

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

Official Monthly Journal of the  Society for Czechoslovak Philately
Silver Bronze Award Praga 1968

Vol. XXXVII

May 1975

No. 5, Whole No. 350

The 1945 'Olomouc' Set With the Premysl Eagle

By František Krác

The following is a translation, by Mirko Vondra, of an illustrated booklet published in Olomouc, Czechoslovakia in September 1945. It is presented here to commemorate the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Liberation of Czechoslovak from the Nazis.



Early 16th Century Casting from which Design was taken.

FOREWORD

The purpose of this article is to recount the circumstances under which a group of philatelists from Olomouc brought about the issuance of the Olomouc set of stamps to commemorate the liberation of their city and of the entire nation. We were compelled to write about our impressions, as well as

the technical details surrounding this issue, before time might dull our recollections.

It is hoped that those who participated in the issuance of this set but whose names are not mentioned in the article will not find fault with the author—it would have required a much lengthier document. They may comfort themselves in the knowledge that it was through their efforts that the Olomouc set was issued on the occasion of Czechoslovakia's independence and through the efforts of many collectors as well as those seeking to honor the solemn occasion. The fact that there were not enough sets available for everyone seeking their purchase was not the fault of the philatelic Club Hana. The reason was an acute shortage of paper and manpower in printing the stamps.

A wish is hereby expressed that specialized philatelic publications would, in time to come, give as detailed references to each new set of stamps as this article seeks to do and that the cooperation and involvement of the philatelic community be obtained in the administering of new issues.

In conclusion, many thanks to those instrumental in the compilation of this article.

The Planning Committee of the Philatelic Club Hana in Olomouc which functioned even during the days of the Nazi occupation considered the eagle of Olomouc on the city's emblem as an appropriate theme for a new stamp. The eagle was to be either colored or checkered and bearing a crown. But after consultations with Dr. Robert Smetana, the administrative head of the city museum, held on Saturday, April 28, 1945, this subject was dropped and replaced by a related though symbolically different theme. Instead of the city's eagle, of which there was not even an appropriate design, a beautiful likeness of the fiery eagle of the Premysl clan was chosen, suggesting the decorative heraldry of Olomouc's gothic era.

This plain mono-colored, unchecked eagle has no sceptre or crown. It is chiefly a philatelic reminder of Olomouc's dynastic tradition as a former gothic seat of the Premysl princes and the renaissance capital of the nation.

One proposal for a stamp design came from a casting of a decorative escutcheon on the west staircase of the city hall on which the eagle appears no less than eight times. In deciding on the substance of a theme, an important factor was that the Olomouc proposal pertained to one of the most beautiful types of fiery eagles known to us, others being at the castle in Blatne, the dwelling tower at Těšín, the coat of arms at the guillotine of the old Brno Monastery, the ornament at the Praha Bridge, etc.

The eagle appears on a stamp issued to commemorate May 8, 1945, the

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May 1975 — Vol. XXXVII, No. 5, Whole No. 350

Published monthly except July and August

Second Class Postage Paid at Lawrence, Kansas 66044

Office of Publication, 821 Vermont St., Lawrence, Kansas 66044

\$7.50 per year

Editor: Henry Hahn, 2936 Rosemoor Lane, Fairfax, Va. 22030

Managing Editor: Harlan W. Miller, 821 Vermont St., Lawrence, Kans. 66044

Editorial Board: Charles R. Collins, Richard Gray, Miss Yvonne King,
and Wm. V. Schoenig

Postmaster: Send form 3579 to 821 Vermont St., Lawrence, Kans. 66044

day Olomouc was liberated by the Red Army. Reasserted as an old symbol of victorious might, the eagle traces back to early oriental culture and is well known in the annals of Czechoslovak history as a mark of the sovereign. It was not until the reign of William II in the thirteenth century that the emblem changed to a checkered eagle. In 1314, it was adopted by the Olomouc district and a slogan was added. As soon as the subject matter of the stamp was resolved, Dr. Robert Smetana procured from the city's museum a photograph of the plaster casting of the eagle. That was on April 29, 1945. Using it as his model, Aljo Beran then painted a design for the stamp. His devotion in undertaking the project at a time when everyone had his own personal problems is gratefully acknowledged.

The finished essay by Beran was submitted to the National Committee which then presented it for review to the secretariat of the District Court and the local headquarters of KSČ in Olomouc. A condition was imposed that the stamp cite the Red Army as liberator of the city. With full compliance, Beran altered the original design to show the date the city was liberated on May 8, 1945 and the Soviet emblem consisting of the five-pointed star and the hammer and sickle. The date and the emblem appeared in the space originally occupied by the word "Haleřů."

Since it was agreed in deliberations with the National Committee that these stamps would be sold with a 100 percent surcharge for the benefit of war-ravaged Olomouc and its people, a plus mark appears in front of each denomination on the right.

The revised essay was transmitted to the District Secretariat of KSČ in Olomouc. It bore this caption: "National Committee: The Law and Finance Committee at Olomouc." Supplement: "Recommendation." Signature: "Dr. Řehulka." Cancellation: "District Secretariat of KSČ in Olomouc." Response: "No objection is raised to the amended proposal as submitted." Signed and sealed: "Local headquarters of KSČ in Olomouc."

The stamp was now ready to be issued. However, a strong protest was heard that the Soviet emblem which was utilized to symbolize the Red Army's liberation of Olomouc did not express the best national interests. Therefore Lt. Col. Nikolaj Petrovič Latyš of the Red Army who was stationed in the area was consulted for his views. He not only approved the printing of the stamps as submitted, but observed that "in our country there is no need to censor something like this." He notified Stibor-Kladensky, the chairman of the National Committee, of his views by phone. Then followed extensive negotiations with the Postmaster at Olomouc, who was reluctant to agree to the issuance of the stamps for general use as postage. When all objections voiced by postal authorities were overcome, it became possible to reach a compromise. Until the revolutionary charity stamps bearing the Premysl eagle could be issued, the post offices in Olomouc would not stock any stamps printed and released by official Czechoslovak postal authorities. The terms for completion of the entire transaction were finally settled at noon on May 12.

Only two days remained for the plating and printing of the stamps. All prior time had been consumed by deliberations and by waiting for decisions from authoritative sources. Unfortunately, these sources were preoccupied with more important matters in the days immediately following the war.

Credit for a timely consignment of these stamps to the main post office at Olomouc 1, from whence they were distributed to the post offices at Olomouc 2 and 3, must go to Vaclav Mikše for his electrotyping and to the manager of the National Printing House, Kramař and Procházka.

