

# THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

Official publication of the  Czechoslovak Philatelic Society

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## Editorial Board:

Dr. Wm. Reiner-Deutsch, Editor, P. O. Box 24, Bayside 61, N. Y.; W. Fritzsche, Canandaigua, N. Y.; Henry Hahn, Fairfax, Va.; Frank J. Kosik, Delavan, Wis.; C. J. Pearce, Coalgate, Okla.; J. J. Verner, Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

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## EDITORIAL

In the October issue we began the publication of short biographies of authors and their photographs so as to acquaint our membership with those contributing to our Specialist. In accordance with this policy we asked Frank Kosik to send us a photo and a brief biography. We wish to take off our hat to Mr. Kosik who won two bronze medals for bravery during WW II and was awarded two purple hearts for wounds received during the Philippine campaign! Frank was so particular when sending us his letter that he even enclosed the official statement of the Department of the Army for us to see!

We were responsible for the submission of three articles and an editorial to Linn's August 30, 1965, Cz. P. S. issue which we hope our members enjoyed reading. We were not aware that two additional articles will appear in it. Of course, it was clearly indicated that we were not instrumental in submitting those two for publication.

Apparently some people are just unable to do things ethically, as one could note from an advertisement by the Chicagoland C. P. S. in our Linn's issue. We did really not mind it as it can do no actual harm to our Society. However, if that individual or the individuals derived satisfaction in this pathetic way, how can we object?

Members may recall that we reported seeing a very interesting pamphlet of the State Department in which cities (towns) ceded to Czechoslovakia in 1918-20 were listed. We have decided to combine our previous information with that listed in the pamphlet. We will commence to publish the list of the names of cities of Bohemia, Moravia-Silesia and Slovakia-Carpatho-Ukraine in January. We do not claim that this will be a complete list because such is simply not available to us from any of the sources consulted but we are sure it will be of great help to collectors interested in the postmarks of the pre-republic era. We beg our readers to communicate with us upon using this list to give us any additional information they may have on hand.

Members will find a dues envelope in this issue. We urgently request you all pay your dues promptly and everyone who can afford it, please pay \$5.00 dues for this will help to maintain the high standard of our publication.

## NEW YORK BRANCH SEPTEMBER MEETING

This was a very well attended meeting with H. H. Smith, charter member, of Finlay, Ohio, honoring us with his visit. During the business session the

members were asked to give the secretary all required information regarding their participation in the Branch Exhibition in November. As usual, they were also requested to pay their local dues to cover the annual Christmas donation of the group to the Collectors Club. At the October meeting Pat Flynn is scheduled to speak on Postal Stationery, there will be no meeting in November, due to the Show and in December L. M. Horechny will speak on his Noviny.

As speaker of the evening Dr. Reiner-Deutsch showed his pages which had won him an award at WIPA. A number of members expressed their great interest in the covers and letter sheets shown. Dr. Pick made many pertinent comments in connection with the Regimental ownership by outstanding figures like Archduke Rainer and Crownprince Albert v. Sachsen. All in all it was a fine philatelic evening.

#### NEW MEMBERS

- 818 Lt. Col. Joseph M. Sousa, 485 West Gate Drive, State College, Pa. 16801.  
 819 Albert Spencer, P. O. Box 6, Angelus Oaks, Calif. 92305.  
 820 Michael Fleischhacker, 1642 No. Fairfield Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60647.  
 821 Jane Heller, 2129 No. Market Ave., Canton, Ohio 44714.  
 822 Frank J. Holas, 2817 Sherbrooke Rd., Toledo, Ohio 45606.  
 823 Lawrence R. Batis, 1191 Claque Rd., Westlake, Ohio 44901.  
 824 A. K. Overall, 16 Martindale Rd., Scarborough, Ont., Canada.

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Captain Ed. J. Benchik, 3d S and T Bn 30th Inf. Div., APO N. Y. 09036.

#### OMITTED FROM SEPTEMBER LIST

- 4 Guy A. Greenawalt, 1215 Cleveland St., Wilmette, Ill.  
 472 Lawrence R. Kozak, 3470 Hunter Drive, North Olmsted, Ohio 44070

#### DROPPED FOR NON-PAYMENT OF DUES

Frank Alsberg	Miles Skrivanek, Jr.
Anthony J. Jirousek	Lee A. Stamberg
Jaroslav Matela	Henry T. Synek
Joseph Mikrut	Charles Zahradnicek
Frank Rancik	Edward J. Zanchina

Some time ago we informed our membership that as is customary in most organizations, we shall publish the list of members who neglected to pay their dues before the end of June.

Padělky (Forgery) book in original Czech language, available for \$3.96.

### TRAVELING? CZECHOSLOVAKIA SPECIALIST:

**František Ales**

ALESH TRAVEL AGENCY, 1371 First Ave., New York 21  
near 74th Street — Phone LE 5-4944

Authorized Čedok (Official Travel Office Prague) representative.

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"Travel with the man who was born there".

CZ. P. S. — G. C. KOBYLKA

1433 S. Cuyler Ave.  
Berwyn, Ill.  
April 26, 1965.

My dear Mr. Editor:

In the last issue of the Specialist dated April 1965, you state on page 53, "The present treasurer has never received any records of the financial transactions of the outgoing treasurer."

