

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

OFFICIAL MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE
CZECHOSLOVAK PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF NORTH AMERICA

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EDITORIAL

Czecho collectors of Chicagoland met in the home of member Kovarik Sunday, September 27. Several items were on the agenda to start the 1953-54 season going and the first of these was the spring show. It was decided to contact the Chicago Federation of Stamp Clubs and learn which spring weekend is open for our stamp exhibition. The place tentatively decided on is the same as used in 1952 provided we can get the hall at the most opportune time. Publicity for this is entrusted to Mr. Kovarik.

The next item was the handbook. Mr. Kovarik showed many handbooks from his library ranging from very modest booklets to ponderous volumes. Among the books shown was the highly publicized ROYAL PHILATELIC COLLECTION. The "ohs" and "ahs" of the assembled members was music to the ears of the proud owner. It has been definitely decided not to produce such a volume by our Society. More discussion on the handbook subject is expected at the next meeting.

The frequency of the Chicago group meetings, time and place, have been decided on only tentatively. The group will meet at the homes of the various members on the last Sunday of every month from September to June. The time is still undecided. At the Kovarik meeting which opened at 2:30 P.M. 12 members were present. The October meeting to be held at the Velek home is scheduled for 7:30 P.M. After these several trials a definite schedule of meetings will be published. It is hoped that all members of the Chicago area will take advantage of these meetings. To get notice of these conclaves the members are asked to address to themselves postcards and then send them to the secretary of the Chicago group Mr. John Kaspar, 2726 So. Pulaski Road, Chicago 23, Ill.

Your editor visited St. Louis October 9-10 and attended the annual exhibition of the Mound City Stamp Club there. We visited with members Nouss and Adler and are happy to announce to the Chicago Group that both Henry and Jimmy are planning to be with us in the Spring. At the exhibition we viewed a most beautiful collection of Newfoundland airmails complete, mint, used and on covers, with many specialistic varieties, property of our Chicago member Dr. Matejka. We congratulate Dr. Matejka on this excellent material and educational showing.

In the last two issues of the Specialist we admonished the members to kindly mail in their 1954 dues early. With this issue of the Specialist you will receive an envelope addressed to the treasurer and all you have to do with it is enclose your dues and mail. If you are of the few who have already

done their duty to the Society, ignore the envelope and accept the sincere thanks of your officers.

Among our British member correspondents is one Alexander McInnes, Radcliff, Overton Crescent, Johnstone, Renfrewshire, Scotland. Sandy is a school teacher and one who spreads the gospel of philately among those God placed in his charge. We ask members who have accumulations of stamps, especially U. S. commems to gladden Mac's heart by sending him a shower of stamps for his school kids. Thank you.

PARADE OF NEW ISSUES

Commemorative issue to honor Julius Fučík



Julius Fučík, one of the greatest fighters against fascism, was executed in Berlin on September 8th, 1943. To commemorate the tenth anniversary of his death, the Ministry of Communications issued a series of two stamps of

40h brownish-gray 60h red-violet

The stamp of 40h shows the portrait of Julius Fučík designed by Dr. Max Švabinský and engraved by Jan Mráček. The stamp of 60 h showing an allegory, an opened book, a carnation and a laurel twig, was designed by Theodora Nováková and engraved by Jiří Švengsbír.

The stamps were recess-printed in the Post Printing Office in sheets of 100 copies, vertical form, dimension of the picture 19x22 mm.

An official First Day Cover designed and engraved by Jiří Švengsbír was issued at the same time.

New Commemoratives the "Miners' Day 1953"



To celebrate the "Miners' Day 1953" the Ministry of Communications issued on September 10th, 1953, two commemorative stamps with the denominations of

30h gray 60h dark violet

Both stamps were designed by Mario Stretti, painter-artist. The stamp of 30h engraved Ladislav Jirka, the stamps of 60h engraved Jiří Švengsbír. The 30h stamp shows the portrait of a miner with the miners' standard of Klement Gottwald. The 60h stamp shows an oil field and two workers.

The stamps were recess-printed in the Post Printing Office in sheets of 50 copies, horizontal form, dimension of the picture 29.5x23 mm.



