

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

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No. 3, Whole No. 349

Unknown Overprints on Czechoslovak Stamps of 1938

By Zdeněk Kvasnička, SCP (Hon.)

On October 6, 1938 the Czechoslovak Parliament passed a law granting Slovakia an "autonomous status" within the Czechoslovak Republic. An article of the law stipulated that the Postal Administration should be divided into independent Czech and independent Slovak Postal Administrations. Difficult negotiations ensued, since special postage stamps for Slovakia were demanded. In the meantime regular Czechoslovak stamps with an overprint of the Slovak coat-of-arms and the date 6.X.1938 were to be used in Slovakia.

The coat-of-arms as executed by Miloš Bazovský in Martin and trial runs of the overprint were made by the Prague printing company UNIE.

This information, taken from an article by L. Novotný, also mentions that only 2 stamps exist with the experimental overprint "B".

For the sake of completeness I would like to supplement the published data and to list all the experimental printings of that period known to me.

There were many design suggestions and although I show them in sequence from A to E it is quite possible that the chronological order in which they were prepared was different.



A.

Slovak coat-of-arms without date in square frame. The large dimensions were to cover to a certain extent the picture on the stamp.

Dark blue O/P: 1.50 Kč Banská Bystrica (Pofis 305).

Red O/P: 50 h Štefánik (346), 1.50 Kč B. Bystrica (305), 2.50 Strečno (303), 4 K Poděbrady (311).

B.

Small coat-of-arms (center, left) and the date 6.X.1938 beneath.

Dark blue O/P: 10, 20, 25, 30 h coat-of-arms (249-253).

Red O/P: 1.60 Kutná Hora (306).

L. Novotný lists also the 5 h coat-of-arms.





C.

Small coat-of-arms in the center with date in small numerals on the sides.
 Dark blue O/P: 50 h Štefánik (346),
 1 Kč Masaryk (303).
 Red O/P: 40 h Komenský (300).



D.

Small coat-of-arms in the center, date in larger numerals on the sides.
 Black O/P: 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40 h coat-of-arms (248-253), 40 h Komenský (300), 50, 60 h Štefánik (302, 346), 1 Kč Masaryk (303).
 Red O/P: 40 h Komenský (300).



E.

Small coat-of-arms (upper part of stamp). Larger numerals (as in D).
 Black O/P: 1.20 Mukačevo (304), 1.60 Kutná Hora (306), 2 Kč Zvikov (307), 3 Kč Český ráj (309), 3.50 Slavkov (310).
 Red O/P: 1.20 Mukačevo (304), 1.60 Kutná Hora (306), 2 Kč Zvikov (307), 3 Kč Český Ráj (309).

The following larger stamps were overprinted in larger type of numerals and coat-of-arms of the same design:

Black O/P: 4 Kč Boděbrady (311), 5 Kč Olomouc (312).

Red O/P: 4 Kč Boděbrady (311), 5 Kč Olomouc (312).



Overprint "E" was probably chosen as the most successful design since it was discovered pasted on a yellow pasteboard used at that time by the Post Office Department for accepted designs.

This data, in my opinion, is not final but certainly well substantiated.

(Translated by O. Krejci)

(Stamps with these overprints were never issued. In March 1938 the Czech lands were occupied by the Nazis and Slovakia proclaimed itself an independent state. First Slovak stamps consisted of regular Czechoslovak stamps overprinted "Slovenský štát 1939". Ed.)

From the Editor's Stock Book

After giving the SPECIALIST a much appreciated pat on the back, Peter E. Mayeux writes: ". . . Society members from Omaha and Lincoln are in the process of forming a Nebraska or Midwest Branch of the Society for Czechoslovak Philately. We have met two times in member's homes and exchanged stamps, discussed various aspects of Czech postal history, culture of the country and travels to Czechoslovakia by members present. We are now trying to acquire a fifth member for the group so that we may apply for 'Branch' status under the Society Bylaws. Members attending so far are: George Hosek (#485), Peter Mayeux (913), Frank Tesar (983), and Charles Wenz (987). Our wives have accompanied us to the informal meetings and are enjoying newfound friendships. Our problem is the fifth member." Here's hoping someone reading this column will contact Peter Mayeux.

