

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

Official Monthly Journal of the  Society for Czechoslovak Philately, Inc. (USPS #08300)

Silver Award Interphil '76 — Silver Award Capex '78 — Silver-Bronze Praga '78

A.P.S. Unit 18

Vol. XLVII

December 1985

No. 10, Whole No. 454

1986 DUES

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Editor: Frank W. Julsen, 8721 Via La Serena, Paradise Valley, AZ 85253
 Literary Editor: Henry Hahn, 2936 Rosemoor Lane, Fairfax, VA 22031
 President: Dominick J. Riccio, 235 W. 76th St. Apt 4D, New York, NY 10023
 Vice President: Richard M. Major, P.O. Box 4074, Arlington, VA 22204
 National Secy: Edward Lisy, 87 Carmita Avenue, Rutherford, NJ 07070
 Treasurer: Ludvik Z Svoboda, 1476 S. Wheeling Circle, Aurora, CO 80012
 Librarian: Jay T. Carrigan, 12000 Fairfax Station Rd., Fairfax Station, VA 22039
 Expertizing Chmn: Edwin W. Lehecka, 217 Hazel Ave., Westfield, NJ 07090
 Circuit Manager: Wolfgang Fritzsche, Box 8, Canandaigua, NY 14424

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I certify that the above statements made by me are correct and complete.

(signed) Frank W. Julsen, Editor

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JUGOSLAV POST IN SIBERIA

By R. Polchaninoff

(Reprinted by permission from Rossica Journal (63), 1962)

Probably no one among the Russian collectors knows of the existence of stamps of the "1st Yugoslav Regiment of Matia Tubetz" which formed a part of the Czechoslovakian armed forces in Siberia.

The basis of this statement is the catalogue "N. RUKAVINA, NA SE MARKE BILJEZI I CJELINE, SARAJEVO 1929" and certain data which I received personally from the author, for which I offer my deepest gratitude.

These stamps were prepared by overprinting diagonally, in three lines, the perforated and imperforate stamps of the Czech Legion (Scott Nos. 31 to 33 inclusive) "P R V I J U G O S L A V E N S K I P U K U S I B I R I S I." The Yugoslav regiment was a part of the Czech Legion.



Since N. Rukavina Cat. has long ago become a rarity, I present the following translation from the Serb-Croat text:

During World War I, the 1st Yugoslavian regiment "Matia Tubetz" issued 100 sets each of the perforated 11½ and imperforate stamps. The basic Czech Legion charity stamps were overprinted "P r v i J u g o s l a v e n s k i P u k u S i b i r i s i." Besides the aforementioned stamps, small quantities of proofs were likewise made by overprinting the stamps in red.

All of the stamps mentioned above are rarities today, states A. Novotny, the present Director of Posts in Prague, who was during World War I the head of military post in Harbin, and also worked in the Yugoslav regiment. He also states that only 50 sets of each series were given to the regiment and that none probably survive now.

These stamps were listed in the "KAPLANEK" catalogue. In the "Brief-markensammler" issue of 22.VII.1928, I. Collier states that 600 stamps were issued for the Yugoslav regiment. It seems that there are various opinions on the subject.

On page 34 of the above mentioned catalogue is an illustration of a corner of a letter of the "American YMCA-Soldier's Mail" with a 50k imperforate stamp tied to the piece with a circular cancellation reading "Polni Posta * Poste Militaire **", and in the center in three lines "Cesco Slovensko Voisko," and a post horn. According to description there is no date. In the upper left corner of the letter is an incomplete rubber canceller marking, in old Russian orthography reading, "C Z E C H O S L O V A K A R M Y."

Mr. N. Rukavina, in his letter, informed me that the aforementioned stamps were issued by A. Novotny and the brother of N. Rukavina, the publisher of the catalogue, A. Rukavina, now deceased, who during the war was Major of the Yugoslav Regiment, in Vladivostok. Regrettably the only examples of this series, in author's collection, were lost during the World War II, thus I was unable to find out the method used in overprinting these stamps.

These series were described in detail in a brochure by A. Novotny, entitled "Polna Posta C S Vojska Na Rusi," Brno 1923, also in "Prizuenik Filatelisticckog Saveza Hrvatske, Zagreb 1957," on page 253.

It is also mentioned in his manuscript "Razvitak Poste" which soon will be published in the Yugoslavian Academy of Sciences.

NOTE:

The article reprinted above has been brought to our attention by Dr. Gordon Torrey, Editor of the Rossica Society Journal and noted collector of Siberian Legion mail. Though the article is nearly 24 years old, it is worth republication since it has presumably never appeared in a journal regularly read by Czecho specialists.

