

# THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST



Official Monthly Journal of the

(USPS 808300)

Society for Czechoslovak Philately, Inc.

Silver Award Interphil '76 — Silver Award Capex '78 — Silver-Bronze Praga '78

A.P.S. Unit 18

S.P.A. Branch 284

Vol. XLIV

January, 1982

No. 1, Whole No. 416

## A CHINA CONNECTION?

By J.J. Verner, SCP

For some years one of the national philatelic societies ran a feature in its journal with a title something like "My Favorite Cover." I often wondered how one chose a favorite cover. I suppose that the question came up in the first place because of my own collecting proclivities. It seemed to me that the most interesting part of my collection was that part that I was working on at any given moment. When I passed on to something else, that became the most interesting. Hence it has happened that over the years I have had a whole series of "favorite covers." All of them, however, had something in common -- they told a story. And the more difficult it was to get at the story, the more the cover pleased me. Reconstructing the probable history or routing of a cover becomes a particular challenge when the markings are not familiar ones or in languages one does not know. On the other hand, this adds to the fun of the chase. I would like to share my most recent "favorite" with our readers.

In some ways I suppose that the cover I have in mind should not qualify as the subject of an article, even a short one. It is in poor condition and came out of a collection of one of the old time collectors that believed that the only way to show both sides of a cover is to split it and open it up. From the illustration it can be seen why this "old timer" wanted to show both the obverse and reverse of the cover. Together they tell the story. Still it must be regretted that such an interesting piece was so damaged.

The subject at hand is an air mail commercial cover sent to an addressee in Hankow, China. The sender was one Jaroslav Limbursky, an importer of sausage casings from Turkey to Tabor. The letter was mailed in Praha on May 31, 1935 and left the same day by air for Berlin (a Praha airport strike is under the Chinese form at the lower right of the cover). The letter reached Berlin on June 1 and went on to the Soviet Union, apparently by air since the black three line Russian marking (lower front) reads "Received by air mail." Unfortunately the markings do not give a date of arrival in the Soviet Union and the date in the Vladivostok cancel is not legible. Nor is it certain where the letter touched down in the Soviet Union, but we have to assume it was Moscow since the

sender wrote the routing in French and brown ink on the cover. Beginning in 1924 such routing instructions were required of the sender for air mail letters to "exotic" destinations. A second argument for Moscow is that, since the letter rode the rails across the vast expanse to Vladivostok, it is the logical and normal starting point for such a train ride. The arrival marking in Vladivostok is a railroad station cancel. At some point in the Soviet Union the oblong "air mail" marking was added. This marking appears just under the 10Kc stamp at the upper left of the cover. From Vladivostok the letter went to Shanghai, but again we cannot be certain the mode of transport. The most likely route would have again been rail or a combination of ship and rail. It is only in Shanghai that we again pick up dates from the cover's markings.

In Shanghai the real fun started. the Shanghai machine cancel dated June 29 reads "Express air mail, extra postage required. Return to sender." But obviously the letter was not returned to the sender because the next day the letter reached Hankow (Hankow bi-lingual, dated, back stamp). The other Hankow back stamp reads "In the Republic of China, year 29. Noon delivery, July 1." It would seem that the delivery could not be made, however. Pencil comments on the upper left note "German firm. Try German Consulate." This instruction again did not succeed in delivering the letter. The Chinese printed form at the lower right reads along the top: "Document cannot be delivered" and along the side "Return to original sender." The characters written with india ink explain that "This particular article has been checked with the German Consulate, but the firm Goertz and Diener has been closed, last year or the year before, so we return it to the sender." In addition to all the other back stamps there is also an orange one, but unfortunately it is not legible except to tell us that it too is a Chinese chop. One other question that I have with no answer and that is "Who wrote 'American Consulate Building' on the cover and why?"

