

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

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Czechoslovak Philatelic Society

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EDITORIAL

We were very much pleased to note from the philatelic press that the First Czechoslovak Philatelic Club of America, in Cicero, Ill., had secured material from the Postal Museum of Czechoslovakia for their exhibition held on March 20-21. They received eleven frames of recent stamp issues in full sheets and first day covers for their Court of Honor. This exhibition was held in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the Sokol organizations in the United States. Many entries consisted of Sokol stamps, seals, FDC's and related material from collectors in the United States, Canada and Czechoslovakia.

Quite recently we received an attractive folder from Prague containing a detailed description of the contest for the best Czechoslovak stamp in 1964. We wish to quote the introductory remarks: "In evaluating the artistic qualities of Czechoslovak stamps, we have started a new tradition to which we want to return every year. This year we are doing this for the second time. We have worked out a statute for the jury that awards the prizes for stamp designing according to which the Union of Czechoslovak Artists, The Central Administration of Communications, and the Federation of Czechoslovak Philatelists announce prizes for the best Czechoslovak stamp of the year. The announcement is always made on December 18th, the Day of Czechoslovak Stamps. The awarding of prizes is made public in the press and is always connected with an exhibition of stamps for the period that is being considered." "The prizes are meant to stimulate further improvement in Czechoslovak stamp production and to propagate artistic qualities of stamp designs. The jury that decides on the prizes is composed of seven representatives of the Union of Czechoslovak Artists, two members of the Union of Czechoslovak Journalists—the Club of Philatelic Journalists, two people from the Central Administration of Communications and two representatives of the Federation of Czechoslovak Philatelists. The jury has at its disposal a total sum of 6,000 crowns."

Further details on this interesting event may be found on other pages of this issue.

On our trip to Florida in February and March we had the pleasure of being the guests of member George Blizil and his wife in Hollywood. Our most gracious hosts entertained us delightfully and we had also the opportunity to see George's many fine postal history items. During our conversations he made a number of valuable suggestions regarding the Specialist.

We shall endeavor to secure biographical data from our contributors to be

published with their photographs in an issue including an article of that particular member. From now on we shall also publish all names of members no longer on our list. We have not done these before though many publications of societies have been using these methods for information to the membership.

We learned from George Blizil that he is now an accredited judge (by the APS) for Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, British Colonies, Strait Settlements and U. S. 1865.

President Horechny looked into the matter of reproduction of Specialists from 1939 to 1945. He can have this done at 10 cents a page, which means that an individual volume would cost \$6.00 to \$8.00, depending on the number of pages of each particular volume. We should very much appreciate hearing the wishes of our members in this regard, since it is imperative for us to know how many would be interested in securing volumes of the early issues. Kindly contact us at your earliest convenience.

The Council unanimously elected George J. Dolezal of California to the office of Vice-President, West, for the unexpired term of Dr. Safarik.

We were informed by our Secretary that Jarka Reznicek, Novy Byzdov, u. Radnice 22, Czechoslovakia, wishes to exchange stamps.

Anyone interested in our beautiful Society pin may order one from our Treasurer, \$2.50 postpaid.

MEMBERS PLEASE NOTICE

Delinquent members please pay your dues now or you will not receive the June Specialist. Dues are: patron member \$10.00, sustaining members \$5.00 and active members \$3.00. Send your check to Treasurer Joseph Stein, 585 East 21st Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11226.

CORRECTION

A typographic error was responsible for placing name of Jiří Nekvasil above the illustration of the Charles Bridge in the March 1965 issue. Nekvatil wrote the original article on Autopost to which his name really belongs.

NEW MEMBERS

803 H. H. Wollesen, 1700 Hassett Ave., Las Vegas, Nevada 89105
804 James H. Meredith, Jr., 226 W. Valley Road, Wayne, Penna.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

John M. Slanski, 53 Fairfield Ave., Norfolk, Conn.
George B. Koplowitz, 25 Stratford Drive, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11218
P. Tarasoff, 27? Strasbourg Drive, Dollard Des Ormeaux, Quebec, Canada.

NEW YORK BRANCH MEETINGS

In February Dr. Reiner-Deutsch spoke on provisional postage dues of 1918-20. He showed some very interesting material, some of which the members had never seen before. There was, as usual, a lively discussion on the subject.

