

The American Philatelist



Czech Scout Mail Cover

With the 50th anniversary of the Czechoslovak Scout Mail recently observed, Ivo Kvasnicka of Prague provides a thoroughly factual account of that extraordinary 1918 postal service. The intriguing, fully-illustrated story unfolds on page 27.

The American
Philatelist

The Czech Scout Official Mail Delivery Service of 1918

By Ivo Kvasnicka

Translated by J. J. Verner

History of the Czech Scout Mail

THE FIRST STAMPS associated with voluntary service of young people during difficult war conditions were issued in the city of Mafeking at the Mission of Good Hope in April 1900. That city, protected by the English, was surrounded for 217 days by the enemy Buri. The commander of the local garrison, Gen. Sir Baden-Powell, who later became international president of the Boy Scouts, organized a group of young boys for the purpose of delivering important messages. The cards and letters using this service were franked with a one-penny stamp bearing the picture of a cyclist (Sergeant-Major Goodyear) and/or a three-penny stamp bearing the likeness of Gen. Sir Baden-Powell.

A similar story was repeated in 1918 during the revolutionary beginnings of the independent Republic of Czechoslovakia at the end of the First World War. At that time Czech Scouts delivered important communications, letters and telegrams between the new governmental organs and leading political personalities. The Scouts issued their own stamps, the first truly "scout stamps" ever produced, for franking the communications they delivered.

The origins of Czech scouting are closely connected with the name of Prof. A. B. Svojsik, who organized the first scout group in 1911, giving rise to scouting in Bohemia. The number of scouts and groups grew gradually until an independent organization (spolek) "Junak - Czech Scout" was organized June 15, 1914. The South Slav name "Junak", which the Czech Scouts called themselves, expressed their moral and physical qualities. Just as other scouts throughout the world, Czech Scouts used the lily blossom, on which they superimposed a drawing of a dog's head from the flag of the "dog-headers" (psihlavci). The dog-headers were ancient Czech guardians of the state borders and their dogs were considered a symbol of faithfulness and vigilance. Prof. A. B. Svojsik gave the scout movement a nationalist coloration and began preparing the youth for the Czechs' forthcoming battle against the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. Therefore, the revolutionary events of 1918 found the Czech Scouts prepared and dedicated workers.

CZECH SCOUTS began to prepare to serve the National Council, the main governmental institution in the new Republic, as early as September 1918. It was then that the idea of issuing their

EDITOR'S NOTE: The 50th anniversary of the Czech Scout Mail occurred Nov. 7, 1968. This monograph, translated into English by J. J. Verner, is one of the most thorough presentations to be published under one cover on the subject of this unusual mail service. The author possesses one of the largest collections of the Czech Scout Mail ever assembled. He is a young Czech engineer, residing in Prague, with broad philatelic interests. We are most grateful to the author for his diligent and accurate research and to Mr. Verner for encouraging the author to record his findings so they may be preserved in the philatelic press, both in the Czech and English languages. Mr. Verner said he has witnessed the rebirth of the Boy Scout movement in Czechoslovakia. With this revived interest, it is most timely that a philatelic account of the extraordinary Czech Scout Mail should now appear in print.—James M. Chemt.

služební předpis pro České Skauty
pro doručování dopisů² listin.

- 1/ Čeští Skauti ve službách Národního Výboru jsou náležitě opatřeni legitimací svého ústředí a ruší za dopisy a listiny jim svěřené, které svědomitě na předepsanou adresu dodají.
- 2/ Dopisy předávají se skautům k doručení v přízemní úřadovně v t. zv. Harrachovském paláci, sídle Národního Výboru v Jindřišské ul. Při doručení musí být každý dopis potvrzen přijímající osobou buď na obálce, kterou Skaut přinese zpět, nebo v recepční knížce, kterou dopisy doručující skaut adresátovi předloží.
- 3/ Veškeré dopisy Skauty doručované jsou opatřeny známkou Českých Skautů, která se nalepi v Skautské úřadovně.
- 4/ Nebylo-li by možno dopis, listiny, telegram, neb balík řádně a účelně doručiti, musí tento ihned dotýčným šimovniku, který jej ku dopravě Skautům předal navrácen býti.
- 5/ ku potvrzení příjmu dopisem bylo pořízeno zvláštní razítko, do kterého se zanese datum a jméno Skauta.

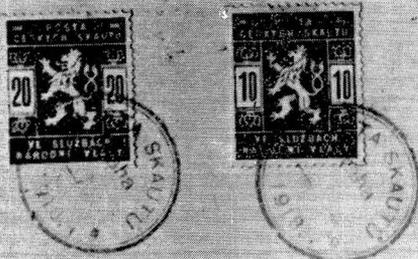
V Praze, dne 7. listopadu 1918.



Za Veliitelství Českých Skautů na vědomí vzali :

Handwritten signatures:
 P. Proházka
 H. Orovský
 V. Paubal
 J. Rössler
 J. Svojsík

Skautské poštovní známky :



Dopis od skauta
převzal: _____

Figure 1. Official regulations covering the Scout Mail, issued Nov. 1, 1918.

own revolutionary stamps arose. This idea became reality with the issuance of two stamps, 10- and 20-heller values. They were printed by the Kolman firm, located in the Prague district of Vinohrady. The political revolt erupted Oct. 28, 1918, and by the afternoon of that day Czech Scouts, along with Sokols, volunteers and students, were guarding threatened objects, individuals and communal property. The headquarters of the Czech Scouts, the command post for the overall commander, Prof. Svojsík, Deputy Commander Paubal and Scout President, J. Rössler-Orovsky, was located on Strelecky Island in the Vltava river.



Figure 2. Genuine Scout stamps.

