

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

As we sat at our desk preparing this issue of the Specialist the telephone rang. It was George Kcbylka, chairman of the auction committee. His lamentations were long, loud and heartbreaking. Despite the pleas in the Specialist the members responded not even halfheartedly. As a rule the auction always resulted in about two issues of your organ. We started this year with high hopes. We were sure we shall be in a position to give the members 160 pages of this unpretentious publication in 1952. We have on hand a translation on the 1918 Revolutionary issues from the Hirsch-Franek Handbook; we have a very informative article on the history and stamps of Eastern Silesia. We are preparing several long articles; one of these deals with the postmarks used in Czechoslovakia, this by the co-author of the Leitenberger monograph (this will outmode Leitenberger like the stratoliner outmodes the horse and buggy); the same author promises articles on the new types of the Hradčany and 1920 Masaryk stamps (not new types but new discoveries); several articles of a less specialized nature. We assured George that we don't mind it much if the members prefer an 8 page Specialist; we'll work only half as hard. We told you, the members of our Society, that almost every cent which reaches the treasury is used for the publication of this organ. Remember, the postage is 2 cents whether we give you 8 pages, 16 or 24 pages. Your editor's expenses, such as postage on correspondence with various sources of information is paid by him, he is doing this for himself and if he shares this knowledge with you, you benefit at practically no cost to yourself and absolutely no work at all. By your willingness to cooperate we can judge just how much information on Czechoslovak stamps you really want. The sad feature in this is that the very few who wholeheartedly cooperate are deprived of something they rightfully deserve. When we rant like this it reminds us of many sermons we hear from the pulpit where negligence in attendance at Divine worship is decried by the preacher. Those who don't need the berating sermon hear it; they who need it are not present.

Word from New York discloses that our New York Group is making elaborate preparations for an exhibition in 1953, possibly in the Exhibition Rooms of the Collectors Club. This Exhibition will mark the fifteenth anniversary of our Society, the culmination of a dream of an individual. It was the late Joseph W. Lowey who in 1938, at a time when Czechoslovakia was much in the limelight because of Hitler's constant aggressive actions which resulted in the Sudeten Crisis, Munich and later in the gobbling up and total dismemberment of the young and only democratic republic in Central Europe,

formed our Society. After much correspondence the Society was launched in the latter part of 1938 and the first issue of the Specialist, a very modest infant weighing four pages, was shipped from Kansas to Columbus, Ohio, from where it was sent to fewer than 50 members in May, 1939. Our printer who put out this first issue, still does our work. As we look back and compare the Society of 1938 with that of 1952 we are proud of the progress made. Our roster has reached about 200 more or less active members; our publication has increased from 4 to 16 pages. In the early days the Specialist appeared when the editor had something ready for publication, now the editor has on hand enough material to make this publication the best of its kind in this country. There are better magazines of a specialized nature but these have a membership large enough to cope with the present high cost of printing. We hope and trust that our members, especially those in the East, will do all in their power to make our Fifteenth Anniversary a most dignified celebration, by active participation and by giving it moral and financial support.

With this issue of the Specialist your editor completes ten years of work preparing your Specialist. In these ten years he made many friends and possibly some enemies. It is impossible to be right to all people. He has been praised and bricks were thrown at him. During the war and at the time of his serious illness in 1945-1946 he seriously contemplated resigning from this office. He confesses now that the job has become second nature with him. He enjoys it as much as he used to enjoy collecting stamps (it is true; in the last ten years he did very little with his stamp collection). Though he sometimes complains, bellyachin' seems to be our national pastime, and in the pursuit of anything strictly American he must remain tops.

We have spent much paper, valuable paper, in asking you to pay your dues. The next issue of the Specialist will contain the 1952 Membership List. If your name does not appear in the list it means your editor is removing your name from the roster roll and that is the last issue of the Specialist to reach you. So, this is your last chance. If you failed to pay your dues for 1952 and you want to remain a member mail your dues immediately to our treasurer, Mr. Geo. Kobyłka, 3453 W. 23rd St., Chicago 23, Ill. It is possible that through error we may fail to list your name in the Membership List. Please, do not be angry. Notify Mr. Kobyłka and a correction will appear in the May issue.

