

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

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DURING 1939-1945:

Official German Railway Mail System In Bohemia & Moravia Protectorate

By Victor Indra

Olomouc, Czechoslovakia

Reprinted from The American Philatelist

Official mail of the German State Railroad System in the Bohemia-Moravia Protectorate which was not serviced and routed through the regular postal channels was sent on trains as was customary in Germany proper.

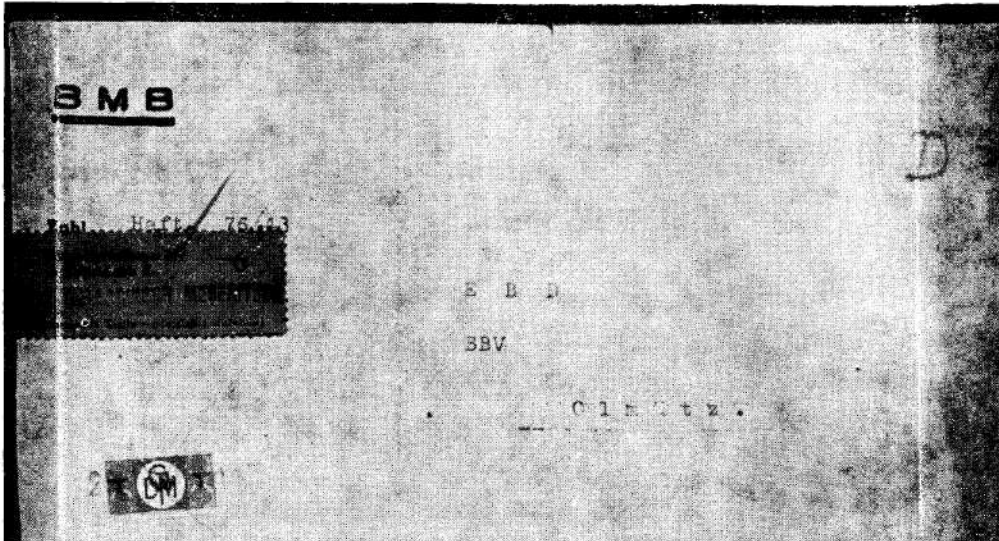


Figure 3

Town of Valasske Mezirici used a blank bilingual (Czech-German) registered mail label on this cover with a handstamp "Bahnhof Wallachisch-Meseritsch."

This method was used by the German railways authorities for official first class mail as well as for registered and special delivery items. This mail was franked by the local German post offices with a special sticker (stamp) and charged to sender. The stickers were canceled with a dated postmark and then delivered to the local railroad depot for train transfer and delivery to addresses.

So far this writer knows of small sized orange and blue stickers, and also about one large-size sticker in blue. All of these stickers bear the legend "GMD", with official insignia on both sides of the legend. Letters and insignia are printed in black.