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Czechoslovakia

1-10 Block of four -----	2.40	95-97 Masaryk -----	1.00
23-40 Hradčany Imperf. -----	2.95	Special red cancellation ----	.50
44 15h Line perfor. 11½:10¼ ----	4.50	98-101 Masaryk -----	2.75
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61-63 Masaryk -----	1.40	101A 1K vertical wm. used ----	1.00
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63 Rose behind ear, mint or used	3.00	105a Perf. 14 mint -----	7.50
61 imperf used -----	1.75	109-11 Castle -----	1.25
72 "Egg" 50h red -----	1.75	Block of four -----	6.00
71 40h brown I type 9 leaves --	3.50	114-122 Castle, Masaryk, Views	7.75
71 40h line perf. -----	.75	123-125 Coil Stamps -----	.90
73 60h line perf. -----	1.25	126-136 Castles, Masaryk ----	3.50
71a 40h tete-beche, used -----	1.25	142-151 1928 Jubilee -----	1.50
Same, gutter, used -----	1.75	Special Red Cancellation --	.90
82-91 Pigeon, Republic -----	3.50	152-158 Coat of Arms -----	.40
82a 5h tete beche, mint -----	.75	159-163 St. Wenceslas -----	1.25
82a 5h tete beche gutter -----	1.50	Set with Plate Number ---	4.50
76-81 Science and Economy ----	4.50	165-167, 183, Large Views ----	4.50
78 300h line perf. -----	4.50	168-170 Masaryk -----	.40
80a 500h line perf. (no gum) -	12.50	175-178 Masaryk -----	1.10
92 100h line perf Type I -----	1.50	Coupons up or down -----	4.50
Same, Type II -----	3.00	Set Plate Number (no gum)	4.50
Same, Type III -----	15.00	Special Red Cancellation --	1.20
100h comb perf II -----	3.75	184-186 Small Views -----	1.50
III -----	.35	184 Ornament imprint up or down	1.25
93 200h line perf Type II -----	1.25	Plate Number 1 or 1A ----	1.25
Comb perf Type III -----	25.00	187-190 Tyrš -----	2.95
94 300h line perf. Type I -----	1.00	192-193 Nitra -----	1.00
Same, Type III -----	20.00	195-198 Legionnaires -----	1.00

New Issue Service 20% above face. Want lists solicited.

First Day Covers 40¢ each.

All offers subject to prior sale.

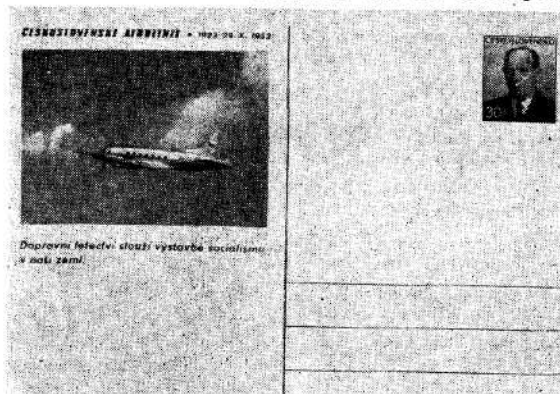
Flem Stamp Company

70 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn 15, N. Y., U. S. A.



An official First Day Cover designed by the author of the stamps and engraved by Jaroslav Goldschmied was issued at the same time.

Picture Postcards Propagating the Air Transport



On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the air transport, the Ministry of Communications issued on September 6th, 1953, a series of 16 picture postcards with various motives propagating the air transport.

The pictures accompanied by the proper propagating slogans are on the left-hand part of the address side.

Each postcard bears an impressed stamp of 30h with the portrait of President A. Zápotocký after the original design by Jaroslav Poše.

The printing by photogravure in brown color was done by the Printing Office IMPRESSA in Prague. The size of the cards is 105 x 148 mm. The price for the complete set is Kčs 5.12.

New Postage Stamps with Sports Motives



The Ministry of Communications issued on September 15, 1953, a series of three postage stamps with various sports motives after the design by Jaroslav Kovář, painter-artist.

The topics, denominations and colours are as follows:

1. The volley-ball game, 30h value, red.
2. A motor cyclist, 40h value, brownish gray.
3. A woman throwing the spear, 60h value, violet.

The engraving is by Ladislav Jirka (30h), Bedřich Housa (40h) and Bohdan Roule (60h).

The design and the engraving of the First Day Cover is by Bohdan Roule.

The stamps were recess-printed in the Post Printing Office in Prague in sheets of 50 copies. The stamps 1 and 3 are of vertical form, the stamp 2 of horizontal form, 26.5 x 33 mm in dimension, the picture 23 x 30 mm.

