-green

13—2 h. lilac

11—2 h. blue

14—2 h. red

12—2 h. violet

1909. Monument of Arminus, 2 heller value:

15—red

20—lilac

16—green

21—blue-green

17—brown

22—dark red

18—blue

23—moss green

19—light brown

24—dark brown

1910. Monument of Arminus. Redrawn, 2 h. value:

25—green

28—brown

(Pictures)

26—violet

29—red

27—blue

30—lilac

1910. Coats of Arms of the League, 2 h. value:

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 31—green, black, red, gold | 33—yellow, black, red, gold |
| 32—black, red, gold | 34—light green, black, red, gold |

1910. Head of Ulrichs von Hutten, 2 h. value:

- | | |
|------------------------|----------|
| 35—black, red and gold | 38—blue |
| 36—lilac | 39—green |
| 37—brown | 40—red |

(Pictures)

1910. Head of a Knight in Helmet, 2 h. value:

- | | |
|------------------------|----------|
| 41—black, red and gold | 44—blue |
| 42—lilac | 45—green |
| 43—brown | 46—red |

1910. Multicolor Coats of Arms of the 12 principal cities of Moravia, 2 h.:

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 47—Brünn (Brno) | 54—Sternberg (Sternberk) |
| 48—Olmütz (Olomouc) | 55—Mährisch-Neustadt (Unicov) |
| 49—Iglau (Jilava) | 56—Mährisch-Ostrau |
| 50—Znaim (Znojmo) | (Moravska Ostrava) |
| 51—Hohenstadt (Zabreh) | 57—Mährisch-Trübau |
| 52—Neutitschein (Novy Jicin) | (Moravska Trebova) |
| 53—Zwittau (Svitavy) | 58—Schönberg (Moravsky |
| | Sumperk) |

These stamps are varnished, with a resulting bright appearance which is characteristic of them.

(Pictures)

1910. Views, 2 heller, red, same border vertical or horizontal:

- 59—Tour at Habsbourg-worte
 60—Town hall of Mährisch-Neustadt
 61—Kaiser Wilhelm Tour at Olmütz

(Pictures)

- 62—Castle of Sternberg
 63—Castle of Enlenberg
 64 to 68—same types, in green
 69 to 73—same types, in brown
 74 to 78—same types, in blue

1911. Wotan on his horse Sleipnir, 2 h. value:

- | | |
|----------|-----------------------|
| 79—red | 83—blue |
| 80—red | 84—black, red, yellow |
| 81—brown | 85—black, yellow, red |
| 82—green | 86—red, black, yellow |

1912. View of the Schools of Bad-Stramberg:

- 87—2 h. green and black
 88—Seal used as closing device, Coat of Arms type in black, red, green and yellow

(Pictures)

1913. Multicolor Coats of Arms, varnished, values continuing the series of 1910 (47-58):

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 89—Brünn (Bresova) | 95—Hof (Dvorce) |
| 90—Müglitz (Mohelnice) | 96—Mährisch Altstadt |
| 91—Oderfurt (Privoz) | (Stare Mesto) |
| 92—Liebau (Mesto Libava) | 97—Neugasse (Nova Ulice) |
| 93—Bodenstadt (Podmokly) | 98—Leipnik (Lipnik) |
| 94—Mährisch Aussec (Usov) | 99—Schilberg (Silperk) |

Seals of the "German National Union for Southern Moravia"
"Deutsch-Völkischer Wehrschatz Sudmährens"

This was the name given to the German Nationalist Union of Znaim (Znojmo) and the surrounding area. Although unimportant in its activities and its purely local character, this group, nevertheless, was able to continue functioning right up to the time when the S.D.P. would unite all the groups and leagues of the Sudetens in 1935.

1908. Head of Wotan

- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| 1—2 h. blue | 4—2 h. brown |
| 2—2 h. green | 5—2 h. red |
| 3—2 h. black | 6—2 h. lilac |
| | 7—2 h. multicolor |

1908. Tower of the Town Hall of Znaim:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 8—2 h. blue | 11—2 h. brown |
| 9—2 h. green | 12—2 h. red |
| 10—2 h. black | 13—2 h. lilac |

All seals from No. 1-6 and 8 to 13 exist on white, yellow, yellowish, pink, lilac-pink, bluish, blue, greenish, and green paper, which allows for a collection of a series of 108 different stamps.

1908. Various subjects:

- 14—2 h. General view of Znaim
- 15—2 h. Railway bridge of Znaim
(Pictures)
- 16—2 h. Znaim and Thanafluss
- 17—2 h. Great Square of Znaim
- 18—2 h. Warrior and view of Znaim
- 19—2 h. Medieval castle and willow leaves
- 20—2 h. Ancient German warrior and castle of Znaim (1909)
(Pictures)
- 21—2 h. Valkyrie
- 22—5 h. brown. Knight and view of Znaim
- 23—10 h. multicolor. Castle and flag of black, red, and gold (white paper)

Numbers 14 to 21 exist in the same colors of paper as Numbers 8 to 13. Number 22 is only in brown but on 8 different colored papers.