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Vol. XLIV January 1982 No. 1, Whole No. 416

Published monthly except July and August - \$15.00 per year

Second Class Postage Paid at Ord, Nebraska 68862  
and additional mailing offices

Editorial Office - 2936 Rosemoor Lane, Fairfax, VA 22030

Editorial Board — Chairman Richard M. Major, Vice Chairman Ludvik Z. Svoboda, Henry Hahn, Paul Sturman, Charles R. Collins

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*Changes of address to the editorial office.*

Vývoz knih a listů z Čechy

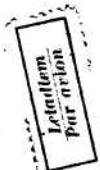
Jaroslav Limburský

Prodejní kancelář a oblad Tábor, Ústecké předměstí 1326.

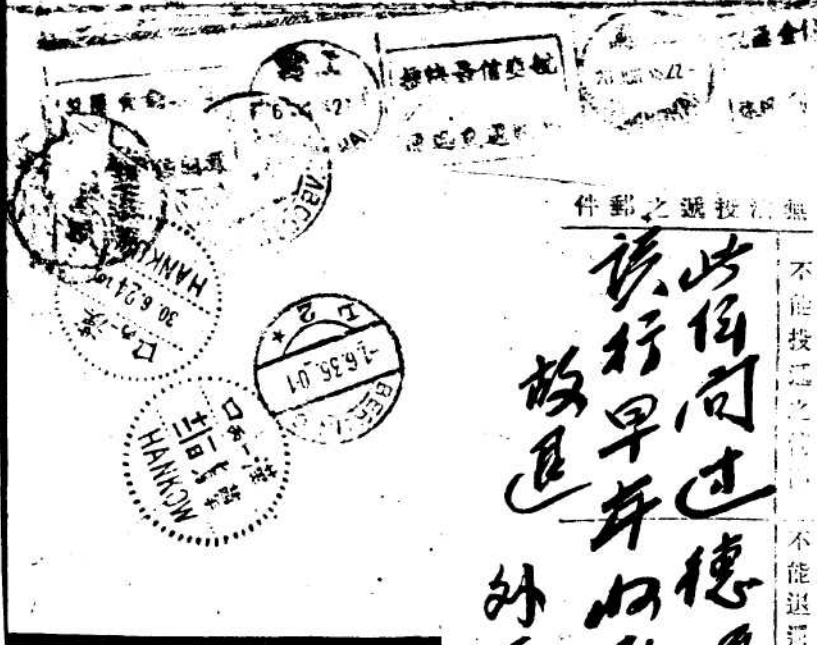
Par anra au dda' Firma de Moscou

Goertz & Diener

Prague Trade Building



Par avion



件郵之遞投法無

此信向過德  
該行早并收  
故退外平

不能投遞之信  
不能退還原寄信

*continued from page 2*

So the letter was returned to the sender. One wonders what the cover contained. If the addressee firm had been closed for as long as the postal authorities were told it seems unlikely that the business relationship was a close or active one. Were the contents really worth the effort made by the Chinese post office to find the defunct firm of Goertz and Diener or were they similar to the junk mail that clutters our mail boxes these days? Let us hope it was the former.

## **THE INDEX OF BRUGES AND ITS RELATION TO THE POSTAL HISTORY OF BOHEMIAN LANDS**

by Ing. Miroslav Polisenky translated by Henry Hahn

Postal history literature has thus far not made extensive use of the so-called Index of Bruges, a manuscript of which (probably dating from 1500) is located in the library of the University of Ghent. The Index is believed to have its origin in 1380, since its content also reflects contemporary conditions in Bohemian lands. The Index encompasses a total of 29 routes covering Europe, the Middle East and North Africa. However, it does not list routes from England and Portugal. The point of origin is Bruges, and hence its name. The routes connect the important commercial centers (Venice, Genoa, the Hanseatic cities, Nuremberg, etc.), further the places of pilgrimage (Rome, Avignon, Jerusalem, etc.) as well as less significant localities, which served as way stations between the more important and more distant cities. The author of the Index was Flemish with a poor knowledge of German. The majority of the names of localities appear in a more or less corrupted German. The Index was intended to serve merchants, pilgrims, general travellers and couriers. The Index is not a travelogue, but rather a dry listing of more or less important localities and the distances between them. It served as a prototype to later postal indexes which appeared in the 16th and 17th centuries. The Index has great significance in the study of the origins of postal communications in Europe during the 16th century, since the majority of the commercial, administrative and courier centers listed were incorporated by the Thurn and Taxis organization in the 16th century.