I wish to state at this time that I have photostatic copies of receipts and expense ledgers of the Society of 1961 and the originals were mailed to Mr. Stein, the incoming treasurer of the Society. These ledgers were audited by Messrs Linhart and Velek.

The current record cards of the paid-up members were also sent to him at that time.

As further evidence of my loyalty to the Society and my co-operation with the incoming treasurer, I wish to quote from my letter to Mr. Stein, dated December 29, 1961— "—we made the following arrangements in New York.

1. I would send you \$100.00 before the end of the year. (This was done on December 6th.)
2. I would bill due advertising (done that today).
3. You would set up your own bookkeeping according to your liking.
4. That you would make filing cards as you receive the dues according to the membership list in the June Specialist, getting the membership numbers, etc., from there.

I have now fulfilled all points of our agreement (as of Nov. 1961). The cards sent you in my last letter were to show you how my index was arranged (those are drop-outs).

The only membership records I have are these cards. I made them 10 years ago and ever since then from the new members column so you will have to do the same, as I feel I must keep them for an indefinite period due to the fact that I am being constantly harassed by certain individuals and must have these to clear up any complaints that might come up.

My records will be audited as soon as the auditor committee gets to it, and I will send you the balance of the treasury, which at this time (after sending you \$100.00) stands at \$196.00 plus the money due \$208.80 for advertising which will be mailed to you direct. So as you see, the treasury is in excellent shape, much better than when I took the job. At that time I got all of \$130.00 and did not know how I would pay the next printing bill!!", end of quote.

As far as your statement in this article about my signing a circular letter, I wish to state that I am STILL an active member of the Chicagoland Czechoslovak Philatelic Society, over whose signature the so-called circular letter was sent.

Enclosed please find a personal check for \$3.00 for my active membership in the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society.

Per your statement in the Specialist I trust that this letter will be published in its entirety.

Sincerely yours,  
signed G. C. Kobyłka

#### EDITOR'S COMMENTS

We were very much interested in receiving the above "letter to the editor" from Mr. Kobyłka. Unfortunately he neglected to tell us what had happened to his records of financial transactions through the years of his service as Treasurer of the Society. He refers to the last annual report but that is

not at all what we were talking about. The treasurer who succeeded him wanted his entries of all transactions over the years whether income or expenditure on which the annual reports for publication in the Specialist were based. Treasurers always pass on their full records. The request was written in plain English and anyone without particular knowledge of high finance could understand it.

Far be it from us to question the integrity of Mr. Kobyłka but we still would like to know how he was able to make up annual reports without detailed accounting of all transactions. His membership cards were only for the recording of dues but that was the smallest part of the treasurer's job. What about the \$632.49 expenditure in connection with Compex 1961? The incoming treasurer has not the faintest idea how such a large sum was used. We know that the Compex deposit was \$180.00 for 1962 and that the Compex expense was \$162.94, which totals \$343.94, nearly \$300.00 less than for the last year of Mr. Kobyłka's office as treasurer. We know that the present treasurer can fully account for Compex expenditures; why cannot Mr. Kobyłka do it? We doubt that he is such a mathematical genius that he was able to keep all the figures in his head and if not, why did he not hand over his records?

**Czechoslovak Philatelic Society**  
**FINANCIAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER**  
 Jan. 1, 1961 to Dec. 31, 1961

<b>Receipts</b>	
Dues and Donations	\$ 780.74
Advertising	136.20
Society Circuits	121.34
Sale of Specialists, etc.	82.80
Dictionaries sold	11.00
Compex	653.84
Sale of Handbooks	52.50
	\$ 1838.42
<b>Disbursements</b>	
Printing of Specialist, etc.	\$ 975.45
Compex	632.49
Miscellaneous Expenses	312.49
	\$ 1920.10
<b>Cash Account</b>	
In Bank and on Hand—Jan. 1, '61	\$ 359.46
Add: 1961 Receipts	1838.42
	2197.88
Less Disbursements	1920.10
	\$ 277.78 *

\* \$100.00 forwarded to New Treasurer Dec. 6, 1961 (for New York Bank Deposit), \$177.78 less service and closing charges to be forwarded to new Treasurer upon receipt of statement from bank.

Jan. 13, 1961 signed G. C. Kobyłka

Audited and Notarized this date

signed Lawrence Linhart  
 Notary Public

The above last financial annual report of Mr. Kobyłka, i.e., for the year 1961, was not published by us before this because we simply refused to publish a "report" which contains, as miscellaneous expenditures, \$321.49. This is too large a sum not to be appropriately accounted for, out of a total expenditure of \$1920.10.

In addition, the statement was notarized by a Mr. Linhart who happened to be a member of Mr. Kobyłka's Board of Directors. He should have realized (Mr. Linhart) that there is a conflict of interest involved. Everyone will see that contrary to Mr. Kobyłka's statement, the annual report was not audited by Mr. Velek.

Our treasurer, Mr. Stein, tells us that though it is true that he received the \$208.80 for advertisements in 1961, Mr. Kobyłka has neglected to mention in this letter to the editor, the outstanding debts for the Nov.-Dec. Specialists, \$134.00, for their mailing, \$53.90 and for all kinds of orders in 1961 for membership cards, stationery, etc., \$101.43, total debts inherited in the amount of \$289.33. One can see without any difficulty that of the total \$486.58 received, \$289.33 went toward the payment of items of 1961.

