

# THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

OFFICIAL MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE  
CZECHOSLOVAK PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NORTH AMERICA

Copyright 1952 The Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of North America

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

Vol. XIV

October 1952

No. 8

## EDITORIAL

In our last editorial we told you of our vacation plans stressing the point that we hoped to have a non-philatelic holiday. The best laid plans often go wrong; our vacation was as philatelic as ever, perhaps even more than before.

We arrived in New York La Guardia Field Sunday afternoon and reaching the hotel were astonished to find mail awaiting us. In a roundabout way our friend heard we shall be in New York for the opening of the S. P. A. Convention and insisted we have lunch with him. We kept away from all other collectors until Thursday when we met Mrs. Downs of "Stamps", our dealer members Leo Goerth, B. J. Miller and F. O. Vinson who had booths at the show and then dined with members Jos. Stein and Lolly Horechny when we discussed the next annual show and auction of our Society which will be held in New York City in the spring of 1953. We hope all our members in the East and as many as possible from the rest of the world give our New York Group the assistance which will spell success to their venture. We had a short chat with the past president of our Society, Dr. Wm. Reiner-Deutsch, and with member Geo. Wheeler. We tried to contact another past president, Mr. R. Secky, but had no luck. Of course, four days in a city as large as New York is very little time indeed.

Friday noon we left by train and a few hours later in Providence were greeted by our friends Ken Woodbury and Wolfgang Fritzsche who drove us to Ken's home where we introduced our niece to the ladies, Iris Woodbury and Louise Fritzsche. After supper a fine philatelic gathering met there which included our old friends Alfons Stach and his wife. Much of our conversation was devoted to the progress of our Society and especially the Specialist and plans were proposed which, if they materialize, will mean much to most members. As soon as we see that something concrete can be worked out we shall notify you.

Saturday we drove to the famous Clambake of the Rhode Island Philatelic Society where we met many collectors and revived acquaintances with many old friends. The Clambake is traditional with the Rhode Island collectors and more than 300 attend. A fine Bourse and a very interesting "silent auction" help make it the outstanding philatelic event in that State. After our return the women remained at the Woodbury's and the collectors went to the home of another philatelist where we stamped long into the night.

Monday morning we thanked our hosts and with the Fritzsche's drove to their home in Geneva, N. Y. There we viewed the fine collections of

Wolfgang, saw how the circuits operate and discussed the Society, its past and its future. As the last of this year is election time we discussed the timber that could lead and support the Society officially and promised our president, Mr. John Knollmueller both advice and help.

Thursday morning we bid Mrs. Fritzsche goodbye and Wolfgang then drove us to Buffalo and the Niagara Falls. We parted after thanking him for the many kindnesses he has shown us through the week.

Our hosts have shown us many of the scenic and historic spots of our Eastern States and we thank them for their kind hospitality. We have often remarked that stamps are really of secondary importance. The many long-lasting friendships which start with stamps are what really counts. We have a host of friends who are stamp-crazy like we who have meant much to us for as many as 40 years.

To those members who wrote to us asking if we are newly married we must say "no". Even single people go to the Falls!

Now that our vacation is ended we can turn our thoughts to the conduct of our Society. In our last issue we promised to learn why so many dropped out of the Society. Although we enclosed a stamped, addressed envelope with our request only about 25% answered. Most of those who answered confessed they are rather lazy, do not want to leave the Society and are sure that if a reply envelope is mailed when dues are payable, the treasurer has a better chance of collecting. One of the delinquent members even promised to pay the cost of printing these envelopes! Thank you, Doctor! We promise to take this under advisement and all members will receive a statement with the December issue of this paper.

Several members who dropped out confessed their lack of interest in the new issues of Czechoslovakia. Some refuse to spend even one cent for stamps of the countries behind the Iron Curtain. Some reasons for quitting us were truly strange. One example: "My position with the City Government does not permit me to be a member of what may be considered a subversive organization." Your editor is in Government employ where every one was examined for loyalty to the principles of democracy. If our Society is subversive, your editor should be in jail. And for contrast here is another letter: "I cannot belong to an organization whose editor doesn't try to hide his political feelings." A Solomon is needed in the editor's chair.

One wrote: "You are O. K. for the specialists but a collector like I doesn't get enough out of the paper." And another: "Couldn't you eliminate the "Parade of New Issues" and give us more meaty stuff like Velek's studies of the Hradčany?" Again we call on King Sol for help!

