



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



**No. 84**

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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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## Hradčany with Perfins Used as Early as 1918

An article concerning the postal use of Hradčany with perfins was published in the October issue of *Filatelie* as early as 1918, which was not expected and is a significant surprise. There are three types of perfins, one of which is even known on multiple values. As some collectors do not subscribe to that journal we will also list the most important passages in our *Bulletin*.

The first of these is the perfin LN used by the Lidové noviny publishing house in Brno. They held significantly Czech views, so it can be assumed that the publishing house tried to obtain new postage stamps as soon as possible. The first picture shows perforated stamps worth 3 and 5 haler. All of them were used at the Brno 2 post office (the cancel was not yet nationalized). Stamps worth 3 haler on 30 December, a stamp worth 5 haler even on 23 December – ie, the fifth day after issue. And in between came Saturday and Sunday – non-business days. Undoubtedly, this is a non-philatelic use.



Another is the perfin P-S, which is used on a 10 haler Hradčany. The Perfin was owned by Meva, a.s. Prague Smíchov (hence the monogram P-S) in the metal goods industry. The date of postal use is not clearly visible, but can be either December 28 or 30. Most importantly, however, December 1918 is easy to read.



The third perfin used in 1918 on the 10 haler Hradčany is Z.O./L.B. This is a rare perfin used by the Landes Bekleidungsamt from 1916 to 1919. The activities of this institution were probably related to the war. Therefore, perfin is no longer known. The image shows a postcard sent on December 30, 1918 and cancelled by the train post Jičín-Prague. According to the communication, it was probably an abuse of the perforated stamp for private purposes. Nevertheless, it is

interesting proof of the early use of the perfin Hradčany stamp and paradoxically at the same time the late use of this perfin in general.



Evidence found so far shows that the perfin Hradčany stamps are rare in December 1918 and also in January 1919 and began to be used more frequently only at the end of February 1919, mostly on parcel guides, where they can be found in combination with parallel stamps of Austrian origin. Mixed frankings with perfins on letters are very rare.

It can be assumed that there are other interesting documents in the collections that have so far escaped attention and the owners have perhaps not even realized their uniqueness. If you send their scan to the editorial office, we will be happy to publish them. Note: this article is a condensed version of the *Filatelie* article.

Vladimir Munzberger, Josef Chudoba

### Clock Retouch on the First design 10 Haler Hradčany

In the last Newsletter, we described the retouching of the clocks on the 10 haler stamp. I received a scan of a four-stamp block of printer's waste from Mr. Havlátek from České Budějovice, where there is a damaged retouch from the 4th TD. Similarly, I received a picture of a double strip from Mr. Louka of Varnsdorf, which proves the late use of the stamp. Here the date is July 21, 1920. The last time the stamp was offered at the 43rd Profil auction (lot no. 13), where it was sold for 4,400 Kč plus fees. Here, too, the cancel date is March 26, 1920.



Josef Chudoba

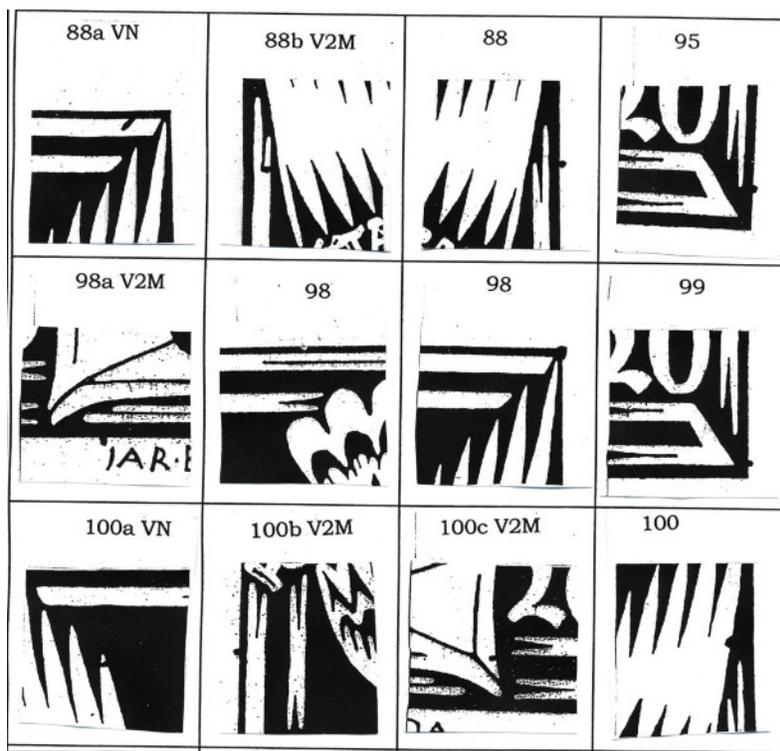
Note: At present, articles about discoveries made by members of the Typographic Society about the Hradčany issue are being published in *Filatelie*. An article on the 5 haler Fifth Design will be published in February, and at the same time there will be drawings of the stamps with basic nomenclature.