Because the revolutionary government needed reliable co-workers for the delivery of important mail and dispatches between the members of the National Committee, the police and government offices, the National Committee turned over to the Scouts its entire mail receipt and delivery system during the evening of Oct. 28. At first, the Scout Mail was semi-official and was based on an oral agreement between the Directorate of the Czech Scouts and the National Committee. On Nov. 2 President of Scouts Rössler-Orovsky, sent the National Committee, then located in the Harrachov Palace, samples of the official cancellations and announced that their use would begin at 10 o'clock the following morning.

The Scout Mail was officially approved with the issuance, Nov. 7, 1918, of official regulation No. 324/R governing the delivery of letters and communications by the Czech Scouts. The Official Regulations, signed by representatives of the National Council—Dr. Pavlasek, Rössler-Orovsky and V. Jelen—as well as by the Directorate of the Czech Scouts, on the use of cancellations and stamps of the Scouts Mail Delivery Service (*Figure 1*) is translated as follows:

324
R

Official Regulations for the Czech Scouts Delivering Letters and Documents

(1) Czech Scouts in the service of the National Council are issued identification cards by their Union and are responsible for letters and documents with which they have been entrusted and which they will conscientiously deliver to the addressee.

(2) Letters are given to the Scouts for delivery in the ground floor office in the so-called Harrachov Palace, the seat of the National Council, on Jindrisska street. Upon delivery each letter must be receipted by the recipient either on the envelope, which the Scout will then bring back or in the receipt book which the delivering Scout will make available to the addressee.

(3) All letters delivered by the Scouts will bear a Scout stamp which will be affixed in the Scout Office.

(4) If it is not possible to deliver a letter, document, telegram or package promptly and accurately, the item must be returned immediately to the official who gave it to the Scouts for delivery.

(5) For verification of acceptance of a letter a special handstamp was ordered in which the date and name of the Scout will be entered. In Prague the 7th day of November 1918.

Correspondence intended for delivery by Scouts was collected in the Scout Office at the National Council and also later in the Harrachov Palace, Cadet Academy, Parliament and the Obecní Dum. Important cards, letters, dispatches and telegrams that arrived by post were accepted by the Office, sorted and immediately delivered to the addressees. The Scouts delivered communications in Prague and its environs on foot, by street car and bicycle.

Their uniforms and identification papers gave Scouts access to the members of the government and its functionaries at any time during the day or night. The addressee acknowledged receipt of a letter in a receipt book, or simply on the envelope in which the communication was delivered, which the Scout then returned to his office as a means of control. Since the mails were not particularly reliable during that period, the Scouts also made some deliveries to private individuals.

ON NOVEMBER 16 an office of the Scout Mail also was opened in the Ministry of Interior, which was located in the former governor's palace in the Prague Castle. There also was continual Scout



Figure 3. De-valued dies.

Service in the Post and Telegraph Office on Jindrisska Street, at Wilson Station and the wireless telegraph station at Letna. The official service of the Scouts stopped by order of Scout President Rössler-Orovsky on the evening of Nov. 25. The great majority of the Scouts had to return to school or their jobs and by that time the individual ministries had their own dependable employees.

The Scout Delivery Service was revived Dec. 21 when Prague welcomed the Republic's first president, Thomas G. Masaryk. The return of the President to his homeland was considered a great state-political event. The Scouts also participated in the arrangements for this event and were entrusted with the delivery of important telegrams between the Castle, the Parliament and Wilson Station. For this occasion a small number of Scout stamps were overprinted "Příjezd presidenta Masaryka" (Arrival of President Masaryk), and then were affixed to the communications delivered by the Scouts. Today it is not possible to determine who gave official approval for the overprinting and use of these stamps, since the written documents have not been preserved. However, it is known from the testimony of participants that the idea of overprinting the stamps came from the Scout leadership and that some members of the National Council knew and approved of the entire affair.

Scout Stamps and Postal Cards

EVERY REVOLUTION that reaches deep into the political and economic life of a state is also reflected in its postal history. The circumstances accompanying a governmental overthrow usually preclude the usual requirements demanded for the issuance of regular postage stamps. The Czech Scout Delivery Stamps, which appeared during the revolutionary period of 1918, can be considered as a typical example of this phenomena.

As already mentioned, the idea of preparing special Scout Delivery Service stamps developed in September 1918. The proposal for their issuance was approved at a meeting held Oct. 20. By then the temporary National Council had decided to use Scouts for security and guard service, and to provide a local mail delivery service. The book publisher, Knapp of the Prague district of Karlin, recommended that the stamps be printed by the Kollman firm in Král Vinohrady and, along with Scout President Rössler-Orovsky, placed an order for stamps. The initial order was for 20,000 copies each of the 10-heller blue and 20-heller red stamps. The 10-heller value was needed to pay for delivery of postal cards and printed matter and the 20-heller for letters, telegrams, newspapers and parcels. The collection of these fees was necessary because the Scouts were paid a lump sum for their services from a special National Council fund.

Since the stamps were not sold publicly, they must be considered official delivery stamps. They were officially valid from Nov. 7 to Nov. 25, 1918, but are known on a few covers which were delivered during the period of Nov. 3-7.

The central design of both stamps consists of a line drawing of the Czech double-tailed lion. Numbers of value appear on either side against a white field. At the top is the legend "Posta českých Skautů" (Mail of the Czech Scouts), and at the bottom "Ve službách Národní vlády" (In the Service of the National Government) See *Figure 2*.

The stamps were relief printed and the edges were "died-out" approximating a $12\frac{1}{2}$ perforation. The engraving on the die-out tool was done by J. Panenka. Only one die was prepared for each value so no variations are possible on either value. The die printed and simultaneously cut-out one stamp at a time from pre-gummed paper. The dies were later devalued by filing (*Figure 3*) and placed, along with cancellation tools and other materials related to the Scout Mails, in the archives of the National Council. These materials were apparently destroyed either during the Nazi occupation of Czechoslovakia or during the fire in the Old Town Hall during the Prague revolt of May 1945.

