

# THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

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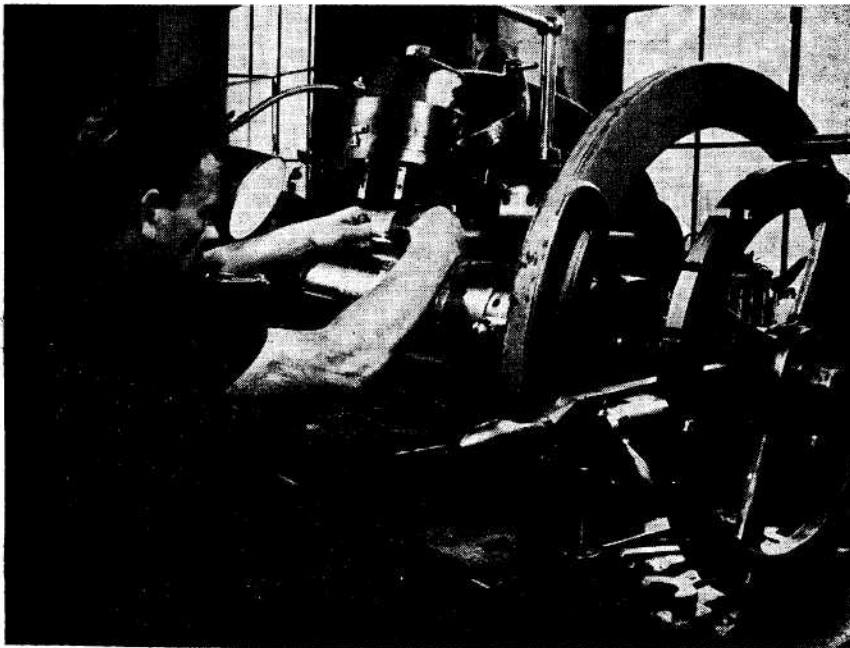
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## Printing of Czechoslovak Postage Stamps

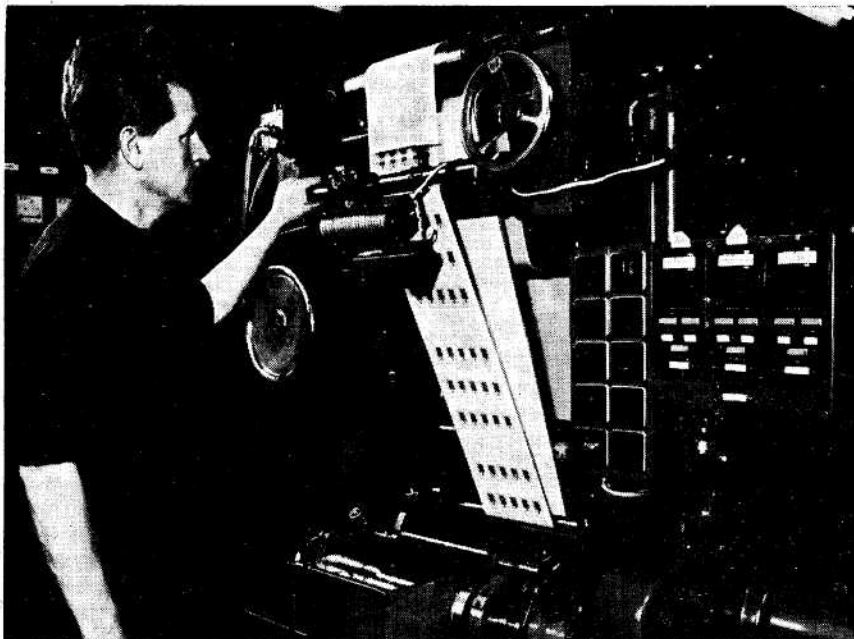
The printing art has an old tradition in this country. The first Czech printed book—*Kronika trojanská*—came into the world just 500 years ago—in 1468—when Gutenberg was still alive. In contrast to the incunabules of the great letterpress inventor, this book was printed by ornamental letters (the so-called Bohemian Bastard Type) and its beautiful artistic refined initials disproved definitively all pessimists' objections of those times that the new, mechanical method of duplicating graphic works would entail a bad end



Retouching

of graphic art. On the contrary, this book has laid the foundations of what we call fine graphic art—industrial design nowadays and the most perfect copies of which we just admire at the World Postage Stamp Exhibition PRAGA 1968. The present-day level, of course, is the result of hundreds of years' development and we are proud of the fact that our countrymen contributed so much both to the permanent improvement of the printing technique and the artistic quality of imprint: In Prague, the deft typefounder Jan Lobinger had his workshop supplying—among other things—Jewish printing houses of the whole Central Europe with Hebrew characters. From Prague into exile, Václav Hollar—the outstanding master of chalcography—had to go in 1620, having made afterwards the Bohemian art famous far away from his native country's borders. Prague was the birthplace of Alois Senefelder (1771-1834), inventor of the lithographic printing and stereotyping. The modern photogravure intaglio printing is the invention of the Czech painter Karel Klič (1841-1926), whereas the collytype was discovered in 1869 by another Czech—Jakub Husník. Also Kašpar Hermann (1871-1934), inventor of the offset-lithography, was of Bohemian descent.

We cannot boast of a long tradition, however, as far as printing of postage stamps is concerned. Lack of political freedom in XIXth century deprived us of what we call "classic" in philately. Czechoslovakia's first postage stamps were issued on December 18, 1918 only, celebrating thus coincidentally a ten times shorter jubilee this year than our first printed books do. Their large press run (the number of copies of some values having exceeded 100 millions) within a short time was due to Bohemian Graphic Union in Prague. The hasty print, copious reprint and the after-war bad quality of ink, paper and technical equipment stigmatized our first set of stamps by many slight deviations and imperceptible defects which are now subject of special studies by prominent collectors and philatelic authors.



