



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



No. 82

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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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Hradčany Stationery

At a Society meeting Pardubice I was approached by a colleague stating that he had a Hradčany stamp with a left Type II bar. He thought it was interesting or rare. Unfortunately, I had to disappoint him. As for a domestic postcard, whether with a monogram or symbol, it is simply a coincidence. These were imprinted with a die cut form plates 3 or 4 which were not repaired before being taken for that purpose. They therefore all have type I open fourth spirals and the left bar is short, also type I.

In the case of a foreign postcard, ie CDV 20 and CDV 21, then on all imprinted stamps the 4th spiral is closed, ie type II and also the left bar is type II, i.e. elongated and connected to the lower white connector of the frames. This is because the stamps for these postcards are derived from the 3rd version of Mucha's second proposal. This can be clearly seen in the black print coming from this adjustment. I don't know why that was, I have never seen an explanation anywhere.

According to the Czechoslovak Postal Stationery Catalog 1918-1992, issued by POFIS, postcards with a 20 haler stamp and a monogram were issued on March 15, 1920, as were postcards for foreign countries. The stamp from the 3rd modification of Mucha's second design was also used on the Hutchinson postcard directed to the USA. However, it was issued according to the catalog in July 1919, while the stamp 20 haler fifth design was not until January 3, 1920. The same situation was with

the postal order CPV 2 and CPV 3 (it was the same as CPV 2, but instead of the monogram of the Czechoslovak Republic it had the national symbol). CPV 2 was issued in December 1919 and CPV 3 then in July 1920.

I think it would be worthwhile to explain the situation in general as to the use of stamp images on stationery because the collectors deal with the modification of the entire stationery and, as for the stamp, I think only exceptionally (perhaps only in the case of two types of the 4th spiral). Some collectors confuse, for example, the use of images from the so-called Viennese press.



Postcard for the USA



Postal Order

Hamr František

Hradčany Stationery – Even More

In *Bulletin* 80, I described on page 7 the possibility of further study of Hradčany stamps in relation to imprints on postal stationery. It is practically documented, and I have given several examples, that for the values of 10 haler design, as well as the 15 and 20 haler fifth design, two printing plates were made in addition to plates used to print stamps.

I guess I mistakenly thought that a younger colleague would call who would be interested in continuing these studies. This did not happen, and I will try to lure colleagues to another value that was used to print stamps on postal stationery.

The 10 haler fifth design was used to imprint a stamp on postal orders. The stamps printed in blue on postal vouchers referred to in Czechoslovak Stationery Catalogue as CPP 4 and CPP 5 were domestic use; for international communication CPP 11 to CPP 16, and then for cash on delivery vouchers CDP 5 and CDP 6. Although there are more items in the catalog, those actually reflect some nuance in the design, such as drawing a emblem, monogram, sale price, and the like. The location of the stamp and the overall design of the material remain the same. Finally, from this number of different types, it can be assumed that, as with the previously mentioned postal stationery, two further printing plates were made and cut into dies.

As I mentioned in the last article, the availability of this so-called large stationery is not great, but it is possible to cooperate with fellow stationery collectors. It is also possible to use snippets of the address labels that remained for the sender of a parcel. These were archived by larger companies and became available to philatelists. I also use them and in addition, at our meeting in Pardubice, a colleague offered a package of them.

Reconstruction Studies for this value, prepared by Mr. Ryvola, can be used to determine stamp positions. In addition, his work extends and lists the characteristic deviations of secondary plate defects beyond the scope of *Monografir* No. 1. I myself have tried to learn something from the material I have or obtained as a photocopy from colleagues.

Position 43, cutting from a CPP 4A address card: secondary flaw: broken right frame by the 3rd hacek.



CPP 4A.



Plate 1.



Plate 2

Plate 1: 7th spiral connected to the line on the right, rays on the right above the 4th and 5th towers.

Plate 2: mark above the corner of the roof, rays on the right above the 4th and 5th towers.