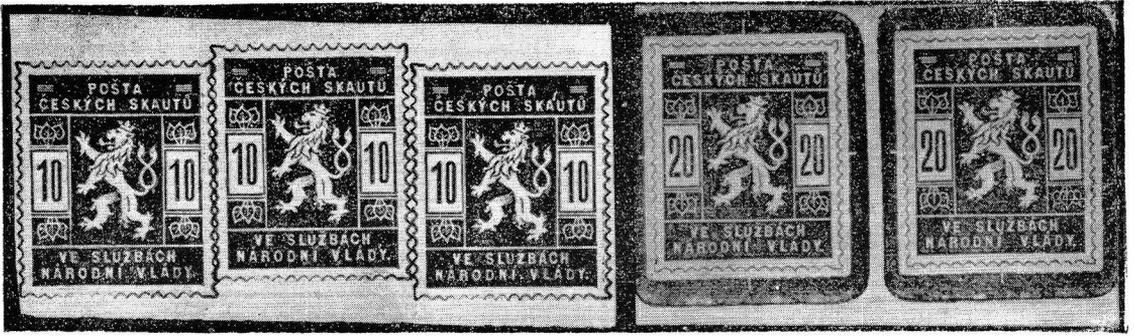


Figure 4. Incompletely 'died-out' stamps.

THERE WERE two printings of these stamps. The first was on heavy paper with yellow gum, often unevenly applied, while the second is on thinner paper with white gum. Stamps also exist that were printed on parchment paper. Unused stamps of the first printing are found less often because more of them were used up during their period of validity. Stamps of varying color shades and with uneven application of ink exist from both printings.

The 10-heller stamp is known to exist in a series of shades, ranging from light blue to violet blue, while the shades of the 20-heller run from rose to carmine. The printer delivered the stamps to the Scout offices in boxes of 500 and 1,000. Because of the great pressure of work, no control was established with regard to the number of stamps delivered and hence the exact quantity of the printings is not known. However, it is estimated that about 30,000 10-heller blue and 50,000 20-heller red stamps were issued.

Color trials were prepared in various colors and shades for both values. They were printed on thinner white paper which had either white or yellow gum. (The author also has a proof printed on yellow paper.) Color trials of the 10-heller stamp exist in various shades of red-brown, brown, purple and gray, and more rarely in red and turquoise green. The 20-heller color trials are known in shades of red-brown, brown, violet, purple, gray, grayish olive, orange—and less often in light blue and blue-green.

During the printing of the stamps the following flaws appeared: non-died-out or insufficiently died-out stamps (*Figure 4*); inaccurately aligned dies, negative perforations (*Figure 5*); double paper (*Figure 6*); folded paper, double impressions (*Figure 7*); unevenly applied or heavy inking (*Figure 8*); and various color spots, albino impressions, partial or complete set-offs (*Figure 9*). These printing errors are relatively uncommon even though the printing was done by a private firm. This fact tends to confirm the argument that originally the Scout stamps were prepared for use by the "revolutionary" mails and not for philatelic collections.

AFTER THE death of Rössler-Orovsky, Scouts stamps from his estate bearing the so-called Prague Revolutionary overprint came into possession of several collectors. The idea of using a Revolutionary overprint arose in the first days of the new state among the employes of the National Council and the overprint was applied to some Austrian stamps then in use. These overprints on Scout stamps have

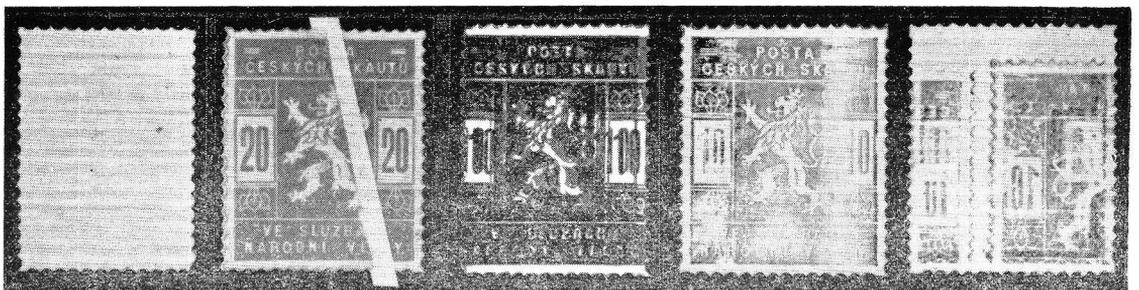


Figure 5

Figure 6

Figure 7

Figure 8

Figure 9

Oddities illustrated above: Negative perforations (*Figure 5*), double paper (*Figure 6*), double impression (*Figure 7*), uneven inking (*Figure 8*), and offset impression (*Figure 9*).



Figure 10. "Revolutionary" overprints of Scout Stamps.

no practical significance. They were trial overprints which have value only as novelties. Three types of the first overprint, the so-called small seal, and one of the second overprint (large seal) are known on Scout stamps. The overprints were applied in red and black. Inverted and sideways impressions also exist.

The types of these overprints known to have been used are illustrated in *Figure 10*:

(a) The legend, "Provisorní Československá vláda" (Provisional Czechoslovak Government), with the Czech lion in a perpendicularly-lined field. The Czech crown appears above the seal.

(b) The words, "Československá státní pošta" (Czechoslovak State Post), with the Czech lion and the Czech crown.

(c) The definitive overprint, bearing the legend, "Provisorní Československá vláda," the seal with the Czech lion. The crown above the seal has been filed off. When this overprint had been used several days for application on Austrian stamps, the Commission of the National Council was criticized because the Czech seal did not reflect the union of the Czech lands with Slovakia. Therefore this overprint was changed too.

