



# **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](mailto:mark@knihtisk.org)

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### New Book Published: Dove Issue

The *Specialized Handbook for Collectors of Stamps and Entires of the Dove Issue* (hereinafter referred to as the Handbook) by Jiří and Martin Kašpar and Jaroslav Moravec is ready for distribution.

The manual is divided into two parts, monographic and specialized. The monographic part contains not only a summary of factual data, but also chapters devoted to the method of printing these stamps from both etched and electroplated printing plates (TD) and their perforation. Furthermore, a discussion of deviations in the image and drawing of stamps in terms of not only their origin, but also their transmission in the various stages of printing from 100-cliché TD. There is also a detailed arrangement of the TD for the intended booklet edition.

The specialized part is uniformly processed for individual nominal values of the Holubice issue, from the lowest (5 h) to the highest (30 h). The information given relates to the date of issue, validity, number released, and number of TDs used, as well as perforations. The other facts mentioned have a purely specialized collector's character, focused on deviations in the image and drawing of the stamp.

First, flaws that occur in the same position (ZP) on multiple TDs are reported, ie auxiliary print and negative flaws, incurred negative flaws, and matrix flaws. This is followed by other collector-significant defects and retouches with designated ZP and TD. All listed items are also supported by a detailed illustration, in which the relevant deviations are further highlighted by arrows.

Price data for individual items are given in the usual three columns, ie for stamps not used with perfect glue, cancelled stamps stamped, and stamps used appropriately on cover. There is also a distinction according to the perforation used (horizontal and vertical comb perforations.).



For stamps 5 haler violet, 10 haler olive, and 20 haler Type II there is information about the booklet release, ie a list of all deviations that may occur on these stamps (and therefore also on narrow or wide opposite pairs), including their valuation. The last part is for each denomination a chapter devoted to plates and their identification. In addition to the verbal description, all existing plate marks are shown here. An example illustration, the figures are pages 90 to 101, i.e. 15 haler stamps.

HOLUBICE 15 h hnědá, kat. 147

**Holubice 15 h hnědá (kat. 147)**

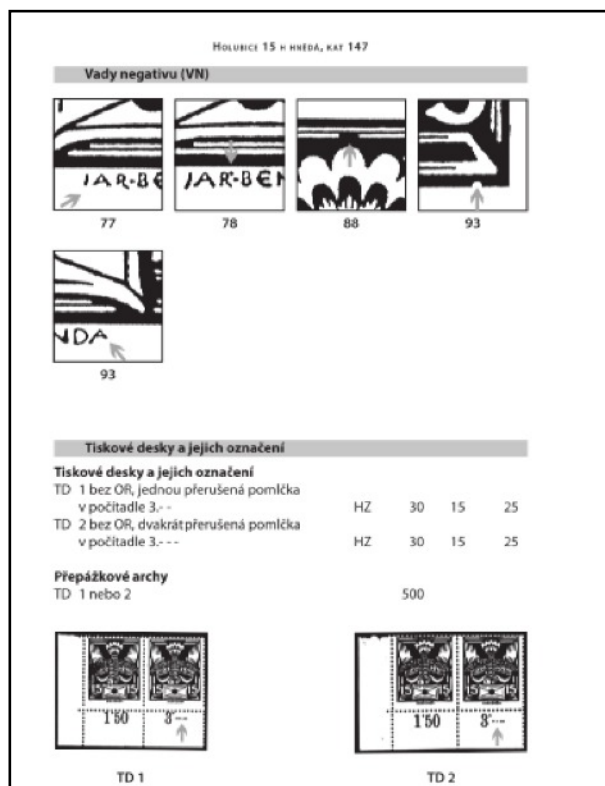
Celý náklad známek (21 770 000 kusů) byl vytištěn dvěma leptanými TD, zhotovenými podle stejného negativu. Znamky se objevily v oběhu 5. 6. 1920 a jejich platnost skončila stejně jako u většiny známek emise Holubice 29. 2. 1932. K odělování známek bylo použito výhradně hřebenové zoubkování 14.