Now a little about this issue of the Specialist. When in New York our dealer member Frank O. Vinson of the United Stamp Co. asked us to withdraw his ad for a short time as he plans to move his shop (we think he said to White Plains). We regret the loss of this revenue at a time we need it so much.

Several members requested us to follow up the listing and translation of commemorative postmarks. We hope to please them with this issue.

In the last issue of this publication we started a translation by Wm. L. Russell of the chapter on "Revolutionary Provisionals of 1918" from the Hirsch-Franěk Handbook. We hoped to continue but the photos we hoped to have to go with this are not yet at hand. Fortunately we have another feature article which will run for many issues of this publication written by our member Z. Kvasnička, translated by Geo. Skopeček and edited by R. L. Spofford. As the illustrations for these articles may run into more money than we should spend, it may be necessary to reduce the Specialist to 8 pages for some time.

Another member asks when are we going to publish the promised article on the Air Mail issues of Czechoslovakia. This was originally promised by the late Charles Waldmann; Mr. Kvasnička agreed to write it for us after the completion of his present study.

Several members ask: "How is the Handbook coming along?" Our reply is: "Miserably." We have several sections ready and two of these have been sent to the printer and publisher more than two years ago. Since then we have written him at least 10 letters, registered and return receipt requested, but to date have no answer. It is possible we may be compelled to take legal action to get back this material.

Our eye trouble had much to do with the procrastination but we feel quite well now and unless something unforeseen happens, we may do something soon. The job is bigger than we anticipated, it can't be done in a year or two but work on this project should commence soon. On the other hand, our philatelic dictionary is almost ready and if we can find a publisher, this may go to the printer shortly.

#### CHANGE OF ADDRESS

210. Roman Reinowski, 9031 W. 24th St., North Riverside, Ill.

#### PARADE OF NEW ISSUES

##### New Commemoratives Honoring Jan Hus



On the occasion of the renovation of the Bethlehem Chapel in Prague, where 550 years ago Jan Hus, Czech religious and social reformer, started to preach, the Ministry of Communications issues on July 5th, 1952, a set of three commemorative postage stamps of the following denominations and colors:

Kčs 1.50, brown; 3.00, red brown; 5.00, gray black  
with two designs:

(a) The 1.50 and 5.— Kčs denominations show a portrait of Jan Hus by professor Karel Svolinský (State Prize Winner 1952).

(b) The 3.— Kčs stamp shows the Bethlehem Chapel, designed by professor Fragner. The engraving of both stamps is by Jiří Švengsbír.

The stamps are recess-printed on yellow paper in sheets of 70 and 35 copies in form of a vertical rectangle, 23x30 mm. in dimension, perforation 12½. Validity for postage from July 5th, 1952.

An official First Day Cover and the Collection Sheet were issued at the same time.

##### New Commemoratives "Sjednocně Zdravotnictví" (Unified Health Service)

On July 31st, 1952, the Ministry of Communications issued a set of three commemorative postage stamps with the motto "Sjednocně zdravotnictví" (Unified Health Service),

Kčs 1.50, brown; 2.00, violet blue; 3.00, red.



The 1.50 and 3.00 Kčs stamps were designed by Viktor Polášek, engraved by Ladislav Jirka. Besides the official dates the stamps bear the device "Sjednocené zdravotnictví posila socialistického budování (Unified Health Service Support of Socialist Construction).

The design of the Kčs 2.00 stamp is by Jan Podhajský, the pen-and-ink drawing by Jindřich Schmidt, the engraving by Jaroslav Goldschmied. The stamp bears the device "Sjednocené zdravotnictví zlepšuje péči o budoucí generaci" (Unified Health Service Improves the Care for Coming Generation).

The stamps were recess-printed in sheets of 35 and 70 copies of horizontal form, 30x23 mm. in dimension.

An official First Day Cover designed and engraved by Jaroslav Goldschmied, and a Collection Sheet, were issued at the same time.

Validity for postage from 31st July, 1952.

#### New Commemoratives "Sjednocená Tělovýchova" (Unified Physical Education)



To propagate the Unified Physical Education, the Ministry of Communications issued on August 2nd, 1952, a set of four commemorative postage stamps of the following values, colors and motives:

Kčs 1.50, brown, the motive: Relay Race

Kčs 2.00, green, the motive: Canoeing

Kčs 3.00, red, the motive: Cycling

Kčs 4.00, blue, the motive: Hockey

The design of the Kčs 1.50 value is by Jan Smetana, the engraving by Bohdan Roule. Besides the postal designations the stamps bear the lettering "SHM (Sportovní hry mládeže) — měřítkem zdatnosti" (The Sporting Games of the Youth are the Criterion of Ability).