Members making news last month include Dr. Matejka, who was selected as Acting Vice President of the International Federation of Aero-Philatelic Societies. A formal election to this post will take place at LUFO 75, which will be held in Lucerne, Switzerland next April. Your Editor has been named to the jury of NAPEX '75, which will take place in Washington, D. C. in May.

Jerry Verner, currently of Kabul, Afghanistan, relates a sad tale in his most recent letter that reflects the overinflated state of the present market for Czech rarities.. He writes: ". . . Thought I had found a nice addition to my collection—5 Kč airmail, perf 12¼ in a pair, no less. Was quoted \$500 and when I sent the check, the fellow wrote back and said that he had meant POUNDS!" (Next time it will be in pounds of dollar bills—so hurry up and make a deal.)

I'd like to call our readers' attention to our SOCIETY ad which now offers a 25% rather than 10% discount on philatelic supplies. Stock up now, and don't forget to order the Sudetenland book while our stock lasts.

Youth Advisor, Henry Samek, reports that he is busy working with a group of young adults in Tabor, South Dakota who have taken interest in our hobby as part of their Bicentennial activities. Among the first to respond to Henry's call for stamps for this purpose (see January issue of the SPECIALIST) have been J. J. Carrigan and Alfons Stach. In addition, Henry received a beautiful letter from Miss Susan Kotek, in which she writes: "The three of us with the help of our father have enclosed three packets of 25 stamps each of Czechoslovakia. We are interested in writing to other children our age." Susan, her sister Christine and her brother Steven contributed a packet each. The children, all age 8 (triplets?) are those of Jerry Kotek (#1027) of York, Pa. Packets to help Henry with this most important activity should be sent to him at 138 Burlington Ave., Paterson, N. J. 07502.

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NEW YORK-NEW JERSEY BRANCHES VOTE A DONATION AUCTION

A special combined meeting of the New York and New Jersey branches of the Society was held on Saturday, January 25 at the Praha Restaurant in New York. One of its purposes was to discuss the reorganization of the New York branch to provide for resumption of regular meetings. George Koplowitz agreed to take charge of this undertaking and will be assisted by George Mrzena.

The highlight of the meeting was Alfred Kessler's showing of die proofs of the First Republic. Mirko Vondra then showed his collection of pre-Republic postal stationery and early Republic covers.

An interesting sidelight of the meeting was that it was advertised on two successive days on the Czechoslovak program of radio station WPOW. As a result, two collectors of Czechoslovak philately came to the meeting who had never heard of our Society before and who agreed to help Koplowitz and Mrzena reorganize the New York branch.

To help raise funds for the SOCIETY's various activities the meeting voted to hold a Donation Auction and delegated the President to set up the ground rules.

Here are the details: Members are urged to submit any number of philatelic items, but with no single item having a Scott value of less than two dollars. A "single item" means any one stamp or set of stamps, any one cover or set of covers, any one proof or set of proofs, etc. Items should be mailed to Mirko Vondra, 143 Stanmore Place, Westfield, N. J. 07090, marked "Donation Auction." If more than thirty items are received, a mail auction will be held by publishing the material either in the May or June issue of the Specialist. All material submitted will immediately become property of the Society and all proceeds from the auction will go into the Society treasury. No item will be sold at auction for less than half of Scott value or its equivalent. Since this is a donation auction, bidders are requested to bid high, since the purpose is mainly to restore a sound working capital for the Society. Any unsold items will be transferred to our sales manager, Wolfgang Fritzsche for use in our circuits.

NEW MEMBERS

1070—Mrs. Lyne J. Eckhoff, Box 2935, 526 TFS APO, New York 09009

1071—Ms. Kathryn M. Plowman, 437 Ave. E, Redondo Beach, Calif. 90277

1072—Leszek K. L. Konarski, Co. C, 3rd Bn, 5th SFG, Fort Bragg, N. C. 28307

Patron member

Advertising Rates of the Specialist

Amount of space	One issue	Three issues	Five issues	Ten issues
Full page	\$13.80	\$39.20	\$61.60	\$115.00
Half page	9.20	26.20	41.40	73.60
Quarter page	6.90	19.70	31.00	55.20
Eighth page	4.00	11.30	17.60	31.30

1. A 10% discount is given to members of the Society if ad is prepaid.
2. All cuts, mats, etc., will be furnished by the advertiser. Advertisers furnishing typed copy and requiring art work and cuts will be billed separately. The above price schedule applies to space only.
3. For additional information or to place your ad, write to the Editor.

