



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



No. 88

2018

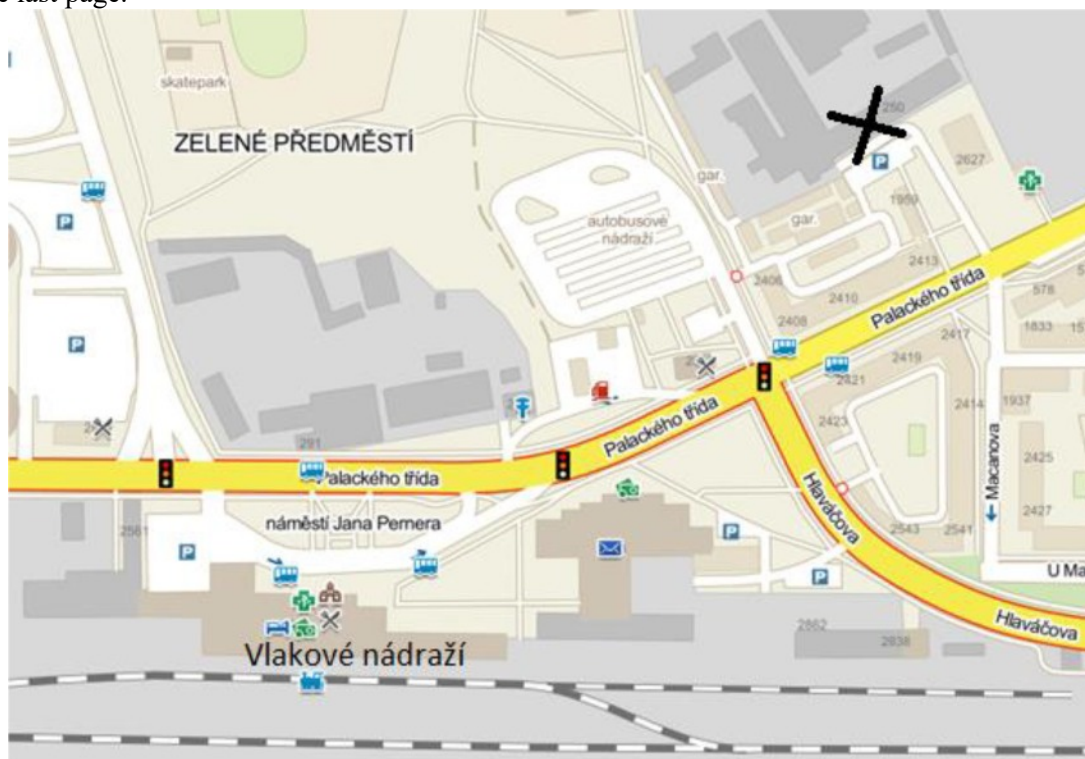


Invitation to the Society Spring Meeting – 17 March 2018, Pardubice

This year's spring meeting of our Society will take place on Saturday, 17 March 2018 from 9 am to 12 noon in the large lounge of the Pivovarka restaurant, which is part of the Pardubice brewery. The meeting place is about 5 minutes walk from the Pardubice train station and about 2 minutes walk from the bus station (see map).

There will be an adjoining restaurant in normal operation, which gives the opportunity to chat and refreshments (coffee, tea, 7 types of beer and others) and those interested can have lunch here.

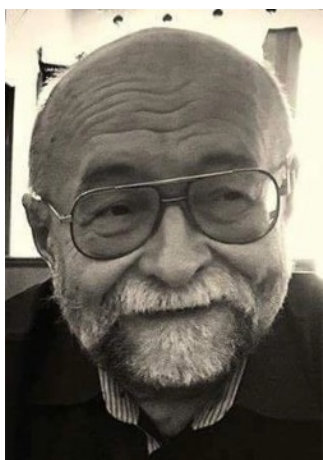
Since the meeting will be in Pardubice, I suggest for those interested the possibility of sleeping in a nearby pension. In the evening we could go for a beer and talk about anything interesting. If someone is interested in sleeping, contact J. Chudoba – contact on the last page.