The first portions of the international postal network which passed through Bohemian crown lands originated during the reign of Charles IV, primarily after his election as Holy Roman Emperor in 1355. His first attempt was to achieve economic control of the old commercial routes along the Danube River, which connected Central and Western Europe with the Orient. However, he did not succeed in this attempt and soon abandoned it. His politico-economic attention was soon directed toward Nuremberg, then the center of the Empire's internal commerce. In that he was significantly successful. Nuremberg, with the help of Charles IV, entered into favorable commercial treaties with Flanders in 1362, and with Poland in 1365. These treaties in turn aided Charles IV in the development of commercial routes from Bruges to Krakow, Bruges to St. Petersburg and to Jerusalem -- both routes passing through Prague.

The route from Nuremberg to Prague passed purposely through Tachov and Kladruhy, rendering the neighboring routes less important. Nuremberg also supported Charles IV in his effort to gain Brandenburg, and thus the proximity of the Hanseatic cities. He was most interested in routing North German Hanseatic post commerce through Prague on its way to Venice. It was for this purpose that he needed Brandenburg, which he succeeded in obtaining in 1373. He then initiated politico-economic negotiations with Lübeck, then the Hanseatic metropolis. These negotiations were only partially successful, in that he succeeded in developing a commercial route from the Baltic Sea to Venice, but from distant Konigberg in East Prussia rather than from Lübeck or Hamburg. The route led along the western border with Poland. (The representatives of Lübeck feared that they would first fall under economic and eventually political domination of Charles IV.) The final route led through Lusatia to Bohemia, across Moravia to Vienna and eventually across Styria to Venice.

In addition, although not listed in the Index of Bruges, there was the so-called "Bohemian Road" going from Prague via Eger (Cheb) toward Erfurt to Central Germany, which was well documented in Czech historic sources of 1352 and 1391 and was significant as a commercial link between Bohemia and Western Europe. In contrast there was no direct route between Bohemia and Moravia, nor between Prague and Luxemburg, the birthplace of the founder of the Luxemburg line\*, nor between any of the foreign holdings then belonging to the Bohemian Kingdom.

Three major international routes thus passed through Bohemian lands. These followed old roads which were improved for international commerce and vehicular transport of goods. Along these routes there was simultaneously great traffic by various types of couriers, both Bohemian and foreign. Hence one must consider these commercial routes as the contemporarily most significant courier routes. Commercial and administrative centers along these routes also served as courier centers, providing the couriers with both food and lodging.

These courier routes and centers, which represented the courier system of the second half of the 14th century, were taken over with minimal change 180 years later when the postmasters of the Thurn and Taxis family branched out throughout Europe to establish their postal system.

Because of its unique geographic location, central Bohemia contained portions of all routes established in the 14th century which terminated in the royal and later imperial city of Prague. Along these routes in central Bohemia the following courier centers were established:

- Königsberg - Prague** route: Bela p. Bezdezem, Brandys n.L.
- Prague - Venice - St. Petersburg:** Cesky Brod, Kolin, Kutna Hora, Caslav
- Bruges - Nuremberg - Prague:** Zebrak, Beroun
- Prague - Krakow:** Nehvizdy
- Prague - Eger - Frankfurt a.M.:** Slany

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\*The Holy Roman Emperor, Charles IV, was first Charles I, King of Bohemia 1341-1378. His father, John of Luxemburg, was the first of the "Luxemburg line" of kings of Bohemia.

