

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

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Society for Czechoslovak Philately

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No. 6, Whole No. 351

Vol. XIII Of "Monografie" Makes Debut!

The Monograph of Czechoslovak Stamps, Vol. 13: The Czech Postal Cancellations from the Prestamp Era until 1918 (Part I) by Ing. Emil Votoček. Published in 1975 by POFIS in cooperation with the Federation of Czechoslovak Philatelists. Price: 80 Kčs.

Following Volumes I and II, the publishers of this definitive monumental work on Czechoslovak Stamps have skipped to Volume XIII and brought us an unexpected, but pleasant surprise: the first of a group of three volumes dealing with postmarks and cancellations of Czech towns on the territory of the former Austrian monarchy from the prestamp era until 1918.

In this first volume are the postmarks of Bohemian, Moravian and Silesian towns and localities in alphabetical order from A to O. The next volume will conclude the P to Z roster and, finally, the third volume will deal with



B.1



B.2



B.3



B.4



B.5



B.6



B.7

Early Postmarks—Typical of the Book's Comprehensively Illustrated Type-Classification Listing

postal cancellations of towns and localities in Slovakia which had undergone a somewhat different postal development than the one in the historic Czech lands. In his first volume, the author, Ing. Votoček points out in the foreword of his exhaustive work (the book has some 600 pages) that all previous publications on this subject had dealt only with postmarks used within a limited period of time. This applies even to the three classical works by Edwin Müller. This disadvantage was partially remedied by the Austrian postmark specialist Wilhelm Klein who published a large volume on Austrian cancellations between 1867 and 1900. But now Mr. Votoček brings us a catalog which partially fills the remaining gap until 1918. According to the author, his aims were, first, to fill the aforementioned gap and at the same time to present a clear and comprehensive picture of the development of the Czech postal cancellations from the earliest time until 1918 and, second, to enlarge and finalize all previous postmark catalogs with new details and discoveries. He also points out that he included not only cancellations on stamps and entires but also those cancellations which were a necessary part and parcel of the entire postal traffic. That is why his work registers and describes no less than 20,000 postmarks from the Czech lands (Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia).

Before the alphabetical listing of postmarks, the author describes in four chapters all the intricate details associated with this branch of philately. In the first introductory chapter we find a comprehensive study of the development of postal communications and systems in the historic Czech lands. These date from the beginning centered in the Royal Court, the Church, and the nobility, which all maintained their own postal couriers and scribes. The first State courier post was established in 1527 by Ferdinand I between Prague and Vienna. It was at first restricted to State documents. This courier post was extended for private use at the time of Ferdinand's successors, Maximilian II and Rudolph II. There are no historic documents so far as to the origin and development of postal cancellations at least until 1781, when the Austrian Court Postmaster, Count Paar sent a letter to the Prague postal authorities reminding them of an imperial decree of July 23, 1781, requiring them to postmark all outgoing and incoming mail with appropriate cancellations.

In another chapter, Votoček describes the very interesting linguistic development of Austrian postmarks which presented a complex situation, owing to the national diversity within the Empire. Its basis was the priority of the German language over the other national languages of the Empire. Thus, in the Czech lands the first cancellations were mostly in German due in part to the cultural eclipse of the Czech language which followed in the aftermath

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of the Czech defeat in the Thirty Years War. Only the Czech national revival in the 19th century brought a change which also became evident on postmarks which became increasingly bilingual or totally Czech.

Another extensive chapter deals with the classification of cancellations as to their origin and type. The author establishes no less than seven general classes of cancellations and seven general types. Altogether over 500 specific types of postmarks are registered and shown in this chapter.

The third chapter discusses the evaluation of postmarks. The author uses the point system, but states that it should be used more or less as a guideline for evaluation and that the system is subject to changes as all such systems are.

