



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



**No. 78**

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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.

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## Thanking the Current Chairman of the Society, Josef Chvalovský, for 25 Years of Work

Four days before last autumn's meeting of the typographic collectors, my colleague and friend Pepa Chvalovský informed me that for serious family reasons (his long-term ill wife) he had to apologize for Saturday's meeting and for the same reasons that he resigned both the Society and the Commission of Experts. And then he added: "So it's your turn to take the lead ...". His other words were: "I'm very sorry that I have to quit philately and especially that I can no longer associate with friends, many of whom I have known for more than 25 years."

I am one of those friends ... and I can only thank Pep for all of us from the Society for everything he has done for us and philately. It is not enough.

It was his initiative when, in 1986, he addressed all those interested in the typographic issues of our stamps with a call in *Filatelie* and invited them to cooperate. The more active ones then met on 13 December 1986 and formed a kind of foundation for the then Typographic Society. Although I was not at the introductory meeting (my son Martin was there, he already had a competition exhibit of Benda's Dove at that time and responded to the call in *Filatelie*), but thanks to the information he brought from the meeting I understood that participating in the work of the emerging team would be very beneficial for deepening knowledge about these stamps and could be used for further building a specialized collection and improving exhibits.

Thanks to the organizational skills of Josef Chvalovský (elected President of the Society), many avid philatelists became involved in the study of typographic stamps, and our *Bulletin*, *Philatelic Handbooks*, and *Private Studies* began to be published. All this gradually began to fill the blanks on the imaginary map of the stamps of typographic issues.

At that time "Hradčany enthusiasts were relatively strong in their studies, but it didn't take long and the first comprehensive studies of other typographic issues began to be published. At that time, Pepa Chvalovský had the Liberated Republic and Holubice under his thumb. There was too much for one person, so gradually the concern for the Dove passed to me.

The important thing was that from the beginning we strictly based our studies and our conclusions on a clear knowledge of how these typographic stamps were printed. Colleague Chvalovský was very willing to pass on his rich knowledge and experience and thus gained a number of collaborators who were then used to initiate detailed studies of the various denominations of the OR and Holubice issues. He was also very willing to lend his philatelic material, of which perhaps the most valuable, were whole panes of stamps. Thanks to this, a number of collectors began to publish their study results not only within the Society, but also in *Filatelie* and later in the *Merkur-Revue*. Not to mention the competition for knowledge of the Liberated Republic issue, which took place on the *Filatelie* website in one year and was covered by Josef Chvalovský. It was followed the next year by a similar competition for knowledge of the Holubice issue, which I provided. These events popularised our Society and expanded the number of members.

At the initiative of the SČF management, we were sometime in 1993 invited to our possibly becoming members of the SČF Commission of Experts. Together with Pepa Chvalovský, we wrote and submitted our expert works in 1994. Pepa worked on determining the perforation used, focusing on the comb perforation (I focused on retouches on Holubice stamps) and then we successfully passed the expert exams and became full members of the then commission of SČF experts.

Shortly afterwards, Pepa came up with another initiative to write a *Specialized Handbook for Collectors of Stamps and Integrities of the Liberated Republic*. He chose Zdenek Chvosta and I as collaborators. Zdenek eventually withdrew from the cooperation due to work reasons, so everything remained with the other two, where Pepa was the leading figure. In 2000, the Handbook saw the light of day.

In recent years, and it was again through Josef's initiative, that a thorough study of the issue of postcard printing and their connection with stamp printing began.

I certainly forgot a lot in the list - what cannot be forgotten is to thank again for everything that Pepa did for the Society, how he directed it, and continuing in his footsteps will be so difficult. I am convinced that if circumstances allow, Pepa will be happy to come to one of our next meetings.

J. Kašpar

## Interesting Cancellations on Hradčany Stamps

When looking over stamps serious collectors of the Hradčany issue encounter not only interesting features in the image of the stamp, such as types, plate defects, and retouches, but also colour variations and perforations. They mostly study used stamps where there may be perfins and interesting cancellations.