Changes in the Society's Management

Due to health reasons, my colleague Mírek Paleček resigned from his position in the company's management in November 2016 and Emil Kolesar was co-opted in his place. In November 2017, František Hradr applied for release and proposed a colleague, Jirka Krňák from České Velenice, as a guarantor for this post. He did not reject the offered post and the management approved his co-optation. We thank both resigned colleagues for the work they have done for our Society and we hope that they will continue to enrich our Newsletter with valuable contributions.

Delayed Sad News



With a slow one-year delay (caused by organizational confusion) I have to to announce to all "typographic colleagues" that our colleague Ing. Petr Kunc from Jičín left abruptly forever on February 27, 2017. He left his job and after retiring he wanted to devote himself fully to his favourite issue, the Holubice. Especially in recent years, he has become a very successful exhibitors. He left at a time when he was preparing to expand his study exhibit, now mono-thematically focused on plate defects and retouching on the 20 haler Type II Dove. However, his philatelic scope was much broader and more diverse, among other things, he also built a specialized collection focused on the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth. A rare person and friend has left, with whom we have worked very well and who we will miss.

Jiří Kašpar

2017 Finances

	Income	Expenses	Balance
Forwarded from 2016			32,448
Membership Subscriptions	18,120		50,608
Gifts	4,325		54,843
Printing the <i>Bulletin</i>		1759	53,084
<i>Bulletin</i> Distribution		3,020	50,064
Travel		994	49,070
Office Supplies		135	48,935
Balance			46,935

The editors of *Filatelie* sent us fees for the articles "Cancelled Hradčany" from their author VR, who gave them up in favour of our Society. Thank you for the sponsorship gift.

2019 Subscription Payments

Membership fees for 2020, which remain the same, i.e.

- for collectors up to 70 years 100 Kč,
- for collectors over 70 years 80 Kč.

Payment can be made either:

- in person at the Autumn Meeting.
- by transfer to account number: 2001115378/2010, where in the message to the recipient state your surname (otherwise we are not able to identify the sender),
- or by postal order to the address: Zdeněk Rákosník, Hlavní 543, 691 67 Šakvice.

Arrange payments from, abroad with the treasurer by e-mail: zdenek.rakosnik@seznam.cz.

Right Bar in the Hradčany Fifth Design

In *Filatelie* 14/71 and 24/72, František Fryč (it was he who in 1960 described for the first time gaps in the fans of the right dove) mentions repairs made in the stamp's right vertical panel. Differences in the 4th spiral and the left bars were described with the left panel. These were recognized as types.

In the picture on the left is the right panel, on which the number "1" is marked by the upper binding, the number "2" by the lower binding, and the number "3" by the right bars.



It can be seen from the figure that the upper part of the right inner frame ends above the upper binding, just as the lower part of the right inner frame begins below the lower binding. For some values, especially for those for which the 4th spiral was repaired, or the fan of the right dove was repaired, and the upper part of the right inner frame was parted to the lower binding, or similarly for the lower part of the right inner frame. In some cases, both parts of the right inner frame were parted into the lower binding. At values of 10, 75, and 500 h, the two parts of the inner frame were joined to the lower binding. This is the so-called frame type. This is described for values of 10, 75, and 500 h.

The values and positions where I found the above deviations were reported in my article in *Bulletin* 63/2006 on pages 8-11. There are also diagrams of what the deviations look like.

I would like to draw attention to some values and positions for which some of the described deviations are particularly pronounced.

500 haler, position 29, plate 2 – Significant penetration of the lower bar from the bottom into the lower binding.

500 haler, position 42, plate 2 – Significant penetration of the upper inner frame into the lower binding.



29/2



42/2



500 haler Position 82, Plate 2 – Significant penetration of both the upper and lower parts into the lower binding.

75 haler Position 60, Plate 1 – Significant penetration of the lower bar into the lower binding.



75 haler Position 83, Plate 1 – Significant penetration of the upper inner frame into the lower binding.

