

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

OFFICIAL MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE
CZECHOSLOVAK PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NORTH AMERICA

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Editor Frank J. Kovarik, 2502 So. Kedzie Ave., Chicago 23, Ill.

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EDITORIAL

Our Christmas mail astonished us! So many members sent us Christmas and New Year greetings, to answer all would impoverish us. We thank all these kind souls and pray the Good Lord showers them with His blessings throughout the New Year. Our Society is too poor to pay its officers for their work on behalf of the members and words of appreciation must constitute sufficient recompense. We thank you.

We recall our promise and therefor this issue of the Specialist consists of 16 pages instead of the scheduled 8. Re-read the promise made by your editor on the first page of last month's Specialist. The Society's only expenses are for printing, illustrating and mailing of this organ. If you increase the receipts of the treasury, YOU benefit thereby. Of course, we shall always have hitch-hikers. But if the majority of the members help carry the load, the sum lost by carrying almost dead timber will be small compared with the philatelic knowledge brought to all by additional pages of this publication.

A letter from a member follows:

I have approximately 100 brochures about Czechoslovakia which I wish to dispose to members of the Czecho Philatelic Society. There is no charge for these pamphlets but if the members send me a large No. 8 stamped and addressed envelope to me, I should be glad to send them one. I know the members will appreciate receiving these pamphlets as they are very beautiful. Sincere good wishes, Herbert J. Elliott, 20 So. Flaming Ave., Atlantic City, New Jersey.

Mr. Elliott wrote to our secretary suggesting "to enclose with the membership card a note of appreciation for a member's interest in retaining membership in the Society. I know they always say let George do it; but everyone likes to be recognized and a friendly greeting of some sort would be appreciated. It could be a mimeographed letter with a personal signature."

This letter was referred to the editor and he confesses that the suggestion carries merit. We always have strived to give our members a good magazine and felt confident it is all they expect from us. In our editorials we tried to keep in personal touch with all members and feel sure we were moderately successful. The Society is the property of every member and we are certain that many members are satisfied with the status quo. We shall, however, give this a trial and see if this extra note of appreciation brings results. We hope it convinces members to voluntarily increase their dues so we could continue to give them more and more of the type of articles

they want to see in the Specialist. We thank member Elliott for the interest he has shown in the inner workings of the Society.

If it isn't one thing its another. We expected to have the last weekend off after a strenuous month getting out the Christmas mail at which time we hoped leisurely to assemble material for this issue of your publication. Instead we were asked to work just a little harder and include both Saturday and Sunday so every citizen would get his/her/its invitation from Uncle Sam to pay the income tax.

Word received discloses that the New York Group's meeting of January 8 was attended by 14 members. Our Chicago Group, the largest in the Society, has not boasted such an attendance in many years. We congratulate the New York Group and its tireless secretary on their successful operation and trust the Chicago Group will emulate the big town's example.

Last Call! We shall publish the membership list in April. Any member who fails to find his name in that list is served notice now that the April issue of the Specialist is the last he receives unless he notifies the secretary that the officers made a mistake and that he has his/her dues paid for 1952. Your officers are human and subject to make mistakes. Don't damn them; lighten their task by helping them correct errors.

CHICAGO SHOW AND AUCTION

Time is running short.

In the last two issues of the Specialist you read the 1952 show will be held in Sokol Chicago Hall, 2343 So. Kedzie Ave., Saturday and Sunday, March 20 and 30. All those who want to exhibit at this show are asked to write to the exhibition chairman, Frank Kovarik, 2502 So. Kedzie Ave., Chicago 23, Ill. There will be no charge for frames but postage or express charges both ways must be paid by the exhibitor. Insurance of your treasures is advised; the committee will not be responsible for any loss unless the insurance fees are paid in advance. Insurance rates are 25 cents for every \$100 valuation with a minimum fee of \$1.00.