Charley's Corner

Box 237, Willow Springs, Ill. 60480

The Masaryk Semi-postal issue of 1923 was overprinted for the 8th annual Sokol slet in 1926. It was a two-lined overprint, the top line in a curved design to fit the overprint to the stamp size. The overprints were in blue on the 50h and 100h values and red on the 200h and 300h values.

Trial overprints in silver and gold are extremely rare and are in the hands of only a few collectors.

This month we will relate the misprints that occurred on the 200h blue with the red overprint.

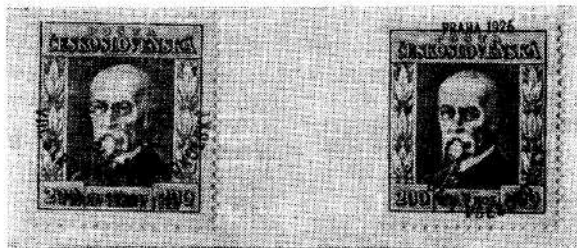


Fig. 1

Fig. 2

Figure 1 shows the well known double overprint Scott #142a. This copy has wmk. position 6. I believe that only 1 sheet existed with this overprint. If any of you have the double overprint check your watermark and if it is other than position #6 then more sheets exist and please let me know for a follow-up.



Fig. 3

Figure 2 shows the overprint shifted down. Several sheets of these existed as evidenced by wmk. #5. Figure 3 shows blocks. The one shown complete with the sheet margin has wmk #6 and the one showing partially to the right has wmk #7.

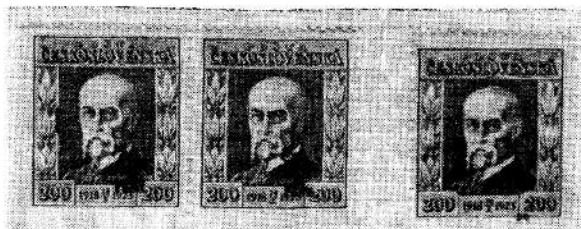


Fig. 4

Figure 4 shows partial shifted overprints. The pair has wmk. #6 and shows only "PRAH" on both copies, starting just to the left of the right 200h tablet. The single copy to the right shows only a partial "PR" just below the 2 of the right value tablet. It has wmk. position #7, so there existed a few sheets of this error anyway. Does anyone have partial ovpts. in different positions? Please let me hear from you.

FOR SALE THROUGH THE SPECIALIST

To purchase any of the books listed below, please send check issued to the CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST to the Editor (H. Hahn, 2936 Rosemoor Lane, Fairfax, Va. 22030). Please add 50c postage and insurance for the first book and 30c for each additional book ordered.

- 1) Specialized Handbook of Czechoslovak Stamps, by L. Novotny, WITHOUT black trial printing (ČERNOTISK) \$9.50
- 2) Bohemia-Moravia Handbook (CPS Publication) 2.75
- 3) English-Czech/Czech-English Vocabulary, soft bound 2.25
- 4) As above, hard bound 3.25
- 5) R. Richet: The Issues of Sedetenland (in French), profusely illus. .. 5.50
- 6) J. Kostelka: "Bohemoslovenika" 1.00
- 7) Translation of "Padelky" as published in the SPECIALIST, 18 issues, unbound 4.50
- 8) Czechoslov. Postal Stat. Cat. / 10 Year Specialist Index 3.00

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The Issues, Surcharges, Cancellations and Vignettes of the Sudetenland

(1880-1970)

Dedicated to the Brave Czech People

by Roger Richet

(Translated from French by Anne Vondra)

INTRODUCTION

Comprehensive studies dealing with specialized phases of Czechoslovak philately do not appear often. Even more rarely are important works of this type published outside Czechoslovakia by other than Czech authors. Such is the case with the 182 page book, originally published in French, whose English translation will appear serially in the CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST.