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# COMMERCIAL COURIER ROUTES AND CENTERS IN THE BOHEMIAN CROWN LANDS AROUND 1380



*continued from page 5*

Including Prague there were altogether 11 commercial courier centers in Bohemia. All of these centers, with the exception of Kutna Hora, were incorporated into the Thurn and Taxis postal network in the 16th century and became post offices. In addition to these the Taxis established only the following additional post offices in Bohemia: Planany, Nymburk, Velvary, Nespeky and Votice, so only five new stations.

Courier centers along the international routes within the borders of Bohemia were generally located in royal towns. This included some less important localities, which merely served to provide room and board to travelers between distant points. In all centers there were to be found specially designated courier rooms, generally located at the city halls. There were also numerous inns, which were often connected with public baths.

Thus the Thurn and Taxis postal organization in the Bohemian lands simply took over the 14th century courier system, whose centers became post offices. There were very few exceptions. Eventually the Taxis created additional post offices, particularly along secondary routes as these were improved.

The Hussite Wars of the 15th century did not destroy the 14th century courier system, although they damaged it temporarily. More serious damage to the former courier system occurred during the Thirty Years War in the 17th century, and major changes occurred in the 18th century with the building of new state roads.

Postal stations of the 16th and 17th century differed significantly from the former courier centers. There were no longer quarters for the irregular housing of couriers, but offices with codified and strict organizations. These were generally no more than 2 to 3 postal miles apart. Delivery of letters and light packages occurred by reciprocal delivery between two neighboring post offices, a process repeated along the entire route at established times. This was of course far more efficient than the previous system.

The Index of Bruges provides much valuable information concerning the political and economic conditions during the reign of Charles IV and his son, Venceslaus IV. At the same time it enables us to assess the conditions under which the roots of the later, 16th century postal system were formed.

*Translated from "Postal History Day 1980 - Volume of Lectures" published by the KOMPAS of Brno, Little Library, v. 7, 1981.*

## **QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

by Lou Svoboda  
9102 Rural Plains Place  
Springfield, VA 22153

QUESTION: The 5 heller green special delivery stamp (Scott's #E2) was also used as a provisional newspaper stamp (Scott's #P11) having an overprint reading "NOVINY". The basic stamp was apparently put out in two printings -- the 1st in yellow green or apple green and the 2nd in darker or dull green.

Now I want to show you where some confusion comes about. When you check the following catalogs, you find the following:

#### SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMP

<i>Catalog</i>	<i>Basic</i>	<i>Variety</i>
Novotny	light/yellow grn . . . . . 1	dark green . . . . . 5
'75 Pofis	light green . . . . . 10h	grass green . . . . . 50h
'42 Billigs	light green . . . . . .02	dark green . . . . . .02
Scott	yellow green . . . . . .05	---
Czech '78 Specialized	light green . . . . . 20h	green . . . . . 50h
'41 Stach	yellow green . . . . . .03	dark green . . . . . .03

#### PROVISIONAL NEWSPAPER STAMP

<i>Catalog</i>	<i>Basic (#P11)</i>	<i>Variety (#P11a)</i>
Novotny	grass green . . . . . 10	light green . . . . . 30
'75 Pofis	grass green . . . . . K1.50	light green . . . . . K3.50
'42 Billig's	dark green . . . . . .10	light green . . . . . .20
Scott	apple green . . . . . .25	dull green . . . . . .50
Czech '78 Specialized	light green . . . . . K1.50	dark green . . . . . K3.50
'41 Stach	yellow green . . . . . .15	dark green . . . . . .25

In addition, this stamp (#E2) was also overprinted "SO" for use in Eastern Silesia. Here the catalogs show:

#### SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMP

<i>Catalog</i>	<i>Basic</i>	<i>Variety</i>
Novotny	light green . . . . . 6	dark green . . . . . 8
'75 Pofis	yellow green . . . . . 60h	--
'42 Billig's	light green . . . . . .02	--
S c o t t	yellow green . . . . . .15	--
Czech '78 Specialized	light green . . . . . 60h	--
'41 Stach	yellow green . . . . . .03	--

Thus, there seems to be general agreement that:

- a. the special delivery stamp was primarily printed in a light/yellow green color and some lesser printing in a darker green.
- b. the "SO" overprint was applied to only the primary light green printing.
- c. the variety (#P11a) of the provisional newspaper stamp carries a greater valuation than the basic provisional stamp.

