

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. XLVI

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No. 3, Whole No. 438

CZECHOSLOVAKIA ISSUES WINTER OLYMPIC SET

A set of three stamps to commemorate the XIVth Winter Olympic Games in Sarajevo includes the following:

- 2 Kčs — Engraver Václav Fajt/Color: black, blue, green, red, yellow;
- 3 Kčs — Engraver Václav Fajt/Color: black, blue, green, red, yellow;
- 5 Kčs — Engraver Václav Fajt/Color: black, blue, green, red, yellow.



Author of the art design is Academic Painter and graphic artist Anna Podzemna.

Printed by the rotary recess process combined with four-color recess printing. The printing sheet contains 50 stamps. Size of the picture portion of the stamp is 40 × 23 mm. The 3 Kčs stamp was also issued as a miniature sheet of 4 stamps accompanied by graphic art work.

Two First Day Covers. Date of Issue: February 7, 1984.

Other issues appearing since the beginning of 1984 include:

50 h — 15th Anniversary of the Czechoslovak Federation/Engraver: Václav Fajt-
/Color: dark red, red, blue, gold, dark blue.

Author of the design is Academic Painter Josef Hamza.

Rotary recess printing combined with four-color recess printing. The printing sheet contains 50 stamps. Size of the picture portion of the stamp is 30 × 23 mm.

One First Day Cover. Date of Issue: January 1, 1984.

1 Kčs — 1949–1984 Council for Mutual Economic Assistance/Engraver: Josef
Herčík/ Color: dark blue, blue, dark red.

Author of the design in Academic Painter Josef Hamza.

Rotary recess printing combined with two-color recess printing. The printing sheet contains 50 stamps. Size of the picture portion of the stamp is 30 × 23 mm.

One First Day Cover. Date of Issue: January 23, 1984.



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Changes of address to the editorial office.

7 Kčs — 90 Years of the International Olympic Committee/Engraver: Josef Herčík/Color: black, blue, green, red, yellow.

Author of the art design is Academic Painter and graphic artist Vladimír Kovařík. Printed by the rotary recess process combined with four-color recess printing. The printing sheet contains 50 stamps. Size of the picture portion of the stamp is 49 × 19 mm.

One First Day Cover. Date of Issue: February 7, 1984.

PAPER LUMINESCENCE OF CZECHOSLOVAK STAMPS

By Prof. F. J. Šubart

Mr. Gerald van Zanten described the luminescence of paper used for printing Czech stamps in *The Czechoslovak Specialist* No. 10, December 1982. He discovered several stamps with various yellow bars and dots prior to year 1978, and he supposes indication of experimentation with luminescence agent markings. All his findings are correct but I believe they do not show any experiments with paper luminescence. They are believed to be random phenomena in that period, caused by particles coming from additives during paper production. This remark is of very great importance for collectors — as we shall see below — to be able to distinguish perfectly and unambiguously different papers.

The statement from Stanley Gibbons catalogue dealing with the birth of luminescent Czech stamps should be improved by a remark that already the definitive stamp Pof. 2165 had been printed in May 1977 (reprint of an already issued stamp) and used in postal service in the Autumn of 1977.

Generally speaking, we can divide Czech stamps into three groups from the viewpoint of paper luminescence. These groups can be described as follows:

1. Paper without any luminescent agent or with partially contained lum agent but not intentional (i.e. from additives or old papers added during paper production). This kind of paper is denoted "bp"; that means without additives (from the Czech expression "bez přísadků"). In this case the microstructure of paper shows individual different fibers and some of them may be luminescent. This is a very important unique definition of "bp" paper. On the other hand, the color of this paper in UV light is from dark brown through violet up to blue-violet and this color is only an auxiliary phenomena not giving the unambiguous proof of paper variety.

2. Paper with intentional addition of brightener (special luminescent agent causing brightness of the paper). This kind of paper is denoted "oz"; that means it is optically brightened (from the Czech expression "opticky zjasněný"). This paper reacts with a bright blue color under UV light. Some of these papers react with blue-violet colors. The difference from the papers of group 1 lies in the fact that the individual fibers in microstructure contain the brightener and thus we are unable to see them under ordinary light.

3. Paper with special luminescent agent called CARTAX PTT. This paper reacts with a yellow color under UV light. We denote this paper "fl" fluorescent.

Only these three groups should be taken into consideration for collecting the stamps from a luminescence viewpoint. Distinguishing the first from the second group is the most difficult. Some of the stamps (e.g. Pof. 2165 definitive) were printed on paper with brightener "oz" in the year 1975, later on paper with special luminescent agent "fl" in the year 1977, and exceptionally on paper "bp" of the first group. These stamps were used in postal service and thus the occurrence of a mint Pof. 2165 printed on "bp" paper is very scarce. Unfortunately, there are already very dangerous forgeries but on the other hand, fortunately, the unambiguous distinguishing is ensured by microstructure testing.

