



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



**No. 97**

**2022**



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If you do not receive Newsletter 98 by March 1, 2023, please write to the address below. The deadline for submissions is January 31, 2023.

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This 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](mailto:mark@knihtisk.org)

## European Stamp Exhibition LIBEREC 2022

From 13 to 16 October the European Stamp Exhibition took place in Liberec. The European Exhibition was held under the patronage of the European Philatelic Association (FEPA) and with the recognition of the International Philatelic Federation (FIP). The FIP recognition is important because the results are scored as in the world exhibitions and exhibits that receive more than 85 points can be spread over 8 exhibition areas.

A total of 204 competition exhibits and another 53 exhibits in the literature class competed in Liberec. Of these, 11 exhibits received a large gold medal (95 points or more), 40 a gold medal (90 to 94 points) and 57 a large vermeil medal (85 to 89 points). The results are listed on the exhibition website – [www.liberec2022.eu](http://www.liberec2022.eu).

Great success was recorded among Czech and Slovak collectors. Of the 11 large gold medals, 4 went to the Czech Republic and a fifth to Slovakia. All of them received 95 points. Here are three of those exhibits:

- Tomáš Mádl – Czechoslovakia 1918-1939 (Philatelic Interests and Rarities), which also received the Grand Prix National. In this exhibit you can see the greatest rarities of the First Republic stamps.
- Nicholas Kirke – Evolution of Foreign Mail originating in New York City 1845 - 78.
- Petr Tuček – Siam: The Provisional "Att" Surcharges 1889-1899 on Second Issue and its Study. The exhibit shows one of the amazing periods in early Thai philately.

A great achievement was the large gold medals won in the literature class. Many collectors still have the opinion that large gold medals are not awarded in the literature class, and then suddenly Czech and Slovak philately received two of them. This shows that the study of stamps is still ongoing and philately is slowly becoming an auxiliary historical science. At the same time, it proves that with the help of literature one can obtain extensive information for a relatively small sum of money and one purchased rare item can return the whole investment many times over. The exhibits that received large gold in the literature class were:

- Miroslav Bachratý - Slovakia 1938-1945 Postal History.
- Vladimír Malovík - Postal Usage of Postage Stamps on the Territory of Czechoslovakia in the Years 1918 - 1993, Part II, Book 5, Book 7, Book 8, Volume 1, Book 8, Volume 2, Book 9, Book 10.

Since my colleague Mr Malovík is a member of our society and the content of the book also touches on typographic issues, I asked him for a brief description of his set of books:

The comprehensive work *Postal Use of Postage Stamps in Czechoslovakia 1918 - 1993* is divided into 3 parts. Part I is devoted to postal history, with an emphasis on the use of postage due stamps in individual periods (transitional, definitive, after the collapse of the republic, post-war). This part will be put into print in 2023. The exhibited set of 6 books belongs to Part II *Postal Operations*, which focuses on all operations in postal operations where postage due stamps were used or other methods of clearing postage due were involved. This part has 7 separate books in 12 parts. It details all the uses of postage due stamps during the years 1918 to 1993. The author has tried to document everything with specific postal material. At the end of each chapter there is a clear table of postage due rates and a list of references. This is a quality publication in graphic design, colour printing and cloth binding with gilt.

Among other results of typographic collectors or exhibits dealing with typographic issues I would mention:

- R. Flaška – Hradčany (92, gold medal),
- J. Chudoba - Osvobozená republika (92, gold medal),
- Y. Wheatley – Masaryk 1920 and Allegorical Issues 1920-1923 (91, gold medal),
- P. Bouda – Hradčany: Postal use of the 1st Design (90, gold medal),
- J. Škaloud – Hradčany covers in the first tariff period (88, large vermeil medal),
- J. Chudoba – Hradčany (87, large vermeil medal).

All these exhibits can be shown at other exhibitions under the patronage of FIP expanded to 8 exhibition areas. Congratulations to all successful collectors.

J. Chudoba

### The 10 Haler (I) Stamp on Postal Stationery

This list is a continuation of the article published in Newsletter 96/4 and contains a list of all the stamp fields found on different types of postal stationery with first design 10 haler stamp. The postal stationery is numbered according to the POFIS catalogue. In the tables, the stamp positions on the postal stationery with a variant (e.g. 91A) are given in case of a known negative flaw. If the stamp field is not known, the indication X is given (for example X01).