We note the comment of Mr. Kobyłka that he is a member of the Chicagoland Czechoslovak Philatelic Society. He is terribly forgetful because the circular letter of January was mailed out over the signatures of members of Former Chicagoland CHAPTER OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK PHILATELIC SOCIETY which is a different kettle of fish. Moreover no Branch (Chapter) member who is not also a member of the mother society is entitled to sign an OFFICIAL communication to the mother society or to its members. Such a person has no standing in it at all and Mr. Kobyłka should know this elementary principle.

We wish to close this, with our remarks that during his office as treasurer Mr. Kobyłka began the composition of special pages for collectors of Czechoslovakia, which he then offered for sale. He was able to contact members without difficulty, in addition to having his advertisements in the Specialist and members were even given a discount by him. Credit is due to Mr. Kobyłka for his work on such pages, because we seriously doubt that anyone else would have thought of making up those pages for collectors desiring to specialize in the stamps of the country. So out of a strange mess some definite good came.

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## Parade Of New Issues

Edited by Frank Kosik

### Commemoratives for the Third National Spartakiade

This sports emission was issued by the Central Administration of Communication on January 3rd and 15th, 1965. It has been the tradition of several years to issue, at the beginning of each year, an entire emission of special stamps, dedicated to sports and gymnastic events to take place in that year, either at home or abroad. This year, the five stamps are fully centered on Czechoslovakia, and point to events that cannot escape the attention of the world public. An exception is the stamp dedicated to the anniversary of the Mountain Rescue Service—but in this case the institution is one whose importance will certainly be appreciated by everybody who has met not only the beauty of mountain regions, but also with their dangers. The Mountain Rescue Service has a tradition of almost 100 years, and its incorporation in the Czechoslovak Union of Physical Education stressed the importance, for the public at large and for visitors to the mountains, of those teams of courageous,

strong and prudent men who are always ready to help.

The sports emission was printed by rotary die-stamping combined with photogravure at the Communications Printing House in Prague. Simultaneously with it, three first-day envelopes were issued, designed by the same artists as the stamps, and engraved by Ladislav Jirka and Jaroslav Goldschmied.

Stamps issued:



- 30 h—The Third National Spartakiade. Red and blue. A dancing girl. Designed by National Artist, Professor Karel Svoboda, engraved by Ladislav Jirka. The size of the pictorial part of the stamp is 19x23 mm. Printed in sheets of 100.



- 60 h—Mountain Rescue Service. Dark and light blue. To mark the 10th anniversary of the Mountain Rescue Service, member of the Czechoslovak Union of Physical Education. Designed by painter and graphic artist Vladimír Kovářik, engraved by Jiří Švengsbír.  
The size of the pictorial part of the stamp is 23x30 mm. Sheets of 50.
- 60 h—First World Championship in Artistic Gymnastics, 1965. Dark red and orange. Will be held in Prague at the beginning of December.  
Designed by painter and graphic artist Vladimír Kovářik, engraved by Jiří Švengsbír.  
The size of the pictorial part of the stamp is 23x30 mm. Sheets of 50.
- 60 h—World Championship in Indoor Cycling. Grey-green and red. The championship will take place in Prague in the middle of October.  
Designed by painter and graphic artist Vladimír Kovářik, engraved by Jiří Švengsbír.  
The size of the pictorial part of the stamp is 23x30 mm. Sheets of 50.
- 60 h—Czechoslovak Universiade 1965 in Brno. Dark and light green. The 9th year of the university championships in winter and summer sports.  
Designed by painter and graphic artist Vladimír Kovářik, engraved by Jiří Švengsbír.  
The size of the pictorial part of the stamp is 23x30 mm. Sheets of 50.

## Padělky Československých Poštovních Známek

1918-1939

Eng. Jan Karásek, Zdeněk Kvasnička, Břetislav Paulíček

Translated by Jaroslav J. Verner

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

Continued

Page 110

Class F

Genuine Type I

(40f+2f light violet red, war semi-postal, Pofis #98)

Height of Overprint: 15.7 mm.

Width of Overprint: 24.0 mm.

Width of Letters: 3.0 mm.

Angle of Overprint: 55 degrees

Illustrations

Genuine

1. Axis of T in POŠTA passes through the right part of the V and bisects the second 9.
2. Vertical distance between the word POŠTA and ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ is 3.1 mm., between ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ and 1919 it is 2.7 mm.
3. Second O in ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ has a slight protrusion on the right, second E has a light dot on the left.
4. First 1 and 9 are joined by a diagonal interrupted line.
5. Second 9 in date is clipped.

Page 111

Class F

Genuine Type II

(35f red brown, reapers, Pofis #109)

Height of Overprint: 15.7 mm.

Width of Overprint: 24.0 mm.

Height of Letters: 3.0 mm.