The March meeting was very pleasant, with the showing of plate numbers of Czechoslovak stamps by member Koplowitz, who has done an excellent job in securing rarer items.

Discussion at the business meeting included selection of speakers for April and May and the decision to hold the annual dinner meeting in June at a Hungarian Restaurant this year. Mr. Stein was asked to look into this. Member Flynn suggested that the Branch hold an exhibition at the Collectors Club in November. Chairman Flynn and Secretary Stein of the Branch will make the necessary arrangements. Member Flynn emphasized that at our last exhibition in 1963 at the Collectors Club many visitors came from ASDA which was being held at the same time.

Retouches on the Newspaper Stamps—Flying Falcon 1918-1920

Translated from Filatelie by G. R. Skopecek

The retouch made the head of the falcon look like a head of a goose. The background hatches were retouched and the white outline of the background was touched up in many places. The claws and tail also show signs of being touched up. When the retoucher corrected the triangle under "A" in Slovenská, his burin slipped into the denomination shield. We consider this to be typically the largest retouch on Czechoslovak stamps so far. It appears on only one of the two combined plates—2h Falcon and 75h Hradčany and 2h Falcon and 50h Hradčany with the deformed "2" in the counter. The stamps in mint condition are very rare.

Retouch of the tail on 94th stamp



Fig. 9

This retouch was made before the plate was sent to press, so that the original defect is not known. (Fig. 9.) This is a typical correction on one of the list plates of 1920 with two breaks in the hyphen, .-.20 in the counter. So far the combined print of this plate has not been seen. This retouch was shown in the 1958 Brno Stamp Exhibit.

A colored spot in the triangle to the right of left denomination shield on the 23rd stamp.



Fig. 10



Fig. 10a

This defect originated on the glass negative and appears on all plates except those retouched. The defect was retouched three times (Fig. 10). The retouch "A" was done by cutting a white line through the defect. This is the typical retouch on the combined plates of 2h Falcon—75h Hradčany and 2h Falcon—50h Hradčany with the defective numeral "2" in the counter (fig. 10a).

10h BROWN VIOLET (Pofis 4)

A line across the throat of Falcon on 6th stamp.



Fig. 11



Fig. 11a



Fig. 11b

A stamp with the original defect is not known. (Fig. 11). However, we tried to reconstruct it by filling the retouched parts of the defect, which were actually two parallel lines. (Fig. 11a). The defect possibly originated on some plate during 1925 and apparently was retouched before the plate was sent to press. This retouch is found on many plates, including those used for overprint O T. The retouch "A" was carelessly done, leaving many signs of the defect between the throat and the wing. (Fig. 11b). The line was cut out entirely between the outer and inner line of the wing leaving only a trace. The interior line is continuous, while on the original was a break. Also, the retouch changed the curved line into a different shape. (Fig. 11a). Remains of the line are noticeable in the joint of the body and wing. The shorter line of the defect was retouched more carefully except for some remains under the beak and the triangle between the body and wing. Another typical defect is a small dot in the right wing made by poor etching. All these defects were retouched on the variety "B." A last typical defect is the one between the body and wing, above the right claw. This one was not corrected.

The retouch of the left wing on the 49th stamp



Fig. 12



Fig. 12a

We don't know of any stamp with the original defect, because the retouch was made before the plate was sent to press. (Fig. 12). The retouch lengthened the fourth and fifth primary to touch the frameline. (Fig. 12a). The hatched triangle above "O" in Česko is smaller and the upper part is separated from the fifth primary almost to the line framing the legend. This retouch is found on the 49th stamp of one of the two combined plates 5h bluegreen Hradčany and 10h Falcon, dating approximately to the second half of 1919. This retouch was shown at Brno 1958 without comment. This rare retouch appears on first emission stamps in the original and dark violet colors.

A white spot in the tail of "š" in Pošta on 92nd stamp



Fig. 13



Fig. 13a

This defect originated on the glass negative and with the exception of two retouches appears on all plates including those used for overprinting O T. Control defect is a small circle inside of first primary. (Fig. 13). Retouch "A" is on the combined plate of 2h Falcon and 10h Falcon. This is a typical retouch second plate. (Fig. 13a). The white line under the tail of š is irregular and black line is broken. The tail of š is rough, because of this retouch.