The article is diametrically at odds with the authors of the Specialized Catalogue (Praga 1978)* and the currently held position by the majority of collectors in Czechoslovakia. These claim that the overprint first appeared *after* the return of the Legionnaires and that "upon examination of available sources it has been determined that the overprint is of later and private origin." Thus, while the overprints have "Specialized Catalogue" recognition, the implication of purely speculative, philatelic origin (or worse) is certainly present. This notion is supported by the fact that except for the cover mentioned in the above article, no genuinely used cover bearing the overprinted stamp has to our knowledge been seen in exhibit.

Still, the article rings true in several respects. The overprints probably appeared in Yugoslavia after World War I to receive mention in the N. Rukavina catalogue, and if A. Novotny indeed headed the military posts in Harbin and also worked in the Yugoslav regiment, why would he not have had the stamps overprinted in Harbin? The 11½ perfed stamps on which the overprint appears were at least *perfed* prior to arrival in Prague, and they were scarce even then. Would the speculators not have rather overprinted the plentiful (perfed in Prague) perf 13¾? Why would we not believe both A. Novotný and A. Rukavina who claim to have originated the issue in Siberia where they both served?

It would be most helpful if the documentation that led the authors to the 1978 Specialized Catalogue to their curious conclusion were published. Until that happens and we buy their story, let's keep the overprinted silhouette issue in a safe place — for it is indeed scarce.

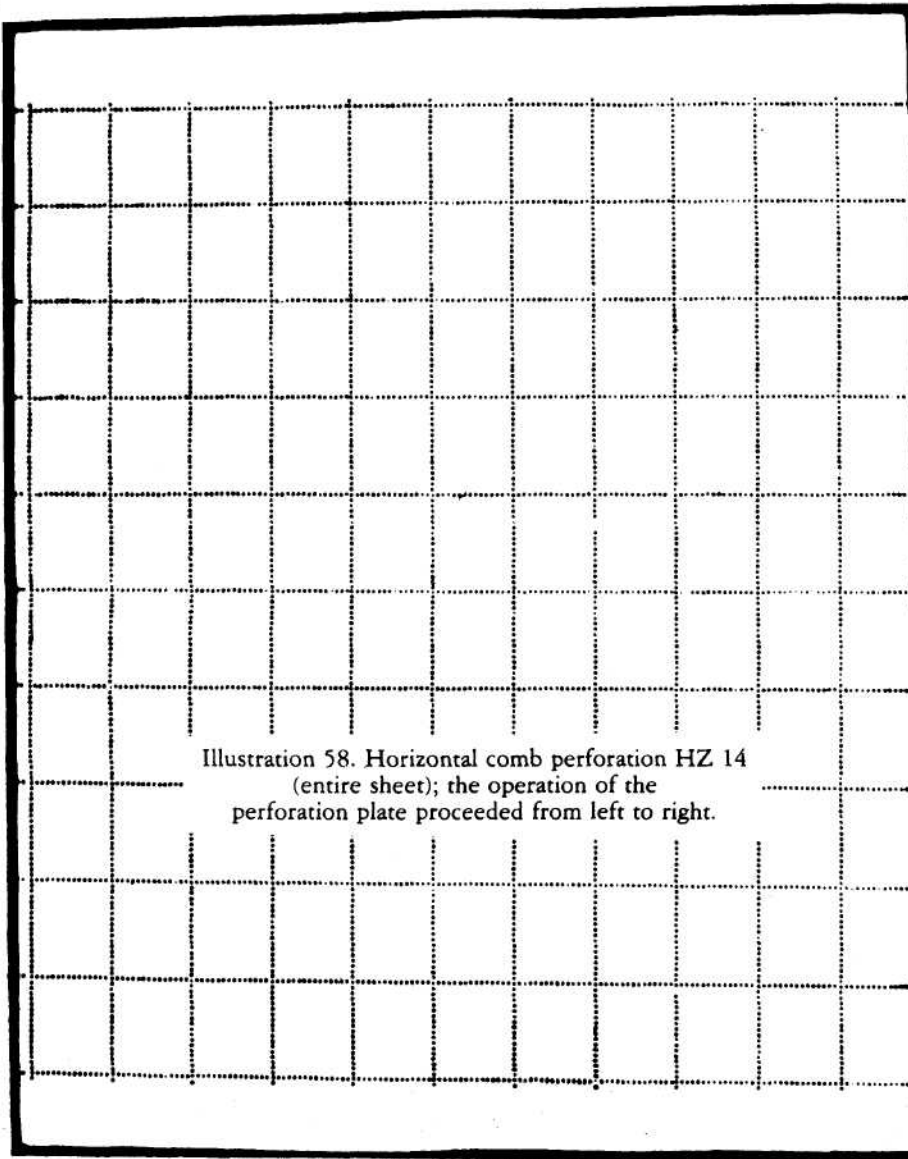
Henry Hahn

*Page 322.

