

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

A publication of the Czechoslovak  Philatelic Society of N. America

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Editor Frank J. Kovarik, 8748 Rockefeller Ave., Brookfield, Illinois

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EDITORIAL

Your editor thanks the many members who sent Christmas and New Year greetings. Pardon him if he couldn't answer each of you individually. Many members send these greetings year in and year out and he truly appreciates your thoughtfulness.

One member writes: "Hardly realize the Society is 20 years old. As for myself, the proceedings of the Chicago and New York Chapters are very interesting and I do not object to the length. It shows the efforts of various members. Of course there are some who don't care as long as they obtain information about stamps. Oh, well! you can't please everybody."

It is difficult to satisfy all the members all the time. Our last issue certainly pleased many but there are, even among Czecho collectors, very many who are afraid of the overprints and refuse to touch them with a ten foot pole. We just can't put the Society on a steady diet of such fare.

On several occasions we had opportunities to reprint editorials from the Mercury Stamp Journal. We trust it helps many collectors; it will surely benefit those who bid at auctions.

There will be another Compex this year on the occasion of the Pan American Olympic Congress when a 10 cent commemorative air mail stamp will be issued. Your Chicago Chapter will again participate but no decision was reached whether as a Chapter or as a Society. Some members are of the opinion that it should be a chapter affair and if there is a profit the chapter may contribute from such to the Society treasury.

An article on organized philately in Czechoslovakia from the pen of Frieda B. Bulger, a candidate for membership in our Society, and published in the magazine STAMPS will soon appear as a reprint in the Specialist.

Will exchange Czechoslovakia, mint or used, for mint United Nations, Canada and U. S. A. Correspondence in English, Czech or German. Čeněk Franta, Roubalova ul. 2, Brno, Czechoslovakia.

CURATOR OF SMITHSONIAN

One of our oldest members, not in age but in point of membership years, one especially interested in the literature of Czecho philately, George T. Turner, has been appointed Curator of the Smithsonian Division of Philately and Postal History. We have known Mr. Turner for many years and are happy to see him obtain this appointment. The congratulations of the members of our Society join the many he already received. Ad multos annos!

HRADČANY PERFORATIONS OFFICIAL AND SEMI-OFFICIAL

Corrections to the article by Frank J. Kosik which appeared in October, 1958.

Page 124: from (l) to (u), instead of : use - (meaning "to"); line (u) to read: 15-15¼, 15x15¼, 15¼x15.

Page 125: Line (v) to read: 11½x10¾-11½:10½, 11½x11, 11¾x10½, 11 1¼x10¾, 11¾x11, 11½x13¾-11½x13½, 11¾x13¾, 11¾x13½.

Add to the line 5h YELLOW GREEN: c, x and y. Erase g, i and u.

Add to second line of 25h BLUE: b, d, e, f, h, i, j, k, q, t and v.

Add to third line of 25h ULTRAMARINE: line 11½, 13¾.

Page 126: Under 5h STONE GREEN: substitute , for x.

Add after 15h BRICK RED second line: comb 11½, 12¼, 13¾, 11½x12¼.

To write and check, to typeset and check an article of this type is no easy task and we trust our members will correct their copy. We beg your indulgence.

NEW TYPES OF THE CURRENT SERIES

We received a cover from one of our Praha friends on which appeared both types of the president Novotny 30h and 60h stamps. These are easily recognized. Aside from the perforation varieties there are other recognizable differences. The first type printed from the Wifag press in Praha is perforated 11¾-11½; the second type is from the old Stickney rotary press in Bratislava and is perforated 12¼. The Wifag 30h measures 18.9x22.5mm and the Stickney measures 18.5x23.2mm. Those who know rotary printing can readily understand this. When the steel plate is rolled to fit the curve of the cylinder a certain amount of distortion is bound to take place.

According to FILATELIE the 60h shows basic design differences because each die was made separately; the one in Praha has the top of the 6 only slightly curved whereas the Bratislava is definitely curved more. It is understandable that these stamps are printed in different shades.

Both types will be listed in the new catalog which is to appear soon. Collectors are warned to obtain both types now, before one or the other becomes obsolete.

