

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

OFFICIAL MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE
CZECHOSLOVAK PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NORTH AMERICA

Copyright 1947 The Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of North America
Editor Frank J. Kovarik, 2502 So. Kedzie Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.

Vol. X

February 1948

No. 2

EDITORIAL

When we were a mere reader of philatelic periodicals, we often wondered where the editor got all his ideas for the editorial. In the almost six years we have tried to edit the Czechoslovak Specialist we have learned much. So many incidents in our daily lives are interesting that we do not hesitate to relate them to our friends. A philatelic editor has more philatelic incidents than any other philatelist; collectors write to him, relate to him their personal experiences and in a very short time your editor believes the experiences to be his own! This brings to our mind our experiences in the army (vintage of 1917-19). We were sure we'd never tell anyone except our closest buddy what transpired in France in those years. The war ended and we returned home with a hatred for the Army equal to hatred for war itself. Fate (we call Fate "God") placed us among Boy Scouts. We camped with them. We told them stories. It was natural they asked us for stories of the war. Reluctantly we told our first story; it proved to be a hit! Strange how humans are constructed. Noting the pleasure our story gave, we told more stories (no, none of the gruesome variety) and before we were aware of it, we glibly related incidents not our own, but we'd swear belonged to us! So, as the years rolled along, we became such adept liars we even believed our own stories.

Some editors tell of their philatelic travels, as Harry Lindquist; others of their daily lives, as Al Burns. We tell what is uppermost in our heart or mind and feel that because of our sincerity we strike a sympathetic chord. It is up to our readers to decide.

NEWS AND VIEWS

by the Editor

Looking up some information, we thumbed through back issues of the Specialist. We read and re-read old copies and spent a delightful hour at the task. May we suggest to our older members to try that some day? They'll be delighted when they compare older issues of the Specialist with the present. Maybe we improved with the years, like wine, or, are we getting big-headed and merely imagine that? Truly, egotism is a dreadful sickness and we hope it hasn't affected us.

* * *

In our recent meeting of the Chicago group we were regaled by a view of material which only few people ever saw. The meeting was held in the home of member Mr. Waldman, in Evanston. Father and son exhibited a knowledge philatelic which surprised even your editor. The amount of material shown surpassed our dreams. It was not limited to Czechoslovakia, but Bosnia, Austria, Air Mails on cover, Souvenir sheets on and off cover and mint, and so on—almost ad infinitum! As our secretary said, "You name it, he's got it." As this

was our first meeting in a northern suburb, most of us arrived late; we'll time ourselves better in the future.

Your editor has a joke to relate about this meeting. He collects U. S. socked-on-the-nose and Evanston was not in his collection. So, he mailed a cover to himself from Evanston. To his surprise, the cover reached him next day, with a perfect "Chicago, Ill." cancellation! (Still no Evanston.)

* * *

Your editor is in a quandry! He has so much good material on hand at present that he sees no reason for a vacation in July and August. If the results of the auction warrant the action, you may have a monthly publication without exceptions throughout 1948. But, brethren and sistren, we need the do-re-mi. Do your part, give and bid toward the auction; bid high! Your editor cajoled the printer into more pages; if we get the greenbacks in sufficient quantity. Originally we talked our printer into giving us 8 pages instead of 4, then 10 for 8, now it is 12 instead of 10; we hope to hear him say yes to 16. Can we produce the cash on the spot? Thanks, pard, I knew you'd kick in!

* * *

We can now disclose the nature of the articles which will appear in the Czechoslovak Issue of "Stamps" latter part of March. In the order of receipt they are: "Commemorative Cancellations of the Second Republic" by J. W. Lowey; "Posta Ceskoslovenska 1919" by F. J. Kovarik and "1920 Charity Issue" by J. Velek. If there is another article, we shall acquaint our members in the next issue.

* * *

All associate members of 1947 received their premium (1947 volume mailed flat) with the January, 1948, issue of the Specialist. Any member who failed to receive it should contact the editor or the secretary. Patron members are asked to be patient; our bookbinder pleaded with us to hold back. Several patron members decided to have the editor hold back their 1947 volume and have it combined with the 1948 volume. This saves the Society money and does the binder a good turn. If any other patron is willing to join in this plan he is asked to communicate with the editor.