PERFORATION
OF
CZECHOSLOVAK
POSTAL STAMPS
(1918-1939)

(continued)

In viewing the sheet it can be noted that the perforation is made to the right selvege of the sheet which is a basic difference with this and the comb perforation accomplished vertically.



In view of the frequent irregularities of the perforators it can be ascertained whether the stamps were perforated in the normal vertical comb perforation, or the perforation was accomplished horizontally. In addition to stamps with a selvege on which such operation is noticeable easily, the ascertainment of perforations on individual stamps or smaller block from the enter of the sheet is quite complicated and often impossible. But since the arrangement worked with imperfections in strokes, causing lesser shifting of openings of perforations in different directions, it is possible to verify individual stamps.

Due to irregularity of perforations in connection with irregular strokes, the perforations with horizontal comb perforations can be classified to nine types:

- Type 1. The following stroke of the perforator was perfect. The perforation is accurately on the meeting of the vertical and horizontal openings. The four corners of the stamp are identical.
- Type 2. The next stroke of the perforator was made as to height accurately, but with a shift to the left (short comb with a shift to the left).

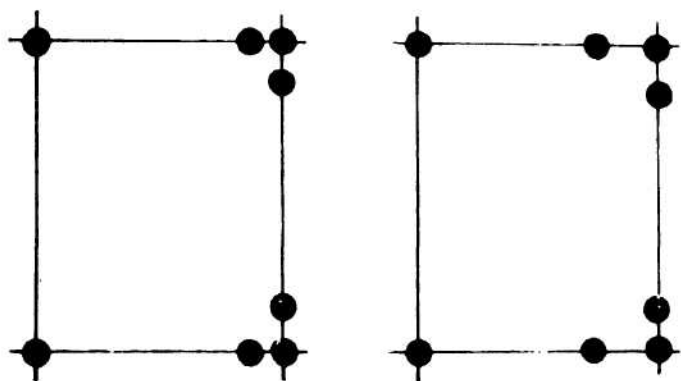


Illustration 59. No. 2 and 3 type.

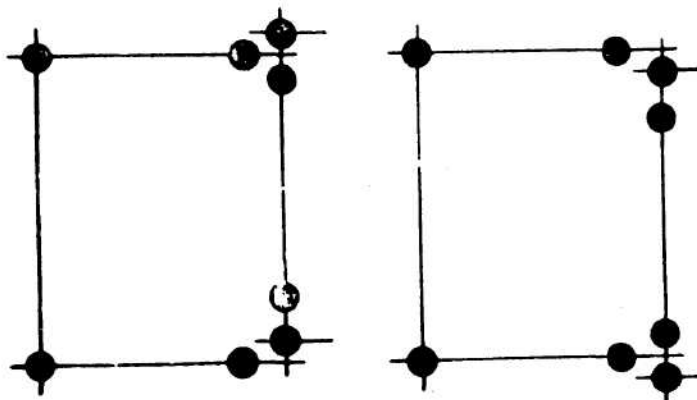


Illustration 60. No. 4 and 5 type.

- Type 3. Same as with the No. 2 type but with a shift to the right (elongated comb with a shift to the right).
- Type 4. The stroke of the perforator did not fall accurately as to height, but without any shift to the left or right (horizontal comb not shortened with a shift up).
- Type 5. Same as with type 4 (horizontal comb not shortened with shift downward).
- Type 6. Same as with type 4, but the perforator stroke with a shift to the left and upwards (the horizontal comb shortened with shift upward).

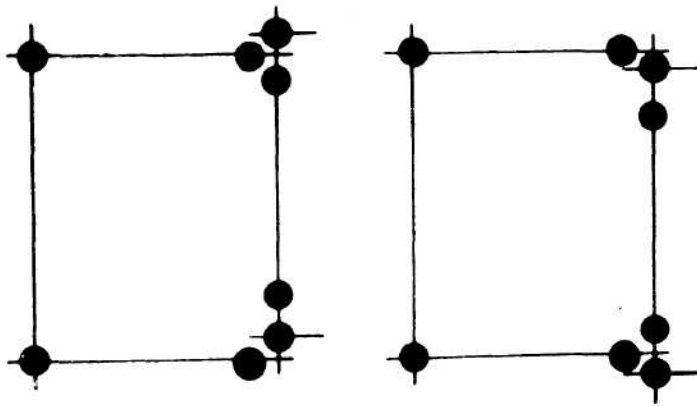


Illustration 61. Types 6 and 7.