75 haler Position 2, Plate 1 – Connection of both parts of the right inner frame – Frame type.



25 haler Position 7, Plate 1 – Significant penetration of the lower bar into the lower binding.

25 haler Position 31, Plate 1, type 4 spiral – Significant penetration of the lower bar into the lower binding.



20 haler Position 52, Plate 1 – Significant penetration of the upper inner frame into the lower binding.

20 haler Position 99, Plate 1 – Significant penetration of the lower bar into the lower binding.



15 haler Position 27, Plate 1 – Significant penetration of the lower bar into the lower binding.

15 haler Position 12, Plate 2 – Significant penetration of the upper inner frame into the lower binding.



As mentioned earlier, I have found such situations, whether more or less pronounced, in other stamps, plates and positions. Here I have listed just a few really very significant ones. Perhaps I will interest some collectors of Hradčany stamps to start their studies and perhaps even refute or supplement some of my findings.

Finally, a request. I completed the reconstruction of plate 7 of the 15 haler Hradčany. I have all imperforate stamps except for position 57, which I have perforated. Can a colleague help me? I will buy or exchange. I offer a larger collection of post-revolutionary cancels on Hradčany stamps from 1918-1920 on soaked stamps, clippings, and entires, a total of 19 boxes.

Hamr František

Hradčany 500 Haler Plate 1, Position 1

For more than a year, articles about individual denominations of the Hradčany has been published in *Filatelie*. The article presents interesting facts such as the techniques used to create the plates, a description of significant plate flaws and their retouches, manufacturing flaws, and postal use. Of course, not everything that is known will fit in the magazine, and there are also many blanks that are still waiting to be researched.

Stamps from the Hradčany 500 haler plate 1 were printed in two stages. The first release was intended as Hradčany definitives and in use since June 1919. The second release was intended primarily for airmail overprints. For this overprint the tally numbers were removed from the plate 1 and not produced on plate 2. However, a small number of the stamps from the second release failed to be overprinted and were distributed to post offices. The second release differs in the paper used, which seems to be somewhat brighter.



Fig. 1: Stamp without a flaw for part of the release.



Fig. 2: Stamp with a flaw for part of the release.

In this article, I would like to focus exclusively on 1/1. This position has the following control features: No ray by the left turret, truncated lower right corner, coloured dots from the 2nd to the 3rd tower, MUCHA arched. For part of the release there are white lines diagonally across the 4th spiral. I think that the defect on Č is found in second release printings.

When looking at this position, I was attracted by the following: the stamps without the transient flaws have bold and visible rays in the area of the 4th and 5th towers. The intensity of these rays is constant. On the contrary, stamps with the transient flaw have missing rays. Again, the intensity of these rays is constant.

Because I have a limited number of stamps from this position (4 pieces without the Č flaw, 2 pieces with it), these things may be a coincidence. Refinement may have occurred during plate cleaning. However, it could happen that the original intensity of the rays was so disturbing that they broke through. If readers would please write me their opinion on what happened to this position. It is also an interesting question why it did not happen on another position.

Chudoba

40 Haler Liberated Republic Stationery

In *Bulletin 87* I focused on supplementing and specifying the positions from which clichés were cut from plates subsequently used for printing stationery (CDV) with the 50 haler Liberated Republic stamp (CDV 24, 25, 27, 28 and 29). As there were questions about stationery with the 40 haler Liberated Republic stamp (CDV 23), I would like to add and clarify in this article some data given in the *Specialized Handbook for Collectors of Stamps and Entires the Liberated Republic Issue*.

So far, it has been possible to identify the same flaws on postage stamps and stationery (CDV 23) for the following positions and plates:

Plate 1: 1, 9, 10, 25, 27, 33, 34, 35, 36, 56, 58, 60 (RVN), 61, 63, 73, 76, 79, 80, 83 and 85.

Plate 2: 7, 10, 14, 22, 36, 37, 56, 60 (RVN) and 93.