Retouch of the triangle to the left of "E" in Česko on 14th stamp



Fig. 14

This retouch of an unknown defect left 5 vertical lines instead of the usual 4. Also the triangle to the right of the denomination shield is coarsely corrected. (Fig. 14).

6h VERMILION STAMP (Pofis 3)

Retouch of MUCHA on the 15th stamp of plate II



Fig. 15



Fig. 15a

It is probable that this retouch was made on the glass negative, for reasons unknown. Ordinarily the name is less than 3 mm long and is placed 1/2 mm from the corner of the design, touching it. (Fig. 15).

The retouched name is even with the design and about 1/2 mm below it. The bottom line is straightened. Now the name is 3.5 mm long and of different style. (Fig. 15a.) There are other retouches on the 13th and 14th stamps differing in detail and length of name from 3.75 mm to 3.78 mm. All of these retouches were probably made on the glass negative. They are comparatively rare, especially in mint condition and on newspaper provisionals.

20h BLUE (Pofis 5)

Retouch of the left wing of Falcon and the triangle on 40th stamp of one of the first two combined plates: 2h Falcon and 75h Hradčany



Fig 16

Original defect is not known. The triangle to the left of "P" in Pošta was retouched so that instead of original 25 hatches only 19 were left. In the left wing the first two primaries were combined into one (Fig. 16) and the dividing line below primaries was intensified. The space between 6th and 7th primary was filled in. In the triangle to the left the first vertical hatchure was shortened.

Retouch of the triangle above the left wing on 46th stamp

The retouch left the hatchures uneven and the triangle to the left of the wing was similarly treated as in Fig. 16. This retouch appears on all plates from 1925 on including the plates used for overprint O T. Fig. 17.



Fig. 17



Fig. 18

Retouch of the triangular ornament under "Č" in Česko on the 69th stamp

The original defect is not known. The white line separating the letter "Č" from the ornament was intensified, making the ornament look longer. Fig. 18. It appears on all plates after 1925, including the plates used for the overprint O T.

Retouch of contour between the head of Falcon and the right wing on the 90th stamp



Fig. 19

Original defect is not known. The last line in the background between the head and right wing was combined with the outline, making it appear double. The top of beak was squared instead of being curved. Controls are a colored dot in "Š" in Pošta and two breaks in the tail of "S" in Slovenská. The 8th primary of left wing is connected with the last line of the background, and the white line under "O" in Česko is broken twice. Fig. 19. This is a typical retouch on both plates of 1934 including those used for overprint O T.

Retouches of hatched background and the inside of the left wing on the 37th stamp



Fig. 20

This retouch cleared some unknown defect around the head of the Falcon. Interior of the left wing was also touched up, leaving minute signs of the retouch. Control is a white dot between letters Š and T in Pošta. Fig. 20.

Žampach Bros.

Padělky Československých Poštovních Známek

1918-1939

Eng. Jan Karásek, Zdeněk Kvasnička, Břetislav Pauliček

Translated by Jaroslav J. Verner

By permission of the Czechoslovak Theatrical and Literary Agency
Dilia, dated June 3, 1964

Continued

Illustration

Genuine

1. The dome of St. Nicholas cathedral has sharp dividing lines.
2. The clock on the steeple has a rounded roof with a round window above it.
3. The number 5 has a regular shape and the same height as both 0s. The axis of the number is always perpendicular to the base of the stamp design.
4. All letters in the inscription Česka-Slovenská are even without any deviation.

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(Counterfeit A (to defraud collector))

500 h light brown

This counterfeit was produced in the same workshop as the 200 h and 1000 h and was primarily produced as the base stamp for counterfeit overprints of the first airmail stamps and the S. O. 1920 overprints. It was identically produced in blocks of eight on white and slightly yellowish paper. A detailed examination will show slight differences in the engraving of all eight positions. The paper is gray and the color of stamp is dark brown under ultraviolet light.

Typography — Type of engraving: E — Size of design: 26.6x22.5 mm.