Revolutionary Provisionals of 1918

Translated from the Hirsch-Franck Handbook by

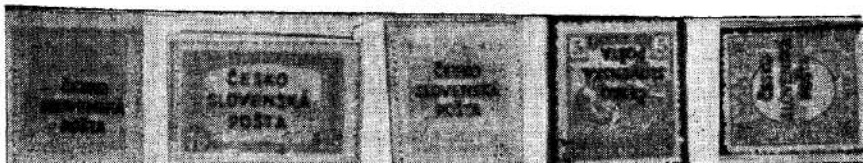
W. L. Russell

(continued)

The idea of the overprint was, amongst others, attributed to Dr. Blaha of Skalitz, but unjustly, because it can certainly be concluded that the originator was a passive, at most a go-between, member who directed matters from Prague. It is incontestable that the overprint was produced in Prague from stereotyped clichés, and likewise was put before the National Committee for acceptance. (The Committee neither accepted nor forbade it). The circumstance that the filed-through clichés were later given up to the co-workers of the "Meeting of the co-workers of the National Committee in Prague" by H. Rössler-Ořovský was further proof, on the contrary, that the suggestor and author of the overprint was J. Rössler-Ořovský, of Prague, who was also the originator of the Scout stamps, the Prague Revolutionary overprints, and the stamps with the so-called Siberian Lion.

In Czech philatelic literature one rarely finds these stamps mentioned. They received no publicity and are as unknown as the other Revolutionary issues. There exist, of course, franked and over-franked letters but these were, as a rule, exchanged between sender and receiver exclusively for philatelic reasons. Up to the present no forgeries have been discovered, presumably for the reason that the small inscription is difficult to imitate. The philatelic value of this overprint, which appears to miss any immediate connection with revolutionary events, is roughly the same as has been said of the Revolutionary stamps already mentioned.

The Šrobar Issue

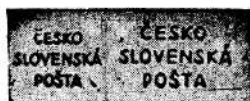


On December 10th, 1918, the National Assembly agreed to Statute No. 64, which dealt with special provisional arrangements for Slovakia. Paragraph 7 of this Statute states: "From the time of the Administration's taking possession, only such cancelling stamps, entires, and postage stamps as have been provided with the mark of the Czechoslovak government shall be used."

On the grounds of this Statute, the Minister for Slovakia, Dr. Vavro Šrobar, ordered four zinc plates from the Prague firm of J. Štenc, to overprint Hungarian stamps and entires. One plate of 100 overprints was allotted to stamps of normal size, the second with larger overprints for the Parliament issue. The inscription throughout was in three lines ČESKO SLOVENSKÁ POŠTA. Two plates were allotted to the overprinting of postcards and lettercards. Dispatch of the printing materials took place on the 10th January 1919 direct to Minister Šrobar at Žilina (Sillein). Reports concerning the execution of the order are quite contradictory. It is doubtful whether lack of stocks of Hungarian stamps, and because of imminent delivery of the new Hradčany stamps, caused the overprint to be abandoned, or whether with the overprints actually commenced, they were subsequently discontinued. M. Ursiny, of Turč. sv. Martin, reported in his journal "Český Filatelista" (year 1928) that after arrival of the plates, Post Director Klenka of Žilina was en-

trusted with the printing. He at once caused the whole stock of stamps remaining at his Post Office (about 70 sheets each of 100 stamps) to be delivered to the local printer, Hubert Porkorný. Upon official invitation, the stocks of other large Post Offices arrived and received the overprint, amongst them 95 sheets from Bratislava. On the other hand, from circles which stood close to the former Slovakian administration, the information was derived that execution of the overprint was NOT ordered by the General Post Direction at Prague, but only instructions to PROOF OVERPRINT a small quantity of stamps and entires, which were not intended to go into circulation. This would naturally explain the fact that overprinted stamps were not circulated throughout the WHOLE of Slovakia, but only in the indicated places, where the overprinting had already been carried out on stocks of the various P. O.'s. There are, of course, numerous letters in existence which were regularly delivered by the Post, and if confirmation of the fact that the overprints were official were needed, it would be found in the authentic information (published in even philatelic journals) regarding the sale of such stamps by some Post Offices in Slovakia. If the full extent of the commenced overprints is not known with absolute exactitude, it remains a fact that in the first period—that is, in January 1919—in all 30 different values of Hungarian stamps received an overprint. These were: Postage: Turul, 2, 6, 16, 60f (1913), War Issue 10, 15f (1916), Reaper with colored figures, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 15, 25, 35, 40f (1916), Parliament 50, 75, 80f, 1K (1917), King Karl, 10, 20, 25f, Zita 40, 50f (1918), King Karl with overprint "köztársaság" 15f (1918), as postage the Savings Bank stamp 10f (1916); Express 2f (Sürgös 1916); Newspaper 2f (1913); Postage Dues 1, 2f (1915-18).

The overprint is larger on stamps showing the Hungarian Parliament, the word SLOVENSKÁ having a length of 18½ mm, whereas on the other values it has only a length of 14¼ mm. The old Hungarian postcards were overprinted with separate clichés. The overprint is always black, either matt or glossy.