Position 45, cutting from CPP 16 address card: secondary flaw: increase on the inner contour of the oval above the digit 1, zero cut at the top right, a dot above the left turret of the 3rd tower, and two dots (maybe marks) to the left of them.



CPP 16.



Plate 1.



Plate 2.

Plate 1: frame above P broken, a dot above and between the tops of the 1st and 2nd tower.

Plate 2: top of E in the VEN connected to the line, on the right of the 6th spiral two white dots sometimes connected in a mark.

Position 92, CPP 4: secondary defect: white line at the bottom right of the 3rd tower, mark near the bottom of the 6th tower, top of 1 distorted and without the a foot, oval thicker at the bottom.



Plate 1:right frame behind the dove weakened.



Plate 2: rays over the 6th tower.

I have some material for studying stamps on postal stationery and I will be happy to give it to a colleague who will want to deal with this issue. I am happy to give my experience. I have already given a postcard with the 20 haler fifth design to the younger colleague and I am curious as to how he will continue.

I have almost the entire reconstruction of TD 7 of the 15 haler Hradčany, I am missing only 24th and 38th positions. I would like to exchange or buy these two stamps, either cancelled or mint. I have enough stamps and postcards I can sell.

I really appreciate the publication of our *Bulletin* in electronic form, which allows you to enlarge images on a computer monitor even five times. This will greatly facilitate the search for the described defects or deviations. In addition, the print edition halves the size and the effect of printing. I consider this to be the greatest benefit to encourage the entry of younger colleagues.

Hamr František

50 Haler Green Liberated Republic Plate Study ??? 5, 7, 8, 11 ??? from the second period of production

[TV: Printing flaws; SDV: ?? – translator]

With this work, I continue the study of the Liberated Republic 50 haler green. I want to gradually publish the defects known to me so far (SDV, kz, TV). I know that due to the large number of printing plates and at the same time the small number of preserved sheets it is not possible to determine the position and plate for all known defects, but maybe it will be the basis for further work - mine and other specialists who will gradually work with this data.

Mr. Václav Košťál published in *Bulletin* 64/2006 information on the existence of two larger units of OR 50 haler green, stamps forming 28 blocks from the bottom of the pane. Defects found on individual stamps were only described, not illustrated. With the kind permission of Mr. Košťál, I now present these illustrations plus other data found by the subsequent work in the form of a study.

All the following findings are based on the results of the study of this 28-block, 10 strips and 35 individual stamps from an as yet unidentified printing plate. It is an etched printing plate originating from the second period of production, with stress bars and with the number 5, 7, 8, or 11 in the right stress bar (printing plates with the number 6, 9, 10, 12 and 13 are not part of the current study). The printing plate is characterized by a significant defect on ZP 69 white protrusion from the knee of the right foot under the number 5.

All stamps from the presented 28-block block and other stamps found so far had perforation HZ 14. The oldest use of stamps (according to the date of the cancel on the stamp) is from August 20, 1923. No significant perforation deviations were found on the presented 28 block, nor on the other strips and individual marks.

The lower left corner of the sheet with a coloured guillotine line and a defect in the elbow of the right hand is shown in *Bulletin* 79/2013, p. 10.

You can order the study from the author: Zdeněk Rákosník, Víta Nejedlého 73, 682 01 Vyškov or by e-mail: zdenek.rakosnik@seznam.cz. The price of the study in A5 format is 40 Kč. The price includes 20 Kč postage and packaging. Collection is also possible at the SSČsKZ meeting.

Zdeněk Rákosník

50 Haler Green Liberated Republic Plate 6 Study

With this study, I continue the study of the stamps Liberated Republic worth 50 hours green. I want to gradually publish the defects known to me so far (SDV, kz, TV). All the following findings are based on the results of the study of the right lower corner four-block with DZ, the ongoing reconstruction of the right part of the printing sheet started by Mr. Chvalovský and my further study.