Angle of Overprint: 55 degrees

Illustrations

Genuine

1. Axis of T in POŠTA passes between V and E and passes through right part of 9.
2. Vertical distance between POŠTA and ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ is 2.9 mm., between ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ and 1919 it is 2.9 mm. also.
3. Second O in ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ has a slight protrusion on the right side, Second E has a dot on the left.
4. The first 1 and 9 are joined by a diagonal interrupted line.
5. Second 9 of date is clipped.

Page 112

Class F

Genuine Type III

(5 f green, reapers, Pofis #103)

Height of Overprint: 15.7 mm.

Width of Overprint: 24.0 mm.

Height of Letters: 3.0 mm.

Angle of Overprint: 55 Degrees

## Illustrations

## Genuine

1. Axis of T in POŠTA passes through right part of V and the right part of 9
2. Vertical distance between POŠTA and ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ is 2.7 mm., between ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ and 1919 it is 3.1 mm.
3. Second O in ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ has a slight protrusion on the right, second E has a dot on the left (as in Type II).
4. The first 1 and 9 are joined by a diagonal interrupted line (as in Type III).
5. Second 9 in the date is clipped.

## Page 113

## Class F

## Genuine Type IV

(10 f red, reapers, Pofis #99)

Height of Overprint: 15.7 mm.

Width of Overprint: 24.0 mm.

Height of Letters: 3.0 mm.

Angle of Overprint: 55 degrees

## Illustrations

## Genuine

1. Axis of T in POŠTA passes through right side of V and bisects 9.
2. Vertical distance between POŠTA and ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ is 2.9 mm., between ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ and 1919 it is 2.9 mm. also.
3. Second O of ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ has a slight protrusion on the right side and second E has a dot on the left.
4. The first 1 and 9 are joined by a diagonal interrupted line.
5. Second 9 of date is not clipped.

## Page 114

## Counterfeit Overprints

(Similar to Class F)

## Illustrations on the left

## Counterfeit Overprint (similar to Type I)

(40 f+2 f violet red, war, semi-postal)

1. Axis of T in POŠTA passes through right side of V.
2. Vertical distance between POŠTA and ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ is 3.0 mm., between ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ and 1919 it is 2.8 mm.
3. Second O of ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ has a slight protrusion on the right and second E has a weak dot on the left.
4. First 1 and 9 are joined by a diagonal interrupted line.
5. Second 9 in date is not clipped and is slightly slanted.
6. Angle of overprint is different.

## Counterfeit of Overprint (similar to Type II)

(35 f red brown, reapers)

1. Axis of T in POŠTA passes through right side of V and through the center of second 9.
2. Vertical distance is identical to the genuine.
3. and 4. same as the genuine.
5. Second 9 in date is clipped somewhat differently.
6. Some letters and especially the date, have a different shape.
7. Angle of overprint conforms to the genuine.



**Page 115****Counterfeit Overprints**  
(Similar to Class F)

Illustrations on the left side

**Counterfeit Overprint (similar to Type III)**  
(70 f brown, Turul)

1. Axis of T in POŠTA same as in genuine.
2. Vertical distance as in the genuine.
3. Second O in ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ has a small protrusion at the right, second E has a larger protrusion on the left joined to the letter.
4. Same as the genuine.
5. Second 9 in date is clipped.
6. Some letters and numbers, especially the second 9, have a different shape.

**Counterfeit Overprint (similar to type IV)**  
(10 f red, reapers—white number on colored background)

1. Axis of T in POŠTA passes through the right side of V (as in genuine).
2. Vertical distance between POŠTA and ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ is 3.1 mm, between ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ and 1919 it is 2.9 mm.
3. Protrusion at second O is missing as is the dot of the E.
4. 1 and 9 are not joined by a diagonal line.
5. Second 9 is not clipped (as in the genuine).

**Page 116****Counterfeit Overprints**  
(Similar to Class F)

Illustrations on the left side

**Counterfeit Overprint**  
(2 f, yellow, Turul)

1. Axis of T in POŠTA passes through the right side of V.
2. Vertical distance between POŠTA and ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ is 2.8 mm., between ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ and 1919 it is 3.0 mm.
3. and 4. Same as the genuine.
5. Second 9 in date is slightly differently clipped.
6. Individual letters and numbers are of a different shape and the color of the overprint is light.

**Counterfeit Overprint**  
(20 f brown, reapers, Magyar Posta)

1. Axis of T in POŠTA points between the letters O and V and between 1 and 9.
2. Vertical distance between POŠTA and ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ is 3.0 mm., between ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ and 1919 it is 2.7 mm.
3. Protrusion on second O is missing, as is the dot next to E.
4. 1 and 9 are joined by a diagonal line.
5. Second 9 in date is clipped.
6. Most letters are shaped differently.

**Page 117****Class G**The following Hungarian stamps received the Class G overprint:  
(Catalog numbers listed)

Postage due stamps of 1903-14 (black number)

- 1 f green
- 2 f green

5 f green

12 f green

50 f green

Postage due stamps of 1915-18 (red number)

1 f green

2 f green

5 f green

6 f green

10 f green

12 f green

15 f green

20 f green

20 f green

All denominations are known with overprints I, II, III and IV.

