

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.

Vol. XVIII

March 1956

No. 170

EDITORIAL

Next month stamp collectors of the entire world will meet in New York to attend the biggest philatelic exhibition this country ever staged. It will be noteworthy to us members of the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society because for the first time our organization will use this means to advertise its aims and ambitions. It is our desire to strengthen our group by the addition of new members to increase our chances of a bigger magazine and not one, but more handbooks. We are living a hand to mouth existence; we should like to build a financial reserve into which we could sink our hands if we find the need of a more costly project. We do not relish our monthly pleas begging members to pay their dues or in any other way to help the Society's finances. If you haven't paid your 1956 dues, do so now, please! (Do you see what we mean?)

We often receive requests from former members, member's friends or just ex-collectors who have lost their interest in the stamps of Czechoslovakia. In some cases we refer them to our Sales Department where, if the stamps are correctly priced, they are eventually sold. The trouble is that frequently these people need the money in a hurry; selling thru our circuit is a time-consuming effort though the best for good returns. This month we have two requests: One from a former member who asks if anyone is interested in London sheets, Czechoslovak Army cancellations in England commemorating birthdays of Benes and Stefanik, St. Wenceslas, etc. The other is a collection of mostly mint Czechoslovakia including Scott #1 to 101, also 102 to 111, used 114 to 125, mint 127 to 450, revolutionary issues of 1918-19, various B numbers to B123, 133 to 143, air posts 1 to 9, a collection of old letters, postal cards, first day covers, etc. Catalog value \$460, net \$175. This must be sold in its entirety. Members interested in one or both collections may write to the editor asking name and address. Enclose stamped addressed envelope.

Still another letter from London: As this is an unusual item we reprint the entire letter. We asked Mr. Lewy not to sell before April 30 to give all members an opportunity to place their bids and it is natural the item should go to the highest bidder.

"Are you, or is one of your members, interested in an original pencil study by Prof. Svolinsky, signed, of the design for the 1955 Prazske Jaro issue? If so, what's your offer? The sketch is on a glossy card, size approximately 9x6 inches. Difference from issued design: Girl is holding flute instead of a violin."

Interested members may write directly to Mr. Edgar Lewy, 41, Charlwood St., Westminster, London S W 1.

The big show in London, "Stampex", found our English members enjoying the other fellows' collections as we do here. We thank members George Pearson and Eric Rogers who remembered us with a commemorative envelope and cancellation.

Years ago your editor had a big ambition: He wished to index all philatelic magazines which came his way. At that time we subscribed to some 20 philatelic publications. Then the war came and we found it increasingly difficult to continue this task. Some time ago we found this effort of our's and foolishly destroyed it except the portion devoted to Czechoslovakia. This we contrived to hide so well that we fail to find it. Is there a collector who possesses a cross index of all articles of interest to collectors of Czechoslovakia? If so, your editor should like to get in touch with you.

A letter along this vein reached us recently. We copy a portion of it because it is very timely. So too many members wouldn't waste their time doing the same job we suggest that any member who has a ready made index of the Czechoslovak Specialist, preferably in chronological order of the stamps as they were issued, contact your editor. This must be complete from Volume 1 No. 1 to the end of Volume 17.

"During the meeting on Philatelic Literature, held in Washington on October 22, 1955, I suggested to the Philatelic Library Association, that an effort be made to encourage the compilation of country-bibliographies by specialists in their respective field of interest, along the lines of the excellent bibliographies of Israel and Luxembourg, published recently in The Philatelic Literature Review.

"The Association then requested me to enquire whether the various Societies interested in one specific country or several countries would be interested in participating in a project which would yield, I am sure, most valuable references to pertinent articles on stamps, cancellations, postal history, etc., from the various countries, and whether the societies in question would be willing and able to compile such a bibliography of the country of their interest. The finished product could surely be published in the Philatelic Literature Review, the quarterly journal of the Association, or perhaps collected and published in book form.

I shall value your kind reply, etc. . . ."

Herewith is a note from your secretary: "The secretary wishes to apologize to the associate and patron members who did not receive a membership card with the proper classification on it. Please check the membership list which will be printed in a few months to see that you are given proper credit." You may return your card to the secretary who will stamp the proper notation on those of associate and patron members.