#### CDV07 (107 Items)

01A	01B	02A	05A	07A	09A	09B	10A	11A	12A
12B	13A	13B	14A	15B	17A	18A	19A	19B	20A
21A	22A	23A	24A	24B	25A	25B	27A	33A	35A
35B	37A	38A	39A	40A	42A	44A	45A	45B	47A
51A	55B	57A	59A	60A	64A	77A	78A	78B	80A
90A	98A	99A	X01	X02	11B	X04	X05	X06	X07
X08	X09	X12	X13	X14	X15	X17	X18	X20	X21
X23	X24	X26	X28	X31	X35	X36	X37	X38	X39
X41	X42	X43	X45	X46	X47	X48	X51	X54	X66
X68	X70	X77	X79	X80	X84	X89	X96	40B	53A
65B	69A	78C	X11	X19	X27	X29			

#### CDV08 (13 Items)

02A	11B	13B	22A	33A	51A	X04	X12	X13	X15	X22
X24	X25									

#### CDV09 (6 pairs)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
I	X31	35A	X27	X90	21A	45A			
II	12A	14A	X82	X93	X91	X07			

#### CPV01 (5 Items)

A	80B	38A							
B	X105	X106							
C	X59								

**CPP02/ CPP03 (Cannot be divided into sections)**

A	06B	15A	16A	21B	39B	47B	60B	71A	91B
	92A	94A	95B	97A	X101	X104	X107	X110	X113
	X114	44A	91A	X108	X109	X141			
B	19B	19C	27A	51B	62B	91A	99B	14B	38B
	X62	X64	X65	X111	X112	X125	X126	X128	X130
	X132	X134	X135	X136	X138	X139	X140	12B	33B
	40B	97B	98B	X17					
C	62A	X100							

**CPP0B1/B2 (With B under the frame) (5 Items)**

13A	16B	X24	X114	X124					
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**CPP12 (1 Item)**

X149									
------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

**CPP13 (7 Items)**

25C	31A	45C	X55	X58	X115	X147			
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**CDP02/CDP03/CDP04 (Cannot be cut) (40 Items)**

A	04B	06A	27B	55A	64B	65A	87A	95A	X52
	X53	X63	X113	X124	X127	X129	X131	X133	X148
B	04A	12B	40B	51B	58A	65A	80A	87A	X18
	X56	X102	X103	X119	X120	X121	X133	X142	X143
	X145	X146	39C						
C	30A								

**CDP04A1/A2/B1/B2 (with A or B under frame) (3 Items)**

A	38B	X60							
B	15A								

CDP09 (2 Items)

17B	X61								
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CDP10 (1 Item)

77B									
-----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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### New Manuals

We would like to draw your attention to new electronic manuals that can be downloaded free of charge under the bookmark tab on the website: [www.filatelie-liberec.cz](http://www.filatelie-liberec.cz)

My colleague Jaroslav Moravec dealt with the issues of the Dove and Agriculture and Science 1920 and published manuals which contain pictures of plate defects occurring on these TDs. However, due to the small number of subscribers, a word index is not available. These manuals are as follows:

- Dove 20 h, Type 2, TD 23
- Dove 30 h, TD 2
- Economy and Science 1920

Once the website is operational (during the winter of 2022/23), these and other manuals will be uploaded to our website [www.filatelie-knihtisk.cz](http://www.filatelie-knihtisk.cz).

### A Flaw and Its Repair on ZP 65/1 1000 Haler TGM 1920



Zdeněk Ryvola prepared and published in 1998 a study of the reconstruction of the printing plates TD1,2 of the 1000 h value of the TGM 1920 issue [1]. His short article [2] was subsequently published in the Zpravodaj No. 47 : "For part of the TD1 issue, ZP 65 has a neck below the ear and against it the lines of the background medallion are deformed. The defect is in the nature of a repair, probably a colour stain (Fig. 1.). The stamp with the stain has not yet been found."

Below the right ear of President Masaryk, next to his neck, a correction of the horizontal lines (lines) of the background is visible (fig. 2.). As the author has stated, the postage stamp at this position of the sheet did not have the given defect. I can confirm that this is a correction, a so-called secondary retouch, which was made only during the printing process. Therefore, it is logical to state the cause, which is probably related to the repair of an unknown colour spot.