ANSWER: Can anyone shed any light on why Novotny, Pofis, and Billigs show the basic to be dark green and the variety to be light green, while Scott, Specialized, and Stach show just the opposite? Which is correct?



## GET' READY FOR SEPAD!

The Society's 1982 Convention and Show will take place in conjunction with SEPAD, held in Philadelphia, PA, October 8-10, 1982. Known as the "Friendly Show," SEPAD was organized in 1936 and many of its committee members formed the base of the INTERPHIL '76 organization. Our Society, incidentally, had an excellent convention and show in conjunction with SEPAD '70 and again at INTERPHIL '76.

The location of SEPAD is in the Exhibition Center at the Philadelphia Center in downtown Philadelphia, easily reached by air, train, bus, or car. The exhibition and bourse cover 20,000 sq. ft. of well-lighted exhibited space.

A Czecho-APS accredited judge will serve on the jury and the Grand Award winner will be invited to participate in the APS "Champion of Champions" competition. Exhibitors will be eligible for the regular SEPAD as well as SCP awards.

The Society's SEPAD Chairman will be appointed when the Directors meet in February. Anyone interested in helping organize our various planned activities (lectures, auction, banquet cachet, etc.) should contact the SPECIALIST Editor immediately. We would appreciate at least one volunteer residing in the Philadelphia area.

Now is the time to start thinking about your exhibit. We hope that many of our members who have never exhibited before will start with SEPAD '82. (My first show was SEPAD '70 - and the judges there *sure* can be generous!). Our more experienced exhibitors will of course also be most welcome - particularly if they show us something we haven't seen before.

Watch the SPECIALIST for further news - but start planning on at least BEING THERE, even if not exhibiting, NOW!

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Dr. Jan Kostelka (translated by Paul Sturman)

## **BOHEMOSLOVENICA** *(continued)*

Catalog of stamps and postal stationery containing reference to Czechoslovakia, its land, peoples, their fields of endeavor and achievements.

For ease in identification the Michel Catalog is utilized, presumably most widely used in philately.

In some instances catalog numbers for the latest issues were not available at the time of compilation of this work. It is hoped, however, that the description of a particular issue will be sufficiently clear for finding the proper Michel number when available.

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*The following part was inadvertently omitted when the section on Bulgaria was continued from the May to the June 1981 issue.*

## **BULGARIA** *(continued)*

For the 100th anniversary of death of Angel Kancev a stamp of 2-st. value was issued in 1972. Kancev studied at the Agricultural Academy in Tabor. Mi 2178.

The portrait of Bulgarian composer, Dobri Christov, appears on a stamp of 1975. He studied under Antonin Dvorak in Praha. The stamp was issued on the 100th anniversary of Christov's birth. Mi 2460.

In honor of the Philatelic exposition in Trebic, year 1977, a special cancellation was authorized in Sofia with the legend: "Czechoslovak-Bulgarian Philatelic Exposition in Trebic 77," in Bulgarian. Also a FDC with the flag of Czechoslovakia.

In honor of "Balkanfila V" in 1975 a stamp was issued of 2-st. value with the likenesses of Sts. Cyril and Methodius. Mi 2431-2432.

In 1977 a special miniature sheet was issued on the 1150th anniversary of birth of St. Cyril the Philosopher. Mi 2596.

In 1978 the completion of a gas pipeline from the Soviet Union was commemorated by the issue of a stamp which also bore the flag of Czechoslovakia. Mi 2716.

In honor of Praga 78 a special miniature sheet was issued with Praha scenes and specially cancelled. Mi 2707-2710.

In 1978 a special cancellation stamp was used in Bulgaria with the legend: "First flight Sofia-Bratislava" May 26, 1978."