NEW MEMBERS

- 537. Mirko L. Vondra, 2358 Highland Ave., Drexel Hill, Pa.
- 538. Rudolph Repasky, 224 E. 70 St., New York 21, N. Y.
- 539. V. Honc Dix, Morelia 35, Mexico 7, D. F., Mexico.
- 540. Otakar M. Krejci, 8702 Ridge Rd., Bethesda 14, Md.
- 541. Otto Sedlacek, Kunstat na Morave 212, Czechoslovakia

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- 75. Mark G. Snow, 14881 Alger Rd., Cleveland 11, Ohio.
- 533. Wm. Kleinschmidt, 1426 No. Kildare Ave., Chicago 51, Ill.

MEETING OF THE CHICAGO GROUP

Sunday, February 19, 1956, at 2:30 p.m. despite the icy streets, 10 members met at the home of your treasurer George Kobyłka for the regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Group.

It is only natural that most of the discussion centered around our participation at FIPEX. It is the consensus of the members present that unless this venture results in at least 50 new members our effort will be a financial flop (pardon our use of slang). Fortunately, every organization has its Maecenas. Our Society hasn't one big one but several little ones whose combined efforts may save the society from collapse and destruction. In a country like ours where free enterprise has not only its compensations but also its own pitfalls, we live a game of chance. Where sports, hobbies, cultural enterprises, are subsidized by the government, these cease to be free organizations but become the tools and playthings of all-powerful bureaucrats. It is well we live under a government which permits us to live as we please providing we let our neighbor live his own life.

Our New York Group held its first meeting in the Collectors Club but to date your editor received no report. But we are sure that a complete report will be available in the April issue of the Specialist. Your editor, your treasurer, several Chicago members and of course our good New York members Stein, Reiner-Deutsch, Horechny, Michaelson and others, besides, we hope, a host of other members from all parts of our country will man our lounge "AA" on the fourth floor of the Coleseum. We hope to have with us a guest book into which we hope every member attending FIPEX will register. There is only one International Show allotted to the United States every 10 years or so. Your editor was fortunate to attend the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and, God willing, he'll be at the 5th. (Confidentially, he is retiring from the Post Office this summer. If he lives long enough to attend the 6th, the Society may have to start a fund to get him there.) ((He'll make that, so start on the 7th.))

The rules of FIPEX are based on four previous exhibitions. To retrieve our cost of the lounge, its trimmings (the furniture), and 4 frames for publicity purposes, we are permitted to sell our own Czechoslovak Specialist; we plan on selling there bound copies of those volumes still on hand. We plan to distribute a large portion of older issues for publicity. We are permitted to sell our vocabulary because it is a strictly Society venture. We are NOT permitted to sell the Czechoslovak Albums DONATED by George Kobyłka for the benefit of the Society. The best we can do, if we can find a dealer willing to sell these for the benefit of the Society, is to place them in his booth. Of course, we'd most likely have to split the profit with him.

Another item anathema to the committee of FIPEX is the showing of our Society's frames in our lounge. We hope that a model in a very small true to scale design, may be permitted to be shown. By the way, if you look at the frames in their easel, illustrated on another page of this issue of the Specialist, you may win a prize for its name. The Chicago Group is ready to give a prize of the complete album for the stamps of Czechoslovakia to the member who selects the most appropriate name for these frames. If the winner already owns the album a cash prize of \$15 will be awarded.

During FIPEX your editor can be reached by phone at the Henry Hudson Hotel. If he is not at his hotel, leave a message with the hotel clerk and your obedient servant will try to contact you at his earliest convenience thereafter.

An invitation from Polonus Philatelic Society has been extended to all members of the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society, to attend their exhibition in Polish Falcon's Hall, 1062 No. Ashland Ave., Chicago, March 9-11. Your editor seldom misses this exhibit and their Beeba is something to be exper-

ienced. Just as the Clam Bakes of the Rhode Island Philatelic Society are a must on the east coast, the Polish Beeba is a must in the Chicago area. Your editor is still a poor man, but, come Hell or high water, he plans to get there from work about midnight. We always had a good time among our Polish friends. Zdravstvujte tovarys, we're in the same boat with you!