By plate 6 I mean the plate with the number 6 in the right stress bar. It is an etched plate originating from the second period of production. The plate is characterized by a significant defect on ZP 20, described in *Monografie* No. 2, page 310, where it is mentioned as a retouch and a defect on ZP 40 (white protrusion from the right edge line to the image of the stamp after the letters SKÁ).

A total of 46 blocks and strips as well as 107 individual stamps were assigned to TD 6 during the study. Most stamps have perforation HZ 14, one stamp, originating from ZP 29 had perforation ŘZ 13 3/4. The fact that this plate was line perforated 13¾ evidence that DZ 6 received this exceptional perforation.

You can order the study from the author: Zdeněk Rákosník, Víta Nejedlého 73, 682 01 Vyškov or by e-mail: zdenek.rakosnik@seznam.cz. The price of the study in A5 format is 40 Kč. The price includes 20 Kč postage and packaging. Collection is also possible at the SSČsKZ meeting.

Zdeněk Rákosník

50 Haler Green Liberated Republic Correction

Due to the fact that I have been approached by two collectors with the same question during the last six months, I would only like to publish a correction to ZP 89, 15 years after its publication. Jiří Kašpar, 2000, on page 62 under the illustration of the matrix flaws "colour spots in letters O and V in SLOV" for ZP 88 is a transcription error. Instead of ZP 88 it should be ZP 89. I ask owners of this manual to correct this information (if they have not already done so).

Zdeněk Rákosník

50 Haler Green Liberated Republic Position 39

Change in the Order of TD 3 and TD 4

After the publication of the second volume of the *Monografie* in 1971, collectors began to be interested in, among other things, the known retouch of the so-called *egg in the waist* of the allegorical figure in ZP 39. Almost all data published at the time, including pictures, became basic knowledge for further study of stamps, especially retouching and all kinds of defects. In the *Monografie*, on pages 312 and 313 are descriptions and images of the egg in the waist retouch. From their order (C, D) logically resulted the order of the plates (3, 4) and this was used by collectors in 2000, (see *Specialized Handbook for Collectors of Stamps and Entireties of the Liberated Republic Issue*, page 64).

After the publication of the *Specialized Handbook*, a number of collectors engaged, not only collecting, but also studying stamps of this value. The number of new findings, gained mainly through the reconstruction of some plates, also gradually increased. From these reconstructions of plates it followed that the current assignment of RC and RD retouches to TD 3 and TD 4 is not correct.

A complete reconstruction of the right part of the TD 3 and TD 4 plates safely proved that the retouches identified:

- in the *Monografie* as IV / 1 RC and in the *Specialized Manual* as R 39/3 belongs to plate TD 4 (with the number 4 engraved in the right stress bar) – see the article in *Bulletin* 75/2011,
- in the *Monografie* as IV / 1 RD and in the *Specialized Manual* as R 39/4 belongs to plate TD 3 (engraved in the right protective frame – see the article in *Bulletin* 75/2011.

The authors recommend that collectors correct the above inaccurate data in the *Specialized Manual* and at the same time make appropriate changes to their exhibits and collections. At the same time, the authors sincerely thank all the collectors who to a greater or lesser extent participated in the cooperation in the above study and proof.

Zdeněk Rákosník, Josef Chvalovský

50 Haler Green Liberated Republic – Who Can Help Clarify a Position?

[DZ: plate identifier – Translator]

According to the seller, I was offered a DZ not listed anywhere. I inspected my DZ and found it as offered (see fig.). I know that these are not DZs but only the printer's noting a row of clichés where there is a flaw to be removed or corrected. Personally, I think that this is ZP 31. I can assume with certainty that it is not the 1st ZP as the stress bar would have ended there. It can therefore be assumed that the defects in this line of ZP 39 and 40 should be corrected. Maybe that's why the white circle is in the stress bar. ZP 68 and 69 and other interesting defects cannot be ruled out either.