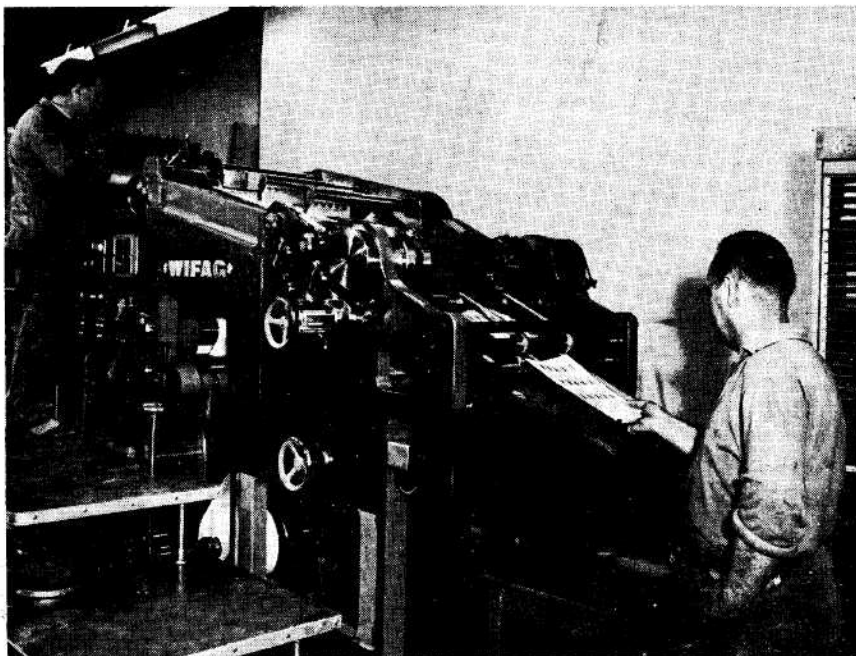
60 h of the "Old Praha" set on press

At first, Czechoslovakia's postage stamps were made by the usual letterpress, afterwards by galvanoplastics and photogravure. In 1926, Stickney machines were installed and one-color die stamping introduced. By this technique, Czechoslovakian postage stamps were printed till 1938, when they ceased to be emitted for several years owing to WW2 and German occupation. The Slovak printing houses in Košice and Bratislava restored the emission on their own initiative early in 1945, when the surroundings of these cities were still a battlefield. Of course, these provisional issues have been affected by difficulties of production. Only in 1946 or 1947 respectively, the Czechoslovak Postal Administration reassumed the tradition of graphically perfect stamps. In addition to the aesthetic effect, each stamp had now to express the official ideology of its country as well. On May 30, 1951, the printing of Czechoslovak postage stamps moved to Postal Administration's own printing house in Prague 7. Since that time the majority of our stamps has been made both by rotary and planographic steel print.

The rotary steel print is performed on a WIFAG machine, either as die stamping or intaglio printing of their own, or as combination of rotary steel print and gravure respectively.

Commemorative sheets and stamps are made by planography, in blocks of 4 to 10 copies.

The preparation for press differs a little from the usual polygraphic technique. According to the artist's design, a pen-and-ink drawing as a system of lines and points must be made, which in order to facilitate the engraver's further work is carried over on the photographic way, reversely and minimized to the desirable size, from the slide to a small steel plate. By means of a slight single-step etching a fine relief of lines and points is obtained, which



60 h of the "Old Praha" set on WIFAG Press—Panes have just been cut with the sheets of fifteen stamps and 15 coupons each

is then engraved to the necessary depth and breadth. Afterwards, the engraving is hardened to hold out the pressure by which it is stamped as positive on a cylinder-shaped steel moulded flong. From this matrix the stamp relief is carried over on the printing cylinder, which is then indurated too—by chromium-plating.

The printing cylinders for the classic photogravure are adapted by a photo-chemical process, of course, in which participate the photographer, the retoucher and the etcher. The result is a "combination half tone," by means of which the drawing has been decomposed in series of fine depressions, wherein the ink is getting caught during the printing process.

The printing cylinders having been mounted in the web-fed printing press, a band of a special postage stamp paper with gum on its reverse starts to reel off over guide rollers towards them. The printing cylinders are supplied with ink by ink fountains, the superfluous ink being removed from their surface by the so-called squeegee consisting of a textile band soaked by a special alkali solution. A complicated apparatus is exerting pressure on the paper through a parallel felt band, so that the ink preserved in the depressions of the cylinders may print.

In the photogravure process, the cylinders dip into the ink fountain, the superfluous ink being afterwards removed from their surface by a steel blade (the so-called doctor blade).

The stamps are separated from each other by a frame perforation within the WIFAG machine. The printed paper is cut in sheets, each of them containing 25, 50 or 100 stamps, according to their dimensions. Each sheet is provided with the respective production number and date of issue.



The miniature sheet commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Republic in production on press.

Group to right—inspecting the press run for imperfections

The planographic steel print is carried out on Waite-Saville sheet-fed printing machines. In case of multicolor stamps, there must be a special plate for each color. The paper is put into the press by hand. The perforation is made by means of a separate device.