The Kčs 2.00 stamp was made after the design by Jaroslav Kovář, engraved by Jan Mráček. The stamp bears the device "Sjednocenou tělovýchovou k socialismu" (Through Unified Physical Education to Socialism).

The Kčs 3.00 stamp was made after the design by Václav Šprungl, the pen-and-ink drawing is by Jindra Schmidt, the engraving by Jaroslav Goldschmied. The design bears the device "At sílí mezinárodní přátelství sportovců" (Long live the International Friendship of Sportsmen).

The Kčs 4.00 stamp was printed after the design by Anna Suchardová, the engraving is by Ladislav Jirka. The picture on the stamp shows a snapshot of a hockey-match and bears the device "Vše pro zdar socialistické výchovy" (All for the Prosperity of Socialist Education).

The stamps are recess-printed in sheets of 50 copies in form of a hori-

zontal rectangle, 30x23 mm in dimension. Validity for postage from August 2nd, 1952.

An official First Day Cover designed by Václav Šprungl, engraved by Jaroslav Goldschmied and the Collection Sheet were issued at the same time.

**New Commemoratives Honoring the 100th Anniversary  
of the Death of F. L. Čelakovský**



To commemorate the 100th anniversary of the death of F. L. Čelakovský, Czech poet and writer, the Ministry of Communications issued on August 5th, 1952, a set of two commemorative postage stamps

Kčs 1.50, brown; 2.00, blue

showing his portrait after the design by the artist Mario Stretti. The engraving is by J. A. Švengsbír.

The stamps are recess-printed in sheets of 35 and 70 copies in form of a vertical rectangle, 23x30 mm in dimension.

An Official First Day Cover designed and engraved by J. A. Švengsbír and a Collection Sheet were issued at the same time.

Validity for postage from August 5th, 1952.

## THE LATEST ISSUES — Like Them or Not

### ALL MINT — LIMITED QUANTITIES

445-7	Women	.30	466-69	Sokol	.32
448-49	Lanska	.14	470-73	Jirasek	.42
450-51	Agriculture	.10	474-75	Smeral	.15
452-54	Recreation	.20	476-78	Ostrava	.30
455-59	30th Anniversary	.60	479-81	Movies	.18
460-63	Musicians	.23	482-86	Army Day	.35
464-65	Hybes	.11	487-89	Friendship	.25

### POSTAGE DUES MINT

J1-14	1918-20	7.00	J42-49	1926	1.25
J15-19	1922	.50	J50-56	1927	.75
J20-31	1923-26	11.00	J57-69	1928	1.00
J32-34	1924	1.00	J70-81	1946-48	.40
J35-41	1925	1.25			

### OFFICIALS MINT

O1-7	1945	.30	O8-15	1947	.35
------	------	-----	-------	------	-----

Submit your want list for additional items mint or used.

## B. J. MILLER

Member C. P. S.

264 E. 180th St.

New York 57, N. Y.

## CHECK LIST OF COMMEMORATIVE POSTMARKS

For the Year 1949

Compiled by L. Kropáč

Jan. 2	Praha I. České Budějovice I Plzen I Karlovy Vary I Ústí n. L. Liberec I Hradec Králové I Pardubice I Jihlava I Brno I Olomouc I Gottwaldov I Ostrava I	I. Zasedání K. N. V. First Meeting of the District National Committee
Jan. 2	Bratislava I Nitra I Žilina I Banská Bystrica I Košice I Prešov I	I. Zasednutie K. N. V. First Meeting of the District National Committee
Jan. 21	Praha I Brno I	V. I. Lenin, 25. výročí úmrtí V. I. Lenin, 25th anniversary of death
Jan. 29 to Feb. 6	Špindlerův Mlýn " Autopošta	VIII. Světové akademické zimní hry 8th World academic winter games
Jan. 18 to Feb. 6	Praha O25: machine cancellation	as above plus: Špindlerův Mlýn 29.1-6. II. 1949
Feb. 12 to Feb. 20	České Budějovice I	Výstava 30 let čs. poštovní známky Exhibition 30 years of Cz. stamp
Feb. 25	Praha I	Výročí 25. února 1948 Anniversary Feb. 25th, 1948
Mar. 7	Strakonice	150. výročí narození F. L. Čelakovského 150th anniversary of birth of Čelakovský
Mar. 7 to Mar. 13	Praha I	Týden československo-polského přátelství Week of Czechosl.-Polish friendship
Mar. 13 to Mar. 20	Praha-Autopošta	P. V. V. Praha Sample Fair
Mar. 27	Dobruška	1848 Šubertovy oslavy 1949. Shubert Festival
Apr. 1 to Apr. 7	Gottwaldov I	Týden sovětského filmu Week of Soviet Films
Apr. 10	Jihlava I	Církev čs. obnovila chrám sv. Kříže Cz. National church restored Church of the Holy Cross
Apr. 8 to Apr. 10	Bruntál	V. okresní konference KSČ Fifth district conference of the Cz. Communist Party
Apr. 20 to Apr. 23	Praha I Praha 121 Brno I	Jednotně za mír United for peace
Apr. 30	Plzen I Plzen 3	Hold pracující Plzně presid. repub. Salute of working Plezen to pres. of Rep.