Prof. Roger Richet was born in Bourges, France in 1905 and has lived there ever since. His professional life has been devoted to "Ecole RICHET de Sténo-Datyllo" which he managed for fifty-one years, retiring as its Honorary Director a year ago. In civic life, Prof. Richet has served as a member of the Bourges Municipal Council since 1935, and as its oldest member has recently received the French Government's Silver Medal of the Municipal Councilors. In addition he is Knight of the French Legion of Honor, a holder of the Order of Arts and Letters, and Officers of Academic Palms and titular of the Golden Medal of Technical Education.

Prof. Richet is a member of our SOCIETY and has collected stamps of Czechoslovakia for over twenty years. He has authored numerous papers and booklets on subjects dealing with Czechoslovak philately.

The translator, Anne Vondra is a graduate of the Albany State College for Teachers (now State University of New York), where she majored in Latin and French. Following a brief teaching career in Rhinebeck, N. Y., Mrs. Vondra continued her French language studies at the Middlebury College Summer School. Eventually she joined the International Division of Vick Chemical Company in New York City, at which time she met Mirko, her husband and current President of our SOCIETY. As a wife and mother, Anne has continued in her career.

The original French edition contains some 300 illustrations. Reproduction of these in the SPECIALIST was given serious consideration but found impractical. Instead, the approach taken some years ago in publishing the translation of the Czech book on forgeries ("Padělky československých známek") without illustrations has been selected. Serious readers are again urged to purchase the original, paper bound French edition from the SOCIETY (please see our advertisement appearing elsewhere in this issue).

Lastly, we wish to thank the author and translator for permission to publish this significant milestone in the literature of our hobby.

Henry Hahn

PREFACE

I have written this work on the overprints, issues and cancellations of the Sudetenland because we are aware that no work of this kind has been done anywhere in the world, not even in Czechoslovakia.

This philatelic history of the Sudetenland is really the philatelic and ethnic history of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire and of the Czechoslovak

Republic, so intermeshed that it is difficult to sort out the divers parts.

Perhaps above all this will be a glorious page in the history of the courageous Czechs and a tribute to their courage and faith in the destiny of their country.

In this important task I have been helped with documentation and items furnished me by good friends whom I should like to mention: M. Daulard, engineer of Strasbourg, specialist in German vignettes, Pan Jan Dlabac, of Brno, a long-time friend of France, Dr. Zdenek Adam, of Prague, Rector Jan Kostelka of the University of Brno, and M. Carrion of Dijon, especially well-known for his work on Napoleon, the Legion of Honor and philately. My thanks to them all for the kind support they have given me.

People often ask me about the market price of different stamps, cancellations and surcharges of the Sudetenland. It is very difficult to answer such questions because we are dealing with fragments of collections, hard to bring together and increasingly rare.

Some German catalogues set a price for certain series of the Sudeten occupation (1938) but such prices are unrealistic because it is patently impossible to obtain the whole of a series thus advertised and priced. On the other hand, no catalogue has ever mentioned the existence and value of Liberation issues of the Sudetenland in 1945.

Finally, we must not forget that the war of 1939-1945 destroyed many collections, their items lost forever.

Stamps and cancellations on cover actually circulated by the post are collector's items to be carefully preserved as they are indisputably items of real value, the rarity and value of which will increase in years to come.

In Czechoslovakia Austrian and German collectors pay a premium for everything that they can find of this period from 1938 to 1945. Is it from nostalgia for the past, or because they realize that these provisional items will one day become very rare and highly prized?

Roger Richet

THE ISSUES, SURCHARGES, CANCELLATIONS AND VIGNETTES OF THE SUDETENLAND (1880-1970)

Much has been said and much has been written on the subject of the Sudetenland in regard to its history, politics and geography, but never has its philatelic history been treated in depth.

This is my purpose in this work.

For the sake of a good understanding of the pages which follow, please excuse the cursory historical summary which I am about to provide, for very often it is the historical events, quite simply, which govern philatelic history.

The three maps which you will find in this work will illuminate the study which follows.