During the last 15 years, no single year escaped without not having increased the reputation of Czechoslovakia's postage stamps on the international philatelic forum: This country's official exhibits earned—in

- 1953—a gilt plaque at Citex-Paris,
- 1954—another plaque at Centilux-Luxembourg and Milan,
- 1955—a silver Post Box at the Exhibition marking 100th anniversary of Indian postage stamps in Delhi,
- 1956—a medal at the Finlandia-Exhibition in Helsinki,
- 1957—a silver tray as "Premio Ettore Tavernari," two silver cups as premium by ENAL and Corriere dello Sport and a silver medal of the Federation motociclista at the International Exhibition of postage stamps with sporting motifs in Rome,
- 1958—a silver plaque at Salomaggiore Parma and a medal at the Exhibition of postage stamps with musical motifs in Vienna,
- 1959—a gilt plaque at the Exhibition marking 100th anniversary of Roumanian postage stamps in Bucharest,
- 1960—a gold medal at the Exhibition marking 100th anniversary of Russian postage stamps in Leningrad (first Russia's postage stamps reprinted till 1917 were designed by Messrs. Bohumil Haase & Sons in Prague),
- 1961—a gold plaque at LuPosta-Vienna,
- 1962—Scott's Stamp Collectors Annual includes in the list of the year's ten best stamps two from Czechoslovakia—the only country to be represented more than once,
- 1963—a gold plaque at Melusina-Luxembourg,
- 1964—another plaque at the International Exhibition in Budapest,
- 1965—medals and plaquettes at WIPA,
- 1966—GRAND PRIX at the International Competition of the European Stamp Creation EUROPE 66 in Naples (in addition to a medal at Lanciano and a plaque in Cairo),
- 1967—Karl-Marx-Stadt (a silver medal), AEROPEX (plaque) and AMPHII-EX (a gold medal),
- 1968—up to this date—a silver medal at INTERPEX New York and two others in Rome.

Most prominent artists are responsible for the Czechoslovakia's postage stamp designs. Their Nestor was the National Artist Professor Max Švabinský, he himself philatelically honored in 1963. Another commemorative has been devoted to the designer of our first postage stamp—the outstanding artist Alfons Mucha. Its author (in 1960) was professor Švabinský. But it would not be correct to classify this country's stamp designers as more or less talented. Each has his own inimitable style and individual approach to certain subjects which nobody besides him is able to master in such an excellent way. In this respect, exceptional qualities of our artists are documented also by the fact that their works have been reproduced even on some foreign stamps (Václav Hollar in Great Britain, Václav Brožík in USA and Costa Rico, Jaroslav Věšín and J. V. Mrkvička in Bulgaria) or that they were and continue to be invited to make stamp designs for foreign Postal Administrations. So, for example, the splendid set of Ethiopia's stamps of 1961 depicting animals, has been made by our outstanding painter Vladislav Kovařík, whereas that country's special emission of the same year marking the Africa Day is due to our artist Jindra Schmidt. Another gala-emission, highlighting

Tunisia's Independence, has been designed by our artist Václav Černý, etc.

Known all the world over in their branch are also our engravers (some of them well-versed as designers as well), as may be documented by their activity for abroad. So for instance, the precise work of our engraver Bohumil Heinz can be admired not only in his own country's stamps, but in those of Ceylon, China, Nigeria, New Zealand, Greece, Sudan, Sweden and of the islands Barbados, Santa Lucia and West Samoa as well. A good service has been rendered to the Postal Authorities of Ethiopia and Iraq by our engravers J. Schmidt and L. Jirka, whereas Messrs. Housa and Goldschmidt were active for those of Korea and Vietnam.

Many artists responsible for the stamp creation abroad have been educated in Czechoslovakia, the most prominent among them being Mr. Josef Vrtěl in USA, Mr. Alfred Chmielowski, native of Olomouc, now active in Austria, the Roumanian engravers Messrs. Avramescu and Mihailescu, doctor Pavel Gavranič in Yugoslavia; Mr. Otte Walish, Israel's prominent stamp designer, was born in Znojmo (Moravia) and also Mr. Kurt Plowitz, author of several UNO stamps, has completed his studies in Prague. Our printing office in Prague was the training place of a great number of stamp producers from the Soviet Union, People's Republic China, United Arab Republic and Iraq.

There are foreign Postal Administrations that prefer to have their special emissions and first-day covers printed in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak experts have established modern postage stamp printing offices in China and Korea.

Our own printing house in Prague has been modernized recently, having now the most up-to-date WIFAG web-fed printing press at its disposal. This makes possible to print 4-color stamps in wet-on-wet process by either steel print or photogravure alone, or in combination of steel print with one to three photogravure proceedings. Hereby a new precondition has been given of how to still improve our work and make Czechoslovakia's postage stamps still more attractive for philatelists all over the world.

#### SALES DEPARTMENT

##### Change of one of the rules (rule 5)

For over 25 years we have charged 10% commission on sales; 5% to run the department and 5% to the Society. Even though the manager has considered the work a "labor of love" and has done it to help the Society, lately the 5% has not covered expenses. We are the only Society which still charges 10% commission, others are already up to 20% and then all goes to the sales manager and nothing to the Society.

It has been decided to change rule No. 5. As of Jan. 1, 1969, the commission shall be 15% on the sales from books which are submitted from that date on. All books in circulation and submitted prior to that date will still fall under the old 10% rule.

The Society still will get 5%, the manager will keep 10% to run the department.

We have been very fortunate not to have had any losses in 20 years. The participants are very cooperative which makes it a pleasure to run the sales department. For these reasons we stayed at the 10% until the expenses were much too high to be paid out of the 5%.

At the same time I would like to remind the members that I am always in need of sales books for circulation.

