

# THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

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Czechoslovak Philatelic Society

Silver Bronze Award Praga 1968

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## MORE PHILATELIC DOCUMENTATIONS OF THE SOKOL

Written by Jiří Nekvasil

Translated by Mirko L. Vondra

(Conclusion)



Figure 3

### Sokol Seals for Affixing of Stamps

In 1908, Sokol II Smichov issued seals in the colors of the lowest three denominations of a set of Austrian anniversary stamps. They were intended for soliciting of contributions for construction of a Sokol Hall to be used by this Sokol group. They were also meant to counteract the propaganda impact of the Austrian anniversary stamps. Seals issued for the Yugoslav Sokol Meet on St. Vitus Day in 1922 at Osijek served an altogether different purpose. Even though we have not referred to them previously, it can be said with certainty now that only six varieties are known to exist. Their colors match the then current Yugoslav stamps, bearing portraits of the heirs to the throne, Alexandra and King Peter I. They consist of: green for the 5 par

stamp; red for the 10 par; violet for 15 par; blue for 25 par; olive for 50 par; and orange for the 1 dinarstamp.

In 1932, Praha celebrated the 100th anniversary of the birth of Dr. Miroslav Tyrš with the Ninth All-Sokol Meet. For this occasion, identical perforated seals were issued in black with picture dimensions of 34 by 42½ mm. At their center, there was room for affixing of a Czechoslovak commemorative stamp showing a closeup of Tyrš. Their backs were gummed. At the left was a Sokol flag on a pole. Across the other three sides was the inscription: "100th Anniversary of the birth of Dr. Miroslav Tyrš / 9th All-Sokol Meet in Praha 1932." They appear on cover or on favor sheets with special cancellations.

#### Picture Postcards with a Sokol Theme

On March 7, 1936, Czechoslovak postal authorities issued a series of twenty picture postcards with glimpses of important events in the life of its first president, Thomas G. Masaryk. The postcards have a 50 hal. green stamp showing a closeup of the President in his familiar cap. The cards are numbered in the lower left-hand corner inside a decorative frame. In this series, there are two postcards which fit beautifully into a topical collection: Picture No. 1—Ceremonial entry of President T. G. Masaryk into Praha on December 21, 1918. At the side of the presidential carriage walks an honor guard consisting of a single Legionaire and a single Sokol. Picture No. 2—President T. G. Masaryk, escorted by Dr. Bukovsky, leader of the Czechoslovak Sokol, visiting the Sokol Festival Exhibit in 1932.

#### The Sokol Exhibit of 1943 in London

In October and November 1943, a Sokol Exhibit was held in London for which a picture postcard was issued. It bore no printed stamp. Inscribed on it were these words: "Souvenir of the Sokol Exhibition October-November 1943 and of the 25th Anniversary of Czechoslovak Independence Day (Oct. 28, 1918)". On the back side of the postcard is a picture of Hradčany and the Tower Bridge, the Czechoslovak and British flags, the Sokol emblem and the Sokol bird. A souvenir sheet issued for the same occasion was similarly designed. The Exhibition had a specialty counter for Czechoslovak field post which used a square field post cancellation of 31 by 29 mm. dimensions with a large date "28 X". There is no doubt that a philatelic item like this belongs in a Sokol topical collection.

#### The Winter Sokol Games of 1948

In my previous article on Sokol philatelic material, I inadvertently omitted mention of the Winter Festival Games of 1948. These winter games were first inaugurated into Sokol Meet competition in 1938 when the skiing and hockey contests were held in the High Tatras. Other matches were held at the Eleventh All-Sokol Meet held from January 15 to 22 in 1948. Postal authorities released two series of picture postcards with a printed grey-brown stamp of 1.50 koruny for domestic mailing and a red 3 koruny for foreign mailing. Inscriptions on the first series were in the Slovakian language; on the second series they were in French. At the same time, five special cancellations were in use. These bore the emblem of the Eleventh Meet: the winged Sokol and an inscription: "Winter Festival Games." They were circulated in Old Smokov, New Smokov, Strbsky Ples, Tatra Lomnic and Polian. Another special cancellation was used for three days starting February 26, 1948 with this inscription: "Rokytnice nad Jizerou / Lyžařské Závody Dorostu ČOS" (Translated Rokytnice above Jizerou / Young People's Skiing Competition