The printing was under the constant supervision of postal agents from Olomouc 1, of members from the Philatelic Club Hana and of the Printing



House. Care was taken to maintain a complete record of all important matters like delivery of the stamps and destruction of the molds for making the plates. Representatives of Philatelic Club Hana were primarily concerned with the serious progress of the undertaking.

Considerable difficulties were encountered in obtaining gummed paper. Rarely does it happen that one printer is obliged to secure essential material for another printer. It happened here when initial assignments were awarded to the firm of Grafia for offset printing. However, the building housing the firm became the center of military activity and a storehouse for explosives during occupation by the Red Army. Execution of the contract was thereby made impossible. With due consideration for the timely issuance of the revolutionary charity stamps, Grafia's owner arranged for delivery of the paper to his competitor.

Club Hana had also stipulated that the stamps be perforated in order to expedite easy handling. But this could not be complied with, since no perforating devices were available. The stamps had to be issued imperforate.

As the third value of the set was being printed, the supply of paper became exhausted. Therefore the last two denominations were printed on a somewhat different grade of paper. When the stamps were available for sale, it was discovered that a limited number of stamps of the last two values were on both grades of paper, some being on the same grade as the 60, 80 and 120 heller values.

The stamps were printed quickly. The last value was in blue and the calculator showed 800 copies. A young printer who momentarily switched off the presses to add more dye to the machine reached for the last sheet,

briefly examined it and then declared: "We have a mistake here! This stamp is marked '120' instead of '420'." Not the least surprised were those supervising the operation. What now? No rarities were intended. Meticulous care had been taken to use precise methods and still it happened. A greater disaster could not have been anticipated from so small a printing. The deadline for supplying the stamps was fast approaching. What was to be done? A call for help brought prompt response. The printing would continue and the entire supply of this denomination would be rendered worthless by center perforating the faulty stamps. In each sheet there were two such stamps. They were the first and sixth in the third row. The offsetters had photographed a grouping of twenty-five stamps at a time, which was then transferred twice to a printing plate of fifty pieces. The foreman computed how many more sheets had to be printed to complete a series of 50,000. That much was accomplished. Of course if the agents charged with the printing had any notions of preventing the rarities from entering the market, they were mistaken. The center perforated stamps remained in the sheets. The postoffice did not bother to cut them out. For each "faulty" stamp, they gave out one additional "good" one. Discerning collectors who obtained these philatelic items rubbed their hands in glee and left the perforated stamps intact with the adjoining imperfs, thus acquiring something unique. However distasteful this might be to the purists, a compounding of accidental and intentional errors had reached the public.

The stamps were officially issued and placed on sale at Olomouc 1, 2 and 3 on May 25, 1945 and they held their franking value until recall.

Immediately upon their release came inquiries from philatelic circles whether they were being issued officially or privately. It is not up to me to resolve this problem, but merely to set forth the facts. Publication of these stamps was prepared by several members of Club Hana at Olomouc. They were printed under the watchful eyes of postal authorities, and by agreement with official agents as directed by the National Committee. The Olomouc postoffice not only took over the entire supply but, under its powers, transferred the stamps to the three postal stations in Olomouc. The stamps were used for franking parcels, i.e. the post office collected a set fee for its services, delivered the franked parcels not only to addresses in Olomouc, but elsewhere, too. Proceeds from the sale of these stamps went to postal authorities or to the State and the surcharge for charity went to the National Committee.

Due to the legislative powers vested in the National Committee, the Olomouc set with the Premysl eagle comprises the first of Czechoslovakia's post-liberation charity stamps, not taking into account whether they were authorized by the Postal Administration or any other source.

Members of the planning committee of the Philatelic Club Hana in Olomouc who were instrumental in this undertaking are: Chairman František Ševčík, Vice-Chairman František Michalek, Secretary František Grác, Treasurer Max Hornyšer, Editor Adolf Hřivka, Business Manager Rudolf Novak, and Librarian Vladivoj Tomek.

From the Editor's Stock Book

While COMPEX '74, the location of the SOCIETY'S Convention and Exhibit last year is still fresh in the memories of those who participated, here comes COMPEX '75 and yet another busy month of organization and planning activities for our Chicagoland Branch members. We note that Dr. James J. Matejka is again among the Honorary Chairmen of COMPEX, while SOCIETY

members Louis S. Slivon, (Mrs.) Jane Sterba and William Holton serve as Directors of the show. As usual, the show will take place at the La Salle Hotel in Chicago on Memorial Day weekend, May 23-25. Though the SOCIETY will this year hold its Convention and Show in conjunction with NOJEX (see story in this issue) we wish our Chicagoland members much success and a good showing of our philatelic specialty.

George B. Koplowitz reports that the New York Branch now meets regularly the FIRST FRIDAY EVENING OF EACH MONTH (except July and August) at 7:30 p.m. at the Bohemian Hall in Astoria, Queens. Members residing in the Greater New York Metropolitan Area who wish to be placed on the mailing list for these meetings should contact George by mail. (P. C. Box 183, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11218).

Wolfgang Fritzsche, our Circuit Manager reports that new "large" (5x8") circuit books accomodating large pictorials are now available. The price is still only 13c per book! Both old and new books are accepted—preferably filled with Czecho material. Wolfgang also wishes to thank all those thoughtful members who sent congratulations—and even small gifts—on occasion of his 35th anniversary as our Circuit Manager. We too wish him many more years of pleasure in giving pleasure to the rest of us.

Society to Participate in NOJEX 75

In May 1974, the Directors of the SOCIETY voted to participate in "NOJEX 75" to be held on October 24, 25 and 26 at the Coachman's Inn in Cranford, New Jersey. This will be a repeat performance of its successful participation in the same show in October 1972.

Six other Societies will also participate: the Postal History Society, the British Carribean, the Croatian, the Cuban, Europex and the War Cover Club. Because the NOJEX shows of the past few years have been booked so solidly, there will be no allocation of frames to the various Societies. In his application form, each exhibitor should specify under which Society he is exhibiting and applications will be accepted strictly on a "first come, first served" basis. You are therefore urged to submit your application as soon as possible. These applications can be obtained from the Entry Chairman, Bradley Arch, P. O. Box 275, Cedar Grove, N. J. 07009. Frames will be of standard 16-page size and will cost five dollars each. The NOJEX exhibition chairman is Sidney Schneider and the NOJEX panel of judges will be chaired by Gordon Torrey. Our own Society, through its N. J. branch, has appointed Olech Wyslowsky of 55 Glenwood Avenue, East Orange, N. J. 07017, as its exhibition chairman. We have been authorized to name our own panel of judges, headed by Henry Hahn, which will judge the Society's exhibits. NOJEX will have seven sectional awards, including a Reserve Grand and a Grand Award. Our own Society will present four awards to Society exhibitors.