"PHILATELY OF THE BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION" by Marian Carne Zinsmeister, S.P.A. Handbook #10. Price \$1.00 postpaid, through Henry O. Nouss, S.P.A. Sales Agent, P. O. Box 2775 Hamilton Station, Pompano Beach, Florida.

This opportune handbook gives detailed data on the stamp issues pertaining to the Brussels 1958 Universal & International Exhibition, including both Scott and Gibbons 1959 catalog numbers, first day of issue, quantities issued, printers, designers, engravers and a great deal of other pertinent information relating to these stamps—all written in the author's usual tabulated form. It is printed on a good grade of paper, stiff cover, and is well illustrated.

The author needs no introduction to stamp collectors as she is very well known throughout the philatelic world for her many handbooks that have always been so well received in the past.

The books at wholesale, usual discount, should be ordered from the S.P.A. Sales Agent.

HAS A TWO YEARS' QUEST COME TO AN END?

The Editor of the Specialist has threatened me with exposure, i.e., to publish in toto one of my letters to him containing some philatelic material of possible interest, unless I write this brief note. Since I do not have the faintest idea as to the contents in full of that particular missile of mine, I prefer to write this description of a pair of Hradcany, 10h, type I, tied to piece by a very interesting cancellation.

About two years ago I acquired a British collection of the Hradcany issue. In that collection I found the above pair with a Hungarian field post cancellation "Tabori postahivatal 62", dated June 16, 1919. Naturally this item intrigued me very much and I began my investigation seeking an explanation. My contact in Budapest wrote me of his inability to secure information as to the location of that field post, due to the fact that the Ministry of War had been bombed out in the second world war and hence no records are available. Ekstein 1939 as well as Hirsch and Franek 1935 confirm the existence of such a cancellation. Novotny 1949 added the remark that this had originated in Levice. The well known Hradcany specialist, our John Velek, made the same statement. Mr. Kvasnicka of Praha responded by saying that he had seen two or three covers with such cancellation, each addressed to someone in Hungary.

I was, of course, very much interested to ascertain the circumstances under which such a cancellation had been used. Just a short time ago, our member Fritz Billig, sent me a copy of the *Donaupost: Umsturzkatolog* (Catalogue of the revolutionary period). I had hoped to find listings of provisionals and revolutionary issues in that booklet. Those were not in it in detail but it did contain a special edition of the December 25, 1919 issue of the *Donaupost* dealing exclusively with the fieldposts of the Hungarian communist army, March-July 1919. The translation of the original text referring to my Hradcany pair follows:

"A very interesting cancellation from this period was the one used by the field post 62 assigned to the 1st Brigade.

"After severe fighting the troops of the 1st Brigade during the night of 15 to 16 June 1919 captured transitorily from the Czechoslovaks the town of Levice. Since the postoffice had been demolished and therefore was not functioning, all the letters found in the letter boxes franked with Czechoslovak stamps, as well as letters written by the Hungarian troops and, as a curiosity, franked with such stamps, were cancelled on June 16th with Tabori postahivatal 62 and forwarded. The number of such letters may have been 350 to 400."

The writer is glad to have, finally, some explanation for the unusual postmark. Letters addressed to Hungary certainly reached their destination. It would appear that philatelic items of this type in spite of their inclusion in various Czechoslovak philatelic catalogues or handbooks do not belong to a Czechoslovak collection.

However, one question still remains unanswered. How was the mail forwarded to Czechoslovak territory during this active fighting?

—Dr. William Reiner-Deutsch

CHAPTER MEETINGS

Meetings of the New York Chapter are held in the Collectors Club, 22 East 35th St., New York City every third Friday of the month at 7:30 P.M.

Chicago Chapter meetings: Every 3rd Sunday of the month at 2:30 P.M.: Feb. 15, at the home of Jos. Janecka, 7306 Ogden Ave., Riverside, Ill.; March 15, John Velek, 6218 W. Diversey Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CONCISE CUMULATIVE INDEX OF THE SPECIALIST
Volumes XVI to XX

Compiled by Wolfgang Fritzsche

The Roman numerals denote the volume, the Arabic numerals denote the page in that volume.