Illustration

Counterfeit

1. The dome of St. Nicholas cathedral does not have sharp dividing lines.
2. The clock on the steeple has a break in the rounded roof and a small dark dot above it.
3. The number 5 has an irregular form, sometimes taller than both of the 0s, occasionally touching the denomination tablet at top or at bottom. The axis of the numbers is not always perpendicular to the base of the stamp.
4. There are variations in the engraving of the inscription Česko-Slovenská.

Page 42

The 500 h counterfeit in a block of eight is illustrated

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1000 h red violet

(Catalog numbers listed)

Imperforate

White paper at times yellowish or rose tinted. Color of stamp is red violet and rarely blue violet (Pofis 26a) with white, semi-smooth at times yellowish gum. This denomination was never officially perforated. The paper is white and the stamp wine red under ultraviolet light.

Typography Type of engraving: D Size of design: 26.5x22.4 mm.

Validity: June 2, 1919 to April 30, 1921

Illustration

Genuine

1. The shading of the linden leaves, doves and the hearts in the lower part of the stamp has symmetrical lines.
2. The spire on the steeple of St. Nicholas cathedral is taller and more distinct.
3. The shape of the three 0s is regular, oval, and the numbers do not touch each other.

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Counterfeit A (to defraud collector)

1000 h dark red violet

This counterfeit was produced in the same work shop as the 200h and the 500h. The paper, gum and method of printing are also the same. The color of the stamp is violet or red violet and the paper is gray under ultraviolet light.

Typography Type of engraving: d Size of design: 26.5x22.4 mm.

Illustration

Counterfeit

1. The shading of the leaves, doves and hearts is done in coarse, irregular, and broken lines.
2. The spire on the dome of St. Nicholas cathedral is short and blunt.
3. The three zeros in the denomination tablet are irregular and in many instances touch each other.

Page 45

The 1000 h counterfeit in a block of eight is illustrated.

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Forgeries

Alterations in the stamp borders

Trimming the perforations

Some denominations of the imperforate Hradčany stamps were issued in small quantities. They are: 10 h yellow green (Pofis #6) which was sold at the post offices of Brno, Apava and in the vicinity of the Košice postal headquarters; 20 h carmine (Pofis #9) post offices of the postal headquarters of Brno and Opava; 30 h light red violet (Pofis #13) in the post office of Janske Lazne. All three of these denominations were forged by trimming the perforations from inexpensive perforated stamps with wide margins. Among the scarcer imperforate denominations belong the 15 h brown red (Pofis #7a, 5 h dark blue green (Pofis #4a), 25 h black violet (Pofis #11a) and 200 h violet blue (Pofis #22a) also.

In order to consider the imperforate stamp genuine, it must have sufficiently wide margins. The sketch shows the smallest admissible width of margin (a, b) to help determine the minimum margin width of an imperforate stamp. The distance between stamps at a and b is 4.3 to 4.5 mm.

Illustration

This minimum width of margin also holds true for the Hradčany stamps overprinted with:

- a. Airmails of 1920 (overprinted airplane)
- b. Stamps of the plebiscite (overprinted S. O. 1920)
- c. Postage due provisional issues of 1922/26 (overprinted doplatit)

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Forged perforations and reperforations

Illustrations

To test the genuineness of a perforation one must measure the perforations on the gauge. The correctness of the gauge can be tested by the use of a cheap stamp of the correct perforation to note whether there is full agreement.

a. Comb perforations

Comb perforations are found on the Hradčany stamps in two sizes:

A $13\frac{3}{4} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$, B $11\frac{3}{4}$

Comb perforations A $13\frac{3}{4} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$

Forged perforations may appear in these denominations:

10 h yellow green (Pofis #6A)

20 h carmine (Pofis #9A)

30 h light red violet (Pofis #13A)

60 h yellow orange (Pofis #17A)

The forgers perforated imperforate stamps or reperforated cheap perforated ones.

Illustrations of genuine and forged type A

Genuine (60 h—Pofis #17a)

1. Is found only in yellow orange
2. Holes are noticeable indentions around the perforation caused by the pressure of the perforation pins.
3. On single stamps if variations from regular perforations repeat themselves we compare the holes and teeth of both horizontal rows.