In this issue of the Specialist appears an article "The Czech Master Engravers" from the pen of Mr. George Skopecek. Not many of our members know the author whose wife, Gladys, has been a member almost from the beginning of our Society. George has other hobbies besides stamps. He has a magnificent library, very many of the books are bound in hand tooled leather, the work is done by George. George's Christmas cards, book plates, are out of this world. George does his own engraving. For this article he prepared the illustrations. He apologizes the work is not that of a master engraver, our members can judge for themselves. Those of us who have seen portraits of Masaryk, Heinz and Schmidt recognize the exact likeness of each individual. We confess never to have seen a portrait of Eduard Karel but judging from the other three portraits we accept the author's assurance the likeness is there. It was originally planned by us to publish this article in another magazine and then copy it in the Specialist but Mr. Skopecek writes the article and illustrations were prepared for the Specialist and it would be a sin to misplace the trust he placed in us. We are sure the members will appreciate Mr. Skopecek's effort and will share in the author's enthusiasm for the Masters.

A study group of collectors of Czechoslovakian stamps has been formed in England. Many of the members there are members of our Society. The

English group is making plans for full cooperation with us and results of their studies will eventually be transmitted to our members through the Specialist. A Hradčany study group was never formed, officially, yet is functioning very effectively. The man most responsible for placing the Hradčany stamps on the philatelic map is our secretary, Mr. John Velek. As a result of his studies and writings other Hradčany enthusiasts have banded around him and a wealth of information on this popular issue is being assembled. Eventually this will appear in print but, in the meantime, if you really specialize in the Hradcany issues, contact Mr. Velek.

Our member Mr. Ray Walther (who deserves profound apologies from the editor because we mislaid Ray's new address) suggests that the names and addresses of all officers should appear in every issue of this publication. We had this in mind many times but thought that as members conserve their Specialists, they can always find this information in one of the back issues. We gave our printer instructions to publish the "Officers" as also the "Advertising Rates" only when a short space is needed to fill a page. It was always our contention that stamp information is more important and valuable. Your editor would appreciate your views on this.

1950 PRAHA EXHIBITION SHEET



Some time after the appearance of this sheet we received a very enthusiastic letter from our "down under" member Robert Dodd. He wrote that he has noted three types in this issue and he tried to describe them. We asked him to send us the sheets to us for more careful examination and eventual

reproduction in the Specialist. Bob sent us the three sheets and we asked two amateur photographers to reproduce these for us. Not one picture met with our approval and therefor present the findings as written up by Bob. We found two types in our collection, it is possible that some member may find other types. The description as presented by Bob is very brief yet so concise we dared not alter it.

"Sheets with position dots in upper left and right corners of top two stamps.

Height from "1" of "1950" to top of frame of top right stamp is 8.5mm.
Height from "T" of "Poštovních" to top of sheet, 17mm.

Strong retouches in top lines of two top stamps and bottom left stamp.
Bottom left stamp has strong hair line extending from "0" of "1950" in stamp through bushes and below frame to right.

Distance between stamps horizontally 3.5mm.

An imaginary line drawn from "1" of "1950" down to "Č" of "Československo" just touches end of "Č".

Second sheet with position dots has the "1" to top right stamp 8mm.

The height from "T" same as on previous sheet.

Retouches are the same.

Distance between stamps horizontally is the same.

The imaginary line drawn from "1" runs clear to beyond right of "Č".

Third sheet without dots and it is 3mm shorter than the other sheets.

Height from "1" to top frame is 9.5mm.

Height from "T" to top of sheet is 16.5mm.

Distance between stamps horizontally is 3.9mm.

All top frames are normal.

Lettering of the inscription in red considerably thicker.

The imaginary line through "1" runs through and a little to the left of "Č".

We are of the opinion that the red printing was applied after the stamps were printed. This may account for the variation in distance between the stamps and the inscription as also to the position of the "1" of the red "1950" and the "Č" in the stamp below it. It is surprising that the Czechoslovakian government refuses to sell to its citizens larger quantities of these stamps; surely more varieties could be found even if they weren't necessarily distinguished as types.

We thank Bob for his interest and his desire to share the knowledge he gained with his fellow-members.

