



THE BULLETIN **The Society of Collectors of** **Czechoslovak Typographic Stamps**



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Translator's Notice

In the interest of sharing the hard-won information found in the *Bulletin*, the Typographic Collectors Society agreed to my translating and posting them on the Typographic Study Group's website: <https://knihtisk.org/09-group/group.htm>. Readers should carefully consult this notice to insure an understanding of how the translations were accomplished and what their shortcomings might be. In addition to the translated copies of the *Bulletin*, a topical index to the *Bulletin* also appears on the Typographic Study Group's website.

My translations of the *Bulletin* began with the then current issue (#94) and worked backward. Issues published after #86 were fully translated including sections concerning the operation of the Society and most advertisements. Many well-known Czech philatelic abbreviations were translated to their full English equivalents (ZP – position, TD – plate, and so on).

Bulletin 86 (and earlier issues) do not contain non-philatelic information (Society business and advertisements). Readers seeking that information are directed to the Czech and Slovak language originals. In addition, common Czech philatelic abbreviations have not been translated. When the first instance of an uncommon abbreviation is encountered in an article, a translator's note will indicate its meaning (if known).

Because of the press of time, translations have been carried out using Google Translate. While reasonable attempts have been made to insure the integrity of these translations, errors have likely occurred. Readers should note that the translations have not been proofread. Note also that active hyperlinks and email addresses are a soft grey, not the standard blue.

Mark Wilson mark@knihtisk.org

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The *Bulletin* of the Society of Collectors of Czechoslovak Typographic Stamps is not-for-sale printed matter issued for the internal use of members of the Society. It is issued irregularly, but at least twice a year. The members of the Society are responsible for editorial changes and participate in the preparation. The authors are responsible for the content of their articles. It does not undergo proofreading. Manuscripts, articles, comments and new discoveries or other correspondence should be sent to: Josef Chudoba, Křižová 1614/8, 463 11 Liberec 30, Phone: 603 472 395, e-mail: josef.chudoba@tul.cz.

This English language version was prepared by Mark Wilson FRPSL. It has not undergone proofreading.

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Inverted Comb Perforation – 30 Haler Purple

While viewing the Hradčany package material (from our late colleague and collector Mr. Paděř), which, by the way, was obviously not taken over, I was struck by a de-centred stamp with a value of 30 haler in light purple. In addition, it had a noticeably larger "bounce" of the comb perforation. At first I thought it was a missed perforation hole, but it should also be on the other (opposite) side, which would be a huge coincidence for a comb perforation, which I have not encountered yet. Upon closer examination of the stamp, I found that it is really an extended stroke of the perforating bar.

It wouldn't be so special about it if it was a perforation proceeding from top to bottom. However, this stamp is obviously operated upside down, ie from the bottom up! An inverted Hradčany comb perforation in is known to me only on a few values for the perforation size A ($13\frac{3}{4}$: $13\frac{1}{2}$). I don't know about perforation B ($11\frac{1}{2}$).

Have any of you seen anything like this? We would welcome your comments, questions, or additions either directly to me by e-mail: venak69@seznam.cz or to the editor of our *Bulletin*.

Vašek Káňa



What We Have Achieved in 25 Years, or What You Will Not Find in the *Monografie*

This year marks the 25th anniversary of the first issue of our *Bulletin* in its current format. Not much has changed in the management of our Society either. We're just older now. However, the group of Hradčany collectors started earlier, thanks to Mr. Pellant, who initiated the first meeting. He was elected chairman, the Commission however, saw it differently and so created the Section of Typographic Issues of Czechoslovak Stamps within the Czechoslovak commission, SČSF. The HaV group was led by F. Žampach and H. Ondrášek, Hussite by Z. Moliš. K. Paděřa was the Vice-Chairman and Head of the *Bulletin*. Here we have introduced the names of the passed away members who founded of our study society.

How many issues of the *Bulletin*, reconstructions studies and manuals have been published must certainly be written up by someone more professional who has a better overview. I would just like to mention how we have moved our knowledge about the Hradčany issue above that of the *Monografie* part 1 by F. Kubát. This was a summary work on all previously published knowledge supplemented by the author's knowledge. The monograph was supplemented by a study of the post-revolutionary period written by Z. Yeast, who was also the editor-in-chief.

We managed to discover and prove the existence of two more 5 haler fifth design plates (TD 7 and 8) and one more 15 haler plate (TD 7). It was printed very briefly and then cut into postcard dies. For all three newly proven printing plates, Z. Ryvola prepared a high-quality reconstruction study.