B. Paleček



Editor's note:

The block is much more interesting than my colleague Paleček states in his article. The main reason is the left edge, where the stress bar is visible from the adjoining plate. This means that within the printing forme this plate was on the right side. Note the omitted last vertical perforation hole between the upper pair. The stamps have a 1922 cancel and thus flaw indicator may have pointed out the egg in the waist, the bib, or a spot in the 5.

100 Haler Liberated Republic ZP 38 (For the Fourth Time)

[DVN: Subsequently induced negative flaw – Translator]

The aim of this article is to continue the work of Mr. Banert, Mr. Dohnal, Chvalovský. and Paleček and to involve other specialists in the study of this value. In his article in *Bulletin* 56/2002, Mr. Banert mentions two retouching variants on ZP 38; Mr. Paleček in his study *OR 100 Haler TD 7* from 2006 also mentions retouching on ZP 38. I would like to acquaint my fellow specialists with the conclusions of another study of ZP 38 with a focus on retouching of an additional negative defect (DVN).

The principle of seeing at least three stamps with the same features was observed for the described variants of retouching. The negative flaw: for all plates there is VN on ZP 38, a mark in the hatching under the neck (Fig. 1).

I do not deal with the distinction between ZP 38 and TD 1 and TD 2, where there is no DVN or its retouching, because it was sufficiently described by Mr. Paleček in separate studies. The concept of additional defect of the negative was, I think, sufficiently explained in the *Specialized Handbook for Collectors of Stamps and Entireties of the Liberated Republic Issue* on page 17. Nevertheless, I would like to quote this article: "DVNs always occur only on part of the release and only on TDs made after the creation of DVN." In our case, it is the third to twelfth plates.

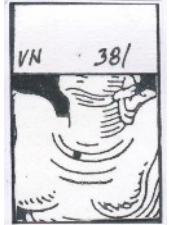


Fig. 1.

This DVN is in the form of a coloured dashed line, which begins at ZP 28, where it gradually passes through the upper shading of the left side to the shading of the heel of the woman.



Fig. 2.

On ZP 38 the damage (DVN) continues through the letter L in the inscription ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ, the last link in the left hand's chain, hair on the head, shoulders, armpits, linden leaves and heel of the figure (Fig. 2).

In Fig. 3 is a vertical pair, ZP 28 and 38, with the additional flaw "coloured dashed line" on both ZP.

Retouching of this additional negative flaw – probably before printing with the seventh to twelfth plates (plates with numbering in the protective frames), was corrected on the negative itself before starting the next printing. The assumption that the repair (retouch) was performed on the negative is based on the fact that the retouch has the same features on these printing plates.



Fig. 3.

Variants of detected retouches on the additional negative flaws:

1st variant - TD with the number 5 in the right stress bar. Control characters:

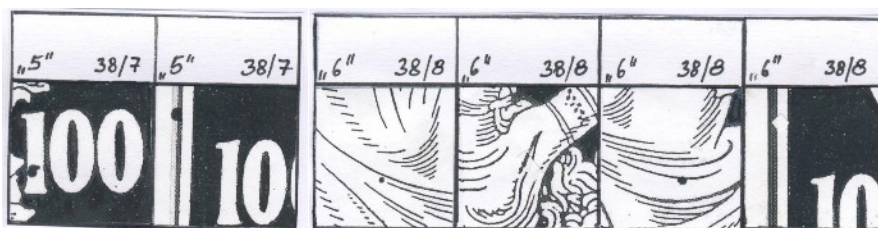
- the coloured dot in the right digit 1 (Fig. 4) (its representation is in the Palečka study, but its description is missing),
- the colour dot on the left frame 7.4 mm from the top edge (on the print part), (fig. 5).

On ZP 28 there is a retouch with a smaller letter V in VHB, ZP 30 is without retouch, on ZP 40 there is a retouch variant 3.