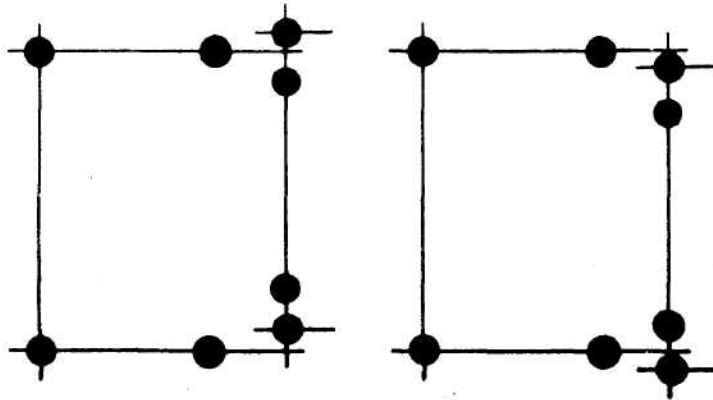


Illustration 62. Types 8 and 9.

- Type 7. Same as with type 4, but the perforator struck with a shift to the left and downward (horizontal comb shortened with shift downward).
- Type 8. The perforator did not strike as to height accurately, but fell with a shift to the right and upward (horizontal comb elongated with shift upward).
- Type 9. Same as type 8, but the stroke of perforator fell to the right and downward (horizontal comb elongated with shift downward).

It is necessary to note that lesser diversion of needles in horizontal or vertical position may also help in identification of comb perforations (in addition to the noted irregularities on the corners of stamps). But such identification is complicated and is difficult of application because of age (especially with used stamps). It is helpful, however, with smaller blocks (pairs, three in row stamps, blocks of four). We refer interested collectors to the study made on this subject by Eng. Fr. Šrámek (5).

As help for the identification of stamps with horizontal comb perforation it is necessary to point out another basic tenet concerning the size of perforation of the current comb perforation. The distance between diagonal lines of the individual stamps is basically HZ 14, or horizontally 21.6 millimeters and vertically 25.6 millimeters (with a tolerance of ± 0.1 millimeter (see Illustration 62 a).

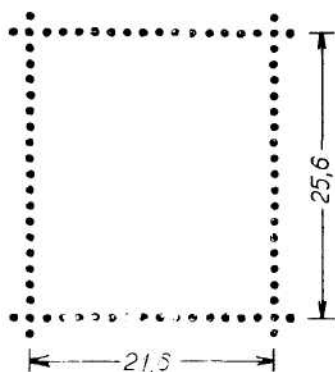


Illustration 62. a.

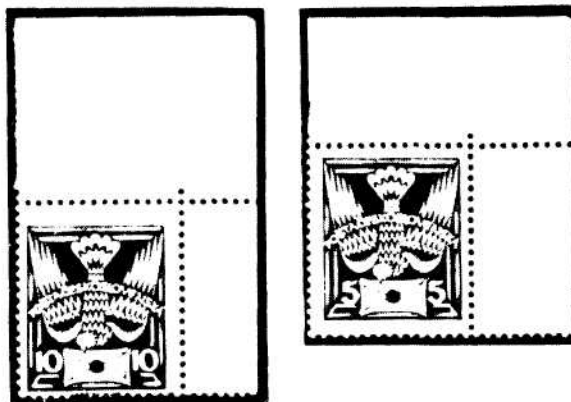


Illustration 63. Horizontal comb perforation HZ 14.
Right corner.

As long as the stamp being examined has these dimensions it is quite certain that the stamp is with a current comb perforation vertically.

Only in the instance of a difference in the horizontal dimension, larger or smaller than 21.6 millimeters the stamp in question could be an example of a horizontal comb perforation. In measuring it is necessary to consider error in measuring (for example, faulty vision), with a tolerance of ± 0.1 millimeter.

Horizontal comb perforation LH 14 was evidently used only on these four stamps:

— 5 Haléřů violet and 10 Haléřů olive brown (issue of dove 1920).

— 40 Haléřů reddish brown (Type I) and 60 Haléřů blue (issue of the Liberated Republic 1920).