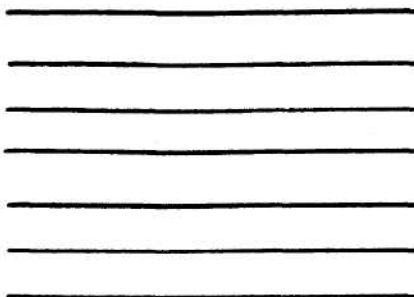


Figure 4

ČOS). These cancellations were only in black. Czechoslovak postal authorities even issued specially designed cachets to be used as first day covers.

#### SOKOL FRANKOTYPES

In my last article on the Sokols, I briefly mentioned Sokol frankotypes. This raised some confusion in the ranks of collectors when they discovered that they had more varieties than I had mentioned. Even if it is apparently true, we want to clear up one point concerning Sokol philately. But first some general observations.

Every imprint made from a franking machine has four parts:

- (a) The stamp, placed in the extreme right hand corner, is identified by country and by denomination.
- (b) The cancellation in the extreme left-hand corner is mono-circular. At the top of the circle is the name of the postoffice in whose jurisdiction the franking machine is located. The date is centered horizontally across the circle's diameter, i.e., the day, month and year. In bilingual cancellations, the name of the post office appears in the other language at the bottom of the circle. é
- (c) Between the stamp and the cancellation is a so-called serial number. It counts the number of mailed items which were franked by the sealing machine.
- (d) An advertising seal is placed either beneath the stamp or below the serial number or sometimes at both places. It bears only the name of the company or firm that owns the franking machine, though occasionally it has an accompanying picture or slogan.

Czechoslovak Sokol frankotypes can be grouped into the following categories:

1. Frankotype of the Czechoslovak Sokol District Office—ČOS in Praha III, Tyrš Hall. This machine was authorized by the Czechoslovak Post Office on August 3, 1927, numbered 29. Mail was franked by it from July 12, 1928, until the beginnings of the ČOS nazi offices following the German occupation. It is understandable that the frankotype had undergone some significant changes during that period.
  - 1.1 From July 12, 1927 till the middle of 1939, the ČOS Post Office used a frankotype which had an advertising seal below its stamp consisting of a round Sokol emblem under which was printed "Praha III / Tyrš Hall". The mono-circular cancellation read "Praha 9".
  - 1.2 In the second half of 1939, a new stamp of similar design was inserted in the frankotype with the heading "Böhmen und Mähren" and the words "Čechy a Morava" at the bottom. The cancellation remained unchanged, that is, it retained the Czech name of the post office.

- 1.3 In 1940, a new cancellation came into being with German and Czech post office titles. The two titles were separated by two four-cornered stars. The revised frankotype remained in use till the nazis finally dissolved the Sokol.
- 1.4 Following the liberation in 1945, the Sokol frankotype was restored. A new stamp was printed in the right-hand corner bearing the heading "Československo." It differs from the stamp at 1.1 above in that the post office designation was changed to "Praha8" and in the space between the stamp and the cancellation a new publicity seal was added with these four lines: "Czechoslovak / District of the Sokol / Praha III / Tyrš Hall". This frankotype continued in use until the final liquidation of the ČOS in the fifties.
2. In 1932, during the Ninth All-Sokol Meet, Waldes, who was Praha's manufacturer of metallic products under the trade name of Koh-I-Noor, Praha VIII, introduced its own frankotype which bore the following inscription below the stamp and serial number:

THE IXth ALL-SOKAL MEET

V I S I T

WALDES MUSEUM

Postoffice PRAHA 74

3. To promote the Tenth All-Sokol Meet in 1938, the ČOS Post Office used a larger frankotype of 49 mm. instead of the original 30 mm. and with a longer separation between the stamp and the cancellation. This enlarged piece was utilized for a four-line heading: "Tenth / All-Sokol Meet in Praha 1938 / June-July".
4. Similarly, the ČOS Post Office used a frankotype to publicize the Eleventh (and last) All-Sokol Meet in 1948. It had a new type of elongated stamp with printed perforations on all four sides. It was cancelled "Praha 8". Between the stamp and the cancellation was a five-line heading: "Eleventh / All-Sokol / Meet / In Praha / 1948".

This was indeed the last Sokol frankotype to be used.

#### Sokol Meet Cancellations for Postcards

Besides a significant number of machine cancellations, there were also special machine cancellations for postcards used in conjunction with the Eighth All-Sokol Meet.

- (a) The first one was in circulation during the Eighth All-Sokol Meet in Praha in 1926. It consists of a one-circle cancellation measuring 22 mm. in diameter. At the top is the word "Praha"; at the bottom, "Eighth All-Sokol Meet". The two are separated by two stars. The date in the center of the cancellation is on two lines. On the first is the day, month and year; for example, 4 VII 26. Below that is the time of delivery to the post office within the hour; for example, 3-4. To the right of this cancellation are seven parallel lines 34 mm. in length and 19 mm. across. (See fig. 4.)
- (b) The same cancellation used previously was adopted for the next Meet with the number simply changed to "Ninth All-Sokol Meet". Both cancellations were in black.
- (c) A brand new design was introduced for the 1938 cancellation. It bore the outline of the Sokol flag with a large Roman numeral "X" and a view of the Exhibit Stadium. The original cancellation had a concentric circle with these words: "Praha—Tenth All-Sokol Meet". The color was red.
- (d) During the Eleventh All-Sokol Meet in 1948, the last cancellation of this type was used. It reverted to a single circle, this one being 21 mm. in

diameter. The number of the Meet being XI., it was in the same spot as the previous ones, but the date is on three separate lines—day and month, e.g. 5 VII; year, e.g. 1948; and hour, e.g. 13-14—each one over the other. To the right of the cancellation were seven wavy lines, each broken in two places. These lines covered an area of 51 by 23 mm. The cancellation was in black.

#### Sokol "R" Seals

It seems as if no Sokol collection is complete without a good Registered Mail letter cover bearing a special Sokol Meet R seal. Since it is such a welcome addition to the subject, a brief mention of these seals is in order.

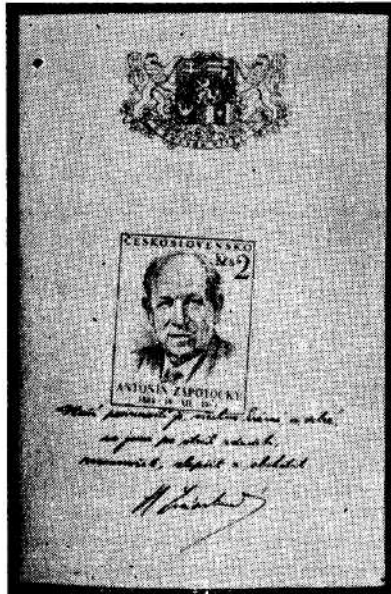
The first ones to appear were in 1920 during the Seventh All-Sokol Meet in Praha. It was printed on yellowish-brown fibrous paper of poor quality. It had perforations and, as with all Czechoslovak R seals of that era, the print was red and blue. The frame and the letter R appeared in red. A two-line heading in blue read: "Praha / All Sokol Meet". Beneath it appeared the registry number. At subsequent festivals in 1926, 1932, 1938 and 1948, the seals bore the numbered markings of each particular Meet. These R seals were chiefly used by postoffices stationed on location.