On Saturday, October 25, the Society will hold its bi-annual convention at the site of the show. The program will include a speaker from within our Society. The Board of Directors will also hold its regular meeting at that time.

More details on our participation in NOJEX 75 will follow in subsequent issues. Meanwhile, members are urged to write to Bradley Arch for their application forms and get these forms completed and entered as early as possible to be assured of a spot in the show.

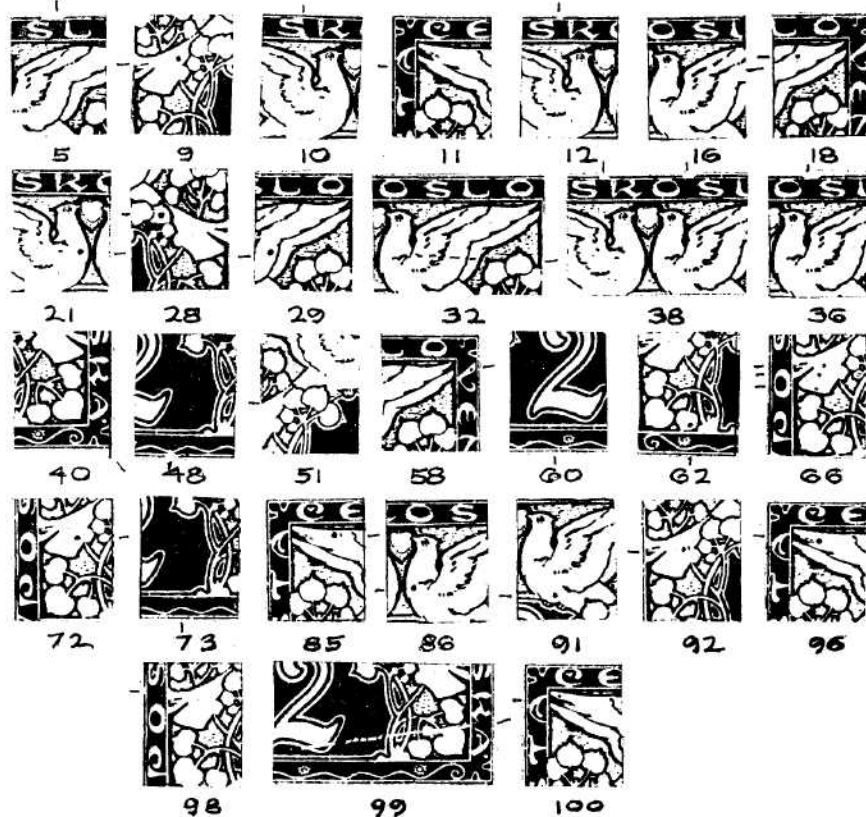
M. V.

The 2h and 5h 'Special Delivery' of 1919

By C. J. Pearce, SCP

(Continued)

The 2h, Plate II



- 5 Break in top frame line between S and L
- 9 Dot in tail of left dove
- 10 White spot on S in Ceskoslov
- 11 Break in wing of left dove
- 12 Break in top frame over S in Ceskoslov
- 16 Break in feather outline right dove
- 18 Dot in wing of right dove
- 21 Dot in breast of left dove
- 28 Dot in third leaf center right group
- 29 Dot in wing of right dove
- 32 Four scratches in wing of right dove
- 36 Break in top frame between O and S of Ceskoslov
- 38 Two breaks in top border between S and K, O and S
- 40 Elongated outer border line at base, right side
- 48 Break in bottom outer border line
- 51 Break in second leaf lower left group

- 58 Dot in V of Venska
- 60 Break in frame line under figure of value
- 62 Dot in third leaf lower left group
- 66 Three dots in tail of left dove
- 72 Dot in tail of left dove
- 73 White dot in border below figure of value
- 85 Dot in top of wing of left dove
- 86 Dot in breast of right dove
- 91 Dot lower part of right dove over figure of value
- 92 Two dots in tail of left dove
- 96 Dot in tip of wing of left dove
- 98 Break in outer left border over S of Posta
- 99 Scratch lower right corner K to figure of value
- 100 Dot in tip of wing of left dove

(To be continued)

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The Issues, Surcharges, Cancellations and Vignettes of the Sudetenland (1880-1970)

By Roger Richet, SCP — Translated by Anne Vondra

Note: The original French edition of the book contains some 300 illustrations which greatly enhance the enjoyment and understanding of this unillustrated, serialized translation. Serious students of this topic are urged to purchase the original, paper bound French edition from the SOCIETY. Please see advertisement appearing elsewhere in this issue.

(continued)

Provisional postage dues:

As noted above, the earliest stamps in Czechoslovakia were the 5h, 10h and 20h stamps issued at the beginning of December, 1918. While awaiting printing of the first postage dues (Yvert T., nos. 1 to 14) the new regular postage stamps of the Republic filled in for them through the use of a rubber hand stamp indicating their new use by means of the words PORTO, TAXE, P, T, DOPLATNE, DOPLATIT, etc., most often in black, violet or blue, rarely in red, sometimes in a frame or with some kind of ornamentation.

In the Sudetenland these over-printed postage due stamps were used at Krumau a. d. Moldau (Český Krumlov), Wran a. d. Moldau (Vrané nad Vltavou), Wiesenthal (Lučany), Witerberg (Vinperk), Znain (Znojné).

(Picture of last-mentioned)

After February 28, 1919 only Czech stamps were legal in the Sudetenland, as in the rest of Czechoslovakia.

Newspaper franking vignettes

At the beginning of November, 1918, when newspaper stamps no longer existed in the Sudeten territory, as in the rest of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire, and new ones had not yet been issued by the young Republic (Yvert T., Nos. 1 to 8) the leading journals and newspapers were given authority to mail their bulk packages or individual issues by using franking vignettes of their own making, with the prior approval of the government according to the Decree No. 121-LG 18.

Naturally, the newspapers paid for this franking privilege in legal tender, as agreed with the Czech Postal Administration.

To give an example—at Hohenstadt (Zábřeh) the Czech journal "Kamenický" (a journal for teachers) was authorized to produce a black label on a white paper for posting its copies. This label with its perforated edge, is really difficult to find today after the lapse of fifty years.