Cancellations from the time of Austria-Hungary and the Czechoslovak Republic are described in *Monografie* volumes 16 and 17; interested parties will find enough information there. From time to time, the cancel of a foreign state appears on these stamps, and the collector wonders how it is possible that our stamps were used in Austria or Germany.

The explanation is simple. These are stamps soaked from postcards with reply cards. During the validity of the Hradčany issue stamps, four postal tariffs were in force and all postcards, even with a lower than valid franking, could be used. However, they had to be up-franked to a valid amount.



Vienna 50 – 23.3.21



Vienna 125 – 31.5.19



Munich – 31.10.19



Leipzig – 25.1.19



Italian Post Office

In addition to these stamps, for which it is possible to determine the city and country of delivery, it is also possible to find so-called mute cancels. They do not indicate a post office. It is possible, however, to find out the country where the stamp was cancelled in this way.

The next example is a cancel that was used by the Vienna 1 post office (?) to invalidate mint stamps. This is demonstrated by the same cancel used on an Austrian stamp.



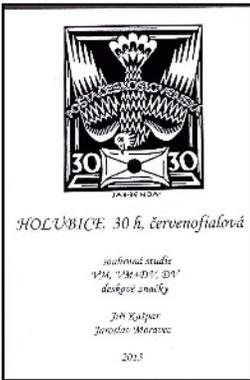


And finally, one "delicacy" from our territories. It is a cancel from Olomouc, which has the date seemingly in the odd range months: 19. VII. 19. VIII. However, it is OK, the Roman numeral after the second 19 is the so-called expeditionary figure. The shipment was therefore sent on 19.7.19.

Hamr František

### New Comprehensive Study of the Dove Red-Violet 30 Haler

This study is the penultimate of the published summary studies of the highest denomination of the Holubice stamps (the last will be Holubice 25 h, type II).



A study of a sufficient amount of stamp material revealed 126 matrix flaws occurring in 54 positions of all TDs. In addition, a number of plate flaws were identified occurring on ZP of certain TDs. Some of them also occur in a ZP, where there is also a matrix flaw. All this is described in detail in the study.

The description and representation of flaws is divided into two parts in the study. The more comprehensive first part contains descriptions of matrix defects and other DV, which occur on marks with matrix defects. The second part is devoted to the remaining deviations for which we know the ZP of their occurrence. If the specific TD on which the respective deviation is located is also known, this is stated both in the verbal description and in the pictorial part. The study also includes a detailed depiction of plate marks, basic information on postal use, and financial evaluation of the stamps' value.

The price of the study in A4 format is 120 Kč, in the A5 version then 60 Kč. Postage is added to the price. Address orders to Jaroslava Moravce, Kynická 494, 181 00 Prague 8.

### Liberated Republic 40 Haler Type I Other Possible Plate Markings

It has been proved that at the beginning of the printing of stamps of this issue (1920), the printer's staff probably always marked these plates when cleaning them for various reasons (by marking the tally numbers, scratching stress bars, etc.). Stamp collectors successfully use these modifications to identify individual plates dating from a period when the plates were not yet purposefully provided with numbers either engraved in the stress bars or affixed to the tally numbers.

More than 80 years have passed since the printing of the Liberated Republic issue during which most of those designations used have been compiled and documented (see the OR 2000 Handbook). So it is a surprise that there are stamps with a designation that we did not know yet.

I thank my friend J. Žák for lending the stamps shown below and his cooperation. The OR 40 haler (Fig. 1) has the same control features as the stamp shown in the *Specialized Manual OR* on page 46. These are the protrusions from both upper corners, the spot on the left side of the letter V in the VHB, and the gap in the stress bar by the digit in the counter. This stamp originates from ZP 91 and is provided with a conventional comb 14 perforation. The stamp shown has a comb 14 perforation and does not have a gap in the decimal line.

Another stamp OR 40 haler type I (Fig. 2), also is perforated comp 14 and comes safely from ZP 100 TD 2 as evidenced, inter alia, by the retouching of the left digits (see *Specialized Manual*, p. 46). A new, hitherto unknown finding is the missing decimal point in the counter.