As far as the 40 Haléřů Type I is concerned, it is to be noted that the same perforation is in existence with Type II (96 ZP). In this case, however, it concerns stamps belonging to the classification of exceptional rarities (see finds of combined Types I and II with horizontal comb perforation).

The above four values belong more or less in mint condition to the the most desired units. And when they exist with the right side selvege (or the right side edge) or with the right side upper or lower corner, it is always of an extraordinary importance to collectors.

4. Conclusions

4.1. Review of perforations of Czechoslovak stamps 1918–1939

Perforation type	Issue	Value
CP-HZ 13¼:13½	Hradčany	5 hal. (e), 10 hal. (e), 20 hal., 20 hal. (e), 30 hal. (ea), 60 hal., 200 hal.
	Legion 1919	75, 100, 120 hal.
	Husbandry and science 1920	300, 500, 600 hal.
	Husbandry and science 1923	all values
	T.G.M. — reprint	all values
	Airmail I. issue 1920	all values
	Provisional issue 1922	30/15 hal., 40/15 hal.
	Provisional issue 1926	40/300 hal., 50/500 hal., 100/600 hal.
	Postage due 1928	all values 5 hal. (e), 10 hal. (e), 15 hal., 20 hal. (e), 25 hal. (e), 60 hal., 200 hal.
CP-HZ 13½:13¾	Legion 1919	15, 25, 50 hal.
CP-HZ 11¼	Hradčany	5 hal. (e), 10 hal. (e), 15 hal., 25 hal. (e), 30 hal. (ea), 60 h., 30/15 hal., 40/15 hal.
	Provisional 1922	30/15 hal., 40/15 hal.
	Hradčany (so 1920)	1 hal., 5 hal. (e), 10 hal. (e), 14 hal., 20 hal. (e)
CP-HZ 13¾	Special delivery (1937) triangular format	both values
CP-HZ 14	Dove	all values
	Provisional 1927	all values
CP-HZ 13¾:13½:18½	Special delivery (triangular format)	both values
CP-HZ 11¼ + RZ 11½	Hradčany	30 hal. ea only
CP-HZ 11¼ + RZ 13¾	Hradčany	30 hal. only (ea)
LP-ŘZ 13¾	Hradčany	1 hal., 5 hal. (e), 15 hal., 20 hal., 20 hal. (e), 30 hal. (ea)
	T.G.M. 1920	all values
	Husite	both values
	Husbandry & science	all values
	Liberated Republic	5 hal. (both colors), 10 hal. (both colors), 20 hal. (type II), 40 hal., 50 hal. (green), 60, 100, 150 hal.

	Husbandry & science	all values
	Jubilee 1923	all values
	Olympic Congress 1925	all values
	VIII Sokol Slet 1926	all values
	T.G.M. neotype	all values
	T.G.M. steel engraving on flat plates	types I, II, III, IV
	Praha — Tatras	all values
	Jubilee 1928	all values
	St. Wenceslaus	all values
	Cities & landscapes (1929)	all values
	Commemoratives (1930)	all values
	Airmail I (1920)	all values
	Airmail II (1923)	all values
	Provisional 1922	30/15 hal., 40/15 hal.
	Provisional 1926	all values
	Provisional 1927	50/150 hal., 100 hal.
	Hradčany (so 1920)	50 hal. (e), 10 hal. (e), 25 hal. (e), 30 hal. (ea), 60 hal. both values
LP-ŘZ 11½	T.G.M. (so 1920) Hradčany	5 hal., 50 hal. (e), 10hal., 15 hal., 20 hal., 25 hal., 25 hal. (e), 30 hal. (ea), 120 hal.
	Legionnaires 1919	15, 25, 75, 100 hal.
	Provisional 1922	30/15 hal., 40/15 hal.
LP-ŘZ 10½	Legionnaires 1919	all values
LP-ŘZ 9¼	T.G.M. rotary steel engraving	types III, IV, V, VI
	T.G.M. corrected design	all types and values
	Castles, Landscapes, Cities, State emblem (1929), Provisional 1930	all values
	Castles, Tyrz, Smetana, Dvořák and other stamps until 1935) (inclusive)	
LP-ŘZ 12¼	Jubilee 1928	all values (except officially not issued)
	Airmail 1930	50 hal., 1 K, 2 K, 4 K, 5 K, 20 K
LP-ŘZ 12½	Charity (1936) and all issued to 1939 incl.	all values
LP-ŘZ 14	Jubilee 1923	all values
LP-ŘZ 14¼	Olympic Congress 1925	all values
LP-ŘZ 14½	Sokol Slet	all values
LP-ŘZ 11½:10¼	Hradčany	5 hal., 5 (e), 15 hal., 25 hal. (e)
	Provisional 1922	30/15 hal., 40/15 hal.