Cancellations

At the beginning of the Czechoslovak Republic, cancellations of whatever types were being used on October 28, 1918, the day the Republic was proclaimed, continued in use. Thus, at the end of 1918 and even in 1919 and 1920, cancellations only in German were used on the first Czech stamps, the castle of Prague, in the towns of Aussig, Brüx, Gablonz a. d. Neisse, Grulich, Haida, Reichenberg, Teplitz-Schönau, etc.

I have traced the use of the old large-size Austrian cancellations up to the date of November 11, 1920 at Schmiedeberg (Šmídeberk), which is apparently the last day of their use.

For cancelling stamps used for the payment of forwarding postal money orders, the old Austrian cachets of the Austro-Hungarian Empire continued to be used, as well as the very large concentric circles made by the cancellation machines.

(Pictures)

All these postmarks were used during the two year's time it took for the Czech government to prepare and start using new postmarks. From 1920 on, those, which were once in German only, were gradually replaced by bilingual postmarks (Czech and German).

(Pictures)

The German-Czech postmarks in use before 1918 in many Sudeten towns where the Czechs were a strong minority: Tratenau / Trutuvov, Bodenbach / Podmokly, etc. continued in use there until they were replaced by new Czech-German cancellation postmarks (Podmokly-Bodenbach), etc.

In other cases the German legend was removed, leaving only the Czech, a situation which existed especially in Northern Silesia for a time.

From this time on, the bilingual Czech-German cancellations were to be found in all the Sudeten towns: Chomutov/Komotau, Opava/Tropau, Podmokly/Bodenbach, Rochlice u Liberce/Rochlitz bei Reichenberg, Sumperk/Šumberg, Teplice-Šanov/Teplitz-Schönau, etc.

These cancellation postmarks were first of all like the old large format Austrian type of 35mm diameter, bearing, from top to bottom, the name of the city in Czech, sometimes with the initials Č.S.P. (Česko-Slovenská Pošta), the date between two horizontal lines, and the name of the city in German.

This format of 35 mm. was used up until 1937. From that time on the cancellations in the Sudetenland, as in the rest of Czechoslovakia, were 25 to 27 mm. in diameter. This reduction in size spread gradually to all the towns of the Republic, from the end of 1936 to the middle of 1937.

Station cancellations

Railway station cancellations, like those of the airports, were very naturally bilingual. There were two different types before 1936 without the initials Č.S.P. but from 1937 on, with them.

(Pictures)**Traveling rail post office cancellations**

Railway post office cancellations went through the same difficult transition as the ordinary postal cancellations. During the first years of the Republic, these cancellations were in German only, especially in the case of trains like the 2082 which linked Plauen (in Saxon Germany) to Eger (Cheb).

Later, these railway post office cancellations became bilingual Czech-German. Their shape varied. Traveling rail post offices whose point of departure was a German town were oval, as on the German railways, while cancellations of railway post offices linking two Czech towns, even though Sudeten, were circular.

Machine cancellations

Machine cancellations were always bilingual (Czech-German) in the Sudetenland as the Czechoslovak Republic was always respectful of its minorities. In the Carpatho-Ukraine the cancellations were also bilingual (Czech-Ukrainian).

C.—PERIOD FROM OCTOBER 1, 1938 to May 8, 1945
(Occupation of the Sudetenland)

Philatelically speaking, this is the richest and most interesting period from every point of view, times very close to our own but, nevertheless, possibly, the least well-known on account of the enormous amount of destruction of philatelic items due to the fighting during the Liberation of 1945.

Besides, there has never been an in-depth treatment of this subject be-

fore, as far as I know. Only a few articles on this period have appeared in the German philatelic press.

Although the Munich agreement stipulated that the military occupation of the Sudeten territories was to take place in several stages beginning on October 1, 1938, as set forth in the preceding chapter, the philatelic history of the period reaches back to before that date, because of the eagerness of the pro-German elements of the population to express their joy over their incorporation into the Great Reich. There is evidence of this enthusiasm from September 21st, when special postmarks were used at Asch (As), a little town in the extreme northwestern part of Bohemia, the nearest to the German frontier and the first to be occupied by German troops.

Postage stamps

Since the Sudetenland had become, de jure, a part of Germany through the Munich agreements, stamps of Germany would henceforth be used in this region. Naturally it took some time to set up the whole German postal system and so provisional use of Czech stamps was allowed for franking mail. Stamps in current use at that time were overprinted by the occupying forces, about which there will be more in Chapter III.

During this transition period there was some mixed franking, Czech and German.

(Picture)

Much rarer was triple franking: German, Austrian and Czech. As you know, Austria had been wholly incorporated into the German Reich since April, 1938.

(Picture)

In truth, such triple franking (Czech, German and Austrian) was extremely rare and now is a philatelic curiosity of the first order.

After this transition period of several weeks, or even several days in some areas, only German stamps were legal in the Sudetenland, first the Hindenburg portrait and then Hitler's. Taxes on postal money orders were to be paid only with German stamps, and all other types of stamps: Postage dues, newspaper, airmail, special service had to be German.

Postal stationery went through the same changes as the stamps themselves. Czech stationery was soon replaced by stationery currently in use in Germany.

At the beginning of the German occupation of the Sudeten territories some post offices did not have a supply of stamps, either because their stocks had run out or because Czech authorities had removed the existing supplies. As a result the German postal authorities were left without the means to forward the mail. After the postage was paid at the post office, the mail was marked 'Für Bezahlt' (Postage paid) with a rubber hand stamp of the type that can be manufactured very quickly. Such postal items are of course, very rare today.

It is to be noted that every over-printed German stamp with Hitler's portrait, used in lands occupied by Germany, as, for instance, the Ukraine and Russia, could be legally used in the Sudetenland.

(Picture)

The cancellations shown above is from a letter mailed in the regular postal service at Mährisch-Schönberg (Moravsky-Sumperk) on October 7, 1944 by a German soldier returning from the Ukrainian front, who used a stamp which he had brought back from that German-occupied territory.

At the time of the liberation of the Sudeten territories by the Allied armies in May 1945, German stamps in use then were overprinted in very different ways, a subject to be discussed in Chapter IV.

Revenue stamps used for postage

A very unusual use of revenue stamps at this time in Czechoslovakia provides a unique chapter in Czech philatelic history. When the Republic was founded and at various other times, postage due stamps have occasionally served as postage stamps, and vice versa. At no other time, however, had revenue stamps been used in place of postage stamps.