Another chapter presents tables of all types of cancellations tracing them chronologically and describing their development and changes. Finally there is the catalog of Czech towns and localities and their postmarks, all in alphabetical and chronological order. From it one may, for example, learn that the famous Moravian village, Austerlitz (Slavkov na Moravě) the site of one of Napoleon's spectacular victories—had between the years of 1828 and 1918—no less than 9 different cancellations, among them one of type A3, black, dated 1830 and having a value of 100 points. This volume describes postmarks of some 1730 towns and localities in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia. The closing part contains a German translation of the introductory chapters of the book which should surely create a good foreign market for it. We think English would do even better. It should be added that there are excellent illustrations (drawings) of all known types of postmarks which were drawn with infinite care by the author himself. Also, graphic-wise, the publication is excellent and measures up to and even surpasses in some respects the best recent American publications of this kind. An added attraction is a special souvenir sheetlet (black print) enclosed with the volume.

This reviewer has had an opportunity to read a detailed study of Ing. Votoček's book written by the eminent Czech collector and philatelic publicist, Mr. Jaroslav Ježek and would like to share some of his conclusions on this work with the reader. He states that Mr. Votoček's work undoubtedly introduces a new era into Czechoslovak philately. We are, writes Mr. Ježek, entering the history of world philatelic literature and continues: "This does not mean that we consider the post-1918 Czechoslovak postal growth as something subordinate or of a lesser value. The German translation of the introductory chapters of Mr. Votoček's work means that we expect to be received by the international fraternity of Austrian postmark collectors with marked interest since the catalog covers for the first time the 'Heller' period from 1900 to 1918."

There is of course, more: Mr. Votoček's catalog represents a very important philatelic bridge between the past in this particular region and the newborn Czechoslovak Republic. To quote again from Mr. Ježek's study: "The Czechoslovak Republic was born in 1918 and for many years it seemed that the Czech stamp collectors were reconciled to the idea that Czech philately is to be dated from that same year. The fast post-World War II development of postal history has opened the door to entirely new concepts which recognized and conceded the past postal history even to philatelically 'young states.' For the great majority of stamp collectors, postal Czechoslovakia still begins with the year 1918. But the Czech lands did not live in a vacuum before that year, in spite of the fact that they belonged to the Austro-Hungarian empire. They had their own distinct postal specificities as shown, in the immense realm of postmarks and cancellations, rich not only in their various graphic types but also in their textual linguistic developments." Mr.

Ježek was also able to put the usefulness of Mr. Votoček's book to a practical test. And here is his report: "I selected several hundreds of less ordinary and conventional postmarks from some difficult postal periods—especially from the end of the so-called 'Kreutzer period' to the beginning of the 'Heller period' and succeeded in identifying about 99 per cent of them. Going over some conventional accumulations I was able to increase the percentage of their identification to 99.89%!"

One can hardly ask for more for the time being, even though there will be in due time new discoveries and additions to Mr. Votoček's outstanding work. Nothing in our philately remains static and definite. As it is now, Mr. Votoček's volume represent a very important milestone in Czechoslovak philately.

L. H. Vydra

From the Editor's Stock Book

WELCOME NEBRASKA BRANCH! We are pleased to report that Peter Mayeux (913) and four other Nebraska members have recently been granted Branch status, and we look forward to reporting on their future activities in these pages.

Preparations for the SOCIETY'S participation in NOJEX '75 are in full swing. Olech Wyslowsky, our exhibition chairman, wishes to remind all those with an eye to exhibiting that entries are still being accepted on a "first come, first served" basis. Applications may be obtained from the Entry Chairman, Bradley Arch, P. O. B. 275, Cedar Grove, N. J. 07009. NOJEX '75 will take place at the Coachman's Inn in Cranford, New Jersey, on October 24, 25 and 26th, and those planning to attend should make their reservations as early as possible. The SOCIETY will hold its convention on Saturday, October 25th. Those desiring more information should contact Olech Wyslowsky at 55 Glenwood Ave., East Orange, N. J. 07017.