<b>Vady negativu (VN)</b>	♦♦	⊙	⊠
ZP 4, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 29, 32, 39, 42, 44, 46, 51, 54, 57, 59, 60, 63, 66, 67, 76, 77, 78, 88 a 93	HZ	15	8 12

<b>Další deskové vady s určeným ZP a TD</b>	
TD 1 nebo 2	HZ 12 7 10

<b>Nevydané (nezoubkované) známky</b>	
nezoubkované v původní barvě s lepem	100
nezoubkované s určeným ZP a TD	150
černotisk s určeným ZP a TD	150

**Vady negativu (VN)**



The manual has been prepared and is primarily intended for members of our Society. It is in A5 format, has 154 pages and its price is 300 Kč without postage. Interested parties, if they have not already done so, can order the Manual from the Society's treasurer, Mr. Jaroslav Moravec, Krynická 494, 181 00 Prague 8. They can arrange with him either to be sent by post or for pickup at the autumn meeting in Pardubice.

Society Management

## Dove Perforations

### [PO: Perforation Hole – Translator.]

In 2014, Messrs. Martin Kašpar, Jaroslav Moravec, and Jiří Kašpar published the study *Plate Marks of the 100-Cliche Plates of the Dove Stamps*. Using this study, I began to compare and organize my collection. At the same time I came across some missing perforation holes for some denominations, probably on the part of the release that their study does not report. They are found on the 5 haler blue, where the following holes are omitted for 100 ZP TD 2-26:

- either the perforation hole is not missing.
- on the right side there is a missing ninth PO from above and on the left side the twelfth PO from above.

In the attached illustration, one ZP is without omitted holes and the other stamp lacks them. If we take into account the left side of the stamp, the the PO should also be omitted for ZP 99.



For the 10 haler olive the omitted perforation hole appears by ZP 100, TD 2-25. It is the seventh PO from the top on the right side. The omitted PO also occurs below ZP 100 in the lower edge below the DZ. [I was unable to see this – Translator.]

Václav Košťál



### Retouch R 10 –10 Haler Olive

I announce my new knowledge because of the specialized Dove manual. I found the retouched plate marked as the R-10 in the manual. The retouch is on the plate 3-29 and therefore I will be glad if this finding is presented in the autumn *Bulletin*. I enclose a picture of the tail fan retouch.

Novotný Jiří



### The Rare Anniversary of Bohumír Pospíšil (90<sup>th</sup> Birthday)

[This story clearly contains references known to members of the Society but not to outsiders – translator.]

These days, Nestor and promoter of the Liberated Republic, Ing. Bohumír Pospíšil. Bohumír focused mainly on the study of OR and wrote three excellent summary studies on the 30, 185, and 250 haler, which describes practically every position. However, his greatest discovery was the resolution of plates 1 and 2 of the OR 185 haler. He also published several dozen articles – either in our *Bulletin*, or in the Merkur Revue, Filatelie, and in the newsletter of the Society for Postal Services in the Czech Lands 1938-1945.

Jubilant is also a successful exhibitor of the Liberated Republic stamps, where he had to suffer a misunderstanding of the exhibit by jurors. At that time, stamps were evaluated only by their price and not by rarity. Explaining that the stamp for the crown can be unique was a superhuman feat. At the first exhibition in Trutnov in 1994, he won a large bronze medal, now difficult to defend by jurors. This was followed by improvements and repeated modifications of the exhibit. The first significant result at the International Exhibition Praga 98 was a silver medal, and immediately at another national exhibition in Holešov in 1999 a gold medal. This was followed by golden successes at the exhibitions Brno 2000, Ostropa Jihlava 2003, National Exhibition Žďár nad Sázavou 2004, European Exhibition Brno 2005, Hradec Králové, World Exhibition Prague 2008 and International Exhibition Zagreb 2013. The journey of the exhibit "Liberated Republic" proves that field of typographic issues can get to the gold medal. By the way, it's hard work for a long time, but don't you also want to be inspired and create an exhibit?

The celebrant's second lifelong love is his poetic work. He has been writing since his youth, sometimes under the pseudonym Míla Hulínský. He has published 26 poetry collections, which readers can find in libraries. For this activity he would be included in the list of personalities of the city of Hulín.

