

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

A publication of the Czechoslovak  Philatelic Society of N. America

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EDITORIAL

Apparently the increase in postal rates on January 7th did not increase the efficiency of our postal service. Possibly we had unreasonable hopes about it, but actually the month of January proved to be the worst that we can recall, regarding third class mail delivery. The advance copies of the January issue of the Specialist reached us on December 28th, 1962, by first class mail. However, the copies mailed from Brookfield, Ill., did not reach us until January 26, 1963. We assume that those were mailed to us early in January. This is quite disturbing to us, since we are trying so hard to have all material in the hands of the printer early enough so he can run the Specialist through rapidly and mail us advance copies before the first of the due month.

Just recently we have learned some facts about Siberian covers which are expertized but still do not appear to be completely genuine items. It seems that the expertizer signed bona fide covers. However he had placed his signature on the cover in such a fashion that a manipulator was able to place a stamp above, below or on the side of the signature and then, using a handstamp available to him, cancelled that stamp. Our readers may recall an article by Verner which appeared in the February 1962 issue of the Specialist. In it he described one cover which was altered by fake markings and by the addition of a stamp. In that case there was no signature of an expertizer. We have covers in our possession on which the stamps are expertized, genuine, 11½ perf silhouettes, but the covers are made to order just the same. We cannot understand why such items are expertized at all. Quite recently we were asked to pass judgement on a Siberian cover which unfortunately had also been altered. This was a genuine cover, with a Lion stamp cancelled by a handstamp, which had never reached Siberia. We saw a beautiful genuine Siberian cover with Silhouette and Russian stamps jointly postally used but again another stamp added with fake cancellation.

Our member Verner has four articles on hand for translation and according to information received, he will get another one very soon. We are happy to be able to look forward to reading original articles and are grateful to the busy representative of our Government for helping us in our efforts.

Our Librarian will compile a list of our library holdings to acquaint our members with all publications available to them. Our Mr. Fritzsche will also be asked to compile a list for publication in the Specialist of the contents of the Specialist for the past few years. This is a strenuous effort and it will definitely take some time to do. Our President suggested that if we have a good

amount of pertinent information in a particular issue of the Specialist, we could use that number for distribution to interested philatelists who may become members of the society.

We were asked to send some of our philatelic material for an exhibition to Dacca, Pakistan, which is being handled by the U. S. Information Agency. We complied with the request very gladly. Of course, we are sending it not for competition. As a matter of fact we are only too happy to send Czechoslovak Postal History pages to any exhibition non-competitively. We do not even want it to be in any Court of Honor. The major point we wish to make is that we can advance interest in Czechoslovak Philately by participation at numerous shows.

On January 11th after a talk by Mr. Kehr, Stamp Editor of the N. Y. Herald Tribune, we gave a brief talk with illustrations, on the Postal History of Czechoslovakia at the Chapter meeting of the Postal History Society.

We assured our members that in January a CPA would certify the accounts of the Treasurer. Since we will not be able to publish the report in March as originally indicated, we desire to give you the reason. The CPA in question developed a detached retina and had to be hospitalized. For now, we wish to mention that as of the end of December the Treasurer had \$933.03 in the banks with no outstanding bills. It is indeed most gratifying to know that our financial status is good and that we do not need to be concerned whether we will have funds for the publication of the Specialist in 1963.

Members who did not yet pay their dues for 1963, please do so now!!!

We have received no report about the January meeting of the Chicago Branch.

NEW YORK BRANCH JANUARY MEETING

We had a most interesting meeting and were able to greet our new member Dr. Pick. Mr. Kessler told us all about his 1962 trip to Prague. It was fascinating to hear so many details. Chairman Horechny had to leave somewhat earlier than usual. Mr. Stein presented interesting material from the 1945 period, numerous money orders which could not be delivered because they were addressed to Germans who had either disappeared or returned to Germany in a hurry. On these items the remarks of the postal clerks were indeed revealing. One money order which had originated from Theresienstadt is really a collector's item. The members had an enjoyable evening.

PRICE LIST OF PHILATELIC LITERATURE

Published by Fritz Billig

We have just received the 1963 edition of this very informative booklet. In all sincerity we feel that Mr. Billig has done much to forward interest in philately. We do not know any other dealer today who is willing to spend so much time and money to help the collector. In spite of the fact that all dealers must make money to enable them to stay in business, we cannot but say that Mr. Billig does not seem to pay much attention to that truth. He is always ready to publish material which may have general appeal or only be of interest to specialty collectors.