Those looking even further ahead—to INTERPHIL '76, site of the SOCIETY's convention in 1976—will be pleased to learn that a 32-page prospectus is available from the Executive Director, INTERPHIL '76, P. O. Box "C", Philadelphia, Pa. 19105. INTERPHIL '76 is scheduled for May 29 through June 6, 1976 in Philadelphia, Pa., and because it is a once-in-ten-years INTERNATIONAL event, held in the Nation's Bicentennial Year, the crowds will undoubtedly be enormous. We'd like to suggest that you make reservations as early as possible.

As we take leave of our readers until our next (September) issue, I personally wish to thank our Managing Editor, the Editorial Board, our many authors, translators, advertisers and readers for making my job pleasurable and easy. Have a pleasant and safe summer!

HH

NEW MEMBERS

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- 1082 Magdalen Iskra, 30 Highland Drive, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18705
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- 1086 8101 Sgt. Sandles, Warrant Officers and Sergeants Mess, Scots Dg. BFPO36, England

BALLOT

Election of Five New Directors

In accordance with the provisions of Bylaws IV and V of the Bylaws of the Society for Czechoslovak Philately, members of the Society are urged to cast their ballot for the election of five (5) Directors of the Society to serve a term of four (4) years. The five new directors will serve together with five directors who took office on January 1, 1974 and whose terms of office will expire on January 1, 1978. The latter include Messrs. George Blizil, Wolfgang Fritzsche, Henry Hahn, Edward Lisy and Mirko Vondra.

Please vote for five by placing an "X" in the appropriate boxes:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Edward J. Benchik | <input type="checkbox"/> Melvin Klozar |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Milan De Lany | <input type="checkbox"/> George Koplowitz |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Richard Gray | <input type="checkbox"/> Henry Samek |
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Please do NOT sign ballot. Enclose in plain envelope and seal. Place this envelope in another envelope (bearing your name and membership number) and send to the Secretary:

Mr. Edward Lisy
87 Carmita Avenue
Rutherford, NJ 07070

The Secretary will verify your membership from the outer envelope and furnish ONLY unopened inner envelopes to ballot counters.

Ballots must be postmarked no later than September 15, 1975.

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- 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!

ASK YOUR FAVORITE DEALER!



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)

Propaganda cancellations

At the beginning of the German occupation of the Sudetenland a great many propaganda cachets appeared, bearing slogans pertaining to the Führer and to the Great Reich; one of these appeared at Asch (As) at the end of September, 1938:

(Picture)

At that time there were also numerous cancellations showing the place name at the top and at the bottom the legend "Wir sind frei."

(Picture)

These were used especially on October 28, 1938, the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak Republic, to show that, merely because the leader of the great Reich willed it, they could wipe out twenty years of existence of the intractable new young state. This cancellation with the legend "Wir sind frei" was used in the following towns: Alt Zedisch (Staré Sedlisté), Auschwitz (Uševce), Blizowa (Blisejov), Chotieschau (Chotešov), Dobrzan (Dobraný), Dreihacken (Tři Sekery), Dürnholz (Drnoholec), Franzensbad (Frantiskovy Lázně), Girsch (Krzy), Havakladrau (Habrové Kladruby), Haid (Bor u Tachova), Haselbach (Haselbach na Sumava), Heiligenkreuz b. Plan (Svaty Kriz u Plana), Hesselsdorf (Hoskov), Hostau (Hostoun), Josefhutte (Josefina Hut), Kladrubrau (Kladruby), Königswart (Lázně-Kinzvart), Kosolup (Kozolupy), etc.

One of the cancellations intimately connected with those first days of Nazi occupation was the one with a publicity slogan used throughout the Sudetenland from November 28, 1938 to December 4, 1938 to influence the "plebiscite" of December 1938 which was to decide the official annexation of the Sudeten territories by the German Reich, as was noted in the first chapter.

The publicity slogan shown below was of the same nature and was used at Aussig, Eger, Franzensbad, Karlsbad and Reichenberg.