At the beginning of October, 1938, certain German post offices in the Sudetenland, which evidently lacked postal material, used the very thin paper revenue stamps in use at that time, especially the blue-black 10 haleru types with the Czech lion in the center and the word "Kolek" (tax) at the top. "Kolek" was crossed off and "FRANCO" was stamped on in violet, while the heraldic lion disappeared under a violet swastika with arms 7 mm. in length and 1 mm. in thickness.

These stamps were used in various Sudeten post offices, particularly in Schaiba (Okrouhla) and in Arnsdorf (Arnultovice).

(Picture)

Regular postal cancellations

One of the most interesting subjects in this study of the Occupation period is postal cancellations. During the first hours of the occupation of the Sudetenland by German troops, regular Czech postmarks were used, but this practice did not last long. Very soon the top part of the post mark giving the Czech name of the town was omitted, leaving only the German name at the bottom. Ever since 1918 it had been the practice in the Sudetenland to use bilingual postmarks (Czech and German) for towns with a German majority or minority, thus the pictures below show the change:

(Pictures)

The bottom picture shows the stamp with cancellation from an interesting postal item, a special delivery letter addressed to the German newspaper in Troppau (Opava), "Deutsche Post," by the "Commissioner of the Reich for the territory of the Sudeten Germans," who was in residence at Reichenberg (Liberec).

The German postal authorities soon provided all of their Sudeten post offices with cancelling stamps in German only, 28 mm. in diameter for the most part. At the same time, for various reasons but mainly because Czech postmasters had intentionally "lost" their cancellation apparatus in order to sabotage the initiation of German postal service, German post offices used make-shift cancellation stamps, put together with rubber letters in a composing stick on a single line which gave only the place name. (Pictures) In some cases, the place name was simply underlined; some of these postmarks were inordinately large, for example, at Ponikla and Tepl (Tepla) whose postmarks measured at least 70 mm. in length with letters 2 mm. thick

(Picture)

In still other cases the place name, often in Gothic letters, was framed by a rectangle varying in size and thickness. The length of time these temporary postmarks were in use depended on the importance of the post office; some were still in use during February, 1939. I have traced the latest dates for the use of such temporary post marks by certain small post offices as follows: Milawska—March 3, 1940; Nickelsdorf (Nikelsdorf)—April 5, 1940; Deutsch Leuten (Německá Lutyně)—April 15, 1941.

(Picture)

Sometimes these cancellations were stamped on the envelope alone while the postage stamp was cancelled by a date stamp, put together with a composing stick or some other dating apparatus, or else it was not marked at all.

(To be continued)

DR. LADISLAV V. FISCHMEISTER, M.D.
V. A. Hospital — Augusta, GA 30904

SEVENTH MAIL SALE

Sale ends June 15th, 1975

All stamps mint, unless otherwise stated.

The prices below represent MINIMUM bids (AUSRUPPREIS).

Coins and Medals (F-Fiala, Fr-Friedberg, Don.-Donnebauer)

1. VRATISLAV II (1061-92). DENAR, D 303, F IX-1, VF ----- \$40.00
2. — same, D 324, F IX-10, F ----- 30.00
3. VLADISLAV II (1471-1516), GROSS, F ----- 10.00
4. SCHLICK ST. (1487-1526), ¼ THALER, Don. 3751, R, Fine ---- 180.00
5. 1929, 1000 of St. Wenceslas death, Silver med. 40mm, sim. Fr. 8,
R, AU ----- 120.00
6. 1928, 10 years of CSR, silver med., 33mm, sim. Fr. 6, AU ----- 45.00
7. MASARYK, 1930, Silver med. 35mm, Ceske Slovo, F ----- 30.00
8. — 1935, Bronze med. 50mm, VF ----- 25.00
9. — 1935, silver med., 32mm, EF ----- 30.00
10. — 1935, same, 42mm, EF ----- 50.00
11. SCHLICK, 2 Thaler, restrrike for Expo 1967, UNC. ----- 4.00

Prestamp folded letters (M-E. Mueller)

12. DEBREZIN 1839, M265 b, VF ----- 8.00
13. FALKENAU 1845, M345 a, 100P, VF ----- 11.00
14. FRANZENSBAD 1841, M371 b, VF ----- 9.00
15. KEISKEMET 1832, Rev. Pesth, M627 a, VF, miniature let. 80x75mm 12.00
16. KOMOTAU 1850, M 675 c, VF, 60 P ----- 10.00
17. S. A. UJHELY 1850, M 1332 b, 50 P, Rev. Caschau, VF ----- 11.00
18. PRAG 1835, M 1178 k, VF ----- 12.00
19. PRAG 1840, RED M 1178 n, VF, rev. Franzensbad ----- 13.00

Stamps

20. 1918, REVOLUTIONARY II, COMPLETE, VF ----- 65.00
21. Same, 11 val. VF ----- 22.00
22. same, 2 spec. delivery, VF ----- 7.00
23. SKALICE, 13 val., VF ----- 65.00
24. SROBAR, 25 val., VF ----- 85.00
25. same, 21 val., VF ----- 63.00
26. 1919, LEGION, 15, 25, 50 hal. black prints on art paper, VF ----- 6.50
27. —, 25, 50, black prints cream paper, VF ----- 4.00
28. —, 75, 100 120 black prints on VERY THICK ART PAPER, VF ----- 7.50
29. —, ESSAY 50h, blue double prints on grey paper, VF ----- 2.00
30. —, ESSAY 15h in violet, VF ----- 5.00
31. HRADCANY, 60h orange, block of 4, 13¼:13½, 50a, M 20D, VF, R 45.00
32. —, ESSAY 20h in black blue, VF ----- 11.00
33. —, same in blue, VF ----- 11.00
34. —, same in red brown, VF ----- 11.00
35. HRADCANY, ESSAY 20h in violet color, VF ----- 11.00
36. same in green olive, VF ----- 11.00
37. same 25h in yellow brown, VF ----- 11.00
38. same, 300h in olive color, VF ----- 11.00
39. same in red color, VF ----- 11.00
40. same in blue color, VF ----- 11.00
41. same, THIN paper in brown color, VF ----- 11.00
42. VZGREC 60h orange, INVERTED OVERPRINT, VF ----- 15.00
43. —, 80h olives, INVERTED OVERPRINT, VF ----- 15.00

