

# 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

September, 1982

No. 7, Whole No. 422

## Further Discoveries In The Usage Of P.C. 1919 Overprint F, Altered Plate 1e.

*by Frank Kaps and Henry Hahn*



Figure 1. Overprint plate 1, positions 38, 46, 47, 56 and 58 indicated by arrows.

The discovery of new facts concerning usages of altered PC 1919 overprint plates is a source of great satisfaction to specialists. To many, the definition of "new facts" is based upon the question of whether or not a particular plate usage is described in Monografie 2,<sup>1</sup> which is considered by some to be the most comprehensive and authoritative treatise on this subject.

In the case of overprint plate F, used exclusively for the overprinting of Hungarian postage, special delivery and newspaper issues, there have quite recently been several discoveries of "new" facts, all to the joy of the discoverers and to the slight tarnishment of Monografie 2's reputation as the "last word".

The case in point is plate 1. (Plate 2, which is comprised of the same overprint types, i.e. types 1-4 is slightly larger to accommodate only the 2f newspaper stamp). Thus, the more preponderant use was made of plate 1, which was used to overprint the so-called "Turul" set, the semi-postals, the "Reapers", the "Karl and Zita" set, and the special delivery single.

Extensive usage of the plate resulted in wear and breakage of type, particularly in the center - right portion of the plate. It may be assumed that six such repairs were made, resulting in alteration of the overprint type distribution, and thus giving rise to variations of plate 1, designated as 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d, 1e and 1f.

The recent discoveries have occurred in the usage of plate variety 1e. The plate layout by overprint types is identical for Plate 1 and Plate 1e except for 5 positions as shown in the table below:

<i>Position</i>	<i>Plate 1 Type</i>	<i>Plate 1e Type</i>
38	3	2
46	1	4
47	4	3
56	1	2
58	1	2

**THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST** (USPS 808300)

Official Journal of the Society for Czechoslovak Philately, Inc.

A.P.S. Unit 18, S.P.A. Branch 284

Vol. XLIV

September, 1982

No. 7, Whole No. 422

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 Major, Ludvik Z. Svoboda  
Henry Hahn, Jaroslav J. Verner, Paul Sturman.

President: Henry Hahn, 2936 Rosemoor Lane, Fairfax, VA 22030

Vice President: Jaroslav J. Verner, 8602 Ewing Drive, Bethesda, MD 20817

National Secy.: Edward Lisy, 87 Carmita Avenue, Rutherford, NJ 07070

Treasurer: Ludvik Z. Svoboda, 12375 E. Cedar Circle, Aurora, CO 80012

Librarian: Jay T. Carrigan, 12000 Fairfax Station Rd., Fairfax Station, VA 22039

Expertizing Ch.: Edwin W. Lehecka, 217 Hazel Ave., Westfield, NJ 07090

Circuit Manager: Wolfgang Fritzsche, Box 8, Canandaigua, NY 14424

*Changes of address to the editorial office.*

The unaltered plate 1, according to Monografie<sup>2</sup> was to have been used for overprinting the 2f "Turul", 10 + 2f semi-postal, 2f, 5f, and 10f "Reapers", and the 10f "Karl". The pertinent sheet portion of the latter is illustrated in Fig. 1.

Note that row 4 (pos. 38) is marked 7.00 in the selvage, row 5 (pos. 46 and 47) by 6.00, and row 6 (pos. 56 and 58) by 5.00 in the selvage.

Plate variety 1c, according to Monografie, was to have been used far more rarely. It was to have been used on the 25f "Karl" and 2f special delivery regularly, and in a singular instance on the 3f "Turul" and 3f "Reaper".

Use on the 70f "Turul" and 50f "Zita" are suspected, but thus far undiscovered.

The problem here is that within about two months three discovered uses of plate variety 1c have been made — none of which were even suspected by the authors of Monografie 2. The first two, reported by Karasek<sup>3</sup> are the 5f and 15f "Reapers". The third, reported here and illustrated in Fig. 2 for the first time is the 20f "Karl". The specific characteristics to be noted are:

- Position 38 (opposite 14.00 in selvage) - Type 2
- Position 46 (opposite 12.00 in selvage) - Type 4
- Position 47 (opposite 12.00 in selvage) - Type 3
- Position 56 and 58 (opposite 10.00 in selvage) - Type 2



Fig. 2 - Overprint plate variety 1c, positions 38, 46, 47, 56 and 58 indicated by arrows.