Another remark to the theory of paper definition should be made about fluorescent and phosphorescent terms. Both these kinds are luminescent, and the only difference is given by time of so called secondary radiation of paper. Time of secondary radiation is equal to time of real radiation of paper measured from the moment of switching off the primary radiation (UV lamp). If the secondary radiation lasts less than 10^{-5} sec (this value is practically equal to zero), then we speak about fluorescent paper, in other cases (longer time of radiation) about phosphorescent papers. There are several stamps of Czechoslovakia printed on papers having either fluorescent or phosphorescent properties (see Filatelie 1982/8/244).

The individual groups of paper were used for printing of Czech stamps approximately in the following periods:

First group, "bp" paper up to 1970/2 and exceptionally later

Second group, "oz" paper from 1966–1980 and exc. later

Third group, "fl" paper from 1977.

The most interesting are those stamps having used different papers for printing. There are at least 7 editions of Czechoslovakian stamps having used all three kinds of the above paper types and another 51 editions printed on two different paper types. Some of these stamps are extremely scarce, and a few of them are still unknown in unused form.

The following table gives an idea about the stamps printed on different paper types together with a price evaluation in points (mint *, used ☉, letter ☒. 10 points correspond to 1 crown approx.).

Table

The table shows relative occurrence of individual stamps. Michel catalogue introduces the groups "bp" paper and "oz" paper as usual paper and differentiates only the "fl" group. But it seems that in theory it will be necessary to distinguish all three groups. The reason is not only the difference of color of secondary radiation in UV light (which is not fully sufficient for distinguishing) but the different paper microstructure that helps to determine the "bp" and "oz" paper groups. This distinguishing is unambiguous and only the knowledge of microstructure can help you.

All stamps issued on two or three types of paper can be found exceptionally used on the letter together. In that case the price of such letter can be fixed equal to 5 times of the higher price of letter with individual stamp in case of two different papers and 10 times of the highest letter price with individual stamp in case of three different papers.

One remark more to the luminescence in general. Several stamps of Czechoslovakia, for example the 50 h def. with pres. Husak, have been printed by using the white color containing luminescent agent. The stamps printed on different types of paper are without any discussion a very interesting part of collection. It is even possible to discover new types of paper used for printing as the new papers are not announced by postal authorities (a few months ago, the Pof. 2400 was found on "fl" paper). I believe that several new stamps will be found in future. Search in your collections. You need a UV light source for this activity.

Pofis cat no.	Nominal value	"bp" paper			"oz" paper			"fl" paper			Scot cat. no.
		*	☉	☒	*	☉	☒	*	☉	☒	
1103	20 h	5	1	5	2000	30	100				972
1104	30 h	3	1	2	1000	30	60				973
1106	60 h	16	1	2	3000	30	200				975
1143	30 h	3	1	2	3000	50	60				1348
1485	1.60	16	1	5	5000	30	200				1350
1487	3 Kčs	30	2	5	5000	30	200				1352
1564	50 h	5	1	2	-	-	-	50	2	3	1348B
1565	60 h	6	1	10	2000	30	60				1348C