Wolfgang Fritzsche

Markersdorf, Mähr.	Hradečná	Město Nové	Nové Město
Markouš	Markoušovice	Město Staré	Staré Město
Marksdorf	Markušovce	Měšice na č. s. dr.	Měšice u Prahy
Markt Türnau	Městěčko Trnávka	Metzling	Meclov
Márkusfalva	Markušovce	Mezekason	Kosino
Markvartice,	Habartice-Markvar-	Mezimostí, Veselí-	Veselí-Mezimostí
Habartice	tice	Meziříčí Velké	Velké Meziříčí
Marschendorf I	Maršov I	Mezőkaszony	Kosino
Marschendorf IV	Maršov IV	Mezőköz	Medzibrod nad Hron.
Martal'a	Mořyčky	Mezőlaborec	Medzi Laborec
Martinice, Jelemnice-	Jilemnice-	Mezőterebes	Strabicovo
	Martinice	Mezi Laborec	Medzi Laborec
Mártonhaza	Ochtiná	Miava	Myjava
Märzdorf	Martinkovice	Mics	Stříbro
Märzdorf-Nikles	Bohdíkov-Raškov	Mics-Kladrau	Stříbro-Kladruby
Maschau	Maštov	Michalany, Legiňa	Legiňa
Mastig	Mostek		Michalany
Mašůvky Hluboké	Hluboké Mašůvky	Michalovec Velké	Michalovec
Mateóc	Matejovce	Michelob	Měcholupy
Matha-Mohren	Metuj-Dědov	Michelsberg	Michalova Hora
Mátyóc	Matovce	Michelsdorf	Stráza, župa spíšská
Matzdorf	Matejovce	Michlowitz	Myšlichovice
Mauth	Mýto v Čechách	Mikstfalva	Sklabiná nad Iplom
Mauzendorf	Molkov	Mikulášovice	Dolní Mikulášovice
Maxdorf Dolní	Dolní Maxdorf		
Maxdorf Horní	Horní Maxdorf	Mikulášovice	Střední Mikulášovice
Maxdorf, Josefodol-	Josefodol-Maxdorf		
Meder Slovenský	Slovenský Meder	Milleschau am	Milešov pod
Meder Velký	Velký Meder	Donnersberge	Milešovkou
Medlov, Troubelice-	Troubelice-Medlov	Milleschitz	Mlčovice
Medonost	Medonosy	Millowitz	Milovičky
Medzev (Nižný)	Nižný Medzev	Milovice	Milovičky
Medzibrodie n.	Medzibrod nad	Miltigau	Miltikov
Hron.	Hronom	Miröschau	Mirošov
Meedl	Medlov	Misérd	Mišérd
Megyerea	Mederě	Mischdorf	Mišérd
Méhesfalva	Pšolina	Miskovice u	Myskovice u Soběsl
Meierhöfen b.	Dvory u Karlových	Soběsl.	
Karlsbad	Varů	Misla Nižná	Nižná Misla
Meinetschlag	Malonty	Misslitz	Mirotlav
Melcsicz	Melčice	Místo Staré	Staré Místo
Melecká Koupel	Janský Láz. ve Slez.	Mistrzowice	Mistřovice
Meltsch	Melč	Mitrovce Nové	Nové Mitrovce
Ménhárd	Vrbov	Mittel . . .	Prostřední . . .
Menhardsdorf	Vrbov	Miteldorf	Prostředkovice
Menhart	Vrbov	Mittel Langenau	Prostřední Lanow
Merečice	Meretice	Mittelwald	Středoletí
Merény	Vondřišel	Mladetzko	Mladecko
Mergenthal Velký	Velký Mergenthal	Mladoňovice	Mladeňov
Merkelsdorf	Merklovice	Mlatz	Mladotice
Meröcze	Merašice	Mlým Pekovský	Pečkovský Mlým
Mertendorf	Merbořtice	Mlým Vřetenový	Vřetenový Mlým
Městec Hermanův	Heřmanův Městec	Mocsonok	Močonek
Městec Vojnův	Vojnův Městec	Moč Duna'iská	Dunajská Moč
Městečko	Leopoldov	Močonok	Močonek
Město Dolní	Dolní Město	Modern	Modra i na Slov.
		Modlan	Modlany