The circumstances that after suspension of the overprints, no particular importance was paid to the plates was probably due to the fact that they were considered worthless printing material, and consequently were not carefully guarded. This understandable negligence at the time of the Revolutionary uproar, was thoroughly utilised by some unknown people, and so of course later on, still further overprints—obviously produced only for philatelic purposes—appeared. These were not only printed on the known values, but also on a lot of others and the philatelic market was not even deprived of irregularities and "foolishments". From a Reprint, which appeared in a later period, one can declare which stamps appeared in Hungary later and which were the original prints (Jan.-Feb. 1919); in this way both printings can be separated.

By way of exception, the following Hungarian stamps were overprinted; Turul, 3, 50f; War Issue 40f; Reaper with white figures 10, 15f; Reaper with colored figures 10, 20f; Reaper with inscription "Magyar Posta" 20f (Feb. 1919); Parliament 2, 3, 10K; Karl 15f; Karl and Zita with overprint "Köztársaság" 10, 20, 25, 40, 50f (Nov. 1918); Express II with inscription "Magyar Posta" 2f (Oct. 1919) and Postage Dues with red figures, with vertical overprint 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 12, 15, 20, 30f.

With the original overprints there were only a few irregularities or accidents. The original large plate was alleged to have been broken into sev-

L

label	cedulka, nápis, označení	left—gone away	odešel, opustil
to lack	potřebovati, nemíti	leg	noha, křta
laid	položený	legible	čitelný, zřetelný
laid paper	pruhovaný papír	legitimate	zákonitý, manželský
lake	jezero	lemon	citron
lake color	burgunská červec	lens	čočka skleněná
land	země, půda, pozemek, statek	letter-type	litera, literka, písmeno
to land	přistáti, na zem vysaditi	letter	psaní, písmo, dopis
landing	přístav, přistání, přístavisko, přistoupení na zem	Liberia	Liberie
land route	pozemní dráha nebo cesta	Libia	Libie
landscape	pohled, výjev, krajinka	library	knihovna
language	jazyk, řeč	Lichtenstein	Lichtenstein
large	veliký	to lie	lháti
last	poslední, zadní, kopyto, minulý	to lie—recline	ležeti, spočívati
late	oždě, pozdější, pozdní, zpozděný, byvalý, předešlý, nedávný	life boat	záchranný člun
laterally	stranou, po straně	light	světlo, den, světlý
Latin America	Latinská Amerika	light blue	světle modrý
Latvia	Lotyšsko	light brown	světle hnědý, rusý
laurel	vavřín	light green	světle zelený
laurel wreath	vavřínový věnec	lighthouse	maják, světlárna
laurel branch	vavřínová ratolest	lightly	lehce
lavender	levandule	lightly cancelled	lehce orazítkovaný
law	právo, zákon, právníctví	light ochre	světlý okr
law of nations	mezinárodní právo	light orange	světle pomerančový
canon law	církevní právo, kanonické právo	light red	světle červený
layman	laik	likely	příjemný, bezchybný, představitelný, možný
to lead	voditi, vésti, v čele býti	lilac	šerfk
leader	náčelník, vůdce	lilac color	lilová, šerfková barva
leaf	list, křídlo dveří	lilac brown	šerfkově hnědý
gold leaf	pozlacení	lilac gray	šerfkově šedý
league	spolek, organizace, svaz	lilac carmine	šerfkově karmínový
League of Nations	svaz národů, společnost národů	lilac purple	šerfkově nachový
lean	hubený, suchý, bídný, libový	lilac rose	šerfkově růžový
leaning	skloněný, nakloněný, opřený	lilac red	šerfkově červený
to leave	zanechati, nechati	lilac black	šerfkově černý
to leave out	vynechati, opustiti	limited	omezený, obmezený
Lebanon	Libanon	linden	lípa
Leeward Isl.	Levardské ostrovy	linden leaf	lípový list
left	levý, nalevo	linden blossom	lípový květ
		linden twig	lípová ratolest
		line	čára, čárka, řada, řádek, šňůra
		lined	šrafovaný, čárkovaný, podložený, futrovaný
		line engraving	rytina z výšky
		line perforation	řádkové zoubkování
		linen	plátno lněné, prádlo lněné
		linen paper	papír udělany (vyroben) z lněných hadrů
		linen hinge	plátěný ohyb
		line rouletted	čárkový průsek

lineup	nařazení, zařazení
lion	lev
lion with hatchet	lev se sekyrkou
liquid	kapalina, tekutina
listing	tabulkování, vykládání
lithography	kamenotisk
Lithuania	Litva
little	malý, skrovný
Ljubljana	Lublaň
load	náklad, fůra
loamy yellow	hnědě žlutý
local	místní, domácí
local issue	místní vydání
local printing	místní tisk
locality	místnost, oblast
loop	klička, závěska, oko, řemen

loose	volný, puštěný, odlepený
to loosen	odvázat, uvolnit, odlepiti, pustiti
long	dlouhý
lost	ztracený
lot	počet, hromada, los
lotus flower	lotusový květ
Lower California	Nižní Kalifornie
lower	dolejší, nižší, níže, jižní
lower margin	dolejší okraj
lower value	lacnější, levnější
lozenge	kosočtverec
lozenge shaped	v podobě kosočtverce
lozenge	kosočtverový
groundwork	podklad
Luxemburg	Lucembursko