### 20 Haler Type II Dove – Seven New Third Matrix Flaws

[V3M: third matrix flaws – translator.]

Recently I was able to obtain and study a lower twenty-stamp block from TD 20-28, ie the second and at the same time the last plate made from the 3rd matrix. While in the recently published *Specialized Dove Manual*, the only flaw listed under the 3rd matrix (V3M on ZP 33). By comparing the block with the whole TD 19-28 pane another seven V3M were identified. These are flaws within the stamp which in the study 20 haler Type II (from 2012) focused on TD 19-28 were: 88d, 95b, 98b, 98c, 99e, 100d and 100e.

J. Kašpar



### **Liberated Republic – What's Next? An Apology and Some Additions**

[The editorial staff of the *Bulletin* apologizes to the author of this article for the errors in the *Bulletin* 83.]

I follow up on the article published in *Bulletin* 83. In the list of authors of published studies on individual values of the Osvobozená Republika stamps, I failed to mention Erban, Hroch, Chudoba, Kovalík, and Moravec. I hereby correct my mistake and apologize to the mentioned gentlemen.

During the drafting of *Bulletin* 83, one sentence and one paragraph fell out of my article:

In the paragraph OR 50 haler red this sentence: "I think there's plenty of room here to prove the existence of more than two printing plates."

For the OR value 100 haler: Studies of this value were published by Mr. Paleček. A lot of work in the study of this value was done by pp. Banert, Dohnal, Erban, Hanák, Chvalovský and others.

Suggestions for further study can be:

- reconstruction of other plates (except for already finished TD 1, 2 and 7),
- Demonstration of the actual number of printing plates.

I do not rule out the demonstration of some new retouches and similarly the demonstration of other negative flaws, eg on ZP 13, 20, 25, 37, 42, 44, 48, 52, and 70. I believe that this value also gives the opportunity to process and present a highly specialized exhibition exhibit.

Zdeněk Rákosník

### **Liberated Republic 50 Haler Green – Answer to the question *Bulletin* 82**

We have received two responses to this article from our leading collectors of the Liberated Republic, which we are happy to publish:

In *Bulletin* 82, in the article "Liberated Republic 50 h green - who knows and will help specify ZPs?" the author asks for help in determining the four-stamp block and a vertical pair of stamps.

The four-block shown is clearly determined by the auxiliary print flaw "Spot by curls to the left of the head" on ZP 51 (upper left stamp on the four-block shown). According to a study published by Mr. Chvalovský in 2002, the plate flaws (flaws restricted to one plate) in ZP 51, 52, 61, 62, and 71 assign these stamps (the four-block and pair) to TD 2.

Zdeněk Rákosník

In *Bulletin* 82 there is an image of the stamps with a stress bar containing spots. I had the opportunity to inspect the stamps in the original to see if there were any control marks indicating their postal use. The first image in *Bulletin* 82 shows the train cancel Prague-Děčín with the date April 25, 1922. The second picture has the cancel Moravská Ostrava June 7, 1922.