Other discoveries dealing with plate 1 of overprint F have also been reported by Karasek. It is significant and indeed surprising, that this old and venerable subject still holds many secrets waiting to be discovered.

---

<sup>1</sup>Monografie, Československý ch Znamek, Vol. 2, J. Bisek, Ed, Prague 1971.

<sup>2</sup>Monografie 2, p. 116.

<sup>3</sup>Karasek, Jan., FILATELIE 5/1983, p. 144.

## From The President's Stock Book

With Summer over it's time once again to get down to serious stamp business. And speaking of business, which immediately brings to mind the present recession, one must indeed look hard to find even one little silver lining. But, for those lucky ones who still have a few bucks in their pockets, this silver lining is the significant drop in Czechoslovakian and certain other stamp prices which appears to have hit the market this Summer.

I keep an ECONOGRAPH (published by Sinclair de Marinis & Co., 30 Broad Street, New York) affixed to the wall of my executive John. This chart is color coded to tell you the effect of a dozen or so economic environments, e.g. inflation, recession, anarchy, war, fascism, etc., on the conventional forms of investment, i.e. common shares, bonds, real estate ... and also "rare stamps — U.S. and foreign". The chart shows stamps to be an excellent investment in nearly all environments *except* in a recession and in an environment of "maximum economic pressure", which is characterized by loss of initiative, decline in productivity, bankruptcies, bank failures, etc. Do these environments sound like Summer 1982? The ECONOGRAPH warns and recommends "caution" in making stamp investments in such environments. This "caution" is of course what has depressed stamp prices, not to speak of the high interest rates which have done so much to draw capital from "collectibles" to the money market funds and other high-interest-bearing investments.

The silver lining in all this is of course for the *collector* if not necessarily for the investor. Have buying opportunities returned — if even for a fleeting moment — before stamps continue their rise? I think so — though the "Prices Realized" from the major auction houses will shortly tell the story. Right now, I believe, is the time to pick up some of the "good" items you've been looking for. Not as a speculative or even conservative investment (There are certainly better speculations and investments to be had.), but as an opportunity to upgrade your collection. While not denying a true collector the smile that comes across his face when he thinks of what he paid for those Music Sheets, that rare POSTA or other "goodie" just a few years ago, the true collector is one who more often frowns when he thinks what he is going to have to pay for the missing "goodies".

Hence, my friends, this Fall and Winter may very well turn out to be a "Prague Spring", and making a bit of hay while the sun is still shining may be just the thing to do.

## Is This Stamp Really Necessary

*Jaroslav J. Verner*

Even prior to the official announcement of the issuance of the third air mail series, or rather more accurately stated, before the details of the issue were known, rumors were circulating in Praha that the issue would include a 20 Kcs value. Reporting that the 2 and 4 korun stamps were ready for distribution and that other values, the 30 and 50 heller and the 5 and 10 korun values would also be issued, the editor of *Tribuna Filatelistu* went on to say that a 20 Kcs value was also under consideration. But on September 25, 1930 this editor, the well-known Edwin Hirsch, seemed confident that such a folly would not be perpetrated on the stamp collecting public. He noted that a porto of 20 Kcs was the rare exception. "Finally it would be much simpler to paste on two 10 korun stamps to cover such exceptionally high postage than to convince our local and foreign collectors that such a high value was postally necessary." Mr. Hirsch's final objection was that a 20 Kcs value would double the value of the series and concluded that even the postal bureaucrats would understand the financial strain this would put on the small collector. He concluded his report by noting that such exploitative policies would lead foreign collectors to the conclusion that Czechoslovak postal authorities were trying to milk collectors and such a reputation once gained was lost with great difficulty.



Figure 1 - 20 Kcs Air Mail Stamp

The first shot in the controversy was fired. Does this controversy of 50 years ago sound familiar? Not yet? It goes on. Less than a month later, on October 25, *Tribuna Filatelistu* leads with an article announcing somewhat incredulously that indeed a 20 Kcs airmail value is to be issued. As justification for the stamp, our editor had to quote an unnamed periodical whose article "was probably based on information from the Ministry of Post." Bold face type sets forth the argument. "The Postal administration decided to issue this value at the request of a group of businessmen because the franking of air mail parcels (covers) to distant lands, particularly overseas countries, requires a high porto. Given the low 5 gram tariff increment, the need to affix a large number of stamps could actually effect the cost of mailing the letter." Even now this seems like a weak argument and Hirsch certainly did not buy that one at the time.

