



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



No. 96

2022



Contents of Issue 96

Three plates used for the 10 haler of Hradčany stationery	2
New handbook	3
125 haler Masaryk 1920	3
10 h Dove for the Postal Guide	4
Why I collect newspaper stamps	6
Tow Types in the Falcon in Flight Newspaper Stamps	6
A sample of the randomness on part of the Hradcany release	9

If you do not receive Newsletter 97 by August 20, 2022, please write to the address below. The deadline for submissions is August 31, 2022.

The Bulletin of the Society of Collectors of Czechoslovak Typographic Stamps is a non-selling publication, issued for the internal use of the Society's members. It is published irregularly, but at least twice a year. The editing is the responsibility of the members of the Society. The authors are responsible for the content of their articles. It is not subject to language editing. Manuscripts, articles, comments, new findings, or other correspondence should be sent to Josef Chudoba, Křížová 1614/8, 463 11 Liberec 30, Phone: 603 472 395, e-mail: josef.chudoba@tul.cz

his English language version was prepared by Mark Wilson FRPSL. It has not undergone proofreading. Only items of general interest have been translated – Society business information has not been translated. mark@knihtisk.org

Three Plates used for 10 Haler Hradčany Stationery

For many years I have been identifying the Hradčany 10 haler stamps (1st design) stamps used on stationery. I am building on the pioneering work of Mr. Nikl and working closely with several collectors from the Czech Republic and Slovakia, including Branko Kundrik and Patrik Lexmann.

I have recently received scans from these collectors of their extensive collections. By studying these stamps I found evidence for the use of three plates that were cut apart to print the 10 hall First Design stationery. In his study, my colleague Nikl described the use of two TDs, which he called V and VI, and described two variations of the stamp images which have identical defects in the negative at certain positions.

However, for several stamp fields I have found and described three different image variants on stationery showing identical negative defects. I feel that this is evidence that in fact three plates were cut up to obtain the dies needed by the printer. Since there are no complete plates of the stationery, the variants are marked only as A, B and C.

The total number of different variants of the 10 haler first design plates I found on the postal stationery and described is now 213 out of 300 possible. For illustration, I present three stamp images from three plates found on ZP 19 and 91.

ZP 91 is known for the "clock on the tower" defect. I feel it is obvious that the stamps come from three different plates from the same stamp field. Similarly, I can identify 8 other stamp fields with obvious defects in the negative.

ZP 19 – a most distinct VN– decoration on the left above the label extended below the 4th wave. The most obvious flaws found on stationery:



VN



ZP 19, TD A (CDV 7)
Dot under the main ray

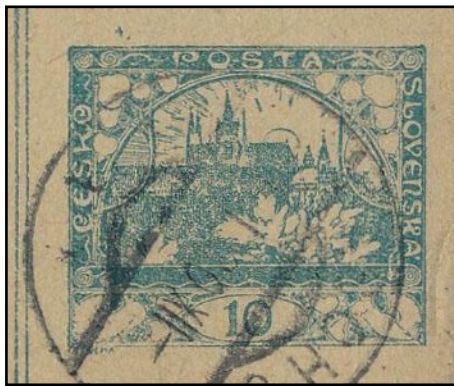


ZP 19, TD B (CDV 7, CPP2B or CPP3B)
Mark in the left dove's tail



ZP 19, TD C (CPP2B or CPP3B)
Main ray missing

ZP 91 – a most distinct VN– Clock in the tower. The most obvious flaws found on stationery:



ZP 91, TD A (CPP2B)

Short main ray

Mark on the lower frame between the oval and fourth heart



ZP 91, TD B (CPP2A or CPP3A)

Longer main ray with a dot at the lower end



ZP 91, TD C (CPP2A)

Mark and dot in left dove's tail

Large dot at the bottom of the main ray

Anyone interested in obtaining further information can contact the author by e-mail: johan7h@gmail.com

Johan Sevenhuijsen

New Handbook

I would like to draw your attention to a newly published handbook by my colleague Mark Wilson, written in English and freely readable from his website.