This index is prepared to give the student and general collector, in chronological order as much as possible, an idea where to find literature which was published in the Specialist on certain stamps, groups of stamps or general information pertaining to Czech stamps. In this index I have omitted the names of the authors and material which has no bearing on stamps at times; also the correct titles. New issues are not listed either, as they appear in every number and thus are in chronological order, making a separate index unnecessary.

For cumulative index of volumes I to X refer to vol. X page 129 and for such of volumes XI to XV please refer to vol. XVI page 43.

A grand cumulative index of all our first 20 volumes, also giving the names of the authors, is in preparation.

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ESTIMATES IN AUCTION CATALOGS

by E. Mueller

Reprinted from "Mercury Stamp Journal"

One of the most difficult tasks of the auction describer is to provide for all lots **Estimates in the Auction Catalogs** he is writing. Where regular single stamps off cover are concerned, there is generally no necessity to consider an estimate, and listing of the catalog price of one of the general catalogs, or, if necessary, of a specialized catalog should be sufficient. But when it comes to multiples, covers, cancellations or other value-increasing peculiarities on the one hand, or to Specimen overprints, pen cancellations or similar value-reducing features on the other hand, the simple listing of a catalog value is often misleading. Some auction firms refrain from listing any catalog value at all in such cases, leaving it to the collector to guess or to find out by experience the market value of such items. This policy may have its advantages for the seller and may be acceptable also for the informed collector, but it is to the disadvantage of the less well informed mail bidder whom the auctioneer does not provide with even a hint as to what a reasonable bid for the item in question may be. To relieve this situation, most auctioneers have resorted to listing estimates for all those items for which the catalog value does not give a proper indication of the market value. Two kinds of estimates can be given, namely net estimates, which try to state as accurately as possible the amount at which the lot in question should sell, and catalog estimates, which intend to create a kind of catalog price, meaning that they give an estimate of the price a catalog listing should properly assign to the item in question. Both methods are in our opinion feasible when applied by a qualified auctioneer. The buyer should be aware of the fact that, in the opinion of the auctioneer, a net estimate is an estimate of the expected net selling price, while a catalog estimate is an estimate of a catalog price on which the same discount should be figured as on actual catalog prices listed in an auction catalog; which discount, as is well known, varies according to condition. In our auction catalogs we have used both kinds of estimates, catalog estimates for regular auction sales and net estimates for special auction sales. For a time, this system did work well, to the satisfaction of buyers and sellers. But unfortunately, other auctioneers started to use, or better, mis-use, the term catalog estimate, by giving this term an unrealistic and exaggerated slant. By establishing estimated catalog prices on a fantastically high level, far above what any catalog could ever value them, and actually often selling such items for a tenth or even less of their estimate, by such policy the term catalog estimate was discredited and lost its meaning. Collectors who were unaware that the catalog estimates of such firms actually were fictional figures, unrelated to the market value, often paid excessively high prices. By trusting that such estimates were actual catalog prices, they bid 30 or 40% of these fictional estimates and, of course, obtained the lots near that figure, often paying double or triple the actual market value. Such experiences have even led some collectors to give up collecting. Others began to doubt the

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catalog estimates of the reputable firms and started to bid accordingly, one tenth or less of such estimates, which usually did not secure them any lots but confused and annoyed them. These occurrences have induced us to abolish the use of catalog estimates for this season. We are now listing either actual catalog prices or, for the convenience of the collectors who want to be guided in their bidding by an experienced professional, our actual net estimates, which are established as near as possible to known market prices. The experiences of the first sales of the season have shown that this new policy is welcomed by the bidders; only a few who did not understand continued bidding a fraction of the net estimates and, of course, they did not obtain any lots. It is to be hoped that the listing of factual net estimates will be more acceptable than the unrealistic catalog estimates offered in the auction catalogs of some other firms and in this way contribute to making selling at auction generally more reputable and acceptable.