- 24—10 h./2 h. surcharge, red, on Number 22. (The surcharge may be found inverted, sideways, and double).
(Pictures)

1910. Nibelungen stamps and various subjects, 2 h.:

- 25—Siegfried and the dragon
 - 26—Hagen
 - 27—Knight with the Arms of Znaim
 - 28—Eagle over Znaim
- These four seals exist in the same colors as Numbers 8-13.

1913. German views, multicolor, 2 h. value:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 29—Habsburg | 34—Berlin |
| 30—Grassenalberg | 35—Saalech |
| 31—Heidelberg | 36—Rudelsbourg |
| 32—Wortburg | 37—Rheinstein |
| 33—Bismarck Tower | 38—Rodenstein |

(Pictures)
(to be continued)

56th MAIL SALE

Again we got a nice Czecho collection in for sale at auction. The prices below represent MINIMUM bids and no lot will be sold below these prices.

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12. 13 perf values * -----	4.00
13. Set of imperfs 10h, 20h, and 30h, all signed -----	50.00
14. About 200 Hradcany with Hungarian cancels -----	21.00
15. Covers and cards all periods, some duplication, interesting lot of 250 -----	25.00
16. Stamps cancelled on pieces about 500 all with special cancels, nice lot -----	15.00
17. A small collection on album pages, value about \$20 -----	15.00
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21. 4 k dark olive * -----	6.00
22. 10 K dark violet -----	70.00
23. Parliament set up to 3 K -----	10.00
24. 3 inverted overprints -----	7.00
25. 53 stamps on album pages, nice -----	20.00
26. MASARYK ISSUES, 1920 set * -----	2.00
27. 1923 set * -----	3.00
28. Same used -----	3.00
29. 1925 set compl. to 5 K * -----	5.00
30. 1K to 5K used VERTICAL watermark -----	10.00
31. Olympic Congress * -----	30.00
32. Same used -----	30.00
33. Same on cover -----	40.00
34. SLET compl. set * -----	20.00
35. Same used -----	20.00
36. S. O. set of 48 stamps on album pages -----	20.00
37. Masaryk S. O. stamps -----	50.00
38. Set of 40 different -----	15.00
39. SIBERIA, set of 3 (Praha issue) -----	3.00
40. Sudety 8 cards and covers -----	15.00
41. Box with album pages, stamps part sheets, cover and duplicates -----	50.00
42. Beautiful set of NY Worlds Fair sheets, 36 sheets, some used, some mint -----	50.00

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Expert Marks Appearing on Stamps of Slovakia

In my opinion the foremost expert on stamps issued during the period of Slovak independence, March 1939 to 1945, has to be Ladislav Novotny. He was one of the editors of the "Slovensky Filatelista," the official philatelic publication on Slovak philately.

The "Slovensky Filatelista" was first published by the Slovak Philatelic Club of Bratislava in October 1939.

Ladislav Novotny's "mark" appears on many Slovak stamps. His name "Novotny" appears with the familiar expert mark of "Gilbert" in figure 1.

The foremost dealer at that time was Hugo Kaufmann and he guaranteed the philatelic material sold by him, by placing his expert mark "Kaufmann" on philatelic material. Kaufmann appears on figures 2 and 3, which also have the Gilbert mark.

On figure 4 the expert mark of Müller appears together with that of Gilbert. I have seen the name of Müller appear on other Slovak stamps but have no knowledge of this expert.

More about Slovak experts in future "Charley's Corner" articles.

(In order: Fig. 1 top, 2 and 3)

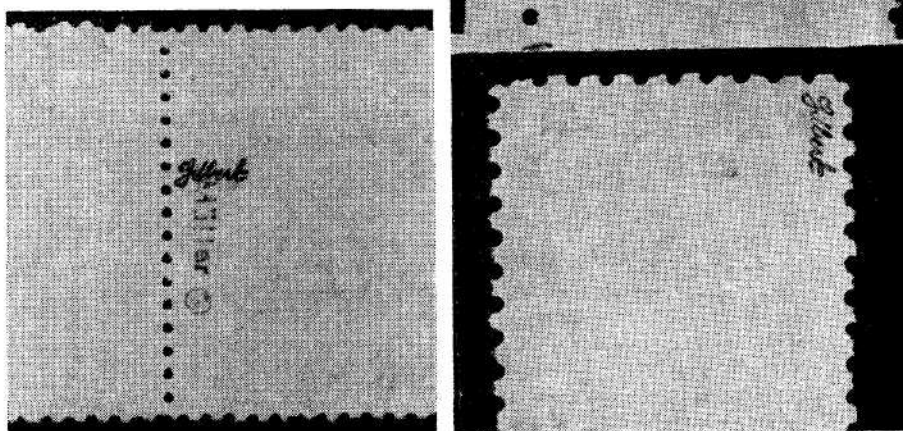


Fig. 4



(Advertisement)



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- 1) They'll give you a glimpse into the heart of Europe
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- 6) You'll keep up with the latest in Czechoslovakia's industrial and scientific development, including advanced research
- 7) You'll love their motion—like illustrations of the colorful world of sport
- 8) You'll see why Czechoslovakia has gained international recognition for its advanced techniques of stamp reproduction, harmony of color and outstanding artistry
- 9) They represent the work of their finest artists and engravers
- 10) Czechoslovakia's stamps are neither too large or small—just stamps as stamps should be!