An interesting discovery made by our members was the retouch of the clock in ZP 91 of the first design 10 haler TD 4. The retouch in the form of so-called "open scissors" described so far is actually the second. The clock was originally retouched so that the tip of the 2nd tower together with the beam above it formed a triangular spot. The retouch was then repaired again, creating the familiar shape of "open scissors". The original, 1st retouch, is still known only a few pieces, so it is relatively rare.

An interesting retouch newly described is also in the 15 haler where on the ZP 36 the colour stain on the 5th spiral was removed. It was removed only on TD 1, 2 and 7, but for TD 1 and 2 only after printing began because stamps with this stain are documented. For TD 3 to 6 the colour spot remained. We also wrote about these retouches in our *Bulletin*.

We also documented other retouches for this denomination. These were ZP 71 on TD 1 where the right hook joint was repaired, on the ZP 100 on TD 2 most of the middle of the right decoration was repaired. We also gained an interesting finding about the ZP 49 on TD 2 about the missing connector of the right hacek. There was also evidence of the lower part of the line, about 1/3 of the height ended with a white spot. Was it the original board defect and the missing connector then retouched? To clarify this is waiting for other study collectors.

The fifth design 20 haler repair of the left frame against the 4th spiral was documented. This is interesting in that the postcards with this value contain the original plate defect, a damaged frame. This makes this retouch one of the best known in this issue.

An interesting discovery was published by K. Paděra for the fifth design 25 haler. On ZP 61 for TD 1 and 3 a white spot on the upper arc S in SLOV led our member to the idea that due to the known method of production of Hradčany plates, this defect must have been in the same position on TD 1 and 3. Because it is not there, it had to be retouched. A study of stamps from this ZP confirmed this. Another retouch for this denomination was the removal of the white circle on the lower arc of the Š on ZP 73 for TD 1, 2, and 4. The original plate defect white ring thus remained only on TD 3.

For the 120 h ZP 64 and 74 on TD 1, the repair of the upper left corner of the stamp in the *Monografie* was referred to as a reduction, ie a repair before printing. However, stamps were found without this correction. So it must be a retouch.

We have also expanded the range of types. The left bar types are now listed in the catalogues, as well as the frame types on the right. I think there is little interest from collectors in the fifth design 30 haler types.

We have done most of the work in determining plate flaws. Here we managed, sometimes better, sometimes worse, to list flaws from position, plates, for all denominations. We have prepared all studies for the reconstruction of plates for all values. In the meantime, other identifying features of some ZP were found, so new study collectors can supplement these reconstructions.

It is also necessary to mention the study work when comparing stamps printed on postal stationery with postage stamps. Very interesting is the study by R. Nikl and B. Krampl of the first design 10 haler. Other values, even if something is already documented and published here, are waiting for new study collectors. However, much postal stationery lacks study material and therefore it will be necessary to establish cooperation with postal stationery collectors.

I do not know if I remembered everything by which our members moved the knowledge about the Hradčany issue beyond the data published in the *Monografie*. If so, I'm sure one of our members will join me. If it is one of the younger members, I will be very happy, because it will be proof that the next generation of collectors is interested in our first Czechoslovak stamps.

Hamr František

Notes on the Hradčany Fifth Design 30 Haler

The last value I approached during plate reconstruction was the 30 haler purple. The main reason was the more difficult determination of each ZP, especially for dark purple stamps. This shade, as stated by [*Mono 1*], was used in the initial stages of printing. The colour was poorly prepared and the resulting printings were quite bad, so the colour was lightened with white and diluted. This created a relatively large number of colour shades. What is important, however, is the fact that the distinctive markings for each ZP changed, often even completely disappeared.

Large plate defects are easy to locate, but there are ZP that can hardly be determined and we know that Mr. Ryvola could not describe some ZP in his reconstruction. Therefore, during the reconstruction, I considered how to reduce the number of possibilities of ZP of the determined mark as much as possible. The first step is to determine the type. Both are represented in relatively equal numbers. I was also looking for another criterion to reduce the possibilities. On the lower frame, behind the word MUCHA in some ZP there is a reinforcement of the frame. I called it a bounce at work. This defect is also found in about half of the stamps for both TDs. Finally, the third feature, which reduces the number of possibilities, is the "protrusion on the right on the 5th tower", which is located in 10 ZPs on TD 1 and 23 ZPs on TD 2.

I then drew a 10 by 10 diagram of a TD and wrote the traced deviations in each field. It doesn't matter how you mark the individual deviations. My scheme is labelled:

- rebound 1,
- protrusion on the 5th tower 5,
- different type A.

If the given deviation is not found, it is zero and I do not write here for better clarity.

