

**BULLETIN
OF THE SOCIETY OF COLLECTORS
OF CZECHOSLOVAK TYPOGRAPHIC STAMPS**



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If you do not receive Newsletter 103 by November 1, 2025, please write to the address below. The deadline for submissions is October 1, 2025.

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This unedited translation was done by Mark Wilson FRPSL to benefit English students of typographic stamps.

To Our Members

I would like to wish all of you philatelic typographic specialists good health, happiness, love and well-being in the New Year 2025. And of course some nice discoveries to add to your collection.

I would also like to thank all of you who are actively involved in the activities of our Society of Stamp Collectors. Especially the logistician who provides the room where we can meet twice a year, the editor of our newsletter and those who contribute professional articles to this newsletter.

I trust you are all aware that in these professional articles we find a wealth of information ahead of time that gives us an edge over those who only get their information from company catalogues. Often it also allows us to evaluate our collections. I know that the content of the newsletter does not always satisfy everyone. Sometimes it is dominated by new information from "Hradčany", sometimes from "Sokol", and it does not always hit the area of your collecting interest.

That's why it would be a good idea to think about whether you too can actively contribute to the improvement of our newsletter. Maybe your article will give you contacts to colleagues who are "affected".

I have already mentioned our bi-annual meetings. Not all of you take advantage of them. But at these meetings you can not only exchange or buy material to complete your collections, but you can provide your colleagues with your surplus and last but not least meet and talk with the equally "affected".

Last but not least, I would like to mention the financial matters of our newsletter. Be aware that today it costs up to 4 Kč to print one A4 page (paper and toner). And when you add to that the cost of postage (many of our members do not own a computer) you get to the edge of the 2 x 50 Kč that you actually pay for its production by way of membership fee. And imagine that every year there are about 30 members who neglect to pay the annual membership fee. This leaves us with about 3000 Kč, which is partially covered by some members with modest sponsorship donations or it comes at the expense of those members who pay their membership fees regularly. Also by paying membership fees you become active members of our Society of Collectors of Czechoslovak Typographic Stamps.

On behalf of the committee of our SSČsKZ
Zdeněk Rákosník

Hradčany 15 Haler

Position 78

This article deals with the study of the negative defect *double broken oval* found on ZP 78. This defect has been corrected on some plates. At the same time, we want to show the variety of postcards with this plate defect, as it exists in several variants that can be distinguished according to the types of monograms and postcard.

The 15 haler stamps were printed from 7 plates. The 7th plate was cut into individual clichés shortly after use which were used for postcards. For the later postcard runs, an 8th plate was very likely produced, a plate whose clichés have an open 4th spiral.

Plate 1



Notice the main rays on the right above the 4th tower. Break in the lower part of the oval repaired. Slanted base on the digit 1. Fourth spiral type II. Fan of the right dove - -.

Plate 2



Notice the main rays to the right above the 4th tower. Break in the lower part of the oval removed. Fourth spiral type II. Fan of the right dove - -.

Plate 7



Notice the main rays on the right above the 4th tower. Two breaks in the lower part of the oval. Fourth spiral type II. Fan of the right dove - -.

The authors are aware of various uses of the cliché 7/78 on postal stationery. It occurs in two variants on ordinary postal stationery, which can be distinguished by the upper ending of the letter in the monogram. In the first case the upper end of the Č passes over the letter R, in the second case it does not. The third use of this cliché is on the reply part of double postcards.



(The bottom image is the answer part of the double postcard)

Plate 3



Notice the main rays to the right above the 4th tower. Break in the lower part of the oval removed. Slanted base on the digit 1. Fourth spiral type I. Fan of right dove - -.

Plate 4



Notice the main rays to the right /above the 4th tower. Break in the lower part of the oval removed. Slanted base on the digit 1. Fourth spiral type II. Fan of right dove - -.

Plate 5



Notice the main rays to the right above the 4th tower. Two breaks in the oval. Slanted base on the digit 1. Fourth spiral type I. Fan of right dove + -.