Mödlau	Medlov	Mužjovo Velikoje	Velikoje Mužjovo
Modor	Modra 1 na Slov.	Myskovice u K.	Miskovice u Kutné
Mödritz	Modřice	Hory	Hory
Modrovka Velká	Velká Modrovka	Mýto Grešlové	Grešlové Mýto
Mohren	Javorník	Mýto Vysoké	Vysoké Mýto
Moldau	Moldava v Čechách	Mzell	Mcely
Moldau Bahnhof	Moldava nádraží	Naciňoves	Nacina Ves
Moldauthein	Týn nad Vltavou	Naciňovša	Nacina Ves
Moletín Starý	Starý Moletín	Nádasr	Nedožery
Mönchsdorf	Klásterská Lhota	Nádasfő	Rarbock
Mönitz	Měnin	Nadlány	Najdllice
Morava, Krumperky	Krumperky-Morava	Nadlice	Najdllice
Morava Malá	Malá Morava	Nádszeg	Nádseg
Moraván	Moravany na Slov.	Nagybégány	Velikij Begaň
Moravce Kostolné	Kostelné Moravce	Nagybélicz	Velké Biglice
Moravce Zlaté	Zlaté Moravce	Nagybereg	Velikij Bereg
Moravice Dolní	Dolní Moravice	Nagyberezna	Velikoje Bereznoje
Morávka Malá	Malá Morávka ve Slezsku	Nagybicsese	Velká Bytča
Moravský Svätý Jan	Moravské Sv. Jány	Nagybobrócz	Bobrovec
Morein	Mouřínov	Nagyborsa	Velká Borša
Morchenstern	Smržovka	Nagybossány	Velké Bošany
Morvamoogyód	Moravské Lieskové	Nagybresztevany	Velké Brestovany
Morvaör	Stráže, župa nitrianska	Nagyesalomja	Velká Čalomija
Morvaszentjános	Moravské Sväté Jány	Nagyesausa	Velká Čausa
Moskowitz	Moskovice	Nagycsóta	Velká Čausa
Mosóc	Mošovce	Nagyczétény	Velký Citýň
Mostau	Mostov	Nagydivény	Velká Divina
Mostau-Nebanitz	Mostov-Nebanice	Nagydobra	Dobriany
Moštěnice Horní	Horní Moštěnice	Nagydobrony	Velikaja Dobroň
Motešice Horné	Horné Motešice	Nagyegyházas	Kostolné
Mraken	Mrákov	Nagyemöke	Velké Janikovce
Mříč, Křemže-Mšenné	Křemže-Mříč	Nagyfödémes	Velký Fedýmeš
Müglitz	Mohelnice na Moravě	Nagygejőcz	Velikije Gejovci
Mühlfraun	Milfron	Nagygeres	Velké Krtiny
Mühlhausen	Milevsko a Nelahozeves	Nagyhársas	Velký Lipník
Münchengrätz	Mnichovo Hradiště	Nagyherestény	Velké Chrástany
Munkács	Mukačevo	Nagyida	Velká Ida
Munkáč	Mukačevo	Nagyjakabfalva	Jakubové
Murányalja	Muráň	Nagyjeszen	Horné Jaseno
Murányhosszúrét	Muráňska Dlhá Lúka	Nagyjóka	Jóka
Mrau	Mírov	Nagykálna	Velká Kálnica
Murk	Mořkov	Nagykapos	Velké Kapušany
Muschau	Mušov	Nagykemencze	Kamenica nad Círokou
Mutkov	Molkov	Nagykér	Velký Kýr
Mutowitz	Mutějovice	Nagykeszi	Velké Kesy
Muttersdorf	Mutěnin	Nagykoszmály	Velké Kosmálovec
Muzsla	Mužla	Nagykosztolány	Velké Kostolany
Mujovo Velké	Velikoje Mužjovo	Nagykövesd	Velký Kevešd
Mužjová	Velikoje Mužjovo	Nagykubra	Velká Kubra
		Nagylapás	Velký Lapáš
		Nagylég	Velký Lég
		Nagylévárd	Velké Leváry
		Nagylócsa	Velká Lovča
		Nagylucska	Velikije Lučki
		Nagymácséd	Velký Máčad
		Nagyagasfalu	Hochštetno



Nagymagyar	Velký Magendorf	Nekije Ipelské	Ipelské Nekije
Nagymánya	Velká Maňa	Nemcsény	Nemčiňany
Nagymegyer	Velký Meder	Němčice Velké	Velké Němčice
Nagymihály	Michalovce	Německé Kynice	Německé Knínice
Nagymodró	Velká Modrovka	Nemesabony	Zemiansky Aboň
Nagymuzsaly	Velikoje Mužjovo	Nemeskajal	Kajal
Nagyócsa	Velká Očová	Nemeskosút	Košúty
Nagyöved	Velké Ludince	Nemeskosztolány	Zemianske Kostolany
Nagypaka	Velká Paka	Nemeskutas	Kotešová
Nagypalugya	Paludza	Nemesócsa	Zemianska Olča
Nagypolány	Velká Polana	Nemesolcsa	Zemianska Olča
Nagyrippény	Velké Ripňany	Nemesoroszi	Oros za Hronom
Nagyrócze	Velká Revúca	Németlipcse	Nemecká Lupča
Nagyrona	Rovné	Németporuba	Závažná Poruba
Nagysalló	Velké šarluhy	Németpróna	Nemecké Pravno
Nagysándori	Velké Ostratice	Nemsó	Nemšová
Nagysáró	Velké šiarovce	Nemyšl, Sudoměřice	Sudoměřice- Nemyšl
Nagysármecz	Velký šariš	Nerešca	Nerežnice
	štiavnica, župa liptovská	Neschwitz	Nebočany
Nagysenkőcz	Velké šenkvice	Nesselsdorf	Kopivnice
Nagysúr	Velké šurovce	Nestersitz	Neštědice
Nagysurány	Velké šurany	Nestersitz-Pömmmerle	Neštědice- Povrly
Nagyszabos	Slavošovce	Nestomitz	Neštomice
Nagyszaláncz	Salanč	Neszlény	Nesluša
Nagyszalatna	Velká Slatina	Netolice, Nákří-	Nákří-Netolice
Nagyszalók	Velký Slavkov	Netschetin	Nečtiny
Nagyszarva	Velká Sarva	Neu . . .	Nový, -á, -é . . .
Nagysziklás	Omšenné	Neubistritz	Nová Bystřice
Nagyszölös	Sevljuš	Neudau	Neida
Nagyszombat	Trnava	Neudek, Bhm.	Neydek v Čechách
Nagyszuha	Velká Suchá	Neudorf	Nová Ves ☒
Nagytopolcsány	Topolčany	Neudorf	Spišská Nová Ves
Nagytarna	Velikaja Tarna	Neudorf a. d. Gran	Hronská Nová Ves
Nagyturány	Turany	Neudorf bei Gablonz	Nová Ves u a. d. N. Jablonce n. N.
Nagyugrócz	Velké Uherce	Neudorf bei	Nová Ves u Bečova n. T.
Nagyúny	Unín	Petschau	
Nagyveszverés	Velká Poloma	Neudorf bei Sebas-	Nová Ves u Bastianperku
Námesztó	Námestovo	tiansberg	Nová Veska
Nána, Parkany-	Parkan Nána	Neudörfel	Nová Ves- Hrdlovka
ňanince	Luka ňanice	Neudorf-Herrlich	
ňárašd Dolný	Dolný ňárašd	Neueigen	Nová Ves ☒
Nasedlovice, Uhřice-	Uhřice-	Neu Erbersdorf	Nové Heřmínovy
	Nasedlovice	Neuern	Nýrsko
Naschetitz	Načerotice	Neugarten	Nový Zámek ★
Nassaberg	Nasavrky	Neugarten	Zahrádky u Čes. Lápy
Naszvad	Naszvad	Neugasse	Olomouc 5
Našetice	Načerotice	Neugedein	Nová Kdyň
Nátafalva	Nacina Ves	Neugeschrei, Vejprty-	Vejprty- Neugeschrei
Natschung	Vnače	Neugrün Horní	Horní Neugrün
Nebanice, Mostov-	Mostov-Nebanice		
Nebes	Nedvězí		
Nebotein	Hněvotín		
Neczpál	Necpaly		
Negved	Neded		
Nejdek	Neydek v Čechách		
Nekije	Ipelské Nekije		