In the lower left corner I marked a DV in red and in the upper right are the *Monografie* defects. I now determine the position of the stamp under examination according to these 3 criteria. For example, the stamp has the designation 15A, which means a rebound, a protrusion on the 5th tower, and at the same time a type with a dot. The placement options are shown in the figure. Empty fields are those that are difficult to determine. The resulting table is shown in Figure 2. And here I immediately see that in the case of 15A I have only 4 different ZP (25,56,58,80).

I did one more thing. At this value, the common perforation is HZ 11¾. When inspecting larger blocks, I determined the deflection of the perforations and their mutual distance. In the case of HZ, the deviations are characteristic of a certain column of stamps. For example, in column 4, there is a noticeable upward deflection of the 8th perforation hole on these stamps (I do not count the corner perforation holes). There are also other characteristic identification features for the 4th column - for example, on the right side between the 3rd and 4th perforation hole from the bottom there is a larger gap.

You can use this method to distinguish individual columns. Subsequently, in the detected column, the searched variant can be easily determined. For example, for the examined stamp, which has the designation 15A and is at the same time from the 4th column, a single position 44/1 can be determined.

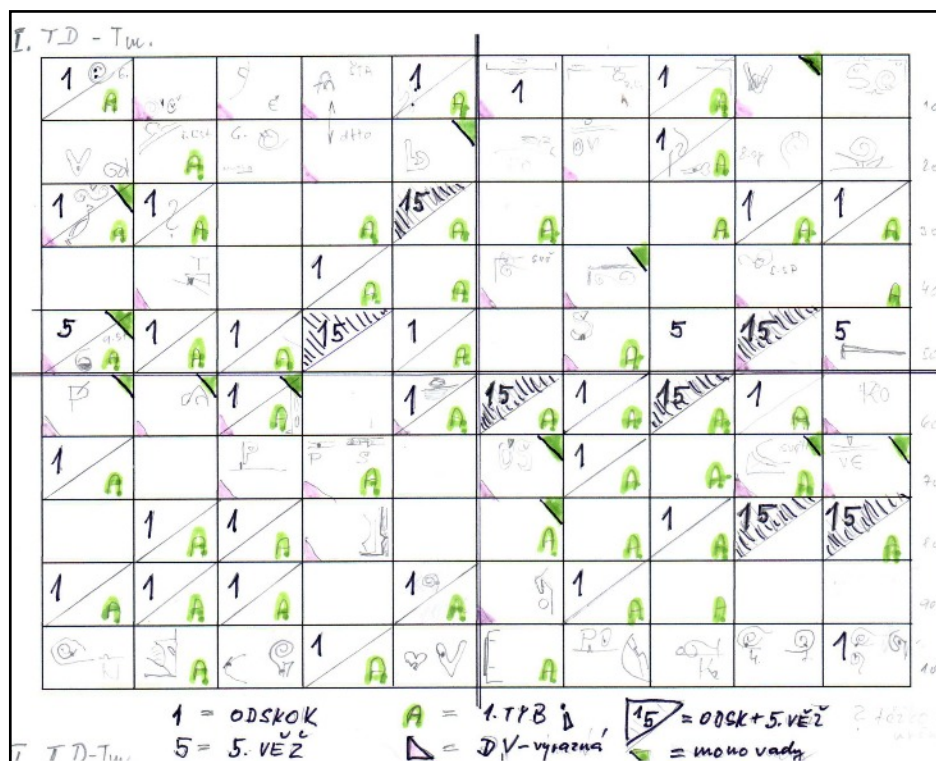


Fig. 1: Schema for Plate 1.

| | |
|--------------|--|
| | 2,3,4,7,9,10,11,13,14,15,16,17,19,20,23,27,31,32,33,36,37,38,39,46,51,52,54,60 |
| O - 46 X | 62,63,66,70,71,72,73,84,86,89,90,91,93,95,97,98,99, |
| 1 - 4 X | 6,44,59,100, |
| 5 - 2 X | 48,50, |
| A - 15 X | 12,24,26,28,35,40,47,64,68,69,76,77,88,92,96, |
| | 1,5,8,18,21,22,29,30,34,42,43,45,53,55, |
| 1 / A - 26 X | 57,61,67,72,73,78,81,82,83,85,87,94, |
| 15 / A - 4 X | 25,56,58,80, |
| 5 / A - 1 X | 41 |
| 15 / O - 2 X | 44,49,79, |