44.	—, 120h, INVERTED OVERPRINT, VF -----	15.00
45.	—, 500h. INVERTED OVERPRINT, VF -----	15.00
46.	1920, MASARYK, 125h, ULTRAMARINE, 61a, M 161b, VF -----	16.00
47.	1920/6, DOVE & FREEDOM, complete tête-bêche pairs (12), VF --	80.00
48.	—, 5h violet, perf. 13¾, rand block of 6, VF, 82, M 163 B -----	3.00
49.	—, same, tete-beche strip of 6, large, 82 d, M 163 KZ, VF -----	4.50
50.	—, 10h olive, corner bl. of 6 (2 st. gum crease) VF, perf 13¾, 83 b, M 165 B -----	3.50
51.	—, same tete-beche strip of 6, large, 83d, M 165 KZ, VF -----	4.50
52.	—, 20h, 13¾, left lower corner stp w. coupon, R, 84b, M 167 B, VF	5.50
53.	—, 40h, 2 strips of 4 tete-beche, large and small, 71 a, d, M 173K, KZ, VF -----	6.00
54.	—, 50h used, small tete-beche, 87a, M 175K, VF -----	13.00
55.	—, 50h block of 4 (Sc. \$60.—) small tete-beche, 87a, 175 K, VF --	35.00
56.	1920, HUSITE, 80, 90, IMPERFORATE -----	6.00
57.	—, same, 80 h, IMPERF, OFFSET, VF -----	4.00
58.	—, same, 90h, IMP., DOUBLE PRINT, VF -----	4.00
59.	—, same, 80h, PLATE BLOCK of 4, NO 2, VF -----	5.50
60.	—, same, 90h, OFFSET, VF -----	2.50
61.	1920, AGRICULTURE, black prints: 100, 300, 500, 600, VF -----	10.00
62.	—, same, 300h IMPERF, 78 b, M 185 U, VF -----	4.00
63.	1923, JUBILEUM, compl. B 133-6, M 205-8, VF -----	4.50
64.	1925, CONGRESS, compl. B 137-9, M 209-11, VF (Scott 66.50) ---	27.50
65.	1926, SLET, compl. B140-3, M 213-5, VF (Sc. \$61) -----	25.00
66.	—, same used on 50h post card, VF, compl. -----	25.00
67.	1925, MASARYK, neotype, 40h orange, perf 13¾, WZ 1-4, cpl. VF	8.50
68.	—, same, 50h, green, PERF. 13¾:13½, WZ 1-4, compl., VF -----	7.50
69.	—, same, 60h violet, PERF 13¾:13½, WZ 1-4, compl., VF -----	12.50
70.	—, same, 60h, PERF. 13¾, WZ 3, VF -----	4.50
71.	—, same, 60h, used, PERGAMEN, WZ 2 and 3, VF -----	3.50
72.	—, same, 60h, used, PERGAMEN, WZ 4, VF -----	5.00
73.	1926/7 MASARYK, engr. USED, TYPES I-VI, compl. WZ 5-8, 48 stamps, rare comb., F-VF -----	10.00
74.	—, same, 3kc, used, WZ 1, F, 101 C, M 226x -----	6.00
75.	—, same, 3 Kc, Type I, compl. WZ 5-8, VF -----	11.00
76.	—, same, 1 Kc, Type II, RAMINKO, WZ 8, 102 (Sc \$75), M 228, VF but round corner -----	7.00
77.	—, same, 2 Kc, Type II, compl. WZ 5-8, 103, M 229, VF -----	8.00
78.	—, same, 3 Kc, Type II, WZ 5, R 104 M 230, F -----	3.50
79.	—, same, 1 Kc, Type V, compl. WZ 5-8, M 234, F-VF -----	6.00
80.	—, same, 1 Kc, Type V, WZ 5 R, F -----	3.50
81.	1926, STRAHOV, 1, 20Kc, WZ 6, 118, M 249, VF -----	3.00
82.	—, K. GYN, 2.50 Kc, WZ 6 and 8, No WZ, 111 (2), 135, M 252 (2), 262 (Sc. \$15.50) VF -----	7.50
83.	—, TATRY PRAHA 2-5 Kc, USED, WZ 5-8 compl., rare comb., 16 stamps, F-VF -----	8.00
84.	—, same mint, WZ 5-8, SCOTT \$108, RARE COMBINATION, COMPLETE, F-VF -----	52.00
85.	—, same, 2 Kc, ULTRAMARINE, WZ 6, 7, 8, VF, 119a, M253 b -	5.00
86.	1930, MASARYK, 2, 3 5 Kc Plate blk 4 w/ coupons 175-7, M290-3 VF	12.00
87.	—, same, 2-10Kc, RED CANCEL, compl. on pieces, VF -----	5.00
88.	1934, KDM, 1Kc used on vf cover, 200b, M 330x -----	5.00
89.	—, same, 1 Kc lower strip of 3, WITH COMPLETE LOWER PART OF THE SHEET, VF -----	15.00