We have explained to our members the novel feature we introduce into our auction this year. We are anxious to try it out. It may benefit not only the Society but individual members as well. Besides the regular donation to the auction for which the committee is always grateful, members may submit their duplicates of more valuable material for sale through the auction. They will promise to pay 20% of price realized for material up to \$20 selling price, 15% over \$20. Each submitted item may carry a reserve bid; if this bid is not met then 5% of the reserve bid will be charged with a minimum of \$1 to cover the partial cost of the expenses connected with the auction. In this way the Society derives some additional revenue and much better material can be offered.

In the past, many items donated toward the auction reached your committee too late to be included in the auction catalogue. In that way many worthwhile items received no publicity and as a result the bidding on these items was limited to the bidders on the floor. We again entreat our charitable friends to send in all material for the auction immediately so that the highest possible prices could be obtained for the benefit of the treasury.

A meeting of the Chicago Group relative to the show and auction will take place Sunday, February 17, at 3 P.M. at the Cicero-Berwyn Bourse, 6236 Cermak Rd., Cicero, Ill. Please do not fail your chairmen.

The following chairmen for this great event have been elected and each of these chose a committee to assist him. Some members have not been contacted and we therefor ask them if they cannot serve on the committee to which they were assigned to notify the general secretary of the exhibition,

Mr. R. L. Spofford, on which committee they prefer to serve.
General secretary: Mr. R. L. Spofford, 5001 Drexel Blvd., Chicago 15.
General Chairman: Mr. Wm. Sporka, 1435 S. Central Ave., Cicero 50, Ill.
Members: M. Glawe, A. J. Trivnak, M. Kalish, P. Kreischer, G. Ruzicka, L. Slivon, E. Zaludek.
Auction Chairman: Mr. G. C. Kobyłka, 3453 W. 23rd St., Chicago 23.
Members: E. Berka, G. Greenawalt, L. J. Kosinar, M. J. Martinek, F. Rosner, R. L. Spofford.
Publicity Chairman: Mr. R. Reinowski, 1939 Highland Ave., Berwyn, Ill.
Members: E. Fein, Dr. J. J. Matejka, J. Velek.
Exhibition Chairman: Mr. F. Kovarik, 2502 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago 23.
Members: M. A. Glueck, J. Jiranek, E. S. Kral, E. Novak, M. Skrivanek, F. Zaviska.
Bourse Chairman: Mr. R. Reinowski, 1939 Highland Ave., Berwyn, Ill.
Members: A. N. Weiner, A. J. Zern, J. L. Kasper.

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NEW MEMBERS?

PARADE OF NEW ISSUES

Commemoratives Honoring Petr Jilemnický



The Czechoslovak Ministry of Posts issued on December 5th, 1951, a new set of two commemoratives showing the portrait of Petr Jilemnický, Slovak writer (1901-1949), of the following values and colors:

Kčs 1.50, brown

Kčs 2.—, blue

The design of the stamps is by Ludevít Ilečko, the engraving by Jan Mráček.

The stamps in a vertical format 23.5x37 mm in dimension are recess-printed in sheets of 50 and 25 copies. Validity for postage from December 5th, 1951.

A cacheted First Day Cover, designed by the author of the stamps and engraved by Jan Mráček, as well as a Collection Sheet, were issued at the same time.

Filatelie Orbis announces the issues to be released in Czechoslovakia during January 1952:

January 12th: A series to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the birth of **LADISLAV ZÁPOTOCKÝ**, a distinguished pioneer for Socialism in Bo-

hemia, with the denominations of Kčs 1.50 and Kčs 4.—(totalling U.S. \$0.11).

January 18th: A series to mark the 40th Anniversary of the PRAGUE CONFERENCE, at which Lenin founded the Bolshevik Party. This set will comprise 3 values of Kčs 1.50, 3.—, and 5.— (totalling U.S. \$0.19).

January 24th: A series to honor JAN KOLLAR, a poet and fighter for National Independence of Czechs and Slovaks, and for Fraternity among Slavonic Nations. The denominations will be Kčs 1.50 and 5.— (totalling U.S. \$0.13).