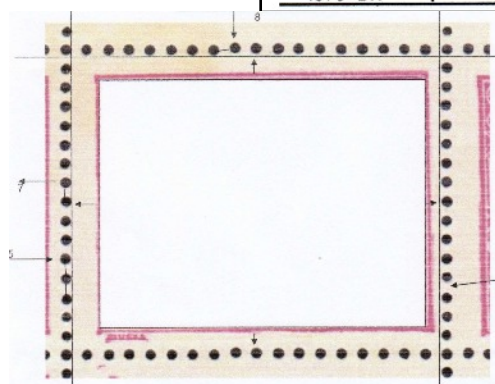


Fig. 2: Irregular Comb 11 1/4 Perforations



Fig. 3: Light areas above the right scroll and dove

I would like to ask all colleagues who are interested in this value, or have some larger blocks in the dark colour from TD 1 or 2 about their loan or quality scans to determine hitherto undescribed ZP in the reconstruction of the plates, published by Mr. Ryvola.

And one last question at the end. I own several stamps with a large light area under the right branch, an unknown ZP. This is not ZP 1 its clearance is closer to the right scroll. If you own a pair or a block with this defect, please lend or scan it. I will pay the expenses and return or buy the borrowed ones.

Miroslav Horák, Matušova 31/5, 408 01 RUMBURK mirahorak@iol.cz

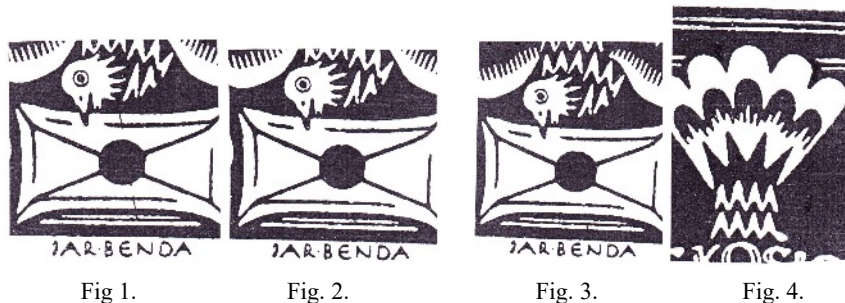
20 Haler Type II Dove – second ZP 32 Retouch Variant

In the last issue of the *Bulletin* (No. 75), I informed my "typographic" friends about the discovery of a hitherto undescribed retouch on ZP 32. I originally assigned retouch to an etched TD marked with the Arabic numeral "8" in the right stress bar. The possibility of the occurrence of this retouch on that TD was evidenced by certain indications (which were eventually confirmed), but there was a retouch of the same ZP – another variant.

I immediately informed my friend Jarda Moravec about the discovery (with whom I am preparing, among other things, a comprehensive study of Dove 20 haler, type II) and my colleague Petr Kunc, with whom I am celebrating his large silver medal for a one-frame exhibit about retouches on the 20 haler Dove ZP 33).

While, for example, Kunc confirmed my finding with several pairs and triple strips having this retouch, my friend Moravec countered by finding a retouch on ZP 32, which was very similar to the one I described, but there were other defects on the stamp. One of them is the deformed edge of the dove's eye, which is typical for some stamp fields on the TD with "8" in stress bar. In the end, this was fully confirmed. A whole pane from the TD with "8" in the stress bar appeared (we know from whom) in Klim's autumn auction. Fortunately, it ended up in the hands of a communicative member of our Society (unlike the original owner) and he confirmed the above conclusions.

Both variants of ZP 32 retouches have already been included in the prepared summary study Holubice 20 h, II. type. The retouch described by me is marked as variant A (Fig. 2), which is located on the etched TD marked with the Arabic numeral "7" in the stress bar. There are no other significant control defects.



Moravec's retouch is variant B (Fig. 3) and is located on the TD with "8" in the stress bar (Fig. 1) and in small traces after repair in the feathers of the dove, there are three obvious control defects. On the one hand, the gap in the left edge of the dove's eye, and on the other hand, the coloured spot interrupts the connection of the lower part of the 2nd and 3rd feathers of the 6th row of the body (both DV visible in Fig. 3). A relatively significant deviation is the white spot on the lower right part of the 4th feather of the 2nd row of the body (Fig. 4).