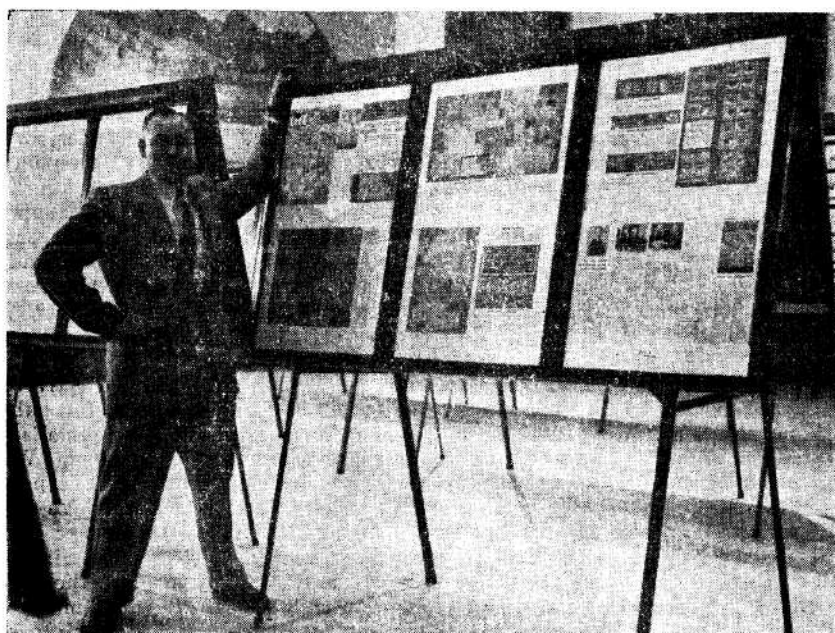
NEXT MEETINGS OF THE CHICAGO GROUP

MARCH 18. John Velek, 2523 No. Newcastle Ave., Chicago

APRIL 15. Jos. Janecka, 2723 No. Central Park Ave., Chicago

These meetings commence at 2:30 p.m. sharp. We cordially invite all members to visit the Chicago group meetings held every third Sunday of the month in the home of a member. Watch the announcements in your Specialist.

THE SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION FRAMES



In the past year we have mentioned frames and easels so frequently that many members are anxious to see what they look like. Herewith we submit a photo of this ultra-modern invention and member Joseph Janecka who now possesses a patent on it. We hope to show a sample during FIPEX; this will have an added feature, lighting from the top of the frames to give a clear view of the contents of the frames.

MEMBERSHIP LIST PUBLISHED IN MAY

It is our desire to publish a list of paid up members for 1956 in the May issue of the Specialist. This means that dues must be paid to the treasurer not later than April 10. You may be one of the members who really doesn't care whether his or her name is printed in the pages of the Specialist, but we care! We must know how to budget our expenses so that the money received in the first three or four months of the year could last us to the end of 1956. Do your bit and your officers promise to do theirs.

BOOK REVIEW

Philately—the king of hobbies and the hobby of kings—has come a long way from the old fashioned system of assembling stamps according to countries and issues. The modern format called “topical collecting”, groups stamps based upon a specific theme, such as flowers, horses, music, medicine, religion, etc. A number of booklets have been published concerning topical subjects, but were for the most part confined to either lengthy scientific explanations, or a listing of stamps singly for the convenience of a collector.

The book “Radio Philatelia” by Herbert Rosen, published by the Audio-Master Corp., 17 East 45th Street, New York City, was designed for the philatelist as well as the layman and offers a new approach to a most fascinating topical subject. The development of telecommunications is traced from its inception to the present day, exclusively through the medium of postage stamps. Each page is devoted to another phase of radio or broadcasting, listing stamps dedicated to different Radio Stations, Broadcasting Buildings, Microphones, as well as stamps commemorating Radio Conferences, Congresses and Electronic Exhibitions. Stamps featuring the use of Radio in the Air, Radio at Sea, Radio at War, Radio and Meteorology, Radio in the Arctic and Antarctic, as well as stamps with a television theme are listed under specific categories. All the famous men who made the medium of radio possible are included, starting with Otto von Guericke, then Volta, Ampere, Popov, Morse, Marconi and others too numerous to mention here. Every aspect of radio or broadcasting is thoroughly covered, including telegraphy and telephony, both of which play a vital and integral role in broadcasting. The book contains listings of over 500 stamps, as well as several hundred postmarks and slogans. The illustrations, almost 300 in all, to which a greater part of the book is devoted, vividly reproduces all stamps in their original size. Both philatelist and non-collector should find these illustrations most intriguing.