The exposition Praga 78 was propagated with two special cancellations. One, at the main post office in Sofia, had the emblem of Praha and was used from the 1st to the 4th of September 1978. Another special cancellation was also dedicated to Praga 78 and was used on special covers in Sofia from the 8th to the 17th of September 1978.

To note the 90th anniversary of founding of Clement of Ochrid University in Sofia a stamp with Clement's image was issued. Mi 2740.

For the 100th anniversary of founding the national Library of Cyril and Methodius in Sofia, a set of stamps and a miniature sheet were issued with the names of the two saints, the missionaries to Slavonic nations. Mi 2731-2735. Miniature sheet No. 82.

### ISRAEL *(continued)*

In 1950 for the Day of United Nations (October 24) a cover was issued featuring the flags of the United Nations, among them that of Czechoslovakia.

Otte Walsh created series of stamps for Israel listed as follows: The first set of stamps for Israel issued in 1948 is the work of Otte Walsh. The design was changed in 1950, and in 1952 and also in 1954. Mi 1 - 9, 42 - 53, 22 - 27, 94 - 97.

In 1949 the first anniversary of Israel stamps was observed with a souvenir sheet designed by Walsh for "TABUL" an exhibition of stamps in Tel Aviv. Mi 17.

For the New Year 5709 a set of stamps was designed to observe the event, and another set to observe the 75th anniversary of founding of Petah Tikva. FDC's were authorized for both issues. Mi 18, 10 - 14.

On the third anniversary of founding the State of Israel, and also in observance of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Fund for Israel, sets of stamps and FDC's were authorized. Mi 57 - 8, 59 - 61.

In 1952 Otte Walsh created another series of stamps for the fourth anniversary of proclamation of independence of Israel, for the New Year 5713, and a set of flowers. All with FDC. Mi 69 - 71, 73 - 76.

Two sets of stamps in 1954 are also the creation of Otte Walsh. One set in honor of the fourth anniversary of founding the State, and the other in observance of the 100th anniversary of postal service in Jerusalem. FDC's exist for both issues. Mi 98 - 99, 102 - 103.

The stamp in honor of the 9th anniversary of the State of Israel, and a set of stamps for the defense of the State, both existed in 1957, are the creation of Otte Walsh. FDC's for both issues exist. Mi 140 - 142, 143.

A set of stamps honoring the "Refugees of 1960" and another set featuring old Jewish coins with numerals in black are both creations of this artist born in Czechoslovakia. Mi 212 - 213, 191 - 201.

In the same year (1960) Walsh's design honored the 25th Zionist Congress in Jerusalem, FDC of the event also exists. Mi 222.

One of his last designs is a stamp and souvenir sheet in 1963 in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of founding of the Israelite newspaper "Halbanon". Mi 286.

Otte Walsh also designed airmail, postage due and official stamps for Israel. He designed FDC's A series of covers was issued in 1952 for the philatelic exhibition in Haifa.

Airmail: Mi 33 - 38, 67 - 68 (1950 and 1952).

Official: 1 - 4 (1951)

Postage due: 1 - 20 (1948, 1949 and 1952)

Another designer of Israel stamps is also a native of Czechoslovakia. Her name is Chava Ornan, originally Eva Furthova, born in Police nad Metuji on June 9, 1930. During the Second World War she was incarcerated in several concentration camps. After the war she reached Palestine and studied at the Art Institute of Jerusalem. Her first work on Israel stamps is dated in 1962: 0 12 L as part of a set dedicated to the "Martyrs and Heroes" of Israel. FDC for the set was also authorized. Mi 256 - 257.

In 1962 she designed the set for the New Year 5723 together with a FDC . Mi 259 - 261.

Chava Ornan designed the stamp depicting vessel "Shalom" of the sea transportation company "Zim". The stamp was issued on November 3, 1963. A FDC was also authorized. M 295.

A set of stamps depicting antique vases was created by Chava Ornan in cooperation with a Polish artist. A FDC was also issued in 1964. Mi 309 - 311.