#### Illustrations

Four various overprint types of Class G prove that in the preparation of the overprint plates, four basic stereotypes were employed, made of one line, hand set, using Herold font type. Large quantities of postage due stamps with red number were returned to the postoffice whereas there was only a small quantity of stamps with black number. All five denominations have the cross (z) watermark while the others also bear the crow (w, x, y) watermark. They are actually among the rarest Czechoslovak stamps and are frequently found with counterfeited overprints.

#### Page 118

##### Class G

##### Genuine Type I

(2 f postage due, black number, Pofis #127)

Height of Overprint: 16.0 mm.

Width of Overprint: 24.0 mm.

Height of Letters: 3.0 mm.

Angle of Overprint: 36 degrees

#### Illustrations

##### Genuine

1. Axis of T in POŠTA passes through the center of the O and touches the right side of the bow of the 9.
2. Vertical distance between POŠTA and ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ is 3.1 mm., between ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ and 1919 it is 2.7 mm.
3. Second O in ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ has a slight protrusion on the right side and second E has a dot on the left.
4. First 1 and 9 are joined by an interrupted diagonal line.
5. Second 9 in date is clipped.

#### Page 119

##### Class G

##### Genuine Type II

(15 f green, postage due, red number, Pofis #137)

Height of Overprint: 16.0 mm.

Width of Overprint: 24.0 mm.

Height of Letters: 3.0 mm.

Angle of Overprint: 36 Degrees.

#### Illustrations

##### Genuine

1. Axis of the T in POŠTA passes through the center of the O and forms the axis of the first 9 in date.

2. Vertical distance between POŠTA and ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ is 2.9 mm., between ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ and 1919 it is 2.9 mm. also.
3. Second O in ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ has a slight protrusion on the right side and second E has a dot on the left. The same O is broken at the top.
4. First 1 and 9 are joined by a diagonal interrupted line.
5. Second 9 in the date is clipped.

**Page 120****Class G****Genuine Type III**

(12 f green, postage due, red number, Pofis #136)

Height of Overprint: 16.0 mm.

Width of Overprint: 24.0 mm.

Height of Letters: 3.0 mm.

**Illustrations****Genuine**

Angle of Overprint: 36 Degrees

1. Axis of T in POŠTA passes almost through the center of O and touches the right side of the bow of 9.
2. Vertical distance between POŠTA and ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ is 2.8 mm., between ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ and 1919 it is 3 mm.
3. Second O in ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ has a slight protrusion on the right side and second E has a dot on the left.
4. First 1 and 9 are joined by a diagonal interrupted line.
5. Second 9 in date is clipped.

**Page 121****Class G****Genuine Type IV**

(1 f green, postage due, black number, Pofis #126)

Height of Overprint: 16.0 mm.

Width of Overprint: 24.0 mm.

Height of Letters: 3.0 mm.

Angle of Overprint: 35 Degrees

**Illustrations****Genuine**

1. Axis of T in POŠTA passes through the center of O and runs between 9 and 1.
2. Vertical distance between POŠTA and ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ is 2.9 mm., between ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ and 1919 it is 2.9 mm. also.
3. Second O in ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ has a slight protrusion on the right side and second E has a dot on the left.
4. First 1 and 9 are joined by a diagonal interrupted line.
5. Second 9 in date is not clipped.

**Page 122****Counterfeit Overprints**

(Similar to Class G)

Counterfeit Overprint (similar to Type I)

(5 f green, postage due, red number)

**Illustration**

1. Axis of T in POŠTA passes between letters O and V.
2. Vertical distance between POŠTA and ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ is 3.0 mm., between ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ and 1919 it is 2.8 mm.

3. Protrusion on second O and dot at second E are missing.
4. 1 and 9 are joined by a diagonal interrupted line.
5. Second 9 in date is clipped.
6. Individual letters and numbers are shaped differently and color of overprint is light.
7. Angle of overprint is different.

Counterfeit Overprint (similar to Type II)  
(12 f green, postage due, black number)

Illustration

1. Axis of T in POŠTA passes through the center of O and touches the right side of the bow of the first 9.
2. Vertical distance between POŠTA and ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ is 2.9 mm., between ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ and 1919 it is 3.0 mm.
3. Protrusion on second O and dot at E are missing.
4. 1 and 9 are joined by a diagonal interrupted line.
5. Second 9 in date is clipped as in genuine.
6. Color of overprint is light.
7. Angle of overprint is different.

Page 123

Counterfeit Overprint  
(Similar to Class G)  
Counterfeit Overprint (similar to Type III)  
(12 f green, postage due, red number)

Illustration

1. Axis of T in POŠTA passes through the center of O and runs between 9 and 1.
2. Vertical distance between POŠTA and ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ is 2.9 mm., between ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ and 1919 it is 2.9 mm also.
3. Protrusion on second O and dot on second E are missing.
4. Between 1 and 9 or date the diagonal line is missing.
5. Second 9 or date is clipped.
6. Angle of overprint is different.

Counterfeit Overprint (similar to Type IV)  
(50 f green, postage due, black number)

Illustration

1. Axis of T in POŠTA passes through left side of O and right side of 9.
2. Vertical distance between POŠTA and ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ is 3.0 mm., between ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ and 1919 it is 3.0 mm also.
3. Protrusion on second O and dot at second E are missing.
4. Diagonal line between 1 and 9 is missing.
5. Second 9 in date is not clipped.
6. Hook above letter C in ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ is thicker.