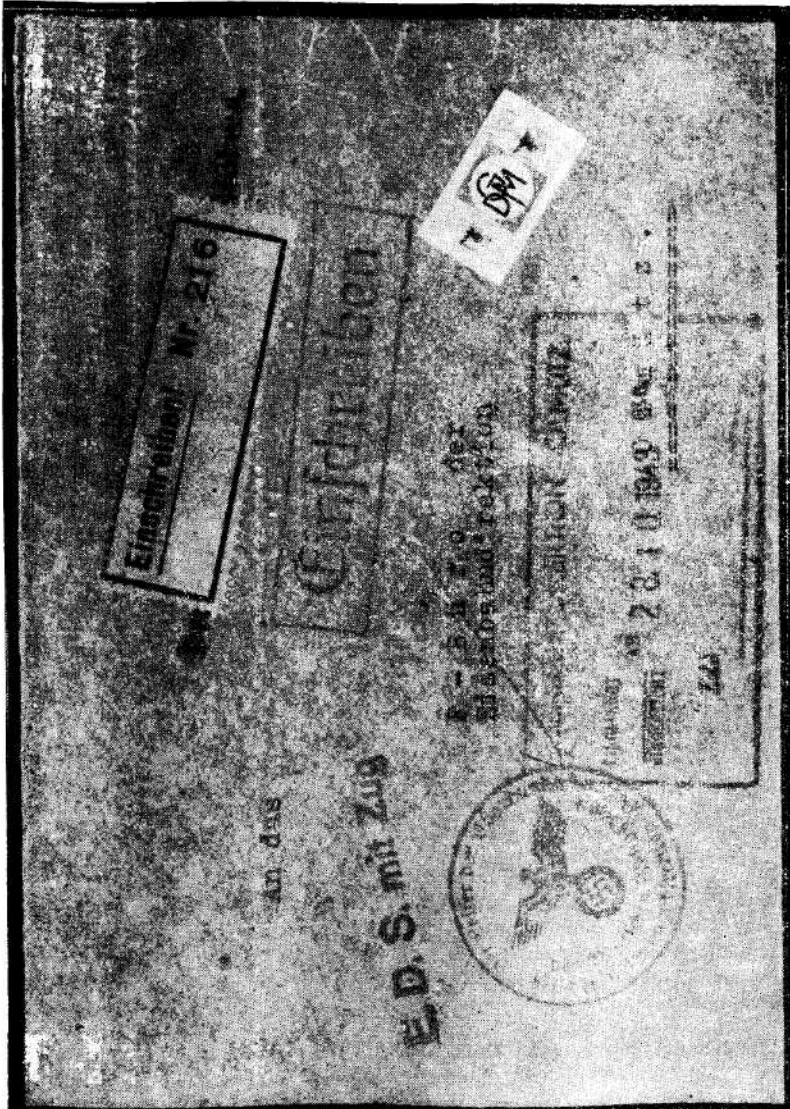


Figure 1
Special sticker for registered mail at Brno is shown affixed to this cover.
Note handstamped legend reading "E.D.S. mit Zug" (Eisenbahn-Dienstsache mit Zug—Official Railroad Mail Delivered by Train.)

The German post office in Brno (Brünn) (see Figure 1) also used a special sticker for the registered mail. This sticker is in purple color with the legend "Einschreiben" and registration number. The sticker is tied with a rubberstamp postmark with the legend, "E.D.S. mit Zug" (Eisenbahn-Dienst-sache mit Zup—Official Railroad Mail Delivered by Train).

The Post office in Potstejn used for this special mail its own special delivery stickers made from a part of regular parcel post stickers (see Fig. 2).

Another town—Valasske Mezirici—used a blank bilingual (Czech-German) registered mail stickers in purple color with a handstamp "Bahnhof Wallachisch-Meseritsch" (Figure 3).

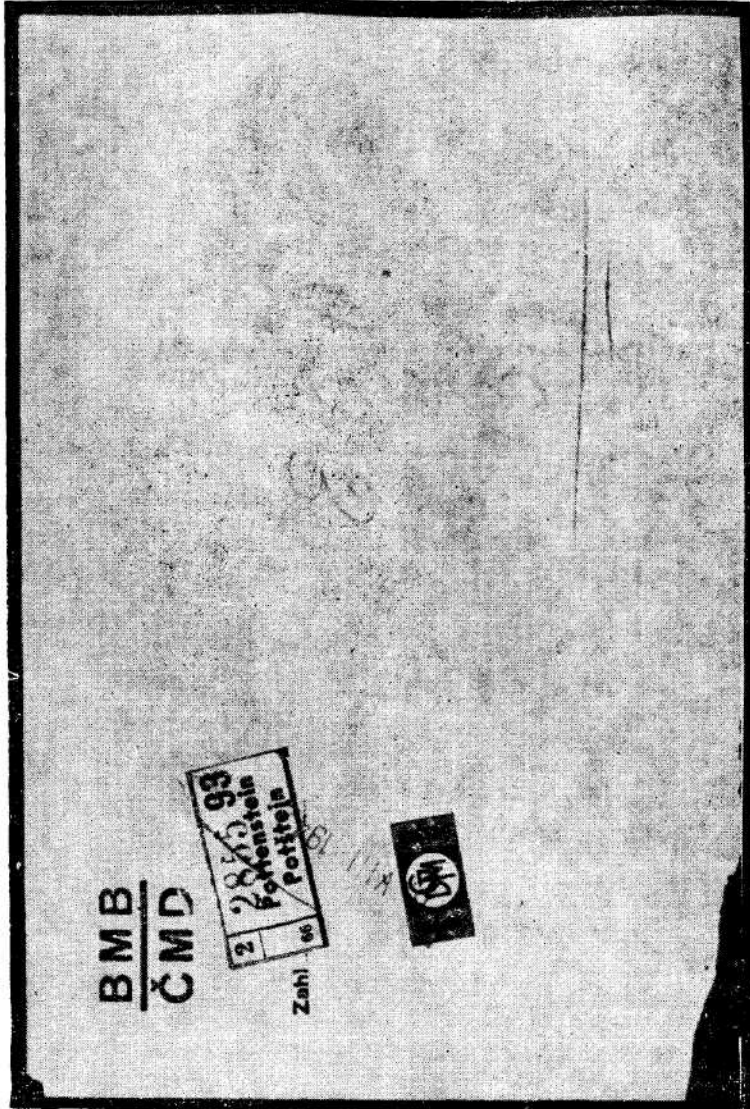


Figure 2
Potstejn used its own special delivery sticker. Sticker made from a part of a regular parcel post label.

A further variety is the railroad "Telegraph sheet letter" with the large orange color sticker and a special delivery bilingual sticker (Durch Eilboten-Spesne). (Figure 4.)