May 1 to May 9	Praha 1 Brno 1 Ostrava 1	II. mezinárodní cyklistický závod Praha-Vařšava Second international cyclist race Praha-Warsaw
May 6 to May 8	Hustopeče u Brana	Mládež vede okres Hustopeče Youth leads Hustopeč district
May 7 to May 8	Pardubice 1 Hradec Králové 1	V. Krajská konference KSČ Fifth dist. conf. of the Cz. Comm. Party
May 13 to May 15	Brno 1	Mládež vede Brno Youth leads Brno
June 6	Terezín	IV. Národní tryzna Fourth national ?
May 15 to May 22	Kolín 1	25. let klubu čs. filatelistů 25 years of Cz. philatelic club
May 20	Praha 1	75 let světové poštovní unie UPU 75 years of U. P. U.
May 21, 22, 29 June 5, 12, 19, 26 July 3, 10, 17, 24, 31 Aug. 4, 14, 21, 28 Sept. 4, 11	Kutná Hora	Výstava 700 let čs. hornictví Exposition of 700 years of Cz. min- ing
May 25 to May 29	Praha 7 Praha-Autopošta	IX. sjezd KSČ Ninth Convention of Cz. Comm. Party
May 25 to May 29	Praha 11	Výstava dějin revolučních bojů Exhibition of history of battles of the revolution
May 28 and May 29	Nový Jičín	Sjezd úderníků Convention of ?
June 4 to June 6	Litomyšl	125. výročí narození B. Smetany 125th anniversary Smetana's birth
June 5 and June 6	Liberec 1	VII. sjezd Čs. esperantistů VIIa Československá kongreso esperan- tista
June 6	Praha 1	7th Congress of Cz. Esperantists 150. výročí narození A. S. Puškina 150th anniversary of Pushkin's birth
June 3 to June 5 June 12	Znojmo 1 Trutnov	Mládež vede Znojmo Youth leads Znojmo I. krajský sjezd SBS First district convention of war- riors of freedom alliance

(To be continued)

## In YOUR Czechoslovakia Collection, Do You Have . . .

Proofs, essays and "printers' waste" of the early issues?

Postal Stationery of the pre-coup period?

Covers, first day and special usage, of the BJTO\* period?

If you haven't, then do write us; if you have, but haven't  
enough, write us still . . .

\*—Before Joe Took Over

POSTMAN'S KNOCK

Summerset House

Cincinnati 7, Ohio

# Stamps, Postal Stationery and Cancels of Austria-Hungary in Czechoslovakia

Z. Kvasnička

At the end of World War I the Czechs and Slovaks attained their freedom, when on October 28, 1918, their homeland was proclaimed an independen-





dent state—the Republic of Czechoslovakia. This was the result of a ceaseless struggle in which all these people—inside and outside their homeland—participated. The proclamation issued in Chicago by the representatives of the Czechs and Slovaks of the United States on Feb. 28, 1918, reveals in simple language the magnitude of this struggle.

October 28, 1918, is therefore the day which first marks the stamps of Austria-Hungary as provisional issues of the Republic. Such stamps cancelled on this date are much sought by collectors.