* * *

Your editor has not asked the other officers' permission to follow Mr. Woodbury's idea, but he is willing to give it a trial. We hope to publish the membership list in April; any member who wishes to place after his name a short list of his specialties, may do so by writing the editor BEFORE the end of February. We realize this puts the overseas members at a disadvantage, but this cannot be helped. If the idea works out well, we may embody the idea into the "dues and ballot" proposition we inaugurated last year. The interest shown by the members will be the guiding light to your officers during the year.

* * *

The following brief note was received from Praha: On 13 December, 1947, the government loosened restrictions on the exchange of stamps with foreign countries to a letter weighing not more than 20 gr. and value not to exceed 500Kcs. Current stamps remain subject to registration."

OUR CHARITY AUCTION AND EXHIBITION

At our last meeting of the Chicago group the committee voiced its disappointment at the lack of interest shown by the members toward this, our second venture. Up to the present only six members sent in donations. It is imperative that your contribution reaches the committee not later than February 12th so that a catalog listing can be made for publication in the March issue of the Specialist. We trust that it is not necessary to remind the members that with the recent increases in the cost of publishing the Specialist we must reach out for means of getting money other than the collection of annual dues.

Your treasurer is also disappointed because there are yet about 70 members who failed to pay their 1948 dues. If special notices must be sent to delinquent members to collect the dues, it means paying for additional postage, printing and stationery; this in turn means that the members who have done

their duty are being cheated out of a page or two of the Specialist by the forgetful members. Remember we elected a treasurer and not a dues-collector.

Aside from the Chicago members no one has evinced any interest in the Exhibition. It is the purpose of the Exhibition to acquaint visitors to the show with Czechoslovak philately. The Chicago members are desirous that members outside the Chicago area show their material at this show and the local members will augment it with pages from their albums.

We appealed to our dealer members to donate a trophy or a prize, but to date we had no offer. As a result the local group decided to give ribbons to every participant. There will be a first for the best in the show, then second and third awards and the balance of the ribbons as evidence of co-operation (an element needed for the success of this enterprise).

Send your gift donations to Mr. A. N. Welner, 5056½ No. Kenmore Ave., Chicago 40, Ill.; your dues to Mr. Guy Greenawalt, 1443 No. Hudson Ave., Chicago 10, Ill., and information on what you intend to exhibit to Mr. Geo. Kobylka, 3453 W. 23rd St., Chicago 23, Ill.

Help make this auction and exhibit a success—for your own benefit!

150th ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF DR. STEFAN MOYSES, PH.D.

by Dr. Belo Polia

translated by G. Skopecek

It is 150 years since Dr. Stefan Moyses was born. Today we celebrate the birthday and accomplishments of this chief of the Slovaks, often called by his contemporaries "Father and Leader."

This Slovak hero was not born in a castle but in the poor hut of a farm laborer. He lost his father a few months after his birth and when 7 years old, his good mother passed away. He was brought up by an official on the estate of Count Revay. Here young Stefan saw the calloused hands of the Slovak farmer and the terrible living conditions of the peasant. That decided him to try to help them. After graduating from the local school he went to a school at Trnava and after that at Ostrihom where he entered the Theological Seminary. From this school he graduated too young to be ordained a priest, so on the advice of the Vicar of Ostrihom he went to Secianky in Honta as a tutor. After a year's stay there he was ordained to the priesthood. Then for some time he was a chaplain of the Slovak colony in Pest, at which place he attained his Doctorate of Philosophy.

In 1829, we find him a professor in the Academy in Zagreb, where he taught for 17 years. Here he was active in the struggle for the liberation of the Croats. The Croats remember him as the hardest fighter for their national and political liberty. As a censor of the Croat press, he always favored his Slav friends.