NEW MEMBER

471. Joseph Hora, 313 E. 70th St., New York 21, N. Y.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

323. Ray Walther, 10 Stratford Rd., (Avondale), Charleston, So. Car.

308. Hugh B. Brooks, 72 Audrey Lane, Concord, Calif.

A new stamp distribution system went into effect in Czechoslovakia in 1952. Members of ROH Clubs or other "Mass Groups" may obtain blocks of four of all new stamps issued from January 1, 1952, at face. Those not affiliated with any of the social groups must be satisfied with a set of singles. The hated capitalist is still allowed to purchase all the stamps of Czechoslovakia he wants. While the western democracies are denounced more than ever their filthy dollars are desired greedily by the peoples' democratic states.

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**WE HAVE MUCH TO OFFER IN
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OUR 1952 SHOW AND AUCTION

This is the last issue of the Specialist to appear before the 1952 show and auction. The various committees have done most of the preliminary work and are now awaiting the last week end of March which will show the final results of their labor.

The publicity chairman announced that the March 22 issue of the philatelic magazine STAMPS will be a special Czechoslovakian issue as in the past. Members are advised to be sure to obtain this copy; it is possible that those who are not yet regular subscribers will want to become regular readers of this excellent stamp paper. The complete publicity is about to be released; every year following the show as a result of this publicity the Society shows a healthy increase in the number of new members gained.

The auction this year from a preview shown at the last meeting of the Chicago group on February 17th, promises to be really good. All members in the U. S. and Canada will receive by first class mail a catalogue of the auction material as also a bid sheet. There are quite a few items in the very highly specialized class. We urge all the members who can to participate in this auction. Some of the material is donated as in the past, the very fine material is to be sold with a commission accruing to the auction committee. The expenses of every show are high. The bourse tables pay a part of the expense of the Hall rent, the auction must pay the balance and show a profit also. This can be done if every member helps.

The annual midnight dinner of the group that Saturday evening is almost a climax to the show. It is then we meet many of our members who come from a distance as well as some who seldom get a chance to attend the meetings. At that time the judges announce the trophy winners and the trophy presentation then takes place. It is an evening when philatelists who are friends of the Czecho collectors come to celebrate with them the work done by the Chicago group and the Society in general. The cost is \$1.50 per person and members and their friends who wish to participate should contact Mr. R. Reinowski, 1939 Highland Ave., Berwyn, Ill.

Out of town members, especially those who come from a greater distance, are asked to contact committee members so we could plan their stay with us to be as pleasant and enjoyable as possible.

Many members cannot attend a meeting yet are willing to help us put up the show and dismantle it again. These are asked to call Frank Kovarik any week day between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.—Bi7-6084..

The Chicago group now has a regular meeting place and a set day for its meetings. These will take place every third Friday of the month in a room of the Sokol Havlicek-Tyrs Building, 2619 So. Lawndale Ave., first door to your left as you reach the building from the north. All Chicago area members are urged to attend the first meeting in their new quarters Friday, March 21, 1952, at 7:30 P.M. These meetings will be made as interesting as possible. Members will be given an opportunity to exchange their duplicates with other members. Czecho specialists in the Chicago area have promised to give illustrated talks on various phases of Czecho philately. Make this first meeting a good one.

Above all mark your calendar, you have a very important date with the Chicago group at their annual show and auction. Early Saturday morning March 29th you'll be at Sokol Chicago Hall whose entrance is at 2345 South Kedzie Ave., Chicago, you'll stay there all day and in the evening you'll attend the midnight party. Next day, Sunday March 30 in the early afternoon you'll participate at the auction and when the last of the visitors leave about 6 P.M., you'll help the committee dismantle the show. It is a big job if only 5 or 6 do all the work, the task is light if about 20 or 30 lend a hand.

WE'LL BE SEEING YOU!

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WILLY KRAUSS CZECHOSLOVAKIAN
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The Czech Master Engravers

George R. Skopecek

After the birth of the Czechoslovak Republic in 1918, the Postoffice Department was faced with the difficult job of providing postage stamps for the young Republic. There was no printing house equipped to print engraved postage stamps, state finances were low, and the Government did not want to ask foreign printers for credit, even if it was granted for the asking. So the easiest and cheapest way, that is, printing from zinc etched plates was taken and the job was given to the Česká Unie.