The date of postal use as well as the colour of the stamps prove that the stamps come from one of the first four plates. Apart from small deviations in the horizontal perforation, the last perforation hole in the vertical row between the first and second rows of stamps is missing. The image on the right proves that in the printing forme this plate was placed on the right side. The complete hundred-stamp pane with all flaws can be found in the archives of the Postal Museum. Here it was possible to find out that the spot is located on ZP 61, see *Specialized Manual OR 2000*, page 66. See figure.

Josef Chvalovský



### 30 Haler Liberated Republic – Another Variant of the ZP 14 Retouch

On ZP 14 there is a significant negative flaw – a large white mark on the left shoulder. This flaw occurs on the first to fourth plates. During printing, the flaw was retouched on the third plate (the retouch was repaired again) and subsequently before the start of printing on the fifth to eighth plates.

The method of retouching was quite difficult because the plate flaw on the plate was deepened, so it was necessary to first grind out the flaw then pour in metal which was subsequently shaped. It is already clear from the above procedure that the repair (sealing of the plate) could not endure. Therefore, the retouch is known in several slightly different appearances similar to the retouch of the egg on OR 50 haler green.

The dies of the OR 30 haler were used at the same time for printing so-called large postal stationery – postal orders. This is quite rare postal stationery that was used to collect small amounts owed. Another plate was prepared for the printing of these orders, which was not used for the printing of stamps, but was immediately cut into individual dies after production. For this reason, strips that would be from this board have not been preserved.

To my great surprise, I discovered that there was an order whose stamp block probably contained the retouch of the large white mark on the left shoulder. Due to the non-existence of strips, it is not possible to fully recognize whether it is the position with a retouched flaw or simply another accidental plate plate. On the other hand, according to the nature of the drawing:

- ordinary stamps without plate flaw - top left,
- plate flaw "large white mark on the left shoulder" - lower left,
- the nature of the drawing on the postal order - right, with enlarged detail overlay.

it can be said with high probability that this is a hitherto undiscovered retouch.

Josef Chudoba



Mail Order Detail



## Retouch on the 2 Haler Green Sokol in Flight

On ZP 96 TD 5, the upper right corner and background lines under the inscription POŠTA are deformed. These features of ZP have so far been considered as plate flaws caused during the production of the printing plate by etching. However, the finding of a trial print in black on coated paper proves that this is a retouch of the original's much more striking defect.



Left: TD 5, ZP 96.  
Right: Black print of TD 5, ZP 96.

Emil Kolesar

## Packages Sent Abroad from Czechoslovakia Between 1918 and 1921

One of the few ways in which it is possible to see the use of high values of the Hradčany are either on letters of value or on package address cards. Until 1921, both types were paid for with postage stamps. That is why such high values as 1000 haler stamps were issued and even higher ones planned (the TGM 1920 2000 haler). Little-seen gems include clippings or entire address cards attached to packages sent abroad. Their occurrence is rare as exports were restricted to only a few nations and, moreover, after the end of the war, they were severely restricted by duty regulations.

The impetus for writing this article was a note in several catalogues for the 3rd tariff period (March 15, 1920 to July 31, 1920) that "parcels were not freely admitted abroad." On the other hand, there is a discrepancy here, because a number of parcel address cards were sold, which were sent in the 3rd tariff period. The problem faced was that it was not possible to calculate the final postal tariff.

The aim of this article is to shed light on the issue of sending parcels abroad and to determine the resulting tariffs on the basis of studies in the *Bulletin of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs*. I was surprised that although the sending of parcels was very limited, there were more than 50 regulations between 1918 and 1921 that concerned sending of parcels. As it can be assumed that readers are not lawyers, only the most important regulations will be listed here. The article is conceived in a territorial way, where for each nation (or group of states) fees or restrictions for dispatch are indicated. The cited *Bulletins* can be borrowed or studied, for example, in the Postal Museum.