The author, an ardent philatelist, has been in the broadcasting industry almost 30 years. Stamp collecting launched his career in broadcasting when, still in his teens, he accepted an assignment to create a stamp program for a local broadcasting station in 1924, the first attempt to broadcast stamp lectures. Using a most informal and original presentation he produced a program of interest not only to philatelists, but also the general public, resulting in the continuance of this program on a weekly basis. Other activities in the broadcasting field followed, ultimately leading to the production of musical shows, dramatic radio plays and radio newsreels. In 1933 he created the Broadcasting Program Service, the first independent program producing company in Europe, which operated in Paris until the outbreak of World War II. With the advent of television his activities, continued in the United States, expanded to include this medium and his company, TV-Unlimited, Inc., currently serves many stations on an international scale. His combined knowledge of radio and philately has made possible the publication of this book, so technical in content, but presented in an easy to read manner.

“Radio Philately” is published in English, French and German and all stamps are listed in the four leading international catalogues, the American Scott, English Gibbons, French Yvert and the German Michel.

Collectors interested in the topical subject of telecommunications, as well as everyone affiliated with radio and broadcasting on all levels, should find this book to be both informative and stimulating.

Mention this publication when answering ads. Thanks!

Czech 1922 Second Provisional Air Mail Issue— Scott Nos. C7-8-9

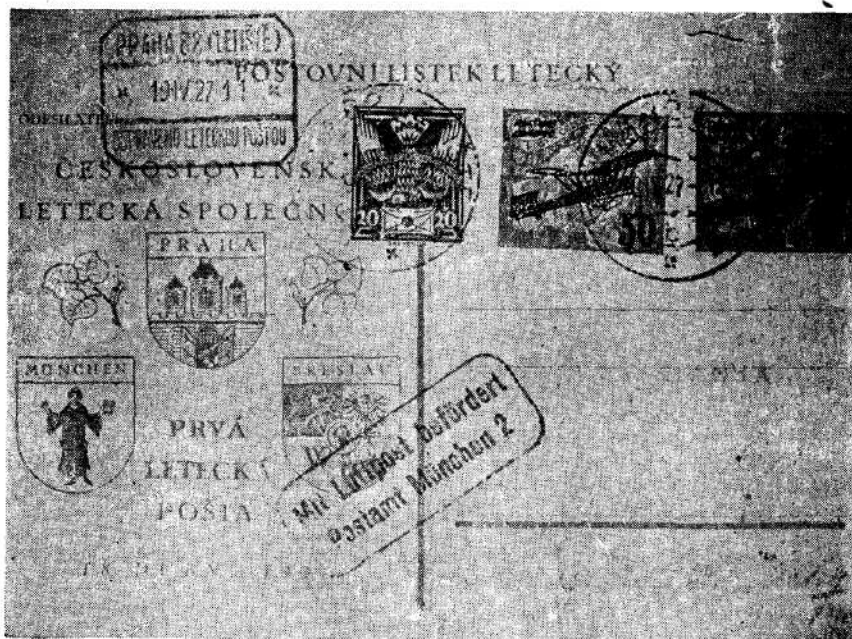
By Frank J. Kosik

Reprinted with permission from "Stamps"

For some time this writer has been doing research work on the Czech 1922 Second Provisional Air Mail Issue, Scott Nos. C7-8-9. We have consulted with various Czech collectors, and have studied catalogs, notes, philatelic literature, and especially the *Czechoslovak Specialist*, the official organ of the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of North America. Special mention must be made of some detailed information concerning this issue which was received with the cooperation of Mr. Soukup, Chief of the Division Internationale of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of the present Czechoslovakian Government.

Due to the lowering of international and domestic airmail rates on April 1, 1921, and again on March 1, 1922, and the construction and organization of air mail field networks in Czechoslovakia, there was an urgent demand for a new airmail issue of lower values to be put into production at once. Due to political lobbying of various artists and designers, the decision on the new stamp designs came to a standstill. Finally, in haste, a modified version of the surcharge used on the first airmail provisional issue (C1-6) was decided upon, which eventually stayed around for something like ten years.

Three values of the Agriculture and Science issue (Scott Type A8, 1922) were taken from existing stock and revalued with a surcharge as follows: 50 Heller on 100 Heller; 100 Heller on 200 Heller and 250 Heller on 400 Hel-



First Flight cover Prague to Munich with special cachet and markings, and franked with the 1922 provisional air mail stamps



1922 provisional airmail with monoplane included in the surcharge

ler. The total number of sheets issued of each value are: 50/100—26,000; 100/200—43,500; and 250/400—27,200.

Multiply the foregoing figures by one hundred and you have the number of stamps issued. The foregoing amounts vary in different catalogs and other reference works that I have examined. Until it is proved otherwise, I'll stick with the figures given here, which are from an official government source.