---

(English translation of Proclamation on previous page)

### PROCLAMATION

#### TO THE CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE IN AMERICA

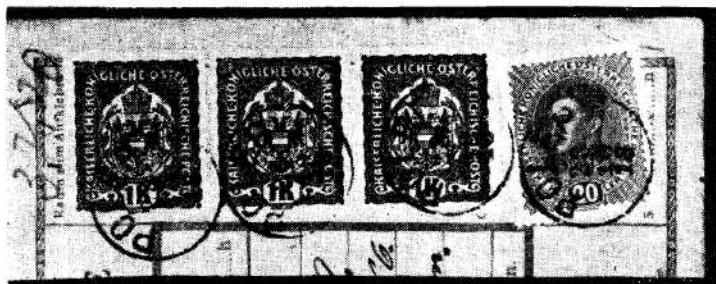
We are living in the greatest era of the world's history which will determine the fate of nations for centuries to come. After this war a return to the old order of things will be impossible; from the new arrangement of political, economical and social conditions will arise a new Europe. Our future depends on the results of this war which is raging in the old world and which has affected nearly the whole world.

Our people realized this immediately at the beginning of the war which the Austro-Hungarian Germans and Magyars declared against us to complete and forever insure the subjugation of those nations in Europe who were anti-German and anti-Magyar. This finally decided our relation to the faithless Hapsburgs and to the German Empire after centuries of wavering and groping in the dark. The revolutionary flashes which, at the beginning of the war, were indicative of the undying longing of an oppressed people for liberty, developed with the progress of events a firm shape and clear expression. Today our nation at home and even beyond the boundaries is lining up for an organized conflict. The united Czechoslovak people are waging a steady war against their oppressors. Our regiments which surrendered voluntarily on the Austrian front, created in Russia an army which, still young but already renowned, will stand soon side by side with our new military unit on the Western front.

The eyes of the entire nation, suffering at home in slavery, are turning to you, Czechs and Slovaks in America; our nation is expecting proof from you that you have not forgotten your Czechoslovak origin; that you have not forgotten the mother who bore you. No true son of his nation, capable of shouldering arms, can hesitate any longer, but will rally to the Czechoslovak banner! Czechoslovak Youths, show that you are worthy sons of famous forefathers! Czechoslovak wives and maidens, your duty is to tell those who hesitate where their place is in today's world war; that he is a coward, who at a time when the fate of his nation is in the balance, looks around and tries to find excuses! A great era demands great men!

Then forward,—to arms in this sacred war! Let us join our forces for a great struggle side by side with the Allied Armies; let our banner wave high to strike terror into the hearts of the murderers; let the bayonets and rifles of the Czechoslovak soldiers prove to the world that we are conscious of our sacred right to Liberty and Independence; that we want to be free and that we will be free!

CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE  
CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE IN THE UNITED  
STATES OF AMERICA, Chicago, February 11, 1918



However, only mail readably cancelled between Oct. 28, 1918, and Feb. 28, 1919, at post offices taken over is considered of provisional origin. There do exist some pieces of mail which passed through the postoffices after this period.

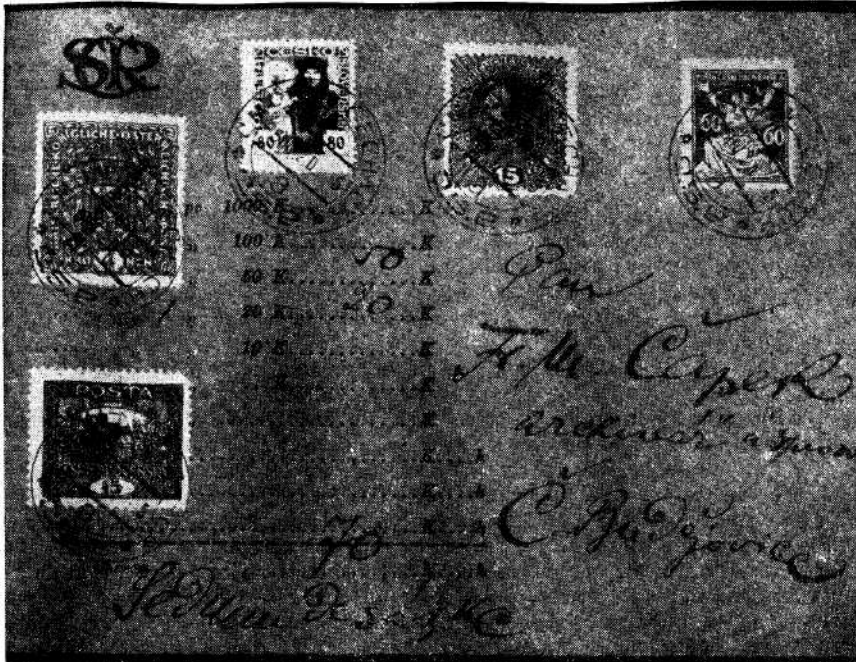
At this point it seems pertinent to acquaint collectors with a partial history of the Czechoslovak state borders. In fixing the borders of new states, formed from the crumbling Habsburg Empire, the International Peace Conference took into consideration the historic, national and economic viewpoints. Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia always belonged together as crown lands. The people had their own princes, rulers and a well developed culture. Even the 300 year germanization by the Habsburgs could not exterminate them as a nation. Slovakia was in subjection to Hungary which was reluctant to lose its hold on the Slovaks. The newly organized Czechoslovak Army, together with Sokols and Legionnaires, began to take over Slovakia piecemeal, this lasting until the first quarter of the year 1919. However, the date October 28, 1918, is accepted as the first day of independence in Slovakia and the occupation of the territory by Hungary after this date is considered as being by a foreign power.