As there is not enough space in the *Bulletin* to list all the countries, and also the guides to these destinations are probably not preserved, only some of the more important ones will be listed. If any of the readers would welcome a full summary of the package fees for all states, please contact the author. He will send the relevant document electronically free of charge. It would be interesting for philatelists and postal history collectors to start collecting parcel address cards according to the destinations to which they were sent. Although dozens of these parcel address cards have been inspected, I cannot document their occurrence for most nations. The most common are Austria and Switzerland.

By 22 November 1918, *Order of the Minister of Industry, Trade and Trades* No. 43/1918 was issued, which established the Czechoslovak Export and Import Commission (<http://ftp.aspi.cz/opispdf/1918/007-1918.pdf>). This regulation was cited in the *Bulletin of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs* (hereinafter VMPT) No. 5/1919. In order to be able to send any package abroad, it was necessary to have its consent. The permit was given separately for each package, only in necessary cases it was possible to create a so-called bulk transmittal, which could be used only at one post office. In the case of sending securities, sugar or so-called "monopoly items", the consent of the Ministry of Finance was required.

During 1919, there was a gradual release to restrictions to sending packages abroad. This is evidenced by the higher incidence of parcel tickets sent in the 3rd and 4th tariff periods. The total liberalization of exports of goods abroad took place on 19 October 1921 (VMPT 55/1921).

With the increase in fees on 15 May 1919, there was also an increase in fees for sending parcels. The law described payments to the whole world in great detail. However, the text is rather on a theoretical level, because the Czechoslovak postal administration did not have agreements with other nations as to sending parcels. For example, according to the *Bulletin*, it was possible to send parcels to Hungary at domestic rates, but one week before the publication of the *Bulletin*, this sending was expressly prohibited (VMPT 16 and 17/1919).

Below I will list tables for some countries with costs. For interest sake, I mention the change in premiums for packages to Denmark, Sweden, and Norway: on 19 February 1920 premiums increased more than 25 times from day to day!

## Denmark

Date	Fee by Weight			Insurance Premiums		
	Weight kg	Ordinary	Bulky	Basic	For each 30 Fr	At least K
5 7 1919	5	2.70	na	0.50	0.60/300 Fr	na
1 12 1919	5	3.00	na	0.50	0.40/300 Fr	na
19 2 1920	5	8.50	na	0.50	1.00	na
22 3 1920	5	9.50	na	0.50	1.10	na
1 8 1920	5	10.00	15.00	2.00	0.30	1.50
25 7 1921	1	11.00	16.50	2.00	0.30	1.50
	5	14.00	21.00			
1 11 1921	1	16.50	24.80	2.00	0.30	1.50
	5	21.00	31.50			

From 1 August, including the Faeroe Islands and Greenland, up to a maximum of 5000 francs.

From 1 July 1921, the package can also be sent express for an additional fee of 5.00, and it is also possible to send a package with a return fee of 1.25.

## France

Date	Fee by Weight			Insurance Premiums		
	Weight kg	Ordinary	Bulky	Basic	For each 30 Fr	At least K
15 3 1920	5	11.00	na	na	na	na
1 8 1920	5	10.00	15.00	2.00	0.30	1.50
1 7 1921	1	8.00	12.00	2.00	0.30	1.50
	5	10.00	15.00			
1 11 1921	1	12.00	18.00	2.00	0.30	1.50
	5	15.00	22.50			

From 1 August 1920, the maximum allowable premium is 5000 fr. When sending via Austria and Switzerland, the fee up to 5 kg is 15.00, for a bulky package 22.50. The basic premium remains 2.00, the premium according to the price is 0.60 for every 30 fr 0.60 and at least 3.00. The maximum allowable premium is 500 fr.

From 1 July 1921, the maximum premium is 2000 fr. From

July 1, 1921, a package can also be sent express for an additional fee of 5.00, and it is also possible to send a package with a return fee of 1.25.

## Italy and San Marino

Date	Fee by Weight			Insurance Premiums		
	Weight kg	Ordinary	Bulky	Basic	For each 30 Fr	At least K
1 8 1920	5	12.50		2.00	0.30	1.50
1 7 1921	5	17.50		2.00	0.30	1.50
1 11 1921	5	26.30		2.00	0.30	1.50

The maximum amount of insurance is 500 fr.