It is not possible to go into details on the price list because it contains so much valuable reference material available from him. We wish only to mention his last endeavor in support of our Society, i.e., John Velek's book on Hradčany. We have been of the opinion that such a book should be on the shelves of every collector of classic stamps of Czechoslovakia. We cannot understand why our fellow collectors do not hurry to get a copy of it from Fritz Billig, 168-39 Highland Ave., Jamaica 32, N. Y.

1963 COMPEX UNDER WAY

The 1963 COMPEX (Combined Philatelic Exhibition of Chicagoland) is under way toward its sixth annual gala philatelic exhibition and bourse. At a recent Board of Directors meeting an election of officers was held at which time the following men were elected: Roger A. Swanson of the Scandinavian Collectors Club, President; John F. Matschinegg, of the Germany Philatelic Society, Vice-President; Louis H. Reich, of the Israel-Palestine Philatelic Society of America was elected Secretary; while Earl H. Wellman of the Jack Knight Air Mail Society was re-elected Treasurer. Ben Reeves, a past president of the Society of Philatelic Americans and Dr. James J. Matejka, Jr., past president of the previous five COMPEX exhibitions, were elected Honorary Chairmen.

The theme chosen for the 1963 show is in celebration of the centenary of the International Postal Administration Conference of 1863, the forerunner of the Universal Postal Union.

The exhibition will again be staged at the Hotel LaSalle, opening Friday, May 31, 1963 at 10 a.m. and closing at 6 p.m. on Sunday, June 2nd.

It is planned to have a set of designs for the cachets appropriate with the U. P. U. celebration which will be an outstanding feature of the show. The COMPEX directory, annual banquet and bourse, as have been in the past, will once again be one of the finest in philately for 1963.

Those interested in bourse tables may get their information from COMPEX, Suite 216, Hotel LaSalle, Chicago 2, Illinois.

Editor's Note: It is our understanding that the Chicago Branch, Czechoslovak Philatelic Society, will participate at COMPEX 1963. The wholehearted support of the members is recommended.

CERTIFICATE TO BE AWARDED

The Czechoslovak Philatelic Society will award a certificate at the 50th anniversary exhibition of the Rochester Philatelic Association, April 26-28, 1963 for the best Czechoslovak philatelic exhibit.

The exhibition, which will be staged in Midtown Plaza, Rochester, N. Y., will be open to collectors throughout the world. Gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded by the Rochester Philatelic Association. Eleven other specialist groups besides the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society are making special awards in this worldwide competition which is open to any stamp collector. It is hoped that a good showing of Czechoslovak material will be made.

Prospectuses can be obtained from Gerhard Siefert, 20 Round Trail Drive, Pittsford, N. Y.

Special U. N. and U. S. post offices will be established for the show which is billed as the largest ever held in Upstate New York. Special cacheted envelopes will be available at two for 25 cents, and seals will be three for 25 cents plus a stamped return envelope. These souvenir philatelic items can be ordered from Mrs. Marion Armstrong, 316 Winton Road South, Rochester, N. Y.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

673 Joseph Napraunik, 6605 S. E. Clinton, Portland, Oregon
 715 Robert Logan, 289 Main St., E. Keansburg, N. J.

NEW MEMBER

737 Dr. J. A. Blamar, Suite 422, 5757 Decelles, Montreal 26, Canada

WHY MEDALS?

By Wolfgang Fritzsche

Reprinted from SPA Journal

Many of you readers will have received a medal or a trophy or a cup when having won a prize at some stamp exhibition. We all agree, it must have been a well deserved award and the recipient is justly proud when he can show these awards to friends, to collectors and to non-collectors. There are also many of you who may have received several awards over the years, you may have a cupboard full of trophies or boxes full of medals. What good are they when one has them in quantities?

Did it ever occur to anyone that all these things have no material value at all after we pass away and our estate is sold? Stamps certainly will bring some money into the estate, but medals with a name, trophies or cups with an engraved name, will be of no value to anyone else. The owners may have been justly proud to have them while they were living, but then the value ends.

Would it not be much better if stamp clubs would present the prize winners with something else? With something that ties in with stamp collecting and can be used by someone else also even after we have passed away?

Besides the medal, a prize winner always also gets a certificate which verifies in writing what award he had. The clubs have to spend money to buy the medals, the cups and what have you. Why not use the same money for something more useful? Such as philatelic literature. Such an award would be of help to the prize winner. He could make some real good use of it long after the exhibition has closed its doors. A good accumulation of philatelic literature will still have value in later years and will bring cash money if the estate is sold.

At a recent show in this area this scheme was tried out. The grand award consisted of a first day cover album, the first award of a book (Herman Herst's "Nassau Street") and 2nd and 3rd awards "How to write up a stamp collection" and magazine subscriptions.

There are untold possibilities what type of philatelic literature to buy with the prize money the exhibition chairman has available. Such prizes will have educational value and are practical. Besides many of the good philatelic books on the market, one can give magazine subscriptions, even a membership into some specialty stamp society could be bought for the winner. Of course some of such awards will have to be decided upon after the prize winner is known; after all, one would not offer a membership in the German Philatelic Society to a collector who only specializes in Czechoslovakia. By the same reasoning one would not give a book "How to write up a stamp collection" to a first award winner who is known to have won many other awards already, he obviously knows how to write up his collection. Other possibilities would be album pages, philatelic supplies or even as a grand award, a black light.

Right now I am filling the second cigar box with medals. The only practical items I ever won were a silver tray and an album. Looking at all the medals I cannot help but think what nice philatelic items could have been bought with all the money spent on these medals.

Remember what Steve Rich used to call the prize winners? "Mug hunters." Would he still be alive today I am quite sure he would wholeheartedly subscribe to a plan as outlined in this article.

Let us hope that some exhibition chairmen read this and try it. It has worked here; everyone was surprised, but happy because the award was something practical, something useful in the pursuit of our hobby.

Even if all clubs would get away from medals, etc., I am quite sure the medal manufacturers would not have to go out of business because of us. The most important thing though would be the boost in philatelic literature, something very few collectors consider but all of them should have.

Hradčany, Type 'E'—Plate Error, Type or Retouch?

By František Frič

Translated by J. J. Verner

Reprinted from Filatelie

While examining type "E" stamps of the Hradčany series, I determined that certain parts of the design differ from each other on different stamps, sometimes considerably. These differences had already attracted my attention 15 years ago and subsequently I have studied stamps of type "E" more carefully. The stamps with more striking variations of the design were compared with corresponding stamps and the variations were marked for further study. Some of the conclusions of my research have not been published before and I wish to share them with collectors of Czechoslovak classic stamps.

My financial situation restricted my research to used stamps only. Therefore the conclusions mentioned below are not entirely dependable guides or entirely irrefutable because used postal material cannot carry entirely convincing and indisputable evidence of printing problems of type "E" Hradčany stamps.

It has still not been determined with certainty how many plates were used to print certain values of these stamps. Nor has the subject of plate errors been elaborated philatelically, not to mention their positions on the printing plates. These philatelic problems can be clarified by systematically studying the postal material of the four printings and printing sheets. Since even the Postal Museum in Prague has only a limited amount of printing research material from the period when the first Hradčany stamps were printed, insufficient for drawing safe and correct conclusions, nothing remains but to arouse interest in this problem among collectors who have large quantities of this material and to get them to help in this work. With sufficient effort on the part of such a cooperating group, it would be possible to attain our goal.

The original drawings would be needed for a definitive study of type "E" Hradčany stamps. Very little has been saved from the artist's and printer's documentation prior to the actual printing of the stamps. With the exception of Mucha's originally proposed design, which was changed considerably before it reached the printer, no sketches or designs are available. All that has been preserved of actual printing documentation, currently in the Postal Museum in Prague, is a preliminary plate composition of the 25 h stamp, glass negatives of the same value, black proofs, printer's proofs and printed sheets of the finished stamp. Joint research should extract all possible information from this material to fill the gaps of our knowledge of these stamps.

The basis of comparison in determining change of the design and its various parts will, therefore, be the preliminary 25 h stamp since it adheres closest to the original stamps.

Examining these used stamps I determined that the preliminary plate composition contained certain stamps with design errors which were subsequently



Fig. 1 — Enlarged design

corrected in the plates prepared for the presses. These corrections could have been made either before actual printing or during the printing run. It is certain, as shown by the designs of individual stamps, that the retouchings of specific details was not done with sufficient care and precision, as witnessed for instance in the retouch of the upper left spiral.

The most outstanding varieties in the drawing are seen in the fanned tail of the right dove, the dove's outline against the base line under SKÁ and on the right side in the outline of the dove's fanned tail.

Examination of a large number of used stamps revealed that both points appear in all four basic combinations along with a whole group of smaller varieties in the outline of the fanned tail of the right dove (see Table 1):

- a) with a break in the upper and right outline (design — —)
- b) with a closed upper and broken right outline (design + —)
- c) with both breaks closed (design + +)
- d) with broken upper and closed right outline (design — +)

Design	Upper Outline	Right Outline
a	—	—
b	+	—
c	+	+
d	—	+

Table 1

In the material I worked with and/or studied, the frequency of the various designs was as follows:

- a) 43%, b) 46.3, c) 9.1 and d) 1.6%.

The data which I am submitting here needs further elaboration and correction in light of new observations.

Design varieties are especially evident in the preliminary plate composition and therefore the design with both breaks in the outline can be considered the original design (figure 1).

a) Design — — is the basic design and is distinguished by the break of the upper outline and a break on the right outline of the tail of the upper right dove.

b) Design + — is distinguished by a closing of the upper break and re-

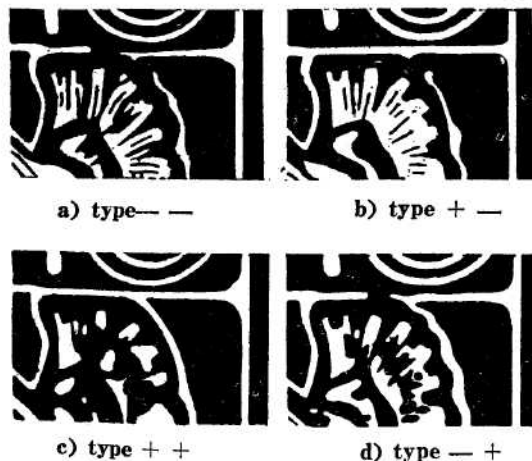


Fig. 2

tention of the break on the right outline.

In the original design two flaws were found, flaws that could not have been missed during the retouch process. Why only one of the breaks was touched up and not both is a mystery. The retouch of the upper break varies. On some stamps only the break was retouched while on others the entire line above the dove, from its head to the end of the tail fan was touched up and on still others the line was touched up to the point that it reaches the vertical edge line of the stamp.

We have also found other repairs. The extent of the repairs can be seen by comparing them with the design of the preliminary printing.

c) Design + + is distinguished by various repairs of the base line and several repairs of the tail's outline adjacent to the line, which in many cases is neither closed nor straight but at times has a slant. The connecting line is most often strengthened in the direction of the base line and sometimes crosses it. I have seen this retouch especially among the 10 h stamps. I have also found stamps where the repair did not close the gap the whole way, examples of which could not be explained by local excess of ink.

d) Design -- + is found relatively seldom. It is therefore necessary to point out that similar faults arose accidentally, for example on stamps with white spray-like spots where the base line was broken by an excess of ink (see Design c). Usually this break is narrower than the original chink in design a. In some of the stamps with heavier inking it is necessary to examine the surrounding lines on the outline and determine the placing of the actual break. In most cases it is possible to differentiate between the work of the engraver and that of printing accidents if the stamp is examined under a magnifying glass. The above mentioned designs are in figure 2.

Subtype	Fan at the baseline	Right outline of the tail
1	Uneven outline, bumps, bends, valleys	Uneven, usually wavy
2	The outline is straight from the head of the Dove or the beginning of the fan to the white perpendicular line of the stamp	Break is closed by straight direct or diverging line
3		Extended beyond the base line
4		Break is filled by a section intersecting base line
5		Gap is closed by slightly broken line or formation of a white dot

Table 2

Upon detailed examination we can divide designs b, c and d into subtypes which have retouch characteristics in common. In the description of the individual designs I mentioned that the retouch artist corrected the breaks in various ways. These various corrections have similar markings so they can be classified into subtypes.

Common markings are recorded and described in Table 2 with example numbers. The numbers plus the description of title and the appropriate type markings identifies many stamps definitely and not only indicates their position on the sheet but also the plate.

Stamps with Design b have an identification mark of b2.

Stamps with Design c have an identification mark c 2/2.

Stamps with Design d have an identification mark d 1.



Fig. 2

Some subtypes are shown in Figure 2.

Design c numbers are always expressed with a slash. The number preceding the slash refers to the base line and the one following to the tail fan.

I believe that these conclusions about the retouches are irrefutable. It remains therefore to indicate the direction of further study whereby it could be determined what the drawing was like in both places in all positions of the preliminary plate; was this an error in design or a plate error? By its correction was a new type created or only a retouched stamp?

I hope these lines will stimulate collectors of the Hradčany "E" printing to united investigation of their material. If so, it would be only a small down payment toward the debt I owe to our experts of the Hradčany issue.

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Essay and Proof Check List
 OF THE HRADČANY CASTLE ISSUES OF 1918-20
 Czechoslovak Philatelic Society Hradčany Study Group

(continued from last issue)

30h	V	olive	green gray
40h	I	light green	
50h	IV	grass green	
50h	IV	green	
50h	IV	black green	
75h	V	blue	
75h	V	green	
75h	V	yellow	
75h	V	grass green	
75h	V	bright red	stamp paper
75h	V	red violet	white
75h	V	blue	
75h	V	red violet	stamp paper, with gum
75h	V	deep green	white
100h	II	blue green	
120h	V	brick red	
300h	IV	red violet	stamp paper, with gum
300h	IV	purple	stamp paper, with gum
300h	IV	green	stamp paper, with gum
300h	IV	gray green	stamp paper, with gum
300h	IV	orange	stamp paper, with gum
300h	IV	ultramarine	stamp paper, with gum
300h	IV	red brown	stamp paper, with gum
300h	IV	yellow green	stamp paper, with gum
300h	IV	brown	stamp paper, with gum
300h	IV	black brown	stamp paper, with gum
300h	IV	blue green	stamp paper, with gum
300h	IV	olive	stamp paper, with gum
300h	IV	carmine	stamp paper, with gum
300h	IV	dark green	stamp paper, with gum
300h	IV	blue	stamp paper, with gum
300h	IV	dark violet	stamp paper, with gum
300h	IV	olive green	stamp paper, with gum
300h	IV		stamp paper, with gum
300h	IV		stamp paper, with gum
500h	V	red	brownish stamp paper
500h	V	rose	brownish stamp paper
500h	V	rose	gray
500h	V	red	gray
500h	V	brown black	
1000h	IV	black	
1000h	IV	brown	

D. COLOR TRIAL PRINTINGS, PERFORATED.

Value	Type	Color of Stamp	Color of Paper	Perforations
5h	V	blue green	green	13%
10h	I	brown		11½
15h	V	brick red	brown	13%

15h	V	brick red with green offset		13%
20h	V	blue green	white	13%
25h	I	blue	yellow brown	13%
25h	I	blue	white	13%
25h	I	blue	brown	13%
30h	V	olive	brown	11½x11%
30h	V	olive	blue	11½x11%
30h	V	olive	green	11½x11%
30h	V	violet	green	11½x11%
120h	V	gray black	brown	11½
300h	IV	dark green	white	13%
1000h	IV	violet	brown	11½
1000h	IV	violet	brown	13%
1000h	IV	violet	yellowish	11½

E. PRINTER'S TRIALS AND WASTE, IMPERFORATED.

During the printing, sheets of paper were used to check the inking process, the evenness of the ink, and to clean the rollers.

1. White Paper:

5h	I	light green
5h	I	violet
5h	I	brown
5h	V	blue green
5h	V	blue
5h	V	violet blue
10h	I	orange
10h	I	red
10h	I	dark green
10h	I	brown
10h	I	olive green
15h	V	brick red
15h	V	red
15h	V	blue green
20h	I	blue green
20h	V	violet
20h	V	brown red
25h	I	blue
40h	I	light green
75h	V	green black
100h	II	blue green
500h	V	red
500h	V	brown black
500h	V	rose

2. Brown Paper:

1h	III	brown
3h	I	violet
5h	I	light green
5h	V	blue green
10h	I	red
10h	V	yellow green
20h	I	blue green
20h	V	red
25h	I	blue
25h	V	violet
40h	I	brick red

50h	IV	violet
50h	V	blue
60h	IV	orange
75h	V	dark green
100h	II	brown
200h	II	ultramarine
200h	II	blue
300h	IV	dark green
400h	II	red violet
500h	V	red brown
1000h	IV	violet
3. Brownish Paper:		
10h	V	yellow green
15h	V	brick red
20h	V	red
30h	V	red violet
60h	IV	orange
100h	II	brown
4. Red Paper:		
5h	V	blue green
10h	V	yellow green
15h	V	brick red
20h	V	red
25h	V	violet
30h	V	red violet
120h	V	black
200h	II	ultramarine
500h	IV	red brown
5. Gray Paper:		
5h	V	blue green
10h	V	yellow green
15h	V	brick red
25h	V	violet
30h	V	red violet
50h	V	blue
120h	V	black
500h	V	red brown
6. Green Paper:		
5h	V	blue green
10h	V	yellow green
15h	V	brick red
20h	V	red
30h	V	red violet
200h	II	ultramarine
500h	V	red brown
7. Violet Rose Paper:		
1000h	IV	red violet
F. PERFORATED PRINTER'S TRIALS ON WHITE AND OTHER COLORED PAPERS.		
Value	Color of Stamp	Color of Paper
1. Line Perforation, 11½.		
10h	brown	white
10h	brown	yellow
1000h	red violet	brown

2. Line Perforation, 11½x11¾:		
30h	olive	brown
30h	olive	green
30h	violet	green
3. Line Perforation, 13¾:		
5h	blue green	green
5h	blue green	yellow
15h	brick red	brown
25h	blue	white
25h	blue	brown
25h	blue	yellow brown
120h	black	yellowish
1000h	red violet	brown

NEOTYPE PRINTING TRIALS

Trial printings in the neotype method were made in the year 1919. Since the 10 heller, type I value had already been issued, this was not to all intents and purposes a trial printing of a stamp to be so issued, but only a trial of a new printing method of a stamp already issued.

Trial printings on regular stamp paper, gummed, were executed in the following colors as preliminary trials for the higher value legionnaire stamps:

Olive green, gray green, blue green, red orange, bright red, red brown, brown, dark brown, gray violet, gray black, gray, dark red violet.

Besides the above trials there were also printed impressions on other than stamp paper, all ungummed:

red violet on brownish paper
violet red on brownish paper
violet red on white paper
blue on white paper
blue green on brownish paper
olive green on chalk white paper
bright red on white paper

All the above were imperforated except:
dark blue on white paper, line perforation, 11½

THE FIRST AIRMAIL ISSUE

The original preliminary plans called for the issuance of the first set of Czechoslovak airmail stamps. The printing of regular postage stamps was, in itself, a very great task. Now the government faced the additional task of organizing an airmail service. This would require a complete air service which, at that time, would have to utilize airplanes that were still in the experimental stages. The postal authorities would have to take over and implement the postal services formerly operated under the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

In this field the Czechoslovak authorities were without previous experience. It was also unknown just how many people would be willing to pay for the higher airmail postal rates to gain time on their mail deliveries. Unknown, also, was the cost of establishing these new facilities. For these reasons the postal officials were rather reluctant to place postal rates upon this new service. Later it was proved that the original rates on airmail were far too high, and could be utilized mainly by people who needed the added speed it afforded them in their business transactions. Because of the high rates and uncertain elements, the volume of airmail at the start was very small.

Due to the uncertainties over rates, postal officials rejected stamp designs

which were submitted. Instead, the regular Hradčany Castle issue was overprinted. A very short time after the issuance of the first airmail stamps, the rates were so drastically reduced that the stamps became ineffective, and regular postage stamps had to be used to frank airmail material.

TRIAL PRINTINGS

A. Stamp Essays:

An essay, planned in an upright rectangular position, was submitted by Jaroslav Benda. The central design shows a biplane flying toward the west over the silhouetted towers of the Hradčany. In an oval band surrounding the central view, reading from left to right, are the words, *Letecká Pošta Československá*. One V-shaped band is inserted into the top and another into the bottom of the oval, the top band bearing the value 28 Kč at the right, while the band on the bottom having the value at the left. Impressions are known to exist in:

black, dark blue, green, light brown, orange, red.

B. Overprint Essays:

The overprints to be applied to the Hradčany stamps were of four types and were in the 18 Kč. value:

1. Monoplane, unshaded, facing upper left corner; new value imprinted without any frame over the Hradčany stamp value.
2. Monoplane, unshaded, facing upper left corner; new value in uncolored numerals in colored oval printed over the Hradčany stamp value.
3. Monoplane, showing framework shading, facing upper left corner; new value in uncolored numerals in colored oval, printed over the Hradčany stamp value.
4. Monoplane, heavily shaded, facing upper right corner; new value, enclosed in oval outline, printed over the Hradčany stamp value.

This last overprint trial closely resembles the one actually used.

The foregoing types are rare. They were tried upon the following stamps in black ink:

3h	red violet	type I	imperforated and perforated 11½
5h	blue green	type V	imperforated and perforated 11½
15h	brick red	type V	imperforated and perforated 13¾
40h	orange	type I	imperforated and perforated 11½
60h	orange	type IV	imperforated and perforated 11½
80h	olive	type IV	imperforated and perforated 11½
100h	brown	type II	imperforated and perforated 11½
400h	violet	type II	imperforated and perforated 11½

C. Trial Printings of the Accepted 14, 24, and 28 Kč. Overprints:

Trial printings of these overprints appear in various colors and stages of preparation. They exist in black, red, red brown, chalk, ordinary white, yellowish, and grayish. Trial prints on white paper appear in the colors of blue, dark green, red brown, brown and black. Some overprints were executed with dies not yet worked through. Of these, under each value, there are known about ten different kinds of such trial overprints. However, three distinct types have been noted:

1. Solid outer ink impressions; shaded inking around the airplane.
2. Shaded inking removed from around the airplane.
3. Outer solid inking also removed.

Impressions are known on the following types of paper:

blue, dark green, brown, yellowish.

D. Trial Printings of the Accepted 14 Kč. Overprint:

	type	
1. 500h red brown	V	reddish brown overprint
a. 500h red brown	V	inverted overprint
2. 1000h red violet	IV	reddish brown overprint
3. Trial overprints on green, ungummed paper:		
a. 200h ultramarine	II	
b. 500h red brown	V	

E. Trial Printings of the Accepted 24 Kč. Overprint:

	type	
1. 10h red	I	black overprint, perforated 11½
2. 20h blue green	I	black overprint, perforated 11½
3. 50h violet	III	black overprint, perforated 11½
4. 200h ultramarine	II	black overprint, perforated 11½
a. 200h ultramarine	II	shifted overprint
b. 200h ultramarine	II	inverted overprint
5. 200h ultramarine	II	dark blue overprint
6. 500h red brown	V	black overprint, perforated 11½
7. 1000h red violet	IV	black overprint, perforated 13¼ x 13½
8. 1000h red violet	IV	dark blue overprint
9. Trial overprints on green, ungummed paper:		
a. 200h ultramarine	II	
b. 500h red brown	V	

F. Trial Printings of the Accepted 28 Kč. Overprint:

	type	
1. 20h blue green	I	black overprint, gummed paper
a. 20h blue green	I	shifted overprint, gummed paper
2. 20h red	V	black overprint, gummed paper
a. 20h red	V	shifted overprint, gummed paper
3. 25h violet	V	black overprint, gummed paper
4. 200h ultramarine	II	black overprint, gummed paper
5. 200h ultramarine	II	red overprint, gummed paper
6. 200h ultramarine	II	red brown overprint, gummed paper
7. 200h ultramarine	II	carmine overprint
8. 200h ultramarine	II	orange red overprint
9. 200h ultramarine	II	dark green overprint
10. 500h red brown	V	black overprint
11. 500h red brown	V	dark green overprint
12. 500h red brown	V	dark blue overprint
13. 1000h red violet	IV	black overprint
a. 1000h red violet	IV	inverted overprint
14. 1000h red violet	IV	yellow green ovpt. on white paper
15. 1000h red violet	IV	black green overprint on white ungummed paper
16. 1000h red violet	IV	blue green overprint on yellowish ungummed paper

Some of these overprints listed under sections D, E, and F, are shifted or inverted on some stamps. Pairs also exist with the overprint only on one stamp. For pure speculative reasons all denominations of imperforate Hradčany were finally overprinted, including various perforated ones. The overprints also appear on newspaper and special delivery stamps. On pairs of some stamps tete-beche overprints were produced.

Members having additional information on hand kindly contact Frank J. Kosik, Route 4, Box 286, Delavan, Wisc., for a report of it in the Specialist.

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