On inquiry it was learned that the "group of businessmen" turned out to be the Liberec Chamber of Commerce, hardly the group one would expect to be either concerned about or generating large amounts of mail to distant places. The Ministry of Post during this period was rather protective of its prerogatives regarding stamp issuing and regularly turned down requests for commemoratives or other issues. Why then were they in such a hurry to fulfill the wishes of such an inconsequential group as the Liberec Chamber of Commerce? Hirsch felt that the Ministry used this argument, the needs of commerce, only because there was none other — and that this one was nonsense.

The argument that the weight of the stamp might actually increase the portion on letters since the 5 gram increment was such a small one also appears, at closer examination less than overwhelming. Given that a stamp weighs 1/10th of a gram, for this to become a factor several assumptions would all have to be valid: 1) that postal scales were accurate to one tenth of a gram; 2) postal workers would bother to make such detailed weight readings; and 3) that the bulk of the mail covered by the rate determined in 5 gram increments was sufficient to justify the 20 Kcs value. All of you who read this have had sufficient experiences with post offices, its equipment and personnel to judge the probability of the first two conditions. As for the third, it turns out that air mail to only 7 South American countries, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay, was paid against the 5 gram increment tariff. While I do not have the statistical evidence to support this speculation, it seems highly unlikely that the quantity of mail to the southern half of South America was of such volume that it required a special stamp to cover heavier letters moving in this postal traffic.

The criticism of the Czechoslovak postal authorities in 1930 was that the 20 Kcs airmail stamp was not needed and was issued to exploit the collectors. Perhaps the critics had a point. One must confess that covers with the 20 Kcs stamp or its multiples are not at all common. But the stamp was readily available to the public and was used as postage so it cannot be considered a purely speculative issue.

The postal authorities took their knocks when they issued the 20 Kcs but the controversy did not stop there. Six years later, in the October 24, 1936 issue of *Tribuna Filatelistu*, Jan Mrnak reports that he has found a new perforation on the 4Kcs airmail stamp and a check with the main post office in Praha indicated that those stamps with the new perforation were indeed available there. About the same time a Mr. Vokac of Praha determined that he had a 20 Kcs airmail also perforated line 12 1/4. The first reports of the line 12 1/4 perforation in both *Tribuna Filatelistu* and in *Filatelistická Revue* implied that the perforation was on a new printing of the 1930 airmail series. But the scramble to check perforation that resulted from these first reports seemed to indicate that part of the initial printing of the 20 Kcs value in 1930 was perforated 12 1/4 and not only comb 13 3/4 as had been supposed. Various collectors claimed that the 20 Kcs stamps with the new perforation had been in their collections for several years before the 12 1/4 perforation had been noticed. Speculation began on how the different perforation came to be. The most probable theory was that during the production process something went wrong with the 13 3/4 perforator and the 12 1/4 was substituted until the proper one was repaired. Of course there was one view that suggested hanky panky in the printery, but Hirsch for one, discarded it as unlikely. A simple mistake, but the collectors were pleased



because another rarity had been added to Czechoslovak philately. The reaction of the post office to the new find was, at first uncertain, but it was assumed that no action would be taken, certainly not the worst possible one, to wit, producing additional copies for sale of the 12 1/4 perforated stamp.

In letter no. 13.179/VII-1937 of the Ministry of Post and Telegraph dated March 10, 1937 and sent to the editors of *Tribuna filatelistu* Minister Tucny announced that the 20 Kcs air mail stamp perforated 12 1/4 would be sold from March 15 through April 30, 1937, but only at the philatelic window in the Main Post Office in Praha. Tucny explained that part of the printing of 1936 was inexplicably perforated 12 1/4 and when the mistake was discovered the intention was to burn the stamps. But insistent demands of postal customers, we are told, led the postal authorities to reconsider the destruction decision and place the stamps on sale instead. (The 50 heller 1, 2 and 4 korun stamps were also perforated 12 1/4 in 1936, though nothing was said about their special sale). The counter sales would be restricted to only 2 stamps per a customer. The letter also gave detailed instructions to collectors who wished to order the stamps by mail.