The drawing of the monoplane used on the surcharge was executed by a Dr. Novak (the ideal conception) and is in the possession of the Postal Museum in Prague. During the Nazi occupation many original drawings of Czech stamps were lost or pilfered, but I am assured by the present Czech Government that Dr. Novak's drawing did not suffer this fate. The surcharge was printed on the stamps by the Czech Graphical Union (Unie) in Prague. The completed stamps were issued June 15, 1922, solely for the payment of airmail postage, as directed by order number 44, *Journal of the Ministry of Post and Telegraph*, number 37, issue of 1922. The sale of this issue was discontinued at the post office March 3, 1931, and demonetized March 1, 1932, as directed by order number 8, *Journal of the Ministry of Post and Telegraph* number 8, issue of 1932. These official dates will be found to vary in catalogs, usually typographical errors which are unfortunately considered not important to correct. As always happens with such errors, they have a tendency to become accepted as fact and are repeated in one source after another. All the quantities, dates and figures used in this article are from the official Czech publication, *Thirty Years of Czechoslovak Postage Stamps*, published by the Ministry of Posts in 1948.

The stamps used for this issue are line-perforated 13 $\frac{3}{4}$, and consist of one hundred stamps to a sheet. Centering of the Allegory designs of early Czech stamps is, on the average, bad, especially the Agriculture and Science issue. The best centered sheets were selected from available stock to receive the surcharge. Still, one has to look around for a fairly centered set, especially in used condition.

The process used in forming the surcharge is roughly and briefly as follows. The original drawing was used as a guide and engraved on copper to the size wanted on the stamp. This was done by a staff engraver of the printery. For the second provisional issue a slightly different type of propeller was used to mask the original values of the stamps of the first issue. Naturally, the numerals were also changed. One hundred plaster of paris molds were made from the die of each value. Then one hundred molds of each value were arranged in a form (10 x 10). Molten metal, in this case zinc, was cast into the form. This produced a single cast zinc plate. This procedure is called stereotyping, as is in this case, prepared for typography (sometimes referred to as book-print or letter-press process). Only one plate was made of each value. The surcharge was printed on the stamps by an Augsburg flat-bed press. I might add a note here that in present stereotyping

a form of papier-mache is used instead of plaster of paris, and in printing circles the mold is called a mat.

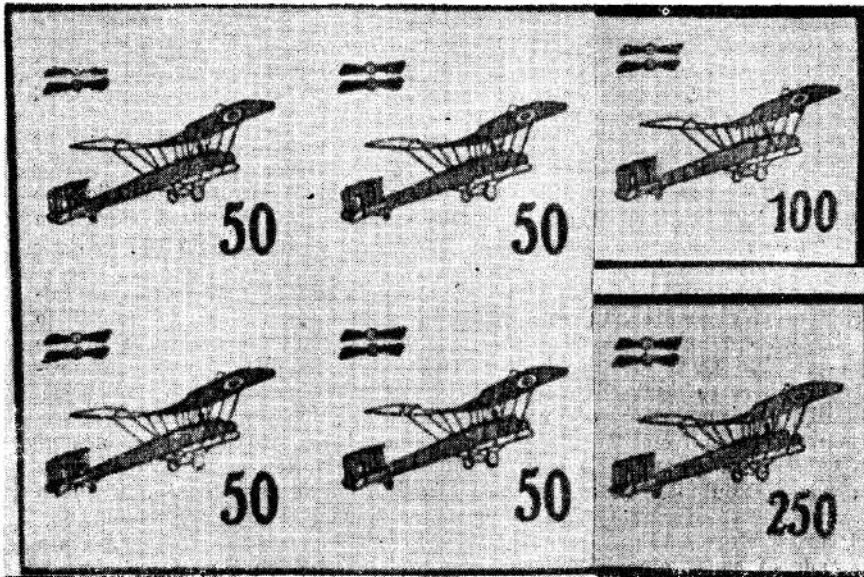
Actual flown covers between 1922 and 1927, franked with the second provisional issue, are fairly scarce. Logical reasons are: irregular schedules, shortage of aircraft, small number of cities served, and mainly the use of other stamps on covers instead of airmail stamps. Even at present, my airmail letters from Czechoslovakia are not franked with air mail stamps. It is a well known fact that in the twenties, letters bearing airmail stamps were sent by regular mail if stickers, labels, or notations like "Par Avion," "Leteckon Poston," or "Mit Luftpost" were missing on the cover. Covers showing the backstamp are fair evidence of being flown, but that is not always the case, as some airmail covers were carried to their destinations by road or rail, due to conditions previously mentioned.