(Picture)

Most of these Nazi propaganda slogan cancellations were applied with circular rubber stamps and carried a swastika along with praises and thanksgiving to the Führer. These special cancellations often appeared alongside of the ordinary postmark as they seldom bore a cancellation date, only the commemorative date of the occupation of the town. A rubber dating stamp was generally used for the date alongside of the commemorative cancellation.

(Picture)

Once in a while the German postmaster failed to stamp the date on the piece of mail and so it bore no date of origin at all.

It isn't possible to give the names of all the Sudeten towns which used such propaganda cancellations; they number in the hundreds, for every Sudeten town of any importance of the 3,000 in the area was anxious to have

its own commemorative cachet to celebrate its incorporation into the Reich.

These propaganda cachets most of the time also served as regular postmarks during the wait for German cancellations using only German, so that it would not be necessary to use the old Czech cancellations, even though these were in both Czech and German.

The propaganda slogans were printed in black or in red, or more frequently in violet, which was the commonest ink pad color in Europe at the time, but one can also find them in blue, brown and green.

These propaganda slogans were put on mail deposited at the post offices by postal employees, as they often overlapped the postage stamp.

Less strident slogans like "Day of Liberation" are also quite numerous.
(Picture)

A few important Sudeten towns like Troppau (Opava) had two and even three different occupation cancellations lauding the Führer.

(Picture)

Among the Nazi propaganda cachets, often displaying a swastika, there was one (reproduced here) bearing the date of December 4, 1938, the day of the "referendum" which simply ratified the annexation of the Sudeten territories into the great German Reich, an event recalled in the first chapter of

(Picture)

the present work. This cancellation was used mainly in the large Sudeten cities: Reichenberg, Karlsbad, Troppau, etc.

* * *

In the days after this transition period there were a great many cancellations with illustrations, some very elegantly executed, to commemorate local events such as the voyage of the Graf Zeppelin at Eger, a musical occasion, or else to vaunt a local product:

(pictures)

An interesting little anecdote: The musical instrument factory at Graslitz (Kraslice), converted by the Germans into an armaments factory in 1939, was featured on French Radio-Television during the July 8, 1966 broadcast of the program "Au rendezvous des souvenirs" when, after 23 years' separation, they brought together two former workers in this factory, who had been condemned to a concentration camp for sabotage but had miraculously escaped death.

* * *

Particularly noteworthy among the cancellations of that early period of the occupation of the Sudetenland (October 1938) was the one of the Riesengebirge. In this instance, the Hitlerties put out a special cancellation not just for a town, but for a whole region, that of the Mountains of the Giants (Riesengebirge), which, in the mind of Hitler, was to play an important part in the occupation of Czechoslovakia.

In short, when, in the Spring of 1938, Hitler resolved upon the project of subjugating the Czech nation by force of arms, if there were no other way, he intended to hurl his troops in an assault upon the mountainous barrier of the Riesengebirge which separates Germany from Northern Bohemia. From there the "Panzers" (Assault tanks), descending from the peaks of the Mountains of the Giants, would conquer all of Czechoslovakia in record time. Events proved to be quite different from expectations.

Herewith the text of this cancellation, four lines stamped in black, measuring 58mm. in length and 16 mm. in width (top to bottom): Riesengebirge / Sudetenland—mit 8.10.1938 / Gott sei Dank—in Führer Hand / Heil Hitler!

(Picture)

This translates as "Mountains of the Giants / Sudetenland—with the 8th of

October, 1938 / Thanks be to God—in the hands of the Führer / Long live Hitler.”

This special cancellation is a great rarity thirty years later for it was used for only a few days in a few locations in the Riesengebirge.

Another extremely rare cancellation is that of Dobrzan (Dobruška) because it was used in the first two weeks of October, 1938, only, the reason being that this little town, located a few kilometers west of Pilsen, was incorporated into the Reich as part of the Sudeten zone on October 1, 1938 only to be returned to Czechoslovakia after about twenty days of occupation.