There is something that seems to be inconsistent here. The Minister claimed that the 12 1/4 perforated stamps came from the 1936 printing. But what of the testimony of collectors that they had such stamps before that time? Also the 20 Kcs stamps being sold at the post office during early 1937 perforated 12 3/4, certainly of the 1936 printing, appeared, when examined under ultra-violet light, different from the 12 1/4 perforated stamps. This strongly suggests a different ink and hence a different print run. Unfortunately we are not able to repeat this experiment to test the validity of the claim of those who took issue with the Minister.



Fig. 2 Plate number block

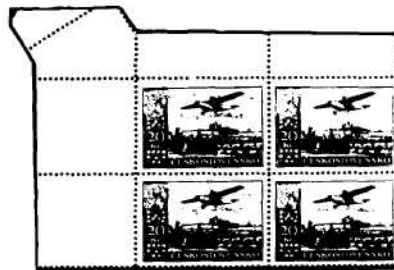


Fig. 3 Block with folded paper

Still, I like this issue and especially the 20 Kcs value. I learned of the controversy surrounding the stamps only recently. The stamp is handsomely done. Karel Seizinger engraved the font from a photomontage. Printing was by rotary recess at Unie in Praha. There were several print runs, at least it would appear so from the various color shades. Apparently only one plate was used for this value. (fig. 2). The *Specializovaný katalog* lists the print run on this stamp at 575,000, more than the run of either the 4, 5 or 10 korun values of this airmail issue. Since, as mentioned earlier, not many of these stamps appear on covers, what happened to them all? It is hard to believe they are all hidden away in collections.

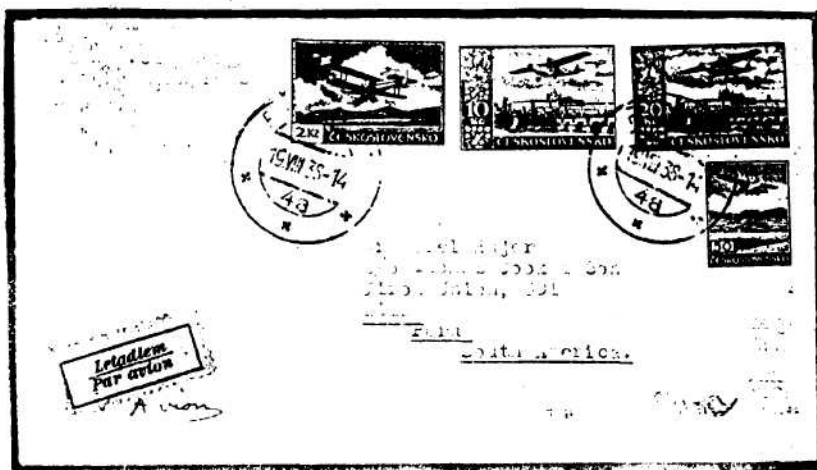


Fig. 4 20 Kcs airmail on cover to Peru

Earlier we considered the controversy over the perforations. For the collectors that concern themselves with flaws, this value also has some things of interest. Double perforations are to be found, as are missing perforator pins (fig. 2) and folded paper (fig. 3). Perhaps the most interesting detail regarding the perforations is that there appear to be two hole sizes of the line  $13 \frac{3}{4}$  perforation. Obviously at least two  $13 \frac{3}{4}$  line perforators were used, one with larger and one with smaller pins. This phenomena also appears in other values of this issue.

And there you have the facts surrounding the 20 Kcs value of the third airmail issue. Was this stamp really necessary?

---

## New Members

1356 VANEK, Arnost, P.O. Box 8374, Ottawa Terminal, Ottawa, Ont.  
1357 TAYLOR, Joseph, 120 Valley Street, New Haven, CT 06515

---

## Change Of Address

1181 PETERS, Doyle L., Route 2 Box 49, Atwood, KS 67730  
1203 SVOBODA, Ludvik Z., 12375 E. Cedar Circle, Aurora, CO 80012  
1238 JOHNSON, G. Craig, 234 Bremerton Ave., SE, Renton, WA 98056