M

Macao	Makao
machine	stroj, mašina
machine cancel	razítkovaný strojem, strojní razítko
machine paper	papír udělaný (vyroben) na stroji
Madagascar	Madagaskar
madder	mořena
madder brown	mořenově hnědý
madder carmine	mořenově karmínový
madder orange	mořenově pomerančový
madder purple	mořenově purpurový, fialový
madder yellow	mořenově žlutý
magnifying cube	lupa krychlová
magnifying glass	lupa, zvětšovací sklo
mahagony	mahagony
mail box	poštovní skříňka, poštovní schránka
mail train	poštovní vlak
main line	hlavní trať, hlavní čára
main postoffice	hlavní poštovní úřad
make ready	příprava
makeshift	náhradní prostředek
Malay States	Malajsko
Malta	Malta
Maltese Cross	maltézský kříž, maltézský
man	muž, člověk
men	muži, lidé
Manchuria	Mančurie, Mandžursko
Manchucuo	Mančukuo
mandate	rozkaz, mandát, nařízení

manila paper	papír z konopí
manufacture	výroba
manuscript	rukopis
manuscript cancel	rukopisní razítko
many times	mnohokrát
map	mapa
marbled	mramorový, mramorovaný, mramorovitý
March	březen
margin	kraj, okraj
width of margin	šířka okraje
detail of margin	podrobnost okraje
margin	nápis na okraji
inscription	
full margin	celý okraj
marginal number	okrajní číslo
marginal pair	okrajní dvojice
marginal water	průsvítka na okraji
mark	
marginal block	okrajní bloček
marginal printing	okrajní tisk
Marianas	Mariánské ostrovy
Marie Teressa Dollar (thaler)	Rakouský tolar, ražený v době Marie Terezie. Dosud platný okolo Středozemního moře a v Habeši
mark	značka
Mark—money	marka, peníz
market	trh, tržiště
market price	tržní cena
Morocco	Maroko
Marshall Isl.	Maršalské ostrovy
mask	maska, škraboška

mass	množství, massa, mše	middle	prostřed, prostřední střední
mass production	seriová výroba	middle bar	prostřední závorka
match	porovnání, sirka, zápas	mile	prostřední pomlčka míle
to match	porovnat, srovnati, udělati stejné	military issue	vojenské vydání
material	hmota, podstatek, hmotný, postatný	military authority	vojenský úřad, vrchnost
matrix	matice, matrice	military mission	vojenskě posláni
Mauritius	Mauricius	military post	vojenská pošta
mauve	jemně lilový jemně fialový	milk	mléko
May	květen	milk blue	mléčně modrý
mayor	měšťanosta, starosta	mill	mlýn, mlýnek, továrna
meager	hubený, málo	flour mill	moučný mlýn
to mean	míniti, obmysliti, znamenati	mill board	tlustá lepenka
means	prostředek	millimeter	milimetr
measurement	míra, měření	million	milión
mechanically	mechanicky, strojem, strojově	mine	důl, báň, šachta
medallion	medalion, odznak	mine country	oblast dolů
medium	prostředek	miner	horník, havíř
medium of exchange	peníze, prostředek k výměně	mineral	nerost, nerostný, minerální
medium size	střední velikost	miner's hammer	hornické kladívko, hornický špičák
medium format	střední tvar, formát	minimum	nejmenší, nejméně
medium strength	střední síla, tuhost	minimum increment	nejmenší přírůstek
medium grade	střední stupeň, třída	minister	kněz, duchovní, vyslanec, ministr
medium price	střední cena	ministry	ministerstvo, kněžský stav, prostřednictví
medium thickness	střední tloušťka	minor shade	menší odstín
meet	schůze, vhodný, potřebný	mint stamp	svěží, nepoužitá známka, neorazít-kovaná známka
to meet	setkati se, sejiti se	mirror	zrcadlo
member	úd, člen	misprint	tisková chyba
memorial	památník, pomník, náhrobek	to miss	minouti, chybiti, zmeškati, propásti
memorial sheet	pamětní aršík	missionary	misionář
merchandise	zboží	missionary	misionářská
merchant	obchodník	mixture	míchanina
mercury	merkury, rtuť, věstník, časopis	mistake	omyl, mýlka
mesh	mříž, oko, klička	mixed postage	smíšené porto
meshed	mřížovaný, síťový	mixture	směs, míchanina
messenger	posel	to mixup	pomíchat, zmíchat, zamíchat
metal	kov	moderate	mírný
metal stamp	kovové razítko	modern	novověký, nový, nynější, moderní
metallic	kovový	to modify	proměnit, zmírnit, změnit
metallic sheen	kovový lesk	moist	vlhký
meter	metr	Moldavia	Valašsko
meter machine	mailomat	moment	chvilka, okamžik
method	postup, pojednání, způsob učení		
microscope	drobnohled		