1700	60 h	6	3	10	2000	200	300					1560
1875	1 Kčs	10	1	5	300	3	10	10	1	5		1733
1876	1.60	16	1	5	60	2	10					1734
1877	2 Kčs	20	1	5	80	2	15					1735
1879	3.60	36	2	10	100	3	20	150	3	30		1737
1928	80 h	8	4	8	2000	200	300					1786
1964	5 Kčs	50	3	10	100	3	5					1737A
1965	10 Kčs	100	8	50	5000	4000	5000					1740A
1966	3 Kčs	30	2	5	60	2	5	30	2	3		1736A
1975	60 h	6	2	3	3000	300	600					1827
2090	60 h	2000	50	200	6	2	3					1944
2094	30 h	5000	300	500	3	1	3					1949
2095	30 h	3000	200	500	3	1	3					1948
2105	40 h	3000	200	300	4	2	3					1963
2110	20 h				2	1	2					1968
2111	30 h	900	20	30	3	1	2	10	1	2		1969
2112	40 h	800	30	200	4	1	2	10	1	2		1970
2113	60 h				6	1	2	15	1	2		1971
2126	30 h	1000	50	200	3	1	2					1995
2130	60 h	10	10	10	500	100	200					2031
2134	60 h	50	10	30	6	2	3					2040
2164	5 Kčs	300	200	300	161	161	161					2068
2165	30 h	5000	200	500	3	1	2	50	1	2		2069
2166	60 h				6	1	2	50	1	2		2070
2203	30 h	5000	1000	2000	3	1	2					
2205	6 Kčs	1000	500	800	146	146	146					
2215	2 Kčs	3000	1000	2000	45	20	30					
2303	60 h				6	2	4	1000	100	300		
2323	1 Kčs	80	20	50	10	5	6					
2324	2 Kčs	5000	500	1000	20	10	12					
2331	2 Kčs				300	50	100	20	10	12		
2346	60 h	100	20	50	6	3	5					
2359	30 h				200	50	100	3	1	2		
2361	1.60				150	50	100	15	8	10		
2400	40 h				4	2	3	500	50	100		
L 58	1 Kčs	10	5	10	2000	300	800					C61
L 59	1.40	16	7	16	1000	200	500					C62
L 61	2 Kčs	25	10	25	2500	500	1000					C64
L 76	1.40	14	10	14	2000	100	500					C79
L 77	1.90	19	13	19	2000	100	800					C80
L 79	3.60	36	12	36	2000	100	500					C82
D 92	10 h	1	1	10	30	2	30					J95
D 93	20 h	2	1	10	100	10	30					J96
D 95	60 h	6	1	10	30	3	30					J98
D 96	80 h	8	1	15	30	3	30					J99
D 97	1 Kčs	10	2	10	30	5	20					J100
D 99	2 Kčs	20	4	6	40	6	20					J102
D 100	3 Kčs	30	5	10	60	8	50					J103
D 102	5.40	54	7	30				100	10	80		J105
D 103	6 Kčs	60	7	30	120	10	80					J106

DUES NOW PAST DUE

While we are pleased to report that most of our members are conscientious in paying their dues, some have missed the dues statement and envelope in the December issue and have not as yet sent in their dues.

CLOSED ALBUMS — ALFONS STACH

We are saddened to report the passing of another old and respected member of our Society. Alfons Stach, member number 23, died in Miami on February 11. He had been a member of the Society for Czechoslovak Philately since its beginnings and had often conducted his auction sales through the pages of the SPECIALIST.

Before World War II Stach had been a leading stamp dealer in Prague. He came to the United States after the German occupation of his homeland, bringing with him much of his philatelic stock. With his brother he operated the World Stamp Auctions on Nassau Street in New York. He was a life member of the American Philatelic Society and of the Society of Philatelic Americans, and had been a member of the American Stamp Dealers' Association. After his retirement he moved to Miami, where he continued to conduct occasional mail auctions.

Our sincere condolences go to his wife, Grete.

NEW MEMBERS

We apologize for having omitted the publication of the following new members in the December SPECIALIST.

1410 KOERBER, Roger, 605 Northfield Towers West, Southfield, MI 48075

1411 TITUS, Brian, 7508 131st Avenue, Edmonton, Alta, Canada T5C 1Z8 (Junior)

1412 PARKER, Jack, P.O. Box 428, Couperville, WA 98239

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.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

In observance of Czechoslovakia's anniversary of founding in 1940 a special cancelation was used with which several Czechoslovak stamps were canceled. These were sold to benefit Czechoslovak exiles.

During the Second World War in the years 1943-44 a set of stamps was issued to note states occupied by the Nazis. All are of the 5-cent value. One of the stamps bears the flag of Czechoslovakia. A FDC envelope was also used with a flag of Czechoslovakia in the cachet design. Mi 512-524.

After victory in 1945 several envelopes were used bearing the flag of Czechoslovakia and its name.

In 1946 for the 100th anniversary of birth of Thomas A. Edison a commemorative stamp was issued together with some FDCs. Thomas A. Edison (1847-1931) installed the system of electrical illumination in the former Janáček's opera house in Brno. A FDC was also issued. Mi 551.

The name of Thomas A. Edison also appears on a stamp issued in 1929 to note the 50th anniversary of the invention of electric bulb. Mi 317.

(CONTINUED PAGE 11)

THE THIRD AIR MAIL ISSUE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 1930–1939

By Zdeněk Kvasnička — Translated by Henry Hahn

Following the issuance of two overprinted sets,* the Czechoslovak Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs in its Bulletin numbered 83433/VII of December 9, 1930, announced the issuance of a definitive air mail set, needed to meet the requirements of new postal rates. The new stamps were made available for sale on December 16, 1930.