2nd variant - TD with the number 6 in the right stress bar. Control characters:

- colour point by the first horizontal shading of the skirt (Fig. 6),
- broken contour of the left breast and shading of the armpit (Fig. 7)
- a coloured dot on the fifth horizontal shading of the skirt (Fig. 8),
- a notch in the left frame from the white edge line 6.7 mm from the upper edge (on the cargo section) (Fig. 9).

On ZP 28 there is a retouch with a damaged left frame at the level of the number, ZP 30 is a stamp without retouch, on ZP 40 there is a retouch variant 1.



Figs 4

5

6

7

8

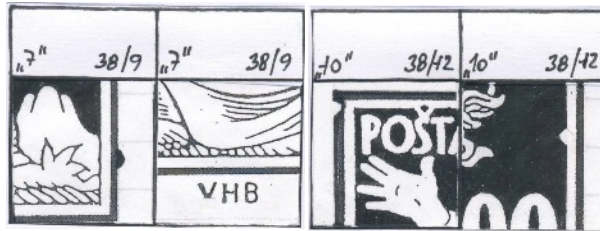
9

3rd variant - TD with the number 7 in the left stress bar.

Control characters:

- colour point on the right frame 2.0 mm from the bottom edge (Fig. 10),
- shorter letter V in VHB (Fig. 11).

On ZP 39 is the shorter letter V in VHB.



Figs 10

11

12

13

4th variant - TD with the number 10 in the right stress bar.

Control characters:

- a notch in the left frame 0.6 mm from the upper edge (Fig. 12),
- engraving in the image of the stamp from the right white edge line 9.7 mm from the upper edge (for the part of the release) (Fig. 13).

Variant 5 - TD not identified. Control characters:

- the lower left outer corner extended into the tip (Fig. 14) (I saw 6 times).

Variant 6 - TD not identified. Control characters:

- a coloured dot on the left frame 9.0 mm from the bottom edge (Fig. 15), later joined by a mark on the left frame (Fig. 16), (I saw 10 times).

Variant 7 - TD not identified. Control characters:

- a coloured dot in the index finger of the left hand (Fig. 17),
- coloured protrusion from the lower right frame (Fig. 18) (I saw 16 times).

Option 8 - TD not identified. Control characters:

- the legs of the letters T and A in the POST have protrusions on their bases, which seemingly connect them (Fig. 19) (I saw 8 times).



Figs 14

15

16

17

18

19

I thank Mr. Banert, Dohnal, Chvalovský and Paleček for lending stamp material, help and consultations.

Unresolved questions. Some older literature states a different number of TDs than the documented number of 12 (*Mono* No. 2 states 16, some authors 14). If the number of TDs higher than 12 is documented, the TDs listed here will have to be renumbered.

I believe that on one plate, probably on one of the TDs with scratches in the protective frames, a DVN retouch was performed with the following features (seen 7 times):

- the letter L in SLOV is not corrected,
- the left side of the figure and linden leaves, including the stem, are not repaired,
- the shading in the skirt under the linden leaves is not repaired,
- the openings of the left hand chain are partially repaired (fig. 20),
- the drawing of hair on the head of the figure is partially corrected (Fig. 21),
- the contour of the left breast and armpit is partially corrected (Fig. 22).



Figs 20

21

22

I justify the number of variants of retouching in such a way that some control characters could have arisen during printing, others may have disappeared (eg during cleaning, or other manipulation with TD) or these are printing defects.

In addition to the included stamps, I have 10 strips and 80 individual stamps with retouching RZP 38, which I still cannot determine its relevant TD with respect to the relevant variant (they do not have the kz [? – translator] described above). I assume that in further research, someone will bring new knowledge, according to which I will be able to assign them.

I will be happy to continue with you, who are studying the OR 100 haler stamps, for further research into this and other ZP. I can offer my surpluses to those interested in specified retouch variants.