FROM THE PRESIDENT

Members: By the time you will have received this you will be deep in the realms of your 1959 personal income tax, but HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL! The next six months will be rather trying to all of us. Much of the old procedure of our organization will be modernized and re-vamped. It will take time to bring in new ideas to old minds. Perhaps some of the ideas will be contrary to your personal opinion, but I'm sure that the society will benefit. These are trying times so please bear with your officers. Are you interested in having some of your good Czech stamps expertized by the Philatelic Foundation, and still have some of the cost for same returned to the treasury of our Society? Are you interested in a classified want-ad column in our Specialist which will be for members only?

And now about the Masaryk stamp. Have you sent your letter to Mr. L. Rohe Walter, Special Assistant to the P. M. G. in Washington 25, D. C.? Please send another letter if you have, and if you haven't, please, please write and state that you want a Champion of Liberty stamp to honor the father of Czechoslovakia.

Members, will you pledge to exhibit your Czech stamps—will you pledge to speak or lecture on Czech stamps in your local clubs? Thus you and only you can make the stamps of Czechoslovakia interesting and popular to those collectors who have not seen the light in collecting those glorious portraits in miniature of the ancestry of many of us. And what about the latest handbook on Bohemia-Moravia and Slovakia? Have you given one to your best friend who is a collector for a Christmas present? This is an ideal way of showing him what our Society is doing in getting data on the stamps of Czechoslovakia down on black and white. Please, don't wait until next Christmas to buy another copy of the handbook, give one to a friend anytime. Take it from me, it makes a fine gift, and might make a member of our Society too.

—James J. Matejka, Jr., M.D., President

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PARADE OF NEW ISSUES

New Postage Stamps with Automobile Motifs



The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications in Prague will issue on 1st December, 1958, a series of 6 postage stamps depicting the evolution of the production of automobiles on the territory of Czechoslovakia.

The values, the types of automobiles represented and the colors of the stamps are as follows:

- a) 30 h, the first Czech steam automobile of Josef Božek (1815), bluish black and ochre-yellow;
- b) 45 h, automobile "President" (1897), dark brown and yellow-green;
- c) 60 h, automobile "Škoda 450," blue-green and yellow-pink;
- d) 80 h, automobile "Tatra 603," claret and green-blue;
- e) 1 Kčs, tourist car "Škoda 706, RTO," light brown and olive-green;
- f) 1.25 Kčs, the lorries (trucks) "Tatra 111" and "Praga VS3" in Tibet in the year 1956, olive-green and orange.

The designs of all the stamps were executed by the painter František Hudeček, the engravings are by Ladislav Jirka (a), Bedřich House (b), Bohdan Roule (c, f), Jan Mráček (d) and Jiří Švengsbír (e). The second plates for the supplementary colors of all the stamps were made by Jaroslav Goldschmied.

All the stamps were printed by the Post Printing Office in Prague by the rotary recess print combined with photogravure in sheets of 50 stamps. The dimensions of the stamp pictures are 41 by 23 mm.

Validity for internal and international postal use is from 1st December, 1958, until further notice.

Two First Day Covers designed by the painter František Hudeček and engraved by Jaroslav Goldschmied were issued at the same time.

Commemorative stamps "Children's Competition for UNESCO"

The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications in Prague will issue, on 24th October, 1958, three commemorative stamps with designs executed by children on the occasion of the "Children's Competition for UNESCO" and designated to advertise friendship among the children all over the world.

The values, designs and colors of the stamps are as follows:

- 30h—two children, coming for a visit in a sailing boat, are festively received by two other children ashore. The sun is shining in the sky and the dove of peace is arriving. On the stamp, there are two inscriptions: "Friend-



ship of the children all over the world" and "From the UNESCO competition". The colors of the stamp are red, blue and yellow. The colored pastel drawing was executed by Irena Procházková, a school girl of nine.

45h—a mother with her child, a dove and the inscription "Peace for children all over the world". The colors are red and blue. The two-color pastel drawing is the work of Irena Procházková.

60h—a snowman and the inscription "We wish to live in joy and peace". The drawing was executed by Vladimír Šuma, a schoolboy of nine. The colors are brown, blue and yellow.

The engravings of all the stamps were executed by Jiri Švengsbír.

The stamps were printed by the Post Printing Office in Prague in two- and three-color flat recess print. The sheets contain 10 stamps. The dimensions of the stamps are 23x30 mm.