Bohumír, my friend, I wish you good health, success and vitality for the years to come.

Pepa Chudoba



## Typographic Handbooks and the *Bulletin* are Freely Available on the Internet

In recent years, a private project has started operating, with older philatelic magazines being published on the website [www.filaso.cz](http://www.filaso.cz). At present, practically all *Filatelie* from 1950 to 2005 are published here. Every Internet user can download any magazine completely free of charge and then save it to their computer. Storing older magazines can save valuable space in your library.

The Typographic Society has not been left behind and the older *Bulletins* (until 2010) are also published on the above-mentioned website. The main purpose is that we will get other collectors who are interested in letterpress.

As the event with the publication of the *Bulletin* was a success, the manuals published by our Society will be gradually published from November. We will start from Hradčany from the lowest values and continue through the TGM, Holubice and Osvobozená Republika issues to the postage due book. Although downloading older manuals will be free, our company will not waste, because the published manuals were sold only for copying costs.

In order to inform other collectors about the possibility of downloading manuals and Newsletters, we will publish the manuals gradually. On that occasion, an article will be published in *Filatelie* for each value, where the most important discoveries, interesting facts and open question that should be solved will be summarized for each value. As an example of the information that will be presented in that series will be the article published in the *Bulletin* concerning the retouching the clock on the 10 halér.

Pepa Chudoba

## Catalog of Hradčany Perfins

It is not common for an article about perfins to appear on the pages of the *Bulletin*. Today, however, I am happy to make an exception, because this year the catalog of Hradčany perfins began to be published as a continuation of the *Perfyny* newsletter. This catalog has been waiting for several years, I remember that about ten years ago a request for help was published on the pages of the *Bulletin*. The catalog is currently published as an appendix to the newsletter, the authors could certainly consider publishing outside the Society.

The catalog records the currently known 371 perfins, which is about 35% of all from the territory of Czechoslovakia. There are 6 perfins on each page of the catalog, and for each of them there is a picture of it, catalog numbers of the stamps on which the perfins occur, information about the owner, domicile, and point evaluation. The rarity may be completely different from the last catalog from 1987, because some perfins may occur rarely (or almost exclusively) on the Hradčany.

What will be very pleasing to typographic collectors is the list of stamps on which perfin appears with a division into whether it is an imperforate or a perforated stamp. Unfortunately, the perforation gauge or the open / closed spiral are not specified. Minor errors appear in the catalog, where some stamp appearing only imperforate are listed as perforated (and vice versa).

A16,1 – A30		PERFINY NA ZNÁMKÁCH HRADČANY	
AEG	A16,1	AEG Brno/Brünn	
		+ AEG - Elektrotechnická akc. spol., filiálka Brno + Elektrické přístroje	
	N	3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 16, 20, 22	8
	Z	4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13	10
AF	A17	A.F. Cukmantl ve Slezsku/Zuckmantel in Schlesien	
		+ Albert Förster + Kamenický průmysl	
	N	5, 9, 10, 11, 12	26
	Z	7, 11	32
A.G. 1831	A27	A.G./1831 Praha/Prag	%
		+ Assicurazioni Generali v Terstu + Všeobecná pojišťovna proti úrazům a škodám	
	N	2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22	4
	Z	3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 16, 17, 22	4
	SZ	8	30
A.H.	A28	A.H. Ústí nad Labem/Aussig X/S	
		+ Antonín Hübl + Velkoobchod suknem a výrobky z ovčí vlny	
	N	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25	4
	Z	4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17, 22	10
	SZ	20, 25	32
A.H.	A29	A.H. Tisá/Tysse	
		+ Augustin Hleke + Továrna na knoflíky a kovové zboží	
	N	3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 24	10
	Z	4, 7, 8, 11, 13, 17, 22	14
A.H.	A30	A.H. Praha/Prag	
		+ Antonín Hübl + Velkoobchod suknem a výrobky z ovčí vlny	
	N	3, 5, 8, 11, 15, 16, 20, 22	12
	Z	8, 11, 22	26
- 8 -			
A32 – A48		PERFINY NA ZNÁMKÁCH HRADČANY	
A.H.	A32	AH/S Plínkov/Plínkau	
	N	15, 20	40
	Z	17	48
A.	A33	AJ Liberec/Reichenberg	
		+ Adolf Jakob + Výroba jemného vojenského sukna a zboží z ovčí vlny	
	N	4, 20	32
	Z	4, 11, 13	26
A.K.	A36	A.K. Šnideberk/Schmiedeberg in Böhmen/ Schmiedeberg, BHM (Fabrik Kalla)	
		+ Anton Kalla + První rudohorské továrny na rybi konzervy, plechové a dřevěné obaly, loučky a výrobky z papíroviny „SOLID“	
	N	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26	4
	Z	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 17, 22	5
	SZ	1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 17, 20, 21, 22	CDV 10 12
A.K.	A37	A.K. Bratislava/Pozsony	
		+ APOLLO Kšolajfinomítógvár Rt. (APOLLO – rafinéria minerálních olejov a.s.)	
	N	15, 17, 19, 20, 22	20
	Z	4, 22	28
ALPA	A45	ALPA Královo Pole/Königsfeld i. Mhr.	
		+ Josef Veselý (později Veselý & Chládek) + Továrna kosmetických přípravků a francouzky ALPA	
	N	2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 17, 20	10
	Z	4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 17	14
A.&M.	A48	A.&M. Košice/Kassa	
		+ Adriányi & Markó + Velkoobchod železom	
	N	17	48
	Z	17	48
- 9 -			