J. Chvalovský

Fig. 1



Fig. 2



### Liberated Republic 50 Haler Green: ZP 91 TD 1

The comb 14 perforated stamp shown below was printed and perforated during the initial period of production of the stamps of this issue (1920). During this period, no identification marks had yet been engraved or added to the stress bars or tally numbers. The appearance of the protective frame and minor changes to the ornaments on the sleeve of the right hand indicate that this is a stamp printed from the first printing plate (see the findings in *Bulletin 75*).



A new finding is the existence of a wide green line printed under the counter. These dividing lines indicated where the printed stamp sheets were to be separated. Two plates were placed in the printing form at first, later there were four.

J. Chvalovský

### 100 Haler Liberated Republic – ZP 30 Negative Flaw

The translation of this article is somewhat a failure. Despite the repeated descriptions and illustrations of the variant *Přerušeni Řípu* or *přerušeni středu Řípu* I can see neither the flaw itself nor any variations of it. Also, while KZ appears to imply lesser or control flaws, I do not know what words the letters represent. – Translator

This study deals with the distribution of a negative flaw (an elongated scratch into Říp) according to the number of printing plates (a total of 12). Only three TDs provided an opportunity to examine all 100 stamps. These were plates TD 1, TD 2 and TD 7. I divided the other stamps, about 1500, into nine variants according to various additional features and the gap in the centre of Říp. Individual minor flaws (KZ) are not always present in all of these variants, as is quite common with typographic printing; therefore I list only the more significant ones in this overview. The division into variants makes possible a change to the order of TD at any time if large blocks or panes ever become available. Říp

Plate 1:

Broken middle of Říp: it forms a slight arch with thicker centre and end, the lines around the bush are not tightened.

KZ:

- there are vertical marks on Č and a small nick in K,
- marks on the dots in the palm, loose end of the chain by the shackle.



Plate 2:

Broken middle of Říp: in a slight arc of even thickness.

KZ:

- OS connected at the top
- VHB - V extended from the bottom downward and slightly to the left. It has a dot-like shape.



Plate 7: Plate with a stress bar inscribed 5.

Broken middle of Říp has a very small gradual arc of the even width.

KZ:

- OS connected at the top
- There is a dot in the left frame by 100.



Variant 1:

Broken middle of Říp along the entire length with the same force inclined to the lower left

KZ:

- the right side of Říp is irregularly slightly wavy,
- weakened letters SK,
- two dashes in the palm, a spot and a dot in the waist, shading of linden leaves connected.



Variant 2:

The interruption of Říp is horizontal, slightly raised at the end.

KZ:

- horizontal shading of Říp intermittent,
- a dot in the knee at the end of the reinforced fold of the skirt,
- nick in the inscription in the letter L



Variant 2:

The interruption of Říp is horizontal, slightly raised at the end.

KZ:

- horizontal shading of Říp intermittent,
- a dot in the knee at the end of the reinforced fold of the skirt,
- scratch in the inscription in the letter L
- dot in the shading of the neck.



Variant 3:

The interruption of Říp forms a slight curve and is reinforced twice upwards.

KZ:

- left frame at the top longitudinally weakened,
- mark in the shading under the breast,
- gap in the vertical hatching and loose shading under linden leaves.



Variant 4:

Interruption of Říp horizontal, regularly widens to the left.

KZ:

- dark colour of the stamp,
- connection of letters SK,
- broken hair on the head, a stain on the face and a slightly stretched part of the chin.



Variant 5: Říp interruption irregular at the end rounded

KZ:

- connection of letters SK,
- altered palm outline, stain on the shackle,
- interrupted shading in the arm.



Variant 6:

Interruption of Říp is horizontal, reinforced at the end upwards.

KZ:

- a dot in front of the heel of Řípa on the outside of the frame,
- connected letters in the inscription SK,
- a significant spot on the chest between the 2nd and 3rd line.



Variant 7:

Interruption of Říp straight, raised upwards at the end.

KZ:

- S in the inscription has a stain at the bottom,
- horizontal shading under Říp intermittent,
- a distinctive ring in the shoulder ornament, sometimes filled.