Furthermore, the negative flaw for position 60 has been seen and as it does not come from plates 1 and 3, there was probably another plate cut into dies before printing.

Furthermore, postal stationery with significant defects (several identical specimens) were found, which have not yet been determined for the relevant plate and position. In rare cases, identical defects were found on postage stamps. Significant defects found on several specimens of KL [? Trans.], on which further study should be focused.



Plate 1.



Plate 2.

For example:

- scratch in the right frame against the bush below Kriváň + a small stain at the lower end of the right shading of the right zero,
- enlarged letters VHB + connected two peaks of Kriváň + significant sixth shading below the waist,
- enlarged letters VHB + second shadow below the waist connected to the lower,
- color spot on the left side of the middle shading of the skirt + on KL. the upper frame is interrupted several times (the postage stamp was also found),
- interrupted drawing of the skirt above the knee of the left leg + white spot on the left sides of the neck + the nose connected to the mouth at the KL part,
- scratch in the left frame against the knee of the right foot (postage stamp also found),
- a white spot on the underside of the letter O,
- drawing of the nose associated with the mouth (also found on marks ZP 10, 26, 27, 36, 50, 56 and 81).

Zdeněk Rákosník zdenek.rakosnik@seznam.cz

Interesting 20 and 30 Haler Sokol in Flight Stamps

© Michal Hauzr

Dear readers, I am following up on the article from *Bulletin* 87, in which I dealt with the findings of various stages and interesting facts of the printing of the 50 and 100 haler stamps. Let's take a look at the values of 20 and 30 haler this time.

According to the current level of knowledge, there were 10 plates used to print the 20 haler Sokol in Flight newspaper stamps. The first two plates were made by etching and the following eight by electroforming. Part of the release of the first two plates was subsequently overprinted VZOREC and SO 1920. Part of the later release, namely plates 3-31, 4-31, 1-34 and 2-34, was overprinted O.T.

Plate 1 and 2 are without stress bars and have tally numbers at the bottom of the pane. It is possible to distinguish them from each other by small details, the study and description of which, however, is not the subject of this article.

The Electroplated have not only tally numbers but also stress bars and plate markings (located below positions 91 and 100. Plates from 1924 have plate markings in the order year and serial number of the board, in other versions it is the opposite. Plates from 1924 were used for an extremely long time and therefore you can find a number of interesting things during their use, some of which are extremely rare (I know the minimum number of pieces). Both plates were made in the form of continuous stress bars on three sides of the pane. It is not known what difficulties this caused printers during the production process, but it is clear from the measures taken and the rarity that they have taken place in a very short time to eliminate the problems that have arisen. Specifically, it is a gap in both vertical stress bars, always in the space at the interface of individual rows. In this context, it is only possible to speculate on the possibility of air accumulation inside the pockets formed by the stress bars, which probably led to deformations of the paper. A number of corner blocks with various folds, from this period are known. The use of guillotine lines is also known 1924 release, as well as the impressions of spacing or deformation of the lands used for plate markings.



Figs. 1-4: Plate 24-1, stress bars at positions 91 and 100 before and after introduction of gaps.



Figs. 5-7: Plate 24-1 – Deformations.
Ends of the stress bars and the year land (enlarged).



Figs. 8-9: Plate 24-1.
Stress bars with gaps by positions 91 and 100.
Imprint of Guillotine line under position 91.
Spacing imprint on right side of pane next to position 100.



Similar features are known for plate 24-2.



Figs. 10-13: Plate 24-2.
Stress bars by positions 91 and 100 before and after gaps were applied.



Figs. 14-17: Plate 24-2.
Imprint of various guillotine lines under position 91 and right of position 100.
Open and closed stress bars.



Fig. 18: Plate 24-2.
Open stress bar, imprint of spacer.



Figs. 19-20: Plate 24-1.
Deformation land by position 91.
Open stress bar (enlarged).