---



## Commemorative Stamp - 10th International Exhibition Of Children's Art Lidice (UNESCO)

This year, for the tenth time, the "LIDICE" Children's Art Exhibition will be held in the Cultural House at Lidice. Children's drawings, paintings and other works of art will be brought to Lidice from many countries - all giving sensitive expression to the yearning of children to live in happiness and peace. The opening date will be 10 June in memory of the day in 1942 when the Nazis razed to the ground the mining village of Lidice. Forty years have passed since then and Lidice has been living a new life. But neither the people of this country nor the world have forgotten. One way in which this fact is reflected is the holding of this 10th International Exhibition of Children's Art. An attractive reminder of this exhibition is the commemorative stamp with a child's drawing on it. The special sheet carried out in multi-colored flat recess printing consists of 6 stamps and three different tabs, each from a child's drawing. With the stamp, a First Day Cover is being issued, prepared by the author of the design of the stamp and the sheet - Graduate Artist Jiri Kodejs. The entire issue is attractive; it does not show the tragic fate of Lidice forty years ago but rather the new life there.



Commemorative Postage Stamp: 2 crowns - LIDICE (UNESCO)  
10th International Exhibition of Children's  
Art

Black, red, blue, yellow

Author of graphic design Jiri Kodeja - Engraver Josef Hercik  
Four-color flat recess printing. Dimensions of pictorial part of stamp 23 x 30  
mm. Specially designed sheet consists of 6 stamps and three tabs.

One First Day Cover

Printed by Post Printing Office, Prague

Date of Issue: 18 May 1982

## Commemorative Stamps - The 40th Anniversary of the Destruction of Lidice and Lezaky

Among the many terrible and tragic events that took place during the German occupation of Czechoslovakia in the Second World War were two which came about in June 1942. On 10 June, 1942, Lidice, a mining village in the Kladno District of the Central Bohemian Region, was razed to the ground. This village was not far from Prague. A fortnight later - on 24 June 1942 - in the same brutal manner, the small village of Lezaky, in the neighborhood of Pardubice in the East Bohemian region was also completely destroyed. The world knows of these events. The destruction of Lidice and Lezaky was part of a reign of terror waged by the Nazis in the revenge for a campaign of resistance. Forty years have passed since then. In Czechoslovakia itself and throughout the world people have not forgotten, because war and its accompanying horrors have not yet been eliminated from the history of mankind.

Among the ways in which the 40th anniversary of the destruction of Lidice and Lezaky is being remembered is the issuing of special commemorative stamps recalling the tragic fate of the two villages. Their author is the Slovak art graduate and graphic artist Ivan Schurmann. The stamps bear symbolic drawings and a simple text with the date. The face of a young woman, roses, the figures of people crushed under the burden of their fate ... In the drawing on the First Day Cover, together with both stamps, is the head of a young girl, symbolic of the re-birth of life and peace. The symbol of life in which the tragedies of Lidice and Lezaky must never be repeated.

### Commemorative Postage Stamps:

1 crown - Lidice 1942 - 1982  
Black, blue, red, gold  
1 crown - Lezaky 1942 - 1982  
Black, blue, gold, red

Artist Ivan Schurmann - Engraver  
Milos Ondracek  
Rotary recess printing combined  
with three-colour photogravure.  
Fifty-stamp sheets, dimensions of  
pictorial part of stamp 23 x 30 mm.  
One First Day Cover  
Printed by Post Printing Office,  
Prague  
Date of issue: 4 June 1982



## CZECHOSLOVAKIA at the PHILEXFRANCE 1982 International Philatelic Exhibition

From June 11 to 21, 1982, the National Centre of Industry and Technology in Paris will be the scene of the PHILEXFRANCE International Philatelic Exhibition. Czechoslovakia will be represented in two ways at the exhibition: ARTIA, Foreign Trade Corporation, the exclusive exporter and importer of postage stamps for philatelic purposes, philatelic literature and other objects, will have a stand at the exhibition; and an official exposition will be staged there by the Federal Ministry of Communications, the publisher of Czechoslovak postage stamps.