Plate 6



Notice the main rays to the right above the 4th tower. Two breaks in the oval. Fourth spiral type I. Fan of right dove - -.

There is a black print that cannot be clearly assigned to the above mentioned plates. Its drawing is extremely clear, where you can see the details in full detail (e.g. the tiny rays, the inverted ace [? – Tr.] above the 6th tower, etc.). On the other hand, judging by the rays, it cannot be assigned to any of the above plates. The question is whether this black print is from an 8th printing plate used for the postcards.

Its main distinguishing features are: the character of the main rays on the right above the 4th tower. Two breaks in the lower part of the oval. Fourth spiral of type I. The fan of the right dove - -.

The fact that each plate was altered before printing is documented here. The corrections were not meticulous and consistent. This is evidenced, for example, by the Type I and Type II fourth spiral in one plate, or by the different placement and frequency of the Type II subtypes of the left-hand bar. Last but not least, the removal or retention of 'large' plate defects.

With this article we would like to appeal to collectors if they happen to have black prints with significant defects in the negative, but which they cannot attribute to a particular plate. It would help us to find out if an 8th plate for the postcards was actually produced.

Jiří Krňák and Josef Chudoba



Olive 10 Haler Plate Variants

Up to 50 plates were produced to print the olive 10 haler Dove stamps. At present, fewer than 50 plates are known because their numbering sequence was not always followed. Of these, the first 18 were etched, the rest were electroformed. These plates were produced between 1920 and 1929. At the instigation of my colleague Jaroslav Moravec and with his significant input, I have prepared a detailed view of the plate 37 and 38 plate marks; these are marked 7 and 8 from 1926. This article deals with the variations of these plates.

TD 37 - marked 7/26

Under ZP 91 is the number 7 in a coloured square (fig. 1). This number determines the order of TDs produced in a given year. The number printed under ZP 100 is 26 in a coloured square, indicating the year of manufacture, i.e. 1926 (fig. 2).



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

Below I describe the observed deviations, which I have classified into two variants of TD 37:

- Variant 1 - There is no defect in the square around the number 7, At ZP 91 on the left side there are different positions of the start of the protective frame (Figure 4). In this variant there are TDs with or without the imprint of the bottom bar (figs. 3, 4).



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

- Variant 2 - In the coloured square below ZP 91 there is a white dot to the right of the number 7 (fig. 5). For ZP 100, there is a notch on the right side of the protective frame (Figure 6).



Fig. 5

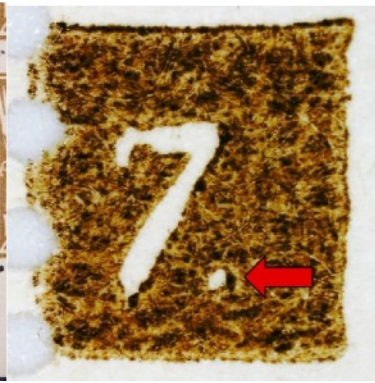


Fig. 5 (detail)

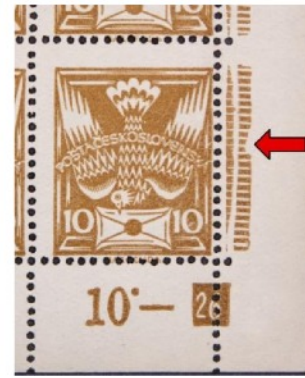


Fig. 6

It is clear from the pictures that the two variants differ in the details of the protective frames for ZP 91 and 100. The white dot (Fig. 5 detail) may have occurred after or before the TD was cleaned during the stamp printing process. As regards the differences in the protective frames, minor damage may have occurred during handling of the TDs and the protective frames.

The possibility of two different TDs is also possible. The TD number series is ..., 7, 8, 11, 12, Two places in 1926 are vacant, or deliberately omitted. However, this conjecture would have to be supported by different plate defects. For this I would need to examine more material, which I do not have.