Flown covers prepared by stamp dealers and collectors find their way to the market occasionally. These particular covers should be judged fairly genuine, but opinion of an expert in this field is recommended.

Counterfeit surcharges to defraud collectors are known to exist on mint and cancelled stamps. As far as is known, none has been counterfeited to defraud the postal department. The counterfeits are very crude, and some are of late manufacture. They are found mostly in airmail and topical packets of foreign origin. These packets are usually of the cheaper or mill-end variety.

Following is a listing and summary of all known and reported varieties of each value. Others surely exist, and I would be pleased to hear about any such, or examine for verification and add to this summary and listing. Some major plate varieties of the surcharge are not listed here but described after the listing.

Scott No. C7. 50/100 Black Surcharge: (a) dark green, (b) green, (c) dark blue green, (d) light blue green, (e) grass green, (f) bright green, (g) yellowish paper, (h) vertical laid paper, (i) imperforate, (j) inverted surcharge, (k) inverted surcharge (imperforate), (l) shifted surcharge, (m)



Trial prints of the surcharge

double surcharge, (n) offset of surcharge (whole and part), (o) offset of stamps (whole or part).

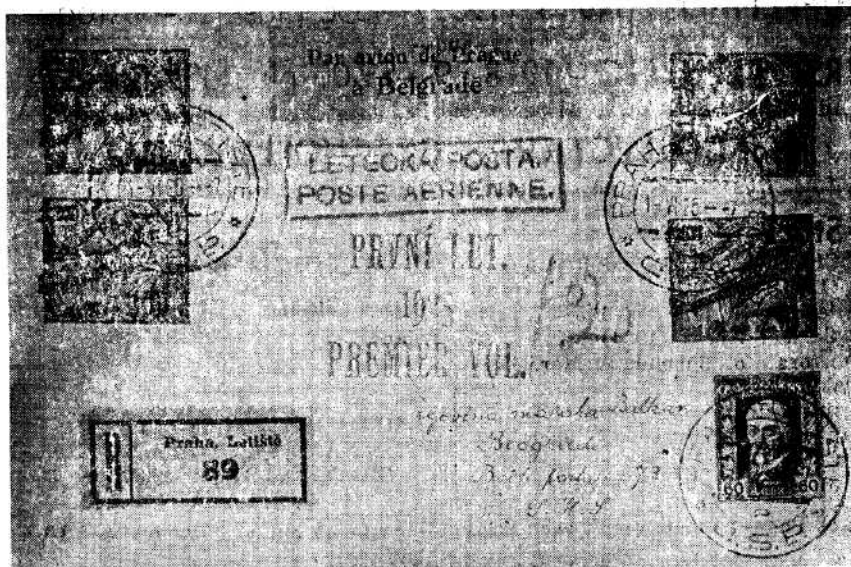
Scott No. C8. 100/200 Black Surcharge: (a) violet, (b) dark violet, (c) light violet, (d) vertical laid paper, (e) ribbed paper, (f) yellowish paper, (g) inverted surcharge, (h) shifted surcharge, (i) offset of surcharge, (j) imperforate.

Scott No. C9. 250/400 Violet Surcharge: (a) brown, (b) light brown, (c) gray brown, (d) dark gray brown, (e) vertical laid paper, (f) yellowish paper, (g) blue surcharge, (h) violet blue surcharge, (i) inverted surcharge, (j) shifted surcharge, (k) left side double perforated, (l) black surcharge.

Major plate varieties of the surcharge are due mostly to poor impressions taken from the master die by the plaster of paris molds, and in turn transferred to the plate. One must keep in mind that this airmail issue was done in great haste. Some major varieties are as follows. In the value "50" incomplete top of figure "5," bottom of zero of "50" cut off. On the 100/200, second zero of "100" lower than the first. This is a retouch on the plate due to previous damage to the original zero. Also on the 50/100, under the back rudder of monoplane, a hook instead of a wheel (swirl). No variety so far has been reported on the 250/400 value.

Trial prints and printers' waste, on various papers and in numerous colors, exist of the surcharge itself and of the completed stamp. Trial prints are known of the surcharge from the incompleting die in black color on ordinary white paper. These prints were taken from the die before the values were added and before the plaster impressions were taken. Prints from the completed die of each value exist in black—the 250/400 value also in blue on yellowish paper.