Now to the society itself. The society includes approximately 100 collectors from the Czech Republic and Slovakia, who alternately publish a total of 4 issues a year, each in the range of 24 pages. The nice thing is that they organize an auction of interesting material in the magazine. Because the discoveries of new perfin are very rare today, the magazine focuses mainly on interesting use on cover and information about the society and their activities. Furthermore, the use of perfin appears on interesting stamps. Collectors meet twice a year, always in a different city. If you are interested in membership in the company, contact its chairman Vladislav Beneš from Vysoké Mýto, e-mail: vlaves@seznam.cz (or you can contact the editor of the *Bulletin*).

Last year, catalogues of perfin were published as supplements to the POFIS catalog, which are on the stamps of the Protectorate and Czechoslovakia II. Although there are only a few dozen of these perfin and therefore only a few pages, collecting them is almost a lifelong work.

A new catalog is also being prepared to replace the now legendary Max catalog from 1987. Compared to the previous edition, approximately 100 new perfin will be added, many of which have been positively identified by user and the most demanding work is finding out the period of use. For perfin, where there may be confusion, drawings will be shown showing the most significant differences.

Josef Chudoba

Post-closing note: At the meeting of the finalists, it was decided to distribute the catalog to the professional public. The price of the catalog will be 150 Kč and will be available at the spring Society printing meeting. The catalog will be available for inspection at the autumn meeting. Send your subscription to the editor's address.

### Telegram on Account

The last postal stationery an imprinted Hradčany stamp and which I have not yet mentioned is the so-called telegram on account – CTÚ 1. This form has a printed 5 haler fifth design stamp and was used for credit filing of telegrams. The dimensions are 228 x 182 mm and are two-part, the lower part is separated by a perforation and served as a receipt. Similar telegrams, but with an imprinted Liberated Republic stamp were printed in eight-pane printing sheets. We can assume that telegrams with the 5 haler Hradčany were printed in a similar way. More details can be found in the *Katalogu čs. celin II. díl*.

However, we are interested in the printed stamp and especially its relationship to postage stamps. Unfortunately, these telegrams are relatively rare, so studying the stamp is more difficult than with other postal stationery. I managed to get three pieces from my colleagues, which I was able to see in detail, two of which had the same stamp. I got another 8 photocopies. However, none of them had a printed stamp different from the ones I was looking at. So I only have two different stamps. If they were printed in eight pieces, I only know one quarter of the printing form.