Validity for internal and international postal use is from 24th October, 1958, until further notice.

The First Day Cover with the motive "The children go to school", was executed by Marie Voldřichová, a schoolgirl of nine. The engraving is the work of Jiri Švengsbír.



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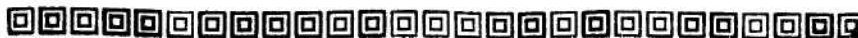
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Karl Seizinger's Stamp Engravings

By O. L. Harvey and A. I. Kessler

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EDITOR'S NOTE: This article was prepared in the following fashion: On reading R. L. Spofford's interesting article in STAMPS, Nov. 12, 1955, O. L. Harvey wrote STAMPS for more details from which to study K. Seizinger's engraving skill. He was advised that Arthur I. Kessler of New York City had die proofs, and knew the engraver. Contact established, it was agreed that Kessler should supply the factual data, and Harvey prepare the analysis.

Karl Seizinger has engraved seventy-eight stamp types (see checklist). Of these, sixty-one were for Czechoslovakia, six for Yugoslavia, nine for Croatia, one for Portugal, and one for United Nations. In addition, he prepared seven dies that were not used. With few exceptions, he was responsible for frame and lettering as well as vignette, and in some cases he also prepared the design.

Presented here are a brief commentary on the quality of his work, and a complete list of his stamp engravings together with explanatory comments.

On all of his Czech engravings, the overall design is conservative and pleasing. Country name occupies the upper or lower margin. Values are always placed at lower corners, sometimes with denomination between them. All items are modestly framed. Ornamentation, if any, in the side margins is tasteful and quiet. With few exceptions, colors are well chosen.

As portrait engraver Seizinger is competent, but not exceptional. His techniques are conventional in the classic mode. It is possible that his preference for dotted lines reflects the characteristics of his period. (Compare, for example, stamps of Luxembourg and Holland during the 1920's.) His craftsmanship, as in all of his work, is meticulous.

His full-length figures, as in the St. Wenceslas and Legion stamps, are astonishingly detailed. Even the facial expressions, as in the martyrdom of Wenceslas, are peculiar to the individual and the moment of action.

His architectural studies are excellent. Consider, as superior examples, his Sta. Barbara church at Kutna Hora, the town square at Olomouc; and Brno cathedral; with their multitude of details and fine lines (in places as many as ten to the millimeter). The clock face on the Banska Bystrica stamp is so clear that one can read the numerals, and even note the errors on the VI, VII, and VIII.

His scenic views fall into two groups—cities, and mountains. The 1926 view of Praha is so detailed that one can almost walk the streets and identify individual buildings, while the shadows and reflections of the trees at the water's edge are outstanding examples of observation and recording skill. His view of Bratislava, though less detailed, is equally clear and vivid. (As usual, a good blue ink adds materially to the attractiveness of the item.)

Seizinger's mountain scenes, however, are his masterpieces. Consider, for example, his four views of the Tatra mountains, two of them across the lake, one as a panorama with field shrine in the foreground, and one through a narrower frame. The workmanship of the winter scene reminds one of some of the best Swiss and Austrian engravings. On all four items it should be noted how the engraved lines push up to the peaks where they end suddenly without further outline. Probably Seizinger's best work in the Czech stamps is his field shrine view of the Tatras, in which mottled light and the shading variations necessary for long perspective demand perfect control of the engraving tool at all times.

Clouds form an almost constant background to Seizinger's Czech engraving-



In the four photographs at left are seen die proofs of Czechoslovakian accepted designs (A38 and A26 at top, and A17, A87a at bottom). The four die proofs shown top and bottom at the right are of rejected designs.

ings, but nowhere so appropriately as in his airmails. A pictured airplane by itself does not suggest flight, but put it in front of a thunderhead, which we associate with turbulent motion, and it immediately becomes alive. It is interesting, by the way, to note how cleverly these clouds are formed out of broken parallel horizontal lines.

As a final Czechoslovak scene, note Seizinger's masterly handling of different substances—rock, water, trees, buildings, clouds, men, and boats—in his Vysehrad souvenir.