To emphasize the traditional Czechoslovak-French relations, Czechoslovakia has prepared for this occasion specially adapted printing sheets - a block of four identical stamps with specific graphic decoration. The stamp itself is a 5-crown stamp from the 1981 issue "Works of Art on Stamps" (Pofis No. 2517), featuring a work of art from the collection of the National Gallery in Prague. It portrays a "Standing Woman" painted in 1921 by Pablo Picasso. This stamp was issued to mark the centenary of the birth of Pablo Picasso (1881-1981) included in the UNESCO calendar of cultural events. The stamp "Standing Woman" is printed by five-color die stamping from flat plates in black, ochre, brown, pink and grey-blue. It was engraved by Josef Hercik, a foremost representative of the Czech stamp engraving school. The printing sheet has three graphic symbols in the white space in the centre: the official emblem of the PHILEX-FRANCE International Philatelic Exhibition, the famous dominant of Paris - the Eiffel Tower - and the official emblem of the International Philatelic Federation (FIP).

ARTIA PRAHA has prepared a special publicity postmark with a Czech and French inscription featuring the name and the emblem of PHILEX-FRANCE 1982 and Czechoslovakia.

There will also be a special cover prepared for autographs. The graphic layout and the decoration of the cover feature the architectural sights of the cities of Prague and Paris. The cover also recalls that two hundred years ago - in 1782/83 - the brothers J. and E. Montgolfier materialized the age-long dream of mankind to get a bird's eye view of the Earth, when they made the first test flights in a balloon. The cover will be used for the Prague-Paris mail which will be carried by the OK/AF 766 flight. All the engravings are by Josef Hercik.

---

### Back Issues Of The Specialist Available

The long-awaited Subject Index to the Czechoslovak Specialist was sent out to all paid-up members as our June issue. Since then there have been some inquiries about how to obtain certain back issues. Almost all back issues since 1966 are available by the single copy at the post-paid price of 75 cents each.

In addition there are a few bound volumes containing a full year or two of the Specialist available as follows:

Single Years:	Price:
1954	\$10.00
1955	10.00
1959	10.00
1960	10.00
1975	12.00
<b>Combinations:</b>	
1951-1952-1953	25.00
1952-1953	18.00
1953-1954	18.00
1954-1955	18.00
1978-1979	20.00

The bound volume of the *Specialist* for 1980-1981 was also sent out this Summer to those members who had paid as Patron Members in those years. There are still a few extra copies available at the price of \$21.00, post paid.

For all of these items send your order to Richard Major, P.O. Box 4074, Arlington, VA 22204, and make your remittance payable to the Czechoslovak Specialist.

## Society's Annual Convention and Exhibit

As has been mentioned in earlier issues of the *Specialist*, this year's annual convention of the Society for Czechoslovak Philately will take place in Philadelphia at SEPAD. The dates are Friday, October 8, through Sunday, October 10. For those of you who might have neglected to read the material on the convention that was included with the last mailing of the *Specialist*, permit us to remind you of some of the highlights this weekend has in store for you and your family. (After all, Philadelphia has many tourist attractions and historic sites even for those who are not or refuse to be initiated into the finer points of our hobby).

Society activities will begin with a meeting of the Board of Directors at noon and will be followed by a joint SCP and Austrian Society lecture at 2 PM. Richard Greene will discuss the "Austrian Inflation Issues" and Jaroslav Verner will consider the "Czech Scout Issues." Scouts will be our theme in honor of the Year of the Scouts. This year will be commemorated by the much sought-after Society cachets with the SEPAD cancels. These will be available at the Society booth, as will various publications and fellow members.

Still on Saturday, a general meeting of the membership will be held from 4 to 5:30 PM. Then, again along with the Austrian Society we shall have our cocktail hour that will end in time for those who wish to attend the SEPAD Awards Banquet at 7:30 PM. On Sunday morning at 9 the Society will have its own Awards Breakfast.

While it is too late for those of you who have not already obtained exhibit space — SEPAD is completely subscribed — there are still rooms available at the Philadelphia Center Hotel, but it is strongly suggested that you make your reservations quickly. This can be done by calling the toll-free number 1-800-523-4033. If you have questions please write or call Dominick Riccio for further details.

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.

---

### *Austria continued from previous issue*

A stamp was issued with the portrait of Karl Ditters von Dittersdorf, a German composer. He lived in Javornik of Silesia, also in Jeseník, and in Bohemia in Cereva Lhota near Jindřichův Hradec. Mi 1470.

On 18. June 1974 a statue to L. V. Beethoven was unveiled in Floridsdorf (Wien 75). Mail on that day was canceled with a special seal and appropriate legend.