The image shows a historical Czech telegram on account form (CTÚ 1). The form is divided into several sections. At the top, there is a header with the title "Telegram na účet" (Telegram on account). Below this, there are fields for "Druh" (Type), "Město odesílatele" (City of sender), "Město příjemce" (City of recipient), and "Číslo telegramu" (Telegram number). The form also includes a section for "Platba" (Payment) with fields for "Měna" (Currency), "Kolik" (How much), and "Podpis" (Signature). A large central area is designated for the message, with a 5 haler stamp (5 Kč) printed on the left side. The bottom section contains fields for "Odesílatel" (Sender), "Příjemce" (Recipient), and "Podpis příjemce" (Signature of recipient). The form is perforated along the bottom edge, indicating it was designed to be torn out as a receipt.

Telegram on account CTU 1



Both stamps that I am familiar with that are printed on the telegram have the 4th spiral closed, ie in the second type. The fan of the right dove is interrupted at the top and right, according to *Monografie I*, ie with the original plate defect marked -. If we compare them with the stamps printed in this drawing, the corrected 4th spiral II. type was on plates I to IV. Of these four printing plates, only III and IV have preserved a plate flaw, an un-repaired fan of the right dove. Randomly, however, it also occurs on other printing plates. It is also interesting to compare the rays in the sky.

One of the stamps that I could study on the telegram has a secondary plate defect, a white point on the line of the 4th and 5th spirals. This defect is on the I., II. and IV. plates, which have the Type II 4th spiral. So here is the possibility of comparison.

#### Telegram ZP 71.

A white dot on the line of the 4th and 5th spirals. weakened left frame at the bottom corner, characteristic rays in the sky.



#### Plate 1 ZP 71.

White dot on the 4th and 5th spiral joint, above on the frame 6th and 7th spiral protrusions, the number 5 at the bottom broken off, characteristic rays in the sky.

#### Plate 2 ZP 71.

On the line of the 4th and 5th spiral at the bottom a white point, On the 3rd Tower at the top left a point, the right leg A in the CHA longer.



#### Plate 4 ZP 71.

White dot on the line of the 4th and 5th spirals, top of the P connected to the line, oval broken below O v SLO.

When comparing stamps by rays it is possible to exclude a stamp from the first printing plate which has few indistinct rays. The second printing plate, on the other hand, has more rays and the sky above the cathedral is almost hatched. The rays from the IV. Plates are the most similar.

For the second stamp, I have one telegram and two photocopies at my disposal. Their conformity is determined by the imprint of the nail under the lower frame on the right under the label. In addition to the completely open 4th spiral, the open top and right contours of the right dove fan and the rays, I found three common plate (?) defects: the broken white outline of the 6th spiral at the top right, the broken lower frame under the number 5, and the damaged right frame behind the dove. The photocopies still have the upper left corner running obliquely upwards. Unfortunately, it is damaged by the perforation on the telegram. None of these defects are secondary, so it is not possible to determine a specific position as with the first stamp described.



So what do I know about the stamps on the telegram? Depending on the type of the 4th spiral, I can exclude the use of stamps from the V. to VIII. plates. According to the rays in the sky and the secondary plate defect of ZP 71, I can rule out I. II. and III. plates. It therefore remains the most probable use of dies from IV. printing plates. However, this is ruled out by plate flaws on the telegrams.

Therefore, if I am not mistaken, it follows that there was another printing plate of this value, ie the ninth in the order, which was cut into individual dies for use in printing the telegram. The printing of stamps with a value of 5 halers in the fifth design was started on July 23, 1919 – I. and II. plates. The III. and IV. plate are from December 1919. Telegrams were used from III. quarter of 1919. The production and use of another printing plate for cutting into dies for printing a stamp on telegrams was therefore necessary. After all, specially made plates were used for other Hradčany postal stationery.

Since 1921, the 5 halers Hradčany stamp was replaced by the 40 halers Osvobozená Republika stamp. The validity of both kinds of postal stationery was terminated on August 15, 1928, when they were replaced by a similar design, but with the stamp State Emblem. That is, after a relatively long time.



Editor's note:

When compiling the article on Telegrams on Account, I realized that there must be more variants of the stamp, because it exists in three language versions. Namely Czech, Czech-German, and Slovak. In the catalog for stationery II. part, all three language mutations are shown, while the defect from ZP 71, which is mentioned above, occurs on the Czech version. Now, in Milan Černík 43rd auction of stationery and postal history, a Slovak telegram is sold as a lot 511 to an account where the stamp die is different from the above. That's why I'm attaching its image.



