

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

Official publication of the  Czechoslovak Philatelic Society

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Editorial Board:

Dr. Wm. Reiner-Deutsch, Editor, P. O. Box 24, Bayside 61, N. Y.; W. Fritzsche, Canandaigua, N. Y.; Henry Hahn, Fairfax, Va.; Frank J. Kosik, Delavan, Wis.; C. J. Pearce, Coalgate, Okla.; J. J. Verner, Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

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EDITORIAL

Henry Hahn has joined our staff on the Editorial Board which is indeed of great value to our publication. We are looking forward to hearing from him every so often. We had actually planned to spend a few days with Henry and Ladd Vydra but due to the illness of Mrs. Reiner-Deutsch we were unable to drive to Washington. We hope to make this trip some time soon.

In the October 4, 1965, issue of Linn's there appeared in the Vox Pop column a thoroughly analytical letter by member Auermuller regarding one of the articles not submitted by us, which was published in our (Cz. P. S.) Linn's issue of August 30th, i.e., the one dealing with "secret marks" on stamps of Bohemia-Moravia. We fully agree with Mr. Auermuller.

Members may think it unnecessary to send in their ballots in an election on just one slate of officers. We note that there has been a very small number returned by the membership in the current election for 1966-67. However, voting is one method of participation in the affairs of the society and such signs of interest on the part of the members tends to reassure those who work hard for the organization that their dedication is valued.

We have just been informed that ARTIA will have exhibits at SIPEX and will also be ready for business discussions. We received this information from our incoming International Secretary, George Blizil, who is Director of International Affairs of the APS. In this connection we wish to inform the membership that President Willard of APS has appointed us to the International Relations Committee on which member Fritzsche is also serving. We wish to remind our membership that the deadline for participation at SIPEX, i.e., the mailing in of applications for frames, is January 1, 1966. Please hurry to take care of this.

We regret to have to inform you all that apparently the British Czechoslovak Philatelic Society is completely inactive now. We wrote a letter to the secretary but have received no response. We understand that the collection of the last known president is for sale and hence he is most likely not active any more. We had heard from him about eight months ago but not since. This was a fine and active organization and we are very sorry that it is no longer so.

Members please pay the 1966 dues soon and if at all possible raise your contribution to \$5.00 and status to sustaining member.

We are just finishing our fourth year in the post of Editor and wish you all a very happy Christmas season and a fine New Year in good health.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 1966-67

The following members were elected to office:

President: Lolly M. Horechny
 Vice President, East: George B. Koplowitz
 Vice President, Central: Mark G. Snow
 Vice President, West: George J. Dolezal
 National Secretary: Frank J. Kosik
 International Secretary: George A. Blizil
 Treasurer: Joseph Stein
 Editor: Dr. William Reiner-Deutsch
 Councilor, East: Emil J. Michaelson
 Councilor, Central: Melvin F. Klozar
 Councilor, West: John Knollmueller

Only forty-seven members voted in this election according to report received.

CORRECTION

In the article by J. J. Verner, Czechoslovak Specialist, vol. XXVI, No. 256, on page 125 the legend describing Figure 5 was incorrectly printed in the American Philatelist where it was originally published and reprinted the same way in the Specialist. It should read: FIGURE 5. TWO COPIES OF "LION ISSUE," LEFT, TYPE II (large sabre handle) AND RIGHT, TYPE I (small sabre handle).

Another error was the omission of Figure 13, which showed an additional military unit marking.

25 YEARS SALES DEPARTMENT

Last year the Society had its Silver Jubilee and the end of 1965 marks that of our sales department. During the fall of 1940 the groundwork was laid to start a sales and exchange department. During the first week of January 1941 enough sales books had been prepared to put circuit 1 on its way. At that time we had only some 60 members and about 15 of them made good use of this new service which the Society offered. In all these 25 years, there has been no interruption of service, not even during the war years. As can be seen from the figures which will follow, we always averaged a circuit a month. It may not seem much but one must take into consideration that only about 18-20 participate and are on our mailing lists. Even though the Society membership has risen to close to 300, there was no significant rise in sales circuit participants. Even though we still have 6 on the mailing list who have been on such a list ever since we started, the rest of the participants came and went. Some are no longer members, others have had their fill, completed their collections and no longer find suitable material. Talking about suitable material, ever since we started 25 years ago, there has always been a shortage of specialized Czech material. In order to keep the circuits rolling at regular intervals, other countries besides Czechoslovakia had to be included because most of our members collect other countries too besides Czechoslovakia. At this time we still need specialized material, as we always need material for circulation.

Now to the statistics: 311 circuits went on their way, 304 of them made the rounds and were retired. A total of \$40,806.19 in 311 circuits was offered for sale, \$13,779.55 was bought from the retired 304 circuits which totals \$39,548.93 gross. Taking into consideration that we are a small society, it means that each participant spent about \$30.60 per year, that the society collected about \$27.00 in commissions per year on the average. We realized a total of \$1,849.36 in commissions, half of which is used to run the sales de-

partment, just enough to pay the postage and forms; the other half was turned over to the society treasury. We still charge 10% only, a low rate, to help our members.

I have been your sales manager during the past 25 years and enjoyed the work and association with our members. At one time I also started and operated similar sales departments for the Pan Slav Society and for the Germany Philatelic Society. Too much is too much, so I gave up the others and kept the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society. This I never regretted. I made wonderful personal contacts with our participants, deep personal friendships developed, so much so that in some cases I am almost a member of the respective families, all of which are out of town, and out of state. All members cooperated in all respects. In no case have frauds or switching of stamps occurred, all participants paid their bills when the time came, with one exception—an amount of \$22.00—by a member who left the country. That loss, not even \$1.00 per year, taking the average for the 25 years. We did not have much trouble with the Post Office Department either, only five circuits being lost in the mails. A good record all the way through, because of the splendid cooperation I have had with all concerned!

Because of customs red tape we do not send circuits to foreign countries nor to our neighbors in Canada. Otherwise we had them sent to Hawaii, to Alaska and during the war, not intentionally, but because the Post Office forwarded some mail, also to the field post offices overseas.

This department can always use books for circulation. If you have duplicates you want to sell, just submit them. We have our own sales books, 10c each plus postage, which hold 120 stamps. Stationery and entires, but not first day covers, are also accepted. These must be sent in loose, with respective prices marked on each piece in pencil in the lower right corner.

Some members take our circuit books to their club meetings, thus promoting extra sales.

Thanks to every one who participated and has given us his or her cooperation. Let us hope that this department will grow, together with the society and serve all who are interested in Czechoslovak philately.

Your now gray-haired sales manager,
Wolfgang Fritzsche

NEW MEMBERS

- 824 A. K. Overoll, 16 Martindale Road, Scarborough, Ont., Canada
- 825 Edward A. Svitil, 244 Santiago Ave., Rutherford, N. J.
- 826 Miss Helen Mae Spicl., 108 Tilden Ave., Chardon, Ohio 44024
- 827 John Albizati, 131 Hobart Ave., Bayonne, N. J. 07002
- 828 Mrs. Lilly M. Zitney, 195 Albatross Ave., Livermore, Calif. 94550
- 829 Carl P. Kroboth, P. O. Box 8266, Lexington, Ky. 40503
- 830 Thomas Meeks, 532 West 145th St., Apt. 6, New York, N. Y. 10031
- 831 Robert W. Dymacek, 1942 No. Union, Fremont, Nebraska

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

- Wm. A. Sandrick, 1225 13th St. N. W., Apt. 804, Washington, D. C. 20005
- Mrs. J. Bar Nadar, 1791 Grand Concourse, Apt. 2E, Bronx 53, N. Y.
- Samuel Ray, 3600 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60613
- John Kosik, 3661 Wickham Drive, Muskegon, Mich. 49441

CORRECTIONS IN NAME OR ADDRESS

- 188 Ferdinand Maresh
- 802 Michael G. Hvidsak, 385 Como St., Struthers, Ohio
- 795 Savoy Horvath, 1440 Fairview Ave., Chicago Heights, Ill. 60411

CONGRATULATIONS!

We wish to congratulate member Dr. Southgate Leigh, Jr., on his election to the Presidency of the American Air Mail Society.

NEW YORK BRANCH OCTOBER MEETING

The branch members discussed details regarding the forthcoming member exhibition at the Collectors Club on Nov. 20th. All matters were effectively arranged for and we all hope that we will have as good an attendance as we had two years ago. With the ASDA show so very close to the Collectors Club and with appropriate publicity we may even secure new members for the national society.

Member Reiner-Deutsch brought up a very important point. He expressed his disappointment that the philatelic press omits ever so often a very important sentence or designation from the original manuscript submitted to it. This refers especially to the announcement of the show which appeared in a recent issue of Stamps. The Publicity Chairman mailed his text to Stamps describing the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society, New York Branch, as the sponsor of the Show in November. However "New York Branch" was omitted from the text giving the false impression that the national society is holding an exhibition. We do not know what to do in such a case because publicity is important though wrong publicity may be even worse than no publicity at all.

After the business meeting chairman Flynn showed us part of his postal stationery collection. In this collection he has a few postal cards which are photographs of cities of Czechoslovakia with the proper stamp imprinted. An extra 50 h is charged for such cards of which there are over 1000 different pieces. He naturally did not feel that a complete collection would be of great value to him. We were also interested seeing some first day covers which are truly beautifully executed. So another pleasant evening ended around 9 p.m.

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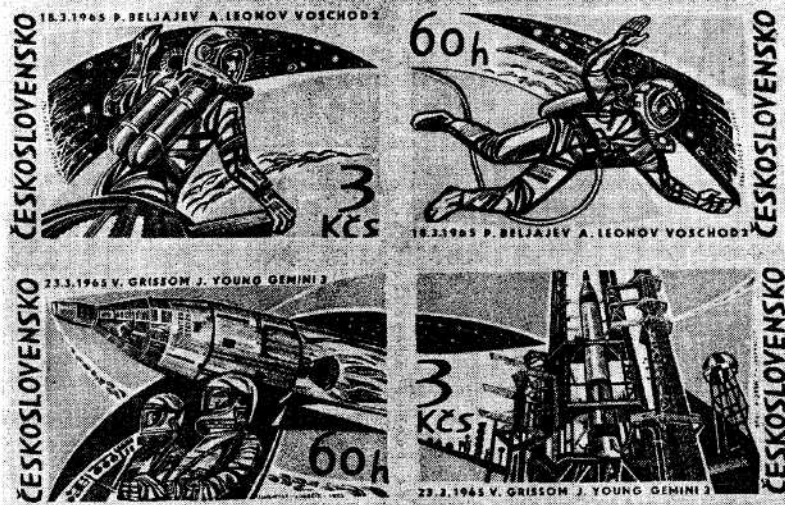
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Parade Of New Issues

Edited by Frank Kosik

Soviet and American Astronauts on Commemorative Stamps



In April 1965, the Czechoslovak Post and Telecommunication Administration issued a series of four commemorative stamps on space research:

- 60 h Alexei Leonov's first flight in space. Colors, black and blue.
- 3 Kcs A. Leonov stepping out from the capsule into space. Colors, black and blue.
- 60 h American astronauts V. Grissom and J. Young and their space ship. Colors, black and violet.
- 3 Kcs Launching pad at Cape Kennedy prior to the launching of the space ship. Colors, black and violet.

The stamps were designed by the academic painter and graphic artist Jaroslav Lukavsky and engraved by Bedřich Housa (stamps a and b) and Josef Herčík (stamps c and d).

They were printed at the Post Printing Office by rotary recess print combined with photogravure in sheets of 25. On one sheet there are five 3 Kcs stamps (b) and twenty 60 h stamps (a); on the other five 3 Kcs stamps (d) and twenty 60 h stamps (c).

Two First Day Covers were issued with this series. They were designed by Jaroslav Lukavský and engraved by Jaroslav Goldschmied (the one with stamps a and b), and Jan Mráček (the one with stamps c and d).

20th Anniversary of the United Nations



A set of three stamps was issued 24th June 1965 to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the United Nations.

Kcs .60—designed by Ladislav Guderna, engraved by Jaroslav Goldschmied.

Colors, brown and yellow.

Kčs 1.—Designed by L. Gudera, engraved by Bedřich House. Colors, dark blue and light blue.

Kčs 1.60—the joint topic of UNO adapted by Jaroslav Králík, engraved by Jaroslav Goldschmied. Colors, dark red and gold.

Printed by the rotary recess print combined with photogravure.

A First Day Cover was issued, designed by the author and engraved by J. Goldschmied.

20th Anniversary of the International Trade Union



A single stamp, 24th June, .60 Kčs, designed by Jaroslav Šváb, engraved by Dedřich Housa. Colors, blue and red.

Printed by the rotary recess print combined with photogravure.

25th June 1965



Two stamps of Kčs .30 and .60 showing the House of Czechoslovakian Children and the Mathias Tower at the Prague Castle. Designed and engraved by J. Švengsbír. Colors, dark brown and dark green.

The stamps were printed by rotary recess print. Two First Day Covers, designed and engraved by J. Goldschmied were issued.

Padělky (Forgery) book in original Czech language, available for \$3.96.

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Padělky Československých Poštovních Známek

1918-1939

Eng. Jan Karásek, Zdeněk Kvasnička, Břetislav Paulíček

Translated by Jaroslav J. Verner

By permission of the Czechoslovak Theatrical and Literary Agency

Dilia, dated June 3, 1964

Continued

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Counterfeit (to defraud collectors)

10 h dark olive

Counterfeit tete-beche pairs were produced in a well equipped plant. Therefore they can deceive the collector who does not have an accurate description at hand of a genuine stamp for comparison. Paper in these counterfeits is thicker, white with a slight brownish tone and shiny. Gum is white, lightly spread.

Typography

Size of Design: 18.0 x 21.5 mm.

Illustrations

Counterfeit

1. Design is somewhat smaller in height and width.
2. The perforations have a difference in vertical and horizontal rows of almost half of a perforation.
3. In tete-beche pairs, both stamps are on the same horizontal level.
4. Color is darker, contours of design less clear.

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20 h red orange

(Catalog numbers listed)

Comb perforation 14

Line perforation 13%

Tete-beche (narrow and wide)

Imperforate—unissued

The paper is usually white, at times yellowish. The gum is white or yellowish. The paper appears white under ultraviolet light, the color of design is light to dark chocolate brown.

Note: Stamp 148B occurs only in Type II.

Typography

Validity: 1-3-1921 to 2-29-1932

Size of Design: 18.2x21.7 mm.

Illustration

Genuine Type II

The principal characteristic of Type II is the two zeros, which have the inner ovals rounded. With the extensive use of printing plates, many imperfections appeared in the stamps. Comb perforation 14 was applied to sheets of 100 subjects while line perforation 13% was in sheets of 100 and sheets with tete-beche pairs. Color of the stamps has several distinct shades, from light to dark.

Page 143

Counterfeit (to defraud collectors)

20 h red orange

Relatively very successful reproductions of genuine type II which do not have any particular variations in the design. Paper is thicker, glossy, slightly

yellowish with white gum, thinly spread. Perforations are very clean and regular. The paper is gray under ultraviolet light, color of design is chocolate brown.

Typography

Size of Design: 18.0x21.5 mm.

Illustration

Counterfeit

1. Design is somewhat smaller in height and width.
2. Perforation which is $13\frac{3}{4}$ in the genuine, measures almost 14 in the counterfeit. The difference is about a half perforation.
3. In tete-beche pairs both stamps are on the same level.
4. Orange color is rich, more red.

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II Forgeries

Change of stamp margins.

Clipping perforations.

Imperforate stamps were not officially issued. Clipping appears in stamps of all denominations and types except for the 30 h red violet (Pofis #150). For an imperforate stamp to be considered genuine, it must have sufficiently wide margins. As a help in establishing minimum measurements the photograph shows that gutter widths between stamps are as follows:

a. vertical 3.2 to 3.5 mm b. horizontal 3.7 to 4.1 mm

Stamp margins should measure at least 1.6 mm vertically and at least 1.8 mm horizontally.

Illustration

Forged perforations and reperforations of stamps.

Genuineness of perforations can be detected by a gauge and comparison with genuine pieces.

Page 145

Comb perforation 14

Illustration

Comb perforations.

Found in all denominations as perforation 14.

Forgeries of this perforation have never been submitted.

Line perforations.

To forge these perforations, comb perforated 14 stamps were used.

These occur in:

5 h dark blue

Pofis #143B

10 h green

Pofis #145B

20 h red orange

Pofis #148B Type II

The following imperforate unissued stamps were also used for forgeries:

5 h dark blue

Pofis #N143

10 h green

Pofis #N145

Forged paper joining

Tete-beche pairs were forged by gluing of two individual stamps.

Forgeries occur in:

5 h violet

Pofis #T144—narrow

10 h olive

Pofis #T146—narrow

20 h red orange

Pofis #T148—narrow

Joined pairs have chiefly comb perforation 14 while genuine stamps bear line perforation $13\frac{3}{4}$

In forgeries of this kind, even if they were expertly done, traces of repairs can be detected upon close examination and powerful magnification.

Line perforation $13\frac{3}{4}$

Illustration

Page 146

The Freed Republic (Chainbreaker Series)

Designer: Vratislav Hugo Brunner Printed by the Graphic Unie, Prague
40 h red brown Validity: 8-16-1920 to 12-31-1925

(Catalog numbers listed)

Comb perforation 14

Line perforation 13%

Imperforate—unissued

Tete-beche (narrow and wide)

The paper is white, also yellowish. Gum is white and slightly yellowish. The paper is slightly yellowish under ultraviolet light and the color of the design is red brown.

Typography

Design size: 18.2x22.0 mm.

Illustration

Genuine

1. Normal drawing of the left hand.
2. A small line appears on the chin under the mouth.
3. Two lines are longer (fold in lap).
4. Shading of the entire skirt is more generous, lines are longer and sharper.
5. In line perforation 13% the perforated openings are of normal size.

Tete-beche: The same characteristic differences in paper and gum and also the same signs as in individual stamps.

Page 147

Counterfeit (to defraud collectors)

40 h red brown

This counterfeit almost perfectly executed belongs among the most dangerous counterfeits of Czechoslovak stamps intended to defraud collectors.

The paper is slightly yellowish and very smooth. Gum is white and smooth. The paper is gray under ultraviolet light and the color of design is black-brown

Typography

Size of design: 18.0x21.8 mm.

Illustration

Counterfeit

1. Irregular drawing of the left hand.
2. Line on the chin under the mouth is missing.
3. Two lines (fold in lap) are shortened.
4. Shading of entire skirt and lines are shorter and on same pieces less distinct.
5. Line perforation 13%, perforated holes are larger, unevenly cut.

Tete-beche: The same differences and marks as on the counterfeits of individual stamps.

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50 h yellow green

(Catalog Numbers listed)

Comb perforation 14

Line perforation 13%

Tete-beche (narrow and wide)

Imperforate—unissued

Paper is white and yellowish. Gum is white, semi-smooth and also yellowish. The paper is white under ultraviolet light and the design color is green to dark green.

Typography

Size of design: 18.2x22.0 mm.

Illustrations

Genuine

1. Drawing of both hands is clear and the edges are sharp.
2. Two lines (shading in lap) are longer
3. Design and shading of head is delicately done
4. Holes of the Line perforation 13% are of the usual size.

Tete-beche: The same characteristic differences in paper and gum as well as markings, as are found in the individual stamp.

Page 149

I Counterfeits

Counterfeit A (to defraud the post office)

50 h green

Used copies of the counterfeit are known dating between 1920 and 1923. These stamps have Czechoslovak bilingual cancellations from post offices in Most and Vejprty.

Paper is dull grayish and much thicker than in genuine stamp.

Typography

Size of Design: 17.9x22.0 mm.

Illustration

Counterfeit

1. Letters in the inscription POŠTA ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ are noticeably different from the original.
2. Several small differences in the entire design of stamp.
3. Line perforation 13% is not clear.

Page 150

Counterfeits (to defraud collectorss)

In 1935 an attempt was made to circulate among collectors counterfeits of the Chainbreaker series in these imperforate denominations:

40 h red brown

50 h yellow green

60 h blue

and Tete-beche pairs of the same denominations.

They were manufactured in the same shop as counterfeits of the Dove stamps. Because the philatelic press quickly warned collectors, the circulation of these counterfeits was very limited. Later the counterfeiters made another try. They tried to sell to guillible collectors the same counterfeits, but now perforated. The authorities located the print show and the plates and finished products were confiscated and destroyed. A few examples can be seen in the Postal Museum in Prague.

Printing was in blocks of six from plates produced photochemically, in a size as illustrated, on thicker, lightly tinted and white paper.

Illustration

Page 151

Counterfeit B (to defraud collectors)

50 h grass green

Counterfeits were circulated among collectors as rare unissued imperforate stamps (Pofis #N156).

Surface of stamp is smooth, paper white to grayish, thicker, lightly gummed.

Typography

Size of Design: 18.2x22.0 mm.

Illustration

Counterfeit

1. In the palm of the right hand there are only two dots, in the palm of the left hand are indistinct lines and the dots are missing.

2. Line on chin under the mouth is missing.
3. Part of the surface to the left of the mountain has shading only in the lower part.
4. Monogram VHB is not clear.

Page 152**Counterfeit C (to defraud collectors)**

50 h grass green

Paper is white, thicker, very smooth. Genuine has a more transparent paper. If we lay the counterfeit alongside a genuine stamp we will note the first remains flat while the genuine arches. Gum is white and smooth. The paper is light gray under ultraviolet light and the color of design is dark green.

Typography

Size of Design: 18.0x21.8 mm.

Illustration**Counterfeit**

1. Drawing of the hands is crude and not sharp.
 2. The two lines (shading in lap) are somewhat shorter.
 3. Drawing of the face and shading are crude.
 4. Line perforation not quite 14; perforation holes are larger, sharply cut.
- Tete-Beche—The same characteristic differences appear in paper, gum and markings as in the counterfeits of individual stamps.

Page 153**Counterfeit D (to defraud collectors)**

50 h yellow green

The paper is glossy, white, thicker. Gum is white, very slimy. Original has white gum, medium gloss, often yellowish and in a portion of the issue cracked.

Typography

Size of Design: 18.0x21.8 mm.

Illustration**Counterfeit**

1. There are slight traces of lines on the palms of both hands.
2. The left of the shaded lines in the lap is shorter.
3. Face and shading are different and line on chin is missing.
4. Line perforation not quite 14; perforation holes are larger, regular, sharply cut.

Page 154

60 h blue

Validity: 8-16-1920 to 12-31-1925

(Catalog numbers listed)

Comb perforation 14

Line perforation 13%

Tete-beche (narrow and wide)

Imperforate unissued.

Paper is white and yellowish. Gum is white, semi-smooth and brownish.

Paper is white under ultraviolet light and the color of the design is blue.

Typography

Size of Design: 18.2x22.0 mm.

Illustration**Genuine**

1. Shading on both feters.
 2. Letter P in POSTA does not touch the letter O.
 3. Mount Řip is shaded with thin lines.
 4. Line perforation 13%, perforation holes normal with traces of pin pressure
- Tete-beche pairs show the same characteristics as the individual stamps.

Page 155

Counterfeit A (to defraud the post office)
60 h blue

These are known only used and were found in packet material. Of the counterfeits intended to defraud the post office, this of the 60 h was most accurately reproduced.

Paper is white to grayish. The illustrated counterfeit bears the cancellation from Teplice-Šanov. The paper is white under ultraviolet light and the color of the design is green-blue.

Illustration

Typography

Size of Design: 18.4x21.6 mm.

Illustration

Counterfeit

1. Letters of the inscription POŠTA ČESKOSLOVENSÁ are in part indistinct.
2. Both feters are shaded.
3. Right palm of hand is without dots or lines.
4. Shading of body and skirt is sparser.
5. Foot has only four toes.
6. Letters of monogram VHB are less distinct.
7. Line perforation 14%

Page 156

Counterfeit B (to defraud post office)
60 h blue

At first glance very imperfect and therefore this obvious counterfeit of the 60 h stamp with a Czech-German cancellation of the post office Cheb-Eger 19. XI. 21. is seldom seen.

The counterfeiter was never identified.

The paper is yellowish color, is dull and muddy.

Lithography

Size of Design: 17.4x20.7 mm.

Illustration

Counterfeit

1. Entire design has many differences and variations (inscription, hands, head, body and lower portion of the stamp).
 2. Line perforation 13%, irregular and poorly done.
- Appearance of further counterfeits of the 60 h stamp. In March 1922 counterfeits were uncovered in Košice, Slovakia, produced by lithography on grayish paper, line perforation 12%. The entire confiscated issue, about 14,000 pieces, was destroyed. The design of the stamp was of smaller size.

Page 157

Counterfeit C (to defraud collectors)
60 h blue

Paper slightly yellowish, very smooth. Gum white and shiny.

Typography

Size of Design: 18.0x21.8 mm.

Illustrations

Counterfeit

1. Shading on both feters is missing.
2. The letter P in POŠTA touches the letter O.
3. Mountain Řip is shaded with stronger lines.
4. Line perforation not quite 14, perforation holes are larger, sharply cut. Tete-beche pairs have the same characteristics as individual stamps.

Page 158

100 dark brown
(Catalog numbers listed)
Comb perforation 14
Line perforation 13 $\frac{1}{4}$
Imperforates unissued

Validity: 10-15-1920 to 1-31-1923

Paper is white, also yellowish. Gum is white to slightly brownish.
The paper is white under ultraviolet light and the color of the design is dark brown.

Typography

Size of Design: 18.2x22.0 mm.

Illustration

Genuine

1. Inscription POŠTA ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ has regular, even letters.
2. The design in nearly the entire issue is clear and the outlines are sharp. The large edition of Chainbreaker stamps resulted in heavy use of the printing plates, necessitating frequent repairs. Consequently we find many imperfect impressions. It is necessary to select stamps with good clear impressions to compare with the counterfeits.

Page 159

Counterfeit A (to defraud the post office)

100 h brown

The counterfeit was discovered in 1922 in Lučenec, Slovakia. It was probably produced in Hungary. The distributors were apprehended after selling about 700 counterfeits and the entire issue of 19,300 pieces was confiscated. Of all the counterfeits this is the most successful. The different perforation 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ is the only apparent mistake made by the counterfeiters. Postal authorities sent descriptions of the counterfeits to all post offices and attached a sample of the counterfeit to each. The rest of the confiscated counterfeits were destroyed. The paper is white under ultraviolet light and the color of the design is brown.

Typography

Size of Design: 18.4x21.7 mm.

Illustration

I. Counterfeit

1. Inscription POŠTA ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ has irregular sturdy letters.
2. A series of small differences shows in the design (head, skirt, linden leaves, leaves in lower plants, etc.) Line perforation 11 $\frac{1}{2}$.

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Illustration of classified bulletin #279
Office of Post and Telegraph of Brno

Page 161

Occurrence of other counterfeits of the "Freed Republic" (Chainbreaker Series).

185 h

Counterfeits were discovered in Slovakia in 1923 and before they were widely circulated, large quantities were confiscated by the authorities and officially destroyed. Perforation is 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ as in the counterfeit of 100 h.

250 h

Early in 1922 this counterfeit was discovered in Košice along with that of the 60 h denomination. Produced by lithography, perforation 12 $\frac{1}{2}$. The entire issue was confiscated and officially destroyed.

Forgeries

Changes in Stamp Margins

Clipping of perforations

Imperforate stamps found their way into collectors' hands as with the Dove Series. Some in small (especially the 40 h type 1, 50 h green) and other denominations in somewhat larger quantities. Clipping is found in all denominations and types except the 150 h which is not known imperforate. To be considered a genuine imperforate stamp it must have sufficiently wide margins.

Width of the margin between stamps should be:

Horizontally as well as vertically 3.2 to 3.5 mm.

Stamp margins on all sides should measure at least 1.6 mm.

Illustration

Forged perforations and re-perforations of stamps.

Genuineness of perforation can be confirmed by measuring on a gauge and by comparing with a genuine stamp.

Page 162**Comb perforations**

Occur in all denominations, gauge 14. Up to now these have not been forged.

Line Perforations

Line perforations 13% were officially used in the following denominations:

40 h red brown Type I	Pofic #154 I B
40 h red brown Type II	154 II B
50 h yellow green	155 B
60 h blue	157 B
100 h dark brown	158 B
150 h red	159 B

The 25 h light brown and the 185 h orange are known but were issued unofficially. All denominations may be found forged by re-perforating the cheaper comb perforations. Forged line perforations were also produced by using cheaper imperforate stamps.

Illustration

Comb perforation 14

Illustration

Line perforation 13%

Illustration on left

Forged perforation 13% is illustrated

Forgery

1. Teeth and holes on all sides are irregular.
2. There is no trace of pin pressure around the sharply cut out holes.
3. Opposite holes on vertical and horizontal sides do not match.

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Forgery of tete-beche pairs by joining two stamps.

Tete-beche pairs were forged by gluing two individual stamps together.

Forgeries are found among:

40 h red brown	Pofis #T154 I—narrow
50 h yellow green	T156 I—narrow
60 h blue	T157 I—narrow

Glued pairs usually have matched comb perforation 14. Genuine pairs have line perforation 13%. Forged tete-beche glued stamps are recognized by close inspection of powerful magnification.

Forging of Types

The sought after Type I (9 leaves) is often forged by painting over the tenth leaf of the common Type II stamp. Caution is necessary in the case of tete-beche pairs also.

Editor's note: We urge all of you to acquire a copy of the outstanding book. Available for \$3.96 at the sources advertising in this issue.

The Redrawn Agriculture and Science Issue of Czechoslovakia

Frank J. Kosik and C. J. Pearce

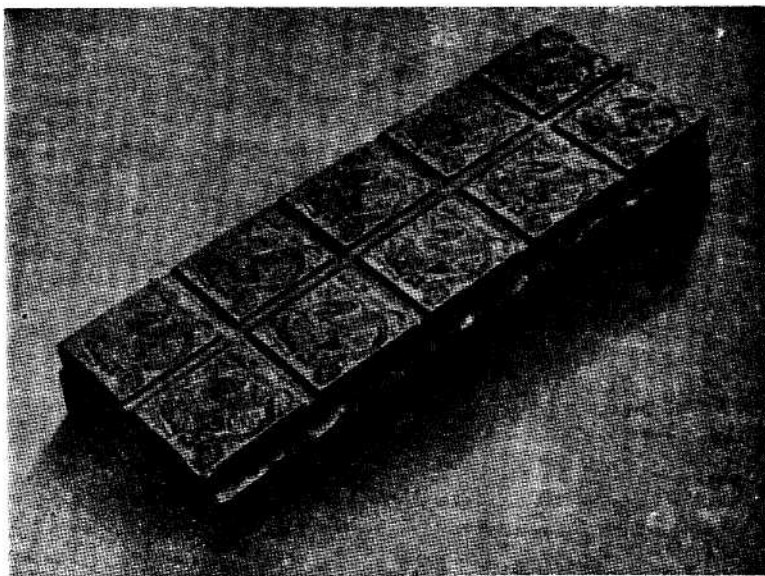
Reprinted from Linn's Weekly Stamp News

Czechoslovakia's Redrawn Agriculture and Science issue listed as Scott's Nos. 92-94 and Minkus Nos. 202-204 is the most interesting from that country. It exists in three types and two perforation gauge readings. There is a sub-type we list as III-A. The set was created by decree No. 1 in the "Vestnik (Journal) of the Ministry of Post and Telegraph No. 1," and was withdrawn December 31, 1925 by decree No. 147 of 1925 in the Vestnik of the Ministry of Post and Telegraph No. 69.

Now, 42 years after the issuance of these stamps, the compilers of this article and probably all other collectors, still do not know the reason for the three types, or the actual dates type II and III were placed on sale. However, we do have a few facts that could have a bearing on these types.

During production of this issue, Unie (Czech Graphic Union in Prague) was acquired by the Czech Government. All employees were put under civil service. The flow of off-beat material into philatelic channels ceased practically at once. There is a possibility that the different types appeared to distinguish them from those printed by the privately owned Unie and the government owned Unie.

In Erwin Hirsch's "CSR" monograph published in 1935 he states "during July of 1923 the Ministry of Post and Telegraph was informed by private detectives from Vienna that an attempt was being made there to counterfeit CSR stamps on yellow paper. At the request of the CSR Consul in Vienna, the police arrested the counterfeiters and confiscated the yellow paper and



The ten stamp electrotype used in the production of the redrawn Agriculture and Science issue of 1923 is now in the Czechoslovak Postal Museum, Praha, Czechoslovakia.

printing material. The counterfeiters never got past the preparation stage."

However, in the December 31, 1932 "Filatelisticka Revue" (Philatelic Review) published in Prague, in the Question and Answer Department, conducted by the noted philatelist Jaroslav Leseticky, a collector asks: "Are there any known counterfeits of the Agriculture and Science Issue? In August 1923, 'Die Postmarke', published in Vienna, announced that the Vienna police had uncovered a nest of counterfeiters. They found printing plates, postal paper, etc., to counterfeit CSR stamps. Among them were plates for the 100h denomination of the Agriculture and Science series on yellow paper."

Response by Jaroslav Leseticky was that "In Die Postmarke the illustrated counterfeits were very well done (judging naturally by the illustrations), but it has not been proven that they reached the public. In our press, nothing has been written and our postal authority has not published any attempt to apprehend anyone through the Vienna police or otherwise. I never did see these counterfeits."

Here it is certain that at least an attempt was made to counterfeit this issue. This could be a logical reason for the appearance of the three types.

The differences in the three types, as the enlarged illustration shows, are quite apparent when compared side by side, but are too minute to attract attention otherwise. They are as follows:

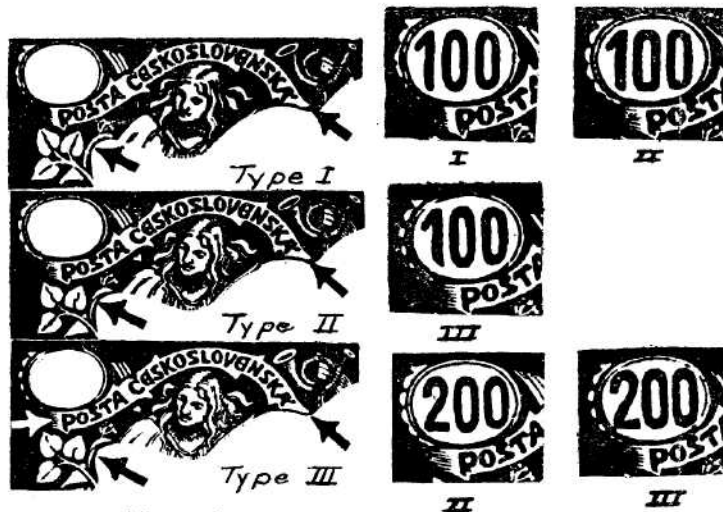


Figure 1

Figure 2

Type I — Rib of leaf below "O" of POSTA is straight; white triangle over book, left side of stem only; and right end of scroll is blunt.

Type II — Rib of leaf below "O" of POSTA is crooked; triangle over book protrudes on right side of stem; and right end of scroll longer than on Type I.

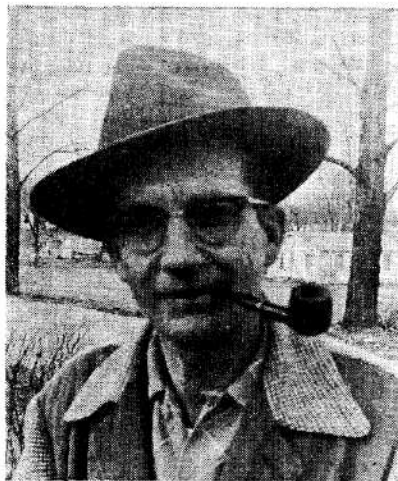
Type III — Rib of leaf below "O" of POSTA is very short; base of "P" is clean, not mutilated as in Types I and II; right end of scroll ends in sharp point.

In addition to the distinguishing marks common to all denominations, the numbers are also different on all types of the 100h and 200h. The numbers of the 300h are practically the same in all types.

100h—Type I—numbers are thin; Type II—numbers are thick, first "0" in 100 is flat at bottom; Type III—1 in 100 is pointed at the base.

200h—Type II—base of 2 in 200 is uniform; Type III—base of 2 of 200 is thick at right end.

Type IIIa—All the distinguishing marks of Type III are present in this variety with one exception. The rib of leaf below "O" of POSTA is crooked, not short, as in Type III. The type can be found in vertical and horizontal



Frank J. Kosik

Attended parochial and public schools in Chicago and married Helen Svarc of Chicago. He has two sons, aged 19 and 17. He speaks and writes in the Czech language.

Frank served in World War II from April 1942 to October 1945. He was technical Sgt. in the 129th Infantry 37th Ohio Division. He was awarded the purple heart twice for wounds received in the Philippine campaign where he also received two bronze stars for bravery. He is also the holder of the combat infantry badge as well as a number of campaign stars.

During his working career he was court reporter, tavern and resort owner, poultry production manager and in recent years employed as mink breeder. Has been collecting stamps since childhood and is specializing in Czechoslovakia since 1930. He is very much interested in the first issue of Czechoslovakia and in philatelic literature in general. He has written a number of articles on the stamps of Czechoslovakia. His other hobby is fishing.



C. J. Pearce

Attended public schools in Alton, Ill., and Oklahoma City University.

Married Helen M. Manley of St. Louis, Mo. Has one daughter and four grandchildren.

For several years worked as display, advertising and sales promotion representative to various firms as well as advertising manager of an organization in Oklahoma. For several years has been in retail business for himself.

A stamp collector for the past 44 years. In the mid thirties disposed of all his U. S. and foreign stamps and retained only Czechoslovakia. He is a fine student of the stamps of the country up to 1939, excluding Pošta Československá 1919 which he does not collect.

Author of several articles, an example is this article with Frank J. Kosik.

He states that if there is such a thing as a "Lucky Day," his is Friday the 13th (he got married on such a date).

pairs and strips in all denominations. However, the variety is so faint on some specimens that they are visible only with the aid of a powerful magnifier.

This would indicate that this variety was present on the original drawing of Type III. The fine lines in the leaves were probably lost due to the inability of the camera to pick them up, or during the etching process.

The 100h of this type was reported in the philatelic press of CSR in 1938. No mention can be found of this variety in the 200h and 300h denominations. In Hirsch's CSR monograph on this issue, he states "Some Type II electros were retouched for use in future printings, creating Type III. Some positions were not retouched one way or another. The 200h Type III was made from a special engraving . . ."

This was just a theory on the part of Mr. Hirsch based on studies made up to that time (1935). Study and research in recent years has lent some doubt to this theory.

One interesting facet of this issue is the make-up of the plates used in the production. The 100 unit stamp plate was assembled from ten electros, ten subjects to an electro, as illustrated and on some denominations from 20 horizontal electros of five subjects.

In preparing the plate for one printing of the 100h, one five position electro Type II was inadvertently placed on the left side of the ninth row, positions 81-85, of Type III plate. This produced the very rare vertical and horizontal se-tenant pairs, as illustrated.



Type III-A

Figure 3



Figure 4

This series was printed in sheets of 400 and cut into panes of 100. The numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4, found on the selvage are not actual numbers of plates used. They are numbers used to designate the position of the plate in the printing form.

If Mr. Hirsch's theory was correct, then every Type II electro would have

been retouched as there were four position numbers assigned to both types. All plate varieties that appear on Type II would have been present on Type III.

This is not the case. If a special engraving had been made for the 200h Type III, then it would have been impossible to find a Type IIIa of this denomination. Even if Hirsch's theory would be correct this still does not explain Type II. This is definitely not a retouch and there must be some logical reason for this issue.

Type I	100 h	perf. 13%	Line	Jan. 24 1923*
	100 h	perf. 13% x 13½	Comb	Feb. 6, 1923
	300 h	perf. 13%	Line	Feb. 1, 1923*
Type II	100 h	perf. 13%	Line	March 5, 1923
	100 h	perf. 13% x 13½	Comb	Feb. 27, 1923
	200 h	perf. 13%	Line	Feb. 24, 1923*
	200 h	perf. 13% x 13½	Comb	March 21, 1924
	300 h	perf. 13%	Line	July 1923
	300 h	perf. 13% x 13½	Comb	Jan. 25, 1924
Type III	100 h	perf. 13%	Line	April 9, 1924
	100 h	perf. 13% x 13½	Comb	April 25, 1924
	200 h	perf. 13%	Line	Nov. 13, 1924
	200 h	perf. 13% x 13½	Comb	Nov. 18, 1924
	300 h	perf. 13%	Line	August 1924
	300 h	perf. 13% x 13½	Comb	June 3, 1924

Asterisk indicates Official First Day of Issue.

Date of other types obtained from used copies in the collection of George Pearson (England) and C. J. Pearce, and are not to be considered as final dates.

The 200h does not exist in Type I and the 300h Type I does not exist comb perforated.

As stated before, we do not know the reason for, nor the official date of issue of most types. We hope that some readers will be able to furnish new light on the subject. We are sure that several will be able to come up with stamps bearing earlier cancellations than those listed. Any questions and further information should be directed to Frank J. Kosik, Rt. 4, Box 286, Delavan, Wis. 53115.

POSTAL STATIONERY COLUMN

Wolfgang Fritzsche

Two sets of Postal Cards with pictures at left and three address lines at right. Sales price 35 h.

Legend: Dopisnice

One set of the imprinted 30 h stamp depicts Praha and the other set portrays Bratislava.

The paper is white and the color of the stamp is black, the Praha set has 22 different subjects: Praha (Hradčany, Astron. clock, Charles Bridge), Brno (Cathedral, Trade Fair grounds), one of each of the following: České Budějovice, Hluboká, Hrensko, Karlovy Vary, Karlstyn, Krkonose, Lednice, Mariánské Lázně, Mladá Boleslav, Ostrava, Pruhonice, Slaný, Snezka, Svět u Trebone, Telč, Ustí nad Labem and Vranov.

The Bratislava set has 10 different subjects: Bratislava (Monument, Church), Košice (Church, Modern bldg.), and one of each of Banská Bystrica, Bojnice, Rysi, Krivan, Vysoké Tatry and Žilina.

Poštovní Vyberka (C. O. D. card).

Recently a new type of COD card appeared at the post office counters. The new card has the usual 60 h stamp in carmine. The address side, has now the word Pošta instead of Poštovním uradu. The price is now 65 h. Printing date III-1964, order number OTK 11-14-4969-64-5.

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