Illustration

Forgery

1. It is found in yellow, red orange and in larger blocks.
2. The perforations are sharply cut out without a noticeable dent around the opening.
3. Horizontal rows show variations of openings and teeth which are not regularly repeated.

Forged perforations are also found on overprinted stamps of:

40/15 brick red (Pofis #30B) with overprint Doplaitit

60 h yellow orange (Pofis #14A) with overprint S. O. 1920.

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Comb perforation B $11\frac{3}{4}$

Forgeries of this type of perforation can be found in these values:

10 h yellow green (Pofis #6B)

10 h yellow green overprinted S. O. 1920 (Pofis #4C)

25 h violet overprinted S. O. 1920 (Pofis #8C)

b. Line Perforations

Illustrations

Illustration of the genuine and forged line perforation

Type C $13\frac{3}{4}$

Genuine

1. We compare the edge of individual holes where an indentation is visible from the pressure of the pins.
2. We determine if the minor variations repeat themselves in the vertical and horizontal rows.

Forgery

1. The holes are unevenly cut and the teeth are somewhat pointed.
2. Both the vertical and horizontal perforations are irregular.

Page 49**Line Perforation D 11½**

Illustration of the genuine and forged perforations type D

Genuine

1. The holes are regular; a mark of the pressure of the pins can be noted.
2. There is a repetition of slight differences in opposite rows.

Forgery

1. The holes and teeth are uneven.
2. The vertical and horizontal rows show differences.

Illustrations

Line perforation E 11½x10¾

Illustration of the genuine and forged perforation type E

Genuine

1. The holes are regular; a mark of the pressure of the pins can be noticed.
2. There is a repetition of slight differences in the vertical and horizontal rows.

Forgery by reperforation

1. The horizontal rows of perforations are genuine.
2. The vertical perforations are pointed and uneven.

Illustrations

Page 50**Forgeries from Imperforate Stamps**

1. Around the pointed, cut perforation openings, there is no mark of the pressure from the pins.
2. We determine the differences (variations) of the holes and teeth of the vertical and horizontal rows by comparison.

Line perforation F 13¾x11½

Most denominations of this type of perforation are inexpensive stamps.

Forgeries of this perforation have not been submitted.

Line perforation G 11½x13¾

Imperforate stamps were used to forge the 15 h stamp as well as stamps with perforations 13¾ and 11½; for the 30 h comb perforation 11¾. The 15 h brick red (Pofis 7G) and 30 h light red violet (Pofis 13G) were also forged.

Illustration of genuine and forged perforations of the 15 h stamp

Genuine

1. There are marks of pressure from the pins around the holes.
2. There are regular holes throughout in the vertical and horizontal rows.

Forgeries from Imperforate Stamps

1. Holes are smoothly cut out
2. The holes in the vertical and horizontal rows are irregular.

Page 51**Line Perforation H 13¾x10¾**

Forgers used mostly imperforate stamps and to a lesser degree comb perforated stamps 13¾x13½ and line perforated 13¾ ones.

The forgeries were:

15 h brick red (Pofis #7 H)

25 h violet (Pofis #11 H)

Editor's note: We urge all of you to acquire a copy of the outstanding book. Available for \$3.96 at the sources advertising in this issue.

Registration Labels

J. Kořas

Translated from Filatelie by G. R. Skopecek



This article is not concerned with the history or development of the Registration labels, but with information that could be useful to the collectors.

The R-label is a visible evidence that the mail matter on which it appears is to be delivered as safely and speedily as possible. The addressor receives a receipt for the letter or package from the postoffice receiving it. There it is recorded, and a R-label with a serial number is applied. At the other end the addressee must sign a receipt for it. For this special service the post-office charges an extra fee by applying stamps of higher denomination than on ordinary mail.

By international agreements the following rules controlling the R-labels were promulgated:

1—The letter "R" (internationally used, denoting "registered, recomando") is placed in a conspicuous place on the label,

2—Show the name of the dispatching postoffice.

3—Show the serial number.