The stamp bearing the likeness of Professor Albert Einstein should also be mentioned, issued in his honor in 1956. Professor Einstein lectured at the Technical University in Praha. FDC's also exist. M 132.

Otte Walsh designed the stamp in honor of the 10th anniversary of the State of Israel in 1958, together with a FDC. Mi 1964.

On April 20, 1966 a stamp was issued in commemoration of the liberation of Israel. The design of the gigantic monolith is the work of Dr. Asher Hiram (Sigmund Kerekes) born on December 17, 1897 in Budapest, Hungary. He studied at the Technical University of Brno where he also lectured until 1937. Mi 359.

The Czechoslovak stamp (Pofis 1943) issued in memory of concentration camp at Terezin is depicted on a special cover issued in remembrance of heroism and tribulations of Jews during WWII.

For the philatelic exhibition "Jerusalem 73" the Post Office Department of the State of Israel re-issued the first Israel stamps "Doar Ivri" on attractive souvenir sheets. Otte Walsh designed the stamps and the first fifty souvenir sheets were autographed by him. Mi 604 - 606.

## ITALY

The Czechoslovak colors appear on an Italian stamp of 1951 issued on the occasion of the 23rd automobile salon in Turin. It is the 20-L value. The stamp was also used on FDC. Mi - 828.

Francesco Petrarca, a great Italian poet and humanitarian, lived at the Praha Imperial Court as a guest of Karel IV. His likeness appears in a set of stamps issued in 1932. Mi 373 - 384.

On the 100th anniversary of death of Italian poet Silvia Pellica (1789 - 1854), who for several years was a prisoner in the Spilberg fortress of Brno, Czechoslovakia, a 25-L stamp was issued in his honor, bearing his likeness. The FDC with the stamp depicts the fortress of Spilberg. Pellica was a participant in a rebellion against the Habsburg dynasty. Mi - 926.

In 1953 during the Fifth International Air Show in Sicily a special cancellation seal was used, and the legend contains the word "Sokol" which was the name of the Czechoslovak plane carrying postal matter during the Show.

For the sporting goods show in Bologna, 1959, and for the Olympic Games in Rome several entries were issued bearing, inter alia, the flag of Czechoslovakia.

In observance of the founding of the City of Alessandria in March to June 5, 1968 a philatelic exhibition was held and marked with issue of entries with the arms of cities which "adopted" Alessandria. Among the cities so honored is arms of Hradec Kralove in Czechoslovakia.

The Italian Post and Telecommunications Administration issued, for the Praga 1968 exhibition a special advertising page featuring the name of the exhibition and the flag of Czechoslovakia. In a special exhibition of old Italian Postal memorabilia two cancellation seals of Czechoslovakia were used with a legend "Old Italian Post" and the running horse of Sardinian arms.

On the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovak Legion in Italy a special postal card was issued and the Post Office in Verona used a special cancellation seal to mark this anniversary.

The cover issued for the Fair in Milano in 1974 bears a picture of the flag of Czechoslovakia.

Trieste: The Italian stamp for the 23rd automotive salon in Turin, year 1951, was for airmail purposes overprinted "AMG-FTT". Mi - 141.

In 1979 to mark the 100th anniversary of birth of Professor Albert Einstein a commemorative stamp was issued. Mi - 1647.

## JAPAN

In 1961 a set of stamps depicting various flowers was issued. All of the stamps are of the same value. On two of the stamps camellias are depicted, both the *Camellia sinensis* and *japonica*. The flower was named after George Camella born in Brno, Czechoslovakia, who as a missionary in Eastern Asia collected botanical material and sent it to interested persons and schools in Europe. The Swedish botanist Linné named the flower in honor of Camella, its discoverer. There is also a FDC with this set. Mi 743 - 754.

## KAMBODJA

Under the provisions of aid for less developed countries Czechoslovakia also helped. With the aid of Czechoslovaks a heating plant was built in the country, year 1961. A total of five stamps were issued in honor of countries helping Kambodja. The entire set also appeared in an attractive souvenir sheet in 1962. Mi 132 - 136. Souvenir sheet 22.