This year the following stamp appeared in the offer of a major Prague auction company (fig. 3.). It has the characteristic features of this ZP and therefore I have no doubt that it is from ZP65 TD1. On the stamp, a significant damage to the right part of the neck below the President's ear is visible at the designated place. Parts of the broken hatches have been torn out of the copper plate, crushed and a stain has formed in their original place.



Fig. 1. Stamp from the newsletter

Fig. 2. Detail of the place with correction

Fig. 3. Detail of manufacturing defect

I believe I have found the stamp that motivated the printer's employee to retouch it, and it is the sought-after stamp of Zdeněk Ryvola with the production defect "a spot under the ear". If you have knowledge of this issue or have the stamps mentioned in your collection I would welcome any information you may have.

Miroslav Češelka

## Marking and Number of Etched Printing Plates Dove 10 Haler

In the auction of the philately Flaška /1/ there were offered three sheets from the Dove issue. For those interested in investment nice; for us an interesting study material. So far we have only known the lower left or right corner of some of the plates. The presented sheets helped us to complete the printing order of the etched plates.

The Dove 10 h stamps were originally printed in green from two printing plates and had no markings. Later on, the first plate had a single dash punched through, the second plate had a double dash punched through. The first two olive Doves were printed from these plates.

The next two printing plates, 3 and 4, were provided with two types of perforations. The larger part is HZ 14, the smaller part is horizontal HZ 14. The horizontal comb perforations were dealt with in his study by Josef Chvalovský /2/.

The 3rd plate has one dash in the counter 5. Otherwise both plates are without protective frames and dash. The third plate is distinguished from the fourth by the lower bevelled foot of the 1.

These plates are followed by two more without protective frames. Both of them already have dashes on the left and right side of the counters. Between one and two, the numbers 31 or 41 appear on part of the load. In the Dove Specialized Handbook /3/ they are marked as variants A and B. From the different, characteristic striations for each plate, it is obvious that they cannot be one and the same plate. Further information was published by Dr. Svätopluk Šablatúra in Philately 11/1994 /4/. It can be assumed that by the end of 1920 six plates were made without protective frames.

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Plates 7 - 8 have narrow protective frames, 9 - 16 have wide protective frames.

The total number of etched plates is 16. The stamps without protective frames marked with numbers 1 to 4 in the plates under ZP 91 and number 2 in the plate under ZP 100 are the first ones that were made by electroforming.



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### Notes:

/1/ Auction 12 June 2022,

- 146 N ZT, untrimmed complete printed sheet on grey paper with counters, with protective frames, DZ numeral 6.
- 146 N ZT, untouched complete printed sheet on pink paper with counters, without protective borders, DZ - 2 x broken decimal point under ZP 100.
- 146 N ZT, unbroken complete printed sheet on pink paper with with counters and protective frames, DZ - three indentations in frame and 3 x broken decimal point under ZP 100.

/2/ J. Chvalovský: Dove 10 h olive, plates 3 and 4, internal study Society of Collectors of Typographic Stamps, September 2000

/3/ Specialized handbook for collectors of stamps and entirety of the Holubice issue, Jiří Kašpar, Jaroslav Moravec, Martin Kašpar, 2015, page 91.

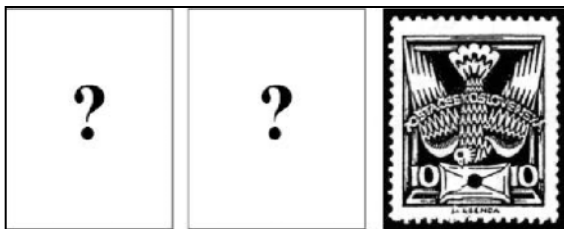
/4/ New plates for the Dove issue, Dr. Svätopluk Šablatúra, Philately, 11/1994

- On page 210 of Monograph II there is a double strip with the lower left corner, where between the counters 1 - - and 2 - there is a number. The plate has no protective frame. Some familiarity with the spacing is needed:

Measure the bottom left corner with the number 31, the digit 1 is 4.3 mm high and the top of the digit is 4.2 mm from the bottom edge of the stamp. The distance of the dash from the bottom edge of the stamp is 6,4 mm and its length is 4,4 mm. The digit 2 is 4,3 mm high and its upper part is 4,2 mm from the bottom edge of the stamp. The dash is 4,4 mm long and 6,4 mm from the bottom edge of the stamp.