Pages 125-127

T. G. Masaryk 1920

(Descriptive, already presented in English)

Page 128

T. G. Masaryk  
Designer: Max Švabinsky    Engraver: Eduard Karel  
Printed by the Czech Graphic Union  
(Catalog Numbers listed)  
125 h blue  
a) ultramarine

500 h dark gray

1000 h dark brown

Validity: 125 h from 9-23-1920 to 1-31-1923

500 h and 1000 h from 3-7-1920 to 1-13-1923

Stamps of 500 h and 1000 h were produced by typography on chalky paper, with colored underprinting; the 125 h was typographed from plates made by photochemical means on ordinary paper.

I. Counterfeits

Unknown of this issue.

II. Forgeries

Change in stamp margin by trimming perforations.

Imperforate stamps found their way into collectors' hands in small quantities, as unfinished stamps. They have greater value than perforated stamps and therefore were forged by trimming off existing perforations. To be considered genuine imperforate, stamps must have sufficiently wide margins.

Width of margins between stamps measures:

125 h (blue and ultramarine)

500 h and 1000 h

a) 5.5 to 6.2 mm.

a) 5.0 to 6.0 mm.

b) 6.5 to 7.0 mm.

b) 5.5 to 6.1 mm.

Illustration

Pages 129-136

(Descriptive, already presented in English)

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Doves

Designer: Jaroslav Benda

Printed by: Czech Graphic Union, Prague

5 h violet

Validity: 1-3-1921 to 7-31-1928

(Catalog Numbers listed)

Comb perforation 14

Line perforation 13 $\frac{3}{4}$

Tete-Beche (narrow and wide)

Imperforates—unissued

The color of the stamp is rich dark violet, in many shades. The paper is white, gum transparent or slightly yellowish.

Typography

Design size: 18.2 mm x 21.7 mm.

Illustration

The design of the stamps carries many typical evidences of typography. Because of this we find very good printing as well as smeared and incomplete printing. Comparison of printing is not sufficient when checking whether a stamp is genuine or a counterfeit because design size, paper and perforations are the deciding factors. Comb perforation 14 was used on the greater portion of hundred subject sheets while a smaller number and sheets intended for booklets containing 90 stamps and tete-beche pairs were perforated in line 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Inaccurate lockup of printing plates of stamps intended for booklet sheets resulted in differences in individual rows, which are not always consistent. Shifting of design is essential for ascertaining genuineness of individual tete-beche pairs.

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I. Counterfeit

5 h violet in gray shade

10 h dark olive

20 h red orange

In 1935 there appeared imperforate counterfeits of tete-beche pairs of the Dove issue. Collectors immediately recognized the counterfeits offered because originals were officially issued only perforated. Printing of counterfeits was done with plates produced photochemically. Counterfeiters pasted six genuine stamps on paper in two rows, center ones turned upside down and produced a plate by a photochemical process. By cutting up the sheets two tete-beche pairs and two separate stamps were obtained. Genuine tete-beche pairs always have the first stamp in normal position, whereas the counterfeit block of six, after cutting off two stamps from the right side resulted in two tete-beche pairs in proper position. After cutting two stamps from the left side, two pairs in inverted position result. After the first failure these same counterfeits appeared later perforated.

#### Illustration

The counterfeits may be considered successful. Therefore caution is advised when purchasing individual examples of imperforate (unissued) stamps. The illustrated block of six counterfeits is the property of the Postal Museum of Prague.

#### Page 139

Counterfeit (to defraud the collector)

5 h violet in gray shade

In small stereotypes of six stamps which were produced by a photochemical process, a defect appears in the first stamp, where the line going at an angle from center to upper right corner of the letter is broken. It appears on the upper pairs when the block of six is cut up. The paper is thicker, glossy, slightly yellowish. The gum is white, smooth and very glossy.

Typography

Design size: 18.0 mm x 21.5 mm.

#### Illustration

Counterfeit

1. The design is somewhat smaller in height and width.
2. There is a difference in perforations in horizontal and vertical rows of about one half perforation. It is almost line perforation 14, whereas the genuine is 13¾. Perforation holes have a larger diameter.
3. Design edges of both stamps are on the same level.
4. The violet color has a gray shade.

#### Page 140

10 h olive

(Catalog numbers listed)

Comb perforation 14

Line perforation 13¾

Tete-Beche (narrow and wide)

Imperforate—unissued

Typography

Validity: 11-23-1920 to 2-29-1932

Size of Design: 18.2 mm x 21.7 mm.

#### Illustration

Genuine

If we examine a large quantity of stamps of this denomination, we find many faults in printing. Very good copies appear as well as smeared and incomplete ones. Gum is either white, yellowish smooth or yellowish cracked. The color exists in many shades. The paper is white, at times appearing yellowish due to the gum.

Comb perforation 14 was produced in sheets of 100 and line perforation 13¾ also in sheets of 100 and also in sheets with tete-beche pairs.

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.

### SECURITY AND SIMPLICITY COMBINED IN SIPEX FRAMES

A novel design, combining excellent security for the contents with great speed of assembly, has been developed for the 2,200 display frames which will be used at SIPEX—the Sixth International Philatelic Exhibition in Washington, D. C., next May 21-30.