The most interesting piece of this special mail is the letter reproduced as Figure 5. This is a private correspondence sent through the German Military Mail and its sender used on the reverse side of the envelope the identification number of the field post. There are two cancellations on this letter. The first is a double circle postmark without name of the locality and bears the date 17.7.42-12 (July 17, 1942, 12 o'clock local time). The second is the usual German field post postmark with the Wehrmacht (army) insignia and the

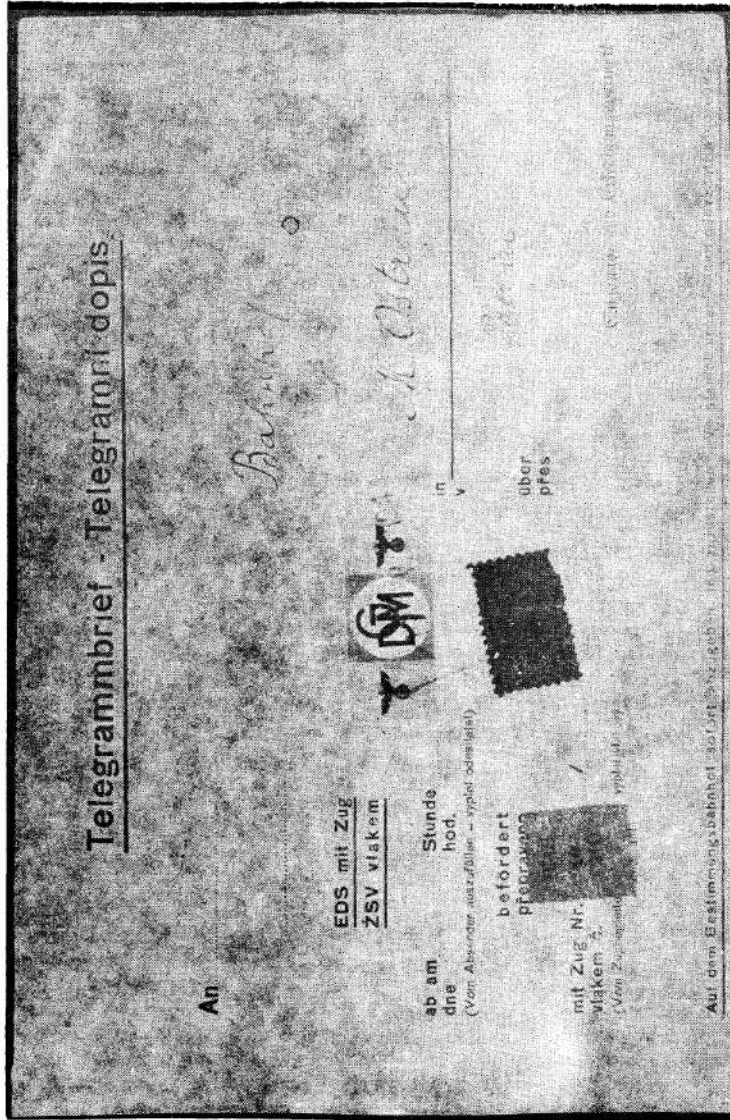


Figure 4 Here's another variety: A railroad "telegraph lettersheet" with a bilingual special delivery label.

number of the respective field post office. In addition, there also is a canceled railroad mail sticker on the envelope with the same date—July 17, 1942. This fact eliminates the possibility that the letter was delivered to the office of the addressee and then forwarded to another address, probably through the railroad mail system. The same date of both postmarks obviously implies a very close co-operation of the German military field post with the German railroad official mail system.

So far I have been unable to discover more facts about this special German postal system and would therefore appreciate any information that could aid to reconstructing a clearer picture of its history and development.