The exception is Subcarpathia (Ruthenia-Carpatho Ukraine) which was annexed by the decision of the International Peace Conference signed Sept. 10, 1919, in St. Germain. Actual occupation of this territory by the Czechoslovak Army was completed in February 1919 and annexation was legalized by the vote of National Council March 18, 1919, sitting in Užhorod. Hlučínsko was taken over Feb. 4, 1920, with the following postoffices and substations: Hlučín (Hultschin), Bolatice (Bolatitz), Kravaře (Deutsch Krawarn), Ludgér-ovice (Ludgerstahl), Šilérovice (Schillersdorf), Hoštálkovice (Hoschialkowitz), Benešov (Beneschau), Velké Hoštice (Grosshoschütz), Oldřichov (Odersch), Štěpánkovice (Schepankowitz), Kobeřice (Köberwitz), Bohuslavice (Bohuslawitz), Chuchelná (Kuchelna), and Sudice (Zauditz). Hat (Haatsch), and Píšť (Sandau) were added March 16, 1923.

The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs in Praha gave citizens of communities taken over 8 days to use up their stocks of German Reich stamps.

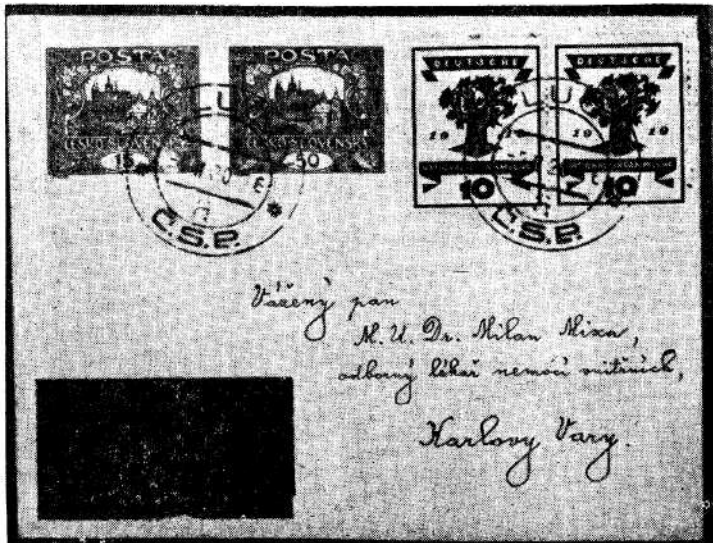
The two last named communities were given only 3 days by the regional postoffice in Opava. Stocks of postal stationery were not taken over but the old cancelling devices were. New cancels were prepared so German language cancellations should not be found on mail matter.

The question of the Těšín territory, in dispute with Poland, was to be decided by plebiscite. The armies of both sides were withdrawn behind an agreed line and the whole question was settled by a decision of the International Peace Conference in Spa July 10, 1920, in which the ultimate boundaries between the two countries were fixed. This interlude produced many interesting mixed franks of stamps of Czechoslovakia, Poland and Austria-Hungary or Polish stamps used in the Czechoslovak territory and vice-versa.



The boundary between Czechoslovakia and the Republic of Austria was also rectified and the territory of Vitorazko with the town Cmund (now Česká Velenice, German Gmünd) was taken over on July 31, 1920. Here the citizens were allowed four days to liquidate their stocks of new Austrian and old Austro-Hungarian stamps overprinted Deutschösterreich.