Other plates were produced with the designations 1 to 4 - 31, all had gaps in the stress bars. Again, various phases of printing are known with guillotine lines, deformed bottoms on the stress bars, or spacers. So much for the 20 haler. Not enough was said here about the 10 printing plates. Note that gaps are currently being studied in the 1924 plates in a series of stamps; surprising discoveries may occur. However, due to the current stage of research, this information cannot be published yet.

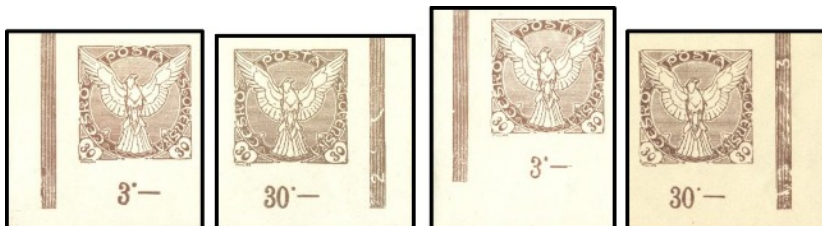
Let's look at the 30 haler. This stamp was printed with 13 plates, information that contradicts the data given in the *Monografie* part 4 and is based on a detailed study by our colleague Emil Kolesár and others. I quote from his unique study: "*Monografie* part 4 states that 14 printing plates were used for printing, but it mistakenly considers a plate with a gap in the decimal line of tally number 3. — to be the second printing plate. It's the first printing plate, marked this way during cleaning." The first three plates used for printing were made by etching and the following ten by electroforming. Part of the release of the first plate was subsequently overprinted VZOREC and SO 1920. Part of the later release, namely plates 1-32, 2-32, and 1-35, were overprinted O.T.

Plate 1 is in the version without stress bars but has tally numbers on the bottom of the pane and, as already mentioned above, is known with and without a gap in tally number 3. — below position 91. The other two etched plates had stress bars and were mutually distinguishable by the numbers 2 and 3 in the right stress bar next to position 100.

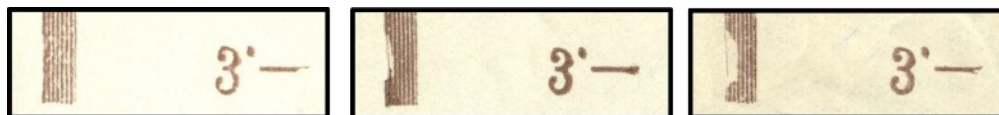
The Electroplated plates have tally numbers, stress bars, and plate markings located below the position 91 and 100. The appearance of the stress bars differ, so it is possible for specialists to identify plates for positions 1 and 2 (the most popular collector's piece – Type II). Of course plate 1-29, where a Type I stamp appears in position 1, is far more popular.



Figs. 50-53: Plate 1.
The upper images are the tally numbers under positions 91 and 100 before cleaning.
The lower are from after cleaning.
In addition to the introduced gap,
it is also clear that markings were removed near the tally number 30.



Figs. 54-57: Plates with Stress Bars 2 and 3.
Note the position of the 2, and 3 in the stress bars
and that the two positions 91 have mutually different forms of the stress bars.

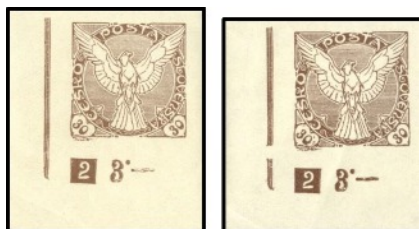


Figs. 58-60: Plate with Stress Bar Marked 3.
Detail of the end of the stress bar under position 91 in various periods of printing.
The tip of the 3.— decimal line at different stages of printing also deserves attention.



Figs. 61-64: Plate 1-29, Position 91.
With and without the imprint of the guillotine line.
Detail of the stress bar next to position 91 in its original form and significantly worn.

Plate 2-29 was made with stress bars similar to plate 1-29. For an unknown reason, at the end of the printing, the stress bar next to position 91 was opened at the level bottom of the stamp. It is not known how long the plate was subsequently used to print stamps, but exemplars with this variant of the stress bar are among the rarest material among the falcon's plate marks. Only two specimens are known to me personally.