From 1 July 1921, the package can also be sent with a return fee of 1.25.

## Yugoslavia (Kingdom of Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes)

Date	Fee by Weight			Insurance Premiums		
	Weight kg	Ordinary	Bulky	Basic	For each 30 Fr	At least K
22 3 1919	Only to Bosnia and Herzegovina. Transportation is allowed only after the opening of the border, where the date is not specified. It is not possible to determine whether the packages could actually be forwarded. Postage as in the country.					
15 5 1919	Postage as in the country. It is not possible to determine whether the packages could actually be forwarded.					
15 10 1920	5	10.00	15.00	2.00	0.30	1.50
	10	20.00	30.00			
	15	30.00	45.00			
	20	40.00	60.00			
10 9 1921	5	21.50	17.50	2.00	0.30	1.50
	10	21.50	32.25			
	15	30.50	30.50			
	20	39.50	59.25			
1 11 1921	5	18.80	26.30	2.00	0.30	1.50
	10	32.30	48.40			
	15	45.80	68.70			
	20	59.30	88.80			

From 15 October 1920, the maximum premium is limited to 500 fr.

From November 8, 1920 it was possible to send packages up to 5 kg express for an additional charge of 5.00.

From 1 July 1921, it is possible to send with a return of 1.25.

**Translator's Note**

In some of these descriptions you will find the words *diligently* and *express*. Both mean by *fastest* means.

Express is confined to the final, *local* part of delivery.

Diligently refers to the *entire* journey – from start to finish – perhaps via express trains and so on.

## Germany

Date	Fee by Weight			Insurance Premiums		
	Weight kg	Ordinary	Bulky	Basic	For each 30 Fr	At least K
10 3 1919	It was possible to send a package, postage probably like domestic, conditions not listed.					
15 5 1919	Postage up to 10 kg as in the country. A package up to 15 kg had postage of either 3.80 or 4.40 Kč according to the German state. A package up to 20 kg has postage of either 5 or 6.20 Kč.					
15 3 1920	Postage as in the Czechoslovakia (VMPT 6/1920, p. 43)					
1 8 1920	5	5.00	7.50	2.00	0.30	1.50
	10	10.00	15.00			
	15	15.00	22.50			
	20	20.00	30.00			
1 11 1921	5	7.50	11.30	2.00	0.30	1.50
	10	15.00	22.50			
	15	22.50	33.80			
	20	30.00	45.00			

VMPT 10/1919 of 10 March 1919 contains a detailed list of post offices where parcels can be sent. However, there are no weight limits or postage. It can be assumed that the tariffs were similar to those of Austria-Hungary.

From 15 February 1921, cash on delivery packages of up to 500 Kč can be sent. The fee is 1.00 for every 100.00.

From 1 July 1921, it is possible to send packages express for an additional fee of 2.50; up to 5 kg diligently for an extra charge of 3.00 + automatic 2.50 express surcharge. The return fee is 1.25.

## Netherlands

Date	Fee by Weight			Insurance Premiums		
	Weight kg	Ordinary	Bulky	Basic	For each 30 Fr	At least K
5 7 1919	5	2.70	na	0.50	0.60/300 Fr	na
1 12 1919	5	3.00	na	0.50	0.40/300 Fr	na
19 2 1920	5	8.50	na	0.50	1.00	na
22 3 1920	5	9.50	na	0.50	1.10	na
1 8 1920	5	10.00	na	2.00	0.30	1.50
25 7 1921	1	11.00	na	2.00	0.30	1.50
	5	13.50	na			
1 11 1921	1	16.50	na	2.00	0.30	1.50
	5	20.30	na			

From 1 August 1920, the maximum premium is limited to 1000 fr.

From 1 July 1921, the package can also be sent express for an additional fee of 5.00, and it is also possible to send a package with a return fee of 1.25.