Jiří Kašpar

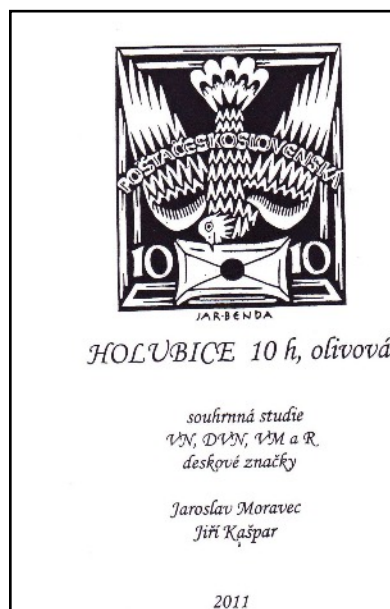
10 Haler Olive Dove –First Comprehensive Study

The author duo Kašpar-Moravec has finished and offers collectors the first comprehensive study of the Dove 10 haler olive. This is a follow-up to the 10 haler green study published last year. The introduction of the study summarizes all factual data and describes the method of production of printing plates and its regularity. Approximately 55 printing plates were made for a release exceeding 600 million pieces of stamps. Initially, so-called etched printing plates were used, in the following period (since 1924) exclusively printing plates made by electroforming.

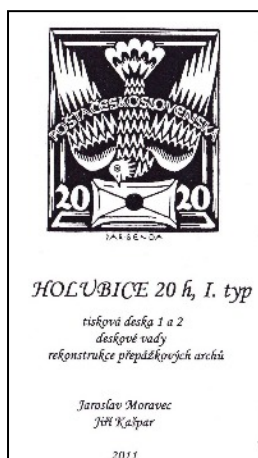
The large number of TDs used also brings with it a large number of deviations in the image and drawing of the stamp.

The authors focused on the description of defects that are located on certain ZP either throughout the printing period (negative defects) or for larger or smaller periods of time (additional negative defects and matrix defects). Twenty negative defects were found, the number of additional negative defects is the same, and more than 55 matrix defects can be found on the stamps. All defects are verbally described and illustrated in the study. The same applies to the five retouches described. The study also includes illustrations of all plate marks.

The price of the study in A4 format is 110 Kč, in A5 version 50 Kč. You can order the study from: Jaroslav Moravec, Krynická 494, 181 00 Prague 8. The price includes postage. Don't send money in advance.



20 Haler Dove Type I – New Study



The publication of a type I study is the overture to the publication of a comprehensive study of the 20 h, II. type (planned for the end of this year). In addition to factual data, the study is mainly focused on the presentation of the results of the study of deviations in the image and drawing of the stamp. By studying the sheet material and larger blocks of stamps from both etched printing plates used for printing, 35 identical defects were found on 29 stamp fields. Their origin is either already on the auxiliary set or on the glass negative - in the verbal description they are listed as defects of the negative. On the 50 pages of the study, all identified defects are verbally described and plotted, including accidental defects occurring only on a part of the release.

The study contains a traditional and popular register among collectors, which facilitates finding flaws. The study is supplemented by the evaluation of stamps and the postal use of these stamps.

The price of the study in A4 format is 120 Kč, in the A5 version then 60 Kč. Postage is included in the price. Address orders to Jaroslava Moravce, Krynická 494, 181 00 Prague 8. Do not send money in advance.

50 Haler Green Liberated Republic Plate 1

Additional defects and variants of retouching, existing on postage stamps, are described in a truncated typeface. Assembly defects (VS) and defects of the 1st negative (VN1) are shown in the *Specialized Manual OR - 2000*.

1 - VS

5 - VS

- scratch in the upper frame above the letters ŠT (fig.)
- spots on the left frame above Říp (VT)

8 - VS

- stain on the right frame against the little finger (fig.)

9 - VS missing

10 - VS

- small spots on the right frame (VT)

11 - stain at the shading of the skirt above the toes of the right foot (fig.)

16 - spot in hatching under linden leaves (fig.)

25 - VS

26 - interrupted shading of the skirt under the linden leaves (fig.)

29 - a small spot at a point in the elbow of the left hand (fig.)

30 - VS - tilt of the image to the left

- spot on the right side of the neck (fig.)

32 - interrupted first decoration of the left hand sleeve (fig.)

35 - VP1 is missing

39 - VP1 'egg' and scratch in the arc of the left digit five

- retouch at the end of printing

42 - VS missing

43 - notch in the left frame against the knee (fig.)

45 - VS missing

- extended drawing of the right hand arm (fig.), drawing identical to ZP 73.

46 - VS tilt of the image of the mark to the right

- small spot in the palm of the right hand (VT)

49 - interrupted shading in the flag of the left digit five (fig.)

50 - VP1 - narrow interruption

- remained uncorrected until the end of printing

51 - VS

53 - VS

55 - VS

- VS - tilt the image to the right
- white bulge under the thumb of the right hand (fig.)

57 - VS

- damaged first ornament of the sleeve of the left hand (fig.)