Figs. 65-66: Plate 2-29 Variants.
Closed and open stress bar next to position 91.



Figs. 67-70: Plate 2-29.
Variants of stress bar termination next to positions 91 and 100.

According to the current level of knowledge, the study of printing from plates marked with the year 32 may be regarded as stable. The only noticeable changes are found in plate 1-32.

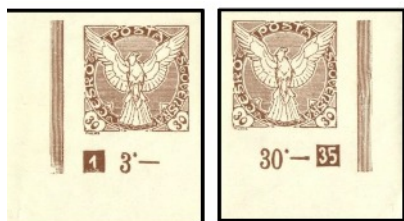


Figs. 71-73: Plate 1-32. (See also page 12 in this *Bulletin* for Fig. 73 a.)

Three different versions of the guillotine line under position 91.

So far, stamps from this plate without a guillotine line are unknown.

The designations 1-35 and 2-35 were used for two different pairs of plates, which, in addition to the details in the stamps, differ in the design of the stress bars. Therefore, they are distinguished as 1-35 (a) and 2-35 (a), which have closed stress bars by positions 91 and 100, and 1-35 (b) and 2-35 (b), which have open stress bars there. These plates have, similarly to the 20 haler from year 24 plates, intermittent protective frames on the upper side of the pane.



Figs. 74-75: Plate 1-35 (a).

Positions 91 and 100 with closed stress bars.



Figs. 76-79: Plate 1-35 (b).

Positions 91 and 100 with open stress bars and with and without guillotine lines.



Figs. 80-81: Plate 2-35 (a).

With closed stress bars.

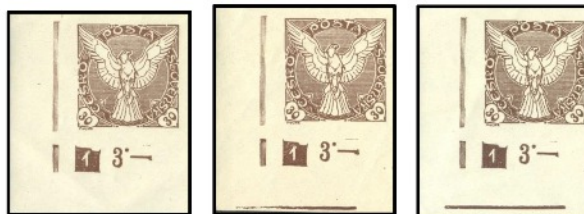


Figs. 82-84: Plate 2-35 (b).

With stress bars and with and without guillotine lines.

Similar to the plates from the year 32, the plates from year 36 are stable. The only noticeable changes are in plate 1-36.

Fig. 85: Plate 2-35 (a).
Deformed bar by position 20.



Figs. 86-88:
Plate 1-36.
Without and without
guillotine line.

In conclusion, let me once again thank my friend Vladimír Malovík in particular for providing some of the pictures I was able to present here and his inexhaustible amount of advice and opinions from which I drew. Thanks also go to our colleague Emil Kolesár, thanks to whose unprecedented, meticulous, and scientific work we can recognize each other's individual plates by more than one or two positions.



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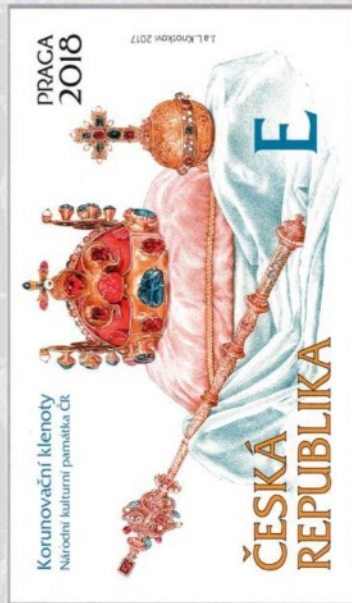
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Addition to the article **Interesting 20 and 30 Haler Sokol in Flight Stamps**

In the article guillotine lines are also depicted. After the writing the article, we received a new image of such a line on plate 1-32 of the 30 haler (shown here). Dear reader, please add Fig 73 a, which is shown below. The line differs from the others by its starting position and length. Thank you for submitting your image.



Fig. 73 a.
Variant guillotine line.

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Bulletin 89 will be distributed by 20 October 2018. The deadline for submissions is 1 September 2018.

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