Neuhammer	Nové Hamry	Nieder . . .	Dolní . . .
Neuhaus	Jindřichův Hradec	Nieder Adersbach	Dolní Adrsbach
Neuhäusel	Nové Zámky	Nieder Ehrenberg	Dolní Ehrenberg
Neuhof	Nové Dvory	Nieder Einsiedel	Dolní Einsidl
	Nový Dvůr	Nieder Georgenthal	Dolní Jiřetín
Neukirchen	Nový Kostel	Nieder Grund a. d.	Dolní Grunt u
Neulosimthal	Nový Losimthal	B. N. B.	Varnsdorfu
Neumark b. Taus	Všeruby u	Nieder Grund a. d. F.	Dolní Grunt
	Domažlice		nad Labem
Neumarkt b. Weseritz	Outerý	Nieder Grund bei	Dolní Grunt u
Neundorf b. Kratzau	Neundorf u	Warnsdorf	Varnsdorfu
	Chrastavy	Nieder Gruppai	Dolní Krupá u
Neuötting	Nové Etink		Bělé pod Bezdězem
Neu Paulsdorf	Nový Paulsdorf	Nieder Hanicen	Dolní Hanichen
Neu Raussnitz	Nový Rousinov	Nieder Hermesdorf	Dolní Temenice
Neu Reisch	Nová Ríše	Nieder Hillersdorf	Dolní Holčovice
Neu Rettendorf	Nová Kočbeř	Niederhof	Dolní Dvůr
Neurode	Novoplán	Nieder Langenau	Dolní Lanov
Neu Rohlau	Nová Rolava	Nieder Leutensdorf	Dolní Litvínov
Neu Rohlau-	Nová Rolava-	Nieder Lichwe	Dolní Libchavy
Poschetzau	Bošišany	Nieder Lindewiese	Dolní Lípová
Neusattel a. d.	Novosedla nad	Nieder Mohrau	Dolní Moravice
Nežárka	Nežárkou	Nieder Nixdorf	Dolní Mikulášovice
Neusattel, Bez. Saaz	Nové Sedlo,	Nieder Rochlitz	Dolní Roketnice
	okr. Zatec	Niedersalz	Nižná Slaná
Neusattl b. Elbogen	Nové Sedlo u	Nieder Ullersdorf	Dolní Bořikovice
	Lokto	Nieder Ullgersdorf	Dolní Oldřichov
Neu Sazawa	Nová Sázava	Nieder Wigstein	Dolní Vikštejn
Neu Serowitz	Nové Sýrovce	Niemes	Mimoň
Neusiedl	Novosedly na Mor.	Niemecka Lutynia	Německá Lutyně
Neusiedl-Dürnholz	Nové Sedlo-	Niemtschau	Němčany
	Drnholes	Nikl	Mikulčiči
Neuschloss	Nové Hradý u Vys-	Niklasberg	Mikulov v Rudohoří
	Mýta	Niklasdorf	Mikulovice ve Slez.
Neusohl	Baňská Bystrica	Niklowitz, Mhr.	Mikulovice u
Neustadt a. d. Met.	Nové Město nad		Znojma
	Metují	Niklowitz (Schles.)	Mikolajice ☒
Neustadt a. d.	Nové Město pod	Nikolsburg	Mikulov na Moravě
Tafelfichte	Smrkem	Nimburg	Nymburk
Neustadt bei Moldau	Nové Město u	Nimlau	Nemilany
	Moldavy	Nirklowitz	Mrsklice
Neustadt a. d. B.N.B.	Jezvé	Nischburg	Nižbor
Neustadt a. d. Waag	Nové Město	Nischkau	Nížkov
	nad Váhom	Nitrianska	Lehôta pri Nitre
Neustadt am Klinger	Novoměstí		Lehôta
Neustadt bei Arnau	Vestřev	Nitrianske Rudno	Rudno, župa
Neustadt bei Böhm. Leipa	Jezvé		nitrianska
Neustadt, Mhr.	Nové Město na	Nixdorf	Mikulášovice
	Mor.	Nixdorf Mitte	Střední Mikulášovice
Neustift	Olomouc 11	Nizsna	Nižná, župa oravská
Neustuben	Horná Štubňa	Nižná Myšla	Nižná Mísla
Neutitschein	Nový Jičín	Nižné Hrabovce	Nižný Hrabovec
Neutra	Nitra	Nižné Slovinky	Nižná Slovinka
Neu Ullersdorf	Nový Losín	Nógrádszenna	Sennô
Neuwelt	Nový Svět	Nová Ulice	Olomouc 5
Neu Zedlisch	Nové Sedliště	Nová Ves Devínska	Devínska Nová
Nieborny	Nebory		Ves

## THE EMISSIONS AND CANCELLATIONS OF SUBCARPATHIAN RUSSIA AND SOUTHERN SLOVAKIA

By Roger Richet (Bourges)

Translated by Ernst M. Cohn (Washington)

(continued from last issue)

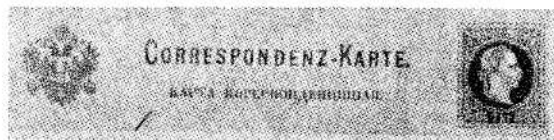
### PHILATELIC HISTORY OF SUBCARPATHIAN RUSSIA

With this background in the history of subcarpathian Russia, we can now better understand the philatelic history of this region.