In these years he also lent a helping hand in the Slovene struggle and was responsible for having Hurban accepted as a representative in the Croat Assembly. Through him he brought to the attention of the Assembly the crimes perpetrated on the Slovaks and obtained the Croatian support of the Slovak claims.

During the post-revolutionary period (1849-50), Moyses, as the King's adviser in Vienna, succeeded in having the Bishopric of Zagreb elevated to an Archepiscopal See. He was also active in obtaining favors for the Church and his people. Recognizing the depth of his learning, the Emperor proposed him as bishop of the Diocese of Banska Bystrica. And so Stefan Moyses, Bishop and representative of St. Methodius whose great admirer he was, is returning to his native Slovakia. Here begins an analogy of his life and work. Up to now he was looking out for the welfare of the Croats, but here in Banska Bystrica he begins to work for the moral and spiritual welfare of his own people as also for the national consciousness of all Slavs.

Moyes could see that the Slovak nation, to which he always proudly claimed allegiance, was being decimated and magyarized by brute force. He decided to call this condition to the attention of the Emperor. Opportunity to do this presented itself when the Slovak Memorandum of June, 1861, was presented to the Hungarian Assembly and by it was rejected. The Slovaks wanted

someone to present this petition to the Emperor. Moyses offered to do it. At the head of a Slovak delegation, on October 12, 1861, he placed before the Emperor the so-called Vienna Memorandum. For this, Moyses was denounced by all the enemies of the Slovaks. He, however, was not frightened but publicly reiterated his connection with the program of the Memorandum. He declared his intention to fight for ALL the Memorandum stood for.

During his active life in Croatia and in his own native land he firmly stood his ground that each nation must have its own hearth and its own representation. In Slovakia, it could be in the form of a literary and cultural association, one of the privileges the Slovaks asked for in the Memorandum. His idea was to create an organization which, by educating the people, would promote national unity and ideals, and the right of the people to a higher education; this society to be known as Matica Slovenska. What others could not or dared not do, Dr. Stefan Moyses, Bishop of Banska Bystrica, accomplished. The permission to establish the Matica acted as an electric shock to Slovakia.

As shown by newspaper articles of the time, from the very first the Slovaks saw the results, real Slovak success accomplished by the people with Dr. Moyses, the great Church dignitary, at their head. It was felt among the Slovaks that Moyses began breaking down the unfavorable conditions for them and by God's inspiration, Bishop Moyses was selected as a point of departure between the decline of oppression and the rise of justice and truth. The whole nation zealously applied itself for the establishment of the Matica. This day, so anxiously awaited, came on the 4th of August, 1863, the very same year the Slovaks celebrated the millenium of the arrival of Sts. Cyril and Methodius to convert the Slavs to Christianity. Turciansky sv. Martin was resplendent in festive garb when it invited Bishop Moyses to be its guest. His arrival was a triumph prepared by a thankful nation. At the entrance to the city he was greeted by Superintendent Karol Kuzmany who, among other things said: "A millenium is gazing down upon you and us from these hills and from the valleys between the Holy Tatras and the turbid Danube. Gazing upon you through the eyes of the present generation and out of the smiling faces of a new generation, is seen the happy future of the whole nation. Your actions are part of the nation's history, a memorial to the past, a foundation for the future, a double gate, one half closing on the past injuries, the other half opening to the glory of the future generations." A grateful nation showed Moyses its appreciation by electing him to the first presidency of the Matica.

As president of the Matica Moyses led and protected it from all outside attacks until his death. In the Matica he saw the best shield and protection against the snares which were laid for the Slovak people. It is our sacred duty to remember this 150th birthday of the great son of Slovakia and the first president of its Matica. His efforts, work and battles for the rights of the people for which he labored, until worn out, guarding it against all aggression until his death, July 5, 1869, can never be sufficiently appreciated.

It is clear that Bishop Moyses did a priceless job in fighting for the rights of the Slovak people in the years of the Memorandum and the Matica and was known as a strong advocate of Slav harmony and unity. In the words of Bishop Strossmayer: "Bishop Moyses was an excellent priest, a learned man, awakener of his nation and builder of harmony among all Slavs." In short, the good Bishop Moyses is due for unforgettable glory and memory, as he always was prepared to fight for his faith, his nation and its freedom, to which he dedicated his all, even his life.