Monaco	Monako
monastery	klášter
money letter	peněžní poukázka
money order	peněžní poukázka
Mongolia	Mongolie
monocolor	jednobarevný
monogram	monogram, podpisní, značka
month	měsíc
name of month	jméno měsíce
number of month	číslo měsíce
monument	pomník, náhrobek
Montserrat	Montserrat
Moravia	Morava
more	více, dále, ještě
moss green	mechově zelený
mostly	nejvíce, většinou, převážně
mother and child	matka s dítětem
mother country	mateřská země, stará vlast
motive	předmět, důvod
motor	pohybovač, motor, stroj
motor car	auto
motorcycle	motocykl

motor	dálnice
superhighway	
mold	forma
to mould	formovati, líti, hněsti
mouldy	plesnivý
to move	hýbati se, pohybova- ti, hnouti, navrhnouti
movement	pohyb, hnutí
movie camera	kinopřijímačka, film- vací přístroj
moving	hýbavý, vystěhovaný
mower	sekáč
Mozambique	Mozambik
much	hodně, mnoho
many	mnoho, hromadně, nesčítatelně, tuze
multicolored	vícebarevný, několikabarevný
multiple	mnohonásobný
Muscat	Muskat
museum	museum
mute cancel	razítko bez jména
mutilated	zmrzačený, ochro- mený, poškozený
myrtle	myrta

N

nail head	hřebíková hlava
name	jméno
Naples	Neapol
narrow	úzký, těsný, obmezený
nation	národ
national colors	národní barvy
	zemské barvy
native costume	národní kroj
naval visit	návštěva válečného lodstva
navy	válečné loďstvo
Navy P. O.	lodní poštovní úřad
navy ship cancel	lodní orazítkování
necessary	potřebný, potřebně
neck	krk, šíje, týl, vaz, úžina zemská
need	potřeba, nouze
negative	diapozitiv, záporný, zápornost
negative print	negativní tisk
neighboring	sousední
neighboring	sousední oblast
locality	
net	sít, mříž
net point down	sít se špičkou dolů
net point up	sít se špičkou nahoru
Netherlands	Holandsko, Nizozemí

netlike	sítovitý, jako sít
net price	čistá cena
new	nový, novověký
new issue	nové vydání
new print	nový tisk, novotisk
New Brunswick	Nový Brunšvik
New Caledonia	Nová Kaledonie
Newfoundland	Nový Fundland
New Guinea	Nová Guinea
New Hebrides	Nové Hebridy
new issue service	novinková služba
news	novina, noviny
newspaper	noviny, časopis, deník
New South Wales	Nový Jižní Vales
New Zealand	Nový Zeland
nick	vrub, řad, účet
Nigeria	Nigerie
nine	devět
ninth	devátý, devítina
nineteen	devatenáct
ninety	devadesát
nitric acid	dusičná kyselina, sanytrová kyselina
nomenclature	určení, ustanovení
nominal	domnělý, nominelní
north	sever
North America	Severní Amerika
North Borneo	Severní Borneo

eral pieces, therefore a part of the Parliament issue was also provided with the small overprint in vertical position. The majority of irregularities and technical printing "fooleries" were, of course, produced in the second printing, where even vertical (placed both to left and to right) and tete-beche pairs appeared. There was some attempt to over-value these irregularities on the grounds of their small quantities, but fortunately there were earnest philatelists with a true sense of value who took into consideration the nature of their origin, and classed them as valueless speculation products. The last information indicates that the printing plates are in charge of state officials at Bratislava (Note; this was written in 1935). It is not yet certain however, whether a part still remains in private hands.

As already mentioned, the prohibition of the Post Office at Prague (18th November 1918 onwards) did not apply to Slovakia, where these overprinted stamps were employed up to April 1919. So far, we have observed letters forwarded by the Post, with cancellations mainly from February 1919, and bearing the place-names of CSORBA, TATRALOMNICZ, TRENCSEN, and ZSOLNA (or Sillein). The 8f postcards used carry supplementary stamps of various sorts, ŠROBAR overprints as well as HRADČANY.