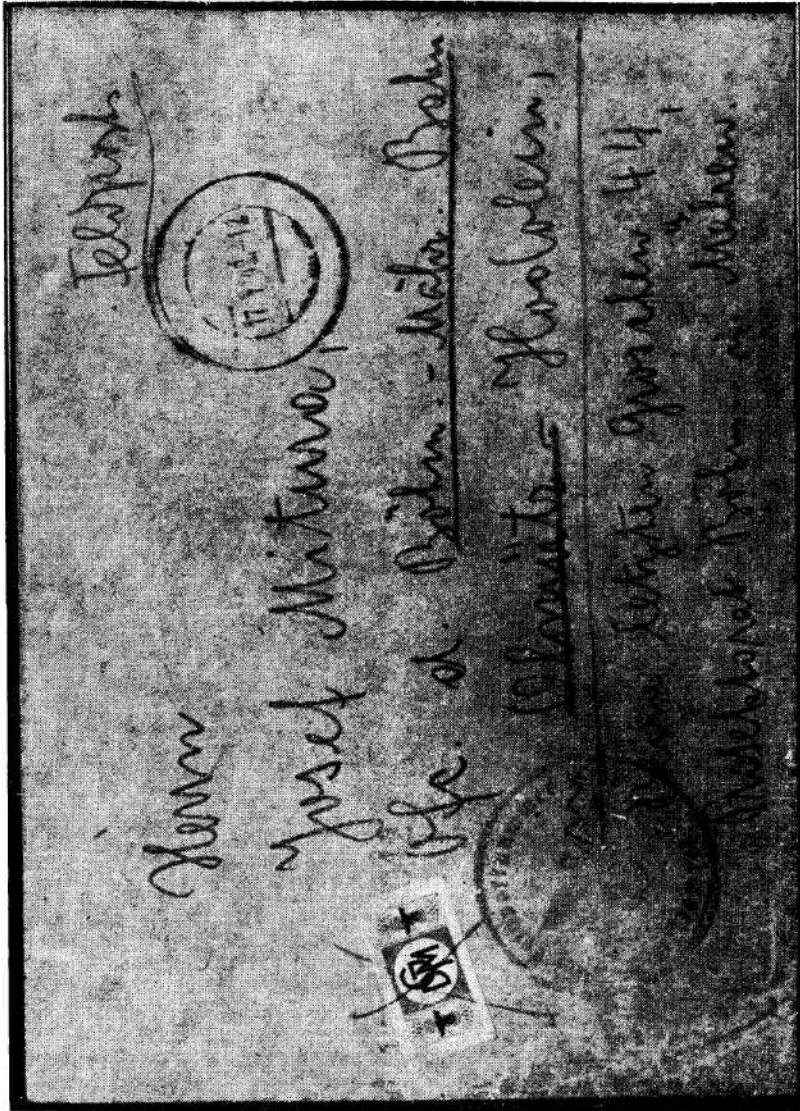


Figure 5
A highly-interesting cover from personal correspondence that was sent through German Military Mail.

EDITORIAL

We did not plan to write any more editorials but must explain to the membership the reason for delay in your receipt of the January issue. We received a court order on December 23, 1968, enjoining everyone from sending any message to any other member regarding the election held in January. This order was received by us after our brief letter to many members was mailed out. However, since there was reference made in the January issue to certain individuals we wished to avoid unfavorable interpretations and therefore had to advise the mailer of our Specialist to withhold the sending out of the issue until after the election was over.

We wish also to inform you that we have sent our resignation as Editor to the President. If by any chance we were re-elected to that office, someone else will have to be found to continue the job. We have also mailed copy for the March issue to the printer for the sake of continuity.

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Schönpriesen	Krásné Březno	Schweinitz	Trhové Sviny
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Schönwald b. Tellnitz	Schönwald u Telnice	Silberberg	Stříbrné Hory
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Schüttenitz	Žitenice	Skalice-Zlatá Studně	Ckalice-Boskovice-nádraží
Schwabitz	Svébořice	Skalka	Hronsek
Schwaden	Svadov	Skalka-Podbezi-	Podřezí-Skalka
Schwadowitz-Eipel	Svatoňovice-Úpice	Skalsko, Sudoměř-Skerčová	Sudoměř-Skalsko
		Sklené nad Hronom	Sklené Teplice
		Skrochowitz	Škrochovice
		Skrzeczon	Skřečon
		Skurňan	Škvrňany
		Slaboška Velká	Slavošovce
		Slabošovce (Velké)	Slavošovce
		Slaná	Solnohrad (na Slov.)
		Slaná Nižná	Nižná Slaná
		Slaná Vyšná	Vyšná Slaná
		Slatina Horná	Horná Slatina

Slatina Velká	Velká Slatina	Spišský Svätý	Svätý Ondrej,
Slatina, župa	Velká Slatina	Ondrej	župa Spišská
zvolenská		Spišský Stvrtok	Stvrtok, župa
Slavičín, Hrádek-	Hrádek-Slavičín		spišská
Slavikovice, Rousinov-	Rousinov-	Spitzberg	Špičák
	Slavikovice	Sponau	Spálov
Slavkov Horní	Horní Slavkov	Sporitz	Spořice
Slavkov Nižný	Nižný Slavkov	Spornhau	Ostružná
Slavkov Velký	Velký Slavkov	Staab	Stodo
Slavošovce Velké	Slavošovce	Stablowitz	Štáblovice
Slažany Dolné	Dolné Slažany	Stadt Kanitz	Dolní Kounice
(Velké)		Stadt Liebau	Město Libavá
Slivno Dolní	Dolní Slivno	Stahlau	Štáhlavy
Slovenská ves	Spišska Slovenská	Stachenwald	Stachovice
Spišská	Ves	Stampfen	Stupava
Slovinka Nižná	Nižná Slovinka	Staniměřice	Staměřice
Slovinky Nižné	Nižná Slovinka	Stanislavice	Stanislavovice
Slušovice, Lípa-	Lípa-Slušovice	Stanislowice	Stanislavovice
Smeks	Starý Smokovec	Stankowitz, Bez.	Staákovice,
Smokovec Dolný	Dolný Smokovec	Saaz	okres Žatec
Smokovec Nový	Nový Smokovec	Stanuern	Stonařov
Smokovec Starý	Starý Smokovec	Stará	Staró
Smržovka Dolní	Dolní Smržovka	Stará Břeclava	Břeclava 3
Snědovice	Snědovice	Stará Ves Spišská	Spišská Stará
Sobiesak	Soběsuky		Ves
Sobinov	Sabinov	Staré Háje	Doyný Ohaj
Sobota Rimavská	Rimavská Sobota	Staré Město	Hořejší Staré
Sobota Spišská	Spišská Sobota	Hořejší	Město
Sodau	Sadov	Starkenbach	Jilemnice
Sofienthal b. Matha-	Sofienthal u	Starkstadt	Stárvkov
Mohren	Metuje-Dědova	Starý Tábor	Sezimovo Ústí
Sóhát	Čornoholova	Stauding	Studénka
Söhle	Žilina na Mor.	Stavná	Stavnojce
Socherl	Suchohrdly	Stecken	Štoky
Sokcinica	Sokyrnica	Stefanau	Štěpánov, okres
Sokolom Dolní	Dolní Sokolom		Sternb., Mor.
Sokolom Horní	Horní Sokolom	Steffelsdorf	Štefultov
Sókút	Sola	Stem	Kamionka
Sol	Sola	Steinau	Stonava
Solivar	Solnohrad (na Slov.)	Steine	Kamenná
Sollmus	Zalmanov	Stein im Pobmerwalde	Polná na
Sollowitz	Salavice		Šumavě
Solotvinský Kostel	Akna Slatina	Steinitz	Ždánice
Sommercin	Šamorýn	Steinkirchen	Kamenný Újezd
Somorja	Šamorýn	Steinmeritz	Staměřice
Somoskőújfalu	Šomošová	Steinsdorf	Kámen u Habrů
Sonneberg, Bez.	Sonneberg, okr.	Steinschönau	Kamenický Šenov
Haida	Bor u České Lípy	Steinüberfuhr	Kamenný Přívoz
Sonnenberg im	Suniperk	Steinšchrowitz	Kamenné Žchrovice
Erzgebirge		Stčkna	Štčkeň
Sopornya	Šoporňa	Stepanó	Štěpánov na Slov.
Sorgenthal, Pleil-	Pleil-Sorgenthal	Stephansruh	nyni Přichovice
Spácza	Špačince	Steinberg a. d. S.	Šternberk nad
Spachendorf	Špachov		Sáz
Speitsch	Špičky	Sternberg Bad	Lázně Šternberk
Spillendorf	Špilov		v Č.
Spindelmühle	Vřetenový Mlýn	Sternberg, Mähren	Šternberk na
			Mor.