FIRST DAY COVERS, as well as COLLECTION SHEETS (an attractively designed sheet with a complete set hinged on and cancelled with a special first day postmark), will also be issued for each of the aforesaid commemoratives.

We are giving you this announcement without any engagement on our part, and we do not guarantee either the dates of issue and the denominations mentioned above.

The series "Czechoslovak Youth" which was to appear during December as stated in our October New Issue Report, has not been issued as yet. The issuance of this set has been, for technical reasons, put off indefinitely.

New Postal Stationery in Czechoslovakia. We wish to inform you that a new series (VIIth Emission of postcards (photographic views) appeared in Czechoslovakia on November 1st. It consists of 28 diff. cards and you may have the complete set for U.S. \$2.24, postage extra. Each card bears an impressed stamp of Kčs 1.50 with the portrait of President Kl. Gottwald.

Yours very truly,

FILATELIE ORBIS

Export Division

Ve Smečkách 30

Praha II, Czechoslovakia

NEW AND RECENT ISSUES

	Mint	Used				
406-09 Democratization	.35	.15	430-31 P. T. T.	.15	--	
410-13 Nationalization	.35	.15	432-33 Tajovský	.20	--	
414-15 Neumann	.15	--	434-35 New Prague	.15	--	
416-17 Nemcova	.25	--	434a Philatelic Sheet	.25	--	
418-21 Student Congress	.35	--	436-37 II CSR-USSR Friend	.20	--	
422-23 Fibich	.33	--	Peace Fighters (2 v.)	.15	--	
424-25 Army Day	.15	--	Fucik (2 vals.)	.20	--	
426-29a Old Prague Sheet	.85	.75	Heavy Industries (3)	.26	--	

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Beautiful Praha

By L. Kropac

(Reprinted with permission from the S. P. A. Journal)

It is well known that Czechoslovakia honored its capital city through its postal stationery more often than any other beauty spot of the Republic. This should be so.

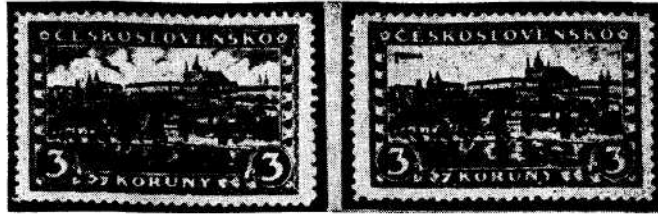
Hundred spired Mother Praha, as it is known to its citizens, was founded by Duchess Libuse about the first part of the 8th century. The same Praha is mentioned very frequently by writers of diverse nations as early as the 9th Century. In the 12th Century, Praha was the largest European city, larger than contemporary Paris or Rome.

A beauty filled with glory was the hundred-spired town. On its walls a shadow is cast by its mythical foundress who prophetically exclaimed: "I see a city vast, whose glory reaches the skies." Interesting, beautiful, illustrious cities are many, but very few cities are fateful and of these Praha stands out. By its very situation it is at the cross roads of Europe. Remember the words of the German Chancellor, Bismarck: "He who is master of Bohemia is the master of Europe." Chateaubriand said: "Confusion, blood and catastrophe are the history of Bohemia." By all that is great Praha has won for itself the title "Capital of Bohemia" and its shield bears the legend "Mother of Cities."

The very first stamps issued by the newlyformed Republic of Czechoslovakia showed a view of the Hradčany Palace, the seat of government. These were designed by Alfons Mucha, an artist not unknown in America. These stamps appeared in five types and comprised twenty-six major varieties.



A complete panorama of Hradčany with the river Vltava (germanized into the impossible "Moldau") with Charles Bridge over it the theme of the 1926 issue of two and three crown stamps. These stamps were designed by F. Šimon and engraved by Karel Seizinger.