The earlier Croatia items, of 1933, are somewhat stiffly designed, and average in execution. The labor service stamps of 1944 are Seizinger's first lacking frame lines.

Probably Seizinger will be remembered longest for his Croatian Philatelic Society Exhibition stamp of 1943. Apart from its enormous area—2,030 square millimeters—it is the most ambitious engraving ever done on a postage stamp. The engraving and etching are of excellent quality, and the picture compares most favorably with the photograph of the original painting, which he used as a model. The souvenir sheet, printed in black-brown, is a work of art worth framing.

Jugoslavia's 1939 marine issue of four items, and the Zagreb Philatelic Exhibition issue of two items, were done by Seizinger. They are of better than average quality, and make an attractive addition to any collection. It should be noted that the last two lack a frame line.

In his most recent works, Portugal's headless angel of 1949, and the UN headquarters stamp of 1951, Seizinger not only recaptures the masterly style of his earlier years, but also reveals a profound maturity. These both rank among the highest quality of postage stamps engraved in recent years.

An interesting fact in connection with Seizinger's engravings is that some items bear his initial "S" concealed in the design. Sometimes the initial is present only on one item in a sheet, or one in a row. Michel's catalog explains where the initials may be found, and places a higher value on several of the items so marked. An illustration of this practice, in which Seizinger is almost unique, is the Czechoslovakia 10K blue of 1936 (Bratislava), in which the "S" may clearly be seen on the wall of a building almost dead center of the picture. You can have a lot of fun looking for this initial on Seizinger's engravings.

Check List of Seizinger's Stamp Engravings

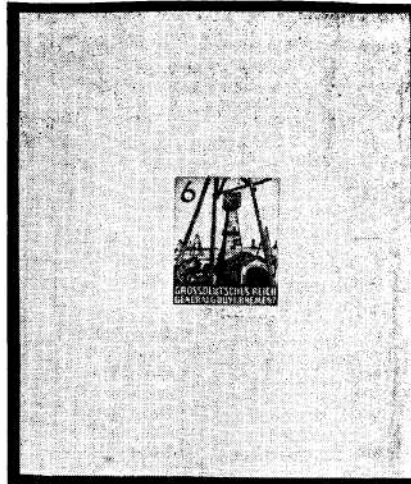
In the preparation of this list Mr. Kessler received generous and valuable help from numerous dealers and others, but particularly from the following, who not only made their proofs available, but also helped in pinning down the necessary facts: The late Ervin Hirsch, editor, of Prague; Frank Kovarik, editor of Czechoslovak Specialist; Dr. James Matejka, Jr., a prominent Chicago collector; and a Toledo collector who prefers to remain anonymous. Some of the most important information was obtained through personal contact and correspondence with Professor Seizinger himself.

Proof that Seizinger engraved the items included in the following list is of three kinds, each being identified by a letter symbol: (S) means that either Seizinger's name is printed underneath the stamp design, or his initial is included in the design of at least one item on the printed sheet; (P) means that the item is attributed to Seizinger in the catalogs, and that a die proof of the stamp has been seen by Kessler, many of them with Seizinger's autograph appended at the time of printing; (C) means that confirmation was obtained from Seizinger himself.

It is important to remember—and the footnotes will remind you—that many of the types here listed were used either with re-engraved values and lettering, or with overprints, in issues of Bohemia-Moravia, Carpatho-Ukraine



Photo used by Seizinger to make the engraving of St. Mary's Church in Zagreb (Croatia SP31)



Die proof of German stamps for General Government of Poland. Stamps were not issued due to collapse of Germany in World War II.

and Slovakia. In gross, Seizinger's engravings were used in the production of 168 different Scott items.

In the check list we give, first, the year date; next, the evidence or proof that Seizinger engraved the items and indicated by the key as given above (S, P, or C); then the Scott Type; the subject, and then numeral keyed to footnotes, wherever they apply.