CHAPTER I

CHRONOLOGY OF THE SUDETEN TERRITORY

Czechoslovakia was created in 1918 from the dismemberment of the ancient and wide-spread Austro-Hungarian Empire, in the aftermath of the First World War. It was as a result of the treaties of 1919: of Versailles (art. 27 and 81 to 86), of Saint-Germain-en-Laye (art. 27 and 53 to 58) and of Trianon (art. 27 and 48-52) that Czechoslovakia was born as a territorial

entity with legal recognition. From the 28th of October, 1918 the National Czechoslovak Committee seized power in Prague and proclaimed the Republic. On November 9 this Committee was transformed into the National Assembly which, on the 14th of that month, declared the end of the reign of the Austrian House of Hapsburg.

The Czechoslovak Republic was established in the same historical boundaries of the ancient Kingdom of Bohemia, which had constituted a nation ever since the 12th century, and which had included:

The Kingdom of Bohemia proper (capital—Prague)

The Margravate of Moravia (Capital—Brno)

The Principality of Silesia (Capital—Opava).

After a popular referendum the following states were joined to the Bohemian Kingdom:

Slovakia (chief town—Bratislava)

Carpatho-Ukraine (Chief town Ujhorod)

These different provinces doubtless presented some difficulties as far as geographic, economic and even linguistic aspects were concerned but, nevertheless, they formed a viable whole, as the experience of twenty years has shown us—all, that is, except for a narrow strip of territory on the north, northeast, west, and southwest borders of Bohemia—the Sudetenland, whose people were largely German, and the territory of ancient Ruthenia (Carpatho-Ukraine) to which we have already alluded.

The Sudetenland was taken from Czechoslovakia and handed over to Germany by the Munich agreement, signed on September 29 and 30, 1938 by Chamberlain, Daladier and Hitler (about which we will not go into further here).

What is the origin of this name "Sudetenland"?

The Sudetens are a mountainous chain south of Germany, separating it from Bohemia and forming a sort of quadrilateral figure between the two countries.

Then, the term Sudeten was used to designate the territory (Sudetenland, in German) enclosed by this mountain quadrilateral, and, finally, to name the people who dwelt in this region, almost all of them German, restless and active like all good self-respecting Germans, especially when roused by political provocators and agitators from the fatherland.

According to the Munich agreements the Sudetenland was to be returned to Germany on Oct. 1, 1938, after the military occupation, which was to be effected in three stages: Moravia in the southwest on Oct. 1 and 2, 1938, Bohemia in the north on Oct. 2 and 3, western Bohemia on October 3, 4 and 5, Silesia (North-east Czechoslovakia) October 6 and 7.

The rest of the territory ceded by the Munich agreements were to be occupied on Oct. 10.

Hitler himself arrived in the Sudetenland on October 3 at Eger (Cheb) and on October 4 at Karlsbad (Karlovy-Vary).

However in anticipation of the official occupation by German troops (everyone being well aware of Hitler's intention from the first of September, 1938 to invade all of Czechoslovakia), the German minority in the Sudetenland indicated, before the fact, their joy at being returned to the Reich by postal issues and overprints before the first of October; some at Asch (As) on Sept. 21 and at Rumburg (Rumburk) on the 24th.

The Sudetenland was thus occupied in record time, due in part to the presence of majority German populations in districts just over the Czechoslovak borders.

By a regrettable extension of the term the name Sudeten was used to include all the Czech and Moravian territories occupied by Hitler's forces on October 1, 1938, even those situated very clearly outside of the German-populated Sudeten frontier, the pretext being that Germans were in the majority in those areas. This was very often false but it was useful for the purposes of the German authorities.

Thus the name was extended to include territories in the south of Bohemia (Vimperk, Ceské-Krumlov, etc.), in southwest Moravia (Znojmo, Mikulov, etc.) or the northwestern part (Svitavy, Sumperk, Opava, Bilovec, etc.) having a strong German minority. In short, the term Sudeten became a synonym for "high-density German population" or, quite simply, territory annexed by the Germans in 1938.

A parody of a referendum was held on Dec. 4, 1938 which, in a specious show of unanimity—it could not have been otherwise under the threat of reprisals—ratified the annexation of the Sudeten territories by the German Reich—with 2,404,081 "yes" votes against 27,427 "noes" and 5,496 blank ballots. The Czechs within the new boundaries were not permitted to vote because of their relatively small number, about 250,000.