59 - VS

60 - only a white line in the protective frame (later missing)

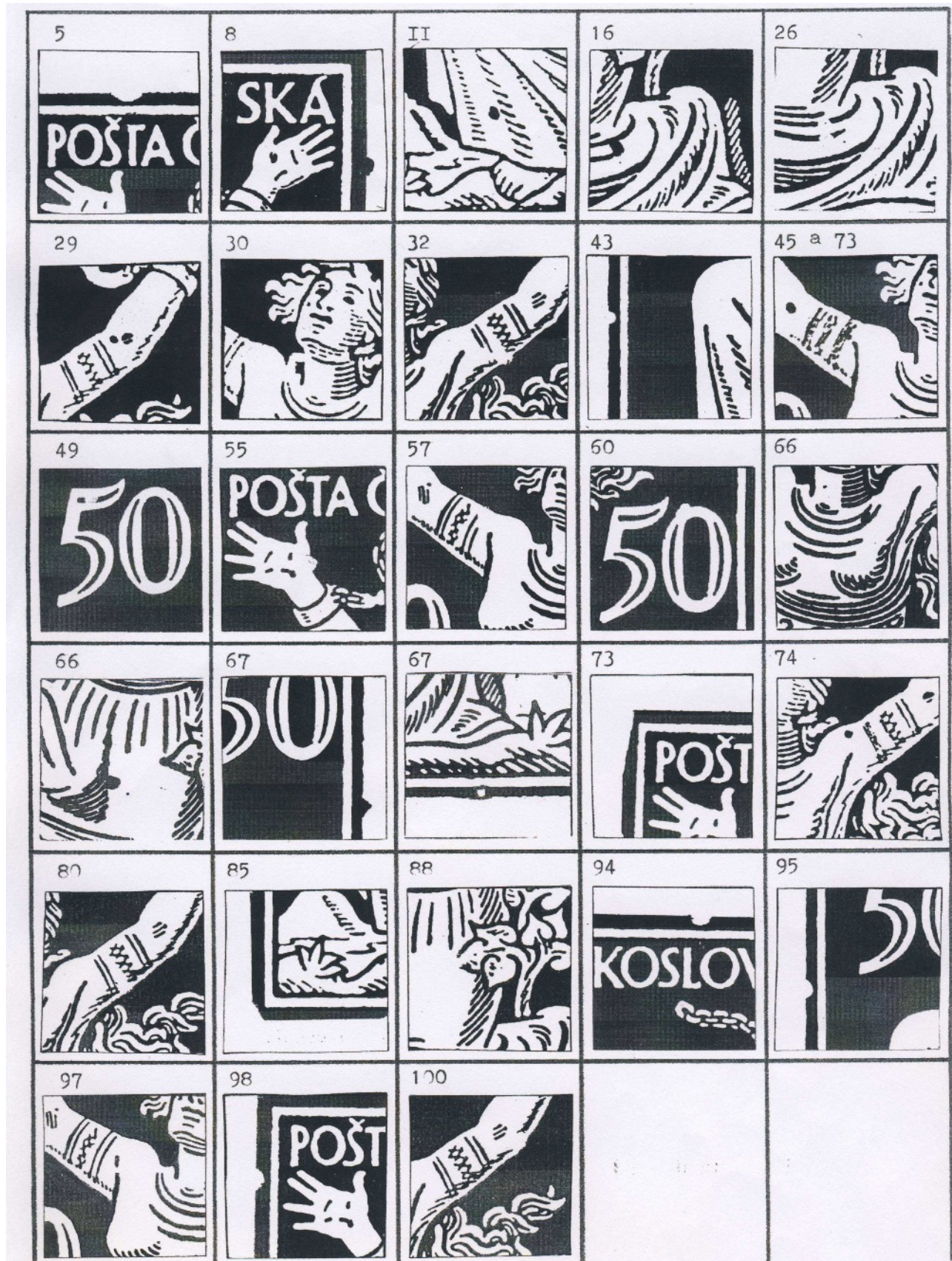
- white spot on the upper part of the left zero (fig.)

66 - VS image tilt to the right

- combined letters OS (VT)

- stain for shading on the chest (fig.)

- a distinctive stain on the middle shading of the skirt similar to VS ZP 10 (fig.)