Eight denominations were issued:

- 50 h green/supplementary postage for domestic cards/1,842,000 singles
- 1 Kč red/supplementary postage for domestic letters/1,135,000 singles
- 2 Kč green/postage to neighboring countries/932,000 singles
- 3 Kč violet/postage to France/720,000 singles
- 4 Kč dark blue/postage to England/262,000 singles
- 5 Kč brown/344,500 singles
- 10 Kč violet-blue/344,500 singles
- 20 Kč gray-violet/575,000 singles

The last three denominations were intended for various distances and weights of mailings. Of course, all rates could be made up with stamps of various denominations.

Later, on April 22, 1939, there issued a 30 h denomination in violet. The issue was large: 3,074,000 singles and the title "ČESKOSLOVENSKO" was changed to "ČESKO-SLOVENSKO." It was originally intended for payment of the recently reduced domestic supplementary rate. The validity of this issue ended on December 15, 1939. The stamps were taken out of circulation on December 1, 1939, i.e. during the period of the former Protectorate.

Considered esthetically pleasing, the stamps were flat plate printed from steel plates. Frequent printings resulting in prominent shade varieties, various types and formats, original and differing perforations in several denominations, mixed frankings of the second and third air mail issues, mixed frankings with issues of the Protectorate, first flights, dirigible flights including Zeppelin flights, all make this issue philatelically rich and interesting.

The central theme of the design is an airplane over various Czech and Slovak landscapes, taken from photographs. The design and engraving were executed by Karel Seizinger. The artistry of his composition as well as his drawing deserve our admiration. Seizinger prepared numerous preparatory sketches and drawings as well as die proofs of essays and stamps, in various colors, which we now encounter at numerous philatelic exhibits.**

The picture of a monoplane flying toward the right shown in the 50 h and 1 Kč denominations, and its mirror image shown in the 10 Kč and 20 Kč denominations was taken from advertising literature of the French Airline Company. In the original photograph, the aircraft fuselage carries the letters F-ASJB and the rudder the letter F. These were replaced by shading in the engraving. The originator of the photograph of the Krkonoše landscape (50 h and 1 Kč) or the panorama of Hradčany (10 Kč and 20 Kč) was not identified in the Bulletin of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs. In the 2 Kč and 3 Kč denominations there is pictured a biplane of an earlier type, flying over a region of the Lower Tatra mountains, viewed from the town of Liptovský Sv. Mikuláš and of the 4 Kč and 5 Kč denominations, the background to the biplane is again of the region of Krkonoše. In this plane, the engraver left the marking "BA." The originator of both photographs was again not identified, but was by chance discovered by the collector V. Eliaš, who spotted the photograph in an exhibit by the firm FOTOCHEMIA in Prague. The photographer is the well known amateur photographer JUDr. Perocházka of Hradec Králové. The photographs were selected by the engraver mainly because of the lovely cloud formations.

*Hradčany, both perf. and perforated and Agriculture and Science set.

**Former and current exhibits include J. Matejka, M. Mahr, F. Hefer, J. L. Klein and others.

The engraver Seizinger signed his engravings with an "S." In the 50 h and 1 Kč denominations this initial appears over the second K in ČESKOSLOVENSKO. In the denominations 2 Kč and 3 Kč it appears in the lower right corner, close to the edge, and in the 4 Kč and 5 Kč denominations at the lower right corner above the letter O while in the 10 Kč and 20 Kč denominations the initial "S" appears on the wall under the row of trees, to the right of the steeple. The initial is clearly discernible in crisp printings of the stamps.

Comparing the initial engravings of the 1, 2, 4 and 10 Kč denominations with the subsequent stamps, we note several differences in details. For example, in the 10 Kč value, the three windows of the house on Kampa (island) are each represented by two vertical lines. In the second engraving, from which the printing plate was made, two of the three windows are represented by three lines.

Printing

The engraver executed four basic engravings having the values 1, 2, 4 and 10 Kč. These were later modified to yield the other four denominations. Printing was initially carried out on the machine HUMMEL, using plates of 100 subjects. Printing was subsequently carried out on the newly installed NÁDHERNÝ press, for which new and smaller plates were prepared. This change was made with the expectation that the frequent blemishes and color spots in the designs would be avoided.

Paper, Gum, Waste-Prints

The printing from flat plates proceeded slowly, and time lapses between individual printings gave rise to varying quality of paper as well as gum. The paper differences, though not significant, are in thickness and permeability. The paper in several printings is partially translucent. The gum is colorless or slightly yellowish, smooth. A part of the issue is with yellowish, cracked gum, having heavily applied areas dispersed with areas having virtually no gum and appearing white. It is claimed that a part of the issue was hand gummed by the paper manufacturer. Though control at the time was thorough, there nevertheless appeared on the philatelic market, in 1935, a waste printing on thin, pink, gray or yellowish paper, in complete sheets. For specialists, these printings serve as objects of study.