Stettin	Štitina	Sucha Srednia	Prostřední Suchá
Stiebnig	Jistebnik ve Slezsku	Suchá Velká	Velká Suchá
Stiebrowitz	Stěbořice	Suchenthal	Suchdol nad Lužnicí
Stiedra	Štědré	Suché Vrbny	Suché Vrbné
Stiegnitz	Křtěníce	Sukdol	Suchdol u Kutné Hory
Stift Tepl	Klášteř Teplá	Sukohrad	Sukorady
Stollenbau	Štolnhava	Supí Hora	Kyšperk
Stomfa	Stupava	Supikovice, Sandhubel-	Sandhubel-
Stósz	Štos		Supikovice
Stószfürdő	Štos Kúpele	Suránka	Šuranky
Strabičovo	Strabičovo	Surty	Sirte
Strabičová	Strabičovo	Svalová	Svaljava
Stracená	Ztratená	Svaté Jány Moravské	Mor. Sv. Jány
Strachena	Ztratená	Svatoňovice Malé	Malé Svatoňovice
Strablhoschtitz	Střelohostice	Svätý Beňadik	Hronský Sv. Beňadik
Stramberg	Stramberk	Svatý Jáchymov	Jáchymov
Stráň Labská	Labská Stráň	Svatý Ján Liptovský	Liptovský
Strassnitz	Strážnice		Svatý Ján
Štrašecí Nové-	Nové Štrašecí	Svatý Jan Moravský	Moravské
Štrašnice Staré	Staré Štrašnice		Sv. Jány
Strauschnitz-	Stružnice-Jezvé	Svatý Jan, Vraž-	Vraž-Svatý Jan
Neustadt		Svatý Jur Búrsky	Búrsky Svätý
Stráž	Stráž nad Nežárkou		Jur
Stráž Hojsova	Hojsova Stráž	Svatý Jur nad	Hronský Svätý Jur
Stráž u Tachova	Novoměstí	Hronom	
Streda Bodrogská	Bodrog Serdabéi	Svatý Kríž Tekovský	Svatý Kríž
Streda Dunajská	Dunajská Streda		nad Hronom
Streda nad Váhom	Povážska Streda	Svatý Martin	Turčiansky Svätý
Streda Nitrianska	Nitrianska Streda	Turčiansky	Martin
Streda Povážska	Povážska Streda	Svatý Mikuláš Búrsky	Búrsky Sv.
Strehová Dolná	Dolná Strehová		Mikuláš
Strháre Dolné	Dolné Strháre	Svatý Mikuláš	Liptovský Svätý
Strieča	Sirte	Liptovský	Mikuláš
Stritschitz	Strýčice	Svatý Mikuláš	Plavecký Svätý
Strobnitz	Stropnice	Plavecký	Mikuláš
Strojeditz	Strojetice	Svatý Ondrej nad	Hronský Sv.
Strzebowitz	Střebovice ve Slez.	Hronom	Ondrej
Střední Apša	Srednaja Apša	Svedlér	Švedlár
Středokluky,	Kněževes-	Svět Nový	Nový Svět
Kněževes-	Středokluky	Svidník Vyšný	Vyšný Svidník
Střelná Velká	Velká Střelná	Sviňská Nová Ves	Chmiňanská
Střenitz	Trstěníce		Nová Ves
Střešmiř	Střežimír	Sviny Trhové	Trhové Sviny
Strischowitz	Střížovice	Svratka Radešinská	Radešinská
Stubenbach	Prášil		Svratka
Stubnyafürdő	Štubnianske Teplice	Swětla am Jeschken	Světla pod
Studein	Studená		Ještědem
Studenec Horní	Horní Studenec	Swolenoves	Zvoleněves
Studinke	Studenky	Synobáňa	Cinobáňa
Studnice Vysoká	Vysoká Studnice	Syrovátka, Dobřenice-	Dobřenice-
Sůča Dolná	Dolná Sůča		Syrovátka
Sůča Horná	Horná Sůča	Syrovce Nové	Nové Syrovce
Šudoměřice, okr.	Sudoměřice-	Szacsur	Sačurov
Bechyně	Černice	Szádalmás	Jablonov, župa
Sucha Górna	Horní Suchá		abaujská
Suchá Horní	Horní Suchá	Szakolca	Uhorská Skalica
Suchá Prostřední	Prostřední Suchá	Szalakus	Salakúz