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POSTAL STATIONERY COLUMN — By Wolfgang Fritzsche

Additions to the Czechoslovakia section of the Higgins & Gage catalogue. Continuation of the listings in the May 1976 issue of the Czechoslovak Specialist, page 74.

Airmail —F— (postal cards)

1976. Stamp design: Bratislava fortress. At left red cachet: 2 children's heads and BRATISLAVA in red for the stamp exhibition for young philatelists. Lay-out like card #1.
3. 4.40 Kčs steel blue. a. Fig. F-3
1976. 2 imprinted stamps at 2.20 each, designs: 1) posthorn, 2) post-rider. At left cachet in brown 2 post riders. Issued for the opening of the postal museum in Vyssi Brod. Lay-out like card #1. Fig. F-4.
4. 2.20 Kčs green, posthorn
2.20 Kčs purple, post rider a.
1976. Stamp design: CESCOSLOVENSKO, 3 posthorns, KUTNA HORA 1976 at left cachet in gray showing old Kutna Hora, issued for the postal history and postal stationery exhibition in Kutna Hora. Layout as #1
5. 4.40 Kčs blue a. Fig. F-5
1976. Stamp design: Zvolen fortress. At left red cachet, bouquet of flowers and Czech and Roumanian flag. Issued for international stamp exhibition CSSR-Roumania. Lay-out like #1. Fig. F-6.
6. 4.40 Kčs black a.

Airmail —F— (envelopes FB)

1976. Stamp design: 6 diff. flags over 6 golden stars and SOCFILEX emblem. At left cachet in black and red: old building front and round SOCFILEX 76 PRAHA stamp exhibition. Fig. FB-7.
1976. 6 Kčs, multicolored n.

All above listed items are classified as AIRMAILS because the stamps pay for international airmail service.

Postal card sizes are not always 100% correct, variations are 1-4 mm.

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2. 1918 Hlubocke (Maresnv Přetisk) Black * 42 values -----	-----
3. 71a, 73a, 82a, 83a, 84a, 87a Tete Beche Pairs * -----	51.00
4. 71d, 73d, 82d, 83d, 84d, 87d Tete Beche gutter pairs * -----	66.00
5. 83a and 83d T. B., T. B. G. Pairs * -----	3.00
6. 84a Tete Beche pair used -----	12.50
7. 84a Tete Beche pair mint -----	15.00
8. 84d Tete Beche Gutter pair mint -----	25.00
9. 87a Tete Beche pair used -----	15.00
10. 87a Tete Beche pair mint -----	30.00
11. 119-122 mint set -----	21.65
12. 119-122 mint blocks of four -----	86.60
13. 142-151 mint set -----	8.00
14. 142-151 mint blocks of four -----	32.00
15. 165-167 mint set -----	14.75
16. 165-167 mint blocks of four -----	59.00
17. 183 mint -----	7.50
18. 192a Gutter pair mint -----	200.00
19. 194 imperf proof "Smetana" -----	-----
20. 218-226 mint set -----	5.50
21. 218-226 mint blocks of four -----	22.00
22. 292 bl mint -----	15.00
23. 307-309 Gutter blocks of 16 stamps mint -----	-----
24. 872 sheet contains 15 mint stamps -----	25.00
25. 1408 sheet contains 5 labels and 15 stamps -----	-----
26. C59-C64 sheets of 15 stamps mint -----	31.50
27. B133-B136 mint set -----	13.50
28. B133-B136 mint blocks of four -----	54.00
29. B137-B139 mint set -----	79.00
30. B137-B139 mint blocks of four -----	316.00
31. B140-B143 mint set -----	70.50
32. B140-B143 mint blocks of four -----	282.00
33. J63 imperf vertical pair on gum paper -----	-----
34. J64 imperf vertical pair on gum paper -----	-----
35. E1a-E3a mint block, white paper -----	324.00
36. 2-23 Slovakia mint blocks -----	466.24
37. 62-64 mint set -----	7.75
38. 62-64 mint block -----	31.00
39. 115 gutter pair, 1+1 stamp * -----	-----
40. 115 gutter pair, 2+2 stamps * -----	-----
41. B27a mint -----	15.00
42. J1-J12 mint set -----	52.15

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