LP-ŘZ 13¼:11½	Hradčany SO 1920 Hradčany	15 hal. 5 hal. (e), 15 hal., 25 hal. (e)
	Legionnaires 1919 Provisional 1922	75, 100, 120 hal. 30/15 hal., 40/15 hal.
LP-ŘZ 11½:13¼	Hradčany SO 1920 Hradčany	15 hal, 25 hal (e) 15 hal., 30 hal. (ea)
LP-ŘZ 13¼:10¾	Legionnaires 1919 Hradčany	15, 25, 50 hal. 15 hal., 25 hal. (e)
LP-ŘZ 11½:10½	Legionnaires 1919	15, 25, 50 hal.
LP-ŘZ 10½:11½	Legionnaires 1919	75, 100, 120 hal.
LP-ŘZ 10½:13¼	Legionnaires 1919	15, 25, 50 hal.
LP-ŘZ 13¼:10½	Legionnaires 1919	75, 100, 120 hal.
LP-ŘZ 12½:13¼	Airmail 1930	1 K
LP-ŘZ 13¼:13¼	Airmail 1930	3 K, 20 K
LP-ŘZ 13¼:11½	Hradčany	15 hal. only
LP-ŘZ 10¾:11½	Hradčany	15 hal. only
LP-ŘZ 11½:13¼	Legionnaires 1919	15 hal. only
LP-ŘZ 10½:13¼	Legionnaires 1919	15 hal. only
LP-ŘZ 11½:13¼	Legionnaires 1919	15 hal. only
LP-ŘZ 11½:10½	Legionnaires 1919	15 hal. only
LP-ŘZ 11½:13¼	Legionnaires 1919	15 hal., 25 hal.
LP-ŘZ 11½:11½	Legionnaires 1919	15 hal., 25 hal.
LP-ŘZ 11½:11½	Legionnaires 1919	25 hal. only
LP-ŘZ 11½:13¼	Legionnaires 1919	25 hal. only
LP-ŘZ 10½:10½	Legionnaires 1919	25 hal. only
LP-ŘZ 10½:13¼	Legionnaires 1919	25 hal. only
HP-RZ 13¼:13	Music sheet	both values
HP-RZ 12½	Miniature sheet Bratislava Miniature sheet Praga 1938 Jubilee sheet 1938	

Table of occurrence — Legionnaire TT
Value Hal.

Perforation	15	25	50	75	100	120
CP-HZ 13½:13¼						
CP-HZ 13¼:13½	x	x	x	x	x	x
LP-ŘZ 11½:13¼						
LP-ŘZ 13¼:11½	x	x	xx	x	x	x
LP-ŘZ 11½:10½						
LP-ŘZ 10½:11½	x	x	xx	x	x	xx
LP-ŘZ 10½:13¼						
LP-ŘZ 13¼:10½	x	x	xx	xx	x	xx
LP-ŘZ 10½	x	x	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
LP-ŘZ 11½	x	x		x	x	
LP-ŘZ 11½:13¼ (10½:13¼)	xxx					
LP-ŘZ 11½:13¼ (11½:10½)	xxx					
LP-ŘZ 11½:13¼ (11½:11½)	xxx	xxx				
LP-ŘZ 11½:11½ (11½:13¼)		xxx				
LP-ŘZ 10½:10½ (10½:13¼)		xxx				

To be continued

IN HONOR OF HRADČANY'S 66th BIRTHDAY

By V. Hanák — Translated by Henry Hahn

I quote from an article by Dr. Bayer of Pardubice which appeared in "Information '58", a journal published by the study group for postal history and postal stationery from the Eastern District of Bohemia, which under the leadership of Dr. M. Vostatek appears regularly and brings us interesting and challenging material.

"This year it will be 66 years since on December 18, 1918, there issued the first stamps of newly liberated Czechoslovakia, the famous and by now classic Hradčany, i.e., the 5h light green and 10h red. Besides these two values, there also issued two values of the newspaper set. By the end of the year there issued two values of the newspaper set. By the end of the year there issued three additional values of the regular Hradčany set; the 3h violet, the 20h blue green, and the 25h blue.