There are in existence R cancellations for certain Yugoslav Meets which were used on mail. They were printed in red ink. An example of one might read "R—Belgrade 1930".

In conclusion, we call upon our collector friends who know of or possess other Sokol items of philatelic interest that have not been mentioned in either this or the previous article on the subject to inform us of these matters, with illustrations if possible. We believe that only through a concerted cooperative effort can a thorough research of this topic be completed.

### Charley's Corner

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



Extreme care is taken by the postal departments of all nations in the distribution of their stamps. First they carefully inspect all the stock and remove all sheets that may show errors or imperfections in the printing or perforating. Here in the United States as well as in many other countries, the postal clerks are instructed to remove from sale any irregular stock that may have been missed in the original inspection and it is eventually destroyed by the postal authorities. Under these careful precautions we still hear of rare finds that get into dealers' and collectors' hands. It is truly fortunate that this does happen from a philatelic standpoint. Someday postal authorities may devise a fool proof computer set-up but until that day we collectors can always hope to secure some rare item from the post office or in new issue services.

Not too long ago I was able to examine and photograph some oddities from the third republic.

The first is the 1954 2kčs Zapotocky souvenir sheet (Scott #678, Pofis #A813) with the deep claret portrait shifted.

The 1.40kčs Golden Eagle (Scott #1342, Pofis #1478) shows the top perforation shifted into the stamp design.



On the recent 1969 Automobile issue (Scott #1616, Pofis #1756) the 30h, we have an example of the double paper variety. If you look carefully, you can see the start of the double paper about 2 or 3 mm from the right of the sheet selvage. The photo of the gummed side clearly shows the double paper.



Here's hoping all of you find a gem some day.



**HANDBOOK OF  
Czechoslovakian Postmarks  
OF AUSTRIAN AND HUNGARIAN ORIGIN**

By **Frederick Leitenberger**  
Translated by **C. H. Osbourn**

(continued)

Finally, we deal with the position of the stamp inscription. Unlike the long, thimble, line and box postmarks, all circle stamps allow much flexibility for the inscription, wherefore we must include a list of the different postmarks.

So we find the following possibilities:

One language—Inscription on the top.

One language—Inscription divided between top and bottom.

Two languages—Inscription all above.

Two languages—Inscription divided between top and bottom.

Two languages—Inscription divided left and right.

Under "single language inscriptions on the top" it is to be understood that the place of issue occupies the upper arc, even though it is on one side, or begins and ends in the lower arc, with stars or letters. On the other hand, the "inscription divided between top and bottom" type is found, when one part of the belonging-together inscription appears in the upper arc, and the other part in the lower arc, and between the beginning and the end of the inscription parts, is found then usually a star or the stamp letter. For the cases in which, in double language postmarks, the whole inscription is found above, the same explanation as for the single language postmarks will serve. Among those double language postmarks, divided above and below, it is the same as with the single language postmarks, only in this case, each part of the inscription is independent. As for the left and right divided inscriptions, in this case, there is a division of the inscription in the upper vortex of the circle, by means of a star, and in the bottom, similarly, with another star, or the letter, so that the postmark is divided into independent left and right parts.

The development of the postal service also brought it about that several post offices were set up in a single place, and in order to distinguish them, each received a number, which we list in this book, as a

Post Office Number.

Of necessity, too, must in the foregoing explanation, two marks be brought in which in themselves have no meaning. These are the postmark letters and the

#### Star Decorations

These serve in single language forms to fill in the empty underpart of the circle; or in double language postmarks to separate the two inscriptions from each other. Further we must take note that these star decorations appear in several forms, varying in size as well as in the number of their points. A separate division for these has not been undertaken, the more so, as they are sufficiently shown in given circumstances by a brief note, such as,

V6 for a six pointed star (V for Verzierung—decoration), as shown in Illustrations 3, 6, 9, 13 and 14.