- Lower left corner with the number 41.

The numeral 1 is 4,4 mm high and its upper part is 4,1 mm from the lower edge of the stamp. The distance of the dash from the bottom edge of the stamp is 6,2 mm and its length is 4,4 mm. The numeral 2 is 4,5 mm high, the dash is 4,4 mm long and its distance from the bottom edge of the stamp is 6,2 mm.



TD 1, printing in green

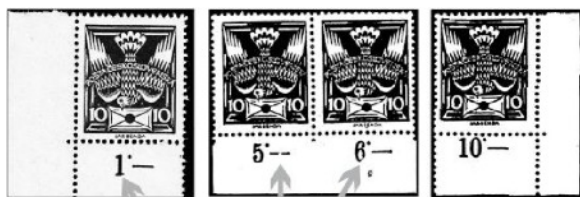
1-- No protective frames.  
 One broken dash in counter 1 - -  
 Printed from TD 1 first in green.

Known is ZP 86.



TD 2, printing in green

2 – protective frames.  
 Double broken dash in counter 1 - ZP 100 in frame.  
 Printed from TD 2 first in green.



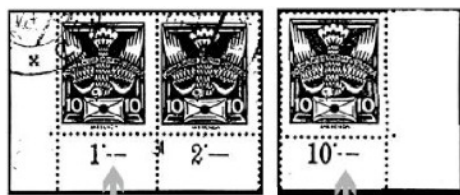
TD 3

3 –Without protective frames.  
 At number 1, the right part of the foot is slanted.  
 One broken dash in counter 5 - -HZ and LHZ.  
 Certified from 100 pcs of sheet LH, MERKUR, 1970



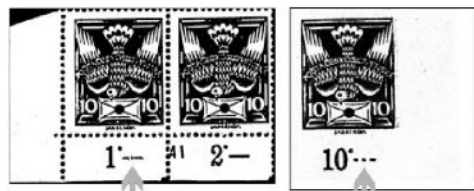
TD 4

4-- Without protective frames.  
 HZ and LHZ perforations.  
 DZ verified from 100 pcs of archives of knihtisk.org.  
 Wilson lists the sheet as the 1st plate.  
 On 97 ZP there is a distinctive white spot in the body of the dove.



TD 5

5 –No protective frames.  
 One broken dash in counter 1--  
 Variant A:  
 between counters 1 and 2 is 31.  
 One broken dash in counter 10 - -



TD 6

6-- No protective frames.  
 One broken dash in counter 1--  
 Option B:  
 Between counters 1 and 2 there is 41 on part of the release.  
 Two dashes in counter 10 -





TD 7

7 With narrow five-line stress bars.  
Characteristic stress bars shapes.



TD 8

8 With narrow five-line stress bars.  
Characteristic stress bars shapes.  
Three small white dots 5 mm above end  
of left frame.



TD 9

9 With wide, six-line stress bars.  
One broken dash in counter 1 - -



TD 10

10 With wide, six-line stress bars  
After a certain printing time, marked  
with a double dashed line in counter 1 -



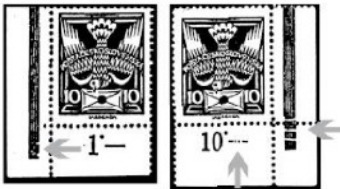
TD 11

11 With wide, left eight, right nine-line  
stress bars. Double dashed dash in  
counter 10 -



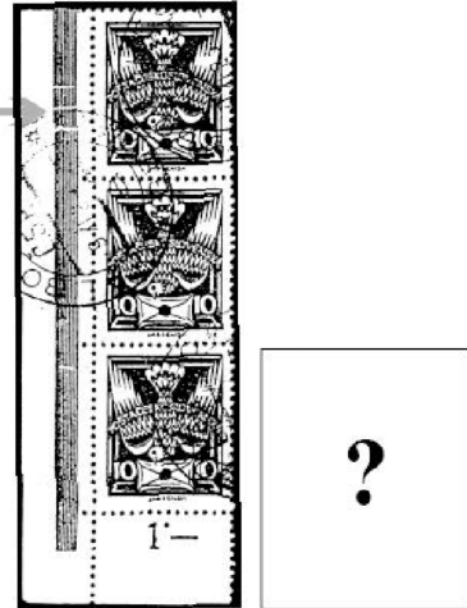
TD 12

12 With wide six-pin ORs.  
Double hyphenated dash in counter 10 -  
Double broken right hand frame under  
ZP 100



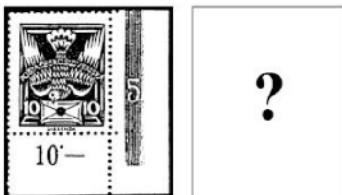
TD 13

13 With wide, left six-line, right seven-line stress bars  
 Left frame broken three times in front of ZP 71  
 White line in front of upper part of ZP 91



TD 14

14 With wide, nine-line stress bars.  
 Triple broken left frame in front of ZP 71  
 White line in front of upper part of ZP 91



TD 15

15 Wide, nine-line uninterrupted stress bars. Arabic numeral 5 in right frame.



TD 16

16 Broad, eight-line on left, nine-line unbroken stress bars on right. Arabic numeral 6 in right frame.

# Was the 500 Haler 1920 A & S Produced from the 600 Haler?

In August 1920, two months after the lower values of the Agriculture and Science issue were released, the 500 and 600 haler values were also put into circulation. They were printed from a single printing forme, which consisted of two 500 and two 600 haler plates. In contrast to the 100 to 400 haler values, the printing technique chosen to produce the plates was to photochemical.

It is stated in reference [2] that: 'An electroplated copy of a 600 haler die was used to make a 500 haler die. Into the empty space after the value six, a digit 5 was added, which, however, does not correspond to the character of the zeros and is evidently wider'.

The printers etched the numerals 600 into the blank value tablet of one copy of the 100 haler that had no artist's name. The printing block for the 500 haler was produced from an electrochemical copy of the 600 haler.



*No artist's name*

Fig. 1. An item from the HaV 1920 exhibit also showing the creation of 500 h from 600 h [3].

[NOTE: In the original Slovak article the above text and image were in English. Its caption indicates the image and text were taken from bibliography item No. 3 – Tr.]



Fig.2. Types of decorative oval edges and ribbon termination.

When comparing the decorative edges around the value ovals (fig.2.) of these stamps in more detail, their overall difference is visible, especially in the lower part near the ribbon under the first number. Such a pattern of decorative borders is found on all stamps of both plates of the above values.



Fig.3. Auxiliary print 600 h [2]

The auxiliary prints made from the die, size 39,5 x 33,5 mm, 600 haler was allegedly made by engraving the value number according to the literature [2] 600 haler into the empty oval of an electroplated copy of the master engraving for the 100 haler. However, this claim can also be seriously disputed.



Fig. 4. The Oval's decorative edges on the original 500 and 600 h and on the 500 h auxiliary print.

Decoratively marked arcs (Fig.4.) of the 500 haler are regular and of the same height and size. The 600 haler has the lower two arches strongly deformed and joined together. This characteristic decoration of the value tablet is also found on the first impressions (Fig. 5) from the unfinished 600 haler plates.



Fig.5. Black test prints from raw plates

Based on these characteristic differences in the decorative edges of the value ovals, it is highly unlikely in my opinion that the 600 haler would have been used as a template for the preparation of a 500 haler print. If you have a reasonable explanation for these described disproportions, I would be glad if you could send me your opinions and insights.

Miroslav Češelka, [ceselka@netkosice.sk](mailto:ceselka@netkosice.sk)

Sources:

- [1] Karásek J., Michele A., Svoboda B. - Monografie československých známek Díl II., Praha, 1971
- [2] Žampach F., Karásek J., Pittermann P. - HaV 1920, Brno, 1988
- [1] [3] Yvonne Wheatley - Exhibit Czechoslovakia Allegory Issues , Great Britain

### Two Plates for the Sokol in Flight 5 Haler Newspaper Stamps Marked 20-26.

According to Monografie Volume 4, 22 TDs were produced on the 5 haler newspaper stamp in 1925 and 22 TDs in 1926. These were marked 1 to 22-25 and 1 to 22-26. The 1925 markings are not shown in the Monograph at all, the 26 plates all but the left marking 22-26.

The markings of the 24 and 25 plates are dealt with in an article in Bulletin 86, where the individual corner pieces are shown. However, the ten bands containing DZs under ZP 91 and 100 are missing from this period, so the assignment of markings is not 100% conclusive.

The discovery of a newspaper cover (fig. 1) with a large block of 5 haler stamps brought a big surprise. Although there are no plate marks on the cover, the relevant TD can be traced by the distinctive plate defects. By comparing the left and right lower four blocks, it is clear that the plate number 20 originally assigned to 1925 belongs to the presumed TD 22-26. Thus, this plate was made from the 1st matrix. The other commonly known TD 20-26 is from the 2nd matrix.

Fig. 2 shows a corner four-block with DZ 20, which now corresponds to 1926 (previously it was assumed to belong to the year 25). Fig. 3 shows an example of a corner four-block from the dust jacket. This four-block has the characteristic DVs found only on this TD on all ZPs, which are listed below Figure 3.

I followed a similar procedure for ZPs 89 to 100. Figure 4 shows the four-block with the year marked 26 and Figure 5 shows the corresponding part of the newspaper cover. The plate defects characteristic only of this TD are listed under Figure 5. This demonstrates that the TD was originally marked 20-26.

Emil Kolesar



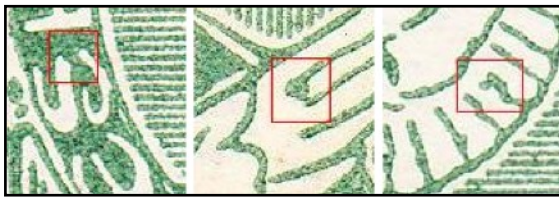
Fig. 1: Newspaper wrapper



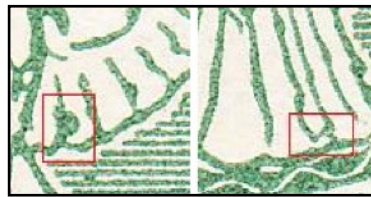
Fig. 2: ZP 81-92



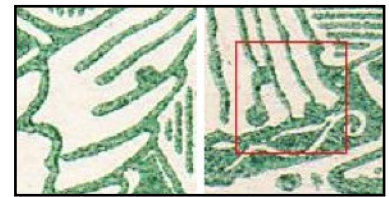
Fig. 3: ZP 81-92 from wrapper



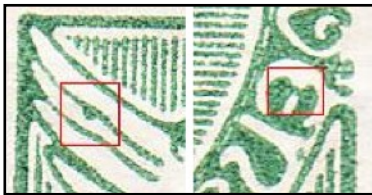
ZP 81: Spot in S(SKO) and on the 2nd and 14th wing feathers on the right.



ZP 82: Spot in the 17th wing feathers on the right. Spot in 7th pair of tail.



ZP 91: Spot in the 3rd wing squares on the right and 3 spots in the tail.



ZP 92: Spot in the 2nd wing squadron on the left and thickened inner drawing. Broken central bar E(VEN).



Fig. 4: ZP 89-100 from presumed TD 22-26

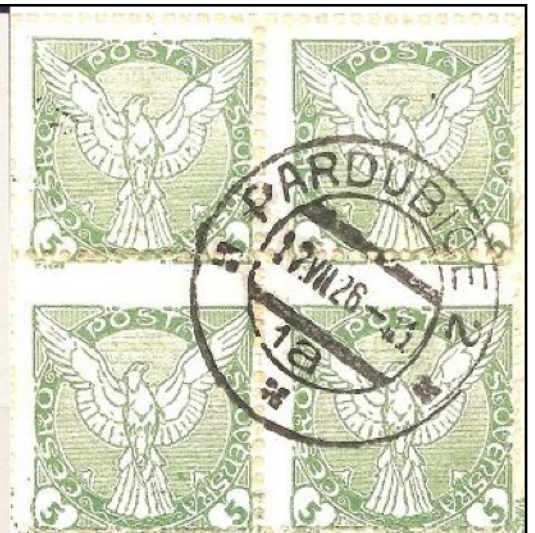


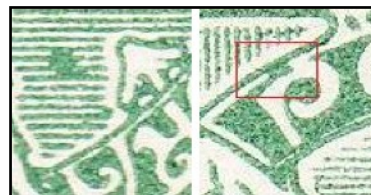
Fig. 5: ZP 89-100 from wrapper



ZP 89: Spot in the right wing and its 13th feather



ZP 90: Spot in the 3rd triangle.



ZP 99: Mark in the background lines near the right arrow and above P(POŠ).



ZP 100: Spot on the 2nd feather on the left.