Telegram on account  
Slovak version.

To make the situation even more complicated, the postal stationery catalog lists two types of perforations that could be used to tear off the receipt. For Czech and Slovak versions line perforation 11.25 and for German 13.75. 128 perforation holes were found on the Czech telegram, 151 holes on the German telegram, and 126 holes on the Slovak telegram. This corresponds to the dimensions of perforation in the Czech (line 11.25), German (line 13.25) and Slovak (line 11.1). Minor deviations from the serrations can be caused either by incorrect counting of the holes and, above all, by the smaller size of the telegram than indicated.

### **Clock Retouch on the 10 Haler First Design Hradčany**

There is a very popular flaw in position 91 - a clock on a tower, which has been retouched on all plates used to print stamps. Retouching occurs less frequently in the first two plates, and conversely in the 3rd and 4th TDs, due to the later production of TD, the flaw is rarer. According to the *Bulletin*, the first occurrences of stamps with retouching are known with the following dates: 1. TD - April 18, 1919; 2. TD - March 22, 1919 (this is probably a mistake in the stamp); 3rd TD - May 18, 1919, and finally 4th TD - April 18, 1919.

Other control characters are as follows:

- 1st TD - upper frame with a rise above the 3rd spiral. A sloping line from the top of the fan of the left dove.
- 2nd TD - left frame above ČE broken, which subsequently expanded from the decoration in front of Č to S.
- 3rd TD - a dot in the 2nd heart on the right. Left frame with a rise at the top corner.
- 4th TD - in the 2nd heart on the right a dot. There is no ray above the 4th tower. Sun interrupted at 9:45 a.m., completed at 3 p.m.

Retouching caused the printer great problems because the flaw formed a depression in the printing plate that had to be filled in some way. The printer had no experience with this type of retouching, so he experimented as is known from the results.

Retouching of the first printing plate was performed by degreasing the printing plate, pouring in metal, and subsequent grinding. Grinding did not work well, the added metal was lower than the surroundings, and therefore a round light characterizing the original defect appears at the retouch.

The retouching on the second and third plates was carried out similarly by pouring in metal and the towers on the plate were subsequently pressed with pliers. This resulted in damage to the rays around the tower and an overall different appearance of the 1st and 2nd towers.

The retouching on the fourth plate was done differently in that no metal was added to the plate, but the towers were only pushed together with pliers. They look like open scissors. In 1986, K. Paděra discovered that there are specimens where the second tower is considerably detached from the first tower and forms a 30 ° angle with it. This variant is very rare and the author of the article described it as the first variant of retouching. To date, several dozen specimens have been discovered.

I cannot agree with K. Paděra's opinion that this is the first retouch. In my opinion, this is a damaged retouch, which is mentioned in the Monograph. I deduce this from the following:

- 1) The towers, which were pressed together on the printing plate, had less strength due to the shear than the surrounding material and could rather break.
- 2) If the rare variant was the first retouch, it would be practically impossible to repair with pliers - even more would damage the metal in the vicinity. Retouching could only be done by feeding new metal, which is very difficult and would affect the appearance of the retouching.
- 3) The date of use of the rare variant of retouch is from 1920, with dates much later than the usual variant (for example, the stamp depicted in the article on January 22, 1920, in the picture December 1920, another specimen

sold at the autumn auction of the Profile is March 26, 1920). I therefore propose a correction in the catalog, which will include a record for retouching and for damaged retouching. The relative rarity in both cases remains the same. I welcome the opinions of other collectors on this issue.

Josef Chudoba



TD 1 DV.



TD 1 Retouch (earliest date: 18 April 1919).



TD 2 DV.



TD 2 Retouch.



TD 3 DV (late use).



TD 3 Retouch.



TD 4 DV.



TD 4 Retouch.



TD 4 Damaged Retouch.