"One of the original witnesses to this event, Prof. Dr. Rudolph Gilbert, remembers this memorable day: 'In the morning at quarter of seven, five of us met at the main post office, all members of the club of Czech Philatelists. At 8:00 we were joined by the Director of the post office Theier who sold each of us ten pieces of the five 5h and ten of the 10h values. I used a portion of my purchase for franking letters which I had prepared previously. Two of the letters were addressed to my mother, whom I begged to save the envelopes for me. One of these two letters was lost, but the other I still own and treasure as a family heirloom. It is actually our first FDC and since the letter was posted on December 18, 1918, at 8 A.M., which is shown on the beautiful postmark strike, it is likely that these represent the first use of our stamps overall. It is likely that this first printing of both values of the Hradčany was for sale on December 18th only at the main post office in Prague, at the Philatelic window, and was sold in insufficient quantity to satisfy the collecting public. On this first day and most certainly on subsequent days, there was a great shortage of these stamps. In the days of the Dual Monarchy the printing of stamps took place in Vienna and the Prague post office ordered only as much stock as it needed. Our own Unie printing concern was not equipped for the printing of stamps and thus the printing of the Hradčany progressed rather slowly. As I recall, the post office had either eight or ten sheets of either value and they feared that they will sell out before receiving the next shipment. That's how it was . . .'

"How many covers could have been preserved to our time? The answer was sought by Jaroslav Ježek, noted philatelic historian, who for this purpose examined several thousand postal clippings, including parcel post clippings and others including those with mixed franking. He did not find even a single cancellation from the month of December!!! He remarks, that non-philatelic early frankings of Hradčany, particularly from before Christmas 1918 are probably rarer than covers of the first issue of Austria with postmarks prior to July 10, 1850.

"I was somewhat luckier in my examination of several hundred pieces of Hradčany material. I found a picture postcard of non-philatelic origin franked with a 10h red Hradčany with a beautiful postmark MACHOV-MACHAU 30.12.18. Machov, a small town in northeastern Bohemia, south of Bor (Haida), a town considerably distant and having a small post office, appears to have already been stocked by the 30th of December with the Hradčany stamps."

Thus writes Dr. Bayer.

This article gave me the impetus to have a look on my own. I have collected the Hradčany issue for many years, particularly printing and plate varieties, with the intent of reconstructing the original plates, i.e., plating.

In my own stock I found:

1. Hradčany 10h block of 4, plate 2, positions 9, 10, 19 and 20 with a postmark PRAHA 1-Prag 1, 8d, dated 21.XII.18. The block is gummed and the postmark is apparently a favor cancel.
2. A 10h value postmarked SMÍCHOV 1 SMICHOW 1, 21.XII.18. This piece also originates from plate 2.
3. 10h, BRNO 2 BRÜNN 2, 6n, 21.XII.18. This stamp is from plate position 56 of plate I.
4. A stamp on piece removed from a picture postcard, postmarked KROMĚŘÍŽ 1 KREMSIER 1, 2d, 24.XII.18. The stamp is the 10h value, plate I, position 23.
5. New Year's greeting dated 31/12 and postmarked 1.I.19 in NÁCHOD-NA-CHOD, 4c. The stamp is the 10h value, plate II, position 13.

I did not find even one early usage of the 5h value, nor did I find any of the three additional values that issued in December as mentioned by Dr. Bayer. Dr. Kubát in Monografie, on page 185, gives the December dates of the subsequent issues.

The reports by Dr. Gilbert and Jaroslav Ježek certainly deserves attention and should be incentive to collectors to carefully examine their stock. The chance of finding such early usage would be on cards with Christmas and New Year's greetings.

I would like to further note that our attention should also be focused on Czechoslovakia's first issue of postcards bearing the 10h Hradčany design which were printed from cut up stamp printing plates. This is proven by the appearance of the same plate varieties as are found in the stamp issue. L. Novotný indicates that the first postal stationery issued in February 1919. The precise date does not seem to appear in literature.

It would thus be most interesting to find the first Czechoslovak postcard in parallel with J. Kučera's find of the earliest Austrian card.

Thus, happy birthday, Hradčany — forever young and full of opportunities of new discovery.

CLOSED ALBUM

We have learned indirectly that member Joseph Helyenek (#1302) has passed away. We have no further details, we regret to report.