Colors

A description of the numerous shades would require invention of new shade descriptions; a difficult task at best. Each value is rich in shades, some of which are observable only under specific light conditions. The earliest printings are generally lighter and the printing is bright. The major shade varieties are found in catalogues, as in the case of the 4 Kč value (blue/gray blue/indigo); in the instance of the 5 Kč value (red-brown/brown); and in the 10 Kč value (violet blue/ultramarine). The inclusion of shade varieties is imperative in specialized collections. Some additional discussion of shades will be included in the description of specific values.

Perforation

The common perforation for this issue was line perforation, 13¾. Excitement among collectors was prompted by the discovery of line perforation 12¼. No plausible explanation was provided by the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, and the matter gave rise to sharp criticism. As a result, the Ministry decided to issue some additional values* line perforated 12¼ as well as a few compound perforated, line 13¾ × 12¼ or line 12¼ × 13¾. This move satisfied the philatelic community, though it did not prevent the creation of yet another rarity, which was only discovered in 1939. That is the rarest of the currently known perforation varieties, the 5 Kč perforated line 12¼ and the second rarest perforation variety, the 20 Kč with compound perforation 13¾ × 12¼. These varieties were not announced in the Bulletin of the Ministry and are reminiscent of the other rare perforation varieties, also issued unofficially as line 12¼, i.e. the 1928 Tenth Anniversary Issue.

*Was that where in 1962 the U.S. postal authorities got the idea of returning the Dag Hammarskjöld error?

The following is a list of known perforation varieties (other than line 13 $\frac{3}{4}$):

Line Perforated 12 $\frac{1}{4}$
 50h green, type I, dim. 17.7 × 21 mm, plate 1 (1936)
 1 Kč carmine-red, dim. 17.7 × 21 mm (1936)
 2 Kč green, dark shade, dim. 31.5 × 21.5 mm, plate 1 (1936)
 4 Kč blue, dark shade, dim. 31.5 × 21.5 mm, plate 1 (1936)
 5 Kč reddish-brown, rare discovery in 1939
 20 Kč gray-violet, chance discovery in 1930, but issued in considerable quantities in 1937.

Compound Perforated 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ × 13 $\frac{3}{4}$
 1 Kč carmine-red, dim. 17.7 × 21 mm, plate 1 (1936)

Compound Perforated 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 12 $\frac{1}{4}$
 2 Kč green, dark shade, dim 31.5 × 21.5 mm, plate 1 (1936)
 20 Kč gray-violet, rare discovery in 1939



Fig. 1. Type I, Wide Format.

All values, with the exception of the 5 Kč perf. $12\frac{1}{4}$ and the 20 Kč perf. $13\frac{3}{4} \times 12\frac{1}{4}$, were subsequently announced in the Bulletin of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs in 1937. These were accessible to collectors and were available to new issue subscribers as well as on sale at larger post offices in unlimited quantities.

In subsequent chapters we shall return to more detailed descriptions of the individual values.

The 50h Value

This value consists of two types having differing dimensions and two sizes of line perforation.

Type I has the dimensions 17.7×21 mm and is generally referred to as the "wide" format. The white line above the title "ČESKOSLOVENSKO" is open. The plate consists of 100 subjects and is marked "1" beneath the 91st stamp, as shown in Fig. 1. The gum is colorless, smooth, though in a large part of the issue it is yellowish, applied unevenly, and nearly always contains cracks. The first printing is bright green (1935), while in subsequent printings the shade tends toward yellowish. Of interest is a plate fault in the 100th stamp in the last letter of "ČESKOSLOVENSKO." It is a colored dot and significant extension of the vertical frame line at the lower right, as illustrated in Fig. 2.



Fig. 2. Plate Variety, Type I, 100th Stamp.

A protective border of 8 vertical lines is located in the right selvage.

To be continued

LETTER TO THE EDITOR:

Gerald M. van Zanten asks:

THOSE FLUORESCENT DOTS AGAIN!