That served its purpose for the first issues. However, the 70th anniversary of president T. G. Masaryk was nearing (1920) and the country wanted to honor him by issuing an engraved postage stamp with his portrait.

The design of the stamp was easy, but the printing was not. The Unie, a stock company, claimed they were not equipped to print stamps from steel engraved plates, although they did print some very beautiful book illustrations from steel and copper engraved plates. They did have sufficient time to prepare, but the old Austrian bureaucratic system of thinking prevented them from being ready in time.

Prof. Max Švabinský, the author of the portrait and a perfectionist, would have nothing to do with a zinc or copper etching. To solve the dilemma, E. Karel, engraver for the Unie, volunteered to make a line engraving in steel, from which electros could be made. With this system, as soon as the plate showed any wear, it could be easily and quickly replaced. (The only other stamp so engraved is the Great Britain penny red of 1841.

This arrangement was satisfactory to Prof. Švabinský and so Karel made this engraving at his home on his own time. When this became known to a councillor, I. Wilém, who apparently was in command in Unie, there was trouble for Karel. He was accused of taking business from the firm and other acts and was by Wilém's pressure fired Oct. 19, 1919, after twenty years of faithful service.

If this bureaucrat thought he was ruining the career of Karel he was sadly mistaken. Karel was offered a teaching position in the Praha School of Arts and Crafts, where he successfully taught such outstanding artists as Aleš, Úprka, Brunerová, Preisler,



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Kašpar and engravers Heinz, and Schmidt. He introduced Prof. Švabinský to all phases of graphic arts, particularly to wood engraving, before joining the School. Jan Květ, in his 1951 monograph on Prof. Švabinský recites all of his accomplishments but does not tell that it was Karel, who taught him etching, dry point, lithography and engraving. It is sad for the old Master to be so soon forgotten.

Eduard Karel, the dean of Czech engravers, was born at Smiřice Jan. 20, 1861. After grade schooling he was apprenticed to a locksmith. On completion of his apprenticeship, he entered a school of goldsmithing, where he learned engraving, chasing, modeling and inlaying. After graduation Karel worked for J. Husník in Praha until 1898. That year he went to Vienna, where he worked for J. Loewy. In 1899 he returned to Praha and joined the Česká Unie as an engraver, where he stayed until 1919 when he was summarily fired.

After many years of successful teaching at the Praha School of Arts and Crafts he was retired to a well deserved rest. Death came Oct. 18, 1950, at the ripe old age of 89 years.

Although he engraved only one stamp, his beautiful and difficult engraving of the Masaryk stamp opened a new era in stamp production in Czechoslovakia and thus he may be called the Father of the engraved stamp, especially as he trained the next best Czech engraver

BOHUMIL HEINZ

who was born May 9th, 1894 in Rakovník. After finishing public school at 14 he entered a Ceramic School in Bechyně. Graduated in 1912 at 18 and went to work in several ceramic factories. In 1914 he was inducted into the Austrian Army where he spent four years. On his return home in 1918 he entered the Praha School of Arts and Crafts, where he studied under Shuser, V. H. Bruner, Kyselý, but especially Eduard Karel, who taught him all the branches of graphic technic, developing an intense love for engraving. From 1921 on he tried to get a permanent position as an engraver with the Printing House of the National Bank but had no success. During this time he was sort of a free lance artist, designing book jackets, bonds, bank notes, etc. A case of no influential friends—no job, in spite of his proven ability as an engraver.



From a selfportrait on Jan. 20, 1941, his 80th birthday.



Being continuously rebuffed, embittered him so much that he intended to leave home for some other country, where his ability would be appreciated. About this time, 1932, he submitted samples of his work to the English firm Thomas de la Rue and Co., who immediately gave him the job of engraving the portrait of the King of Siam for their banknotes. This was quickly followed with orders for engravings of several stamps. In 1934 a representative of the firm came to Praha with a contract which Heinz terminated in 1939. For Thomas de la Rue & Co. he made engravings for the following stamps: Barbados, Ceylon, St. Lucia, New Zealand, Samoa, China, Sweden and Greece, and several banknotes. His engravings for Sudan Camel Post, Gen. Gordon, King Edward VIII and King George VI were accepted but not used. The firm's practice was to have one engraver work on the vignette, which Heinz did, while other engravers worked up the frame and lettering. The only complete stamp he engraved is the 5 ore Swedish stamp of 1939, Scott No. 290.