POSTAGE STAMPS

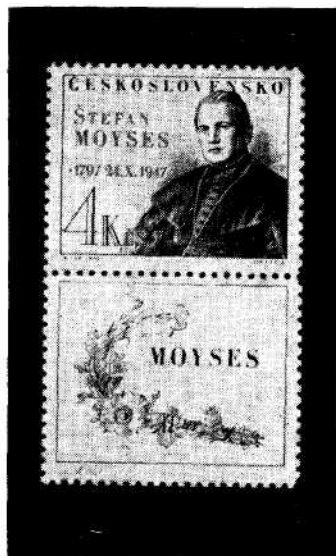
Issue of Commemorative Postage Stamps for the 150th Anniversary of the Birth of Stefan Moyses

1. For the 150th birthday of the first president of Matica, coming on 24. October, 1947, the Post Office will issue commemorative stamps 19. October, 1947, in following values and colors:

1.20 Kcs violet

4. Kcs blue

2. The stamp will portray Stefan Moyses. The design is the work of Karel



Svolinsky, professor at the Arts and Crafts High School in Praha, from an original photograph.

3. The title "Ceskoslovensko" is across the top of the stamp. In the left half is the inscription "Stefan Moyses" and the year dates of his birth and anniversary year. The figure of value is engraved in the lower left corner of the stamp.

4. The engraving was done by Jindra Schmidt. The name of the author is shown below the left lower corner of the stamp, the name of the engraver at right.

5. The stamps are horizontal rectangle of the large format, rotary perforated and printed from steel line engraved plates of 100 stamps each. Due to the large size of the stamps the first and sixteenth rows of stamps contain but one stamp, the balance of the spaces contain printed coupons. In the remaining rows of stamps are seven stamps each. The design of the coupon is the work of prof. Karel Svolinsky and the engraving was done by J. A. Svensbir.

6. The stamps are valid for all mailing purposes both at home and on foreign mailings, from October 19, 1947. Post Offices may sell these stamps from October 18, 1947, but must caution patrons that their validity commences October 19, 1947.

7. For the initial needs the stamps will be supplied by the central distributing office. For further supplies post offices shall requisition them in the usual manner.

(J. zn. A/3-2040-1:55860 of 1. Oct., 1947.)

1036

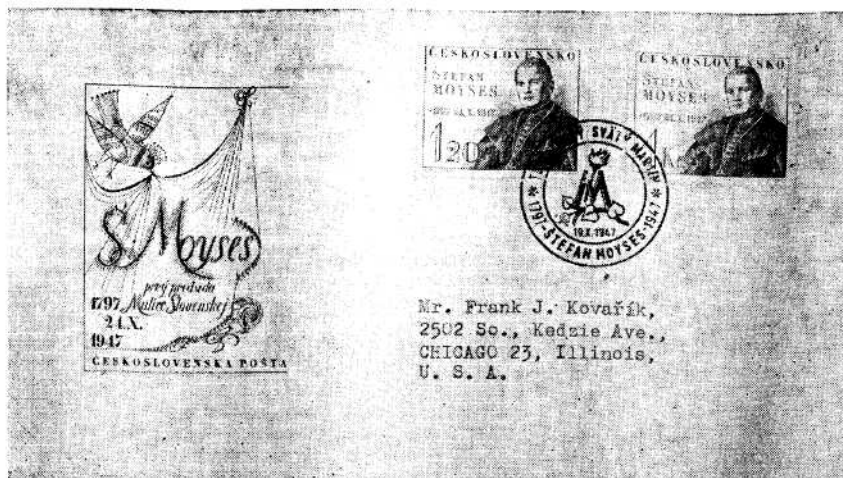
First Day Covers with Commemorative Stefan Moyses Stamps

Every participant in the new issue service may obtain one cover specially prepared for the Stefan Moyses commemorative stamp, providing the request for same was made before September 12, 1947.

