

# THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

OFFICIAL MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE  
CZECHOSLOVAK PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NORTH AMERICA

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Editor Frank J. Kovarik, 2502 So. Kedzie Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.

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## EDITORIAL

We have often heard the expression "old timers." We doubt any dictionary can give a correct definition for that term. We know men old in years who have just turned to philately to while away the long hours of leisure, chiefly because a book no matter how good or interesting, tends to put them to sleep. Then again we know young men and men in the prime of life, who have been interested in stamps most of their lives, whose collections have been a source of relaxation after a hard day's work at the office, the shop or on the farm. They are not all be-whiskered gentlemen of the Sid Smith cartoons; many of these old timers are younger than we and we don't consider ourselves old though we shall soon hit the half-century mark. Nor do we look upon old timer as an old fogey who has one obsession around which his whole world revolves, be it stamps, books or any other type of collecting. Then again there are two types of collectors who have collected stamps a long time. The collector who picks up anything and everything he can lay his hands on, yet knows nothing about stamps (unless, perhaps, what the stuff will bring in the open market) and the collector who is exacting in his collecting habits, who knows his stamps for what they represent and who doesn't give a hang what his estate will get out of his collection in an auction. Once we wrote that both types of collectors are necessary for the good of the hobby and it is still our creed. While it is true that some fall from the pinnacle of true collecting into the slough of commercialism; others, who may have gone into the hobby "to get rich quick" may, as years go on, learn to love that little piece of paper we call the postage stamp. Well, who is an old timer? Neither do we!

## CHANGE OF ADDRESS

28. Dr. W. R. Jaffrey, Dundas, Ont., Canada.

## NEW MEMBERS

250. Jerome A. Rytina, 54 Elkenburg St., South Haven, Mich.  
251. Stepan Prokop, Sudova ul. 22, Plzen, Czechoslovakia.  
252. George Kubin, 149 Jerabkova ul. Jicin, Czechoslovakia.  
253. James E. Nemecek, 484 E. 148 St., Cleveland 10, Ohio.  
254. H. P. Burkholder, 3118 Broad Ave., Altoona, Pa.  
255. Rudolf Prokop, Harantova 257, Nova Paka, Czechoslovakia.

## FROM YOUR LIBRARIAN

Mrs. Glawe, our librarian, asks us to remind members who have borrowed books from the library, to kindly return these books after holding them a reasonable length of time. If the borrowing member cannot return the material within at most two months, he should notify Mrs. Glawe of his intentions. When the librarian finds it necessary to write to any such member, he should answer Mrs. Glawe. Your library is for every member, not for one individual.

**NEWS AND VIEWS**  
by the Editor

Your officers have committed a gross error. Somehow, someone received news of the death of a member; the secretary was notified and promptly dropped the corpse from the roster. We now learn, as did Mark Twain many years ago, that the report was grossly exaggerated. We are very sorry, Leo, that this happened and hope that the old Czech saying that "one buried prematurely will live a very long life" is true. We are glad to know you are among the living and sincerely trust you'll forgive us.

**PAY YOUR 1947 DUES NOW!**

We have received "List No. 1" of Czechoslovakian Postage Stamps for collectors, issued by the Philatelic Agency, Praha I, Czechoslovakia. The list catalogs every stamp issued since the restoration of the Republic, including stamps obsolete and demonetized. The Ministry of Posts promises to send us a supply of these lists and every member interested may obtain a copy from us as long as the supply lasts by mailing a stamped, addressed envelope to "CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST, 2502 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago 23, Ill." The list is beautifully illustrated and contains information on how to obtain stamps from the Agency, as well as first day covers. The Agency prepares special engraved covers for new stamps for first day service for a charge of 2.60Kcs per cover plus the postage.

**DID YOU PAY YOUR DUES?**

When mailing the January issue of the Specialist, we mailed flat last year's 82 pages to all our Associate members and we trust it reached them in good condition. We advise our Patron members to bear with us and remain patient; as soon as our bookbinder binds the 1946 volume, it shall be mailed to them. We take this opportunity to thank these benefactors for their generosity.

**DON'T FORGET THOSE DUES!**

Membership cards for 1947 are now ready for distribution. To obtain your card it is necessary that you pay your dues, and the sooner you do it, the better your officers will like it. So, send your check for a buck or two or a fin, as much as you can afford, to your treasurer, Mr. Guy Greenawalt, 1443 No. Hudson Ave., Chicago 10, Ill. By paying early you enable the editor to budget the Specialist. We should like to give you more Specialist but the present high price of printing prevents our doing so unless you renew your membership, get new members or in any other way you help bolster the treasury.