The agreement does not specify in what color the R-label should be printed, the color of the paper or the size. Thus we find them of all colors. They are mostly of a rectangular shape and are perforated or rouletted for easy separation. Some Governments print them in their national colors—Czechoslovakia in red, white and blue, (Fig. 1), Austria in black and yellow (Fig. 2), Germany in red, white and black, (Fig. 3), Hungary in red, white and green (Fig. 4).

The letter "R" must be most prominent on the label, either on the left or right side. (Fig. 5). Practically all European Governments place the letter "R" on the left side. Some Oriental Governments place their letter on the right side, because in their language they write and read from right to left. Others, using mixed languages, place the letter on both sides. The International on the left, indigenous on the right (fig. 6 7). The name of the dispatching postoffice is usually in the top portion of the label, to the right of the "R." Under it is the serial number. As in everything, there are exceptions. Sometimes the serial number is placed in the upper part alongside of the letter "R" and the name of the postoffice under it. (Fig. 9, 21). Other exceptions are the South American Countries, where names of States, the class of mail matter or the weight may be included.

Beside the ordinary R-labels there are others for special purposes.

- a. R-labels for Railway mail.
- b. R-labels for official use, social services.
- c. Substitute or provisional.

a. R-labels for the Railway mail is a horizontal rectangle with a conspicuous letter R on the left or right and the serial number alongside. The rest of the label contains the name of the rail line. This name is not printed, but inserted with a dated cancelling stamp of that particular run.

b. R-labels for official or other particular uses include the interoffice communications, postal substations and the military.

c. Substitute or provisional R-labels are of two classes:

1. Unfinished or blank R-labels.
2. R-labels specially made and cancelling stamps substituting for the

labels.

1. Unfinished or provisional R-labels are the official labels without the name of a postoffice, containing only the letter "R" and a serial number. To these belong the railway mail labels, if used provisionally by ordinary post. Every postoffice keeps a supply of these labels for an emergency. If a postoffice uses them, they are stamped with the official postoffice stamp. Should this not be available, the postal clerk stamps it with the regular dated canceller or inserts the name of the postoffice in longhand.

2. A handsamp, substituting for a regular R-label or a label otherwise manufactured have the same legend as the regular R-label. These handstamps have the name of a postoffice, but the serial number is written by the clerk. The collector must either cut them out or place the whole envelope in his collection.

This is not a complete description of R-labels, but will serve for a start. As in the collecting of postage stamps, it does not pay to collect everything regardless. The object should be specialization. Many collectors of postage stamps also collect the R-labels, but without any system, there being no literature on the subject and a list of postoffices is hard to come by. So, collectors just save them, file them in envelopes or boxes "just in case."

In contrast, the foreign collectors of R-labels, especially those in Austria and both Germanys are organized in clubs and receive good support from many philatelic organizations.

ARTISTIC CONCEPTION OF CZECHOSLOVAK STAMPS IN 1964

Dr. Jiří Šetlík

In comparison to the previous year—as the jury pointed out—Czechoslovak stamp production of 1964, as a whole, registered an improvement and a raising of the average. It was all the more difficult, therefore, to select individual stamps or whole series and their designers for awards. Besides the stamps which were evaluated and mentioned in the protocol, it is also necessary to consider the rest of the stamps issued in 1964. Even though they were not awarded a prize, some deserve to be mentioned positively. I am thinking, for example, of the simplicity and effect of color and form of the commemorative stamp by J. Istler marking the cardiological congress in Prague. It is too bad that the designer was not able to find a better solution to the text in order to create a uniform whole that would have afforded power of expression to all elements of this stamp. The same may be said about the work of E. Zmeták. His stamp marking the 200th anniversary of the founding of the mining academy at Banská Štiavnica has a pleasant effect because of its simplicity, clearness, colorful contrapoint of the print and underprint. This stamp is also attractive because of the original tie-up of the artistic conception with the expressive speech of folk art, of the print and glass painting. The design of Fischer for the commemorative on the film festival at Karlovy Vary is also interesting. But it misses uniformity. On the one hand, the stamp appears somewhat like an “ad,” and on the other, the background motif of the colonnade gives the stamp a traditionalistic effect. Too many elements and too much contrast of colors spoiled the fine ideas of Kovářík in his Bird series. A similar multiplicity of form also hurts the artistic effect of A. Podzemna's Olympic series. It is too bad that this year's contribution of F. Hudeček did not come up to expectations. His stamp transforms only single objects of the given theme into the form of the stamp and pays little attention to a broader, artistic interpretation of which the artist is undoubtedly capable. Similarly, efforts of V. Sivko, who was to advertise tourist travel in Czechoslovakia by his series, also appear in vain. From the point of view of drawing these stamps remarkable, it is true, and their colors are also fine, but the multiplicity of the motifs splits the small size of the stamp picture into more parts, and the total effect is hereby lost. The pictorial conception of the stamp as applied by L. Jiřincová on the stamp marking the congress of the Czechoslovak Red Cross misses its effect by this purely graphic expression. Nuances and details are lost, the artistic effect is destroyed. Here I would like to point out that the organic unity of all elements of the artistic conception of the stamp plays a fundamental role—not just the conception by itself. This is shown most frequently by the contradiction between conception and application of the individual elements (relation of motif to text) and also in their imbalanced use (effect of the script on Lierler's stamp Prague Castle). Czechoslovak stamp production of 1964 has given us some good results but also a good many instructions for its future development.