Czechoslovakia

- 1926—(C) A11 Karluv Tyn (1); (P) A13 Pernstyn; (P) A14 Orava; (P) A15 Strahov; (P) A17 Praha; (P) A18 Vysoke Tatry.
- 1928—(P) A19 Hradec u Opavy; (P) A20 Levoca; (P) A21 Praha Telefon; (P) A22 Jasina (2); (P) A23 Hluboka; (P) A24 Velehrad; (PS) A25 Brno (3); (P) A26 Tatry (wide); (P) A27 Masaryk (medium); (PS) A28 Praha (city square) (4).
- 1929—(P) A29 Coat of arms (5); (PS) A30 St. Wenceslas; (PS) A31 Founding cathedral; (PS) A32 Death of Wenceslas; (PS) A35 Tatry (narrow).
- 1930—(P) A37 Masaryk (small); (PS) A38 Masaryk (large) (6); (PS) AP3 Monoplane; (PS) AP4 Biplane (to left); (PS) AP5 Biplane (to right); (P) AP6 Plane over Praha (10).
- 1931—(PS) A39 Praha (St. Nicholas'); (PS) A40 Krivoklat; (PS) A41 Orlik; (PS) A42 Krumlov.
- 1932—(PS) A43 Dr. Tyrš (large); (P) A44 Dr. Tyrš (profile).
- 1933—(PS) A45 Dr. Tyrš (small); (PS) A46 Nitra (green); (PS) A47 Nitra (rose).
- 1934—(P) A48 Smetana; (P) A49 Legion (green); (P) A50 Legion (lake); (P) A51 Legion (blue); (P) A52 Legion (brown); (PS) A54 Pastoral scene.
- 1935—(PS) A57 Arras.
- 1936—(PS) A64 Mukacevo-Palanok (7, 8); (PS) A65 Banska Bystrica (7, 8); (PS) A66 Zvikov (7, 3, 9); (PS) A67 Strecno (7, 8); (P) A68 Cesky Raj (7, 8); (PS) A69 Slavkov (8); (PS) A70 Lazne Podebrady (7, 8); (PS) A71 Olomouc (7, 8, 9); (PS) A72 Bratislava (7, 8).
- 1937—(PS) A75 Praha (cathedral); (P) A77a Poprad Lake (souvenir) (11);

(P) A77b Bradlo (souvenir) (11); (PS) A79 Kutna Hora (7, 8, 9).
 1938—(P) A85 Plzen (7, 12); (PS) A86 Kosice (12); (PS) A87a Vysehrad
 (souvenir) (11); (PS) A87b Hradcany (souvenir) (9, 11).

Jugoslavia

1939—(S) SP54 "Jadran" (14); (PS) SP54 "King Alexander" (14); (S) SP54
 "Triglan" (14); (S) SP54 "Dubrovnik" (14).
 1941—(S) SP80 Kamenita Gate, Zagreb (14); (C) SP81 Cathedral, Zagreb.

Croatia

1943—(PS) A23 Catherine Zrinski; (PS) A24 Frankopan; (PS) A25 Peter
 Zrinski; (PS) A26 Boscovich; (PS) SP31 St. Mary's church (15).
 1944—(PS) SP46 Corpsmen marching; (PS) SP47 Corpsmen digging; (PS)
 SP48 Officer and corpsmen; (C) SP49 Pavelich reviewing (16).

Portugal

1949—(C) A168 Headless angel.

United Nations

1951—(C) A2 UN headquarters.
 (Total 78)

Footnotes Keyed to Immediately Preceding Listings

(1) This picture of Karluv Tyn was Seizinger's first published stamp engraving. It was prepared by him as a master die. The space for denomination was left blank, to be filled in by the printing company's own engraver. A12 is the same item in haleru instead of koruny. (But see first note in "unused dies.")

(2) Lettering and values changed for Carpatho-Ukraine, 1939 type A1.

(3) This die was also used for A34. Seizinger says the original die was transferred by roller to a new plate on which the printing company's engraver made the necessary changes. But the results were poor, so Seizinger was asked to reinforce the old engraving. The changes, other than in lettering and values were minor, wherefore A34 is not here listed as a new engraving.

(4) This die was also used for A36. The same story as footnote (3).

(5) This was a master die.

(6) Except oval band and lettered ribbon.