TD 38 - marked 8/26

There are also two variants of this TD, differentiated mainly by the shape of the protective frame:

- Variant 1 - The protective frame is formed by a column of short and long Horizontal lines. The transition of the short/long lines is a smooth quarter arc at the level of the centre of the left central vertical bar (for ZP 91), see Figure 7. Below ZP 91 in the coloured square there is a vertical line approximately 1 mm long on the right side of the number 8, the lower arc of the number 8 is open, Figure 8. The lower arc of number 6 is open (marking the year 26), see Figure 9.



Fig. 7

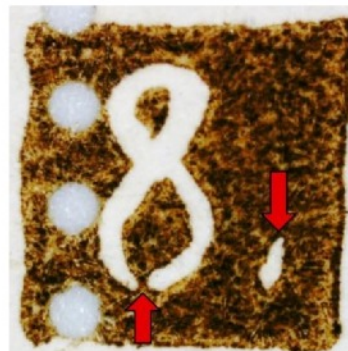


Fig. 8



Fig. 9

- Variant 2 - The protective frame at ZP 91 is formed by a column of horizontal lines and a set of small "torn shapes" of the vertical column, Figures 10 and 11. In the Figs. 11 and 11 detail, we can see a small white line resembling an oval-shaped blob on the right side of number 8. Number 8 is unsealed from below. In the case of the numeral 26, 6 is unsealed at the bottom, see Fig. 12.



Fig. 10

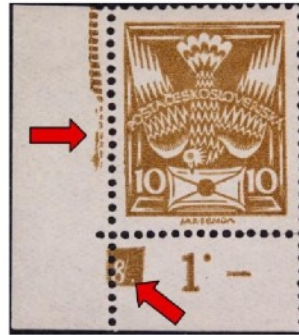


Fig. 11

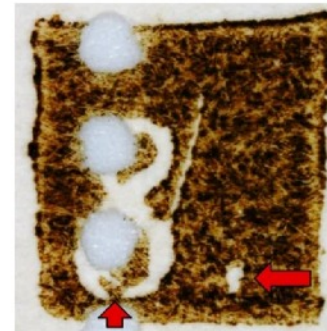


Fig. 11 (detail)



Fig. 12

The conclusions for this TD 38 are the same as for TD 37.

Finally, let me say that if philatelists/colleagues would be willing to lend sufficient material, I could make a more detailed analysis and confirm or exclude the assumption of the existence of other TDs. Quality colour scans (min. 1200 dpi) would certainly suffice instead of loaning stamps and sheets.

Sources: plate marks and identification marks of plates.

Milan Šimíček (February, 2025)

Osvobozená Republika 50 Haler Green

Another Retouch on ZP 40

The *Specialized Guide for Collectors of OR* lists six retouches of an unknown defect in the left zero on ZP 40. Due to the same left zero shading pattern as variants R 40Da, Db, Dc and the specimen found with the most damage to the inner surface of the left zero, I propose to label this variant retouch R 40Dd. As I know this variant only in one specimen, please inform me about finding other stamps with the same retouch.



Zdeněk Rákosník

Osvobozená Republika 50 Haler Green Another retouching of the matrix defect on ZP 1

I have been presented with a two-stamp OR 50 haler green piece from the left upper corner with margins, without protective frames and with perforation deviation – missed second perforation hole in the left vertical perforation. According to the *Specialized Guide for Stamp and Cover Collectors of the Liberated Republic* issue, this is one of the first four plates (TD) printed by electroplating technology in the order of production at fourteenth to seventeenth (originally TDs 19-22), which already had assembly defects and defects in the second negative, to which additional defects arising from the master production process – matrix defects (VM).



There is a lower left four-block with counters, with blank margins and the same perforation deviation, where there is a broken dash in the counter after the numeral 5. This four-block was successively assigned to TD 17 and later to TD 14.

When examining the defects on both stamps, I noted the following auxiliary print defect on TD 1:

- 1) a narrowed upper white marginal line above the letters ŠT in POST and 2) a missing left shoulder in the letter T in POST. Also a die defect: 1) extended second vertical shading into the waist drawing.
- 2) truncated left shading of the left zero.