Variant 8:

Interruption of Říp is horizontal, elongated reinforced at the end.

KZ:

- vertical shading at Říp is interrupted,
- a spot on the chest between the 3rd and 4th line,
- VHB has a shorter left side H at the bottom left.



Variant 9:

Interruption of Říp is reinforced, 2x irregularly raised upwards.

KZ:

- shading interrupted,
- dots on the chest and in the ornament of the hand,
- more pronounced points in the palm and a reinforced shackle edge on both sides.



I present this attempt at the study for assessment to all those who are not only interested in this topic but also want to add their knowledge as a further supplement, or at least to identify the missing plates instead of the variants used so far. Every bit of knowledge can move us a bit further in our activities.

Thank you all, and I look forward to contributing to further cooperation

B. Paleček

### **Printing of CDV 26 Postcards from Worn Plates**

[Here again are numerous abbreviations I am unfamiliar with – Translator]

Although the release of CDV 26 postcards (with an OR 150 haler stamp) is incomparably smaller than the release of most postcards with OR 40 or 50 haler, even here it is possible to distinguish (at least roughly) the period in which the respective postcard was printed.

I was inspired to write these lines by my colleague from Kraton, Vašek Košťál. At the autumn meeting of 2012, he presented me with two postcards, both belonging to the same CP as the designation I / 1 in our comprehensive study of these postcards, ie postcards with a type I stamp and a defect from ZP 3. The description given in our study was based on the description of two postcards from my collection and an identical postcard from my colleague Moravec.

How is Košťál's postcard different from our description? Let's start with where they agree: they have the same deviation in the image of the stamp (white scratch in the upper frame above the letters OS in KOSLO, they have the same interruption of the 2nd address line (AL) at a distance of 38.5 mm from the vertical dividing line (SDL) and in addition (overlooked and not described in the study) slight SDL break 1 mm below the fifth AL.

The differences in the coat of arms (NW) are glaring, not by position, but in the shape of a beak in the lower part of the SZ. Košťál's postcard No. 1 has a complete beak complete (undamaged), postcard No. 2 finely un-printed. The beaks used in the creation of the study are missing beaks (it is completely un-printed). While the description in the study also states another interruption of the 2nd AL at a distance of 65.5 from the SDL, Košťál's postcard No. 1 does not have this interruption at all and on postcard No. 2 there is only a coloured dot instead of the interruption. There are also differences in the inscriptions, postcard No. 1 has no prints of any letters, postcard No. 2 has a smaller under-print of the upper part of the letter E in DES and the deformed lower part of the letter I in ATION. The specimens described in the study have a massive under-print at the top of the letter E in DES and the letter I appears as an exclamation mark.

From the previous list it is clear that Košťál's postcard No. 1 comes from the initial phase of printing, postcard No. 2 is from the following period, while the specimens described in the study are from the period when the postcard printing plate was already partially worn.

The described situation can of course also occur in other Czechoslovak postcards. You can thus expand the study and your collection of these postcards with additional variants of individual postcards. Have fun studying these postcards.

Jiří Kašpar

### **OR 50 Haler Green Postcard Study**

After the death of our colleague, an expert of postage stamps and publicist Zdeněk Chvost, the study of postal stationery with the stamp Osvobozená Republika 50 haler green remained, ie CDV 24, CDV 25, CDV 27, CDV 28 and CDV 29.

We are looking for a member of our Society who would complete and publish this study together with Zdeněk's family.

Contact: Zdeněk Rákosník, Víta Nejedlého 73, 682 01 Vyškov. Mobile: 732 500 743, e-mail: zdenek.rakosnik@seznam.cz

### **Interesting Facts About the NV 2 Stamp (Falcon in Flight)**

Although the NV 2 stamp is only listed in the back pages of a catalog and this is not considered interesting, I personally think the opposite is true. In my opinion this stamp is one of the most interesting of all the stamps of First Republic. There are several reasons for this:

- had the largest release of all Czechoslovak stamps – 3,606,330,000 stamps,
- about 320 printing plates were used, which is also a record Czechoslovak record,
- it was continuously printed for 16 years, making it one of the longest-running stamps.