125 Halls Masaryk 1920

Because I write in English I was afraid that many members of SSZČKZ would not be able to use my study on the reconstruction of 125 haler TGM 1920. I therefore asked Ing. Miroslav Češelka to translate this information about the 125 haler study into Slovak and I offer it for publication in the newsletter. This study can be read on the following Internet links:

Both TD 125 haler TGM 1920:

Images of all 200 ZP:

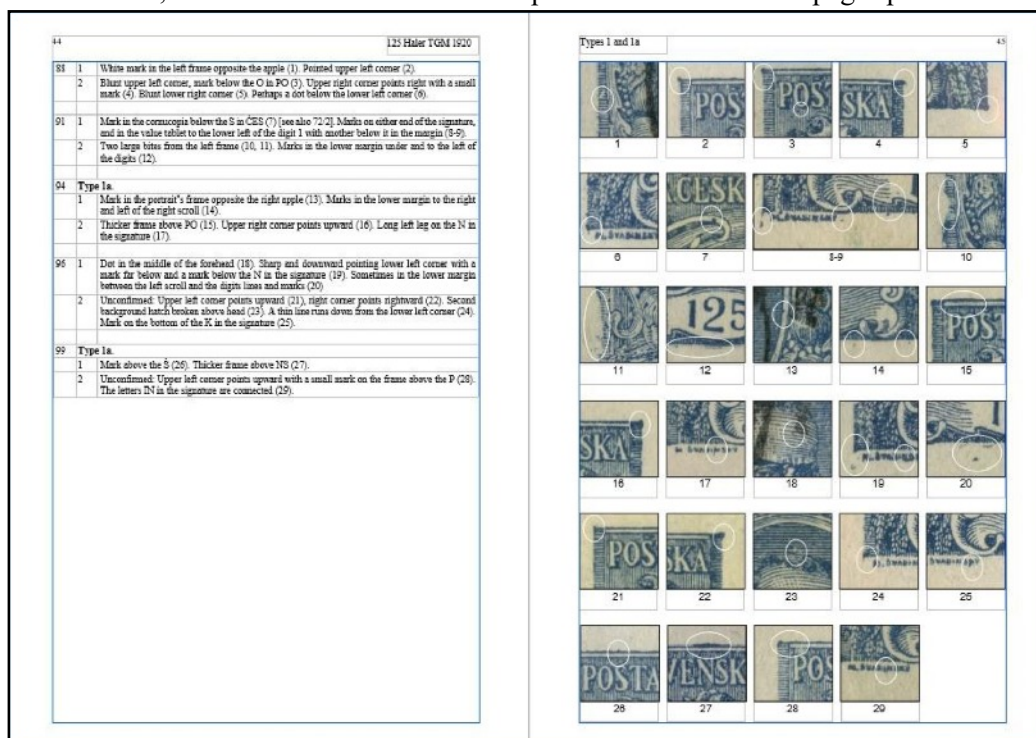
Searchable index:

<https://knihtisk.org/03-masaryk/125/plates.htm>

<https://knihtisk.org/03-masaryk/125/map.htm>

<https://knihtisk.org/03-masaryk/125/literature.htm>

The study is written in English and consists of approximately 700 illustrative images of flaws. The various errors are indicated in the figures by white circles, as shown in the attached example of one of its double-page spreads.



Collectors can use the free online version of this book at any time. The Czechoslovak Philatelic Society of Great Britain is also offering a colour copy for sale for 31,- Euros. I hope that this guide and reconstruction will generate more interest in this extraordinary typographic issue.

Mark Wilson FRPSL, PhD
mark@knihtisk.org www.knihtisk.org

10 h Dove on the Postal Guide

Shortly after the first issue of the Pigeon stamps was issued, the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs announced the issue of postal guides for the payment of cash salaries with the 10 h Pigeon stamp /1/ printed on them. From the middle of 1921, the Czechoslovak Postal Administration issued guidebooks with a printed stamp with Benda's Holubice motif in three versions: with Czech, Czech-German, and Slovak text.

The total print run of the Czech version can be estimated at 320 000 pieces /2/.

On the left side of the obverse is printed a 10 h Dove stamp measuring 18 x 21.5 mm to 18.25 x 22 mm. Next to the stamp is a small state emblem, sparsely or densely hatched, Figure 2. Below it is the selling price of 20 or 30 haler. The lower left margin is marked A; 1921; A 1921; A 1922. The basic size is 180 x 125 mm.

A total of six variations of this guide are known.