**MAIL IN YOUR DUES NOW!**

One of our new members, Mr. Payne-Seddon, writes as follows: "It appears that a plate error exists on the 50 haleru of the 1928 Postage Due Issue. I possess a copy on which the downstroke of the "R" stops short and thus the word "haleru" becomes "halepu". This is clearly visible without a glass. It would be interesting to know if this is constant and if any members have come across it." Unless several copies are found and reported, this must be considered a printing variety. Typographed stamps, as a rule are replete with both plate and printing varieties. Experts in engraved stamps have a very good rule: Color where it shouldn't be may be a plate variety; absence of color is seldom a plate variety.

**DON'T FORGET TO PAY YOUR DUES!**

We invite all members to read carefully the notice entitled "MEETING—AUCTION—EXHIBITION." The cooperation of every member is invited. It is not the first time we tried to raise money for our Specialist. Our printing expenses have more than doubled since we issued our first modest copy of the Specialist, yet our dues have not gone up and we promise they'll not go up if the members do their part in making this special auction a financial success.

**WRITE OUT THAT CHECK FOR YOUR DUES!**

The Ministry of Posts has again favored us with a First Day Cover, this one commemorating the TWO YEAR PLAN. The stamps were issued January 1, 1947; this specially engraved cover has as its central design the motif employed in the tabs (or coupons) which appear in the sheets of these stamps, except that Linden twigs decorate the upper left and lower right corners of the design. The date "1. I. 1947" and below that the legend "Ceskoslovenska Posta"



(Czechoslovak Post) artistically add to the beauty of a very fine graphic production. The commemorative cancellation on our cover is cancelled "PRAHA I" at top and "1. I. 1947" below a large "2" over which is imposed a right hand with index and middle fingers pointing upward. We thank the Ministry and especially its very genial and energetic secretary, Mr. Lad. Smolik, for this kindness and recognition of our humble efforts to bring the Czechoslovak stamp to the forefront of American Philately.

**NOW THAT YOU MADE OUT THAT CHECK, DON'T FORGET TO MAIL IT!**

In the "Czechoslovak letter" in this issue mention is made of the Czechoslovakian Philatelic magazine "ZPRAVODAJ NASI FILATELIE". We advise our members who want to renew their subscription to this excellent paper to do so by contacting Mr. A. Dragoun, 5701 W. 22nd Pl., Cicero 50, Ill. We are sure you'll not regret the \$1.60 a year, which is the price of one year's subscription.

**THANKS A MILLION FOR MAILING YOUR 1947 DUES TO THE TREASURER  
GUY GREENAWALT**

1443 No. Hudson Ave., Chicago 10, Ill.

#### MEETING — AUCTION — EXHIBITION

In the last meeting of the Chicago group, it was decided to hold a regular meeting on the Sunday of our Auction and Exhibition. Some members hazarded a guess that, perhaps, some member outside of the Chicago area may, by accident or by choice, may be in the city and may want to meet the Chicago gang. To these we extend a special invitation and remind them that the meeting will take place in the Olympic Building, 6136 W. Cermak Road, Cicero, Ill., on Sunday, March 23, 1947. The Exhibition Hall will open at 10 A.M. and remain open until 7 P.M. The meeting will start at 2 P.M. and immediately after the meeting the auction will take place. As yet, no auctioneer has been chosen, but we do hope to get a live wire, one who will add to our festivities. As far as the exhibit is concerned, care will be taken to show a diversification of material and duplications will be avoided as much as possible. Coffee and doughnuts will be served to all who attend the show or the auction.

A few more words about the auction. We ask ALL members to donate

some duplicate material they have at home, preferably Czechoslovakian material. Whatever material reaches us on time, will be advertised in the next issue of the Specialist and credit will be given publicly to the donor, through the medium of our publication. Some lots have already been received, but these are too few to brag about. So, if you want to do your little extra bit for the Society, for your Specialist, send this donated material immediately to the Auction Chairman.

Mr. Roman Reinowski, 1939 Highland Ave., Berwyn, Illinois. Roman will acknowledge the receipt of each donation by postcard immediately and if your receipt does not reach you soon enough, start tracing it.

The Chicago group thanks every one of you for any help you may give in making our Show, our Meeting, our Auction, a grand success. When a partial list of lots appears in the next issue, we trust it will give the outside members a chance to actively participate in the auction and their bids are now solicited. Remember, the success of this venture will eventually benefit every member because the clear proceeds will go into bettering the Specialist.