The Valtice territory with the town of Valtice (Felsberg) was ceded to Czechoslovakia July 31, 1920, and taken over by the Governor of Moravia,



Jan Černý, with the following proclamation:

Fellow citizens:

By the peace treaty of St. Germain, signed Sept. 10, 1919, the territory of Valčice was ceded to the Czechoslovak Republic. The Czechoslovak Army is beginning the occupation of the Valčice territory, Czechoslovak civil administration is being put in effect. The Czechoslovak State brings to all of you regardless of nationality or religion a republican freedom and democratic equality.

On the other hand, the Czechoslovak Republic requires of you loyalty to the State, conscientious observance of the laws of the Country and unconditional preservation of peace and order.

Equal rights—equal responsibility.

All cases of violation of peace and order, laws and ordinances will be severely punished.

Czechoslovak Civil Administration  
for the territory of Valčice.

With the occupation of Valčicko (later Valticko), the boundary of Czechoslovakia firmed up and the State began its peaceful and speedy progress.

#### Inauguration of the Czechoslovak Postal Operations

For the start the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs received a nice windfall of 1847 postoffices and 328 substations in Bohemia, 734 postoffices and 325 substations in Moravia, 195 postoffices and 84 substations in Silesia. Slovakia brought in 901 postoffices and 144 substations and Subcarpathia 84 postoffices and 8 substations, for a total of 3761 postoffices and 889 substations. Regional offices were established in Praha, Pardubice, Brno, Opava, Bratislava, Košice and Užhorod. On April 1, 1921, the Užhorod office was merged with Košice. A temporary regional office for Slovakia was established at Uherská Skalice in November, 1918, moved to Zilina at the end of Dec., 1918, and finally moved to Bratislava and Košice at the beginning of 1919.

Statistics for the years 1918 and 1919, which would be interesting to the collectors are very meager and not until 1920 do we have accurate official data. The following statistics will, no doubt, be of value to the collectors of Austro-Hungarian cancels in the territory of the Czechoslovak Republic.

Number of postoffices in 1920 .....	7386
Number of substations .....	889
Number of railway postoffices .....	450
Number of letters carried .....	384,000,000
Number of postcards carried .....	189,000,000
Number of other mail .....	125,000,000
Less registered letters .....	42,000,000
Total of all mail matter including mail not tabulated above .....	762,000,000
Consisting of domestic mail .....	630,000,000
Foreign .....	132,000,000
Newspapers .....	206,000,000
Money letters .....	110,000,000
Parcels .....	26,000,000
Money orders .....	14,000,000
C. O. D. .....	5,000,000
Value of postal stationery sold .....	1,150,000,000Kč

By adding to these totals what we have from 1918 and 1919, we come to the conclusion that there should be an abundance of material for collectors. However, considering the almost immediate destruction of private corres-

pondence, the saving up of business and official correspondence to be made up into mixtures at some later date and collection of old paper during World War II, good material is really scarce. The greatest source of all kinds of mixed franks and divers cancels is the cuttings from money orders.

#### Postal Rates

From Oct. 28, 1918, to May 15, 1919, the rates were as follows:

	Domestic:	Foreign:
Letters up to 20 gr.	20 hal.	25 hal.
Each additional 20 gr.	5 hal.	5 hal.
Postcards	10 hal.	10 hal.
	Registry fee — 25 hal.	
	Special delivery — 60 hal.	

May 15, 1919, the rates were raised to:

Domestic: including Austria, Hungary, Jugoslavia, Poland, Germany:		Foreign
Letters up to 20 gr.	25 hal.	50 hal.
Each additional 20 gr.	5 hal.	30 hal.
Postcards	15 hal.	
	Registry free — 50 hal.	
	Special delivery — 60 hal.	

March 15, 1920, the rates were again raised to:

	Domestic:
Letters up to 20 gr.	30 hal.
Each additional 20 gr.	5 hal.
Postcards	20 hal.

August 1, 1920, the fees were again raised to:

	Domestic:	Foreign:
Letters up to 20 gr.	60 hal.	125 hal.
Each additional 20 gr.	20 hal.	75 hal.
Postcards	40 hal.	50 hal.
	Registry fee — 125 hal.	
	Special delivery — 60 hal.	

Validity of Austro-Hungarian stamps ceased in Czechoslovakia, Feb. 28, 1919, of postal stationery Oct. 14, 1919. Exceptions as to the validity of German Reich and Austrian Republic stamps have already been mentioned.