* * *

The creation of special cancellations during that first part of the German occupation was left to the initiative of German postmasters who were set up on the spot and used whatever materials came to hand. Some of them displayed marvellous zeal, like the postal official in Sternberg (Sternberk) in Northeastern Moravia who certainly could have won the prize if there had been one.

(Picture)

As early as October 9, 1938, the second day of the occupation of his town by the German troops, the Sternberg postmaster had provided his post office with a magnificent cancellation of three lines stamped in red, the first of which formed an arc and read “Deutsche Reichspost,” the second, in a straight line, read “9.10--(a swastika)” and the third, “38/Sternberg (Mähren)”. This cancellation deserves special mention as it is the only one of this period of the German occupation displaying the mention “Deutsche Reichspost.”

Machine-struck cancellations

Naturally, the wavy-line machine cancellations continued to be used in the Sudeten territories, with the postmark entirely in German.

(Picture)

Some of these machine cancellations bear the legend “Sudetenland” or “Sudetengau.”

(Picture)

There was often quite an element of caprice in setting up of the so-called “endless” or continuous machine cancellations, with quite a variety of dimensions. In certain towns, like Reichenberg (Libérec), mini-cachets of unusually small size were used.

Registered mail labels

At the beginning of the Sudeten occupation Czech labels for registered mail were used, but these were very soon overprinted with a translation of the name of the town in German. When labels were bilingual, as at Reichenberg (Libérec), the Czech name was simply crossed out with blue pencil, leaving only the German name. Soon, however, there appeared typical German registration labels, rectangular in shape with a thick red frame and the traditional large red “R”, with the name of the place and the registration numbers stamped in black.

(two pictures)

Before these labels were available, similar ones which were blank were utilized, with the name of the Sudeten town added by hand stamp, or sometimes even by hand.

For the most part, the names of the towns were printed in Gothic lettering.

In some cases registration labels were borrowed from German post offices and overprinted with the name of the Sudeten locality. I myself have such a label—one of Breslau which was overprinted by hand for use in Marktge-

meinde (Markvartovice), a very small place in Northeastern Moravia.

Most of these labels were perforated on all four sides, but some exist which were perforated only on the two shorter vertical sides.

And, as a last point, one Sudeten town, Hannsdorf (Hanusovice), made its own labels available for use by another Sudeten town, Wüstsiebersdorf (Pusté Zibřidovice, Moravia).

Railway Station cancellations

After being used for several hours just as they were, the old Czech railway station cancellations had their Czech designations of Sudeten towns removed, leaving only the German name, the same as the regular postal cancellations.

(pictures)

Czech railway station cancellations consisted of three rectangular parallel bands, the top one for the Czech name, the bottom for the German, and the center band for the date. After the establishment of the German postal administration, the cachets were all in German as in Germany herself.

(Pictures)

These cancellations which were in German only were also rectangular in shape, consisting of the three horizontal bands, the first of which contained the name of the town, usually in Gothic lettering, the second containing the date and the third the letter A, B, or C which was the transaction symbol. These station cancellations varied in size: the longer the name of the town, the larger the cancellation.

Two sizes predominated, however: 33mm x 24mm and 39mm x 23mm; they were applied with a rubber handstamp, in black but sometimes in violet, and the stamp was often in bad shape as it wore out rather quickly.

It is also possible to find the same type of rectangular Sudeten station cancellation in much smaller dimensions—29mm x 18mm, as, for example, that of Settens (Retenice) which had only two bands, the first for the name of the town (in German only, of course) and the second for the date.

Traveling railway cancellations

After the German occupation of the Sudetenland, first the circular postmarks of the Czech traveling railway post offices and then the oval ones were superseded by the German traveling post cancellations, always oval in shape, and bearing the date in the middle along with the word Zug (for Train) and the number of the train. Immediately above was the word "Bahnpost" (rail post) and over all were the terminal cities of the rail line.

Such oval cancellations, 41mm x 28mm, from a copper engraving, are exactly like those used by Germany in the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine which were annexed in 1940—in fact, the same ones were used in that region from 1871 to 1914.