V8 for an eight pointed star (as shown in Illustrations 2, 5, 7 and 10).

Sometimes the appearance of rosettes, in place of the stars, may be shown by the letters VR (see illustration 8).

Besides these two types of decoration appears a further one, in the form of a stemmed blossom, for which we use the abbreviation VB, as shown in Illustration 16.

Instead of this star decoration, there is often however, a letter, intended

to indicate to the post office authorities the particular use of the postmark. Among the circle of uses in a single post office, a division of this sort, was necessary. This letter is known here as the postmark letter.

For a better explanation, we produce an official order, which says—  
 “According to the order of the Ministry of March 12, 1892 in Prague, the letters “a” to “f” were added to the place and date postmarks, which signifies—

- “a” office of mailing;
- “b” delivery office;
- “c” letter sending office;
- “d” newspaper sending office;
- “e” travelling post office of mailing;
- “f” travelling delivery office of mailing.

But even that was not all, the common development was to introduce the HOUR of mailing. Previous explanations also explain the arrangement of the numbers of the date, in the Austrian postmark forms. The hour was merely added, therefore we need not enlarge on that here. As already many times pointed out in this Handbook, as the first attempt at opening up an up till now unstudied subject, it is not our purpose to go into details concerning official arrangements, but first of all, to set up a system for classifying the postmarks. In this purpose, must the postal characteristics be put into the background, since here it is a matter of setting up a system, and leaving all minor factors for a later explanation. The compilation of a Handbook is not only to serve the well informed expert, but also the newcomer, entirely a stranger to the material. Before such a one however, it would not be easy to set forth all the characteristics of the postmarks, he must be instructed in the way to recognize the different varieties, in the forms of the postmarks. The system of the postmarks may be shown as follows:

- I. Long Postmarks
  - a) Without and with borders
  - b) Post Deposit Postmarks
- II. Circle Postmarks
  - a) One Circle Postmarks
    - 1) Place Postmarks
      - (a1) Thimble Postmarks
      - (a2) One Circle Postmarks
    - b) Railway Station Postmarks
    - c) Train Postmarks
    - d) Official Postmarks
- III. Double Circle Postmarks
  - a) Place Postmarks
  - b) Railway Station Postmarks
  - c) Train Postmarks
  - d) Wheel Postmarks
    - 1) Place Postmarks
    - 2) Machine Place Postmarks
    - 3) Train Postmarks
    - 4) Official Postmarks
- IV. Line Postmarks
- V. Box Postmarks
- VI. Machine Postmarks

The description of the stamp forms applies only to those original postmarks which were taken over, and used as they were. For the nationalized postmarks, as described in the chapter, “Nationalization,” they must wait till Part II of this Book, for an explanation of their place and decoration patterns.



**I. LONG POSTMARKS****a) With and Without a border**

If the form of the dateless long postmark comes first here, it is the reason that it was the first postmark to be generally used, and it sprang from the "before philatelic" or stampless era.

**L1 Long postmark without border**

The foregoing postmark, is not of official origin, it has to thank its beginning only to an individual officer, so that it may be said to be "semi official." Research into the origin of this postmark brings to light the following information from the post office at Radonitz:

"I inform you that this postmark is not official. According to my predecessor, she has used this postmark privately, in order, on things where it was possible to avoid writing the name Radonitz by hand. The postage due stamps on the declaration form, would probably be cancelled with this postmark, because in the pressure of business, the official postmark stamp was not always at hand. When I took over the post office, I took over this postmark in the official inventory, and removed it along with the "post paid" and "as per statement" stamps.

On the ground of the foregoing statement, there remains no slightest doubt any official use of this postmark, and its origin is also explained.