Literature:

Paleček: Study OR 100 h TD 1 and TD 2, 1997

Paleček: Study OR 100 h - ZP 38 VN, Zprav. No 48/1999

Chvalovský, Kašpar: Spec. Handbook of Stamps OR, 2000

Banert: OR 100 h - VN and retouch on ZP 28 and 38, Zprav. No 56/2002

Paleček: Study OR 100 h TD 7, 2006

Paleček: OR 100 h - Order of plate marking, Zprav. No 71/2009

Paleček: OR 100 h - stamp field 38, Zprav. No 81/2014

Zdeněk Rákosník

Use of Express Stamps

At a meeting of the Dutch Society for Czechoslovak Stamps (Vereniging voor Tsjechoslowakije-Filatelie), the question arose as to what was the main purpose of express stamps issued since 1916. We have had the opportunity to see these stamps as postage on entires, especially after 1918. But it is clear that were not issued for this purpose. The express surcharge at the end of Austria - without additional fees - was 30 heller, and here we are talking about stamps worth 2 and 5 heller.

The 2 and 5 heller stamps were issued on October 1, 1916. Initially, they were triangular stamps. Rectangles were issued later in May 1917 because the triangular format caused many technical problems.



Printed matter franked with added 2 heller stamp for express delivery and 3 heller postage stamp for printed matter up to 50 g - nice use of triangular stamp.

World War I had a profound effect on the postal system. Mail from soldiers was transported free of charge and the public made extensive use of these benefits. At the same time, all postal traffic and sending of business correspondence took place in the normal way. The problem arose if business correspondence, which was sent as printed matter with a fee of 3 heller (basic weight category), was delivered only if circumstances permitted delivery. The companies complained about late delivery, so from October 1, 1916, it was possible to send expedited printed matter. This required a surcharge of 2 heller. The 5 heller stamp included both fees - payment for the printed matter and an expedited surcharge.

When postal rates in Austria were raised on October 1, 1918, postcards increased from 8 to 10 heller. At that time, the post office still had large stocks of old postcards. As ordinary stamps worth 2 heller did not exist, the post office allowed

franking of postcards with 2 heller newspaper and express stamps. Postcards sold at the post office were already affixed with a stamp. A similar practice continued even after the proclamation of Czechoslovakia on October 28, 1918.



Letter franked with the added 5 heller express stamp, which paid both fees. The 25 heller stamp was used as a registration surcharge.



Printed matter franked with a 5 heller express stamp, which included the fee for the printed matter and express delivery.



Postcard sent on the first day of Czechoslovak independence with a 2 heller stamp used to make up the required 10 haler franking.

On February 10, 1919, the Czechoslovak Postal Administration issued stamps with a dove in the values of 2 and 5 haler. This was followed by a 10 haler stamp (December 20, 1920). Initially, the stamps worth 2 haler were also used as additional postage on the remaining 8 haler postcards.



8 heller Austrian postcard franked with 2 haler express stamp.



8 heller Austrian postcard with 2 heller Austrian express stamp. Austrian stamps ceased to be valid on February 28, 1919, so the 2 heller was replaced with a 2 haler Czechoslovak stamp.

Of course, we will also show express stamp used in their original role.



2 haler express stamp for express surcharge and 3 haler Hradčany stamp for a basic rate for printed matter up to 50 g (until 14 May 1919).



After May 15, 1919, the rate for printed matter increased to 50 g for 5 haler. Here the printed matter is paid for with a 5 haler stamp and the express service surcharge with a 2 haler.



The 5 haler express stamp was intended to pay both fees (express and printed matter)



On March 15, 1920, the surcharge was increased to 5 haler and increased again on August 1, 1920, this time to 10 haler. Therefore, a separate stamp was issued for the express sending printed matter. Entireties from this period are very rare and have rarely appeared on the market in recent years.

With the change of tariffs from January 1, 1922, the express surcharge for sending printed matter was abolished. However, the stamps could still be used for a considerable time, as they expired on July 31, 1924! The remainders were then overprinted as newspaper stamps (valid from March 1, 1926 to August 15, 1928).

Hans van Dooremalen
Translated from the original by J.Ch.

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