### OUR CZECHOSLOVAK LETTER by Frant. Novotny



Illustration courtesy of "Svornost"

As is known, the Czechoslovak Republic decreed by law a Two Year Plan by which, it is hoped, the country will regain its former prosperity. Every group within the land has promised to do all in its power to make this Two Year Plan a success and it is but natural that the Post Office Department is doing its share. The Department of Posts and Telegraphs has already succeeded in bringing the Republic into the International Communications System and by constant efforts in broadening air communication, has done much valuable work.

Three new stamps are to be issued January 1, 1947, to propagate the Plan throughout the world and at the same time remind every citizen to do his share to bring the plan to a successful fruition. The design on the coupons (margins of the sheets, sometimes called tabs) shows a posthorn, to show that the postal service is behind the movement. It also contains the slogan of the Plan: TWO YEARS OF WORK—TWO STEPS TO PROSPERITY. The advance notice announces the values as 1.20, 2.40 and 4 Kcs. The illustration of the new stamp and its tab is hereby submitted. The year dates 1947 and 1948 represent the two years of the Plan.

The stamps are printed from steel engraved plates on the rotary press. The engraving is the work of Jindrich Schmidt according to a design by engineer Horak. Colors will be announced later.

The well known Czechoslovak philatelic magazine "Zpravodaj Nasi Filatelie" ends its first year by issuing a 48 page number. A new discovery of retouches on the stamps of Bosnia Herzegovina is written up in English as also several other articles.

The PQD is now working on its 1947 emission program and it seems probable that next year, not more than three new sets will be issued. The philatelic press has registered many complaints of Czechoslovak stamps. The POD is taking this into consideration and stamp collectors feel sure that in the future special care will be given new stamps from both artistic and graphic angles.

## PHILATELY IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(Reprinted with permission from "Zpravodaj Nasi Filatelie")

As far as quantity is concerned, Czechoslovak Philately stands high in the way of organization. There are in existence almost 200 clubs whose members collect mainly Czechoslovak stamps, but there is also a considerable number of foreign stamp collectors, which fact is borne out by the numbers of imported new issues. Especially the exchange of stamps with abroad is continually rising, and although for Czechoslovak collectors it is restricted by certain regulations, there are no difficulties for people abroad, who can freely send stamps in exchange for those received from Czechoslovakia. According to the regulations, Czechoslovak collectors can export as many stamps as they import. And that after all is the primary condition for every exchange.

Unfortunately post-war Czechoslovak philately has nothing to show which would entitle it to take the position suggested by the numbers. Six periodicals are issued here, but this considered excessive, as two or at most three suffice for Czechoslovak collectors. But this, too, will in time be put right and only the best will remain.

There are a considerable number of outstanding collections in Czechoslovakia, few of which have yet appeared in international exhibitions. The public will be acquainted with these later.

Despite serious damage caused in Czechoslovakia by the war (some 30,000 houses were destroyed), it has already organized the first post-war stamp exhibition in the Moravian capital Brno, which, besides being the target of numerous air raids became a battlefield in the closing stages of the war, so that it has suffered much damage. The exhibition building had to be repaired to make the exhibition possible.

During the war Philately became the hunting-ground of profiteers, and commercial philately also increased, reaching a number of over 300 businesses. It is understandable that this situation became impossible when the war was over and so many of these opportunists returned to their previous professions. Slowly but surely conditions are becoming consolidated in philately as in other things.

In order to understand the development of philately in liberated Czechoslovakia, we must first of all realize that it was only in philatelic markets that the value of occupation currency could be publicly expressed. That is why we paid 70,000 crowns for "Kde domov muj" sheets, 60,000 for a WIPA sheet and so on, 200 crowns being the equivalent of a Swiss frank, according to Zumstein.

That is why almost every collector was a millionaire during the occupation, with even parcel goods being paid in this way. The currency reform carried out in Czechoslovakia left merely 500 crowns cash to every individual, with the result that there was little chance for stamp purchases. On the other hand offers were literally pouring in and so prices could be arbitrarily lowered. Some people took good advantage of this situation, using credit to buy at ridiculously low prices and selling elsewhere for considerable sums of money.

Complete lack of price information from abroad did much to assist the disorientation, bringing the stamp trade almost to a standstill. The period of occupation brought all sorts of speculators with no knowledge of stamps into philately, while the trade stagnation which followed chased them out again; this was the first step towards recovery.