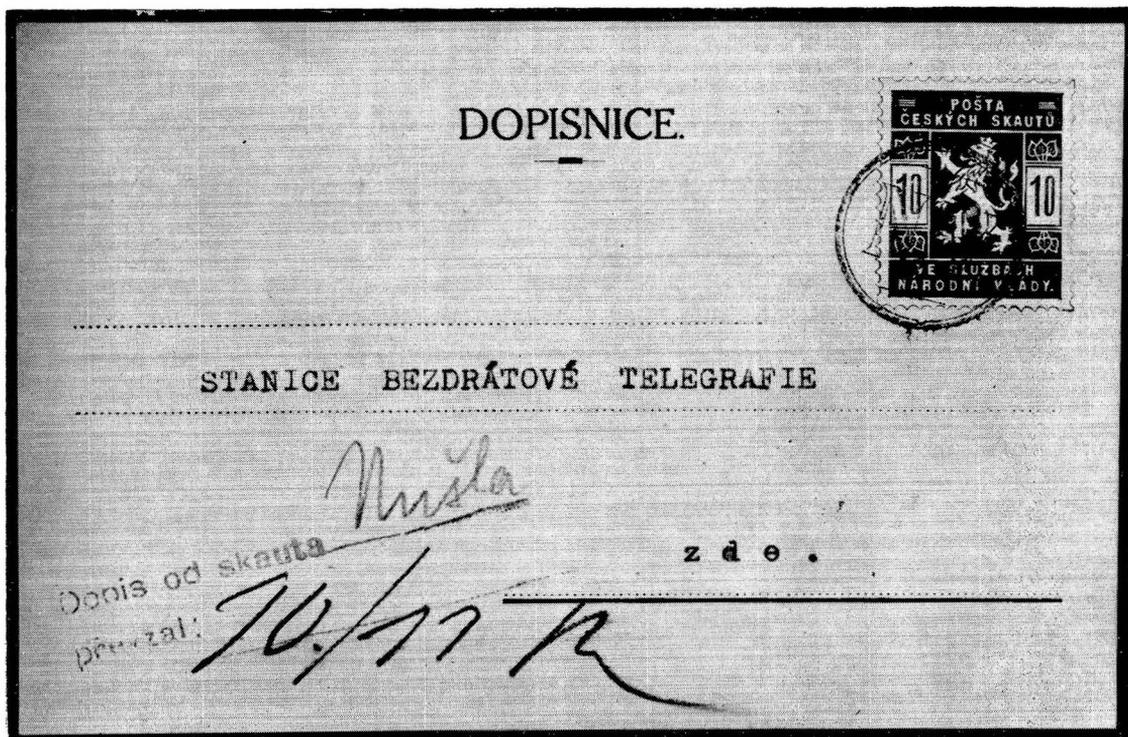


Figure 11. Genuinely-used postal card.



Figure 12
NV cancellation.



Figure 13
Scout Mail cancellation.

Dopis od skauta _____
převzal: _____

Figure 14
Receipt stamp.

(d) The definitive overprint with the words "Československá státní posta" and the joint coat of arms, the so-called Legionnaire coat-of-arms.

A small printing of 1,000 postal cards was prepared bearing the relief 10-heller blue stamp. The stamp was printed in the upper left corner of cards from white carton stock (Figure 11). The postal cards were intended for communication between Scouts or between the Scouts and the National Council. Genuinely-used postal cards are rarely seen.

Scout Mail Cancellations

THE SCOUT MAILS used three types of hand stamps to mark delivered mail:

(A) A round metal handstamp, 24mm in diameter, with the letters NV (Národní Výbor—National Council), which was used by the Scout Office at the National Council building (Figure 12).