A unit of four frames—each 36 inches wide by 48 inches high—can be erected in five minutes or less with the use of only a screwdriver. Two frames go on each side of an easel which is provided. The album pages can be mounted directly on the plywood backing or pre-mounted on a frame-size cardboard which can be put under the glass and secured in about two minutes.

Designed by Horace W. Harrison of the SIPEX Board of Directors, and the staff of a Baltimore woodworking firm which will build them the frames are divided into an upper and lower section, each 36 inches wide by 24 inches high. Each section holds eight standard album pages of up to 9¼ by 11½ inches (23 by 29 cm.) exclusive of the hinge, and the two sections together provide the usual capacity of 16 pages per frame.

The glass used with these new frames is a standard size, 36 by 24 in., which is supplied eight pieces to the crate, greatly simplifying handling as one crate serves for each four-frame unit. Using 36 by 24 glass also minimizes the chance of breakage in handling, a serious problem with the 36 by 48 size often used in the past.

The frames will be used for the first time at the BALPEX show this Sept. 17-19 at Baltimore's Emerson Hotel, and a sample unit will be available to demonstrate the ease of set-up and take-down. As SIPEX will dispose of the frames after the Washington exhibition next year, the Baltimore event enables other philatelic groups to see the frames in use now. Advance orders for the purchase of the frames—with or without glass—can be arranged with SIPEX for delivery after the close of the International.

In addition to the 2,200 frames of top collections from throughout the world, SIPEX will feature about 80 dealers' booths, lectures, seminars, social events, tours, sightseeing and other activities. The show, to be held in Washington's Shoreham Hotel, is the first such international event in the United States since 1956.

Further information about the frames and the show may be obtained from the general chairman of SIPEX, George Turner, 408 A St., S. E., Washington, D. C. 20003.

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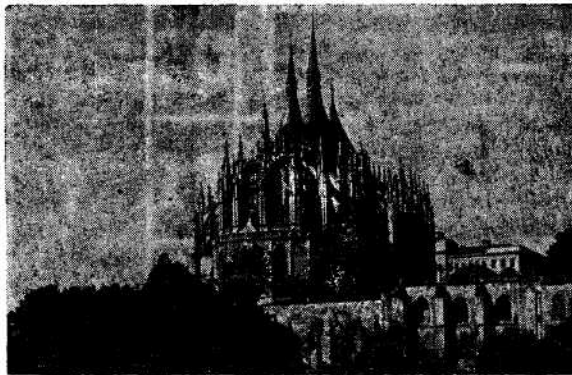
**RELIGIOUS THOUGHT AND PHILOSOPHY AS DEPICTED ON THE  
STAMPS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA**

by **C. Hedley Osbourn**  
(Member Cz. P. S.)

(Reprinted with permission from the *Coros Chronicle*)  
(continued)

**CATHEDRAL, Bratislava**

Below the fire-scarred shell of the old royal place situated on the Schlossberg, stands the Cathedral, a Gothic edifice of the 13th century (restored in the middle of the 19th), in which the Kings of Hungary used to be crowned.  
Type A72, A77, AP11.



The Cathedral of St. Vitus dominates the skyline of Prague and is most often found in panoramic views of the Czech capital city.

**ST. VITUS CATHEDRAL, Praha**

The great national shrine of Czechoslovakia. Built in 930, replacing an earlier Norman Basilica, by the prince-saint Wenceslas. Rebuilt and enlarged by Charles IV in 1348. His builder was Matthew of Arras. The greater part of the chapels in the choir is his work, as well as the eight pillars in the nave. The building was continued by Peter Parler, a German architect brought in by Charles IV, but even he did not finish the edifice, and it was not until the year 1959, that a renewed effort was made to complete the building, this time under the supervision of the architect, Kamil Hilbert.

Forming a part of the great mass of the Hradčany, its silhouette fills the skyline of the City of Praha, a symbol to all Czechoslovaks of the great spirit of its founder, and his hopes for a united people.

Shown on all Hradčany stamps, but directly on A75, AP11, A292, A89, SP9, Bohemia A5, A26.

On Type A292 (1.60kc) the scene is dominated by two churches, the Gothic Cathedral of St. Vitus, and the Romanesque Basilica of St. George. Also depicted are the spires and domes of several fine Baroque churches, the most outstanding being St. Nicholas.

**PLZEŇ — Church**

In the painting Vladimir Silovsky, reproduced on the stamp under study, and filling the skyline of the city of Plzeň, is the 13th century Gothic church with a tower, 325 feet high. During the Hussite Wars, Plzeň was the center of Catholic resistance.



Type A85; A365 (916)

**CHAPEL OF THE HOLY CROSS, Praha**

One of Praha's oldest architectural monuments is the Chapel of the Holy Cross, founded about the middle of the 12th century and built in Romanesque style. Rotundas with a central ground plan and a semicircular apse were the first church buildings of stone in what is now Czechoslovakia. The chapel is surmounted by a lantern with four small Romanesque windows. The masonry of the rotunda is simple, of square tuff stones; only the apse is ornamented with a bow-shaped frieze.

Type A292

**KNIGHTS OF THE CROSS CHURCH, Praha**

Baroque style church of the middle ages, thought to have been built after a plan by Peter Parler, builder of St. Vitus Cathedral.