Szaniszlófalva	Staškov	Szkáros	Skerešovo
Szántó	Santov	Szklabonya	Sklabiná nad Iplom
Szap	Sap	Szklenófürdő	Sklenné Teplice
Szárapatak	Suchá pri Trnave	Szlabonya	Sklabiná nad Iplom
Szarvasháza	Ždeňová	Szlanica	Slanica
Szászpelsőcz	Sása	Szliácsfürdő	Sliač Kúpele
Százd	Sazdice	Szmrecsán	Smrečany
Szeklencze	Sokyrnica	Szobráncz	Sobrance
Széleskút	Sološnica	Szolcsán	Solčany
Szémő	Szimő	Szöllös	Vajnory
Szénavár	Senohradz	Szolyva	Svaljava
Szencz	Senec	Szomolány	Smolenice
Senicz	Senica na Slovenskau	Szomolnok	Smolník
Szentantal	Svätý Antol	Szomolnokhuta	Smolnická Huta
Szentgyörgy	Svätý Jur	Szomoriovászi	Somorová
Szentistvánfalva	Popudiny	Szomotor	Somotor
Szentistvánkút	Hasprunka	Szonów	Šenov ve Slezsku
Szentivány csorbató	Štrbské Pleso	Sztára	Staré
Szentmihályfalva	Michalany n. Torisou	Sztraczena	Ztratená
Szentmihályúr	Svätý Michal nad Žitvou	Sztrázsa	Stráža, župa spišská
Szentmiklós	Cinadievo	Sztrecsény	Strešno
Szepesbéla	Spišská Belá	Sztrapkó	Stropkov
Szepesjakabfalva	Jakubiany, župa spišská	Szucsán	Sučany
Szepeskörtvélyes	Hrušov nad Hornádom	Szuhány	Sucháň
Szepesmindszent	Bijacovce	Szumark	Šumbark
Szepesófalu	Spišská Stará Ves	Szürte	Sirte
Szepesolaszi	Spišské Vlachs	Šachov-Hlíňany	Řalovice-Hlíňany
Szepesremete	Mníšek, župa spišská	Šajavský Gemer	Gemer
Szepessümeg	Smižany	Šaldorf Starý	Starý Šaldorf
Szepesszombat	Spišská Sobota	Šalgovce	Šalgóčka
Szapestapocza	Spišská Teplica	Šaly	Šala nad Váhom
Szapestőtfalu	Spišská Slovenská Ves	Šambron	Šanbron
Szepesvárálja	Spišské Podhradie	Šanov, Hrušovany-	Hrušovany-Šanov
Szepesvéghely	Hranovnica	Šanov, Teplice-	Teplice-Šanov
Szepsi	Moldava na Sloven.	Šarišské Hanušovce	Hanulovec nad Toplou
Szered	Sered nad Váhom	Šariš Velký	Velký Šariš
Szerednye	Serednoje	Šarluhy Hronské	Hronské Šarluhy
Szete	Setich	Šarluhy (Velké)	Velké Šarluhy
Szielnicz	Sielnica	Šarlužky	Hronské Šarluhy
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Szinye	Sviňa	Šenov Kamenický	Kamenický Šenov
Szinyeújfalu	Chmiňanská Nová Ves	Šenov Velký	Velký Šenov
Szitnya-Stefultó	Štefultov	Šiahy Ipelské	Šahy
Szkacsán	Skačany	Šiarovce Velké	Velké Šiarovce
		Šicendorf Německý	Německý Šicendorf
		Šimlovany	Šimúnovany
		Šimoňany	Šimúnovany
		Šók Madanský	Šimúnovany
		Šonov	Šók
			Šenov ve Slezsku

THE EMISSIONS AND CANCELLATIONS OF SUBCARPATHIAN RUSSIA AND SOUTHERN SLOVAKIA

By Roger Richet (Bourges)

Translated by Ernst M. Cohn (Washington)

(continued from last issue)

The Clandestine Issue of the Czech Ukrainians in Poland

In 1919 two provisional governments, one at Lemberg and the other at Stanislawow, disputed the supremacy of the Ukraine. The first wanted to have the territory attached to Poland, the other to its Russian brothers at Kiev. During that time, a Czech minority, attributed to Poland and living on the eastern slopes of the Carpathians, wanted to federate with the subcarpathian Russia of Czechoslovakia.