## NORTH KOREA

The emblem of the working youth of Czechoslovakia for its 1858 conference in Prague appears on a stamp issued in 1958, inscribed "Prague" with the date of the conference. Mi 150.

The Czechoslovak engraver Housa in 1962 engraved the first six in a series of "revolutionary fighters" as part of a training program for native artists. Mi 394-400.

A picture of camellia appears on sets of stamps for 1974 and 1975. Details on camellias see "Japan." Mi 1265-1269, 1403-1407.

In 1979 a set of stamps was issued with the portraits of Olympic winners at the Games of Mexico of 1968, among them Věra Čáslavská of Czechoslovakia. Mi 1760-1774.

In 1979 a stamp was issued in honor of Prof. Albert Einstein.

In a set of stamps issued in 1979 the portrait of Tito, President of Jugoslavia appears. Details under "Jugoslavia." Mi 1633-1636.

## SOUTH KOREA

The flower camellia is depicted on a set of stamps issued in 1975. Details under "Japan." Mi 1016-1017.

## LICHTENSTEIN

Lichtenstein has a whole series of stamps with Czechoslovak motives. The state emblem, which appears on numerous issues, contains the emblems of numerous Czechoslovak cities because the family of Lichtensteins owned numerous large estates especially in the Opava and Mikulov regions. Until recent times they also owned the pearl of the southern Morava region, Lednice. For this reason the state shield often contains the Silesian eagle, the emblems of Opava and Krnov.

Three of these emblems appear on the very first issues of the country in 1912-1915 on the upper right corner of the stamps. Mi 1-3.

In another series this state emblem appears on the entire width of the stamps of 3 and 5-heller value of 1917 - 1918. Mi 4 - 9.

The series was surcharged with new values. Mi 11 - 16.

The same emblems appear on stamps of 1920. They are imperforate. Mi 17 - 24.

The same is repeated in the perforate series for the same year, but only with some of the values. Mi 25 - 39.

In 1921 one of the values was surcharged from 10 hellers to 2 rapps. Mi 43 -44.

In the "official" issue of 1921, 1937/38 the same emblems appear. Mi 45 - 52, 156 - 169, 20 - 27.

Two values of 1921 and the 7 and ½ rapps, together with the 13-rapp value in 1924 were surcharged with 5 and 10 rapps. In the same year a 10-rapp value was issued with different perforation. Mi 61-62, 63.

The "Vaduz" souvenir sheet of 1934 carries the emblems of Czechoslovak cities. Mi 125.

On the issues of 1933-1936, 1937-1938, 1931-1941, some of the stamps still depict the emblems of Czechoslovak cities. Mi 156 - 169.

In the series of 1932 with value added the Silesian eagle and emblems of Opava and Krnov are depicted. Mi 75 - 77, 116-118.

In honor of the marriage of Prince Adam with Maria nee Kinsky on 30. of July 1967 a special souvenir sheet was issued with the emblems of Czechoslovak towns of Opava and Krnov and the Silesian eagle. Maria Kinsky was born in Prague on April 14, 1940. Mi 478 - 479.

In several series of Lichtenstein stamps John II is depicted who was born in 1840 in Lednice and died in 1929 in the town of Valtice, Czechoslovakia. Mi 1 - 39, 53-60, 72-74, 82-89, 186 - 191, 415 - 417.

In August 1968 a special stamp was issued to commemorate the 25th wedding anniversary in the princely family, and stamps carried the emblems of Czechoslovak towns mentioned earlier. Mi 496.

On the 250th anniversary of Lichtenstein's independence in April 1969 a stamp was issued again with the emblems of Czechoslovak cities. Mi 506.

In September 1971 a set of two stamps was issued. The 80-rapp stamp bears the image of the princely crown which was made in Prague in the year of 1623. Mi 546 - 547.

In September 1973 a stamp was issued again bearing the emblems of Opava, Krnov and Silesia. Mi 590.

*(To be continued)*

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