## Norway

Date	Fee by Weight			Insurance Premiums		
	Weight kg	Ordinary	Bulky	Basic	For each 30 Fr	At least K
5 7 1919	5	2.70	na	0.50	1.00/300 Fr	na
1 12 1919	5	3.00	na	0.50	0.65/300 Fr	na
19 2 1920	5	8.50	na	0.50	2.20	na
22 3 1920	5	9.50	na	0.50	2.50	na
1 8 1920	5	10.00	26.25	2.00	0.60	3.00
25 10 1920	5	11.00	26.25	2.00	0.30	1.50
26 3 1921	1) 5	17.50	26.25	2.00	0.30	1.50
	2) 5	12.50	18.75	2.00	0.60	3.00
1 7 1921	1) 5	22.50	33.75	2.00	0.60	3.00
	2) 5	25.00	37.50	2.00	0.60	3.00
25 7 1921	1) 5	17.00	25.50	2.00	0.60	3.00
	2) 5	25.00	37.50	2.00	0.60	3.00
1 11 1921	1) 5	25.50	38.30	2.00	0.60	3.00
	2) 5	37.50	56.30	2.00	0.60	3.00

From 1 August 1920, the maximum premium is limited to 5,000 fr.

1) From October 25, 1920, the maximum premium was increased to an unlimited amount.

2) From 25 October 1920, the maximum premium was increased to an unlimited amount and the premium fees were reduced. If you choose a different route for transporting the package, the amount for the premium is unchanged.

From March 26, 1921, it is possible to send packages in different ways with different tariffs.

From 1 July 1921, the package can also be sent express for an additional fee of 5.00, and it is also possible to send a package with a return fee of 1.25.

Poland

Date	Fee by Weight			Insurance Premiums		
	Weight kg	Ordinary	Bulky	Basic	For each 30 Fr	At least K
16 3 1919	It was allegedly possible to send packages, the conditions are not specified (VMPT 11/1919). According to VMPT 31/1920 from 23. 7.1920 it was not possible to send packages.					
15 5 1919	Postage as in the country. According to VMPT 31/1920 from 23. 7.1920 it was not possible to send packages.					
1 3 1921	5	5.00	7.50			
1 11 1921	5	7.50	11.30			
	10	15.00	22.50			

From March 1, 1921, it is possible to send packages express for an additional fee of 2.50.

From 1 July 1921, the package can also be sent with a return fee of 1.25.

Austria

Date	Fee by Weight			Insurance Premiums		
	Weight kg	Ordinary	Bulky	Basic	For each 30 Fr	At least K
16 3 1919	It was possible to send a package, postage probably like domestic, conditions not listed.					
15 3 1920	Postage as in the Czechoslovakia (VMPT 6/1920, p. 43)					
15 3 1920	Postage as in the Czech Republic (VMPT 6/1920, p. 43)					
1 8 1920	5	5.00	7.50	2.00	0.30	1.50
	10	10.00	15.00			
	15	15.00	22.50			
	20	20.00	30.00			
1 11 1921	5	7.50	11.30	2.00	0.30	1.50
	10	15.00	22.50			
	15	22.50	33.80			
	20	30.00	45.00			

From 1 July 1921, it is possible to send packages express for an additional fee of 2.50; up to 5 kg diligently for an extra charge of 3.00 + automatic 2.50 express surcharge. The return fee is 1.25.

Sweden

Date	Fee by Weight			Insurance Premiums		
	Weight kg	Ordinary	Bulky	Basic	For each 30 Fr	At least K
5 7 1919	5	3.20	na	0.50	0.60/300 Fr	na
1 12 1919	5	5.40	na	0.50	0.50/300 Fr	na
19 2 1920	5	20.50	na	0.50	1.60	na
22 3 1920	5	24.00	na	0.50	1.80	na
1 8 1920	5	20.00	30.00	2.00	0.60	3.00
25 10 1920	5	20.00	30.00	2.00	0.30	1.50
22 11 1920	5	20.00	26.50	2.00	0.30	1.50
25 7 1921	1	18.00	27.00	2.00	0.30	1.50
	5	27.50	41.25			
1 11 1921	1	27.00	40.50	2.00	0.30	1.50
	5	41.30	61.90			

From 1 August 1920, the maximum premium is limited to 5,000 fr.