In 1937 two stamps appeared which showed signs of fear. These stamps were to propagate the idea of the "Little Entente," Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania. Each of the three countries issued stamps to let the world know of their solidarity, yet, when Czechoslovakia was throttled by Hitler, the other two helplessly stood by. This stamp was designed by Jan C. Vondrouš and engraved by Seizinger. Vondrouš lived in New York more than twenty years and returned to his home land after its liberation.



The first definitive air mail series was issued in 1930. The 10. and 20. Kčs. values were adorned with a panoramic view of the Hradčany similar to the 1926 regular issue mentioned before, with an aeroplane flying above. This was designed and engraved by Seizinger. Again in 1946 a 24. Kčs. stamp was issued in blue for the first flight Praha-New York. It again showed a plane over Praha but it took in the steeple of the Old Town. This stamp was valid for postage only one day; it was reissued in dark red the next day and a 50. Kčs. blue was added. Designed by A. Erhard and engraved by J. Goldschmied.



The commemorative sheet issued for the Praga Philatelic Exhibition in 1938 consisted of two stamps. The 50 h. showed Vyšehrad and the 1. Kčs.

the Hradčany with Charles Bridge. Vyšehrad means "High Castle" and was the seat of the earliest Czech Government. It is a high rock above the Vltava River with remains of fortifications; in fact, as far back as pagan times here stood a mighty wooden fort. A legend comes down to us from the 9th Century telling of a young Czech noble, Hořymír, who on this same rock was sentenced to death for his supposed revolutionary activities. In a daring leap atop his trusty horse, šemik, over its walls and into the river, he saved his life. All the nobility gathered around, the Duke stared in amazement, but when they looked over the walls they saw Horymír still on his horse fleeing toward Radotín.



Later when the Praha Castle, the Hradčany, became the seat of the rulers of Bohemia, Vyšehrad's glory died. Though now a seat of the dead, it is not dead to the people of the land. In Vyšehrad's cemetery, Slavín (place of glory), rest many of Bohemia's glorious great and leaders of its storied past and turbulent years. A gigantic sarcophogas in the center of the graveyard is ornamented by a statue of a winged genius and two seated women. The legend thereon cries out "Though dead, they continue to speak." In this cemetery lie many whose names are known to stamp collectors. A few are here recorded; the artist, Mikuláš Aleš, musicians, Antonín Dvořák and Bedřich Smetana; opera soprano, Emma Destin; authoress, Božena Němec; political leader, František L. Rieger; scientist, Jan E. Purkyně; sculptor, J. V. Myslbek and many others.

One of the oldest and most beautiful bridges in the world is Charles Bridge. In Praha it is best known as the "Stone Bridge." Originally the span over the Vltava in this place was a wooden structure which was destroyed in the flood of 1157. A new stone bridge was ordered built by Queen Judith in 1169. This and its successor were again destroyed by great floods in 1272 and 1342. It was King Charles IV, Holy Roman Emperor, who laid the foundation to the present structure in 1357. Built by Peter Parler in the years 1357 to 1385 it exhibits not only technical skill but, with the construction of both towers, especially that of the Old Town, it is one of the most beautiful and practical ornaments adorning Praha. The world-renown gained by the bridge dates to the years 1706-14 when sculptured ornaments were added. Above the 15 pylons stand twice that many statues and almost 50 stone effigies, among them those of 13 Czech saints, making it an artistic gem. Here stand the statues of Saint Jan of Nepomuk, Francis, Ignatius, Bernard,

Václav, Zigmund, Anthony of Padua, Jude Thadeus, Norbert, John the Baptist, Anna, Ludmila, Adalbert, Augustin, Barbara, Our Lady of Sorrows, and many, many others. While these are an ornament to the bridge, they are a veritable museum of art under the vast sky. The first statue erected was a cross placed there during the reign of Charles IV. The tower of the Old Town side was completed about 1391. It is sadly famous, for on it were strung the heads of the decapitated Czech Nobles in 1621 and not removed until 10 years later. It also gained fame in the battle against the Swedes in 1648 when Czech students from the various schools of Charles University successfully defended it against the northern invaders. Just 200 years later it was barricaded against the military might under General Windischgraetz, who poured shot and shell into Praha and burned its windmills.