These cancellations were used especially on the railways of the northern part of the Sudetenland and in Northeastern Bohemia as you shall see in the next chapter on the period from the Liberation of 1945 to the present in which is reproduced the cancellation of Rail post no. 8692.

These same oval postmarks were used on trains linking Germany with the Sudetenland and beyond, as, for instance, the 20/147 linking Nuremberg and Pilsen.

(pictures)

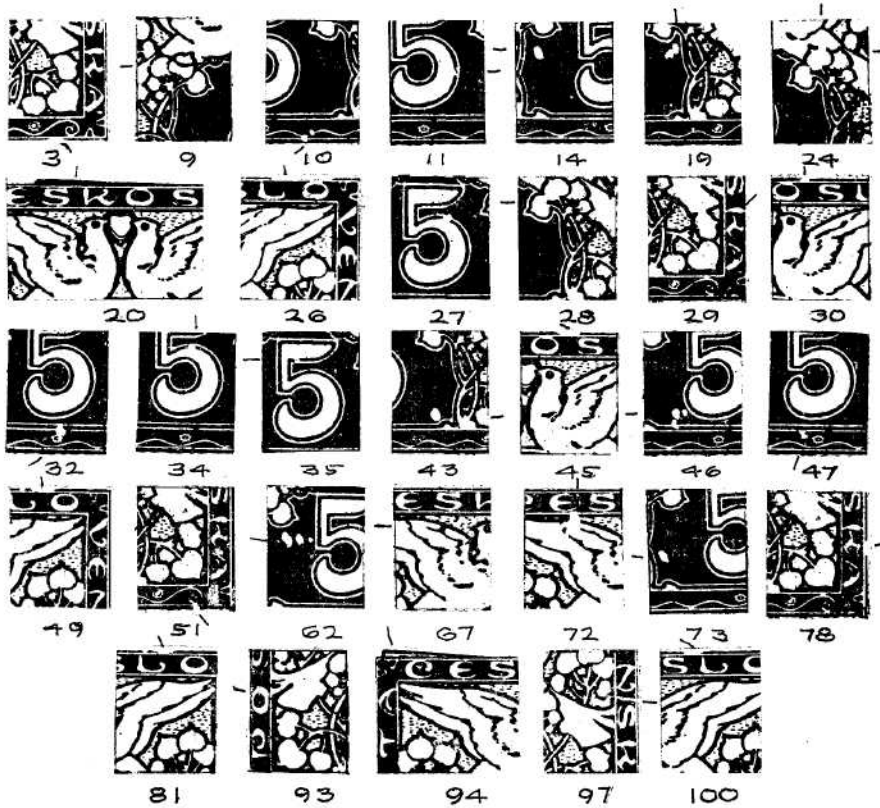
As I just mentioned above, these definitive railway cancellations were copper engraved and so required little time to prepare. While awaiting their completion, German officials used provisional postmarks in Gothic lettering made by rubber stamp, most likely because of its elasticity and ease of destruction.

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

By C. J. Pearce, SCP

(Continued)

5 Heller, Plate I



- 3 Break in bottom frame line at right
- 9 Extra line in third leaf right center group
- 10 Two white dots on vignette in lower border
- 11 Break at right side of outline of figure of value
- 14 White dot to left of figure of value
- 19 White dot below first leaf in right center group
- 20 Reinforced top frame line over skosl
- 24 Break in second leaf in right center group
- 26 Break in top frame line over O of Slo
- 27 Break at top of outline of figure of value
- 28 Break between first and second leaf in right center group
- 29 Break between tail and first leaf in lower center group
- 30 Break in top frame line between O and S of Ceskoslov
- 32 White spot in vignette under figure of value
- 34 Break at top of outline of figure of value
- 35 Break in bottom outline of figure of value
- 43 White dot in background right of figure of value