(Picture)

To commemorate the December 4th referendum the Germans issued a postal card of 6 pf., dark green, (which we are reproducing above) which shows the German eagle silhouetted against the swastika, its feet planted precisely and majestically on the Sudeten Mountains.

This card sold for 15 pf. and had wide dissemination, by virtue of its propaganda value, throughout the territory recently incorporated into the Reich.

That 4th day of December, 1938 saw a proliferation of commemorative cachets in all the Sudeten lands, lauding the Führer and pledging their loyalty, etc. It was a gigantic rite of thanksgiving!

The occupation itself was quite an arbitrary thing; for example, the part of a city in which was located a historic castle might be annexed by the Germans while the rest of the town made up of the exact same proportion of German population, would not be. Certain towns such as Gorkau (Jirkov), where the Czechs and Germans signed the agreement to transfer the Sudeten territories, were incorporated into the Sudetenland but their suburbs remained in what would later be called the "Protectorate." This kind of arbitrary ruling aroused the rancor of the Czechs, who nourished a fierce hatred towards their Nazi occupiers.

Even before the referendum of Dec. 4, 1938 Hitler's edict of October 21 had officially incorporated the Sudetenland into the Reich by the appointment of 41 representatives of the reclaimed districts to sit henceforth in the Berlin parliament. From this time on Southern Moravia was to be attached to Austria for administrative purposes and northwestern Bohemia to Bavaria. What remained of the Sudeten territory (Northeastern Bohemia and Silesia) made up a single administrative district under the name of "Sudetengau," a name we will find in several overprints of this period.

When the Second World War broke out on September 1, 1939, the Sudeten territories would already be an integral part of Greater Germany, integrated morally and materially in an astonishingly short time through the masterly orchestration of events by the militant Nazis of the region. The Sudetenland was just a little corner of Greater Germany.

(To be continued)



(Advertisement)



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- 7) You'll love their motion—like illustrations of the colorful world of sport
- 8) You'll see why Czechoslovakia has gained international recognition for its advanced techniques of stamp reproduction, harmony of color and outstanding artistry
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SIXTH MAIL SALE

Sale ends April 15th, 1975

All stamps mint, unless otherwise stated.

The prices below represent MINIMUM bids (AUSRUPPREIS)

1.	PRAGUE, II, Revolutionary, VF, signed -----	\$70.00
2.	Scouts, 10, 20, used, VF -----	7.00
3.	HRADCANY, 20h imp. LUXUS, 45a, M 27 (Sc. \$65.00), signed --	30.00
4.	ESSAYE in olive color, VF -----	10.00
5.	—, same in purple color, VF -----	10.00
6.	—, same in dark violet color, VF -----	10.00
7.	—, 25h in olive color, VF -----	10.00
8.	—, 30h, viol. imp. LUXUS, 47a (Sc. \$100) M 29a, VF -----	30.00
9.	—, 60h, orange, perf. 13¾:13½, used, F, 50a, M 20d -----	6.00
10.	—, ESSAYE 75h in green color, VF, var 33, M 31 -----	10.00
11.	—, same in yellow color, VF -----	10.00
12.	—, 300h ESSAYE in green yellow color, VF, var 38, M22 -----	10.00
13.	—, same in black green color, VF -----	10.00
14.	—, same in olive color, VF -----	10.00
15.	—, same in dark blue color, VF -----	10.00
16.	—, same in brown color, THICK PAPER, VF -----	12.00
17.	—, 500k ESSAYE, Art paper, double print, VF, R -----	12.00
18.	—, 1000, Essaye, ART paper, VF, v R -----	12.00
19.	—, VZOREC, 20 carmin imp. 45a, M27, VF, R -----	15.00
20.	—, same, 25h, viol. INVERTED OVERP., R, 29, M28, VF -----	15.00
21.	—, same 50h, blue, INVERTED OVERP., R, VF, 31, M30 -----	15.00
22.	—, same, 10-500h, perf, 3 val., F-F -----	17.00
23.	—, same, 5h, blue green, perf. 11½:10¾ -----	3.00
24.	—, same, perf. 13¾:13½, complete, 6 val., VF -----	18.00
25.	PC 1919, 20h light green, B 8, M 64b, Type II, VF, signed -----	18.00
26.	—, 1K, black overpr., B 17, M50b, VF, Type I, signed -----	18.00
27.	—, 3 K light carmine, B 19, M 56, Type II, VF, signed -----	17.00
28.	—, 10K light violet, B 21, M 58, VF, Type II, VF (Sc. 175.00) ---	100.00
29.	—, 2h triangle, B 32, M 67 (Sc. 17.50), Type III, VF, signed -----	8.00
30.	—, 6h, B 42, M 76, Type I, VF, signed -----	3.00
31.	—, 15h, offset, B 49 var., M 83, VF, signed -----	3.50
32.	—, 50h, B 54 (Sc. \$225.00), M 88, TYPE I, VF, signed, RR -----	130.00
33.	—, 1K, B 55, M 89, VF, type II -----	2.00
34.	—, 5K, B 56, M 90, VF, signed -----	11.00
35.	—, 10/24, B 60, 94M, (Sc. 65.00), VF, signed -----	32.00
36.	—, 20/34, B 62, M 96, VF, signed (Sc. \$65.00) -----	32.00
37.	—, 3 fil, B 66, M 106, VF, signed, Type IV (Sc. \$25.00) -----	13.00
38.	—, 3K, B 88, M 135, F, TYPE I, signed (Sc. 20.00) -----	11.00
39.	—, same, TYPE II, VF, signed -----	13.00
40.	—, 5k, B 39, M 136, Type III, VF, signed (Sc. \$65.00) -----	35.00
41.	Legion, 3 covers, compl., 1 reg. letter, 2 fake cancel. -----	3.50
42.	RED CROSS, 125 ESSAYE OVERPR. in red, VF -----	10.00
43.	ALLEG. OF FREEDOM, ESSAY in grn., 100, 185, 250, LUXUS, RR -----	25.00
44.	—, 50h red, pair, one with EGG, 72 var, M 174, VF -----	4.00