Heinz' burning desire to engrave Czech stamps was fulfilled when in 1934 his genius was finally recognized at home and he was given the job of engraving the Dvořák stamp. This engraving was enthusiastically received and after that there was a steady flow of orders for stamp engravings among which the best are the Purkyně and Smetana. The Purkyně stamp design is from a medallion by Španiel, showing the plasticity of the original. I have seen only one steel engraving in this style which surpasses it, a steel engraving of Sir Walter Scott by E. Keating, engraved in 1833, but it is about four times larger and so was easier to engrave. The only one to equal it is the Svatý Vojtěch stamp by Jinda Schmidt.

There is some argument as to who was the better artist—Heinz or Seizinger, the official engraver at the time. By close inspection, I find Heinz to be the better one of the two, as his work is alive because he put his heart in it, while Seizinger's work is more mechanical. It is believed that one reason for Seizinger's departure was his recognition of Heinz's superiority as an engraver.

The beautiful engraving of Smetana was not used until after Heinz' death, the engraving being ably finished by Jinda Schmidt in 1947.

By the way, the Svolinský-Mráček stamp of Smetana, issued in 1951, is a travesty. I have seen many pictures of Smetana, but nowhere did he look like a tramp, as pictured on this stamp. Even the Sojka's engraving of Smetana issued in Bohemia-Moravia time is a beauty in comparison. Oh, well—Svolinský has absorbed too much of the Russian atmosphere.

After Czechoslovakia was overrun by the Germans, Heinz was kept on and forced to engrave the first ten stamps with landscapes, although he signed only some of them. This forced labor and the sorrow of seeing his beloved country debauched, is the probable cause of his untimely death May 22, 1940, in Praha.

Some critics say his landscapes are not as good as his figures. That is a moot question. It is hard to differentiate between a figure and landscape and it takes a very fine artist to decide which is better. Anyway, most of the critics are just run-of-the-mill people, who do not know the difficulties under which an engraver of stamps is working. Heinz was particularly handicapped by working against his will and at high speed, having had to finish at least one engraving per month. At that his landscapes are as good or better than most of the issues since.

Heinz had no pupils, because, as he explained, those who came to him to learn, were interested only in the pecuniary and not in the artistic side of the work. So he sent them on their way. With his death Czechoslovakia lost the foremost engraver of the times.

For Czechoslovakia Heinz engraved the stamps of Dvořák 1934, Stefanik, Cyril and Methoděj, Masaryk 1935, Child Welfare, Mácha, Beneš 1936, Ko-

menský, Beneš 1937, Zborov, Purkyně, Winter Sports, Child Welfare 1938, Bachmač, Doss Alto, Vouzier, Fügner and Jubilee 1938.

For Bohemia-Moravia he engraved: Praha 1 Kc, Brno 1.20 Kc, and 1.50 Kc, Zlín 3 Kc, Moravská Ostrava 4 Kc, Jindřichův Hradec 50 h, Pernštýn 80 h, Brno 1.20 Kc, Bechyně 5 Kc, and Praha 10 Kc.

The third of the Masters is

JINDRA SCHMIDT

Born in Račice near Jaroměř, June 24, 1897, he studied wood engraving with K. Kabelka and three years at the Praha School of Arts and Crafts under Prof. Hofbauer. He also studied landscape painting under K. Klár and portraiture under R. Vácha. Later Schmidt went to the late unlamented Národní Politika, where he worked on wood engravings for new books and cuts for the paper. At this time he was the moving spirit in interesting the younger generation in wood, lino and lead cuts, teaching it in courses at the Typografická Beseda.