The design on the cover was prepared by prof. Karel Svolinsky and engraved by J. S. Svensbir. The design measures 91 x 165 mm.

Cost of the 2.40Kcs stamp on first day cover is 5.Kcs.

The delivery of these envelopes to participants of the new issue service will be cared for by the new issue postal department, whose covers addressed to new issues participants will be sent from P. O. Praha I—philately, in registered form.



Mr. Frank J. Kovařík,
2502 So., Kedzie Ave.,
CHICAGO 23, Illinois,
U. S. A.

Immediately upon delivery of covers to new issues participants the local office transfers the collected sum (5.Kcs for cover) with credit on checking account 42900*1.

Should any participant refuse the cover, the local office returns it when it remits sums for accepted first day covers.

(J. zn. A/3-2044-0:55906 of 1. October, 1947.)

New Issue Service

The Central Post Office and its branch in Brno shall send out commemorative Stefan Moyses stamps in values 1.20 and 4.Kcs with sending no. 8.

The Post Offices shall prepare well centered copies for participants of the new issue service so they could deliver them 18. October, notifying patrons that validity commences on 19. October, 1947.

(J. zn. A/3-2044-0:55907 of 1. October, 1947.)

Commemorative Cancellation

On the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Stefan Moyses, first president of the Slovak Matice, the Post Office at Turciánsky svaty Martin will use a commemorative canceller with the legend

* TURCIANSKY SVATY MARTIN *
1797 - STEFAN MOYSES - 1947

from 18 to 24. October, inclusive, 1947.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTION

85 ballots submitted, of these three were void. For president Blizil received 56 votes and Knollmueller 26; for vice president: Dr. Neufeld obtained 65 votes, Michaelson—52 and Bryant—38. As there was no contest for the other offices no report on these is necessary.

The presidency remains in Cleveland; congratulations, George, and to you John, better luck next time! The offices have been moving westward and we should have officers in the farther west in 1949.

NEW MEMBER

310. Ray Dunigan, 996½ Link Ave., Springfield 7, Ohio.

I am very anxious to exchange stamps with fellow members of the society. Kindly address your communications to Ing. Klimes, Svehlovo Namesti 12, Min. Dopravy, Praha II, Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia — Plating the Stamps of the First Issue

By John Velek, A. P. S.

(Reprinted by permission from The American Philatelist)

Introduction

Plating, as I understand it, is the reconstruction of a full sheet of stamps by overlapping of strips or blocks which have matching plate marks, marginal control numbers or some other key to their position in the sheet. If full sheets or detailed guides exist, plating can be accomplished with singles only. Both methods have been used in compiling the data which follows.

Plating has long been the favorite pursuit of serious philatelists but unfortunately the large majority of platable stamps are of a price prohibitive to the average collector. This is not the case with the Hradcany stamps of Czechoslovakia which are plentiful. Another factor of interest to the prospective plater is the profusion of plating marks which keep the task from becoming discouraging to a collector whose time is limited.

Armed with an accumulation of Hradcany stamps and the plating guide that follows a collector can launch himself upon a sea of philatelic bliss which will show gratifying results.

The Hradcany Stamps and Their Designer

I will not use any space discussing the design of the first stamps of Czechoslovakia as this subject was adequately covered in an article by Mr. Lowey published several years ago in the "American Philatelist."* However a biographical sketch of the designer might be of interest to collectors of these issues.

Alfons Maria Mucha was born in Moravia on the 24th of July, 1860. His mother wanted him to become a priest so he was sent to the capital city of Brno to school where he spent some time in the choir of the Metropolitan Cathedral.

He took an interest in drawing and encouraged by one of his teachers, tried to enter the Academy of Fine Art in Prague but being refused admittance, drifted to Vienna. A Count Belasy became his patron and sent him to study at Munich and Paris.

After spending some time studying in Paris he lost the Count's patronage and being forced to support himself, turned to magazine illustration and decorative design. Designing the costumes, scenery and posters for the plays of Sarah Bernhardt made him a recognized artist. His designs stamped him as one of the first creative modernists.