Figure 1

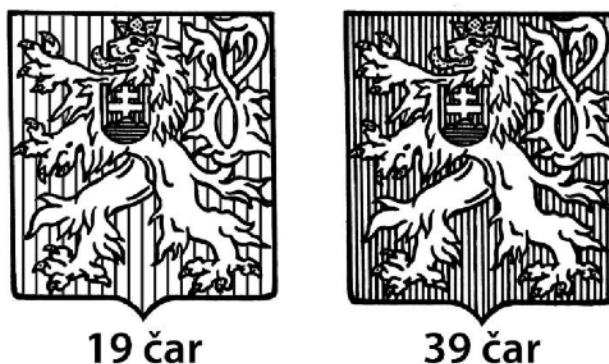


Figure 2

Along with the Czech version, the guide was also published in a Slovak version. There is no mention of this in the Bulletin. The earliest known stamp is from 30 November 1921. The estimated print run is about 60,000 copies.

The inscription POŠTOVÁ ADRESA SPRIEVODNÁ appears on the front cover. The format, layout, printing colours, and paper are identical to the Czech version. It is thickly ruled. The selling price is 20 h, with the marking C 1921 in the lower left margin.

Postal guide with Czech and German text, fig. 3. The issue in 1921 is not recorded by the Bulletin. Estimated print run is about 140,000 copies. In the middle is the inscription POŠTOVNÍ PRŮVODKA POSTBEGLEITADRESSE, the other



Figure 3

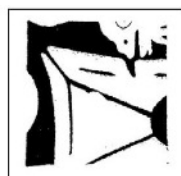
inscriptions are bilingual as well. The dimensions, layout, printing and paper are identical with the Czech or Slovak guide. According to the emblem and markings it has three modifications.

Stamps cut from used printing plates intended for the production of stamps in green and olive were used to print the 10h dove (in various shades of blue).

- The 32nd stamp field from the 2nd printing plate printed first in green and later in olive is documented. Fig. 4.
- Stamp field 48 is from an unknown olive plate. Fig. 5.



Piece with ZP 32



2. TD, ZP 32a



2. TD, ZP 32b

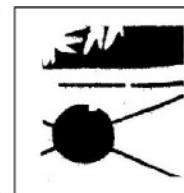
Figure 4



Piece with ZP 48



ZP 48a



ZP 48b

Unknown Plates

Figure 5

As the guides were printed in the first half of 1921, this was a cut-up of the printing plates from the early period. On uncooled paper, the stamps show poor print quality with a large number of random defects. The edges of the stamps are the most damaged. The colour of the print is blue-green to blue-violet.

Vlastimil Sobota Vlastimil.sobota@worldonline.cz

Sources:

/1/ Bulletin of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs No. 49, 23 September 1921, clause 67, dated 11 September 1921, announces that the postal guides for the interior of the country have been issued in a new arrangement for the payment of postage in cash.

/2/ Monograph of Czechoslovak Stamps, Volume II, Prague 1971, p. 416

Why I Collect Newspaper Stamps

My desire to promote the collecting of Sokol NV 1-8 newspaper stamps is what led me to write this article. After retiring, I was looking to continue collecting stamps. I have not been able to continue to expand my collection of Hradčany due to financial reasons. So I was looking for a replacement. I found it in this issue. It provides the opportunity for a wide range of collecting. There are a large number of plate defects, retouches, and other interesting things.

I would like to show the collecting possibilities for the 2 haler value. Ten TD were used for printing. It already gives a wide range of possibilities. The TD's were made by etching and therefore each ZP is a little different. For all values, studies have been made, according to which TD reconstructions can be made. I personally collect this value by trying to represent each ZP from all ten TDs.

For example, ZP 1 and its well-known defect "a coloured line from the upper left corner over the inscription POŠTA". It does not appear on TD 1. It does not start until TD 2. This defect was retouched directly on plates TD 3 and 4. From TD 5 it was retouched on the negative and occurs in the same treatment on TD 5 to 10.



NF

Retouch

I collect the valid ZP from each TD. I store strips, blocks, and larger pieces as TD reconstructions. But it is possible to collect only the more interesting TS with DV and retouching. But the value of 2 haler will satisfy even the more demanding collector. There are intermediate sheets with different spacing between the sheets.

Also on ZP 92 from TD 4 there is the biggest known retouch on a Czechoslovak stamp. The value was also used for the reprint of SO 1920 and so the retouch is one of the rare stamps that are the pride of every collection.



Retouch 92/4



43/1, 54/1



After the change of tariffs, the 5/2 haler stamps were reprinted. This issue was motivated by the desire to make use of the remaining stamps worth 2 haler. Here I would like to draw attention to the fact that most of the reprints are from TD 7-10. This is understandable. The plates from the early printing have been consumed. Stamps from TDs 5 and 6 are less common, and the representation of TDs 3-4 is sparse. It is very difficult to find overprints on stamps from TD 1-2. There are also defects in the overprint SO 1920 and there are also several defects in the overprint 5/2 haler, e.g. ZP 1, 8, and 10.

There are, of course, many ZTs, printers' waste, private perforations, folds, and doubled images. There are no tally numbers on the stamps from TD 1 and 2. Other TDs have them. So that was a small sample of one value of newspaper stamps that I have come to love and from which I believe other collectors will find enjoyment and satisfaction. It is impossible to cover everything about the 2 haler value in this article, so I would be happy for any questions from other collectors.

Mirek Horák

Two Types of Sokol in Flight Stamps

There are two types on the 10, 30, and 100 haler stamps of the 1918 issue, which were created by repairing a broken hatch in the 3rd triangle. The first type – normal – has the 3rd hatch broken from the left. The second type has this corrected. This correction was made during the preparation of the printing plates. It is interesting to note that on the 10 haler stamps the correction was mainly made on TD 4, 5, and 6, which were produced between 1920 and 1922, while on the 30 haler stamp the correction was made on the die only in 1935. However, it is always a repair to the same spot made during the preparation of the TD, so it is of a similar type to, for example, the spiral repair on the Hradčany issue.

Type 1
Original



Type 2
Retouch

10 haler Type 2 on TD 4, 5, and 6

The repair was carried out on TD 4, 5, and 6, which were produced between 1920 and 1922. TD 4 was also used for the reprint of SO 1920. TD 5 and 6 were produced later, so these TDs with the SO 1920 overprint cannot be found. The stamps from TD 3 and 4 are without protective frames and have tally numbers. Stamps from TD 5 and 6 have wide protective frames formed by vertical lines. None of the other 10 haler TD have this type of protective frames. The repair is located on the following fields

- TD 4 all ZPs have been repaired except ZPs 37, 45, 88, and 98. The stamps from this TD can be distinguished from TD 5 and 6 because repair of the upper and lower triangles (1, 4, 5, and 8) is evident on most of the ZPs. The hatching of these triangles is truncated and conspicuously straightened, sometimes even interrupted by chiseling. At the same time, the colour of the stamps is more black compared to TD 5 and 6. Interestingly, the correction was made only on the stamps from TD 4, but not on TD 3, which was produced in pairs with it.
- The TD 5 repair was done on all of the ZPs.
- TD 6 was repaired only on ZP 16, 17, 24, 29, 33, 41, 59, 83, and 85.

The colour of the stamps from TD 5 and 6 goes more grey, but does not show the burgundy tone found on stamps printed from galvanic.

From the printer's point of view, the Type II stamps can be assigned to a particular ZP and TD. To do this, one can use E. Kolesar's handbook (the author's email address is given after the article). Assuming that the same number of stamps were produced from all TDs, then the incidence of Type II stamps is in the ratio of 1:14. This incidence does not take into account collectors who want to reconstruct entire TDs. However, from the incidence it can be said that there are fewer stamps printed from TD 5 and 6 than others.

Rarely, stamps from TDs 4 and 6 may form linked types, which can be found either on basic stamps (TDs 4 and 6), overprints of SO 1920 (TD 4), or, rarely, as joined types (ST). The rarity of these STs is underlined by the fact that on TD 5 the correction has been made on all the ZPs and on TD 4 and 6 there are only 13 fields in total that can form an ST.



Joined types on black print, TD 4 ZP 37 and 38

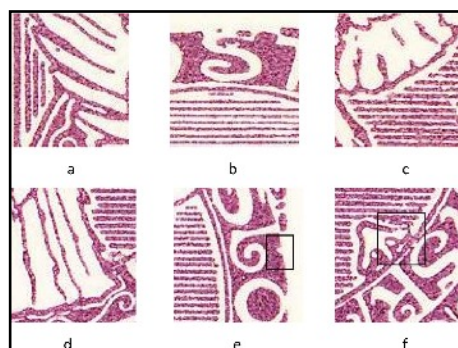


Joined types on a trial print

10 haler type 2 from electroplates

From 1923 onwards, TD were produced by electroplating. The repair of the 3rd triangle was made only on ZP 89, which can be distinguished by the defects of the die (no defects of the negative, which could cause confusion with the repairs on TDs 4 to 6, are listed), which are as follows:

- connected 3rd slit in the 3rd triangle = II. Type,
- a white spot on the W(POŠ),
- an indentation in the right wing body outline, broken 14th to 18th squares and damaged background lines under the wing,
- incomplete outline between 7th and 8th tail feathers,
- notch in background between LOs,
- white spot in right arrow.



Matrix flaws on Position 89

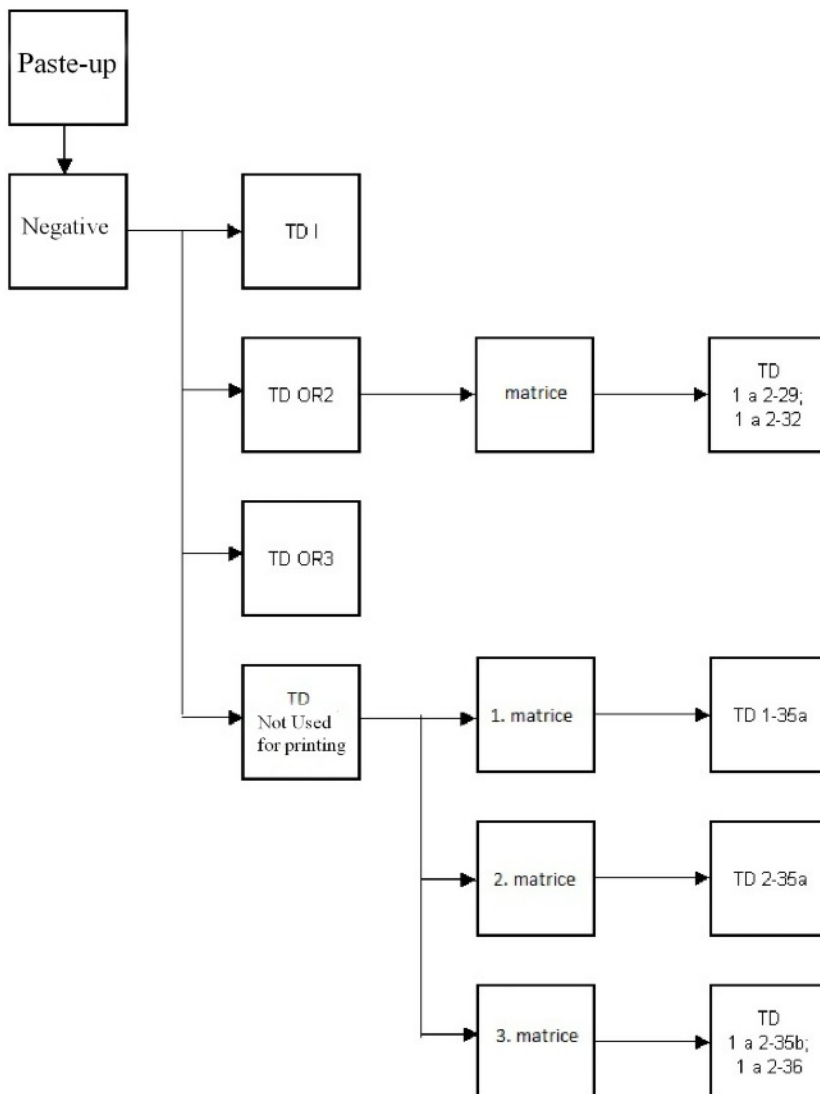
The occurrence of stamps from ZP 89 is quite common and accounts for 1% of the stamps printed from electroplated plates. Associated types are equally common, as ZP 89 was often purchased in a corner quadruple block with a plate mark. Type 2 stamps with ZP 89 are also commonly found on stamps overprinted O.T. The occurrence of linked types is common on unused stamps but rarer on cancelled stamps (not considering favour and commemorative cancels), due to the low postal use of higher weight commercial forms.

30 haler plates

The most complicated situation is with the 30 haler stamp, so I will describe here the origin of the individual printing plates. The stamp was printed from 13 TD. These are the TDs:

- TD 1 with no protective frames and no markings, and later a scratched decimal dash at the counter 3,- (In Mono the plate with the scratched counter is incorrectly identified as TD 2).
- TD with engraved 2 in protective frame,
- TD with engraved 3 in the protective frame,
- 1-29 2-29
- 1-32 2-32
- 1-35 2-35 (protective frame on ZP 91 and 100 unbroken) further marked 1-35a and 2-35a
- 1-35 2-35 (protective frame on ZP 91 and 100 interrupted) further marked 1-35b and 2-35b
- 1-36 2-36

Scheme of production of plates for sokol 30 haler



The TD marked 2 in the protective frame was used to print the stamps. After its termination, the TD was used to produce four electroplated derivative TDs 1-29, 2-29, 1-32 and 2-32. The TD marked 3 in the protective frame was used to print stamps and then discarded. It was not used to produce electroplated derivative TDs.

After the 1st TD, another TD was produced but was not used for printing and was not used until more than 10 years later to produce six electroplated TDs, 1-35a, 2-35a, 1-35b, 2-35b, 1-36 and 2-36.

As already written, TDs 1-35, 2-35 (both pairs), 1-36 and 2-36 have their origin in a printing plate which was not used for printing. Had this plate been used for printing its impression would have been in the form of a postage stamp. To produce the electroplate-derived TDs, the metal was electroplated onto this plate to the required thickness (about 2 mm) and the applied metal was removed to form the matrix. This created a negative impression of the plate. In the event that an impression was made, we would receive a negative image of the stamp. A similar copying of the matrix produced the printing plates and the impression produced the postage stamps. The advantage of electroplating is that several virtually identical copies can be made.

An interesting feature of the 30 haler stamp was that the unused plate was used to produce 3 dies for printing stamps, on which the hatching in the 3rd triangle was corrected on some of the ZP.

- die 1 - TD 1-35a,
- die 2 - TD 2-35a,
- die 3 - TD 1-35b, 2-35b, 1-36 and 2-36.

30 haler - 2nd type

On the stamps derived from TDs engraved with the numeral 2 (TDs marked 2, 1-29, 2-29, 132 and 2-32), type 2 occurs only on ZP 21. The execution of type 2 was not consistent and there may be associated types. Corrections were made on the following fields, which can be distinguished from the E. Kolesar manual:

- 1. matrix - TD 1-35a - correction was made in all fields except ZP 22 - 30 a 41.
- 2nd matrix - TD 2-35a - correction has been made in all fields except ZP 80.
- 3rd matrix - TD 1-35b, 2-35b, 1-36 and 2-36 - the correction was made only on on ZP 51 to 53.

There are fewer stamps without overprint printed from the 1935 and 1936 plates than from the other TDs. Therefore, it is not possible to accurately estimate the proportion of Type 2 stamps. The author's estimate is that about 5% of all stamps are in the second type.

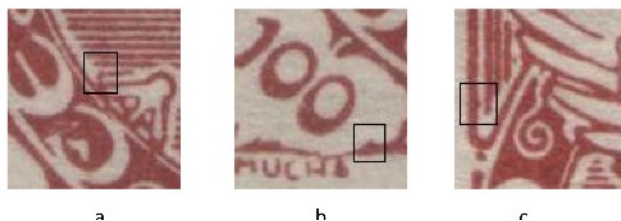
Type 2 is not present in the stamps with the overprint SO 1920.

Stamps from TD 1-32, 2-32 and 1-35a were overprinted with O.T. Therefore, the occurrence of type 2 in these stamps is quite common - estimated at about 30%. Because of the frequent occurrence of blocks, the occurrence of associated types is not rare in unused stamps. On the other hand, actually postmarked associated types are very rare (not counting the impressions with commemorative postmarks). This is due to the low use of commercial forms of higher weights.

100 haler type 2

The 100 haler stamps were printed from TD 6. The first four are etched, without protective frames. The last two with protective frames, marked 1-35 and 2-35, are made from electroplating. Type 2 is found on the ZP of 65 stamps printed in galvanic. The following control marks appear on ZP 65:

- (a) 1st background line above the left arrow curved downwards to the left (defect in the negative),
- (b) an indentation in the bottom left-hand sheet (negative defect), (c) a dot in the left-hand wing (matrix defect).



Assuming that the same number of stamps were printed from all stamps, then the ratio of type 2 stamps can be expressed as approximately 1:300. The occurrence of linked types is uncommon, as the 100 haler stamp was the highest denomination of issue required to mail 20 copies of the basic weight category newspaper.

Josef Chudoba
Emil Kolesar - emil.kolesar@email.cz

Example of randomness on part of the Hradčany release

20 haler Vdesign, TD 2, ZP 91 - damaged left frame in the upper part

200 haler - TD 1, ZP 8 - broken print in the upper part of the stamp



Jiří Krňák