Devaluation was made effective by order no. 3426-VI-19 of Feb. 8, 1919, of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs, published in the Postal Gazette no. 9 and is as follows:

"The validity of Austro-Hungarian stamps in the Czechoslovak Republic ceases February 1919, and from March 1, 1919, only Czechoslovak stamps are valid. This order includes all current regular postage due, newspaper and special delivery stamps. Postal stationery is valid temporarily, but will be devaluated as soon as possible. [This was accomplished by order no. 33530-VI-19.] Austrian and Hungarian stamps still in the possession of the public will be exchanged at the local postoffices for Czechoslovak stamps until March 15, 1919. No exchanges will be made after that date. All mail matter franked with the old stamps after this date (March 1, 1919) will be either refused for transmission or considered as unfranked and will be so handled. Redeemed old stamps and the stocks on hand at the postoffices should be forwarded to the Economic Center at Praha through the local Economic offices by the end of April 1919."

The value of Austrian stamps turned in was	7,593,868 Kč.
The value of Hungarian stamps turned in was	1,098,170 Kč.
Total	8,692,038 Kč.

These stamps were then overprinted POŠTA ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ 1919.

The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs by order no. 702-VI-19 issued Jan. 8, 1919, ordered all postoffices to send prints of their Austrian and Hungarian cancelling devices to the Ministry sec. IXb within 3 days, so that an exchange for new ones could be made. However, on account of difficulties in changing names, etc., the exchanges were not completed until the end of 1921. Some were changed even later (Protivín and others).

**Czechoslovak stamps and postal stationery valid during the time Austro-Hungarian cancels were used.**

Revolutionary or provisional issues:

Austrian stamps overprinted: PROVISORNÍ ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ, ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ VLÁDA, ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ STATNÍ POŠTA, ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ POŠTA.

Hungarian stamps overprinted: ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ POŠTA.

Government overprint issue: Austrian and Hungarian stamps overprinted POŠTA ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ 1919 -- valid from Dec. 12, 1919 to Jan. 31, 1920  
Scott B1 to B123 April 30, 1920

Definitive issues:

Czechoslovak stamps with picture of the Hradčany -- valid Dec. 18, 1918 to  
Scott 1-53 April 30, 1921(?)  
Newspaper stamp ----- Dec. 18, 1918 on  
Scott P1-P8  
Postage dues ----- Feb. 1, 1919 on  
Scott J1-J14  
Special delivery ----- Feb. 10, 1919 on  
Scott E1-E6  
Legionnaires ----- Oct. 28, 1919 to  
Scott B124-B129 Nov. 3, 1919  
Hradčany overprinted S. O. 1920 ----- Feb. 13, 1920 to  
E. Silesia Scott 1-32 Aug. 10, 1920  
Allegory (dove, chainbreaker, agriculture and science, Husita) June 1, 1920  
Scott 65-94  
Portrait of T. G. Masaryk (1000 hal. issue of 125500) ----- March 7, 1920  
Scott 61-63 (125 hal.) June 24, 1920  
Red Cross ----- Dec. 15, 1920 to  
Scott B130-B132 Jan. 14, 1920  
Air mail first issue ----- August 11, 1920 to  
Scott C1-C6 April 30, 1921

**Czechoslovak Postal Stationery**

Revolutionary overprints same as on the stamps.

Government overprint issue:

Single and reply postal cards with the portrait of Emperor Carl,  
with printed value 8 hal. (some with the Imp. Crown 10 hal.)  
Overprinted ČSR-10 from Dec. 28, 1918

Definitive issues:

Postcards, single, all kinds, reply cards with printed Hradčany stamp.  
from Feb. 15, 1919  
Postcards with printed Hradčany stamp overprinted S. O. 1920.  
from Feb. 13, 1920 to Aug. 10, 1920  
Lettercards with printed Hradčany stamp from July 15, 1920  
Postcards with printed chainbreaker stamp, single or reply,  
pneumatic postcards and lettercards from Aug. 16, 1920

Exceptions to the above, will be described later. Some value which will be mentioned were issued later, but the dates given are the dates of issue of the first stamp.

(to be continued)

**TRY OUR  
AUCTIONS**

**Write for our next catalogue**

**WE HAVE MUCH TO OFFER IN  
CZECHO MATERIAL**

**CROSS STAMP CO.**

**551 Fifth Ave.**

**New York 17, N. Y.**

*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 Czechoslovakia .....	.35
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

**LENOX, MASS.**