There isn't a tourist who can forget the soul-inspiring panorama of Hradčany. The history of Bohemia is closely knit to the history of the Praha Castle. The castle was originally built of wood in 723. After 200 years, the first stone walls rose until they grew into this one great mass.

Emperor Rudolph II, the celebrated art connoisseur, made of the Praha Castle a famous Museum. Paintings, statues, coins, medals, gold and silverware, anything which reflected the highest and noblest in culture, were brought to the Hradčany. There is not a famous museum or art gallery anywhere which does not boast some treasures from Praha. Such well known art centers as Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, Munich, Stockholm, Paris, Rome—all contain masterpieces which once adorned the Halls of Hradčany. Paintings of Titian, Rubens, Dürer were plentiful there. Unfortunately, all this wealth was the country's undoing. In 1620, Maximilian of Bavaria carried from the castle 15 wagonloads of art treasures and this was the nucleus of the present Munich collections. In 1631, the Elector of Saxony took 50 wagonloads to Dresden. In 1648, the Swedes carried away what they could and it is believed that the Swedes under General Königsmark attacked Praha for the sole purpose to loot the Hradčany. In 1782 vast stores of Praha treasures were taken to Vienna.

During the reign of Ferdinand I the Emperor's garden was built within the Hradčany enclosure and the world famous summer residence of his Queen Anne brought additional fame to the already famous pile. Finally in 1918, the Hradčany again became the seat of government and the newly created Czechoslovak Republic with its first president, Thomas G. Masaryk, established itself there.

The Strahov Monastery is the second oldest monastery in Bohemia. Founded by Duke Vladislav II on the Strahov Heights, it was called Zion. During the Hussite wars, in 1420, it was destroyed by fire. Its second founder was Prior Lobelius who repaired the buildings in 1570. In 1648 the Swedes laid siege to the monastery and then compelled the monks to turn over to them everything of value. The Swedes removed every silver statue as also 500,000 gulden which belonged to Count Schlick. In the monastery's clausura is a famous art gallery with valuable paintings by Rubens, Brandl, Holbein, Van Dyke, Rein, Corregia and many others. Among these the most famous is Albrecht Dürer's "Rosary Celebration." This painting was brought to Strahov by Rudolph II. The Strahov library contains literary treasures beyond the scope of monetary value. Over 60,000 volumes, manuscripts, original printings, etc., are housed there. A view of Strahov taken from the Castle ramp and showing Vošmik's statue of St. Václav, was issued on a stamp in 1927. This was designed and engraved from a photograph by K. Seizinger.

The Old Town Square was the scene of the execution of the Czech Nobles, June 21, 1621. Until then the glory of Bohemia shone brightly in the history of Europe; from then on the country was engulfed in the germanization

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Strahov



Old Town Square

process of the Hapsburgs. Sorrow spread over the land and though some slight relief came after the upheavels of 1848, another 70 years passed before the Czechs were liberated from the throes of the hated ruling dynasty. The square is adorned by an immense monument to Jan Hus, the religious reformer. This statue was unveiled in 1915, 400 years after the burning of the great man, but public demonstrations and celebrations were forbidden by the Austrian government.

The oldest and most priceless adornment of the square is its tower with the "Orloj" (a famous clock of wonderful precision)* and the chapel in the Town Hall. During the brief revolution in 1945, the Germans destroyed the Town Hall; only a small part of it remained intact, but has now been partially reconstructed. In the background is the twin-spired Týn Church of the Virgin Mary. Within it is a marvellous tympani dating back to the reign of Václav IV and one of the most treasured relics of the Czech lands. From its pulpit spoke its pastor, Jan of Nepomuk, who later became archbishop of Praha. This priest refused to disclose the secrets of the confession to the King (he was the Queen's confessor) and for this was sentenced to death in the waters of the Vltava. In the Týn church the skulls of the 12 executed Czech Noblemen were kept. This square is perhaps the one spot in Praha which witnessed the city's loftiest glories and lowest degradations. In 1928, during the tenth anniversary celebrations of the liberation of Czechoslovakia, a series of stamps was issued to commemorate the event. The 5. Kčs stamp, which was reissued in 1929 without the commemorative dates and in a different color, shows the Old Town Square. It was designed and engraved by K. Seizinger from a painting by V. Malý.