### 5 Haler Violet Dove Plate 7 New Study

For members of the Typographic Collectors Society. Another study of Holubice 5 h stamps was prepared for typographic stamps. This is the 7th TD, which was used only for printing stamps in violet and is the first TD for which stress bars were used for this issue. They are six-line, uninterrupted and without intentional plate marks. Identification is only possible according to the characteristic shapes of the protective frames. To identify stamps from this TD, mostly comb perforation 14 was used, only a small part of the release was line perforated 13<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>.

The described 7th TD was made from the 2nd negative and there is a retouch of an additional negative flaw on ZP 24, auxiliary print flaws on ZP 26 and 51, other second negative flaws as well as induced second negative flaws, and a large number of plate flaws. The study's price (see the picture of the title page) in A4 format is 150 Kč, the A5 version 90 Kč. Postage is added to the price. Address orders to Jaroslava Moravce, Krynická 494, 181 00 Prague 8. Do not send money in advance.

The authors



## **Liberated Republic – What's Next?**

At the spring meeting of the Society of Collectors of Czechoslovak Typographic Stamps in March 2015, I was elected to the SSČsKZ committee where I was entrusted with the management of the Liberated Republic section. When I was thinking about how and what I can contribute in this position, I decided to compile and publish topics (areas) which (in my opinion) it would be good to address in the study collection of the Liberated Republic issue.

The study is completed for most of the so-called two-plate values, ie for the values 20, 25, 40 Type I, 150, 185, and 250 haler. For these values I assume that someone will follow the published study of authors pp. Chvalovský, Kašpar, Košťál and Pospíšil and, on the basis of their own studies, will complete and subsequently publish in our *Bulletin* the identification features of as yet undetermined positions. I do not rule out the demonstration of some new retouches, especially for the 185 haler.

### **50 Haler Red**

Two studies. Chvalovský and Kašpar. In addition, Mr. Chvosta studied the plates used both for the printing of stamps and at the same time for the printing of CDV 24.

### **30 Haler**

Three studies were published Krejny and Pospíšil. There is room for the reconstruction of plates TD 3 and TD 4, for proving the order of printing for TD 7, TD 8, and TD 9, and last but not least for confirmation or refutation of the hypothesis that there were 10 printing plates.

### **40 Haler Type II**

A number of studies by Chvalovský and Košťál. Here I wonder if the total number of printing plates was even or odd.

### **60 Haler**

A number of studies by Chvalovský, Kmínek and Matys. It is gratifying that younger colleagues, such as Mr Brabec, are also studying this value. Here it is possible to work on the reconstruction of TD 11-14, especially TD 12 and TD 13. Furthermore, it is necessary to perform reconstructions and determine the order of production of printing plates with matrix flaws. I believe that this stamp gives the opportunity to process and present a specialized exhibition exhibit.

### **50 Haler Green**

I mention this value as the last not only because it is the most comprehensive in terms of study and its description, but so far probably the least researched. Studies of this value have been published by Chvalovský, Chvosta and Rákosník. Here it is possible to focus the study on:

- reconstruction of the left half of TD 3 and TD 4 ,
- proving the order of TD 3 and TD 4 ,
- reconstruction of panes from the second period of production (except for already finished TD 6 and TD 9),
- reconstruction of panes from the third period of production – TD with matrix defects.

I very much appreciate the ant work of Mr. Pernica in trying to electronically process known defects at this value. I believe that even this value gives the opportunity to process and present a highly specialized exhibition exhibit. I remember Mr. Vežranovský's specialized exhibit on correspondence cards with the 50 haler green imprint. Perhaps after the publication of the study of postcards with the motif The Liberated Republic 50 haler by Mr. Chvosta, a collector would be found who would prepare a specialized exhibit on this issue.

Given that I focus my studies on this very value, I would like to ask any owners of the 50 haler green stamp panes to lend the sheets for study and documentation. (I am willing to pay the postage there and back, including insurance, and guarantee anonymity if we can come to an agreement).

I am aware that this list of topics (areas) cannot be complete and some topics (areas) are just my hypotheses and may be refuted by study. I am also aware that for some more experienced collectors, the above lines have elicited smiles (if not perhaps, smirks). I would like the above lines to be mainly an incentive for younger collectors starting to study and for the more experienced a springboard for further study and subsequent publication of their findings in articles on the *Bulletin* website, or in published studies. I will also be pleased if this article proves that the Liberated Republic issue is not a completed and closed issue for specialized collection and study.