**L2 Long Postmark with border**

Likewise a form arising out of pre-philatelic time. The postmark MICHELOB, however has a similar history to that of Radonitz. Among the authoritative places from which our information has been drawn, are two which we set side by side:

"The postmark, at the time I entered the service in 1896, was already in use, and was looked upon as official. A private postmark, going back a long time, not to the postal service, but to the telegraph service, for stamping telegraph forms. More recently for the stamping of postage dues and newspaper stamps."

As things are, the official use of this postmark, is on no side denied, and since it was used as a cancellation stamp for postage dues and newspaper stamps (in this form it was much employed) it was much used and became very common. Consequently it has a full right to be considered.

**b) Postal Deposit Postmarks**

In the introductory heading of this division, this class of postmark is listed as subordinate, and if now nevertheless, they are inserted in this place, it is because their form is just like that of the long postmarks, and the beginner at postmark collecting will accordingly look for the Deposit Postmark among them. Where their real place in the whole system is, will appear from a wider explanation.

The use of the Postal Deposit Postmarks on stamps, is only an accident, for they are merely names of places which had no postoffice as is shown by the absence of a date figure. According to their proper place, they belong to the end of all postmarks.

- P1 Long postmark with a border,  
Star decoration left and right.
- P2 Long postmark with a border,  
Half divided in two,  
Inscription half double language,  
Star decoration right and left.
- P3 Long postmark with a border,  
Divided in two,  
Inscription double language,

Divided above and below,  
 Star decoration left and right from dividing line.  
 (to be continued)



D7.



D4



D10



D16



Z 8.



D5



D11



D19



A1.



D6



D12.



D18



D1.



D7.



D13.



D19



D2



D8



D14



D18



D3.



D9. \*



D15



D20



D21

**HANDBOOK FOR COLLECTORS OF CZECHOSLOVAK STAMPS**

Review by Wolfgang Fritzsche

This hand book promised to be ready for the 1968 Praga stamp exhibition finally appeared. Edited by Ladislav Novotny and printed by Pofis. It is dated 1970, price given is 120kčs. It is in the Czech language, but any collector who knows how to use a catalogue will be able to make good use of it. The vocabulary, Czech-English and English-Czech published by our society in 1953 will be a great help when using the new handbook. The book is highly specialized, and has in it everything that has been issued to the end of 1968. It is profusely illustrated, especially plate varieties so that one is not dependent on written descriptions. 32 pages are devoted to the first Hradcany issues, and 20 pages to the Posta Czeskoslovenska 1919 overprints, again with illustrations, also showing the various types of the overprints. Each section by the way also lists the specimen (Vzorec) overprints and of course all existing perforation varieties. 18 pages is devoted to the air-mails, then follows the special delivery stamps. The newspaper stamps start with the provisional "Franco" newspaper stamps or labels followed by the official newspaper stamps again profusely illustrated, showing the plate varieties of the first issue. The postage dues are well documented listing all possible "D", "T", "P", "Porto," "Doplatit" overprints on Austrian and Czech Hradcany stamps. The plate varieties of the 1928 dues are illustrated on 7 pages. Eastern Silesia with all its perforation and overprint varieties are listed on 15 pages. This is followed by the 1918/19 revolutionary issues and Siberia. A large section lists all field post cancels, again well illustrated, especially the 1941-45 section. The book ends with a very complete listing of postal stationery, and a section on cancellations and plate numbers. This book consists of 707 pages. It is a must for all specialists of Czech stamps.

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**CHANGES OF ADDRESS**

- #730 Dennis G. Paz, London House, Mecklenburgh Sq., London, WC1, Engl'd
- #859 Emil L. Cuhel, P. O. Box 3405 Hollywood Sta., Los Angeles, CA 90028
- #931 Thomas H. Hornick, P. O. Box 669, Binghamton, N. Y. 13902.

Change of Address—Due to the rising cost of postage, members who change their residence are asked to send changes of address to the Editor at least 30 days prior to moving. No free copies of the Specialist will be sent to persons who lose copies due to change of address.

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**A Reminder**

Have you paid your dues? Why not do so now, and save the society the cost of another billing.