- 45 Break in top frame line between O and S
- 46 Three white dots in background left of figure of value
- 47 White dot in vignette below figure of value
- 49 Break in top frame line between L and O
- 51 Break in bottom frame line, right side
- 62 Two white dots in background left of figure of value
- 67 Color spot in top of wing of left dove
- 72 Large break in top of wing of left dove
- 73 White dot in background left of figure of value
- 78 Break in right frame line over K in Venska
- 81 Break in top frame line over L of Ceskoslov
- 93 Misshapened O in Posta
- 94 Extra line in top frame, left side
- 97 Scratch at right side between N and S
- 100 Top frame line broken between S and L

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1974

INCOME

Dues -----	\$1955.00
Advertising -----	393.00
Book Sales -----	218.86
Circuit Commission -----	116.64
Donations -----	37.50
Interest -----	17.27

\$2738.27

EXPENSES

Specialist, Printing and Mailing -----	\$1486.00
Bookbinding (Specialist) -----	116.00
Higgins & Gage Catalog -----	500.00
Index & Binding -----	149.00
Books for Resale -----	146.00
Library (Acquisitions) -----	280.00
Administrative Expenses -----	91.19
SPA Dues -----	7.00

\$3075.19

Transfer from 1973 ----- \$1506.46

Income 1974 ----- 2738.27

\$4244.73

Expenses 1974 ----- 3075.19

net ----- \$1169.54

Funds in Society's Accounts ----- \$1169.54

December 31, 1974

Dr. Thomas Meeks, Treasurer

New Issues

On January 20, 1975, the Czechoslovak Federal Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications issued a set of commemoratives entitled "Hunting Scenes in Old Engravings," comprising the following four stamps:

60h Václav Hollar (1607-1677) "Still-life with Hare"

1 Kčs Václav Hollar (1607-1677) "The Lion and the Mouse"

1.60 Kčs Philip Galle (1537-1612) part of "Deer Hunt"

1.80 Kčs Jacques Callot (1592-1635) part of "Grand Hunt"

Graphic design and engraving are the work of painter and graphic artist Bedřich Housa. The stamps were printed by rotary recess print in sheets of 25. Issued with the stamps were two First Day Covers with artistic designs taken from works by Václav Hollar and Antonio Tempesta (1555-1630).



On March 7th, the eve of the U.N.'s International Women's Day, Czechoslovakia issued a single commemorative with a face value of 30 h. The stamp is designed by Ivan Schurmann and engraved by Jan Mráček. Depicted in the stamp is the face of a woman. Issued with the stamp is a FDC with cachet showing the face of a young girl. The stamp is in black, blue, yellow, and orange, and is printed by rotary recess print combined with three-color photogravure in sheets of 100. The dimensions are 19x23 mm.

"Czech and Slovak Folk Customs" is the theme of another March issue (March 26th) which comprises the following four stamps:



60h "Little Queens," engraved by Jindra Schmidt. Colors: yellow, black, violet, red, green.

1 Kčs. "Slovak Straw Masks," engraved by Ladislav Jirka. Colors: yellow, red, pink, grey, black

1.40 Kčs. "The Tale of Maid Dorothea," engraved by Jindra Schmidt. Colors: yellow, pink, red, grey-black, black

2 Kčs. "The Death Effigy—The Drowning of Morena," engraved by Lad. Jirka
Colors: yellow, red, blue, pink, black

The set was designed by Prof. Karel Svolinský, and printed by five color flat recess print in sheets of four. The dimensions of the design are 30x50mm.

Issued with the set are two FDC's designed by the artist with cachets depicting a horse's head-mask on one cover and an Easter egg and switch on the other.

53rd MAIL SALE

We have again a Czecho collection for sale, the prices below are minimum prices and no lot will be sold below this price.