I offer personal assistance to those interested in studying and building specialized collection of individual values of the Osvobozená Republika issue. I can offer for viewing (for study) a relatively large stock of tapes and blocks of individual values, I will be happy to provide a consultation in case of ambiguities during the study, or I will help formulate an article for the *Bulletin* on new findings. Last but not least, I can offer a number of my doublets for exchange (sale).

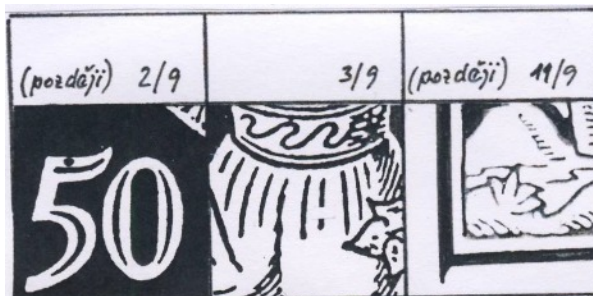
NOTE change of the address for the author of this article and the trustee for the Liberated Republic.

Zdeněk Rákosník (after moving) Hlavní 543 691 67 Šakvice



### 50 Haler Green Liberated Republic – Supplement to the Plate 9 Study

Since the publication of the Plate 9 study I have been able to obtain two strips and one block of stamps from this plate. There are 3 new plate flaws not included in the study. I offer them to those interested to supplement the study and for further use.



- ZP 2: coloured point at the top of the flag of the left digit 5 (later),
- ZP 3: interrupted sixth vertical hatch below the waist,
- ZP 11: extended lower left corner of the stamp image.

Zdeněk Rákosník

### Entires with OR Used as Newspaper Franking

[TO: Tariff Period – Translator.]

For a long time now, I have been collecting entires franked with Liberated Republic stamps, both single-stamp franking and multiple, and coloured franking. I managed to gather a nice collection of these on newspaper wrappers from printed newspapers sent abroad.

How was the payment of newspapers sent abroad regulated? During the first and second tariff periods (TO) it was possible to pay for consignments to the successor countries of Austria-Hungary and to Germany, during the third and fourth TO only in Austria, and in the fifth TO to Austria, Poland, and Yugoslavia. It can be deduced from the regulations that postage to other countries was to be paid for with postage stamps. This is also proved by the following entires from my collection.



Newspaper wrapper for shipment abroad over 100 g, sent from Prague 77 on September 28, 1921 (IV. Tariff period). The basic rate is 0.25 for every 50 g.



Newspaper wrapper sent up to 150 g sent abroad. Sent from Aš 1 on April 22, 1921 – fourth. TO.  
Tariff: basic rate 0.25 + 2x surcharge for every 50 g, correctly franked.



Newspaper wrapper for shipment abroad sent from Prague 1 on February 17, 1921 (4th TO).  
Tariff base rate 0.25 for every 50 g, correctly franked.

Sources:

Klim J, Schodelbauer V. Československo 1918-1939, Merkur-revue, Brno 2002

Kašpar J. *Bulletin* 47/1998

Chudoba J. *Bulletin* 70/2009

Hamr F. *Bulletin* 71/2009

Zdeněk Rákosník

## List of Privately Published Manuals (Continued from *Bulletin* 81)

### Agriculture and Science

Padera K, Moravec J., Latal J. *Agriculture and Science* 1920 400 Haler

Látal J. *Agriculture and Science* 1923 300 Haler

### Express Stamps

Ryvola Z. *Spěšná* 1919 2 h, reconstruction of the 1st to 4th printing plates

Moravec Z. *Express* 10 h red-brown

### Newspaper Stamps

Kolesar E. *Novinová* 2 h, summary study (released on CD)

Kolesar E. *Novinová* 5 h, summary study (released on CD)

Kolesar E. *Novinová* 6 h, summary study (released on CD)

Kolesar E. *Novinová* 10 h, summary study (released on CD)

Kolesar E. *Novinová* 20 h, summary study (released on CD)

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

mark@knihtisk.org