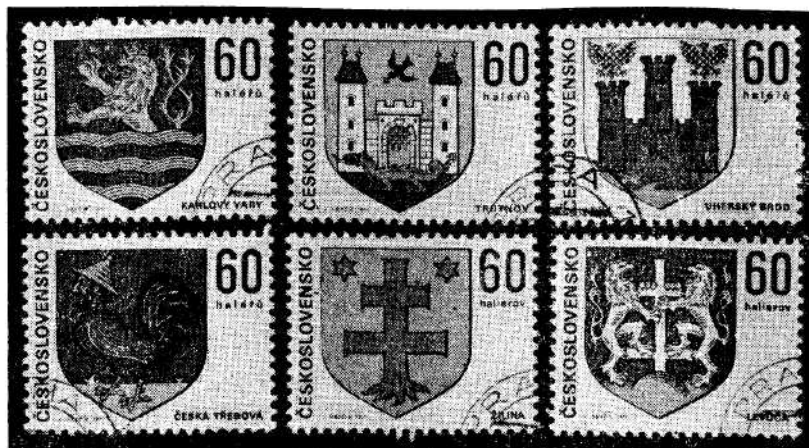
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**SALES DEPARTMENT**

We have some sheets too large to put in the sales books. Czechoslovakia newspaper stamps in sheets of 100, Scott No. P27 to 36. Catalogue value \$45. Net \$10 including postage mailed flat. Contact sales manager, Wolfgang Fritzsche, P. O. Box 8, Canandaigua, N. Y. 14424.

## New Issues

### Coat of Arms of Czechoslovak Towns



The Federal Committee of Posts and Telecommunications issued on 24th February, 1971, a commemorative set of six stamps "Coat of Arms of Czechoslovak Towns":

- 60h—Žilina. The contemporary coat-of-arms of the town. Black, green, gold.
- 60h—Levoča. The contemporary coat-of-arms of the town. Black, red, green, gold
- 60h—Uherský Brod. Black, red, green, gold
- 60h—Trutnov. Black, blue, red, yellow.
- 60h—Karlovy Vary. Black, red, silver, gold

Each of these stamps was designed and engraved by J. Herčík and printed at the Post Printing Office in Prague by rotary recess print combined with two and three colors photogravure in sheets of 50. The dimensions of the stamp picture: 30x23 mm.

Six First Day Covers designed and engraved by J. Herčík were issued with the set, the motives of which depict historical coat-of-arms or seal of the mentioned towns.

These stamps are valid in internal and international postal use from 24th February, 1971, until further notice.

### New Current Issue



The Federal Committee of Posts and Telecommunications issued on 25th February, 1971, three current postage stamps as follows:

- 1.60 Kčs—Slovakia—Šariš—Black, green, violet
- 2.— Kčs—Slovakia—Hronsek—Black, yellow, violet, red

3.60 Kčs—Bohemia—Chrudimsko—Black, blue, violet, olive-green

The stamps were designed by acad. painter Jaroslav Lukavský and engraved by Jindra Schmidt (Šariš, Hronsek) and by Jaroslav Goldschmied (Chrudimsko).

The set was printed at the Post Printing Office in Prague by rotary recess print combined with two and three color photogravure in sheets of 50 (values Kčs 1.60 and 3.60) and 100 (value Kčs 2.—). The dimensions of the stamp picture are 30x23 mm (Kčs 1.60 and 3.60) and 19x23 mm (Kčs 2.—).

The stamps are valid in internal and international postal use from 25th February, 1971, until further notice.