However, the depicted ZP 1 lacks a third die defect – a coloured line with one or two dots in the skirt below the left lime trefoil.

Considering the very good printing quality of the examined pair, this missing VM is not a manufacturing defect, but most likely another retouching, this time on a stamp without protective frames. I also own two single stamps from ZP 1 with this retouching, including the omitted 2nd perforation hole in the vertical perforation.

From the above, it appears that there are VM retouches on ZP 1 not only on marks with protective frames but also on marks without protective frames. The control marks are the remaining two VMs, see above.

This completes the study of the ZP 1 retouches published by Mr Chvalovský in 2003.

Zdeněk Rákosník

Reaction to the article

In my exhibit on sheet 81, I have a similar four-block from ZP 1 to 12, printed from TD 14 to 17 (without protective frame, with die defects), which also lacks the third matrix defect mentioned (a coloured line with one or two dots in the skirt under the left lime trefoil). And there is only a tiny hint of a line. The four-block has no omitted perforation in the vertical row.

Josef Chudoba



Liberated Republic 30 Haler Newly Designated Positions from TD 4

Stamps of 30 haler from TD 3 and 4 are rare and their reconstruction is missing in the manual. Only fields close to the distinct plate defect on TD 14 and from the lower left corner are shown.

In BURDA's 77th auction, lot #1247 contained a "lower left 10-block with counters and margins without protective frames".



When looking at this ten-block, I determined that it came from TD 4, based on the DVs found on ZP 91. I found the following plate defects on each ZP:

- ZP 51 - notch in the inner part of the left zero,
- colored protrusions from the upper frame above the POST,
- ZP 52 - coloured protrusion from the upper frame above the K in SKÁ,
- a coloured spot in Rip,
- ZP 61 - three coloured points in skirt,
- ZP 62 - coloured dot in the elbow of the right arm,
- a protrusion from the upper right corner,
- a coloured dot in the lower right corner,
- ZP 71 - coloured dot above upper frame above OV in SLOV,
- colour point on the 4th vertical bar below the waist,
- ZP 72 - coloured point from upper right corner,
- colour point at the centre fold of the skirt,
- ZP 81 - coloured point on upper frame above O in SLOV,
- two coloured dots on the lower frame below the sole of the right foot,
- ZP 82 - coloured dot in the upper right corner,
- ZP 91 - see study,
- ZP 92 - see study.

This ten-block plot also confirms the perforation deviation reported in the study. Completes the study of TD 3 and 4 released in 2023.

- Zdeněk Rákosník



Liberated Republic Postal Order

Recently I purchased an interesting postal order with a 30 haler Liberated Republic stamp (the emblem has 39 lines, selling price 60 haler, marking A). The interesting feature is the stamp cliché, which is significantly cut (weakened) on the right side. It even looks like part of the right frame is almost entirely missing, and the colour filling of the stamp is also damaged. This defect was probably caused when the printing plate was cut into individual clichés, which were inserted into the postal stationery. The other two plate defects are on the upper edge, where there are two distinctive half-arch indentations above the ŠT and on the SK. These indentations are likely to have arisen from the fixing nails.



It is surprising that another undamaged stamp plate was not used, as there were very few of these on the printing plate, perhaps only four. To this day, it is not clearly established whether a new printing plate was made or whether the one already in use was cut up. Although these are rare – does anyone want to try to make reconstructions based on the issue?

J Ch

Interesting Cover

Recently I got my hands on a very interesting cover franked with Protectorate stamps, but nevertheless is quite exceptional in its franking. That is why we are showing it here.

It is the front cover of a newspaper paid for with stamps worth K 72.10. There are 50 pieces of 1 K stamps; 44 pieces of 50 haler and 1 stamp worth 10 haler. This is the charge for mailing 1442 copies of the newspaper where the postage for each copy was 5 haler. According to the note, there are 14 copies of the Reich Protector's circulars and each was sent in 103 copies. This is a very high franking and as such is an ornament to any collection.