The inverted surcharges were not officially issued, and so should not be confused with legitimate errors which by oversight or negligence were sold to the public at the post office window. Imperforate copies also fall into this unofficial category.



First Flight cover from Prague to Belgrade, bearing the 1922 provisional air mail stamps, and special markings

Actually, the following come under the heading of printers' waste: folds, creases, double-prints, offsets printing on both sides of paper, smeared prints, shifted perforations, shifted or inverted overprints or surcharges. Not much printers' waste is around of the second airmail issue, as in the case of the Hradcany regular issue as told by John Velek in his article on those stamps in this issue of STAMPS.

In this article I have described the Second Czech Provisional Air Mail issue, its use and purpose. Our main interest here is the surcharge itself. In this instance the stamps that received the impression are just a background, foundation or base. Comments or additions to this article by the readers of STAMPS will be highly appreciated and answered personally or through the columns of STAMPS.

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA Plating the First Issue

By John Velek

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THE 3 HALERU PLATE I

A number of collectors have completed the reconstruction of the 25 and 40 haleru stamps of the Hradecany issue from articles previously appearing in *The American Philatelist* and it is my pleasure to submit another value for them to work on: the 3 haleru, Scott No. 1. Although issued three days after the 5 and 10 haleru values which appeared on December 18, 1918, it is catalogued as No. 1 because it is the lowest denomination in the series.

The 3 haleru stamp does not have as many prominent plating marks as the two values already described but the reconstruction of the plates should be much easier due to the comparatively large number of blocks in existence. The large number of remainders came about with the changing of the printed matter rate from 3 to 5 haleru on May 15, 1919, giving the 3 haleru value a useful life of only about five months.

Some experts may argue that it is a waste of time to plate a stamp that exists in full sheets, but I contend that only by plating a stamp can all the plate varieties, retouches, etc. be discovered.

There seem to have been at least two electrotypes made from the original Plate I and in the later electrotypes some of the important plate varieties were retouched. Some printings of the first electrotypes show large breaks on the left side of stamps Nos. 31, 51 and 81. Crescent shaped lines in the margin indicate that the damage was done by nails used to hold the electrotypes to their wooden backing.

Some printings from Plate I show an uneven distribution of ink on the entire second vertical row. Experienced printers have told me that this could have been caused by a damaged ink roller.

The "plate number" on the 3 haleru is the control number—.90. If it has a decimal point it is Plate I; if the decimal point is missing, it is Plate II.

**The American Philatelist*, Volumes 60, 61 and 64.

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- 3) Stamped envelopes, 1880's, 5 Kr. Red, each20

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New York 57, N. Y.

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Description of the Plating Marks on the 3h Plate I.



Position 1. There is a spot of color on the bottom frame line below the value tablet. The ray enclosed by the right branch is broken. The A of MUCHA has a long stroke.



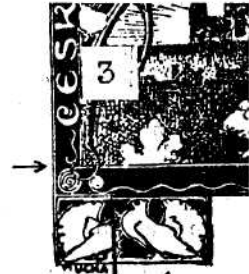
Position 2. The vertical stroke of the P of POSTA is extended downward into the design and there is a break in the left stroke of the A. The long ray has a short line and a dot to the right of it. There is a white spot in the base of the vignette below the small bush.



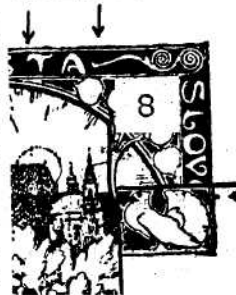
Position 3. The line below the small bush has a break at the left end. There is a break in the short tail feathers of the right dove.



Position 4. There is a diagonal line extending from the top of the spire. This variety was transferred to Plate II. The long ray has a break near the top. The value tablet is broken below the 3.



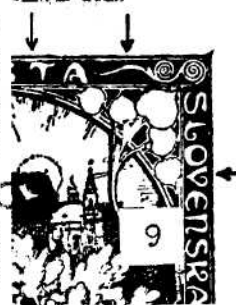
Position 5. The right dove has a tiny dot on the neck and another at the end of the tail feathers. The left dove has only one line in the tail.



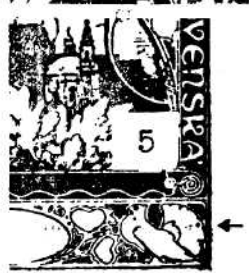
Position 6. There is a break in the upper left side of the value tablet and a dot of color below the 3. The top frame line does not join the left frame line. The downstroke of the T of POSTA is short.