	Minimum bid:
1. 150 Austrian stamps on album pages all with town cancels of Czechoslovakia BEFORE 1918 -----	15.00
2. Similar lot only 80 stamps -----	
3. 4 stampless covers before 1850 on Cz territory -----	8.00
4. Ab. 50 old cards cancelled on Cz territory -----	5.00
5. Budejovice set up to 1 K -----	5.00
6. Same set to 10 K -----	10.00
7. Statni Vlada compl set to 1 K -----	10.00
8. Statni Vlada compl to 1 K, large overpr. -----	10.00
9. Scout set * (Gilbert) -----	3.00
10. Same used on piece -----	3.00
11. HRADCANY compl set some perfs up to 1000h (without 10, 20, 30h imperf) * -----	3.00
12. Some blacks and some perfs * -----	7.00
13. 10, 20, 30h IMPERF signed -----	50.00
14. used lot some on pieces, about 2000 -----	21.00
15. 100 waste prints (makulatura) -----	12.00
16. only used in Slovakia (Hungarian cancels at 200 stps.) --	25.00
17. POSTOVNI ustrizky all periods about 2000 stamps nice lot, even some Austrians -----	25.00
18. Ab. 100 covers all periods -----	10.00
19. 300 special events cancels (duplications) -----	15.00
20. SPECIAL events on mostly folders, about 35 -----	12.00
21. Small collection of Czechoslovakia on album pages, ab. 1000 or so	25.00
22. Collection in Stiburek album (small) -----	20.00
23. Another collection collected up to date nearly, mostly used -----	20.00
24. Box with duplicates * and used, all kinds -----	20.00
25. POSTA 1919 set of 52 different, all * -----	14.00
26. Parliament set up to 5 K * -----	25.00
27. Turul set 2 filler to 60 filler -----	15.00
28. MASARYK 1920 issue * and used -----	3.00
29. 1925 set * -----	4.00
30. Same used VERTICAL watermark -----	8.00
31. 1925 * set -----	3.00
32. Same used -----	3.00
33. Olympic Congress * -----	25.00
34. Same used -----	25.00
35. Slet compl. * -----	20.00
36. Same used -----	20.00
37. Picture postcards many with Masaryk, about 40 * and used -----	15.00

38. Similar lot about 80 cards -----	35.00
39. Picture postcards about 100 * and used -----	40.00
40. S.O. long set up to 1000 plus all the newspapers and post dues, ab. 40 -----	7.00
41. A small collection of S.O. on pages -----	7.00
42. S.O. Masaryk stamps, vf * -----	50.00
43. Airmails, the first three sets compl., all signed, VF -----	33.00
44. Some later airs * and used -----	5.00
45. 10 aircards also Slovakia -----	10.00
46. SUDETEN, some used, some *, about 40, some duplication -----	20.00
47. Cards and covers of this period, about 15 -----	15.00
48. BOHMORAVIA, first set * -----	10.00
49. same used -----	10.00
50. same on covers -----	10.00
51. same in album specialized with all gutters and many tabs -----	50.00
52. Ab. 30 covers some with compl. sets -----	15.00
53. Big box with about 500 stamps mostly with stars and tabs and spec. items -----	50.00
54. 100 sets used, the picture set only the HIGH values up to 20 K -----	12.00
55. Collection in album compl. * -----	22.00
56. SLOVAKIA, collection on album pages, * and used, not comp., nice -----	20.00
57. 8 covers and cards -----	8.00
58. 1945 overprints on Hitler stamps, about 40 different -----	10.00
59. Sets from 1945 til ab. 1960, all * -----	20.00
60. Collection on album pages from 1945, all * -----	20.00
61. FDC, box with about 150 -----	15.00
62. Postovni ustrizky, about 1500 stamps -----	15.00
63. Ab. 150 of proofs makulatura, essays and labels -----	15.00
64. 100 Praga exhibition sheets, Scott 150. -----	15.00
65. 100 Masaryk sheets 1936, Scott 250. -----	25.00
66. 100 Osvobozena Republika 1938, Sc. 275. -----	25.00
67. Compl sheet Kde Demov Muj, but NOT vf -----	25.00
68. Another box with duplicates and sheets and cards and covers, well worth -----	25.00

Books close June 30th

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