45. HUSITE, ESSAYE in 11 diff. colors, VF -----	20.00
46. AGRICULTURE, 1920, ESSAYE, COMPLETE, 6 val, ART Paper VF, R (100-600) -----	25.00
47. —, 1923, 200h, 93II, 13¾, M 203IIB, VF -----	4.00
48. —, 200, 93IIa, 13¾:13½, M203II A, VF (Sc. 11.50) -----	6.50
49. —, 200, 93III, 13¾, M203IIIB (Sc. 12.50), VF -----	7.00
50. —, 300h, 94IIIc, 13¾:13½, M 204 III, A, VF -----	4.50
51. 1923 JUBIL. complete, B133-6, M265-8, VF -----	5.50
52. Congress, COMPLETE ALL WZ POSITIONS, RR, 4 sets, Scott 266.00 VF -----	130.00
53. —, set compl. VF, B137-9, M209-11 (Sc. \$66.50) -----	28.00
54. 1926, SOKOL, compl. B 140-3, M213-16, VF (Sc. 61.75) -----	25.00
55. —, var B 142, 200h—1926 ON THE TOP, R, VF -----	30.00
56. MASARYK 1925, TYPE I, COMPLETE ALL WZ, 4 sets VF, 98-101 (Sc. 36.00) M224-7 -----	20.00
57. —, 1Kc, TYPE II-Raminko, WZ6, 102 II, M228, VF (Sc. \$75.00) -----	27.00
58. —, same WZ 8, VF -----	27.00
59. —, 3 Kc, TYPE III, ALL WZ, R, VF—100, M 233 (Sc. \$34.00) -----	20.00
60. 1929, 3, 4, 5 Kc, Plate blocks of 4, 165-7, M 291-3, VF (Sc. \$51plus) -----	27.00
61. 1932 ORLIK 4 Kc with upper coupon, 185, M 312, VF -----	15.00
62. —, same, lower coupon, VF -----	15.00
62A. —, same, USED, VF -----	13.00
63. 1934. KDM, COMPLETE SHEETS, 200-1a, 330-1x, VF, signed (Sc. \$435.00) -----	220.00
64. —, same, single VF (Sc. 25.00) -----	12.00
65. —, same, USED with part of sheet, VF on piece -----	12.00
66. 1945, Partizan sheet, VF, 292a, Block 7, Sc. \$15.00 -----	9.00
67. 1962, Praha expo, sheet of 4, VF, 1080 (Sc. \$42 plus) M 1314 -----	21.00
68. 1968. BLACK PRINT, 2 sheets, VF, 1554, C 65, M 1805, M1744 -----	5.50
69. AIR MAIL, C 4, 5, 6, perf. set, compl, VF (Sc. 65.00) -----	32.00
70. —, C 5 a, 13¾:13½, M193C, OPEN SPIRAL VAR., RR, sign, VF -----	50.00
71. —, ESSAYE 28/25, viol. black overpr. VF -----	9.00
71A. —, same, 28/500, blue overpr., VF -----	9.00
72. PORTO, VZOREC, Perf. 13¾, 6 val. VF -----	12.00
73. —, same, perf. 11½ compl., VF, 100, 500, 1000 -----	12.00
74. —, 25h perf 10½, R, VF -----	4.00
75. —, imperf 7 val, VF -----	10.00
76. —, 500h, overpr. on left side, from bottom to top, VF -----	4.00
77. —, 1000h, overpr. on left side, from top to the bottom, VF -----	4.00
78. NEWSPAPER, 5h VERTICAL GUTTER, RR, VF, P18, M365 -----	135.00
79. SO 1920, Masaryk, 500 & 1000, VF, sign. 31-2 (Sc. 140.00) M 26, 7 -----	42.00
80. TEREZIN, BLACK PRESENTATION SHEET, sign. VF, RR -----	70.00
81. BOHEMIA & MORAVIA complete country, VF -----	20.00
82. SLOVAKIA, complete country, VF (Sc. \$170.00) -----	85.00