#### Two Commemoratives



The Ministry of Telecommunications issued last March 18th, 1971, two commemorative stamps, "100th Anniversary of the Commune of Paris" and "World's Fight against Racial, Discrimination, Colonialism, Fascism and Apartheid":

- 1 Kčs — Paris Commune 1871—UNESCO. The symbolic drawing commemorating the fight of the communards and the rise of the International, the anthem of the international proletariat. The background of the drawing creates the Wall of the Communards at the cemetery Pere-Lachaise in Paris. Engraver: Ladislav Jirka. Colors: black, gold, red, blue.
- 1 Kčs — World's Fight against Racial Discrimination, Colonialism, Fascism and Apartheid—UNESCO. The drawing symbolizes the fight of the oppressed nations and races. Engraver: Ladislav Jirka. Colors: black yellow, green, violet.

The stamps were designed by acad. painter Josef Liesler and printed at the Post Printing Office in Prague by rotary recess print combined with photogravure in sheets of 15. Dimensions of the stamp picture: 70x33 mm.

On the right side of the sheet in vertical row of 5 stamps is a coupon

(dimensions 33x33 mm). The drawings on the coupons symbolize the subjects of the stamps.

Two First Day Covers were issued with these stamps, designed by Josef Liesler and engraved by Jaroslav Goldschmied. The drawings on the FDC's represent: (1) The Removal of the Vendom Column, (2) Call for fight of races against oppression.

The stamps are valid in international and internal postal use from 18th March, 1971, until further notice.

#### "Bohemia-Turnovsko"



On 25th March, 1971, a current stamp (val. Kčs 9) "Bohemia-Turnovsko" was issued.

Colors: black, yellow, red, violet. Designer: Jaroslav Lukavský. Engraver: Miloslav Ondráček.

The stamp was printed at the Post Printing Office by rotary recess print combined with three color photogravure in sheets of 50. The dimensions of the stamp picture 23x30 mm.

The motif of the stamp depicts a country house.

The stamp is valid in internal and international postal use from 25th March until further notice.

#### Prague Castle



The Ministry of Telecommunications issued on 9th May, 1971, the Prague Castle series comprising the following two stamps:

3 Kčs — Prague Castle. Allegory of music—16th century sgraffito (Míčovna)  
Colors: black, dark-brown, yellow.

3 Kčs — Prague Castle. Head of a 16th century crosier (Treasure collection)  
Colors: black, gold, silver, red, dark-green.

The stamps were designed and engraved by the painter and graphic artist



Jiří Švengsbír and printed by multicolor flat recess print at the Prague Printing Office in sheets of four. Dimensions of the stamp picture are 40x50 mm.

Two First Day Covers designed and engraved by J. Švengsbír were issued with the stamps. The drawings on the covers depict: (a) a detail of the grille on the royal tomb at St. Vitus' Cathedral—Prague Castle; (b) detail of the decoration on a jewelry box from the collection of treasures at Prague Castle.

The stamps are valid in internal and international postal use from 9th May, 1971 until further notice.

50th Anniversary of Czechoslovak Communist Party



On 14th May, 1971, a commemorative set "50th Anniversary of Czechoslovak Communist Party" comprising four stamps, was issued:

- 30h — "50 Years of KČP"—Symbolic drawing commemorating V. I. Lenin and the rise of the Marx-Lenin-Party. Engraver: Miloš Ondráček. Colors: black, red, gold.
- 40h — Symbolic drawing with sickles and hammers. Engraver: Miloš Ondráček. Colors: black, red, blue, gold.
- 60h — Symbolic drawing commemorating February 1948—fists, fight, victory. Engraver: Josef Herčík. Colors: black, red, blue, gold.
- 1 Kčs — Drawing with star, sickle and hammer. Engraver: Josef Herčík. Colors: black, red, blue, gold.

The set was designed by acad. painter and graphic artist Ivan Strnad and printed at the Post Printing Office in Prague by rotary recess print combined with three color photogravure in sheets of 35. The dimensions of the stamp picture: 33x33 mm.

Two First Day Covers designed by Ivan Strnad and engraved by Jar. Goldschmied were issued with this set.

The stamps are valid in internal and international postal use from 14th May, 1971 until further notice.

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