- 67 - VS
- stain on the right frame under the number (fig.)
 - broken lower frame on the right to VHB (fig.)
 - damaged first ornament of the left hand sleeve
 - part of the load lacks the 4th hole in the horizontal serration
 - at the end, retouch of the lower frame
- 68 - retouch (var. A) made before printing, very well repaired, only a bend slightly narrowed
- Slightly damaged upper part of the right frame
 - due to the fall of the literature from the place of repair, the original VP1 appeared.
 - at the end of printing, gradually repaired twice (var. B and var. C) with a control defect: point at the right frame against Kriván
- 69 - VS and original VP1
- retouch at the end of printing
- 70 - VS retouch VP1 in the form --, which is in the same drawing until the end of printing
- open arc of the right digit five
- 72 - VS
- 73 - slightly narrowed right frame at the upper corner (fig.)
- extended drawing of the right hand arm - drawing similar to ZP 45
 - a spot on the first decoration of the sleeve of the right hand
- 74 - VP1 - spot in the left arm (fig.)
- white spot under the left digit five
- 75 - VS - tilt the image to the left
- 80 - interrupted seam of the sleeve between the 1st and 2nd decoration (fig.)
- 85 - VS
- beveled lower left corner of the stamp (fig.)
 - small spot in the middle of the palm of the right hand (VT)
 - small spot at the right frame against Kriván (VT)
- 87 - spot at right shading of the left zero
- 88 - the tip of the left linden leaf is missing (fig.)
- extended comma in the palm of the right hand
 - white smudge under the shackle of the left hand (VT)
- 89 - interrupted drawing of the shackle of the left hand
- 90 - stain for shading on the chest
- vertical white line in the right protective frame
- 91 - VS missing
- 94 - scratch in the upper frame above the letters LO (fig.)
- 95 - VS and scratch in the left frame against the number (fig.)
- a spot in the drawing of a beet
- 96 - VS
- 97 - interrupted drawing in the arm of the right hand (fig.)
- slightly sloping lower right corner of the stamp
- 98 - VS
- scratch in the left frame against the fingers (fig.)
 - interrupted drawing of the shackle of the right hand
 - a spot below the lower right corner of the stamp
 - for part of the load, a spot above the letters OV
- 99 - VS missing
- 100 - VS
- broken seam of the left hand sleeve (fig.)
 - spot on the lower part of the letter B in VHB (VT)

50 Haler Green Liberated Republic – TD 1 Retouch of First Negative Flaw ZP 68

As already mentioned in previous articles, one of the latest findings is the identification of the hitherto unknown retouch of ZP 68, which was performed on the plate before the printing began. The existence of this retouch has so far been found only on the complete 100-cliche pane and a cancelled four-block with the imprint 22. II. 22.

Due to the small number of control features it is difficult to identify this new variant of retouching (var A) as well as other attached stamps. The removal of the white protrusion in the arc of the right digit five is very well done. The repair soon fell out during printing and the original negative defect reappeared which is documented by other findings.

Given that the identification of this retouch took place only after the discovery of a pane at the end of 2010, it is highly probable that the retouched stamp may be found in ordinary stamp packets. Therefore, I recommend that you first scan all the strips and blocks of stamps and look for:

- RZP 68 in connection with ZP 69, on which the original defect is the "bib".
- RZP 68 in connection with ZP 67, on which there is an auxiliary defect and a point on the right frame.



Control features of retouched ZP 68 and attached stamps:

ZP 68 - narrowed arc of the right digit five and shortened shading

- a small white spot under the corrected number
- only 3 points in the palm of the right hand
- small tilt of the stamp image to the right
- small deviations in all rows of perforations

ZP 67 - assembly defect - small protrusion from the lower right corner of the stamp

- a spot on the right frame below the number
- 3 white spots above Říp
- extended drawing above the left eye

ZP 69 - original defect of the 1st negative, the so-called bib

ZP 77 - white spots overhead

ZP 78 - interrupted drawing by the bush under Krivan

- white scratch in the image in the lower left corner

White spots are probably temporary printing defects.

I welcome news of every new finding of this retouch variant and I am willing to verify its authenticity. However, I recommend that you take a black-and-white image of the stamp enlarged by double.

J. Chvalovský - II / 2011

100 Haler Liberated Republic ZP 17 Negative Flaw

I divided the basic defect of the negative - the arc under the letter A in POŠTA - according to the number of printing plates (12). Only three TDs had the possibility of comparison with a complete printing plate. These plates are marked as TD 1, 2, and 7. I divided the other approximately 1500 stamps into nine variants according to various additional features and the shape of the arc. Individual additional minor defects (KZ) do not have to be repeated for all variants, as is quite common in typography, and therefore I list only the more significant ones in the overview. The division into variants gives the possibility to change the order of individual TDs at any time, if they are ever known.

TD 1:

Inscription and arc of the same strength, T - slightly cut to the left, A has a central rounded hole, dot in the elbow dashed.