The period of occupation can be described in various ways, but it is best characterized by an advert which appeared in the daily Press in 1943: "Will exchange threshing-machine for stamps. Will pay difference." Stamps and cigarettes were at that time the most sought-after goods and many of those traders would today pay double to give away the stamps and get the threshing-machine back.

A turn for the better came in the week of the Prague Sample Fair, which brought to Prague thousands of foreign visitors, who besides industrial goods also bought stamps, because they found out that prices were considerably lower here than in other countries.

## TWO YEARS OF WORK — TWO STEPS TOWARDS PROSPERITY



— Cut thru courtesy of Philately  
the nation in work and in the reconstruction of the Republic. It is also a binding promise that the Two-Year Plan will be fulfilled.

On the coupons we see the symbol of the Two-Year Plan and the drawing of the posthorn says that the Post Office which is successfully carrying out its great tasks will make a valuable contribution to this national endeavor.

And it is only right that a postage stamp should also portray the aims and work of the Czechoslovak Republic.

## ST. VACLAV

by Frank J. Kovarik

What St. George is to England, St. Andrew is to Scotland, and St. Olaf is to Sweden, St. Vaclav (Wenceslaus) is to Bohemia and more. The country is known as St. Vaclav's land; the language of the Czechs is known as the heirloom of St. Vaclav and the Czech culture is known as St. Vaclav culture. Irrespective of the political or religious affiliations of the citizens of Czechoslovakia, the name of the patron saint of the Czechs is revered and honored by all.

St. Vaclav was not unknown in England, though there he was known better as a legendary figure than as a real person. A song entitled "The good King Wenceslas" relates a miracle said to have occurred on December 26th, the feast day of St. Stephen, the first Christian martyr. We present it in its entirety:

## GOOD KING WENCESLAS

Good King Wenceslas looked out  
On the feast of Stephen,  
When the snow lay round about,  
Deep and crisp and even;  
Brightly shown the moon that night,  
Tho the frost was cruel,  
When a poor man came in sight,  
Gathering winter fuel.

Hither, page, and stand by me,  
If thou knowest it, telling,  
Yonder peasant, who is he?  
Where and what his dwelling?  
"Sire, he lives a good league hence,  
Underneath the mountain;  
Right against the forest fence,  
By St. Agnes' fountain."

"Bring me flesh and bring me wine,  
Bring me pine-logs, hither;  
Thou and I will see him dine  
When we bear them thither."  
Page and monarch forth they went,  
Forth they went together,  
Tho' the rude winds' wild lament,  
And the bitter weather.

"Sire, the night is darker now,  
And the wind blows stronger;  
Falls my heart I know not how,  
I can go no longer."  
"Mark my foot-steps my good page,  
Tread thou in them boldly;  
Thou shalt find the winter's rage  
Freeze thy blood less coldly."

In his master's steps he trod,  
Where the snow lay dinted;  
Heat was in the very sod,  
Which the saint had printed;

Therefore, Christian men be sure,  
Wealth or rank possessing,  
Ye who now will bless the poor,  
Shall yourselves find blessing.

The great Slavonic Apostles, Cyril and Methodius, who brought Christianity to Russia, Bulgaria and Serbia, were also responsible for the Christianization of the lands which now constitute the Czechoslovak Republic. In 874 St. Methodius baptized Borivoj and his consort, St. Ludmila, at Velehrad in Moravia. Borivoj's son, Vratislav, followed in his father's footsteps as ruler of the land and knowing that greater unity can be had if all the people profess the same religion, did much to help the spread of Christianity among his subjects. With Drahomira, his wife, he had seven sons; of these Vaclav was the oldest. He was educated at Budec, the first school in Bohemia of which we have historical record and which was founded by Prince Sptyihnev, Vaclav's uncle. There Vaclav obtained the knowledge so necessary to one of his station and on his visits with his grandmother Ludmila, he learned Christian principle and ethics which made him the great leader, loved and honored by his people.

When Vaclav was ten or twelve years old he was installed upon the great stone throne in the palace at Praha. Until his coming of age (in his case at the age of seventeen), his mother held the reigns of the government. Envious of the influence Ludmila exercised over the youthful prince and possibly for political reasons, Drahomira hired assassins who choked Ludmila to death with her scarf on September 15, 921, in her manor at Tetin. Four years later her grandson had her remains brought to Praha where they were entombed in the church of St. George.