A clandestine committee, formed in that zone, instituted a no less clandestine government called "Ukrainian Republic of Czechoslovakia."

This committee issued stamps by hand-surcharging Polish stamps (Yvert 147 to 153) with a coarse cachet in black.



The series comprises

- 3 f. dark brown (147)
- 5 f. green (148)
- 10 f. brown-lilac (149)
- 15 f. red (150)
- 20 f. blue (151)
- 25 f. olive (152)
- 50 f. green (153)

This surcharge shows a rider galloping on a horse, recalling the cossacks of the Don, brothers of all Ukrainians. Below it are the initials Y. P. Ca. These three letters are the initials of the Russian words "Ykpanha Pecyblika Ceskoslovenska," which we have translated above.

This surcharge was applied in haste and very crudely. Hence there are many inverted surcharges. Needless to say, stamps from this clandestine issue are almost impossible to find on covers or on piece.

Issue of the "Popular Ukrainian Republic"

For postage purposes, the autonomous government of the popular Ukrainian Republic had prepared, in 1919, a very nice series of five stamps. One of these—the perforated ten crown value—is shown on the photograph of the cancel for the opening of the Ukrainian parliament on March 15, 1939 (see above).

The five stamps of this very successful and most workmanlike issue are:

- 1) 10 sot., blue and green-yellow, imperf.;
- 2) 20 sot., red-carmine and clear blue, imperf.;

- 3) 50 sot., violet-lilac and red-carmine, imperf.;
- 4) 1 crown, brown-sepia and lilac, perf. 11¼;
- 5) 10 crowns, blue-green and red, perf. 11¼.

All stamps are of identical design, slightly larger than the normal 24x29 mm.



They show at the center the archangel Gabriel with wings opened, forming a shield and holding in his right hand his raised sword. He is shown above the traditional Czech lion on a shield in white and is, in turn, surmounted by the Ukrainian trident, again in white.

At the bottom are the values in squares on each side of the monetary unit; and around the stamp, forming a framework, is the inscription "popular Ukrainian republic" in Cyrillic characters.

The stamps appear to have been printed in sheets of 100, since the panes of 25 in our collection are ¼ of a normal sheet.

The issue was very carefully prepared, both as concerns its composition and its printing. Even the ink is perfectly constant, and no varieties of shades can be found. Only for the imperforate 20 sot. is there a clear blue and a slightly ultra-marine clear blue.

The German-language Swiss Zumstein catalog indicates, in a brief note, that these stamps were about to be issued when the government of the western Ukraine was dissolved by its flight to Vienna, the territory of the western Ukraine having been incorporated into Poland in July 1919.

At the end of 1923, the stock of stamps was to have been destroyed. But a very large part was saved from destruction, because a number of them, in mint condition, are on the market.

Part seems to have been preserved clandestinely by the local authorities and again been brought out during the upheavals of 1939 and 1944.

In 1939 these stamps were employed as welfare stamps as well as patriotic stamps for a voluntary surtax over normal postage.

Specialists on Ukrainian stamps also assert that, in the Ukrainian villages—whether in Russia, Roumania, or apparently even in Czechoslovakia—these welfare stamps constituted a forced tax for ordinary correspondence in those regions, somewhat similar to the Spanish welfare stamps of 1937, during the civil war.

Some letters regularly carried by the mails were franked solely with these stamps, which were thus legal and had a truly official character.

There have been seen, and there are known in Czechoslovakia, some envelopes in specialist collections with such franking. Needless to say, such pieces are extremely rare and desirable.

That explains the presence of the ten crown stamp on the letter shown here.

It has been written that this series was "not issued." That statement is partly wrong. It was not issued at the time of its creation, but it was used subsequently. That is an important point to be made.

The Chust Issue

After the fall of Hungary, in November 1944, the Czechoslovak government delegation came from London to the territory now called "Zakarpatska Ukrajina"—Ukraine behind the Carpathians—and had made a new stamp issue by overprinting the then current Hungarian stamps, found in the various post offices of the area, with the two-line inscription C.S.P./1944.



That is the famous Chust overprint that comprises 32 postage and 10 tax stamps. Here are the details for this issue, including the numbers printed of each value:

Issue of 1943-44, perf. 12x12½ (Yvert No. 612 to 628):

- 1 f. gray 2964 stamps
- 2 f. orange 1912 stamps
- 3 f. ultramarine 106 stamps
- 4 f. brown-red 2879 stamps
- 5 f. vermilion 586 stamps
- 6 f. blue-gray 276 stamps
- 8 f. green-gray-olive 4442 stamps
- 10 f. brown 3380 stamps
- 12 f. green 877 stamps
- 18 f. gray-violet 1613 stamps
- 20 f. red-brown 2547 stamps
- 24 f. lilac 252 stamps
- 30 f. carmine (St. Marguerite) 3003 stamps total of 30 f.
- 30 f. carmine (Crown of St. Stephen)
- 50 f. blue 280 stamps
- 80 f. olive-brown 50 stamps
- 1 p. green 418 stamps

1943 Christmas stamps (Yvert 646 to 648):

- 4 f. dark green
- 20 f. blue
- 30 f. brown-red

The exact numbers printed are not known but certainly very small. Incidentally, no catalog has ever mentioned them, although they were issued as a perfectly regular issue.