During the last years of the eighteenth century and in the beginning of the nineteenth century, the territory was part of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. It had twelve post offices and used cancellers in German and Hungarian.

From June 1, 1850, to May 1, 1871, there were 52 post offices using Austrian stamps obliterated with cancels of the Hungarian format and language.

Austrian postal stationery, used during that period, carried the imprint "correspondence card" in two languages, German and Russian.



Hungarian stamps and postal stationery were used from May 1, 1871, to November, 1918, obliterated by cancels in Hungarian only. 72 Post offices served the area, then better known as southern Ruthenia.



From November 1918 until March 1919, the region was under Rumanian occupation, but stamps and cancels remained Hungarian. But rarely does one find Rumanian occupation stamps in the form of surcharged Hungarian or Rumanian stamps, obliterated by local cancels with Hungarian spelling. One finds almost only stamps brought by Rumanian soldiers and civilian authorities from other Hungarian regions occupied by Rumania, where such surcharged stamps were common (basin of Temesvár).

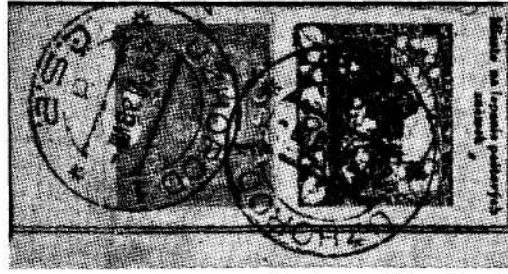
From May 1919 the territory was incorporated in the Hungarian Soviet Republic, and all stamps and cancels remained Hungarian.

From the second half of May 1919 until 1921 the territory was first called by its administrative name "Karpátska Rus," that is, Carpathian Russia, and used Czechoslovak stamps canceled with old Hungarian cancels.

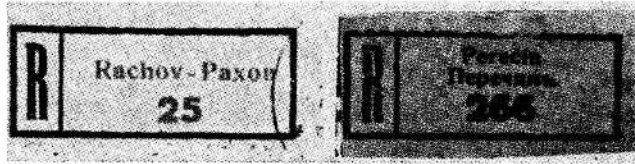
Hungarian labels were still used for registered letters. Hungarian stamps and labels, as a matter of economy, were not replaced by Czech stamps and labels until after they were used up.

At Užhorod, in particular, the first purely Czech cancel appeared in June 1920 (see illustration).

Other towns also, like Mukačevo, used purely Czech cancelers at that time.



In 1921 the territory got the name of subcarpathian Russia, "Podkarpatska Rus." Stamps, cancels, registry labels, and postal stationery became bilingual, that is, Czech and Ukrainian.



The most frequently found bilingual cancels from that period are obviously those of the larger towns, in particular of:

Antalovec	Koselovo	Seredné
Ardovec	Kostrina	Sekernice
Beregsas or Berehovo	Kralovo	Serné
Belvedla	Krasna	Sevlus
Berehy	Krivé	Simir
Bilky	Lazestina or Zimir	Slatinské Doly
Brod	Lipei	Soronda
Brustury	Ljuta	Stavné
Bustina or Bustino	Luhy	Strabicovo
Cernohlava	Mocola	Tacovo, Tjacovo
Chlumec	Mokré	or Tékovo
Chudlovo	Mukačevo	Terebla
Chust	Muzijovo	Teresova
Comalovo	Nagovo	Teresva
Dovho	Nankovo	Trebusany
Drahovo	Neresnice	Trnovo
Dravce	Nizni Verecky	Turi Remety
Drysina	Novoselice	Uhla
Dubrinice	Onok	Ustcorna
Dubové	Palanok	Užhorod
Dulovo	Perečin	Užok
Irsava	Rachovo or Rachov	Velikoje-Bereznoje or
Iza	Rakošin or Bereg-Rakoš	Velki-Berezny
Janosovo	Rakosov	Volojé or Volové
Jasina	Rosvegovo or Rosvigovo	Volosianka
Kaliny	Salanky	Vulchovce
Kamjanka	Saldobos	Vulok
Kereckvo	Sanice	Vyckovo
Kopasnovo	Selce	Vyska
		Zaluz

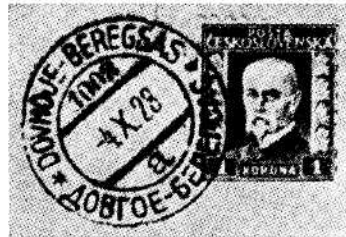
Examination of this list shows that the spelling and nomenclature of some towns were changed between 1919 and 1939.

Here are some pictures of bilingual cancels (see illustration).



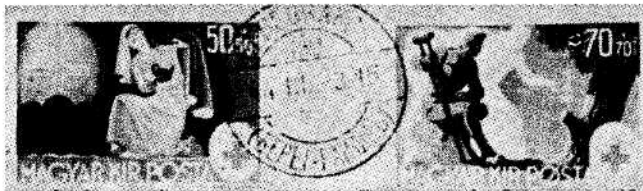
The above cancel of Beregszasz was soon replaced with one showing Berehovo in Czech and Ukrainian.