After the formation of the Republic Schmidt became interested in the printing of banknotes which were being then printed by the Národní Politika. This interest caused him to take up copper and steel engraving. Eduard Karel was his teacher and advisor. In 1929 Schmidt associated himself with the Printing House of the Národní Panka (this corresponds to the U. S. Bureau of Printing and Engraving) where the banknotes were then engraved and printed and where he worked with Seizinger and Wolf. Here he accomplished a number of portrait engravings for Czechoslovak and Polish banknotes. He also came in contact with and under the influence of Heinz who gave him some of his work which he could not do for lack of time. His present responsible position as the Superintendent of the Engraving and Electrotyping Department does not prevent him from spending much of his spare time in teaching and advising interested youngsters in the art of engraving and also producing numerous engravings for stamps. Among his many pupils are two Rumanians and a Bulgarian.

His success in teaching caused the late Prof. Matějček to propose Schmidt as the teacher of Engraving at the School of Arts and Crafts, (this art is not being taught there now) but for some unknown reason the Directorate turned it down. At any rate, Schmidt is doing very well on his own.

It is hoped Jindra Schmidt will continue to flourish, giving the admirers of his work much pleasure for many years to come.

The younger generation of engravers such as Švengsbír, Mráček and Jirka are coming up very well, but it will take much hard work and a long time for them to reach the standard of the Masters Karel, Heinz and Schmidt. Perhaps they will never succeed.

For some of the information and pictures in this article I am indebted to the articles of E. Hirsch in Československá Filatelie. The picture of E. Karel was provided by A. Stratil of Stínava in Moravia. Wood engravings by the author G. R. Skopeček.



Early Czechoslovakian Town Postmarks

Pre-Stamp Period—1867

By Miss Mildred A. Glueck

—Reprinted from Seventh American Philatelic Congress Handbook
(continued from last issue)

BOHEMIA

Hussinetz	Konigsek	Lissa in Bohmen
Jaromierz	Konigswald	L.
Jaromer	Konigswart	Lobositz
J. Bunzlau	Kohljanowitz	B.H.Lobositz
(see Jungbunzlau)	Kolinetz	Lomnitz B. Gitschin
Jechnitz	Kollautschen	Lomnitz
Jensowic	Kollin	Lomnitz Budw. Kr.
Jessenitz	Kollin B.H.	Lubenz
Jicin	Kolin	Ludnitz
(see Gitschin)	Komotau	Luze
Joachimsthal	Kommotau	Maffersdorf
(see St. Joachimsthal)	Konigstadt	Manetin
Josephstadt	Kopidlno	Mariaschein
Josefstadt	Kosmanos	Marienbad
Josefsthal-Kosmanos	Kosteletz	Marschendorf
Jungbunzlau	Kosteletz a Adl	Mauth
(see J. Bunzlau)	Kosten	Maxdorf
Jungferteinitz	Kralowitz	Medonost
Jungwoschitz	Kralup	Melnik
B.	Kralup B.H.	Mies
Kaaden	Kratzau	v. Mies
Kallich	Krauna	Mileschau
Kalsching	B.	Miletin
Kamenitz	Kreibitz	Milletin
Kaplitz	Krelowitz	Millin
Karbitz	Krelowic	Miltschin
Kardas-Recic	Krelowiz	Mirowitz
Kardasrecic	Krumau	Mnischek
Karlsbad	(see Bohm. Krumau)	Moldauthein
Katharinaberg	Kuschwarda	Morawan B. H.
Katzow	Kuttenberg	Morchenstern
Kaurzim	Kutna Hora	Mscheno
Kladno	Landskron	Muhlhausen
Kladrau	Langenbruck	Munchengraetz
Kladrub	Laun	Muncifai
Klattau	Lautschin	Nachod
Klein Schwadowitz	Ledetsch	Nadegkau
Klein Skal	Leitmeritz	Nassaberg
Klentsch	Leitomischl	Natscheradetz
Klosterle	Leutomischl	Nechanitz
Klomin	Liban	Nehwisd
Klostergrab	Libochowitz	Nepomuk
Koeniggraetz	Libschitz B.H.	Nestersitz
Koniggraetz	Lichtenstadt	Netolitz
Koniggraz	Liebenau	Nettoliz
Koeniggratz B.H.	Lieblitz	Neubidschow
Koniginhof	Lipnitz	Neubistritz
Konigsaal	Lissa B.	Neudek

Neuren
Neugedein
v. Neugedein
Neuhaus

Neumark in Bohmen
Neu Otting
Neupacka
Neupaka

Neu Reichenau
Neustadt a/Met.
(a/Met.-an der Mettau)
Neustadtl bei Friedland
Neustadtel bei Friedland

Czechoslovakia

TYPES OF CZECHOSLOVAKIAN TOWN POSTMARKS USED ON AUSTRIAN STAMPS

PRAG

SINGLE STRAIGHT LINE

Prag.
6. MAR.