As will be seen from the foregoing, the Šrobar issue is the only Revolutionary overprint of which the initiative with regard to idea and realisation did not originate with a private person, but from an administrative functionary in execution of a lawful act promulgated by the legislature. That the original order was not consequently carried out is due to various circumstances, of which the most important was the delivery of the Hradčany stamps. Hence, the Šrobar issue must, from a philatelic viewpoint, be valued separately from all other revolutionary overprints, rejecting only those overprints which are assignable to unlawful producers, and which appeared at a later period.

Forgeries

With such a simple overprint as the Šrobar issue, forgers naturally had no special difficulties, yet in this particular case there were no dangerous forgeries. The forgeris found by Ing. Šula were, after his 1927 report, quite easy to distinguish from the originals. Likewise the forgeries confirmed by M. Ursiny in October 1929, on numerous Hungarian stamps, cannot be declared as well executed. In the enlarged illustrations the differences may plainly be seen; different sorts of letters and particularly the difference in the relative positions of the three lines. In the original, the commencing letters Č and P lie one above the other in a perpendicular alignment which cuts through the letter O. In the forgery this perpendicular alignment runs along the left side of the P and the O, whilst the Č in the top row is now to the RIGHT of the line. The forgeries originated in Užhorod and usually have a framed "guarantee" sign A.K.

Propaganda Stamps

Due to the contriving of the priest Jehlicska, some Hungarian stamps were provided with an overprint in Budapest, which shows a two-line inscription SLOVENSKÁ POŠTA over the Slovak Coat-of-Arms. These were circulated in Slovakia not from philatelic, but from political motives. A great part of the issue was seized in Czechoslovakia and burned. This overprint is mainly found in black, on the 5 and 15f Reaper (colored figures) and 10 and 20f King Karl. On the 5, 10, and 20f however is also found a blue, and on the 15f also a red overprint. Other values to receive the overprint were: Reaper, 2, 3f; Karl 25f and Parliament 80f and 1K. Up to now, we have seen no letters that have been through the post, and considering their anti-state tendency this is not surprising. These stamps, of course, have no philatelic value.

To the group of Propaganda Stamps—although they were much later—belong also those which came from Poland in 1921—a 5K stamp. This manifests the irridentist activities of some detached persons in Poland, who did not neglect the Postage Stamp as a financial means of help in their contra-state work. This “postage stamp” is in red, on thick ungummed paper, and has the inscription REPUBLIKA SLOVENSKÁ in the upper part, thereunder SLOVENSKÁ POŠTA, and below on a band the date 25.V.1921, the value-figure 5K and in the centre in an oval the Slovak Coat of Arms. It is quite unnecessary to state that they are philatelically worthless.

Speculation Overprints on Hungarian Stamps

Long after the revolution, and therefore only for business reasons, numerous Hungarian stamps appeared (Reaper, all values except 4f), Parliament, War Issue, Karl and Zita, Newspaper and Express) with a black-violet overprint showing the united Coat of Arms of Czechoslovakia and above this the inscription REPUBLIKA ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ. The overprint, whose authorship is unknown, resembles greatly one of the already mentioned speculation overprints on Austrian stamps, and from a collector's standpoint must be viewed as worthless. Other overprints of a speculative character are not known on Hungarian stamps.

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Austro-Hungarian Postmarks Used in Czechoslovakia

Zdeněk Kvasnička

Translated by George Skopeček and Richardson L. Spofford

Collecting postmarks is advanced philately, for the collector must search, compare and study, as there are no catalogues or handbooks to guide him as in collecting stamps. Even when he has accumulated a large collection, he is never certain of having covered the field. There is always a likelihood of finding some new varieties and it is this diversity which makes this class of collecting so exciting.

It is a mistake to advocate collecting only the postmarks of the earliest times, because there are many interesting facets of the later periods, when some postal stationery was discontinued or changed and new ones appeared. This is especially true of the short lived provisionals, which deserve a deeper study. It is important that collecting follows a well developed scheme, to which end this article is written.

How to Arrange the Collection

First, the collector must decide whether he will collect all postmarks generally, for which the card index file is the best. If specializing in types where he keeps only one or two specimens, an album is recommended. In this kind of collecting it is also best to decide whether to confine yourself to Hradčany stamps, the stamps of Austria-Hungary from the first day, that is Oct. 28, 1918, or any others if available.

The postmark should be on undamaged stamps with the date easily read. Most prized are the postmarks on whole envelopes, postcards, cuts of parcel post tags and cut squares. If on individual stamps, the postmark should be wholly on it ("socked on the nose"). In the case of rarities, a partial print would suffice. (Illust. 1.)