These facts demand that I deal with this stamp in detail. Its greatest attractions are:

- stamp colours,
- plate marks and identifiers,
- plate flaws present in a certain position on all (most) printing plates,
- retouches performed directly on printing plates,
- postal use of the stamp.

Although many collectors will not believe me, it is also possible to create an interesting exhibit from newspaper stamps. V. Košťál's exhibit, which won a large vermeil medal, was exhibited at the Prague 2008 exhibition, and it was even the third most successful exhibit from the Czech Republic. The exhibit is on display at <http://www.jjaphila.cz/hof/0018/index0018a.htm>.

## Printing and Colours

The stamp was released on September 20, 1920. It first had a so-called black-green colour (it is listed as the more expensive colour in each catalog). This colour is almost black and is often confused with olive green, which was printed in 1935 and 1936. An important distinguishing feature of mint black-green stamps is the gum which was applied in a very thin layer. I believe that the black-green colour was used intentionally so that the 5-hall newspaper stamp could not be confused with the 2-hall stamp, which was also green. The panes are without stress bars and any significant plate marks.

In 1921, the colour of the stamp began to change significantly to grey-green and then in 1922 to dark grey-green. At first, these panes did not have protective frames – the same as plates used for the black-green stamps. When they did, most often they were wide stress bars and solid between the rows. These plates were marked with scratches, notches, as well as various arrows and numbers. A list of these identifiers can be found in *Monografie* Part 4.

Probably until 1923 the plates were etched. As a result of this method of production, a large number of plate defects occur which appear on only one plate. It is very difficult to describe these plate flaws and assign them to plate positions. Determining to which plate a defect belongs is practically impossible (due to the absence of blocks and sheets of stamps). On the other hand, there are very nice plate defects and their retouches from this period, and it can be said that studying these defects give collectors a proper experience.

In 1923, or at the latest in 1924, plates began to be produced using electroplating. As a result of this method of printing, the number of plate defects occurring on only one printing plate was significantly reduced. Probably in the first part of this period plates did not have a number and date engraved under ZP 91 and 100. Their stress bars were very narrow.

The colour of the stamps from 1923 to 1930 was green to light green in various slight shades. Since 1924, stamps bore plate marks under ZP 91 and 100. Usually the serial number was under ZP 91 and under ZP 100 was the year of manufacture. There are a few exceptions that are much sought after. For example, for plates 13 to 16 from 19244 (also 21 to 24 from 1927) the number and year were reversed. Similarly, the number 72 is mistakenly engraved on plate 19/27 instead of the year 27.

V. Nebeský was the first to describe these plate marks in the magazine *Tribuna filatelistů* [3], and their list is given, for example, in [1, 2]. I would like to state that for a simple and unambiguous inclusion of the relevant numbers related to a year, it is very important to follow the colour shade of the stamp and at the same time the shape of the stress bars (or the number of its components). Unfortunately, for example, in *Monografie* 4, only squares are shown without showing the shape of the protective frames. This method of marking plates remained the same until 1936.

These stress bars were made up of small squares and rectangles. The stress bars and patrice were part of a matrix where they had the same design. However, their squares and rectangles were partially milled on the plates before printing and therefore some plates can be identified by their shape and number. The type of stress bars remained the same for all stamps in the period 1924 to 1936.

Plate marks from the period 1924 and 1925 are among the great rarities. To date, there is no list of matching plates and shapes of dates. Personally, I believe that it will not be possible to compile this list due to a lack of material.

The rare shade is a blue-green colour, which is the same as the POFIS 149 – the 25 haler Dove. Except for [2] and [7], this colour is practically absent from the literature, but it exists, and its occurrence is minimal.

The next colour period is from 1930 to 1934. The stamps have a dark green colour, which slowly changes to olive. Here there is an interesting absence of 3/31 and 4/31 printing plates. I believe that these printing plates do not exist.