In those days, Slavic tribes extended throughout eastern Europe and a goodly portion of central Europe, from the Baltic to the Adriatic Seas. The Bavarian and Saxon princes waged constant wars with these tribes and justified these wars by claiming they are bringing to these heathen tribes the light of Christian civilization, secretly hoping these people would refuse the light, so they could swallow them; extermination of neighbors was a prime German virtue even in those days. They have tried to bring discord among the Czech and Moravian tribes; this Vaclav understood and to him is due credit for realizing that a struggle with so powerful a rival as Henry the Fowler of Saxony, would be vain. He chose to enter into a relationship with the Roman Empire. The loose medieval system of feudal orders offered the possibility of an arrangement which would not affect the real independence of the land while it did bind its rulers to certain formal obligations and functions. There is no evidence that the arrangement which Vaclav made and which lasted for several hundred years, ever made of the Czech princes feudal vassals who were compelled to take oaths of vassalage. Quite the contrary was the case.

This sovereign independence of the Czech state had been unmistakably symbolized from the earliest times on royal seals, coins and insignia. Prince Vaclav, who was assassinated by his brother Boleslav in 929, the only Czech King to attain sainthood and the only king-saint to have an altar dedicated to him at St. Peter's in Rome, was subsequently honored throughout the land as the protector of the Czech territory, its special advocate before the throne of God, and the powerful defender of its security. The persistence of this concept is clearly expressed on the oldest extant seal of a Czech ruler. The seal of Duke Vladislav of 1146-1147 has this motto: Pax Sancti Wenceslai in manu ducis Vladizlai, which may be freely but accurately translated: "Duke Vladislav is the custodian of the peace of this land assured us by Saint Vaclav." There is no mention of the Emperor. A span of over two centuries and the guardianship still in the hand of a Premyslid (the reigning house of the land dating to legendary times) can hardly mean anything else than that this guardianship had not been successfully challenged. The further fact that Vaclav was a national saint, had, in the eyes of the medieval man, a special significance, documenting, as it were, the national self-sufficiency of the Czech state. We must not overlook the spiritual and psychological potency of such symbolisms in the early history of the growth of national consciousness.



#### Saint Vaclav Issue 1929

Having read what St. Vaclav means to Czechoslovakia, it is no wonder that the Government, through its Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, commemorated the 1000th anniversary of the death of Vaclav with a series of five postage stamps of three designs, depicting scenes from the life of the patron saint of the land as portrayed by leading Czech artists.

The stamps are among the most beautiful produced by the engraver-artist Karel Seizinger. They were the first stamps showing something different than the scenes, portraits and allegories used up to then and were a very welcome change. As the stamps were sold without a surcharge "a condition so prevalent at that time" and as they were really masterpieces in miniature, they were accepted by the collecting fraternity with unstinted praise, not only in the homeland, but throughout the world. The vignettes are reproductions of older works of Czech artists; Ales, Jenewein and Manes and the engraver really performed a miracle by transferring onto such small space the true characteristics of the designs.

The stamps are vertical rectangles, the printed area measuring  $20\frac{1}{2} \times 27$  mm; only the 2 Kc. stamp is a trifle wider measuring  $21\frac{1}{2} \times 27$  mm. The frame of the 50 h, 60 h, 3 Kc and 5 Kc is of one design.

The subjects chosen for the stamps of this issue were photographs of three pictures:

- a. St. Vaclav on a horse, by Mikulas Ales, a painting taken from the title page of the opus "Cechy," published in 1882.
- b. St. Vaclav founding the Church of St. Vit, by Felix Jenewein, a painting on glass above the entrance of the building for Retrospective Art during the Jubilee Exposition.





c. Death of St. Vaclav, by Josef Manes, a painting.

According to postal decree number 27675—XIII, of May 6, 1929, these stamps were issued May 14, 1929, with validity to the end of the year, at almost every post office throughout the land, in these values: 50 h green, a., 60 h gray violet, a., 2 Kc dull blue, b., 3 Kc brown, c., 5 Kc brown violet, c.

For economic reasons additional stamps of this issue were sent only to some offices and that in limited quantities, preference was always given to tourist centers and watering places. Many offices requesting additional stamps of this issue were refused because "the millenium stamps, as other commemorative issues, are not issued for normal consumption because their production is more expensive than that of current or regular stamps and are issued in limited quantities."

With this opinion of the Post Office Department one can understand why an almost useless value, the 5 Kc, was added; the only reason was to increase the nominal value of the issue. The Ministry of Posts was anxious that these stamps be sold for philatelic purposes, so postal service need not be given them. Many commemorative cancellations were authorized, especially at the end of September when the celebrations reached their climax and many of these stamps obtained favor cancellations which have little philatelic value.