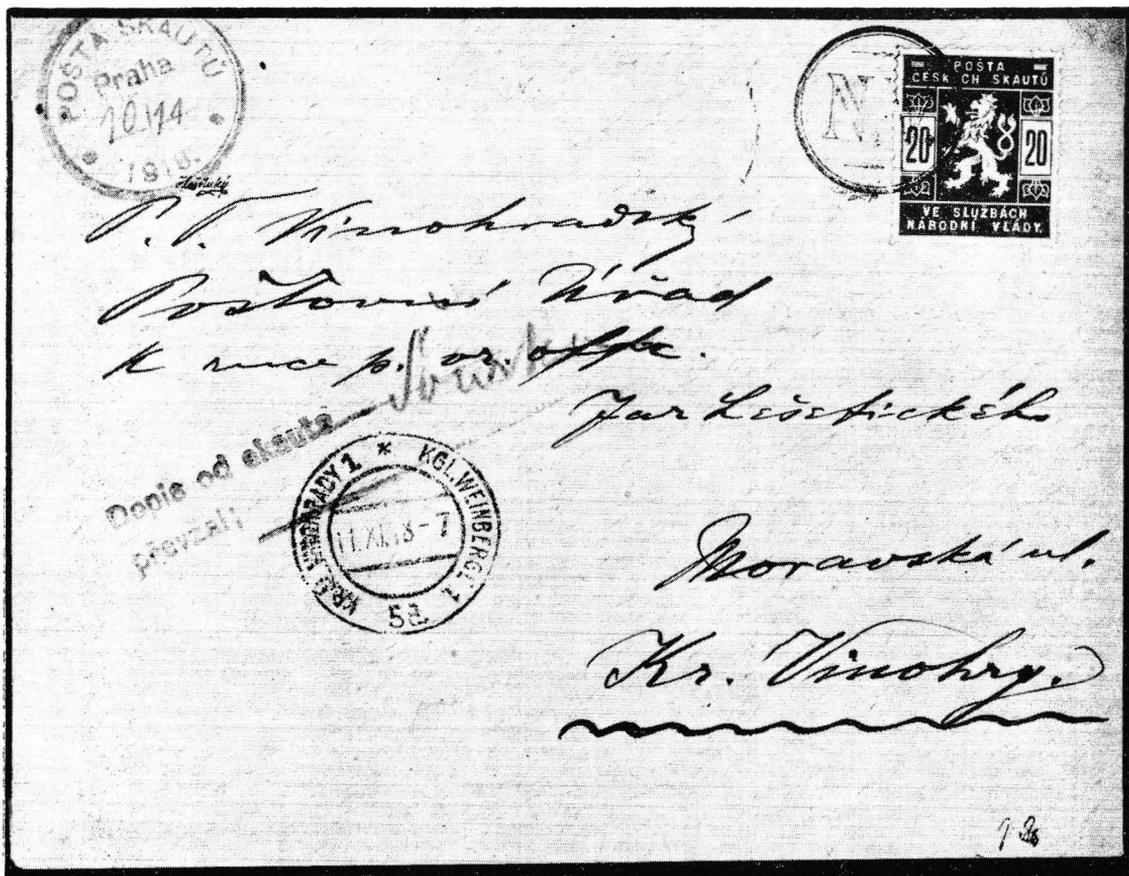
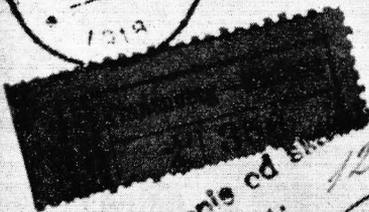
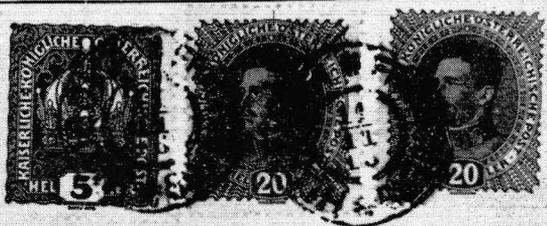


Figure 15. Genuinely-delivered letter with Scout stamps and cancellations.

Knížecí Schwarzenberská
lesní inspekce v Hluboké.



ČESKÁ SPRÁVA POŠTÍ A VÝPOČÍTEK
(oddělení telegrafní)

12. 11. 1918
Dopis od skauta prevzal
Jomel Reditelka skautu
Prah
N. J. Moudr

Figure 16. Registered letter sent through regular mails and delivered to address by Scouts.

(B) A round rubber handstamp, about 30mm in diameter, with the text "Posta Skautu - Praha 1918" (Scout Mail - Prague 1918) into which the date was written in manuscript (Figure 13). This cancellation was used by all the Scout Offices.

(C) A double-lined, rubber handstamp "Dopis od skauta _____, prevzal _____ (The letter from the scout _____, was accepted by _____). This marking (Figure 14) was signed on the top line by the Scout making the delivery, and by the recipient on the second line. These signatures confirmed the letter's delivery.

These markings appear most often in blue or purple; occasionally in red. The author also has seen genuinely used covers with markings in green.

All items delivered by the Scout Mail had stamps and markings affixed (Figure 15). This same regulation also applied to letters delivered by the regular mails to the National Council and then turned over to Scouts for delivery to a specific office or individual (Figure 16). Letters bearing mixed frankings—Scout and regular Austrian stamps—are rare and are sought as historical postal documents of the post-revolutionary period. Stamps were applied to the first page of telegrams (Figure 17). If they were long, and included more than one page, each additional page had a Scout cancellation applied. The Scouts daily delivered packets of newspapers and journals—stamps were pasted on only the first copy of such bundles and then canceled.

The regulations on franking with Scout stamps were not always followed, especially when a Scout ran out of stamps while on duty. For this reason, and because some Scout Mail was delivered before the stamps were valid, covers can be found that only bear Scout cancellation markings. If a receipt book was used by a Scout the cover need not bear the two line marking "Letter from Scout _____ Accepted by _____" (Figure 18).