The Praha Postal Administration did its utmost to replace the Austro-Hungarian cancelling stamps with Czechoslovakian in the shortest possible time. On Jan. 15, 1919, it issued a decree, advising all postoffices that the exchange of new cancelling stamps for the old ones had begun and requested them to send to the Director of Posts in Praha (sec. IXb) an impression of the old ones in duplicate on white paper, for the purpose of preserving them in its archives. Whether this laudable intention was carried out, we do not know, but we do know from our collections that in isolated cases Austrian postmarks were used until 1938. (Volyně, Nový Bydžov, Libochovice, Proti-
vín).

The official color of postmarks was black, but in Slovakia blue ones are very often encountered (Szomorlővászi-Somorová, Héthars-Lipiany, Peszonyligetfalu-Petržalka, Priebóc-Pribovice, Klínzacamene-Zakamenné Klín, Nagylé-
várd-Velké Leváre, Nyustya-hnušta and others). Uncommon are green ones (Čerčany, Zzečnik), or violet (Zzečno, Hermánd-Hermanec, Pozsony 2, Bratislava 2, Szürfe-Surty and others). In some few cases red color was used (Alsókorompa-Dolní Krupá, Stráčice, Smíchov 4, Doudlevec, Mirovice and others).

During the year 1919, when parts of Slovakia were a battleground, some postoffices were destroyed and the cancelling stamps lost, so when they were reopened, the officials as a temporary measure used pen cancels, by writing the name and the date across the stamp (Nová Halič, Lemešany, Vyšný Ben, Batka and others).

Nationalization of Postmarks

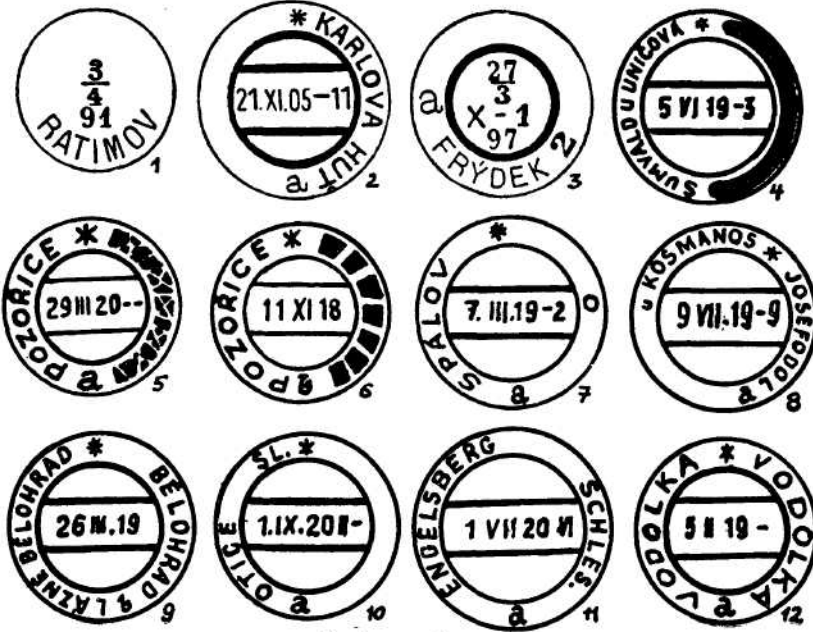
On Nov. 17, 1918, the Director of Posts in Praha issued order No. 2816 G. p. k. 1918, regarding nationalization of postmarks, which reads as follows:

"By decision of the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, no changes of the cancelling stamps are allowed, other than the removal of the Austrian eagle and the initials C.K. or K.K., and that it is done in such a manner that the cancelling stamp is not injured. Applications for any other changes should be directed to the proper postal authority."

Signed:

Dr. Fatka.

These instructions were only partially complied with, as the nationalization of postmarks was a general expression of new national feeling. At some places the German names were cut out immediately after liberation, in other places, later, and all according to their taste. The simplest was cutting out the German name, leaving half of the postmark blank. (Illust. 1, 2, 3). Blacked out names appear less often. This was done by filling the German name with solder, which, however, often broke and dropped out, showing the old name again. There are some cases where this blacking out was accomplished very well. (Illust. 4, 5, 6). Some postmarks were changed in such a manner that one letter remained (illust. 7), or part of the German name as an ornament (Illust. 8 - Josefodol b. Kosmanos-Josefodol; Illust. 9 - Lázně Bělohrad-Bad Belohrad). The abbreviation of the word "Rakousko-Rak. Österr." or the imperial initials C.K. K.K. were cut out of the mono or bilingual cancelling stamps. (Illust. 10, 11).



(to be continued)

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