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New Issues

August 29, 1974

- 30h SLOVAK NATIONAL UPRISING, Des. by Ivan Schurmann, Engr. by Jan Mráček.
 30h THE SLUK FOLK SONG AND DANCE ENSEMBLE OF SLOVAKIA Des. by Ernest Zmeták, Engr. by Josef Herčík.
 30h 25th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BRATISLAVA ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND DRAMATIC ARTS. Des. by Ernest Zmeták, Engr. by Josef Herčík.

On October 9, 1974 the Czechoslovak Federal Ministry of Posts and Telecommunication issued a set of commemoratives entitled "100th Anniversary of the Universal Postal Union" comprising the following six stamps. The stamps were designed by the painter and graphic artist František Hudeček and were printed at the Post Printing Office in Prague by rotary recess print combined with one-color photogravure in sheets of 50.

The engraving of the 30h (pink, violet), 40h (pale blue, orange), 60h (yellow, violet), and 80h (green, pink) was carried out by Josef Herčík, and that of the 1 Kčs (blue, orange) and 1.66 Kčs (violet, yellow) by Jan Mráček.

The dimensions of the stamp pictures are 49x19 mm.

Issued with the set are two First Day Covers with illustrations by František Hudeček: mail box and letters, and Molnya communications satellite and postal labels.

On October 31, 1974 the Czechoslovak Federal Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications issued the following four regular stamps:



- 20 h—Old Town bridge tower and post horn. Designed and engraved by Jiří Švengsbír. Colors: yellow, red, blue, violet
 30 h—Letter with emblem of the Czechoslovak Post. Designed by Miloslav Urbásek. Engraved by Miloš Ondráček. Colors: black, blue, green.
 40 h—Postillion on horseback blowing on his horn. Designed and engraved by Jiří Švengsbír. Colors: yellow, red and two blues.
 60 h—Dove with emblem of the Czechoslovak Post. Designed by Miloslav Urbásek. Engraved by Miloš Ondráček. Colors: blue, yellow, red.

The stamps were printed by rotary recess print combined with three-color photogravure in sheets of 100 at the Post Printing Office in Prague. The dimensions of the stamp picture are 19x23 mm.



The last commemorative of 1974 is dedicated to Czechoslovak Stamp Day, December 18th, the date which marked issuance of the first value of the Hradčany issue in 1919. This year's stamp was designed by the painter and graphic artist Zdenek Sklenář. It was printed by rotary recess print combined with three-color photogravure from plates engraved by Jan Mráček. The colors are black, yellow, grey-blue and red and there are fifty stamps to a sheet.

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