HISTORICAL ANNIVERSARIES OF BOHEMIAN TOWNS

February 1965

On February 15, 1965, the Czechoslovak Central Administration of Posts and Telecommunications issued a series of seven stamps under the title “Historical Anniversaries of Bohemian Towns”, designed by Professor Cyril Bouda.

30 h DOMAŽLICE—Engraver: J. Mráček

30 h BEROUN—Engraver: J. Herčík

30 h ŽATEC—Engraver: B. Housa



- 30 h POLIČKA—Engraver: L. Jirka
 30 h LIPNÍK ON THE BEČVA—Engraver: J. Mráček
 30 h FRÝDEK-MÍSTEK—Engraver: J. Herčík
 30 h TEREZÍN—Twentieth Anniversary of the liberation of the Concentration Camp. Engraver: B. Housa.

The emission was printed in the Post Printing Office in Prague by rotary recess combined with photogravure in sheets of fifty. The pictorial part of the stamps measures 30x23 mm.

The three First Day Covers issued together with the stamps are designed by Professor Cyril Bouda and engraved by Jaroslav Goldschmied.

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- SLOVAKIA Scott 2-23 on 4 covers signed MRNAK—postmarked and tied by “BRATISLAVA 1 14.4.39-9+++3m” and backstamped receiving postmark “ROUDNICE 15.4.39-9+++a”
 Catalogue value Scott \$67.63. Michel DM 535
 Price \$60.00
- SLOVAKIA Specialized collection of 160 mint and used (only 9 used) stamps Scott 2-23 containing #23 mint and used, 6 plate no. singles, and a strip of 13 of #4.
 Catalogue value Scott \$138.83. Michel DM 960
 Price \$35.00
- SLOVAKIA Specialized collection of 195 mint and used stamps Scott 24-33, 55-7, 69 including 70 plate no., 30 inverted watermarks, and one large cover with 24-37, 28a, 29a, P10-18.
 Catalogue value Scott \$20.78. Michel DM 506
 Price \$10.00
- SLOVAKIA Scott 34-37 mint and on cover. 28 stamps and one cover with the full set postmarked and tied by “BANSKABYSTRICA 4.V.39”
 Catalogue value Scott \$6.20. Michel DM 40
 Price \$5.00
- SLOVAKIA Specialized collection of 102 mint and used stamps Scott 38-44, 65, 88, B1 including watermark varieties, 60 plate no., and four souvenir sheets of Type A8.
 Catalogue value Scott \$26.58. Michel DM 336
 Price \$8.00
- SLOVAKIA Scott 45/P34 collection of 170 mint stamps containing plate no. and gum varieties.
 Catalogue value Scott \$37.18. Michel DM 280
 Price \$5.00
- BOHEMIA MORAVIA Scott 14/P10 collection of 733 mint stamps including 167 plate numbers.
 Catalogue value Scott \$62.36. Michel DM 670
 Price \$25.00

Each collection contains all different stamps in fine condition.
 Satisfaction guaranteed or complete refund.

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