From October 25, 1920, the maximum premium was increased to an unlimited amount.

From 1 July 1921, it is possible to send parcels through Germany and Denmark, where the basic fee according to weight is the same, but the premium for every 30 fr is 0.60, but at least 3.00.

From 1 July 1921, the package can also be sent express for an additional fee of 5.00, or it is possible to send a package with a return fee of 1.25.

Great Britain and Ireland

Date	Fee by Weight			Insurance Premiums		
	Weight kg	Ordinary	Bulky	Basic	For each 30 Fr	At least K
1 8 1920	5	19.00		2.00	0.60	3.00
1 7 1921	1	25.50		xx	xx	xx
	5	27.50		xx	xx	xx
	or					
	5	27.50	na	2.00	0.60	3.00
25 7 1921	5	27.50	na	2.00	0.60	3.00
1 11 1921	5	41.30	na	2.00	0.60	3.00

From 1 August 1920, the maximum premium is limited to 5,000 fr. When sending via Germany and Belgium, the fee according to the weight up to 5 kg is 20.00 - without the possibility of insurance.

From October 25, 1920 increased the maximum premium to 10000 fr.

From 1 July 1921, the package can also be sent with a return fee of 1.25.

Spain and Andorra

Date	Fee by Weight			Insurance Premiums		
	Weight kg	Ordinary	Bulky	Basic	For each 30 Fr	At least K
1 8 1920	5	22.50	na	na	na	na
25 10 1920	5	17.50	na	na	na	na
1 7 1921	5	15.50	na	na	na	na
	5	17.50	na	na	na	na
24 8 1921	5	15.00	na	na	na	na
	5	16.50	na	na	na	na
	or					
	1	15.50	na	na	na	na
1 11 1921	5	17.50	na	na	na	na
	1	22.50	na	na	na	na
	5	24.80	na	na	na	na
	or					
1 11 1921	1	23.30	na	na	na	na
	5	26.30	na	na	na	na

From 1 August 1920 (possibly only from 25 October 1920, see note VMPT 50/1920 p. 312), when sending parcels via Germany, Switzerland and Italy, the fee is up to 5 kg 27.50. The fee for the Balearic Islands is up to 5 kg 25 K.

From 25 October 1920, the postage for a package up to 5 kg to the Balearic Islands is adjusted to 20.00. The journey through Germany, Switzerland and Italy is cancelled.

From July 1, 1921 is higher postage to the Balearic Islands by 2.50. From 1 July 1921, the package can also be sent with a return fee of 1.25.

British and French India, Burma, Mesopotamia and Persia

Date	Fee by Weight			Insurance Premiums		
	Weight kg	Ordinary	Bulky	Basic	For each 30 Fr	At least K
15 3 1921	1	21.50		2.00	0.75	6.00
	3	34.00				
	5	47.00				
24 8 1921	1	29.00		2.00	0.75	6.00
	3	44.00				
	5	59.00				
1 11 1921	1	43.50		2.00	0.75	6.00
	3	66.00				
	5	88.50				

From March 15, 1921, a maximum premium of 3,000 fr is allowed. Sending is possible only to certain cities listed in the Gazette.

USA

Date	Fee by Weight			Insurance Premiums		
	Weight kg	Ordinary	Bulky	Basic	For each 30 Fr	At least K
1 1 1920 VMPT reported 31 1 1920	2	8.00	x	x	x	x
	3	9.50	x	x	x	x
	4	11.00	x	x	x	x
	5	12.50	x	x	x	x
10 2 1920	2	18.00	x	x	x	x
	3	21.00	x	x	x	x
	4	24.00	x	x	x	x
	5	27.00	x	x	x	x
1 11 1921	2	27.00	x	x	x	x
	3	31.50	x	x	x	x
	4	36.00	x	x	x	x
	5	40.50	x	x	x	x