This time my findings are concerning postal cards only. I have in my possession three postally used cards, which show in each case on the reverse side the following pattern clearly in ten dots and one vertical bar. On mint copies of the same cards there are no such markings; in fact there do not appear to be any markings on mint cards. The cards in question are: Higgins & Gage catalogue

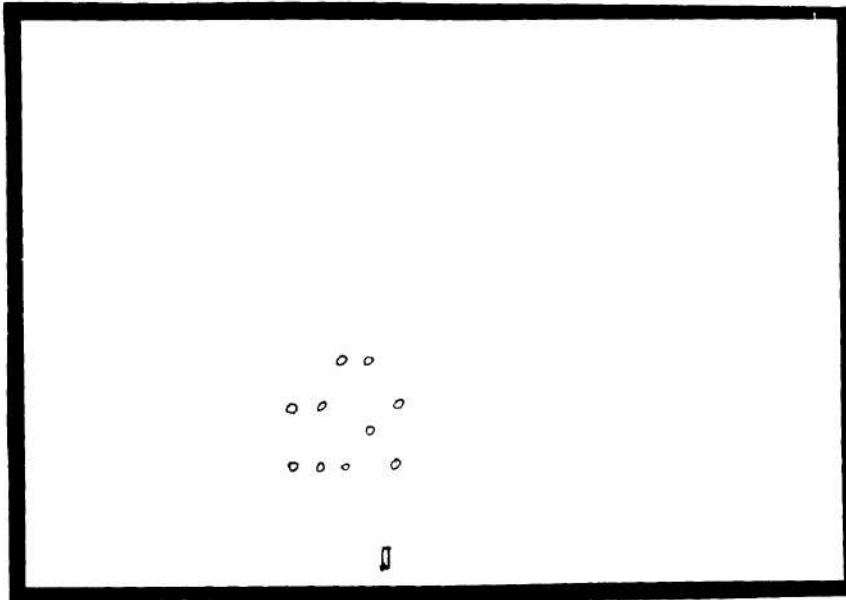
number 7 Exhibition of Czech stamps Bytča 1977 stylized bird 4.40 Kčs;

number 8 Czechoslovakia-Bulgaria stamp exhibition in Třebíč castle & church and round seal 4.40 Kčs;

number 9 Praga 1978 antique flying machine 4.40 Kčs.

All three cards were posted on the October 6, 1978 at Praha 02.

Are these markings added at time of mailing? It appears somewhat late at that stage. Can anyone throw some light on this for me please?



Dr. Jan Kostelka (translated by Paul Sturman)

BOHEMOSLOVENICA *(continued)*

For the 175th anniversary of arrival of Gen. LaFayette and his troops in America a stamp was issued bearing his likeness. Year 1952. Gen. LaFayette, as a prisoner of the Austrian Army, was incarcerated for three years in Olomouc. Mi 629.

To observe the 200th anniversary of birth of Gen. LaFayette a stamp was issued in 1957 with his likeness, value 3 cents. A first day cover was also available. Mi 720.

The Hungarian revolutionary, Lajos Kossuth, is depicted in one of the set of "Champions of Liberty" in 1958. Mi 736-737. He was born in Slovakia.

Thomas G. Masaryk, first President of Czechoslovakia, appears on two values of the "Champions of Liberty" series of stamps. FDCs with several designs depicting Masaryk were also available. Mi 774-5.

A famous commander during WWII who liberated Western Bohemia and his tanks advanced to Plzeň, Gen. George S. Patton, appears on a stamp issued in 1953. Mi 646.

For the Fourth of July in 1960 a stamp with the flag of USA was designed by Joseph Vrtel, born in Czechoslovakia, an officer in WWI now living in USA. FDC was also available. M 783.

Early in 1965 a stamp was issued to commemorate the 100th anniversary of founding the first Lodge of the Sokol gymnastic organization in USA. Several FDC cachets were also used. Sc 1262.

Several cancelations with the Sokol logo also exist.

In addition to these Czechoslovak motifs it may be of interest to note the cancelation of various American towns and cities which were named after some Czechoslovak city.

In California there is a town named Korbel, named after Francis Korbel who was born in 1831 in N. Dvor near Bechyně. He founded a prosperous vinyard in California. In Minnesota there is a town named New Prague, and in Nebraska a town named Prague, both founded by emigrants from Czechoslovakia who named their settlement after the capital city of their native land.

In the State of New York is the town of Bohemia, and in Florida there is Masaryktown.

Tabor of Czechoslovakia has its namesake in USA.

There are several dozen local names with roots in Czechoslovakia.

In 1932 an envelope was issued to honor a mission of the Moravian Brethren to USA in 1772–1782.

For the first flight on the route New York-Praha-Vienna in 1946 a cover was used with the name of Praha on it and a reproduction of a Czechoslovak stamp.

In 1961 in honor of Czechoslovakia an envelope was used with a cachet depicting the arms of Czechoslovakia.

For the 100th anniversary of the International Postal Conference in Paris a 15-cent airmail stamp was issued in 1963. On one of the FDCs of this issue the cachet, among others, depicts a 15-hal. Czechoslovak stamp. Mi 840.