He considered his life's work the adequate pictorial presentation of the rise and development of the Czech nation. Many of his large murals are permanently on exhibit in Prague but have been shown at the Brooklyn Museum and the Chicago Art Institute.

When the newly founded Czechoslovak Republic needed a stamp design on short notice it turned to its famous son whose broad experience in decorative design enabled him to create a suitable drawing in one day.

Unfortunately the method used in printing the Hradcany stamps was not ideal for reproducing his detailed design† and much of their beauty is lost in the finished stamps. Anyone familiar with Mucha's work would immediately recognize the Hradcany stamp as one of his creations by the characteristic treatment of the leaves in the upper corners and the scroll work. He designed and made wide use of the alphabet used on the Hradcany stamps; the N and A of Slovenska being typical examples of lettering found in many of his other works.

Mucha is an artist, who thru being of service to his beloved homeland, had his name carried to every corner of the earth.

(*) "The Hradcany Issue of Czechoslovakia of 1918" by J. W. Lowey in the "American Philatelist," Volume 52, p. 482.

(†) See photographs in the "American Philatelist," Volume 52, p. 484.

Plating the 40 Haleru Stamp

The 40 haleru stamp will be considered first for two reasons; one sentimental and the other practical. This value was the first that I successfully plated and more important, every one of the 200 positions in the two plates has a constant plating mark of some kind.

I have not been able to uncover the exact procedure used in the preparation of the Hradcany plates* but it is evident some typographic process was used. The original drawing was probably outlined in India ink and photographically reduced to stamp size. This negative could have been printed 100 times on a sensitized zinc plate to make up the 100 subject sheet. The zinc plate could then be etched to the required depth.



Key to the Various Parts of the Design

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| a. Value tablet | e. Lower left spiral |
| b. Upper and lower left hearts | f. Small bush |
| c. Left dove | g. Left branch |
| d. Artists signature | h. Arch |

(*) There should be in the United States today, some collector who was in Prague at the time the Hradcany stamps were printed and who could give a detailed account of the steps taken in preparing and printing of the stamps. Collectors of Czechoslovakia would certainly appreciate this information.

- | | |
|--|---|
| i. Left group of linden leaves as numbered | q. Right group of linden leaves as numbered |
| j. First and second left spirals | r. First and second top right spirals |
| k. First and second left towers | s. Right branch |
| l. Center tower | t. Large bush |
| m. Spire | u. Right dove |
| n. Long ray | v. Right dove |
| o. Sun | w. Upper and lower right hearts |
| p. First and second right towers | x. Base of vignette |

A detailed study of the issued stamps would seem to indicate that a process similar to the one described was used. However, in making the second plate, the first must have been photographed and printed on another plate in its entirety. This seems to be proven by the fact that most of the major plate varieties on Plate I occur in the same position on Plate II.

The many small dots of color found on the Hradcany stamps were undoubtedly caused by the impure acids and defective photographic papers available under postwar conditions of 1918. The dots of color though sometimes tiny are constant and therefore valuable plating guides. These, combined with the breaks in the frame lines and other parts of the design, form the key for placing most of the 40 haleru stamps in their proper position on the plate.

Equipped with a good collectors magnifying glass the plater is now ready to work on the stamps themselves. Remember the illustrations† used in this article are about twice stamp size and all dots and plating marks drawn in are correspondingly larger than the actual varieties.

I have included Billig's numbers for the convenience of collectors using the list of plate varieties in Volume 5 of his Handbook.

Description of Plating Marks on the Haleru Stamp

Plate I

Position 1. (Figure 1) The long ray over the sun is partly doubled to the right. There is a small dot of color on the outer edge of the tail on the right dove. The curved line that divides the left branch of the large bush into sections is missing in this position.

Position 2. There is a short diagonal dash over the spire. The long ray has a colored dot on either side—a faint one to the right and a stronger one to the left and down near the sun. There is a tiny colored dot between the right towers and quite a prominent one in the topmost branch of the large bush. The left dove has its bottom wing line broken directly over the U of MUCHA.