90.	1935, STEFANIK 50h, PLATE BL. of 4, cracked pl, norm. pl., 2 shades, PL 1, 1A (5 bl.) VF -----	4.50
91.	1935-6, Komensky, Stefanik (50, 60), Benes, Pl. blks of 4, 1, 1A (diff. 8 blocks), VF -----	7.00
92.	1936, CASTLES. Compl. gutter prs, 218-23a, 240a, M351-6, 386, VF	5.00
93.	---, same, 1.20 Kc, compl. comb. Plate blks, small & large, 1, 1A (\$ bl.) VF -----	4.00
94.	---, same, 1.50, 2Kc, PL. 1, 1A, large, 4 bl. VF -----	4.00
95.	---, same, 1.60, 2, 250 Kc, 6 diff. pl. bl, 1, 1A, large, small, VF	6.00
96.	---, same, 3 Kc, 4 plate bl. 1 1A large small compl, VF -----	4.00
97.	1945, KOSICE, GREAT CROSS GUTTER, epl, RR, NH-3 Crosses, VF -----	140.00
98.	---, PARTIZAN SHEET, 292a, M Bl. 7, VF -----	9.00
99.	1950, Block of 4 setenant, NH, VF, 4292, M 630-3 -----	4.00
100.	1955, Costume, used sheet of 10, 75 hal, R, 1708, M 922, VF -----	7.00
101.	---, EXPO, IMPERF. SHEET, NH, VF, 719, M Bl 16b -----	13.00
102.	1957, ZAPOTOCKY SHEET Type II, R., VF, used, 831, Bl 17 -----	17.00
103.	---, COSTUMES, sheets of 10, NH, R, 832-5, M 1051-4, VF -----	20.00
104.	1962, 5 Kc, sheet of 4, NH, R, 1080, M 1314 -----	22.00
105.	---, BLOCK NH, 1129a, M1355-6, SETENANT BLOCK, VF -----	4.00
106.	1963, 1196-1201, M1425-30, SHEETS of 10, NH, VF, 6 sheets -----	13.50
107.	AIR MAIL, C2, M 193 A, IMP. RARE OPEN SPIRAL TYPE, VF -----	35.00
108.	---, C 1-3, RARE INVERTED OVERPRINT, compl., VF -----	75.00
109.	---, 1 Kc, perf. 12¼, F, C11a, 304 B -----	8.00
110.	---, 2 Kc, perf 12¼, VF, C12a, M 305B -----	6.00
111.	---, 5 Kc, LIGHT BROWN, Plate block 4, VF, C15, M 308a -----	5.50
112.	1966, PIGEONGRAM, REG. COVER, VF -----	10.00
113.	1967, SHEET OF FOUR, NH, C 65, M 1744, VF -----	5.00
114.	1968, COMPLETE SHEETS OF TEN, NH, VF, C72-4, M 1767-9 -----	4.00
115.	PORTO. 1919. Black prints 100, 500, on art paper, REVERSE OVERPRINTED, R, VF -----	6.00
116.	---, same, 100/80, VIOLET OVERPRINT (Sc \$30) M18b, VF, sign	10.00
117.	---, VZOREC, 20, 30, 40, 50 hal, VF -----	6.00
118.	---, VZOREC, 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50, VF -----	12.00
119.	---, same, 25 hal, overprint on the right side, VF -----	3.50
120.	---, same, 500h, overpr. from bottom to the top, VF -----	3.50
120a.	---, same, 1000h, overpr. from top to the bottom, VF -----	5.00
121.	NEWSPAPER 1918, NARODNI POLITIKA, 2 types, VF -----	3.50
121a.	---, Narodni Politika, Franko, block of 10, VF -----	8.00
122.	---, PILSNER TAGBLATT, VF -----	8.00
123.	---, LLOYD, used on piece of newspaper, VF -----	4.00
124.	---, 2 hal. green, PROOF ON SMALL ART SHEET, RR, VF -----	90.00
125.	SPECIAL DELIVERY, 2, 5, WHITE PAPER, VF -----	5.00
126.	---, 10 hal on WHITE PAPER, R, VF -----	35.00
127.	BOHEMIA & MORAVIA, complete country, VF -----	20.00
128.	---, Overprints, compl 1-19, VF -----	10.00
129.	---, GUTTER PAIRS COMPL. strips of 4 stamps, 5--50 hal (JINDEN) 8 gutters, VF -----	12.00
130.	---, PORTO GUTTER PAIRS, J1-14, VF -----	15.00
131.	SO 1920, 500 hal, black and blue overpr. VF -----	6.00
132.	---, same, 500 h, PERF 11½, black and blue overpr., VF -----	6.50

Please bid early. Lots are guaranteed genuine and as described. Provided returns are made within 7 days (Europe 14 days). KEIN AUFGELD. Der US \$ kostet jetzt nur 2,40 DM. M—Michel Kat. Num. Postage and insurance extra.



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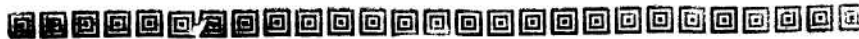


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And Gives You Ten Fine Reasons Why:

- 1) They'll give you a glimpse into the heart of Europe
- 2) You'll make friends with a people who, in peace, are building a new life for their country
- 3) You'll marvel at the beauty of Czechoslovakia's countryside, extolled by its artists and poets
- 4) You'll become acquainted (or reacquainted) with the old cultural tradition of the Czech and Slovak peoples
- 5) You'll learn of the characteristic fauna and flora of Central Europe
- 6) You'll keep up with the latest in Czechoslovakia's industrial and scientific development, including advanced research
- 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
- 9) They represent the work of their finest artists and engravers
- 10) Czechoslovakia's stamps are neither too large or small—triangular or imperforate—just stamps as stamps should be!

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PUBLIC AUCTION

Frank Kovarik Sale #3 — May 24, 1975

LaSalle Hotel, 10 No. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois
2:00 p.m.

Terms of Sale:

1. All bids final
2. Claims for adjustment must be made within 10 days of receipt of material
3. Postage to be paid by bidder on all mail orders

Lot #	Description	Estimated Value
1.	1918 Scout Issue—2 sets in distinct shades	17.00
2.	B126 var. 2 enlarged designs in dark gray and violet	12.00
3.	#76-79 var. trial ptgs. 100h bluish green, 200h and 300h bright blue, 200h carmine red, 300h copper red, 5 copies of the neotype printings Beautiful and scarce	40.00
4.	1919—Small Czech girl (side view) 60h essay "Mudrunka" in large sheet bright red orange on gummed stamp paper. Negative impression with large paper fold. Rare interesting variety	15.00
5.	Die essay sheet of 5 designs in slate gray. 300h Masaryk, 100h Ales, 200h Komensky, 60h and 80h Zizka	20.00
6.	Large essay of Ales only in 200h red orange	4.50
7.	1919—Small Czech girl, 25h, essay, "Mudrunka" in pair on gummed stamp paper. Violet neotype printing. Beautiful and Scarce!	12.50
8.	Same as lot 7 only single copy in bright blue	5.00
9.	1319 —the negative printing of the 100h Komensky in brick red. See Hirsch-Franek Handbook on Lots 4-9. Scarce!	6.00
10.	1919—Brunner essay of Czech lion, 25h, as printed in combination with the Hussite issue. Pair in deep violet	15.00
11.	#74 var. 80h U.L. corner block of 10 printers waste, Pretty!	6.00
12.	#75 var 90h color proofs on rare ungummed paper in L.R. corner blocks of 10 showing plate nos. Rare thus!	50.00
13.	Same as lot 12 only on gummed stamp paper. Slate green #1, Buff #1, Slate blue #2, Bright red #1, with control number. Scarce thus! Showpieces!	125.00
14.	#87 var. 50h printers in L.R. corner plate block of 8, with control numbers and plate #11. Very nice!	7.50
15.	#66 var. 10h Benda essay with the stars. Neotype purple printing. Beautiful and Scarce!	12.00
16.	71 var. 40h in used block of 4—9 leaf variety	1.50
17.	B124-B129 varieties—128 copies, 19 block plate proofs, 75 printers waste and 34 regular values in various perforations and cancels	25.00
18.	Printed drawings for Chainbreaker issue—1919—girl kneeling with peace wreath (2), girl from waist up (bare) showing freed hands with sun in background (2). Red & brown colors. Scarce designs!	20.00
19.	75a var. 90h imperforate with nice offset	3.50
20.	J1-J14 complete. Nice set!	37.00
21.	J1-J14 varieties—23 block plate proofs and 14 printers waste	20.00
22.	#78(2), 80(4), 81(2) in pres on various colored paper. Printers waste	5.00
23.	#93 var. 200h T. II printers waste on rose paper	1.25
24.	#94 var. 200h, II, 13¼x13½. Nice copy. Catalog value	11.50
25.	94h var. 300h T. II, 13¼x13½. Very nice and very rare. Cat value	100.00
26.	#87 8 copies L.R. plate numbers— 6 used	2.00