A beautiful engraving by Seizinger of the 1929 issue of the 10. Kčs stamp, presents to us the graceful architecture of St. Nicholas Church, which majestically dominates the scene below a silhouette of the Hradčany. The structure was commenced in 1673. In 1704, the celebrated architect, Christopher Diezenhofer took over and by 1711, the central nave of the church was completed.



St. Nicholas Church



Václav Square

Václav Square, said to be mapped out by Charles IV himself, is the largest and most popular square in Praha. As we look at the 2.50 Kčs stamp of 1926, we see at its head and practically dominating the entire area, the National Museum. In the forefront is Myslbek's colossal statue of St. Václav. St. Václav, from the earliest days of Czech history, has been claimed the patron saint of the land. That this is no idle statement is evidenced by the fact that the land is popularly known as St. Václav's land; the language is known as St. Václav's tongue; the crown of the land is known and honored as the crown of St. Václav. This stamp was designed and engraved by Seizinger from a painting by J. Setelik.

*—See "The Prague Town Hall Clock," by G. A. Blizil on page 21, February, 1949 issue of the Czechoslovak Specialist.

For a story of the St. Václav Commemorative issue of 1929 see page 14, Feb. 1947 issue of the Czechoslovak Specialist.

NEW ADVERTISING RATES

(Effective Jan. 1, 1952)

	1 insertion	5 insertions	10 insertions
Full page	6.00	5.50	5.00
½ page	4.00	3.75	3.50
¼ page	2.50	2.25	2.15
⅛ page	1.75	1.60	1.50
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Early Czechoslovakian Town Postmarks

Pre-Stamp Period—1867

By Miss Mildred A. Glueck

—Reprinted from Seventh American Philatelic Congress Handbook

Miss Glueck started to collect General Foreign Stamps during her attendance at High School. She is now specializing in the Stamps of Czechoslovakia with emphasis upon the Postal History of the Country and its Postmarks and Cancellations. She also takes some interest in the stamps of the United States. She was the winner of the "Lowey Award" for Czechoslovakia and other awards at National Exhibitions.

The Republic of Czechoslovakia was established October 28, 1918, and includes the Kingdom of Bohemia, the Margravate of Moravia, the Duchy of Silesia, Slovakia and Ruthenia. All except the latter were a part of the original Czech kingdom which was destroyed by the 30 Years' War and brought under the rule of the House of Hapsburg.

For the postal history of Czechoslovakia, it is therefore necessary to go back to the postal history of Austria and Hungary. However, this subject has been completely covered in numerous other works, and only brief mention will be made here.

Since the Middle Ages, the postal system of Austria and Hungary has been linked with the Taxis family and the family of Baron Hanns Christopher von Paar. In 1722 the Austrian government partly took over the postal service and in 1783 the state assumed complete control.

The establishment of government-owned mail coach lines, resulting in an increase in mail, and a regulation which ordered the sender of the letter to write the town of mailing at the top of the address of each letter, seems to have led to the introduction of postmarks. When the sender failed to indicate the town of mailing, the postmaster was ordered to do so. As the volume of mail increased, especially in large towns, this became a nuisance as well as a hindrance, and ultimately led to the stamped postmark.

A variety of postmark types were used beginning with the straightline, about 1818, and ending with the many types of circular postmarks. An attempt has been made to illustrate a representative group of types.

This check list deals with place names from the pre-stamp period to 1867. This includes the popular first issue of Austria as well as the second, third, fourth and fifth issues. The towns have been listed in alphabetical order according to country, that is, Bohemia, Hungary, Moravia, etc.