Position 3. There are two small colored dots on either side of the long ray—close together on the right side and about one and one-half mm. apart on the left. The left dove has a colored dot near the top of its tail and there is a period after MUCHA. The upper right corner was more or less damaged at various stages of the plate. Heavily inked impressions show this in the form of a blunt point extending well into the margin while sharp impressions may be only a curved line about one mm. from the corner of the stamp.

Position 4. There is a small colored dot directly over the center of the value tablet, another to the left of the long ray and a third is just above the roof to the left of the sun. The left frame line is doubled for almost its entire length depending on the strength of the impression and there is a prominent dot in the left margin just below the C of CESKO.

Position 5. There is a short colored dash after MUCHA. Small colored dots are present in the following parts of the design: near the left edge of the small heart at left, over the short tower at right, in the third leaf on the left and near the tablet line to the right of 40. There are several small colored dots along the left frame line—on heavily inked copies these take the form of small smudges.

Position 6. There is a prominent colored dot to the left of the long ray and another above and to the left of the first tower at right. A tiny colored dot al-

(†) I am indebted to Mr. C. J. Pearce, The Oklahoma City, Okla., specialist for the mats used to illustrate this article.

most touches the roof to the right of the spire.

Position 7. There are several small colored dots around the long ray as illustrated and also on the sun and the first tower at the right. The word MUCHA has a period after it and a colored dot below the M.

Position 8. There are prominent colored dots above both right towers (besides the regular dot above the second tower). Faint dots exist between the long ray and the spire, on the neck of the left dove and as a period after MUCHA.

Position 9. There is a period after MUCHA but it is located somewhat further from the A than in the preceding position. There is a colored dot in the left dove directly over the U of MUCHA. The spire appears to be extended by two dots directly over it. There is also a dot to the right of the long ray.

Position 10. A short thick white line is located in the right side of the base of the vignette. (Billig No. 7cc). There is a large white dot near the base of the branch to the left of SK of SLOVENSKO. There is a colored dot in the third leaf of the group in the upper right corner.

Position 11. The lower left corner is damaged to form a blot over the MUC of MUCHA and part of the stamp design directly above. (Billig No. 7mm). There is a tiny colored dot in the value tablet near the left edge and also in the first leaf of the left group. There are two colored dots in the lower heart to the right of the value tablet and a tiny single one in the upper one.

(to be continued)

STAMPS WITH ALLEGORICAL DESIGNS

Translated from the Hirsch-Franek Handbook by

W. L. Russell

(Continued from last issue)

Stamp Rolls

Another arrangement of these stamps is, in certain respects, little known, namely those in rolls, which were the 20h Dove and the 50h green and 100h dark brown Chainbreaker. The order in No. 98 of the Official Publication of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs (November 25, 1922) runs:—

"The postage stamps of 20, 50 and 100h values are also issued in rolls. Each roll contains 500 stamps of the same value. Therefore the selling price of each roll of 20h stamps is Kc 100; of the 50h stamps Kc 250; and of the 100h stamps Kc 500. The printing color of the protective strips is the same as that of the stamp concerned (20h vermilion, 50h yellow green, and 100h dark brown). The stamps in roll arrangement are supplied to the Postage Control Counters and the "Flo-Ka" franking machines. On account of the higher production costs of the stamp rolls and their exclusive suitability to the machines mentioned, production and consumption of the rolls will be strictly controlled. This is in order to avoid the possibility of any change in the postal administration's expenses through unsaleability, due to alteration in the current tariff. Therefore PO's shall only order rolls of stamps if the sale thereof is vouched for in their sphere of activity by consumer-demand."

These rolls were not printed by means of separate special plates, but were so produced that the normal sheets of perforated stamps were cut into strips and these were stuck together in bands of 500 stamps. Collectors show no interest in these, because there is no difference between them and normal stamps and because the vertical perfs are usually damaged. Ordinarily in separating the stamps the perfs are usually damaged. Ordinarily in separating the stamps the perfs are torn down the CENTER of the holes, but in cutting the strips the cut through the perfs is usually closer to the stamp—i.e., most of the hole is cut away.