From 1934 until the end of production, the stamps were printed in olive green, which is often confused with black-green at a stamp bourse. Unfortunately, explaining this mistake to a seller is always fighting windmills, because he immediately shows a green sign and dryly announces that his is much blacker. "Real black-green is really black"! The gum on olive green stamps is heavily applied and at the same time it is very shiny.

In total, NV 2 stamps were printed using about 320 printing plates. About 4 printing plates from this period used the colour black-green. Furthermore, about 40 printing plates were produced by etching – the period 1921 to 1923. The remaining 278 plates were electroplated and at the same time were marked by squares under ZP 91 and 100.

These 278 printing plates can be distinguished by their matrix - two were used, which are identifiable by small matrix defects. For each matrix, each position can be distinguished. However, due to the manufacturing technology used, it is not possible to determine plate printed them.

The question of their release is very interesting. While reading old magazines, I found [*Tribuna filatelistů* 1929, p. 5 and *Tribuna filatelistů* 1940, pp. 190, 224, 260, 291, and 359] a table that shows the total number of newspaper stamps sold in each year. The higher denominations stamps are also included in the table, but due to the small number released the result will not be much skewed.

In millions of stamps

1919 : 121,760	1924 : 194,266	1929 : 298,060
1920 : 175,800	1925 : 219,889	1930 : 285,410*
1921 : 153,980	1926 : 241,116	1931 : 290,890
1922 : 168,419	1927 : 254,930	1932 : 285,410
1923 : 168,630	1928 : ~272,000	1933 : ~290,081

\*other sources indicate 290,150 million.

- [1] Karásek J., Bláha K., Frolík J., Žampach F., Žampach S., *Monografie československých známek* 4. díl, Pofis, 1986, 471 stran
- [2] Novotný L., *Speciální příručka pro sběratele československých známek*, Pofis 1971, 708 stran
- [3] Nebeský, Deskové značky novinových I. vydání, *Tribuna filatelistů* roč.1940, str. 10, 46, 91, 119, 163, 190, 224, 261, 291, 307, 323, 359, 373, *Tribuna filatelistů* roč. 1941 str. 78
- [4] Statistika - Naše známky v letech 1919 - 1927, *Tribuna filatelistů* 1929, str. 5
- [5] Kolesar E., *Typické deskové vady galvanoplastických tiskových desek*, Česká Kamenice 2002, soukromý tisk
- [6] <http://www.japhila.cz/hof/0018/index0018a.htm>
- [7] E. H., Svědectví meziarší, *Československá filatelie* 1947/225

J. Chudoba

## Uncommon NV 2 Retouches

There are a large number of 5 haler newspaper negative flaws that can be found on all (most) of its 320 plates. Many of these negative flaws have been retouched on a few plates and these retouches are a great collection enhancement. One of the tasks of the Newspaper Stamp Group is to find these retouches and determine their positions. Due to the lack of large blocks and at the same time the large number of TDs, it will probably never be possible to determine the source plate of any retouch. Usually, for these retouches, only the time of its execution can be determined. The aim of this article is to point out several interesting retouches occurring on only one plate.

### ZP 26

On the stamp field 26 there is the flaw *interrupted lower contour of the 4th squadron of the wing on the right* on all plates. The is described in *Monografie* Part 4 – see Fig. 1.



Control features of retouched ZP:

- under the right foot A (CHA) a short horizontal bar,
- 1st triangle broken from the top above the 8th hatch,
- colour arc above A (TA) weakened,
- 4th triangle upper contour weakened on the left.
- 5th triangle above the 3rd hatch damaged on the right,
- the contour is strengthened at the point of retouching,
- above O (LO) a point,
- a light coloured protrusion on the 7th triangle above N,
- point below the right value plate,
- point in the 7th tail feather,
- light protrusion on the right of the right value tablet.

### ZP 42

In ZP 42 there is a plate flaw on all printing plates *colour stain in the filling above the 1st pin feather of the wing on the right*. This plate was retouched on several printing plates.

Control defects of retouched ZP:

- notch above K (SKO),
- abbreviated background line below O (SLO).