Czech specialists estimate that no more than 50 of each were printed.

1944 Fiftieth anniversary of the death of Kossuth:

- 4 f. brown (Yvert 653) 678 stamps
- 20 f. dark green (654) 675 stamps
- 30 f. brown carmine (655) unknown
- 50 f. blue gray (656) 165 stamps

1944 Famous women (Yvert No. 657-663):

- 20 f. brown-olive 636 stamps

24 f. purple 80 stamps
 30 f. brown-red 1267 stamps
 50 f. blue 176 stamps
 70 f. brown-orange 730 stamps
 80 f. brown-carmine 327 stamps

1941 Admiral Horthy:

2 pengo brown on yellow (571) 92 stamps
 5 pengo violet on yellow (572) 49 stamps

Tax stamps of 5 April 1941:

2 f. red-brown (139) 270 stamps
 3 f. red-brown (140) 160 stamps
 4 f. red-brown (141) 320 stamps
 8 f. red-brown (143) 60 stamps
 10 f. red-brown (144) 215 stamps
 12 f. red-brown (145) 102 stamps
 16 f. red-brown (146) 64 stamps
 18 f. red-brown (147) 60 stamps
 20 f. red-brown (148) 242 stamps
 36 f. red-brown (151) 242 stamps

Official notice number 27/4-1944, by the postmaster of Chust, Mr. Michel Fedeise, dated December 4, 1944, and written as a result of the order of November 8, 1944, of the Delegate of the Government for the Administration of the liberated regions (article 3 of the constitutional decree) also mentions the following printings at Chust with the same overprint:

16,000 postcards with the Hungarian stamp of 18 fil.

244 envelopes with the Hungarian stamp of 30 fil.

180 postcards with paid response with the Hungarian stamp of 36 fil.

To complete the supply of postcards, the red military post cards were also overprinted, with a rubber device carrying the words Pošta Československá in a rectangular frame.

The postal employee, Michael Filip, was charged with preparing all the above overprints. He was a very serious man who executed his work in the presence of the office chief and under the eye of another employee.

The various postage stamps, postal cards, and tax stamps were put into service and sold at the Chust post office from December 4, 1944.



The overprinting device was officially transmitted during the summer of 1945 by the Chust postmaster to the ministry of posts, telegraphs, and telephones. It can now be seen at the Postal Museum of Prague, according to the report of Dr. Albert Prazak, delegate of the government of the Czechoslovak Republic and special envoy from Moscow at Chust. Additional and

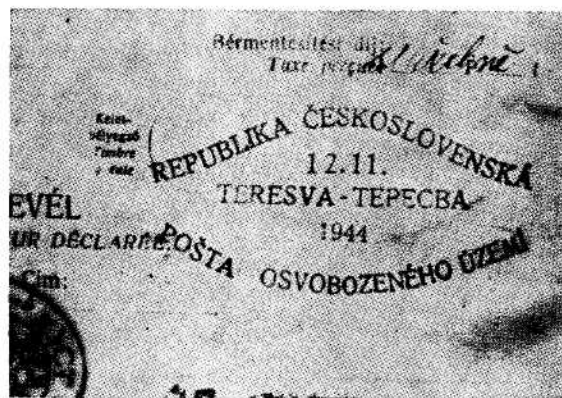
later printings of this emission were impossible, according to that report, because of the strict controls by Mr. Michel Fedelse, Postmaster of Chust.

Meanwhile, while awaiting the appearance of this issue, the current Hungarian stamps that were found at Chust were used for mail in the area and for mail to London, Moscow, and Sevijus, cancelled in red and carrying one of the following three dates: 8, 13, and 14 November 1944. The translated inscription reads "Czechoslovak Republic/mail of the liberated territory of Chust."

Because of the difficulty of transport and various obstacles, particularly lack of gasoline at that time, official and private mail from Chust was always transported at the time of official visits of government members in the country, or on the occasion of transporting food supplies.

The cancel was used not only at Chust but also in other places of eastern subcarpathian Russia: Teresva, Sevijus, Lipci, Tjacevo, Rachovo, Volove, etc.

Another, rather curious cancel was used at Chust at the moment of its liberation and applied either in red or in black. Its text "Republika Československá/12.11. Teresva-Tepecba/1944/Pošta Osvobozeného Uzemi" meaning "Czechoslovak Republic/12 November 1944/mail of the liberated territory."



We can reproduce another very rare bilingual cancel, Czech and Russian, used at Sevijus on December 1, 1944, on Hungarian stamps overprinted at Chust.

The same cancel is known starting from November 11, 1944, on Hungarian stamps not yet surcharged at Chust with "C. S. P."

Starting at that period, the Hungarian cancels were gradually replaced by Czech cancels with either bilingual inscription or in Czech or Ukrainian alone.

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