For the first flight from New York in 1963 a special cancelation was issued with the name of Praha and Czechoslovakia on it.

In 1966 a stamp was issued with the likeness of Prof. Albert Einstein, who taught at the German University in Praha. FDCs exist. Mi 896.

For the Slavic exposition of stamps in Chicago in April 1966 a special envelope with legend indicating sponsorship by the Czech-American Philatelic Club of Chicago was used.

For the 50th anniversary of founding of Czechoslovakia three special envelopes were issued in 1968 with dates 18 October, 26 October and 28 October 1918. All envelopes contain as cachet a silhouette of Hradčany, outline of the state and the name of the country. On one of the envelopes is the portrait of President Masaryk and the Czechoslovak flag. On another one the arms of Czechoslovakia appear. All covers bear special cancelations with dates as above mentioned for 1918.

The Czechoslovak Club in Cicero, near Chicago, used on 26 and 28 October 1968, at its exposition, four different legends concerning the founding of the Republic 50 years ago.

A special envelope in 1968, the cachet bearing the legend in Czech "Arrival of President Thomas G. Masaryk in Praha on 21 December 1918" was issued by Chicagoland philatelists.

The Illinois Philatelic Club issued for its exposition several envelopes with the legend "Czechopex 1969" and the name of President Masaryk, and portraits of several American statesmen.

On the 300th anniversary of death of the Teacher of Nations, Jan Amos Komenský, an exposition was sponsored in Berwyn, Ill. Several covers were available with appropriate texts.

For the 150th anniversary of admitting Alabama into the Union a stamp was issued in 1969 with an illustration of Camellia named after its Czech discoverer. Mi 985.

For the 100th anniversary of founding of the Museum of Natural History in New York a special set of stamps was issued with pictures of pre-historic animals. The illustrations are the work of Czechoslovak artist, Zdeněk Burian. Mi 999–1002.

In Chicago on 8 and 9 May 1971 a philatelic exhibition "Czechopex" was arranged. Several envelopes with the name of the exposition and a special cancelation seal were used.

For the 50th anniversary of founding the first Czechoslovak Philatelic Club in America a special envelope with the portraits of E. A. Čerňan and J. L. Lovell, Jr., both of Czechoslovak antecedents, was issued. The observance of the event was held in Chicago on 20 April 1974. The legend on the envelope reads in English "Czechoslovaks in the Cosmos" and also contains the Czech word "Vesmír."

For the 200th anniversary of founding of USA an exposition "Czechopex 76" was opened in Chicago. Three envelopes issued at the exhibition bore the portraits of men with Czechoslovak antecedents. One bore the portrait of Augustine Herman, the first Czech immigrant and an excellent cartographer. The second envelope was dedicated to Anton Čermák, Mayor of Chicago, and a third one to President Masaryk. The envelopes bore the legend "American Czechoslovaks in the history of USA." The exposition also used a special cancelation "Houby festival" in years 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976 and 1977.

In Wisconsin there is a town named Kellnersville, named after a Czech speaking German, M. Kellner.

In 1968 the First Philatelic Club in USA used a cancelation with the legend "Prah-Brno-Bratislava 1918 October 1968."

In 1977 a commemorative stamp was issued in honor of Marquis LaFayette, famous fighter for liberty. For three years he was a prisoner of Austria in the fortress of Alomouc. Mi 1304.

For the 100th anniversary (1877-1977) of the Czech National Cemetery in Chicago special envelopes were made with a cachet depicting the entrance gate to the Cemetery. Postage meter stamps of the Cemetery management bear the legend "Green garden" for the anniversary.

At the end of October 1977 in Berwyn, Ill. at a special philatelic exhibition a commemorative cancelation urged liberty for Czechoslovakia.

In Chicago an envelope was issued bearing the portrait of St. John Neumann. He was born on 28 March 1811 in Prachatice and was a bishop in Philadelphia in 1860.

For the exposition Praga 78 several envelopes were issued with the logo of the exposition, arms of Praha or the Czechoslovak flag.

For the philatelic exposition Czechopex 1978 in Riverside, Ill., several envelopes were designed with the logo of Sokols and two special cancelations.

In 1979 a commemorative stamp was issued with the likeness of Prof. A. Einstein for the 100th anniversary of his birth. Mi 1375.

In the town of Spillville, Iowa, in 1979 a special cancelation was issued for the Music Festival with the portrait of Czechoslovak composer Antonín Dvořák.

For the 100th anniversary of birth of composer Rudolf Friml an envelope with his portrait was issued in 1979. Friml was born in Praha on 7 December 1879.