For the 75th anniversary of founding of a narrow-gauge railroad in Gmund a special cancellation seal was used bearing also the name of Lisov in southern Bohemia.

For the 60th anniversary of founding the Schwechat-Bratislava railroad in 1974 a special cancellation seal was used with the name of Bratislava thereon.

On a commemorative cover of 1927 for the first flight between Vienna and Breslau the legend also contains the name of Brno.

For the 60th anniversary of birth of Austrian President Dr. Rud. Kirschlager a special cancellation seal was used. The Austrian President was, in years 1967-1970, the Austrian Ambassador in Praha.

In 1974 a stamp was issued for the 250th anniversary of birth of baroque painter Fr. Anton Maulbertsch (1724 - 1796). He painted the ceiling of the Strahov Library, the decorative pictures in the Kromeriz castle, decorated the Bratislava Private's chapel, and numerous other altar pictures in Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia. Mi 1455.

In September 1975 a stamp was issued for the 100th anniversary of birth of Ferdinand Porsche an inventor of note and developer of the automobile bearing his name. Porsche was born on 3. September 1875 in Vratislavice of Bohemia. Several FDC were issued with his name. Mi 1491.

For the 100th anniversary of death of composer Leo Falla a stamp was issued in 1975. He was born on 2. February 1873 in Olomouc. Mi 1492.

In October 1975 the Austrian post office issued a stamp with a view of the well-known administrative court building in Vienna. Earlier the Czech chancery was located in the building. The building is one of the most beautiful baroque-style edifices in Vienna. The FDC bears a legend attesting to the fact that the building housed the Czech chancery of the imperial court. Mi 1521.

Poet Rainer Maria Rilke, born in Praha, appears on a stamp for the 50th anniversary of his death (1875-1926). Mi 1539.

## 67th Mail Sale

A collector sent another Czech coll. for sale. The starting prices are low ...  
DO NOT bid below them.

Lot No.	DESCRIPTION	Minimum Bid
1.	LEVEC cover three stamps on cover	3.
2.	107 Austrian stamps with Czech cancels on album pages	
3.	similar lot 67 stamps	
4.	1921 Issue JEHLICZKA 5K perf, imperf	10.
5.	Statni Vlada set til 1K compl.*	22.
6.	Budejovice diff stamps ab 28* and °	17.
7.	Scout issue used	10.
8.	" cover with the 20h MIXED with Austrian stamps (reg cover) signed prof GILBERT	50.
9.	Hradcany, 10 covers and cards	8.
10.	Hradcany, 10h green imperf	6.
11.	Hradcany, 20h red imperf	24.
12.	Hradcany, 30h violett imperf	40.
13.	Hradcany, a long set up to 1000 h also perf (some)	11.
14.	Covers and cards all periods 150, nice lot	20.
15.	POSTA CESKOSL 1919 long set 64 some o	38.
16.	POSTA CESKOSL 10K violet signed	220.
17.	POSTA CESKOSL Turul set 2f to 60f	40.
18.	MASARYK set * set 1920 *	6.
19.	MASARYK set 1923 *	6.
20.	MASARYK set 1925	7.
21.	MASARYK Congres set compl *	40.
22.	MASARYK Slet set compl *	40.
23.	MASARYK set 1930 *	5.
24.	MASARYK same with tabs	10.
25.	20 plate blocks all diff	5.
26.	88 postal stationary * and °	37.
27.	Shoe box full of duplicates and cards and covers and cancellations and more, well worth	60.
28.	ab 250 new issues mostly blocks °	10.
29.	Airmail first issue compl * signed	30.
30.	Airmail second issue vf signed	40.
31.	S.O. long set on album pages some ° (63)	33.
32.	AUSTRIA, book with 150 blackprints 100 years Austrian stamps, not complete	10.

*Books close October 31st*

**ALFONS STACH**

**P.O. Box 450386, Shenandoah Station, Miami, FL 33145**



---

---

(Advertisement)



**OF PRAGUE INVITES YOU TO  
Collect CZECHOSLOVAK STAMPS**

**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 — just stamps as stamps should be!

**ASK YOUR FAVORITE DEALER!**

---

---

**THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST**

(USPS 808300)

2936 Rosemoor Lane

Fairfax, VA 22030

Second Class  
Postage Paid  
Ord. Nebraska 68862  
and additional  
mailing offices