NEW MEMBERS

1439 CERMAK, Vladimir, Adalbertsteinweg 21, 5100, Aachen, WEST GERMANY

1440 ANDERSON, Allan J., 247 N. 150 E., Orem, UT 84057

1441 RICHMOND, Charles, P.O. Box 838, Coraopolis, PA 15108

1442 SPIELBERG, Max, 18 Stiles St., Elizabeth, NJ 07208

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

1345 JOHNSON, Kristi L., P.O. Box 611244, N. Miami, FL 33261-1244

1401 JANA, Jerry L., 45 Suncrest Dr., Don Mills, M3C 2L1, ON, CANADA

330 STEIN, Joseph, 5405 Baltimore Dr., #29, La Mesa, CA 92041

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If you are not participating in the Society's sales circuit, then you are missing one of the major membership advantages. You can fill those empty album spaces inexpensively in the comfort of your home, or you can sell off these duplicates and use the proceeds to buy stamps you need while helping your stamp Society. Both the buyers and the sellers save dealers' overhead costs.

For details on sales circuit participation, contact:

Mr. Wolfgang Fritzsche
P.O. Box 8
Canandaigua, NY 14424

FROM THE EDITOR

While visiting the Pofis office I witnessed an interesting and very expert job of detecting a clever forgery of the se tenant 40h Types I and II of the Chainbreaker series.

At first glance the pair appeared to be perfectly OK: the pair bore the bottom sheet margin with the proper counting numbers (since the single example of Type II in the sheet is in position 96, the margin tab should and did show as "24." under the Type II stamp).

To most of us that would have been sufficient reason to covet and indeed purchase such a nice pair. But the staff at Pofis knew something the forger apparently did not: there is only one plate in which this combination occurs, whereas there were other plates for the 40h stamps. In "the" plate there is a small but constant dot or speck under the "V" of "VHB" at the bottom of the stamp — and this tell-tale sign was missing!



So the forger's otherwise rather clever paint job was wasted because he had not done all his homework.

To complete the story: the first printings of the 40h were all Type I, i.e., with 9 "leaves" adjacent to the righthand "40." After these early printings, for some reason new photographic material was needed to make new plates. The photo of the "30h" was used, pasting over the "30." The base of the "3" was not completely covered in this pasting procedure, thus creating a white spot that looked like a "10th leaf." These latter are called the Type II.

During the last stages of printing the glass negative was most probably damaged or broken, and a new negative had to be made. It was at this point in time that the printery discovered the error — the 10th leaf — and the white spots were ordered to be retouched out; and so they were, except that the retoucher overlooked one stamp — position 96. Thus the new plate was made with 99 examples of Type I and one example of Type II. Only a few sheets were printed from this plate, thus creating a very scarce se tenant variety, which occurs both in comb 14 and line 13¾ perforations

(We are indebted to Monografie 2 for the background material.)

CZECHOSLOVAK PHILATELIC SOCIETY

AMERIPEX '86 MEETING

MAY 30, 31 JUNE 1, 1986

The CSP '86 meeting will be held at the Hyatt Regency O'Hare, Rosemont, Il. from May 30 thru June 1, 1986 in conjunction with Ameripex '86 International Stamp Exhibition at the O'Hare Exposition Center from May 22 thru June 1.

Local and out of town members will be giving lectures on Czechoslovak philately during the eleven days of Ameripex. A time schedule of these lectures will be published in coming issues of the Specialist.

The CPS will maintain a society booth at AMERIPEX all 11 days of the show where handbooks, journals will be on display for sale and membership will be offered to visitors. Special covers with Czechoslovak and Ukrainian theme cachets (the CPS will be sharing a booth with the Ukrainian Philatelic Society) will be issued and will be cancelled each day of the Exhibition. The United States Postal Service will issue eleven different pictorial cancels.

ATTENDANCE REGISTRATION

If you plan to attend CPS/AMERIPEX on May 30 - June 1, 1986, or any of the preceding days, please fill out the form below, clip and return no later than February 20, 1986 to Bohdan Pauk, 644 W. Briar Place, Chicago, IL., 60657, USA. The CPS has reserved a block of rooms at the Hyatt Regency O'Hare .

Name _____ Address _____

Date arriving _____

Staying at the Hyatt 'OHare _____ Other _____

Please reserve a room at the Hyatt...Single \$75.00 _____

Telephone _____ Double \$85.00 _____

I will be attending the show during the eleven days YES NO

I will attend the CPS/UPNS brunch on Sunday June 1 YES NO

I will attend the awards dinner on Saturday May 31 YES NO
(the awards dinner is open to all; if we get enough members to attend, we will be seated together)

I will help at the CPS/UPNS table on the date(s) checked below

	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	1 p.m. to 3 p.m.	3 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Thu., May 22			
Fri., May 23			
Sat., May 24			
Sun., May 25			
Mon., May 26			
Tue., May 27			
Wed., May 28			
Thu., May 29			
Fri., May 30			
Sat., May 31			
Sun., June 1			

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

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