Position 7. The top frame line is broken between the T and A of POSTA. There is a fine line in both the second and third right leaves.

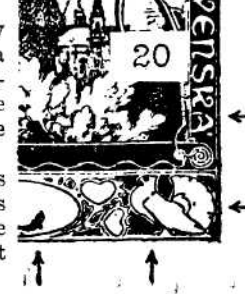
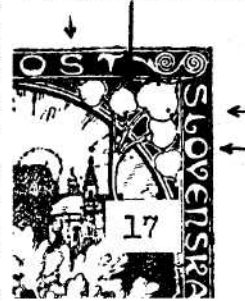
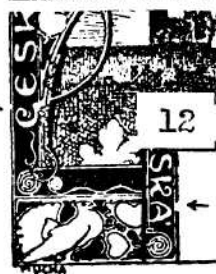


Position 8. There is a dot on the sun and one of the sun's rays joins the second right tower. The right frame line has a dot near the value tablet.



Position 9. There is a white spot on the roof. The outline of the stems of the second and third right leaves is missing. This variety was transferred to Plate II. Two sun rays touch the second





right tower. The bottom frame line has two breaks at the right end. The left frame has a break over the E of CESKO. This variety was retouched in a later electrototype and does not appear in some printings.

Position 10. The right frame line is broken near the top. There is a scratch in the margin above the O of SLOVENSKA and a break in the left frame line near the lower scroll. Both of these varieties seem to have been retouched in a later electrototype.

Position 11. There is a dot of color in the P of POSTA and another in the margin above the P. The sun has a dot on the right side.

Position 12. The left frame line has a break over the C of CESKO. There is a break in the right frame line between the K and A of SLOVENSKA.

Position 13. The top of the first left tower is bent to the right. The usual rays above the second left tower are missing.

Position 14. The left frame line is heavy at the bottom. The white space between the right frame line and the inscription panel is wider than normally, especially at the top.

Position 15. There is a line over the spire. The accent line usually enclosed by the S of POSTA is missing.

Position 16. There are several dots above the top frame line. There is a dot to the left of the center tower and the long ray. The word POSTA has several varieties: a closed P, dot on O and the right stroke of the A is short and thick.

Position 17. There is a heavy dot in the third right leaf and a tiny one near the spire and between the two right towers. The accent mark is missing from the S of POSTA.

Position 18. The large bush has a white spot above it which was transferred to Plate II. There are two dots above the second right

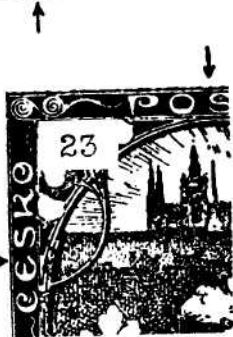


tower and a tiny one in the sun.
Position 19. The K of CESKO is broken over the A of POSTA. The third right leaf has a dot on the upper edge.



Position 20. There is a break in the A of SLOVENSKA. The tablet line has a dot below the 3. On the right dove the wing line reaches the back of the dove and there is a dot on the tail. There is a dot in the margin above the top scrolls. The right frame line has a major break between the K and A of SLOVENSKA but this was corrected in a later electrotype.

Position 21. There are two dots on the left frame line and one in the margin above the P of POSTA.



Position 22. There is a break in the tablet line at the upper right.

Position 23. There is a dot and two short lines above the spire and the spire is nicked on the left side. The bottom stroke of the E of CESKO is extended.



Position 24. There are two dots and a curved line in the tail of the right dove. A dot is located in the right margin above the upper right scrolls.

Position 25. The left dove has a break in the wing and a dot on the tail. There is a dot on the bottom frame line and a spur on the 3. The left branch is broken.



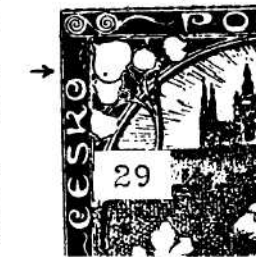
Position 26. There is a dot between the two right towers and another on the top frame above the O of POSTA.

Position 27. The top frame line is broken near the right end. There is a short line above the two right towers. The P of POSTA is short.

Position 28. The right frame line has two dots over the first S of SLOVENSKA. There is a break in the inner frame below the E of SLOVENSKA.

Position 29. There is a dot on the third left leaf and on the tip of the fifth left leaf.

Position 30. The right dove has a line half way across the wing.
(to be continued)



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