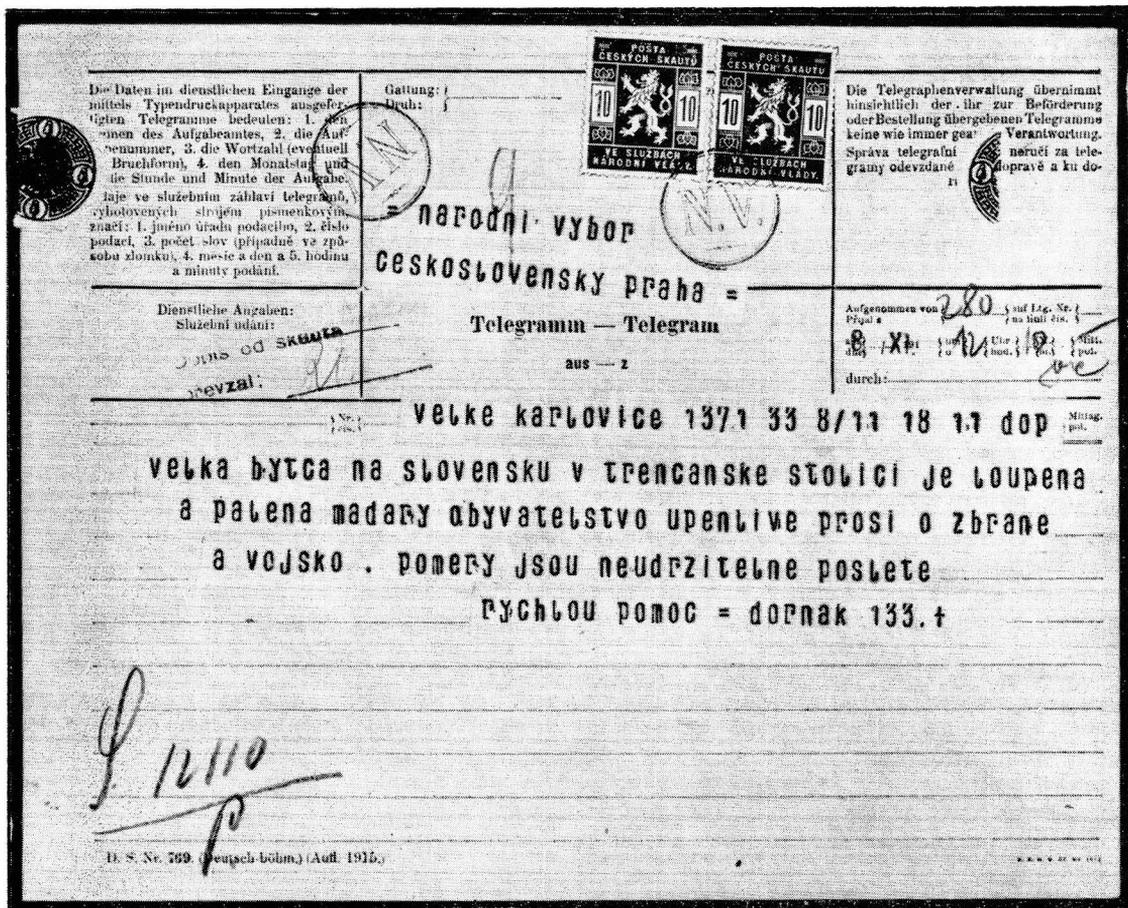


Figure 17. Telegram from Velky Karlovic and delivered to National Council by Scouts, Nov. 8, 1918.

Unofficial Markings on Covers of the Scout Post

(A) An official, but non-postal, rubber, elliptically shaped handstamp with the legend “Národní vybor ceskoslovensky v Praze” (Czechoslovak National Council in Prague)—Figure 19. This marking appears in violet, red and black.

(B) Markings of the individual Scout units which worked for the National Council (Figure 20). These markings only represented publicity for the Scout units and had no postal significance.

The official handstamp “A” only appeared on original letters. The marking was to certify official papers or communications and was not intended for canceling delivered mail. Since all the handstamp devices were kept together in the same office, this official marking erroneously found its way to use on covers. This handstamp, together with the official metal NV device and the round rubber handstamps, remained in the hands of a National Council employe when the Scout Mail ceased operations. Subsequently, he manufactured a small number of additional letters. In most cases he used an envelope with the “Národní Vybor” imprinture, affixed a stamp, canceled it with the official handstamp, and then applied either one—or both—of the postal markings (Figure 21). These covers on which the manufacturer did not write an erroneous date (Nov. 25 or after) or an address which did not exist, are impossible to distinguish from ones actually delivered by the Scouts.

‘Prijezd Presidenta Masaryka’ Overprint

AT THE BEGINNING of this article we mentioned that the Scout Post was again activated on Dec. 21, 1918, the day of President Masaryk’s return to his homeland. To commemorate this event a three-line overprint “Prijezd Presidenta Masaryka” (Arrival of President of Masaryk) was over-



Figure 18. Letter delivered by Scouts. The recipient signed the receipt book and hence no receipt marking is on the cover.

printed on Scout stamps. The overprinting was done by the Knapp printing plant in Karlin (Prague) on values of the first and second printing. The 10-heller blue stamps bear a brick red overprint and the 20-heller red a black one. It is estimated that only 600 10-heller blue and 1,000 20-heller red stamps were overprinted. The high market price of these stamps today indicates that the overprinted stamps not actually used were almost immediately destroyed.

Various varieties of the overprint are known: black overprint on the 10-heller blue; inverted overprint; overprint printed at a greater than usual angle; and very rarely, a light blue overprint on the blue 10-heller stamp.

All genuinely-delivered covers that include the overprinted Scout stamp were canceled with the round "Posta Skautu - Praha 1918" and marking "C" in black (Figure 23). For an exception to this rule, we must note that letters sent from the Presidium of the Council of Ministers were canceled with



Figure 19. Official, non-postal, marking of the National Council.



Figure 20. Scout unit marking.