Because the franking machines did not stand up to the tests, and enquiries for the rolls soon ceased, production of the rolls was suspended. In the case of the 20h and 50h stamps this occurred whilst these stamps were still valid in sheet form. In the case of the 100h, whose period of validity terminated on January 31, 1923, the rolls lost their validity 2 months after they were issued.

**Summary of the Communications and Decrees in the Official
Publication of the Ministry for Posts and Telegraphs**

- No. 83—18/VI/1920
Announcement of the following issues; "Dove"—5, 10, 15h; "Chainbreaker" 20, 25, 30; "Hussite"—80 and 90h; "Husbandry & Knowledge"—100, 200, 300 and 400h.
- No. 45—7/VIII/1920
Owing to the tariff regulations of 1/VIII/1920 the following stamps appeared in succession:—40, 50, 60, 100, 185, and 250h "Chainbreaker" and 500 and 600h "Husbandry & Knowledge"; and in altered colors, "Dove" 5h violet, violet, 10h olive, 20h vermilion and 25h green.
- No. 32—16/IV/1921
On 30/IV/1921 the validity of the 80 and 90h "Hussite" ended; also that of the 5h blue and 10h green "Dove," 20h and 25h "Chainbreaker," 100 and 200h "Husbandry & Knowledge."
- No. 27—7/IV/1922
In consequence of the raising of the rates, the 150h "Chainbreaker" was issued; also the 50h in new green shade.
- No. 1—5/I/1923
On 31/I/1923 (on account of forgeries which had appeared) the following stamps were withdrawn from circulation:—100, 150, 185, and 250h "Chainbreaker" and 300, 400, 500, and 600h "Husbandry & Knowledge." This order made special reference to the forgeries with reference to the matter of exchanges. At the same time the issue for February 1, 1923 of the 100, 200 and 300h "Husbandry & Knowledge" was announced.
- No. 4—19/I/1923
50h red withdrawn from circulation.
- No. 45—22/IV/1925
Announcement of the issue of the 5h blue and 30h red-violet "Dove."
- No. 147—16/XII/1925
30, 40, 50 and 60h "Chainbreaker," and 100, 200, and 300h "Husbandry & Knowledge" withdrawn from circulation.
- No. 58—4/VII/1928
5h violet and 30h "Dove" to be withdrawn from circulation on 1st August 1928.
- No. 11169/VII—20/II/1932
5h blue, 10h olive, 15, 20, and 25h "Dove" to be withdrawn from circulation on February 29, 1932.

(To be continued)

OFFICERS

President: Geo. A. Blizil, 2364 Queenston Rd., Cleveland Heights 18, Ohio.
National Sec.: John Velek, 2229 Kimball Ave., Chicago 47, Illinois.
International Sec.: A. J. Hrivnak, 174 Addison Rd., Riverside, Ill.
Treasurer: Guy Greenawalt, 1443 No. Hudson Ave., Chicago 10, Ill.
Editor: F. J. Kovarik, 2502 So. Kedzie Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.
Librarian: Mrs. M. Glawe, 9640 S. Seeley Ave, Chicago 43, Ill.
Sales Mgr.: W. Pritzsche, % McDonald, 3317 Glenwood Rd., Brooklyn 10, N.Y.

FRANT. TRPISOVSKY, PRAHA XII, Vocelova 9, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

is ready to sell or exchange all stamps of Europe

SPECIALIZING IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND SLOVAKIA

Correspondence in Czech, English and French

WANTED TO BUY OR BORROW for plating purposes: Czechoslovakia #4 or Eastern Silesia #5, the 20h blue green in blocks of four or larger. JOHN VELEK, 2229 Kimball Ave., Chicago 47, Ill.



We Buy and Sell

**All
European
Stamps**



CZECHOSLOVAKIA IS OUR SPECIALTY

Of this country we have every stamp in stock

Alfons Stach

MEMBER C. P. S. N. A.

99 NASSAU ST.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Telephone BEckman 3-0553