KZ:

2nd line above the waist 2x slightly interrupted, VHB right side V weakened, H has the right leg slightly elongated.

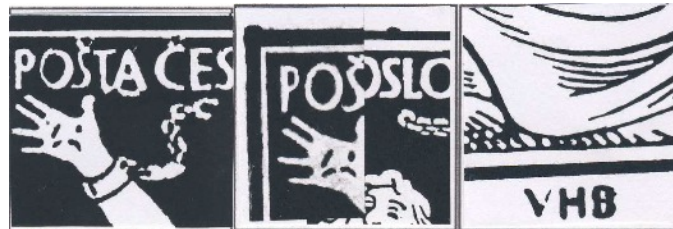


TD 2:

Inscription of unequal strength of letters, most pronounced O.

KZ:

Upper frame on the left ending with a smaller arch, above S in the SLO protrusion, VHB right side on V considerably weakened to interrupted, arches at B are rounded.



TD 7: Plate with stress bar inscribed 5.

The inscription of unequal strength of letters, the arc under A in the lower part interrupted, this interruption has several variants (Fig. 1 to 6). It was not possible to determine exactly whether this is a possible repair (Retouch?) or just a bad print. Different variants indicate this, so we cannot rule out the possibility that some of the depicted defects may belong to part of the release from another TD. For TD 7 I do not list any KZ. They are not so pronounced and often change.



Variant 1:

T - slightly cut to the left, the lower part has the first curve pointed and ends at the centre of the soda side A, which has a central round hole.

KZ:

on the underside of the oblique shading a small dot in the edge, 1st line on the chest weakened, part of the big toe weakened, for the part of the release one perforation is missing in the horizontal rows, above and below.



Variant 2:

Letter T weakened, connection between TA sharper.

KZ:

Upper frame on the left ending with a smaller protrusion (as variant III), above the letters OSL protrusion, dashes in the palm of the palm connected.



Variant 3:

The foot of the T has a small notch in the left part, A is reinforced on the right.

KZ:

Upper frame on the left ending with a smaller protrusion, commas in the palm separated, protrusion on the upper frame between the SKs, in a skirt above the lower knee in the shading of a colon.



Variant 4:

Weakened letters of the inscription.

KZ:

Right frame at the bottom extended obliquely and finished with a dot, connected by SL in the inscription.



Variant 5:

Weakened letters of the inscription including the arc under A.

KZ:

A dot on the bottom of the right frame, a broken line at the waist under the ripples.



Variant 6:

Letters POŠT weakened, arc under A bevel and right side reinforced.

KZ:

the dot in the elbow resembles three points, on the left frame at level of the 100 a protrusion.



Variant 7:

Letter A reinforced, curved narrowed.

KZ:

Partial break in the hair, dot under the Říp bush on the left side.



Variant 8:

Irregularly weakened inscription letters, T curved at the bottom, A reinforced, connected in an arc.

KZ:

dashes in the right palm more pronounced, connection of shading in linden leaves with a spot, in the left leaf with an elongated spot.



Variant 9:

Letters of the inscription without major changes.

KZ:

Č weakened in the lower part, little finger of the hand thinner, dashes in the right palm more pronounced, points in the left palm more pronounced and reinforced shackle, altered hair drawing in more places.



I present this attempt at the study for assessment to all those who are interested in this topic and want to add their knowledge or at least to recognize of some other printing plates instead of the variants used. Every new knowledge can move us forward. Thank you in advance to everyone who is interested in contributing to further cooperation.

B. Paleček

Studies of Newspaper Stamps Offered

Within the expert group of Newspaper Stamps, our colleague Emil Kolesar prepared very nice and detailed studies of newspaper stamps of practically all values:

2 haler NV 1 10 haler NV 4 20 haler NV 5 30 haler NV 6 50 haler NV 7 100 haler NV 8

Each of the studies describes the method of plate production –which is especially important to know when studying NV 4, NV 5, and NV 6 – description and depiction of negative defects and for etched plates also a description of plate defects on individual plates. A description of retouching is a matter of course. For NV 4 and NV 6 he discovered, described, and at the same time proved (which is especially important) the existence of a new type.

Each of these handbooks is very well developed and I am convinced that it will also support the collection of newspaper stamps. The only disadvantage is the study scope of each manual (in the order of hundreds of pages), so the author decided to publish the study on CD. The price of each manual is 200 Kč (ie 1,200 Kč for all six values).

Please address orders: Emil Kolesar, Dukelských hrdinů 401, 407 21 Česká Kamenice, e-mail: emil.kolesar@email.cz

Josef Chudoba