Railway cancels were also Czech and Ukrainian, as shown by the curious cancel of train 1008 which connected Dovnohe with Beregszasz in 1928, and where the train number has taken the place of the usual C. S. P. (see illus.)



These railway cancels are quite rare today and difficult to find because they were little used at that time.

Some towns of southern subcarpathian Russia that had become Hungarian by the Vienna agreement—like Rakošin (in Hungarian, Bereg-Rákos)—kept their bilingual cancellers, but thereafter in Hungarian and Ukrainian, until November 1944, when they were returned to Czechoslovakia . . . still awaiting a new fate!



The cancels of Užhorod, Mukačevo, etc., carried the abbreviation C. S. P. (Česko-Slovenska-Pošta) until mid-1933. After 1934 these initials disappeared. We have not been able to determine the reasons for that omission, since Ruthenia was still, at that time, an integral part of the Czechoslovak Republic, in fact and by law. Was it perhaps so as not to embitter relations with the Hungarian population of that region, which was already then speaking of attaching certain districts of Ruthenia to Hungary?

Finally, Mukačevo used two distinct bilingual cancels in 1936, one with an external diameter of 31 mm, the other 24 mm. The latter appears to have replaced the former on May 1, 1936.

Of course, the three districts returned to Hungary by the Italian-German arbitration at Vienna on November 2, 1938—Užhorod, Mukačevo, and Berehovo—used stamps, cancels, registry labels, and postal stationery in Hungarian only, from then on.

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#### EDITORIAL

It is regrettable that by some freak accident the name of George A. Blizil was left off the list of officers in the October issue. He is the International Secretary of the Society.

We find that we have omitted the name of member Gosta Hedbom whose very fine exhibit of Czechoslovakia at Praga '68 received a silver medal with felicitations of the jury. Your editor actually took all the particulars from the special report since his program book with awards did not reach him until a later date. We wish to emphasize that member Hedbom is one of the European collectors who has a most outstanding collection which was just recently seen by our Jerry Verner upon his visit to Sweden.

We have just returned from Rochester where we served as one of the general judges of APS '68. This was an "open show" and entries were judged on their merits but naturally final judgment did require some comparative study. Our member Otakar Kutvirt exhibited some of his research studies on the Hradčany 25 h and we really enjoyed seeing this exhibit. His entry received the silver medal and the George Ritter Memorial Trophy (Florida) for the best exhibit displaying philatelic research entered by a first-time exhibitor.

We wish to say a few words about our president. We believe this can be done best if we simply quote our predecessor from his 1960 issue of the Specialist.

"Joseph Janecka surprised all present. He presented each male participant of the gathering a beautifully prepared special album sheet which contained a reproduction of one of the cachets used on the Masaryk First Day Covers. Below that he placed the two Masaryk stamps of 4c and 8c denominations and below these to the left the 1959 4c Flag Commemorative and to the right the United States Overrun Nations stamp remembering Czechoslovakia. The four stamps were then cancelled with the First Day Commemorative Hradčany and Truth Prevails cancellation. Mr. L. Rhoe Walter, special assistant to the Hon. Arthur Summerfield, Postmaster General, asked for and extra sheet for Mr. Summerfield. Joe came to Washington with a set of 6 easels and 36 frames in which were housed the beautifully arranged Masaryk stamps on exhibition at the Inter-Departmental Auditorium. He also prepared a replica of the 8c Masaryk stamp in a three dimensional design by using a bust of Masaryk and placing it in a reproduction in the frame as used for the stamp. This was made of metal with an electric light inside, presenting a thing of beauty. It stood in the lobby of the Willard Hotel during our stay in the capital. In a short but sincere talk, Joe asked Mr. L. Rhoe

Walter to accept the frames and easels for the Post Office Department's Philatelic Museum and then turning to Mr. George Turner, Curator of the Philatelic Section of the Smithsonian institute, offered the metal stamp reproduction to the Museum. Both Mr. L. Rohe Walter and Mr. George Turner most graciously accepted these gifts which were given with such warmth and feeling."

We believe that the above quotation is a good introduction to those who have never met Joe Janecka.

Jerry Verner was kind enough to donate to the Society library a copy of Volume I of the Handbooks dealing with the provisional, revolutionary and Hradčany issues as described by us previously. He also donated the beautiful Program book. We wish to thank him in the name of our Society.

We have just learned that arrangements have been made to have the Chicagoland Czechoslovak Philatelic Society as the guest of the Collectors Club at its April 2, 1969 meeting to give a talk by four members with appropriate illustration by Czechoslovak philatelic material. We are indeed very pleased to see that finally that group is trying to do something constructive in the interest of Czechoslovak philately. The last presentation on that subject there in September 1966 was made by our New York Branch, one of the Study Groups of the Collectors Club.

You will read the short note by Mr. Fritzsche that he finally came to the conclusion that a "labor of love" is very nice and fine but with cost of postage on shipments of circuit books increasing so rapidly and so greatly he is forced to increase the service charges to fifteen percent from the ten percent originally charged. Of course our Society has been benefiting by his work for many years and we should all be very grateful to him for his untiring efforts.

We expect to report to you in December how the Washington, New York, and Chicago exhibitions commemorating the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Republic turned out.

We wish to emphasize that you should send your dues to the treasurer Thomas Meeks at 532 West 145th Street, New York, N. Y. 10031, Apt. 6, with no delay please, because repeated requests not only cost money but the time spent on them by the treasurer could better be utilized in other society activities.

#### NEW MEMBERS

- 877 Prof. Roger Richet, 58 rue Bournonnou, 18-Bourges, France  
 878 Richard L. Gregorik, Eagle Valley Road, Sloatsburg, N. Y. 10974  
 879 Frank J. Kohut, 16214 N. E. 25th St., Bellevue, Wash. 98004

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