Because the Post Office Department was so miserly in the distribution of these stamps, many were yet at the Philatelic Agency after they became demonetized on February 28, 1930, and not as originally planned December 31, 1929. When in March, 1930, it was found that the 5 Kc is becoming scarce, only complete sets could be purchased at the Agency. The supply lasted to the end of 1931; the 50 h and 3 Kc were sold out in 1932, whereas the 60 h remained at the Agency until February, 1934.



#### Printing

The St. Vaclav stamps were printed in the Czech Graphic Union in Praha, from flat steel engraved plates of 100 subjects each. Three engravings were made: the 50 h and 60 h as one group, the 3 Kc and 5 Kc another and finally the 2 Kc. The details seem to show that the engraver prepared the frame of the 50 h, then made the 3 Kc; from the early stage of the 50 h the 60 h was produced and from the early stage of the 3 Kc the 5 Kc was made.

The monograms of the artists and designer are hidden in the designs of all values: "Ales" in the 50 h and 60 h is found in the white stylized flower above the left value shield; "F. Jenewein" is found immediately above the left value shield of the 2 Kc; "JM" as a monogram in the background of the white portion of the castle, to the right of the gateway. The initials of the engraver "K S" are found above the right shield of value on the 50 and 60 h beside the stylized flower; on the 2 Kc beside the right fifth leaf from the bottom and on the last values below and in the center of the gateway. On closer examinations of the 3 Kc and 5 Kc it seems that the engraver originally intended a "J. Manes" signature in the foreground above the letter "N" of "Koruny" and above that and to the right "K S" for his own.

Only one plate was originally planned for each value and the plate number 1 was placed below the 91st stamp on the sheet. Because the 50 h value was used quite extensively, a second plate for this value was prepared and this obtained plate number "2" in the customary location.

On the top of every sheet one finds horizontal lines in the color of the ink used for the stamp.

The paper used for this stamp was white, unwatermarked and of medium

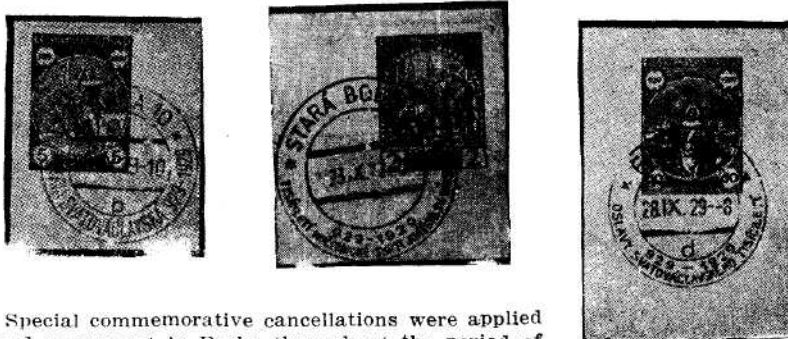
thickness. The gum is glassy white and smooth. The inks in the first printings were less intense than in later printings. The perforation was line 13¾.



Only perforation imperfections were reported on these stamps. All values have been reported with a double perforation either horizontally or vertically; the 5 Kc was found with the perforation missing.

Except for the 5 Kc value these stamps are plentiful in used condition. Quantities issued are as follows: 50 h, 18,100,000; 60 h, 5,220,000; 2 Kc, 4,270,000; 3 Kc, 4,650,000; 5 Kc, 720,000.

#### Commemorative Cancellations



Special commemorative cancellations were applied in red on request in Praha throughout the period of the celebrations and in violet red in Stara Boleslava.

From May 15 to October 15, 1929, one could obtain in a temporary post office installed in the building of the Arnost of Pardubice College, a hand stamp with the legend "Praha I—Oslavy Svatovaclavskeho Milenia 929-1929." Celebrations of St. Vaclav Millenium.

In the Vladislav Hall of the Castle where an exposition was on display, one could obtain a cancel "Praha 10—Vystava Svatovaclavska—929-1929" St. Vaclav Exhibition.

In the days from September 26 to 29, 1929, one could obtain these cancellations on favor sheets at the Agency and at Praha 10 station.

A special handstamp with the legend "Stara Boleslav—929-1929" Tisicileti Mucednicke Smrti Knizete Sv. Vaclav" Millenium of the Martyr death of Prince St. Vaclav, was used at the post office of Stara Boleslav from August 14 to September 28 and applied on all mail matter deposited in designated post office boxes.

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