DOUBLE LINE SCRIPT

Prag.

BOXED SCRIPT

KOSMANOS
27. JUN.

DOUBLE STRAIGHT LINE

Teschem.
18. MAR.

BILIN
20. DEC.

BOXED STRAIGHT LINE

PRAG
6
10
9. A

BOXED WITH DATE, TIME

COMORN
11
7

CIRCLE WITH STARS

LOBOSITZ
28
2

DOUBLE CIRCLE

REICHENBERG
13
4

CIRCLE WITH ORNAMENT

LEIPZIG
12
3

SMALL DOUBLE CIRCLE

PRAG
13
1 H

RAIL ROAD

AUSSIG
9
6

FANCY DOUBLE CIRCLE

Neustraschitz	Policka	Rumburg
Neuwelt	Politz b. B. Leippa	Rzitschan
Neuwirthshaus	(see Ober Politz)	Saaz
Neweklau	Politz	Sadska
Niedergrund	Politz bei Nachod	Sandau
Niedergrund a.d. Elbe	Pollerskirchen	Sandau b. Bohm. Leira
Nimes	Polna	Schatzlar
Niemes	Postelberg	Schewetin
Niklasberg	Potschatek	Schlackenwerth
Nimburg	Potsehatek	Schlan Slane
Nixdorf	Potschatek	Schlaggenwald
Nurschan	Prachatitz	Schlan
Oberleitensdorf		Schlukenau
Oberplan	G.	Schonau
Ober Politz	Prag	Schonau bei Teplitz
(see Politz b. Lieppa)	Prelautsch	Schonfeld
Ober-Prausnitz	Prelouc	Schonlinde
Ober Rotschow	(see Przelaucz)	Schuttenhofen
Ober Zerekwe	Presnitz	Schwarzkoeteletz
Oels	Prestic	Schweinitz
Oels in Bohm.	(see Przestitz)	Sebastiansberg
Opočno	Pribislau	Sedletz
Oschitz	(see Przimislau)	Seestadt
Ossegg	Pribram	Seltschan
Ousti nad Orlici	(see Przi Bram)	Semil
(see Wildenschwert)	Protivin	Senftenberg
Pardubitz	Przelaucz	Serowitz
Bahn. Pardubitz	(see Prelouc)	Skalitz
Pardubitz Bahnhof	Przestitz	(see Bohm. Skalitz)
Pardubitz Bahnhof-	(see Prestic)	Skutsch
postamt	Przi Bram	Smirzitz
Patzau	(see Pribram)	Sobieslau
Pecek	Przimislau	Sobotka
Peterswald	(see Pribislau)	Solnitz
Petschau	Purglitz	Sonnenberg
Pezka	Radnitz	Staab
Petzka in Bohmen	Radonitz	Stankau
Pfrauenberg	Rakonitz	Starkenbach
Pilgram	Raudna	Stecken
Pilnikau	Raudnitz	(see Steken)
Pilsen	Reichenau	Steinhof
Pilsen Bahnhof	Reichenberg	Steinschoenau
Pisek	Reichenberg Bahnhof	Steinschnau
Plan	Reichstadt	Steinsdorf
Planian	Rentsch	Steken
Planitz	Rewnitz	(see Stecken)
Plass	Richenburg	St. Georgenthal
Platten	Rochlitz	St. Joachimsthal
Platz	Rokitnitz	(see Joachimsthal)
Pocatek	Rokitzan	Strakonitz
(see Potschatek)	Ronsperg	Straschitz beim Maut
Podebrad B. H.	Rosenberg in Bohmen	Strzedokluk
Podersam	rossbach	Sudomerice
Podiebrad	Rostock	Sudomierzitz
Politschka	Rozdialowitz	Swietla
	Rozmital	

(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

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