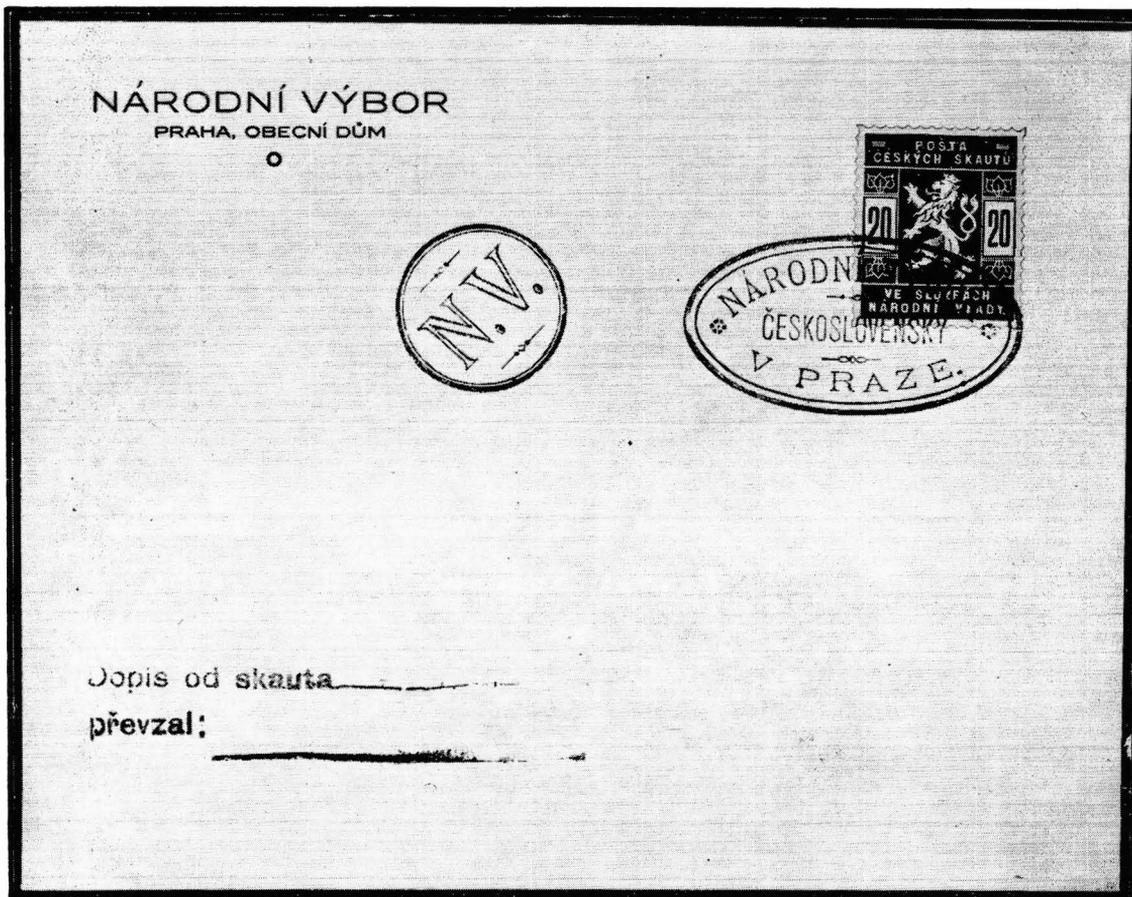


Figure 21. Manufactured cover with genuine markings.

a round unofficial (non-postal) marking in purple that read "Presidium of the Council of Ministers of the Czechoslovak Republic (Figure 24). Some Scout postal cards had overprinted Scout stamps pasted on and also were used during this day.

Counterfeits of the Scout Stamps

EVEN THOUGH Scout stamps do not belong among really rare stamps, they nevertheless were counterfeited several times. Counterfeits are not known used on cover or on piece. *All counterfeits of these stamps were produced to defraud collectors.*

(1) Blue 10-Heller Stamp

Counterfeit A. (Figure 25)

As his pattern, the counterfeiter used the 20-heller stamp on which the lion's right leg is nicked. This nick and the wrong configuration of the letter S in the text identify this otherwise good-appearing counterfeit. It was relief printed with the appropriate die-out. The hollows of the died-out "perforations" are shallow.

The author has several of these counterfeits which testify to the development of the final color and gum used.

The counterfeiter began with a gray color and yellowish, cracked gum. Then came counterfeits with a gray-blue color and coarse yellow gum, and finally a blue stamp with smooth yellowish gum.



Figure 22. Genuine overprint.

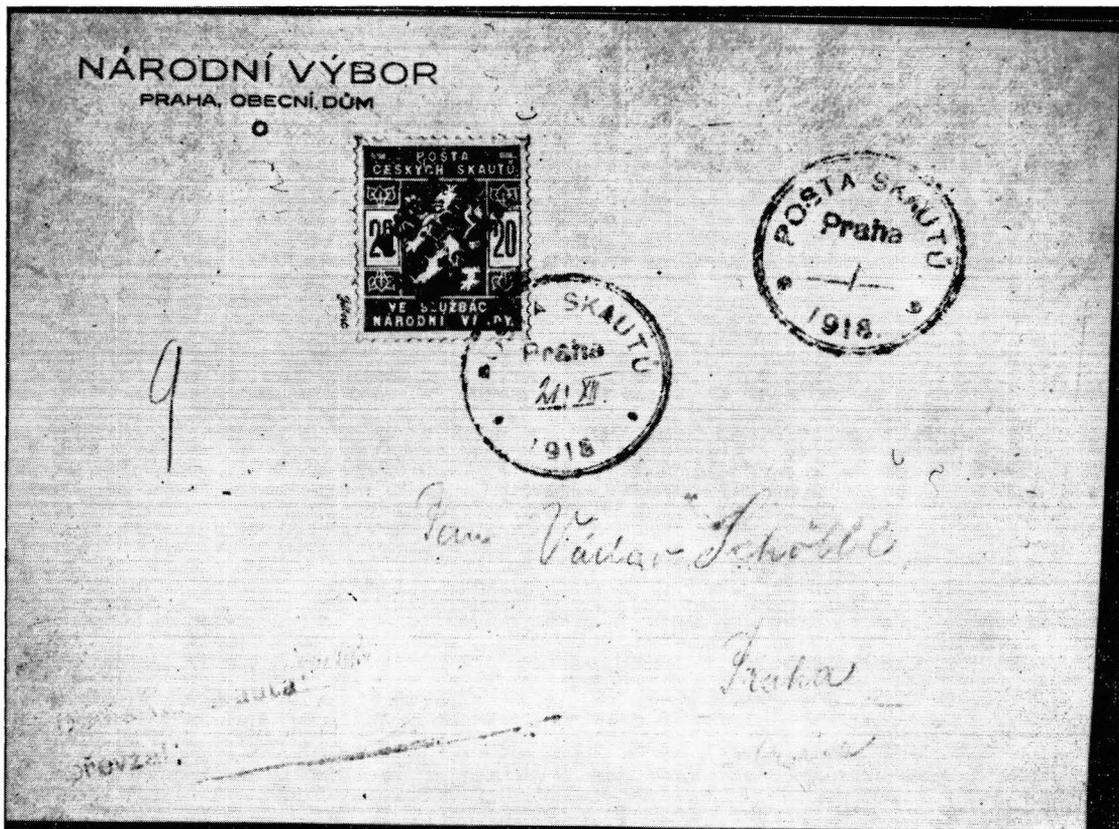


Figure 23. Letter delivered on December 21, 1918 bearing the "Prijezd" overprint.