In going over the list you will find place names where the two spellings are identical except for a transposition of one of the letters, or omission of one letter, such as Potshatek - Potehatek - Potehatek; Prosnitz - Prossnitz. Spelling errors occasionally occurred when the moveable type postmarks were taken apart, as was frequently done, for cleaning, repair or improvements.

Brief mention should also be made here for the uninitiated, that centuries of Hapsburg domination supplanted the ancient Czech and Slovak names of towns with German and Magyar substitutes. The establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic brought about a nationalization and re-nationalization of postmarks, and in some instances, a new, modern name. For example, the modern Bratislava, the capital of Slovakia, will not be included in this list, since this change took place after the establishment of the republic, but it will be found under its pre-republic Hungarian name of "Pozsony" and "Pressburg," the German name under which it was known in the Middle Ages.

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Barringen	(Bischofteinitz)	Elbeteinitz B.H.
Bakofen	Bubencz	Elbogen
Barau	Bubencz B.H.	Eule
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Bensen	(see Karlsbad)	Friedland in Bohmen
Beraun	Caslau	Gabel
Bergreichenstein	(see Czaslau)	Gablonz
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Biechowitz B H	Chlumetz	Geiersberg
F.	Chotieborz	Georgswalde
Bilin	Choteborz	Gieshubel b. Nachod
Bistrau	Chotzen	Gistelbnitz
Blatna	Chotzen B.H.	Gitschin
Blowitz	Chrast	(see Jicin)
Eodenbach	Chrudim	G. Jenikau
Bohm. Aicha	Cihana	(Goltsch Jenikau)
Bohmischbrod	Czaslau	Goltschjenikau
Bohm. Brod	(see Caslau)	Gorkau
Boeh. Brod	Czechtitz	Gottesgab
Cesky Brod	Czernoschin	Graslitz
Boh. Kamnitz	(see Tschernoschin)	Gratzen
Bohm. Kamnitz	Czimelitz	Graupen
Bohm. Krumau	Daschitz	Gross Aupa
(see Krumau)	Dauba	Grottau
M.	Deutschbrod	Grulich
Boehm. Leippa	Dnespek	Habern
Boehm. Leipa	Dobran	Haid
Boeh. Leipa	Dobruschka	Haida
Bohm. Skalitz	Dobrzisch	(see Hayda)
(see Kkalitz)	Doxan	Haindorf
Bohm. Trubau BH	Duppau	Hainspach
(see Eisenb. B. Trubau)	Duschnik	Haslau
Bohm. Zwickau	Dux	Hayda
(see Zwickau)	Ebersdorf	(see Haida)
Bohdanetsch	Eger	Heinersdorf
Borau	Eger Stadt	Heinrichsgrun
Brandeis	Eger Bahnhof	Herzmanmiestetz
Brandeis a Adler	Ehrenberg	Hermanmiestetz
Brandeis a Adler B.H.	Eichwald	Hirnsen
Bras	Eidlitz	Hirschberg
Braunau in Boehm	Einsiede bei Friedland	Hirschberg in Bohmen

Hlinsko
Hockstadt
Hochwessely
Hohenbruck
Hohenbruk
Hohenelbe
Hohenfurth

Hohenmauth
Holitz
Holoubkau
Horazdiowitz
Horazdowic
Horic
Horsedel

Horsedel
Horzowitz
Hostau
Hostomitz
Hrochow-Teinitz
Hronow
Humpoletz



(to be continued)

A Message to
the Collectors of
Czechoslovakia

We bought a large lot of used Hradčany as also all other issues used and are ready to sell them reasonably by the hundred. The Hradčany consist of all values from 1h to 1000h.

We also offer

50 different "printers' waste"	\$5.00
200 used Czechoslovakia35
Olympic Congress issue mint, B137-139	6.00
Sokol issue mint, B140-143	6.00
I. Air Mail set mint	5.50
II. Air Mail set mint	10.50
1939 and 1940 World's Fair sheets at	1.00

Alfons Stach

P. O. B. 387

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