27.	#1-2, 25k and 50k Czech Army in Siberia perf. 11½ genuine purple ring cancel 'Polni Posta' in Czech and also French. Signed "Gilbert" -----	25.00
28.	Newspaper label #14 Cesky Merkur (Kuryr) double blue frame lines (outside bold) perf. 11¼. "Postovne Notove Zaplaceno" signed	12.00
29.	Newspaper label #13, Cesky Merkur as above w/out the frame lines	10.00
30.	Newspaper label #11, Lloyd-Praha Type II 14 mm on green paper. Very scarce label! -----	15.00
31.	Newspaper label in Prostajove. Unlisted. Text reads Hlas Lidu in red, Prostajove, Postovne Zaplaceno in blue, also blue frame lines at top and bottom. Scarce. -----	15.00
32.	70 var. 30h with shifted horizontal perforations, appears to be a coil. Used -----	2.00
33.	88 var., 100h The Kosice forgery to defraud the post. Pasted on corner of cover but unused -----	15.00
34.	74 var. 80h, (74a) imperf and slate green color proof -----	4.00
35.	76 var. 100h partial offset of top ¼ of design. Interesting! -----	2.50
36.	P4 var., 10h Composite block proof in black with left sheet margins on calender cover paper. Black outlining in margins between designs. Rare Item! -----	20.00
37.	B124(2) light and dark violet and B125(2) orange & buff in trial color printings -----	12.00
38.	E1-E3, P11-P13, 46 copies in blocks, shades, private perforations, and 22 copies of printers waste and black plate proof -----	15.00
39.	E2a-5h gutter pair—top copy small corner crease in U.R. corner	55.00
40.	E2 var. Control no. block and 2 shades in red and dark violet (color trials) on ungummed paper -----	12.00
41.	E2 var. Color proof (red violet) on gummed stamp paper -----	4.00
42.	65 var. 5h L.L. corner block with control number on rose paper "printers waste" -----	2.25
43.	80-81, 500h U.R. corner block, 600h L. R. corner block with control numbers. Imperforates without gum on stamp paper. Cat. Val. \$180	40.00
44.	Newspaper label #18 Nasinec-Olomouc with proper cancel sheet margin copy -----	6.00
45.	80, 85, 90—block plate proofs -----	2.00
46.	218a-223a and 240a gutter blocks. Cat. Value -----	22.60
47.	224 (4 Kcs), 226 (10 Kcs). 3 different corner coupon blocks with plate 1A, UR corner missing. 225 (5 Kcs) 3 different coupon corner blocks with Plate #1a, LR corner block missing. Scarce! -----	20.00
48.	255-60h Block. Nice centering. Cat. value -----	26.00
49.	#212 (1Kc), 227 (50h), overprinted 1.20. Sudetenland provisional "Czech" issue -----	8.00
50.	Bohemian-Moravic, 20-26 (5h-50h) gutter strips of 4 complete -----	5.00
51.	B. M., 1-19 (5h-10Kcs) overprint set used. Signed "Gilbert". Cat val	32.32
52.	Bohemia-Moravia J1-J14, 5h-20Kcs gutter pairs. Complete set ----	25.00
53.	Same as lot 52—only used -----	20.00
54.	1937 Czecho—230-231a gutter pairs. Cat. value -----	5.50
55.	Bohemia-Moravia, O13-O24, LL plate singles, complete -----	1.50
56.	Slovakia—P1-P9 used on pieces Signed "Mruak" -----	4.65+
57.	Slovakia—P20 variety—Horiz gutter strip of 6. Extremely rare!	125.00
Local Liberated Overprints 1944-1945		
58.	Hungary #607-608, 610, 613 overprinted "C.S.P., 1944" -----	8.00
59.	Bohemia-Moravia #88, B25-B26 overprinted "C.S.R. 2. V. 1945" with large coat of arms crest in red -----	5.00

60. Bohemia-Moravia #64-67, 69 overprinted "Posta Ceskoslovenska 1945"
Somewhat like "Posta 1919" issue ----- 5.00
61. Bohemia-Moravia #B27-B26 overprinted "Krocehlavy Zbaveny
Okupantu" 6./5. 1945 ----- 2.50
62. Bohemia-Moravia "Theresienstadt" Getto issue in Souvenir sheet of 4.
Brown color, plate #543 in red at bottom. Rare item! ----- 75.00
63. Another sheet only in black with #493 at bottom. Rare! ----- 75.00
64. Czechoslovakia—292a Souvenir sheet of 5. Cat. value ----- 12.50
- The following lots are sheets of 10, mostly **never hinged**. Hinged copies
will be described as o.g. and are hinged in the margins only and not on the
stamps, with peelable hinges.
65. 882-886 Mushroom Set ----- Catalog value 20.00++
66. 887-889 Unesco children ----- " 6.50++
67. 942-948 Birds ----- " 21.50++
68. 1080, the sheet of 4, never hinged. In Czechoslovakia
sells for over 500 Kcs. ----- " 16.00++
69. 1128-1132, 30h-1.40 Kcs. Praga 1962 ----- " 21.00++
70. 1211-1216 Deer Issue ----- " 27.50++
71. 1196-1201 Folk Art "Unesco" ----- " 31.50++
72. 1274 Film Festival ----- " 2.00++
73. 1406 1.40 Kcs American Indian ----- " 14.00++
74. 1241-1246 Flowers ----- " 30.00++
75. 1354-1360 Medicinal flowers O.G. 2 faint hinge marks
on sheet margin edges. Hardly a trace ----- " 30.00++
76. 1391-1396 Butterflies ----- " 28.00++
77. 1966 Souvenir sheets 1373, 1390, 1421 Unhinged ----- " 6.00

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- 3) English-Czech/Czech-English Vocabulary, soft bound ----- 2.25
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- 6) Official List of Town Equivalents (48 pages, unbound) ----- 1.00
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