Counterfeit B. (Figure 26)

The design and perforations are the same as counterfeit A, but the nick in the lion's leg has been touched up. The color of the counterfeit is blue or blue-violet and the gum is smooth, white or yellowish.



Figure 25
Counterfeit A (10 heller).



Figure 24. Marking used on letters sent from the Presidium of the Council of Ministers on Dec. 21, 1918.



Figure 26
Counterfeit B.



Figure 27
Counterfeit C.



Figure 28
Counterfeit A (20 heller).



Figure 29
Counterfeit B.

Counterfeit C. (Figure 27)

The design differs considerably from the original. They were printed in relief with simultaneous dieing out of the perforations. The hollows between the perforations are deep and round, the teeth are flat rather than pointed, and each side has two more teeth than the original "perforations" (13¾). The color is light blue or blue, and the gum is smooth and slightly yellowish.

(2) Red 20-Heller Stamp

Counterfeit A. (Figure 28)

This counterfeit was probably produced by the same man that made counterfeits A and B of the 10-heller stamp. The distinguishing marks are the wrong configuration of the letter S in the stamp's text and the absence of the nick in the lion's right leg.

Individual counterfeits vary in the sharpness of the relief, but never is it as deep as the original. The dimensions of the perforations are uneven and the hollows between are shallow. The color is red or light red and the gum is smooth, white or slightly yellowish and sometimes coarse white.

Counterfeit B. (Figure 29)

This counterfeit varies considerably from the original. The letters and numerals are smaller. The lion fills the center up to the border. It was relief printed with died-out "perforations."

A distinguishing feature of this counterfeit is its small teeth and shallow hollows. Each side of the counterfeit has three more teeth than the original. The color is carmine; the gum is clear and white.



Figure 30

Figure 31

Figure 32

Figure 33

Above four items are counterfeits of "Prijezd" overprint.



TÁBORY
SLOVANSKÝCH SKAUTŮ
 (SLOVANSKÉ JAMBOREE)
 PRAHA 28. VI.-4. VII. 1931

A



B



C



D



H



I



J



K



E



F



G



Figure 35. Label issued to commemorate the 20th anniversary of Boy Scout movement in Czechoslovakia.

Figure 34

Commemorative Scout Cancellations.

(3) 'Prijezd presidenta Masaryka' Overprint

The small print run and high prices of the Scout stamps bearing this overprint has led to several counterfeit tamperings of the overprint.

Counterfeit overprints exist on genuine and counterfeit stamps, but they never completely match the original. The counterfeit overprint also was applied to stamps used on genuine letters. These covers often bear the NV cancellation which was not used on Dec. 21, 1918.

The following counterfeits are in the author's collection, but it is possible others exist:

Counterfeit A. (Figure 30)

The most distinguishing feature of this counterfeit is that the center point of the letter M does not come all the way to the base as in the original. Also, the center of the letter "d" is too rounded and not oblong as in the original. The counterfeit appears on genuine stamps (*Figure 30*) as well as on counterfeit type C of the 10-heller and type B of the 20-heller (*Figure 31*) and on what were originally genuine covers. The red counterfeit overprint on the 10-heller has a mat finish.

Counterfeit B. (Figure 32)

This counterfeit varies from the original by the different shape of the letter "S" and the tail of the letter "t" in the word "presidenta." The letters do not have sharply defined edges.

It also exists in black on the blue 10-heller value.

Counterfeit C. (Figure 33)

The letters of this counterfeit are completely different from the original and several of the letters are incompletely printed.

The colors of this counterfeit match the original.

CANCELLATIONS COMMEMORATING SCOUT CONGRESSES AND CELEBRATIONS IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA

TO COMPLETE the record of Czechoslovak postal recognition of Scout activities, we submit the following check-list of cancellations commemorating Scout celebrations, Jamborees and Congresses in the Republic.

1931 PRAHA - SLOVANSKE SKAUTSKE TABORY 1931 (Slavic Scout Jamboree):

Circle handstamp (*Figure 34a*).

Machine cancellation (*Figure 34b*).

In addition to commemorate the 20th anniversary of Czechoslovak scouting, two labels were issued (*Figure 35*) and a postal card bearing the same design.

1934 KUTNA HORA - ZUPNI SJEZD JUNAKU SKAUTU (Regional Congress of Young Scouts).
Figure 34c.

1934 BANSKA BYSTRICA - XII. SVETOVY TABOR SKAUTSKEJ ESPERANTSKEJ LIGY
(XII World Jamboree of the Scout Esperanto League). *Figure 34d.*

1936 PRAHA 14 - ZEMSKY SKAUSKY SJEZD (National Scout Congress). *Figure 34e.*

1937 JAROMER - OTEVRENI SKAUTSKEHO DOMOVA (Scout Lodge Opening). *Figure 34f.*

1945 ZILINA I - I. SNEM SLOVENSKYCH SKAUTOV (I Congress of Slovak Scouts). *Figure 34g.*

1945 KLATOVY - SKAUTSKE SLAVNOSTI (Scout Celebrations). *Figure 34h.*

1946 KARLOVY VARY I - SKAUTSKE DNY (Scout Days). *Figure 34i.*

1946 PRAHA I - II. JUNACKY SNEM (II Scout Congress). *Figure 34j.*

1948 ZLIN I - JUNACKY SNEM (Scout Congress). *Figure 34k.*

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