(7) Overprinted for Bohemia-Moravia, 1939.

(8) Overprinted for Slovakia, 1939.

(9) Lettering changed for Bohemia-Moravia, 1939-41 (types A2, A4, A7); S deleted, except Olomouc.

(10) Except ornamentation and numerals at left. This entire airmail series was designed by Seizinger.

(11) Stamps only. Lettering and coat of arms done by printer's engraver.

(12) Including ornament next to stamp.

(13) Engraved on copper.

(14) Initial of engraver is found on only some items in each sheet.

(15) Engraver's initial on 22nd item in each sheet of 40, and on 5th item in each sheet of 6 in the souvenir issue (SP32). Same die, different color for souvenir. Seizinger also engraved ornamentation on souvenir.

(16) Also used for souvenir sheet SP50, which Seizinger ornamented.

Unused Dies

Seizinger prepared four Czechoslovakia dies, for which essay proofs are extant, but which were not used in printing issues:

(1) It was originally intended that A11, the Karluv Tyn item of 1926, should show a picture of Hradcany. Seizinger prepared a master die. But

the authorities decided to replace it with the picture of Karluv Tyn. Proofs of the Hradcany master dies were made.

(2) AP3; monoplane, exists as die proofs of an earlier rejected engraving.

(3) According to Seizinger, A80, falcon, engraved by H. Heinz, was first given as a job to Seizinger. The printer, however, claimed the plate was poor and Heinz was commissioned to do the job. It was later demonstrated that Seizinger's plate was satisfactory. Die-proofs of Seizinger's engraving were made.

(4) The cathedral of Kosice, A86, was prepared in an earlier engraving which was rejected because the view was from the wrong angle. Proofs were made of the rejected die.

In addition to the above, Seizinger made three dies in 1944 to be used by the Germans in Poland (General Gouvernement). Proofs were made, the stamps were printed but never issued. Michel illustrates and prices these unissued stamps.

As early as 1921 Seizinger engraved some banknotes for Finland, and later engraved banknotes for Czechoslovakia and Croatia.

HANDBOOK OF BOHEMIA-MORAVIA-SLOVAKIA

Reprinted from "Stamps"

We have previously mentioned as forthcoming a handbook published by the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of North America, and titled "Bohemia, Moravia, Slovakia." We now have the 103-page book for review. The compilation have been done by George C. Kobyłka for the Bohemia and Moravia sections, and by George A. Blizil for the Slovakia section. Editing has been done jointly by Frank J. Kovarik, Richardson L. Spofford, Joseph J. Jiranek, and C. H. Osborn. The designing, art work, and final editing has been performed by Ray Van Handel, Jr.

An outline map at the beginning shows the Munich Pact's partition of Czechoslovakia, and designating the parts which went to Germany, Hungary, and Poland. A brief foreword gives the gist of the circumstances leading to the partition.

The various issues are pictured and described, with such details as first day of issue, values, types, colors, and number issued. Separate illustrations of overprints are given where they exist, as well as being shown on illustrations of the stamps. The plates used for each are listed, and designers and engravers are named. The sheet line-up is pictured, and details given as to coupon and gutter pairs. The stamps are given handbook numbers, which are used for reference in tables or other listings, and the corresponding Scott number is also included. Important varieties are described and pictured. Pricing is by point value, which enables a convenient method of arriving at prices for plate number copies, gutter, tete-beche pairs, and other special items.

In addition to covering the regular postage issues, the book includes semi-postals, commemoratives, newspaper stamps, personal deliveries, postage dues, printed matter issue, officials, parcel tax stamps, postal stationery, and forerunners of Slovakian stamps. These are all fully illustrated.

On excellent coated stock, which brings up the illustrations clearly, and with well planned arrangement for easy and quick reference, this book should be a delight to every collector of the issues of this extremely fascinating period of Czechoslovak history. The price is a moderate \$4.50. As only 600 copies were printed, better get yours fast. The book was priced as low as possible to break even if almost the whole edition was sold, so the \$4.50 price is a real bargain. Send your orders to the treasurer of the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society, George C. Kobyłka, 1433 South Cuyler Avenue, Berwyn, Ill.

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