Switzerland

Date	Fee by Weight			Insurance Premiums		
	Weight kg	Ordinary	Bulky	Basic	For each 30 Fr	At least K
5 7 1919	5	2.70	na	0.50	0.40/300 Fr	na
15 3 1920	5	8.00	na	0.50	0.90	na
1 8 1920	5	10.00	15.00	2.00	0.30	1.50
1 12 1920	5	10.00	15.00	2.00	0.30	1.50
	10	22.00	27.00			
	15	33.00	40.59			
1 7 1921	1	9.00	13.50	2.00	0.30	1.50
	5	11.50	17.25			
1 11 1921	1	13.50	20.30	2.00	0.30	1.50
	5	17.25	25.90			

From 1 August 1920, the maximum premium is limited to 5,000 fr.

From October 25, 1920, the maximum premium was increased to an unlimited amount.

From 1 December 1920, parcels can also be sent express with a surcharge of 5.00.

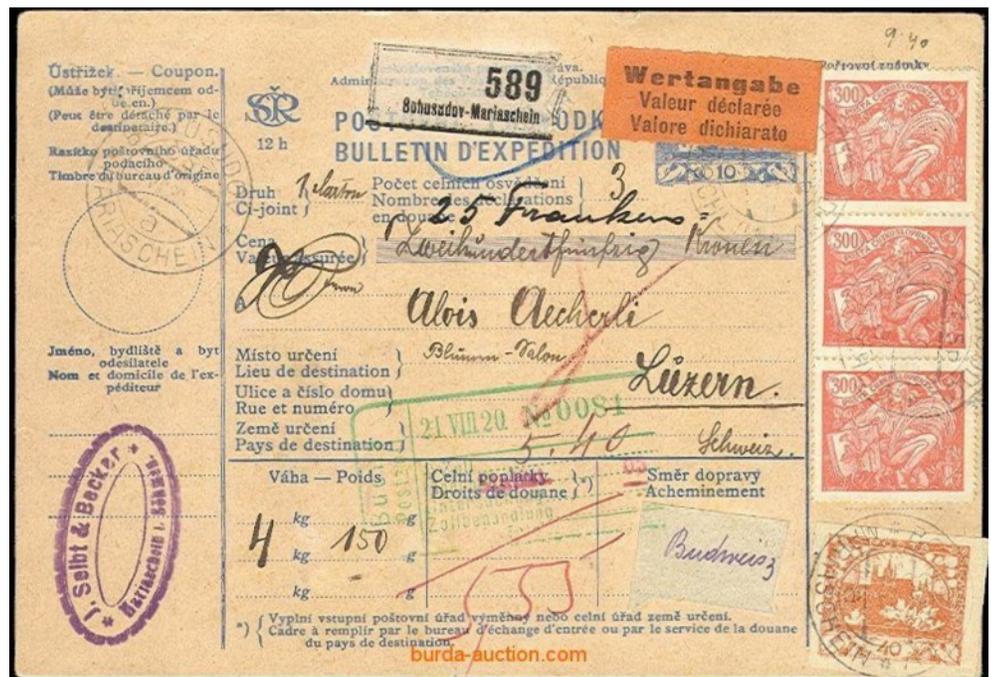
From 1 July 1921, parcels can also be sent with a return fee of 1.25.



Address card for a package weighing up to 5 kg (3.7 kg) sent on November 20, 1920. Postage for a weight up to 5 kg - 10.00, basic premium of 2.00, minimum premium of 1.50. A total of 13.50 should be collected. For an unknown reason, 14.10 was collected – re-franked by 60 halers.

Perfin on the 5 haler stamp.

Address card for a package weighing up to 5 kg (4.15 kg) sent either in late July 1920 or early August 1920 (for the July tariff). Postage for weight up to 5 kg - 8.00, basic premium 0.50 and premium for 30 fr. 0.90. Total paid 9.40.





## List of Countries with Dates from When it was Possible to Send Packages.

### