

# THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

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Czechoslovak Philatelic Society

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## Eight Types of the 1964 Voschod Sheet

By Eduard Herout

Translated by J. J. Verner



The Czechoslovak Post Office issued a 3 crown sheet on November 12, 1964 to commemorate the flight of three Russian cosmonauts on October 12, 1964, in the space capsule "Voschod." The sheets were printed from steel engraved plates used to print the blue color on rotary recess combined with gravure plates to print the purple. The engraving was done by J. Schmidt and Jaroslav Goldschmid and was based on a design prepared by Jaroslav Lukavský.

A close examination of the sheets revealed a slight difference in the elliptical ornamentation around the stamp. The differences are noticeable in the three blue lines just outside the purple design at the lower left of the stamp (see arrows in the attached illustration). A study of the archival material available at the Postal Museum in Prague allows us to draw the following conclusions regarding the origin of these differences:

a) The sheets were placed onto the printing drum in 2 blocks of four, that is a total of eight sheets were on the drum;

b) The three blue lines in question were added after the plates had been prepared for the printing drum. They were added to the die for each sheet separately which explains the small differences that are to be found on each sheet.

The differences in these lines can be clearly seen in the attached illustration. The following verbal description of the various types proceeds from left to right; that is, type I is at top left with type II at its right and so on. The same holds true for the numbering of the three lines.

Type I: Line 3 is wider at the point where line 2 ends. Lines are of different length.

Type II: Line 1 becomes wider at the bottom. All lines are of different length.

Type III: Line 1 and 2 end at the same level.

Type IV: Line 1 and 2 end at the same level, but the distance between them is greater and both lines are longer than in type III.

Type V: Line 2 appears to have been engraved twice, that is, it is extra thick. The lines are of different length.

Type VI: All three lines are of the same width, of different lengths, and line 1 noticeably moves away from 2 at the bottom.

Type VII: Lines are of different length. The upper half of line 3 is further from line 2 than in the preceding types.

Type VIII: Lines are of different length. Line 1 is longer and angles toward the point of line 2. The distance between line 2 and 3 is greater than in all other types.

The sheets were printed on chamoix paper which has two distinct shades of gum. The sheet also is known with shifted colors, various incomplete impressions, running of the color (especially purple), and so on. These varieties, errors and their combinations can add up to an interesting specialized collection of this postal emission.

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### EDITORIAL

A new look? We have learned that some members expressed their interest in seeing an illustration with an article on the first page of the Specialist to improve its appearance, with the editorial inside the issue. We shall do this at least once in a while. The idea of an illustration with an article to start off the Specialist appeals to us but it has a number of distinct disadvantages. First of all we do not always have an article on hand for such a purpose. Also we are trying to avoid the use of extensive cuts and therefore it is not possible for us to make a definite promise that this change shall be a permanent one. In addition, many members maintain that our editorials are of great interest to them and should remain on the masthead page.

In our last issue we stated that we should further investigate the validity of the statements made in the article on the secret marks on Protectorate stamps. It pleases us indeed very much that we are already able to supply our membership with authoritative information from one of the most dis-

tinguished collectors of the country. We herewith quote his words relating to the subject:

"And now a little something about those secret marks and map on the Protectorate stamps. You are quite right to call it only a fantasy. During the Nazi occupation there were many such things 'discovered' by the people on stamps, money, newspapers, posters and what-have-you. It was just one of many ways in which the people kept up their patriotic spirits and hope for freedom. I am enclosing the stamps in question for you to see. They were all issued during the Protectorate. Vondrouš has quite disappeared from the scene and no one seems to know anything about him. To my mind the whole article has little philatelic value."

Let us assure our readers that the primary author of the article under discussion had previously published a number of fine articles and we earnestly hope that he will continue along those lines.

During one's search for postal history items of Czechoslovakia one ever so often encounters a historically priceless one. We not so long ago acquired a money order which illustrates most fascinatingly happenings to postal material during the formation of the Republic. In 1918 the reserve batallion of the 11th regiment was located in Gyula, southern Hungary. This batallion command, marked in German on the money order, sent a money order for 410.21 Austro-Hungarian crowns to the Roy. Imp. Firewood Receiving Station of the Roy. Imp. Military Command Temes at Drenkova (Hungary). It is dated October 26, 1918, at Gyula. The money order arrived in Drenkova on the morning of October 28th but apparently the outfit was no longer there. Therefore it was forwarded to the district seat at Temesvár, where it arrived on November 4th. The second postal marking at Temesvár is November 6, with the notation that it be returned to Gyula. After one month (reason of delay unknown) it reached Gyula again, on December 4 from where it was forwarded to "Austria" on December 6th. The money order finally arrived at the reserve batallion of the 11th regiment, handstamped now in Czech, on December 19, 1918, at Pisek, the main garrison of the regiment. In spite of battlefronts in Slovakia it seems that a certain type of postal service existed.

Another very interesting money order, a pension payment, was sent by the Royal Hungarian Honvéd Infantry Regiment Accounting Office at Kassa (later Košice) to a disabled veteran of the Hungarian Army on December 10, 1918. The money order reached the veteran on March 4, 1919 at Belá (formerly Szepesbéla). He was apparently a member of the 2nd Czechoslovak Infantry Regiment 3rd Battalion by then and no longer an invalid.

Our secretary has received a letter from Dr. Zdeněk Blazek, Americká 39, Praha 2, in which he said that he has read about our society in Stamps and would like very much to hear from members who collect "space" stamps. Anyone interested, please contact Dr. Blazek.

Did you forget to pay your dues to the Treasurer? He is interested in receiving your payment as promptly as possible. By now spending for Christmas must have been forgotten and therefore it should be easy to pay your five (?!?!?) dollars to your society, which will supply you with 200 pages of reading material for the year 1966!! Send your check today to Joseph Stein, 585 East 21st St., Brooklyn, N. Y. 11226.

Next month we shall publish the Treasurer's report. We can say now that in spite of the added cost of twenty pages for several months this year our financial status is nearly as good as it was last year.

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**Please Mention this Magazine when writing Advertisers. Thanks!**



Photograph Taken by Adrien Boutrelle at the November Show

Seated, left to right: Wm. Schoenig, Dr. F. Arnold, Dr. Wm. Reiner-Deutsch and J. Stein.

Standing, left to right: A. Kessler, P. Flynn, E. Hanish, Th. Meeks and E. Michaelson.

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## MARKINGS OF THE DEUTSCHEN DIENSTPOST BOHMEN-MAHREN (ADDITIONS)

By Viktor Indra

Reprinted from the German Postal Specialist

About ten years ago the Handbook "Deutsche Dienstpost 1939-1945," written by Dr. Herman Schultz, appeared in the Neuen Schriftenreihe of the Poststempelgilde "Rhein-Donau." In Book 18 the cancellations of the Deutschen Dienstpost and official postoffices (Behördenpoststellen) of Böhmen-Mähren were precisely described, cataloged, and also valued.

As a former contributor to this Handbook I would like to make a few additions.

In the course of the years I have succeeded in obtaining quite a number of hitherto unknown cancellations of the Dienstpostämter, of the "Deutschen Reichspost" and official postoffice seals, which I would like to describe or illustrate in this article . . .

### Behördenpoststellen:



Adlerkosteletz: No markings from this Bpst (Behördenpoststelle) were known.

I am in a position to illustrate a marking. (Fig. 14).

Doberschisch: No cancellations of this Bpst also were known. I obtained a provisional marking from this Bpst. (Fig. 15).

Elbekosteletz: A marking (Fig. 8) from this Bpst was known. However, I also have an additional marking in script.

Göding: A marking with border is mentioned in the Handbook. This marking was unknown to me. I now possess the markings in Figs. 6 and 7.

Gottfriedschlag: Only one provisional marking was known from this Bpst. Today I am in a position to illustrate the definitive marking, which is in five lines (Fig. 16). The number of the Bpst is stated in the Handbook as 13. 93 is correct!

Josefstadt: In the Handbook the marking (Fig. 1) is mentioned. I have however acquired four additional markings, which I illustrate in Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5. The most interesting is the marking in 5. It is in three lines and has the inscription "Deutsche Reichspost" instead of Deutsche Dienstpost.

Liblitz b Böhm. Brod: Previously no marking was known from this Bpst. I illustrate this stamp in Fig. 17.

Luhatchowitz: Here the definitive marking was known. However I have obtained a provisional cancel, which I illustrate in Nr. 18.

Milowitz: I illustrate two differing cancels of this Bpst. in Figs. 10 and 11.

Neupaka: No cancel of this Bpst also had been previously displayed. (Fig. 19).

Podiebrad: Fig. 20 shows the hitherto unknown cancel.  
 Pschelautsch: Here also there are two differing markings (Figs. 12 and 12a).  
 Rakonitz: In Fig. 21 the previously unknown cancel of this Bpst.  
 Ritschan: Hitherto only a three line cancel without indication of place was known. Fig. 22 shows the initial cancel with indication of place.  
 Straschitz. Fig. 24 shows the previously unknown cancel.



Brandeis Elbe: Bpst. Nr. 41. This Bpst. was previously unknown. (Fig. 25).  
 (Czech: Cesky Brod).

Kirchsassen: Bpst. Nr. 92, previously unknown (Fig. 28) (Czech: Dusniky).

Münchengrätz: Bpst. Nr. 94 hitherto unknown (Fig. 30). (Czech: Mnichovo Hradiste). This Bpst had an erroneous marking supplied, which showed the locality as "Windischgrätz" instead of "Münchengrätz." Before the corrected marking arrived, the Windischgrätz stamp was used for a while (Fig. 29).

Rübstich: Bpst 91, hitherto unknown (Fig. 27) (Czech: Reporyje).

The series of official postoffices ends in the Handbook on page 149 with number 87. Now further numbers became known: 91 Rübstich, 92 Kirchsasser, 93 Gottfriedschlag, 94 Munchergrätz. Therefore the numbers 88, 89, and 90 are still missing. Where were these Bpst?

Steel cancellations, "Deutsche Reichspost" without indication of place, Handbook, Page 159, Figure 4. For the time being only a few of these cancels were known. I have in my collection the following letters. (At the same time I list the date of cancellation and town of use.)

- |                           |                               |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. 29.5.40 Prag I         | n. 29.5.40 Mähr. Ostrau       |
| b. 29.5.40 Prag 2         | o. 29.5.40 Mähr. Weisskirchen |
| c. 29.5.40 Prag PLST      | p. 29.5.40 Melnik             |
| d. 20.5.40 Prerau         | q. 29.5.40 Olmütz             |
| e. 29.5.40 Tabor          | r. 29.5.40 Pardubitz          |
| f. 29.5.40 Theresienstadt | s. 29.5.40 Pilsen             |
| g. 29.5.40 Ung. Hradisch  | t. 29.5.40 Deutschbrod        |
| h. 29.5.40 Wischau        | u. 29.5.40 Budweis            |
| k. 29.5.40 Iglau          | v. 29.5.40 Brünn              |
| l. 29.5.40 Kolin          | w. 29.5.40 Beraun             |
| m. 29.5.40 Königgrätz     | x. 29.5.40 Prag PLST          |

These cancellations were used in various places as the occasion demanded

#### Postoffice Seals

are mentioned in the Handbook, page 145, from: Pribram, Neustadt a. d. Mettau, Olmütz, Josefstadt. I have obtained additional labels of the Deutsche Dienstpost, Böhmen, Mähren with indication of place in the center; Bojkowitz, Josefstadt, Neuhaus, Mährisch, Ostrau, Pilsen, Otrokowitz, Prossnitz-Kosteletz, Theresienstadt, Wall, Klobouk, Taus.

With statement, Bpst number, and town: Gitschin, Alt Bunzlau, Prelauc, Rakonitz. With statement, Postdienststelle and town: Prag 2, Mährisch, Weisskirchen.

(Ed. note: This paper originally appeared in Die Sammler-Lupe and is reprinted with permission. The author resides in Czechoslovakia. Translated by Benjamin R. Beede.)



## Padělky Československých Poštovních Známek

Translated by Henry Hahn

Continued

Page 185

Counterfeit B (to defraud collectors)

300 h + 300 h brown

Stiff, faintly yellowish Manila paper (0.10 mm) with forged watermark (6th position).

The basic gum is white with subsequently added initials ČSP in yellowish brown. When viewed by means of an ultraviolet lamp, the paper appears yellowish. The design of the stamp is black-brown.

Perforation: Line 14½

Engraved

Design dimensions: 10.5x23.5 mm.

Illustration

Counterfeit

1. Background contains 17 horizontal lines, one line between title Československá and border of portrait.
2. In the letters O in the word ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ there are 3 lines.
3. The drawing of hairs above the ear forms an irregular cluster.
4. The drawing of the ear lacks the lower lobe.
5. The mouth is triangular, and the cheek contains a white spot.
6. The collar is irregularly shaded.
7. The background behind the date and year consists of 13 uniformly spaced lines, above the date 28. X. there are two lines, the zeros in both 300s are sloped to the left.
8. The eyeglass frame over the right eye forms an uneven circle, a white spot appears below the eye, dotting is lacking.

Pages 187-189

Olympic Congress

Russian, English, French, German and Spanish text.

Page 190

Olympic Congress

50 h plus 5 h green, blue overprint

100 h plus 100 h red, blue overprint

200 h plus 200 h blue, red overprint

Stamps issued to mark the occasion of the meeting of the International Olympic Congress in Prague. The basic stamps of the commemorative issue of 1923, with the exception of the 300 h denomination, were overprinted:

CONGRES OLYMP. INTERNAT.

PRAHA 1925

The paper, watermark and gum are like those of the basic issue. The color of the overprint is glossy, translucent. The impression of the overprint is observable on the back. Outlines of letters are less sharp.

Perforation: Line 13¾ to 14¾.

Validity: May 11, 1925 to June 30, 1925.

(catalog numbers listed)

Raised overprint, engraved. Overprint dimensions: a) 16.3 mm, b) 9 mm.

Illustration

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By permission of the Czechoslovak Theatrical and Literary Agency, DILIA.

**Genuine**

1. The letters O are narrow.
2. The curves in the letter S are evenly rounded.
3. The center portion of the letter M reaches the base line.
4. The inner horizontal line in the letter H in the word PRAHA is located slightly above the center.
5. In the date 1925, the vertical line in the numeral 5 is sloped to the right at the top.

**Page 191****Counterfeit overprint A (to defraud collectors)**

The counterfeiter utilized the authentic 1923 commemorative issue, which he provided with a raised overprint. The counterfeits appear in all three denominations, mostly canceled. The counterfeit overprint is not translucent, glossy, and barely perceptible on the reverse side.

Raised overprint, engraved. Overprint dimensions: a) 16 mm, b) 9 mm.

**Illustration****Counterfeit**

1. In the word CONGRES, the letter O is higher and wider, the letter R is wider and more open.
2. The upper curve in the letter S is shorter, and more open.
3. In the word OLYMP, the letter M is similar to the genuine, but the letter O is higher than the letter L.
4. The horizontal line in the letter H in the word PRAHA is at the center.
5. In the date 1925, the vertical line in the numeral 5 is truly vertical, and the numeral 9 is taller than the numeral 2.

**Page 192****Counterfeit overprint B (to defraud collectors)**

The counterfeiter again utilized the authentic stamps of the 1923 commemorative set. The overprint was produced in a manner similar to the original raised printing.

The color of the overprint is rich, non-translucent, outlines of the letters are not sharp, the impression of the overprint on the reverse side of the stamp is barely perceptible.

Raised overprint, engraved. Overprint dimensions: a) 16.2 mm, b) 8.8 mm.

**Illustration****Counterfeit**

1. The letter O in the word CONGRES is wider, and in the word OLYMP, it is very wide.
2. The lower curve of the letter S is wider and more open.
3. The center portion of the letter M does not reach the base.
4. The letter H in the word PRAHA is narrower, and the inner horizontal bar is located much farther up.
5. In the date 1925, the numeral 5 is similar to the original.

**Page 193****Counterfeit overprint C (to defraud collectors)**

The authentic stamps of the 1923 commemorative set were once again used. The quality of the counterfeited overprint indicates that the counterfeiter was highly familiar with the technology of printing. The counterfeit is dangerous to collectors. The color of the overprint is rich, non-translucent, the outlines of the letters uneven, and the impression of the overprint on the reverse side of the stamp is light.

Raised overprint, engraved. Overprint dimensions: a) 15.8 mm, b) 9.2 mm.



## Illustration

## Counterfeit

1. Both letters O are wider, in the word CONGRES the letter G is shaped identically to that of the letter C.
2. The curves in the letter S are similar to the genuine.
3. The center portion of the letter M does not reach the base.
4. The inside horizontal line in the letter H in the word PRAHA is located somewhat higher above the center.
5. The vertical line in the numeral 5 in the date 1925 is sloped to the left at the top.

## Pages 195-197

## VIII Sokol Congress

Russian, English, French, German and Spanish text.

## Page 198

## VIII Sokol Congress

Commemorative stamps for the VIIIth All-Sokol Congress. The basic stamps of the Anniversary issue of 1923 with the overprint:

VIII Slat Vsesokolský  
Praha 1926

- 50 h + 50 h green, blue overprint  
 100 h + 100 h red, blue overprint  
 200 h + 200 h blue, carmine overprint  
 300 h + 300 h brown, carmine overprint

Paper, watermark and gum are the same as those of the basic stamps. The color of the overprint is translucent and glossy. The outlines are uniform, sharp, and the impression of the overprint is apparent on the back side of the stamp. The perforation is line 13¼ to 14¼.

Validity: June 1, 1926 to July 31, 1926.

(catalog numbers listed)

Raised overprint, engraved. Overprint dimensions: a) 16.3 mm, b) 9.0 mm.

## Illustration

## Genuine

1. Letters S and Š are uniformly closed.
2. The period following VIII is located on the base.
3. The letters O in the word VŠESOKOLSKÝ are equally wide.
4. The horizontal line in the letter H is centered.
5. The numeral 6 in the date extends below the base line, and the top is curved.

## Page 199

## Counterfeit

Overprint (to defraud collectors)

Counterfeit overprints of all denominations of the Jubilee set of 1923 exist. The color of the overprint is rich, non-translucent, dark blue in the case of the 50 h and 100 h values, and dark red in the instance of the 200 h and 300 h values. The contour of the raised overprint is flatter, and unevenly applied. Letters and numerals, mainly in the title PRAHA 1926, are different. Raised overprint, engraved. Overprint dimensions: a) 16.5 mm, b) 9.0 mm.

## Illustration

## Counterfeit

1. Letters S and Š have more open and unequal openings.
2. The period following VIII is somewhat higher.
3. The second letter O in the word VŠESOKOLSKÝ is markedly narrower, the letter L has a malformed foot.

4. The horizontal line in the letter H is higher, the second letter A in the word PRAHA has a longer right leg.
5. The numeral 6 in the date 1926 is shifted upward.

## Page 200

## Counterfeit

## Overprint B (to defraud collectors)

Counterfeit overprints of all denominations of the Jubilee set of 1923 exist, particularly in the instance of used stamps, which the counterfeiter acquired more readily. The color of the overprint is shiny, non-translucent. In the case of the 50 h and 100 h denominations the overprint is dark blue, and in the 200 h and 300 h denominations, red.

Raised overprint, engraved. Overprint dimensions: a) 16.1 mm, b) 8.8 mm.

## Illustration

## Counterfeit

1. Letter S has lower curve broader, letter Š is taller.
2. Period following VIII is located lower.
3. Second letter O in the word VŠESOKOLSKÝ is narrower, and the top of the letter is displaced to the left.
4. In the word PRAHA, the letter H resembles the genuine.
5. The drawing of the numeral 6 in the date is considerably altered, and the numeral 2 is not rounded.

## Page 201

## Counterfeit overprint C (to defraud collectors)

This very dangerous (convincing too) counterfeit is known in the case of the 100 h denomination, though its existence in the instances of the other denominations is not precluded. The color of the overprint, non-translucent, shiny, and dark blue. The letters are weaker and the outlines not sharp. The impression of the overprint on the back of the stamp is less pronounced.

Raised overprint, engraved. Overprint dimensions: a) 16.4 mm, b) 9.0 mm.

## Illustration

## Counterfeit

1. Letters S and Š resemble the genuine.
2. Period behind VIII is located higher.
3. The letters O in the word VŠESOKOLSKÝ are egg-shaped.
4. The horizontal line in the letter H is centered.
5. The inner oval in the numeral 6 is smaller, the foot of the numeral 2 is thinner and shorter.

## Page 202

(blank)

## Pages 203 and 204

Bedřich Smetana

Russian, English, French, German and Spanish text.

## Page 205

Bedřich Smetana

50 vivid green

From a photograph

Engraver: Karel Seizinger

The stamp was issued on occasion of the 50th anniversary of Bedřich Smetana's death. Detailing the design in line form and the engraver's transcription have resulted in a clear illustration. On magnification, each detail is visible.

Validity: March 23, 1934-Feb. 28, 1937.

(catalog numbers listed)

Perforation: line 9%

Rotary steel engraving. Design dimensions: 18.5 x 20.5 mm.

## Illustration

## Genuine

1. The name SMETANA is clearly visible.
2. Two leaves discernible.
3. The drawing of the eyeglasses is interrupted.
4. The letter Ů contains a circle.
5. The letter Ě contains a hook.
6. The letter ě in the word HALĚŘŮ contains an accent.

## Page 206

Counterfeit (to defraud collectors)  
50 h green with bluish tinge

In the year 1935, authorities in Krnov were alerted to the existence of a counterfeiter who was about to place in circulation counterfeits of the stamp with the portrait of B. Smetana. The counterfeits were prepared by photo-engraving. Four subjects arranged horizontally formed a sheetlet which was printed on white paper and line perforated. All prints and printing materials were confiscated and then only an insignificant number of copies came into the hands of collectors. The softness of the dye produced by photoengraving resulted in an unclear illustration, lacking in detail. The gum is glossy, smooth and without gum breaks.

Perforation: line 10%. Design dimension: 18.5 x 20.3 mm.

## Illustration

## Counterfeit

1. The name SMETANA is unclear.
2. One leaf.
3. The drawing of the eyeglasses is uninterrupted.
4. The letter U lacks a circle.
5. The letter R lacks a hook.
6. The letter E in the word HALĚŘŮ is without an accent.

## Page 207 and 208

Kde Domov Můj?

Russian, English, French, German and Spanish text.

## Page 209

Kde Domov Můj?

Designer: Josef Mánes

Engraver: Karel Seizinger

1 Kč wine red

The stamps were issued on occasion of the 100th anniversary of the song "Kde Domov Můj?" (Where is my Home), the unchanged design appearing both in sheet and souvenir sheet form.

The sheet issue was printed by means of rotary steel engraving, with vertical rows on either side of the sheet consisting of small blank coupons.

Perforation: line 9%.

The souvenir sheet issue was printed from flat plates in small sheets containing fifteen stamps (5 x 3), ornamented with the dates 1834 and 1934, the title, score and text of the Czechoslovak anthem "Kde domov můj?", on soft, thick paper, without gum. Dimensions of the souvenir sheet, 176.5 x 284 mm. Perforation: frame, approx. 13 3/4:13. When viewed by means of ultraviolet light, the paper appears yellowish, and the color of the stamp is dark wine red.

Validity: Dec. 21, 1934-Feb. 28, 1937.

(catalog numbers listed)

Steel engraving. Dimension of design: 30.3 x 17.4 mm.

## Illustration

## Genuine

1. In the date 1934, the oval portion of the numeral 9 is slightly open.
2. The neck of the plowman is divided into 4 white, oblong skew areas.
3. In the background of the title ČESKOSLOVENSKO there are eleven fine lines.
4. Interrupted line.
5. The title ČESKOSLOVENSKO is placed on the second line from the frame.
6. In the second letter O there are three lines.
7. On the head of the reclining boy there is mark in shape of a hook.
8. The ear of the ox is joined to the head by means of an open flat area.
9. The two peaks are unequal in height the right hand one being lower.
10. Various dots and lines within and without the design (see illustration).

## Page 210

The souvenir sheets were sold in covers made of heavy, beige manila paper. The title KDE DOMOV MŮJ and the rest of the text was printed in light blue. Covers of the same design were used for every souvenir sheet.

## Illustration of the genuine cover printing

The counterfeiters also produced counterfeited covers for their products, of paper somewhat heavier and darker. The lettering contains numerous anomalies, which make identification of counterfeits possible.

## Illustration of counterfeit

Counterfeits of the actual souvenir sheets are very good. An important aid in the establishment of genuineness is a series of colored points found in various sizes, appearing regularly in the same location. If we memorize some of the patterns, either in the frame or among the ornaments, the question of authenticity is greatly eased. Individual stamps also contain minute lines and dots, according to which genuineness can be established. The location of the majority of these is illustrated more distinctly:

## Page 211

## Illustration

Souvenir Sheet, 1 Kč (genuine)

## Page 212

Counterfeit A (to defraud collectors)

1 Kč wine red with darker brown shade

The counterfeits appeared in Prague in May of 1938. The counterfeit workshop was discovered in the reproduction shop of J. Hrdina in Smíchov. The reproduction of the sophisticated and expensive printing technique applied in the genuine souvenir sheets was indeed demanding. The zinc and copper plates, together with the perforating needle were confiscated. In spite of the timely action by security officials, a minor quantity of counterfeits was sold to collectors. Their color and paper are rather well duplicated, though the perforations, which were produced with a needle, differ. The openings are non-uniform and of unequal size. The color of the paper is grey yellowish. In the design we find many minor differences, originating through the use of a different printing technique. The printing plate of the genuine was prepared by the steel engraved flat plate process, whereas the counterfeiter transferred a photograph to the plate photo-chemically. Under ultraviolet light the paper appears white, and the color of the design is nearly brown. Engraved printing. Design dimension: 30 x 17 mm.

## Illustration

## Counterfeit

1. In the date 1934 the oval portion of the numeral 9 is closed.
2. The neck portion of the plowman is divided into uneven areas.

3. Between the lines there is a wider white space.
4. The line is not broken.
5. The bases of the letters Č and S in the title ČESKOSLOVENSKO are on the first line.
6. In the second letter O there are four lines.
7. The head of the reclining boy lacks the mark.
8. The ear of the ox is in the shape of an ellipse.
9. The two peaks are equally high.
10. Dots and lines are lacking or appear in other locations (see illust.)

Page 213

Counterfeit B (to defraud collectors)

1 Kč wine red

The counterfeit originates from the same counterfeiter—only the printing was produced from another plate. The color is similar to the genuine, the paper is soft, smooth. Considerable differences appear in the design. Under ultraviolet light the color of the stamp design and paper strongly resemble the genuine.

Engraved printing. Dimensions of design: 30 x 17 mm.

Illustration

Counterfeit

1. In the date 1934 the oval portion of the numeral 9 is closed.
2. The neck of the plowman is divided into two white areas, sometimes indistinct.
3. The lines resemble the genuine, the child held by its mother lacks hair.
4. The line is uninterrupted.
5. In the title ČESKOSLOVENSKO the bases of the letters Č and S are on the first line.
6. In the second letter O there are four lines.
7. The head of the reclining boy contains two lines.
8. The ear of the ox partially duplicates the original.
9. The two peaks are equally high.
10. The dots and lines are lacking, or appear in other locations (see illust.)

Page 214

Counterfeit C (to defraud collectors)

1 Kč dull wine red

It is still not known how many sets of plates were made by the counterfeiter—however, judging by the number of various counterfeits, the number appears large. The design is coarser and contains many variations (see point 3).

Engraved printing. Design dimensions: 30 x 17 mm.

Illustration

Counterfeit

1. In the date 1934 the oval portion of the numeral 9 is patterned after the genuine.
2. The neck of the plowman is divided indistinctly.
3. In the title ČESKOSLOVENSKO there is a dot between the letters Č and E, and the child held by its mother lacks hair.
4. The line is uninterrupted.
5. In the title ČESKOSLOVENSKO the bases of the letters Č and S are between the first and second line.
6. The design simulates the genuine.
7. There is a dot on the head of the reclining boy, and his back is unshaded.
8. The ear of the ox is not connected with the back.
9. The right peak of the hill is less distinct.
10. Dots and lines are lacking, or appear in other places (see illustration).

## Page 215

Counterfeit (to defraud collectors)

1 Kč grayish wine red

The improved counterfeit is made on soft white bristol board. The perforation openings are larger and irregular.

Engraved printing. Design dimensions: 30 x 17 mm.

## Illustration

Counterfeit

1. In the date 1934 a short distinct line appears between the numerals 1 and 9.
2. The neck of the plowman is divided into two white areas, often inked over.
3. The background of the title ČESKOSLOVENSKO simulates the genuine.
4. The line is uninterrupted.
5. The title ČESKOSLOVENSKO simulates the genuine, though the details of the individual letters are coarser.
6. In the second letter O are three lines.
7. On the head of the reclining boy there is a mark in the shape of a closed hook.
8. The ear of the ox is not connected with its back, and the area beneath the neck lacks shading.
9. The peaks simulate the genuine.
10. Dots and lines are lacking, or appear in other places (see illustration).

## Page 216

Counterfeit E (to defraud collectors)

1 Kč wine red in a darker shade

The counterfeit from another plate is printed on stiffer, smooth paper of slightly yellowish color. The perforation openings are smaller and more uniform.

Engraved printing. Design dimensions: 20 x 17 mm.

## Illustration

Counterfeit E

1. In the date 1934 the oval portion of the numeral 9 is closed.
2. The neck of the plowman is divided into two barely distinguishable areas.
3. The lines in the background of the title ČESKOSLOVENSKO simulate the genuine.
4. The line is uninterrupted.
5. The title simulates the genuine.
6. The design simulates the genuine.
7. The mark on the head of the boy simulates the genuine.
8. Shading of the area under the neck is lacking.
9. The peaks are similar to the genuine.
10. Dots and lines are lacking, or appear in other places (see illustration).

## Page 217

Kde domov můj?

Designer: Josef Manes

Engraver: Karel Seizinger

2 Kč dark blue (bright)

Validity: Dec. 21, 1934-Feb. 28, 1937

Souvenir sheet dimensions: 176.5 x 284 mm.

Soft carton paper (0.18 mm).

Under ultraviolet light the paper appears yellowish, the color of the stamp design appears dark blue.

(Catalog numbers listed)

Frame perforated: 13 3/4 : 13

Steel engraving Design dimensions: 20.8 x 17 mm.



**NATIONAL & SPECIALTY GROUPS WELCOME TO PARTICIPATE IN SIPEX**

Six national societies have scheduled meetings at the Sixth International Philatelic Exhibition and other stamp groups are being invited to gather at the show next Spring in Washington, D. C.

The American Air Mail Society, the Postal History Society of the Americas, and the Czechoslovak Philatelic Society will hold their 1966 conventions at SIPEX. The Bureau Issues Association, the Flag Cancel Society and the U. S. Philatelic Classics Society will hold meetings and workshop sessions.

SIPEX, non-profit organization, will make rooms available without charge to national societies, specialty or similar groups for meetings, study sessions, demonstrations and other activities at the show. Taking place May 21-30, 1966, at Washington's Shoreham Hotel, SIPEX will be the first International to be held in the United States since 1956.

Because of the large number of foreign visitors, in addition to the many from the United States, SIPEX will provide a unique opportunity for philatelic groups to meet their members. Many organizations also are renting lounges at the show to provide a headquarters for members.

Among the other attractions at SIPEX will be the first-day sales of a U. S. stamp and souvenir sheet to be issued in honor of the show, eighty dealers' booths, lectures, seminars, tours of government agencies, social events and sightseeing.

Societies wishing to hold meetings at SIPEX should contact Seymour Stiss, 3701 Fifth St. South, Arlington, Va. 22204. Information sent should include the number of sessions desired, preferred dates and times, with two alternates; the probable number of those attending, etc.

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**NEW YORK BRANCH DECEMBER MEETING**

We had a most interesting evening. Though member Horechny was to present his Hradčany collection, according to our program set for the evening, he graciously consented to postpone this to the following month. We were visited by Mrs. Rae Ehrenberg, member of the Board of Governors of the Collectors Club, who brought the greetings of the Governors to our study group. As the liaison between the Club and the study groups she wanted to ascertain whether our group has any complaints, suggestions, etc. She spent about ten minutes with us.

We were indeed pleased to entertain our guests Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Janicka of Riverside, Ill. Originally we had planned to have dinner with them at a restaurant near the Clubhouse but unfortunately their flight was cancelled and they reached Manhattan about 6:30 p.m. instead of 2:30 p.m. However they met us at the restaurant just a short time before the commencement of our scheduled meeting at 7:30. The Chairman of the New York Branch, Mr. Flynn, gave the floor to Mr. Janicka who told us many things of interest and also requested that president Horechny take up the matter of support for the idea of having a commemorative U. S. stamp issued on the 50th anniversary of the October 16, 1918 signing of the declaration of independence of Czechoslovakia at Independence Hall in Philadelphia. Mr. Horechny informed Joe Janicka that he would take this matter up with the Council, expressing his full approval that such a stamp should be asked for. It was indeed good to see Erma and Joe. They were to leave for Philadelphia the following week for the holidays and from then on to Washington.

Member Koplowitz was in the hospital for a few days in November and we were pleased to note that he is now quite all right again. Member Feiwelsohn made one of his rare appearances at this meeting.

**NEW MEMBERS**

- 837 Mrs. J. C. Spacek, 3856 Hamilton St., Port Coquitlam, B. C., Canada  
 838 Kurt Pam, 62 Granville Road, Montreal, P. Q., Canada

**CHANGES OF ADDRESS**

- Ambrose Klain, 94 East 226 St., Euclid, Ohio 44123  
 Alec McMillan, 70 Sunnybrae Road, Worthcote, Auckland, Australia  
 Harold L. Keith, 2621 Otis St., Olympia, Wash.  
 Capt. E. J. Benchik, Franconia District, Engineer Section, APO New York  
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**Correction in Name**

William A. Sandrik is the correct name and we wish to acknowledge error in spelling the last name with "ck."

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**Parade Of New Issues**

Edited by Frank Kosik

6th Conference of Socialist Countries Ministers



On 1st July 1965, a single stamp of Kčs .60 to mark the 6th Conference of the Socialist Countries Ministers of the PTT in Peking, was issued. Designed by J. Králík, engraved by Jindra Schmidt. The stamp was printed by rotary recess print combined with photogravure. Colors, dark red and gold.

The First Day Cover was designed by J. Králík and engraved by J. Goldschmied. Printed at the Post Printing Office.

**Commemorative Bird Issue**

On the 20th of September 1965 the Czechoslovak Post Office issued a new series of six postage stamps depicting various birds which inhabit the mountains of this country.

- 30 h—Grey Plover (*Charidreus marinellus*). Designed by Mirko Hanák.  
 60 h—Wall Creeper (*Tichodroma muraria*). Designed by Jozef Baláž.  
 1.20 Kčs—Mountain Linnet (*Carduelis Flaminae cabaret*). Des. by Mirka Hanák  
 1.40 Kčs—Golden Eagle (*Ayuitta chrysaetos*). Designed by Jozef Baláž.  
 1.60 Kčs—Ring Ouzel (*Tardus torquatus*). Designed by Mirko Hanák.  
 2.00 Kčs—Nutteracker (*Nucifraga ryocatactes*). Designed by Jozef Baláž.

Printed by Svoboda Printing House in Prague in multicolor offset. The size of the postage stamp design is 23x41 mm. The stamps are printed in sheets of fifty.



Towns



On October 20th, 1965, the Czechoslovak Post and Telecommunications Ad-

ministration issued the first part of the new definitive stamps "TOWNS."

- 5 h Levoča, black and yellow
- 10 h Jindřichův Hradec, blue and brown
- 20 h Nitra, dark brown and light blue
- 30 h Košice, black and green

The stamps are designed by the Academic painter L. Guderna and engraved by B. Housa. The stamps are printed by rotary recess print combined with photogravure in sheets of 100. Dimensions of all the stamp pictures are 23x19 mm.

The second part of the definitive "Towns" was issued on November 20th. It consisted of the following five stamps:

- 1.20 Kčs České Budějovice, dark blue and grey-blue
- 1.60 Kčs Cheb, dark blue and light yellow
- 2 Kčs Brno, dark green and grey-green
- 3 Kčs Bratislava, red-brown and yellow
- 5 Kčs Prague, dark violet and pink.

The stamps were designed by painter Josef Liesler and engraved by Jan Mráček and Josef Herčík (the first stamp and all the rest, respectively).

The Ministry of Communications' Printing House in Prague printed them by the usual combination of rotary steel print and gravure in sheets of fifty.

Since this is not a commemorative set, it was not accompanied by a first-day cover.

Josef Liesler's concept of the stamps is different from that of Ladislav Guderna, who designed the previous four stamps, in that he does not depict a single architectural monument in each case (as Guderna did), but combines several buildings characteristic for the town into a harmonious whole. Here is some information about the places shown on the stamps:

České Budějovice, of which the fountain and medieval houses in the main square overlooked by the so-called "Black Tower" are shown, is the capital of the South Bohemian region and has a population of 68,000. It is one of the places famous in the Hussite epoch in the first half of the 15th century; later it became linked with Linz in Austria by Europe's first horse-drawn railway, built by Czech engineer F. A. Gerstner in the years 1827-1829.

The second stamp shows the characteristic medieval houses in Cheb, a west Bohemian town with 22,000 inhabitants. In the right background are the spires of the Romanesque St. Nicholas cathedral. Historical references to Cheb date from the second half of the 11th century. A Czech town, it later came several times under German reign until in 1322 it was definitely made part of Bohemia under the rule of Jan of Luxemburg. In recent years the town's extensive historical section has been completely restored.

Moravia's capital Brno (administratively, however, only the capital of the South Moravian region) is, with its 325,000 inhabitants, the second largest city in Czechoslovakia. The stamp depicts the historical cathedral on Petrov Hill, dating back to the ninth century when the two missionaries, Constantine (who later assumed the name of Cyril) and Methodius, brought Christianity to this country from Byzantium.

The spires of the other churches on the stamp date from the 13th century (Brno was named a royal town in 1243) and the town hall's tower from the beginning of the 16th century. In the lower right corner is part of the administrative building of the Brno Trade Fairs.

Bratislava, with its 260,000 inhabitants, is the capital city of Slovakia. On the three-crown stamp we see the Bratislava castle, dating from the beginning of the 10th century, and part of the city's old square with fountain. The communities spreading around the castle were merged into a free royal town

in the 13th century. At the beginning of the 16th century Bratislava was the capital of Hungary.

The last stamp depicts the Prague Castle's Belvedere with the "Singing Fountain" in the surrounding garden and the St. Vitus cathedral. Prague's Hradčany Castle was founded at the end of the ninth century by Prince Bořivoj, who was the first historically known ruler of the Přemyslide family. In the twelfth century the castle was a Romanesque stronghold, in the following century Gothic made its way into the architecture. In the fourteenth century monumental buildings such as the St. Vitus cathedral and the royal palace were begun by the architects Matthias of Arras and his pupil, Peter Parler, to provide later the characteristic skyline of Hradčany, an inspiration to many an artist. The summer palace Belvedere, was built in 1535 by architects P. della Stella and B. Wohlmut for Queen Anne, the wife of Emperor Ferdinand I. Today Belvedere houses a picture gallery.

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