A view of New York appears on a stamp issued in 1953. It is the work of a Bohemian exile after the defeat of Czech forces at White Mountain, Augustine Herman. Mi 647.

In Berwyn, Ill., an envelope was issued with the portrait of Božena Němcová as depicted on a stamp of Czechoslovakia. Year 1979.

In 1980 an envelope was issued with the portrait of engraver Václav Hollár with dates of his birth and death. The envelope was canceled with the seal of the First Czechoslovak Philatelic Club in USA and the seal of the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of Great Britain.

For the Sokol slet in Toronto 1980 an envelope was issued with the logo of the Sokols.

URUGUAY

Painter Adolf Václav Malir, born on 17 July 1891 in Kralupy, lived for many years in Uruguay. He was a creative artist and authored several sets of Uruguayan stamps. He died towards the end of WWII. At this writing two of his designs are known. One is a set of designs for the discovery voyages of Christopher Columbus made in 1933, and a large set of designs for airmail stamps "Pegasus." Mi 390-401; 419-440; 515-534; 480-490.

In 1967 an airmail entire was issued with flags of several states, among them Czechoslovakia's.

For the world championship in basketball in 1969 a special souvenir sheet was issued, containing the flags and names of participating states, among them Czechoslovakia's. Mi 1139.

In October 1975 a stamp was issued to honor the Day of Stamps of Uruguay. The design was created by A. V. Malir, born in Czechoslovakia. Mi 1368.

For the 100th anniversary of Thomas A. Edison's birth a stamp was issued picturing his invention, the phonograph. Mi 1486. (1977).

VATICAN

In 1951 a set of stamps was issued to commemorate the 1,500th anniversary of the Chalcedon Council. The illustrations were painted by Anton Rafael Mengs. He was born on 22 March 1728 in Ústí nad Labem and was active in Rome and Madrid. He died on 29 June 1779 in Rome. Mi 180-4.

The 500th anniversary of John Capistrano's death was commemorated in 1956 with a set of two stamps, values 25 and 35 Lire. John Capistrano was active as a fiery preacher against the Hussites and later against the Turks in what now is Czechoslovakia. A first day cover was also authorized. Mi 261-2.

In 1963 the 1,100th anniversary of the arrival of Sts. Cyril and Methodius to "Great Moravia" was commemorated with a set of three stamps. The 30-Lire value bears the likeness of St. Cyril, the 70-Lire value has a map of Great Moravia, and the 150-Lire value bears the portrait of St. Methodius. With the set were also issued several FDCs with several designs and appropriate texts in Czech and Slovak languages. Mi 436-8.

For the 1,000th anniversary of Poland's founding a set of six stamps was issued in 1966. Two of the stamps relate to Czechoslovak history having the likenesses of St. Adalbert and Princess Doubravka. The picture of St. Adalbert also appears on a special card. Mi 502-7.

The subject illustrated on the Christmas 1968 stamp is the "Prague Child Jesus." This is the 10th Christmas issue. Mi 541-3.

In 1973 a four-stamp set was issued to note the 1,000th anniversary of founding the Prague bishopric. Several FDCs with differing designs were also issued. According to newspaper reports the author of the millenium logo of the Prague bishopric as used on the stamp, the cancellation and of the covers of 1974 was Dr. Zenger, a Prague conservator of antiquities. Mi 625-8.

NORTH VIET NAM

The stamp with a view of a factory in Hanoi is the work of Czechoslovak engraver Goldschmidt. Year 1958. The stamp was printed at the State Printery in Praha. Mi 86.

Another set is also the work of Czechoslovak artists depicting the harvest of rice. It was engraved by Goldschmidt and printed in the State Printery in Praha. Mi 87-8.

The open pit mine at Cam Pha appears on a stamp of 1959. It was engraved by L. Jirka and printed at the State Printery in Praha. Mi 94.

The official stamp of 1958 has as its motif the logo of the Working Youth Conference in Praha. Mi 25.

On the occasion of the II. Summer Spartakiade of socialist states in 1962 at Praha a commemorative stamp was issued with the flags of the participating nations, among them Czechoslovakia. Mi 226.

In 1964 a set of stamps featuring flowers was issued, among them a Camellia named after George Camellia born in Brno. Mi 301-306.

WESTERN SAMOA

The Czechoslovak engraver, Bohumil Heinz, participated in the creation of a set of stamps in 1935. He engraved the 2½-penny value. Yv 121-9.

ZAIRE

For the 100th anniversary of Prof. Albert Einstein's birth a set of stamps was issued in 1979 together with a souvenir sheet depicting scenes of his life. Prof. Einstein taught in Praha.

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