ZP 57

On ZP 57, there is a defect *colour spot above the right arrow* on several printing plates, which was also retouched. Control defects ZP:

- a point at the second pinfeather of the wing on the right,
- broken right upper hem of the tail,
- white protrusion in the centre of the wavy line.

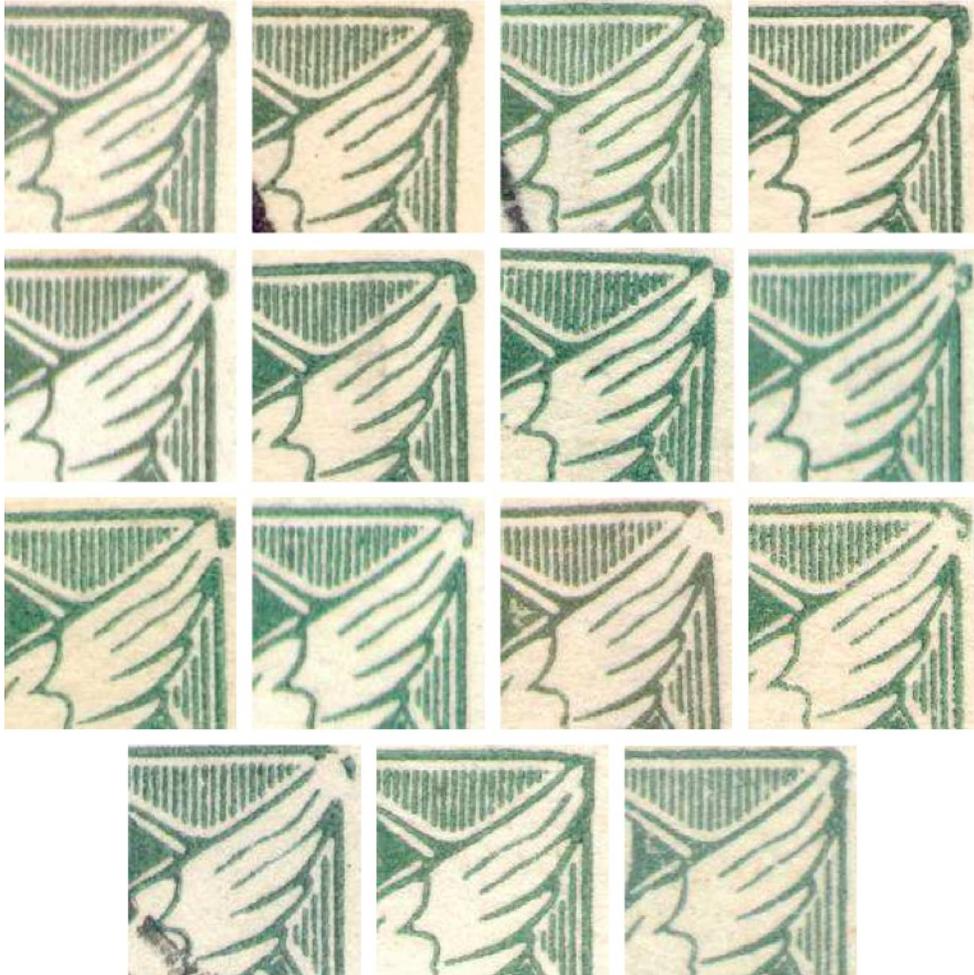


## ZP 77

On ZP 77, the retouching of the first and second pinfeathers of the wing on the right occurs with a few printing plates. The retouch was performed directly on the printing plates.

Control defects of retouched ZP:

- interrupted 6th hatching above the falcon's head,
- coloured protrusion at the contour above the 16th pin feather of the wing on the left.



## Epilogue:

My thanks go to the team of collectors of specialists for the Sokol issue in flight, formed at the Society of Collectors of Letterpress Editions of Czechoslovakia. stamps. This work is an open work. Its completeness is not paramount. It is a set of interesting facts summarizing material from fellow specialists in a given volume and at a given time. Each specialist can adjust the scope of collecting retouches and their variants according to their needs. Expand according to their new discoveries, or narrow down, according to areas of interest to the press.

Jiří Krňák, České Velenice

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