Type A292

**BASILICA OF ST. GEORGE, Praha**

Romanesque church, thought to have been built during the Jesuit Counter-Reformation period.

Type A315



St. Barbara's Church at Kutná Hora with its three spires rising like the masts of a ship

**ST. BARBARA'S CHURCH, Kutná Hora**

The Church of St. Barbara is of purely Gothic structure, being the design of the famous architect, Peter Parler. It is an attractive building with many

tall spires surrounding it, and the roof unusually divided into three parts like domes. The church is situated on the top of a small hill, surrounded by a huge wall. It is a well known example of Bohemian Gothic architecture. It stands well above the town, and is approached by a road with baroque statues rising from its buttressed walls. The church consists of a grand choir, with eight radiating chapels, and part of a nave of five aisles.

In the nave of the church there is a statue, carved in wood and colored, representing a miner with his lamp. It was placed there about 1700. On the west wall of one of the chapels is a large fresco painting of the coat of arms of this "royal mining town," showing a miner and a minter as the "supporters," one on either side. The date of this is 1493.

Kutná Hora was the stronghold of Roman Catholicism at the beginning of the Hussite Wars. Žižka captured the town in 1422, and it became strongly Protestant for over two centuries. After the Battle of Bílá Hora in 1620, Ferdinand drove the miners away, destroyed the mining industry, and by 1626 not a single Protestant remained.

On stamp 394 (Type A151) is shown the "Church of the Mother of God," situated on the Square; and the little "Church of St. James" (Jakub).

Type A79, A151, Bohemia A4

#### PANORAMA OF PRAGUE

The high value 10K airmail of 1955 was a surprise issue. It was made necessary for franking packages to foreign countries.

Since the authorities decided on this high value, they wanted the design and subject to correspond. Naturally the subject was Praha, the capitol. The subject was selected by the Minister of Communications, Dr. Newman. When he visited the Hollar exhibit of C. Bouda's works, among the prints was a copper engraving of Praha which was the theme for a large Gobelin tapestry by Prof. Teinitzer. This large engraving (24x12 inches) shows the view of Praha from Cernin Palace on the left to Vysehrad and the railroad bridge on the right.

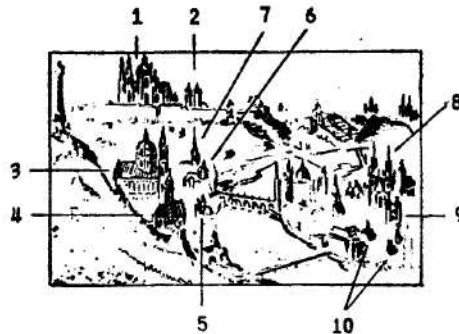
The print does not show the view as it would be seen from a single point, but a series of views dominated by long verticals of the prominent buildings and churches, with the river Vltava, spanned by many bridges, dividing the whole picture into two parts.

The beautiful work of Bouda's engraving in no way detracts from Jindra Schmidt's difficult task of reducing the design. It is a pity that he could not use the whole of the original. In collaboration with Bouda, Schmidt redrew most of the left half, simplifying it, because otherwise it would have been too crowded. It is really surprising that Jindra Schmidt was able to show such a clear view in almost a one-hundredth reduction of the original.

The dark tones of the steep slopes of Petrin are split by the white band of the HUNGARY WALL (Hladova Zed). Farther on rises the Church of ST. NICOLAS, a dominant feature of the Mala Strana (New Town). The panorama of HRADČANY is seen above the Belvedere and Letna, where we can recognize the MEMORIAL OF STALIN (see directly under KO of Ceskoslovensko). From the LIGHTHOUSE on the Petrin (extreme left, built of steel like the Paris Eiffel Tower) one has a fine panoramic view of the Hradčany, the valley of Mala Strana, Charles Bridge with its Gothic Towers, Krizovick, Tyn and St. Jilji, churches of the Old Town.

The domed building at the right end of the Charles Bridge is actually the MONASTERY OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE CROSS (Czech: Kostel Kiszovmku) with the Krizovnick Church (Chapel of the Knights) and St. Jilji Church nearby.

Prominence is given to the shrine of Czech culture and art—the National



## KEY TO ABOVE VIEW

1—St. Vitus Cathedral; 2—Church of St. George; 3—St. Nicholas Church; 4—Maria de Victoria Church; 5—Malteser Church; 6—St. Joseph's Church; 7—St. Thomas Church; 8—Tyne Church; 9—St. Maria Schnee Church; 10—Evangelical, St. Trinitatis, and St. Adalbert Churches

Theatre. (The square building to the right of the lower bridge.)

In an effort to get an unbiased opinion as to the accuracy of the design I visited a Czech who was born and bred in Prague and only left (escaped) because of the political situation. He said the real city was so different from the stamp that it actually was difficult to orient oneself.

He believes the cluster of spires at the right top are more properly towers, as there is a large hydroelectric plant there, in addition to a large permanent exhibition with beautiful stone and church-like building.

The Altneu Synagogue according to the local Czechs is outside the boundaries of the stamp. It is on the street leading from the Charles Bridge.

(to be continued)

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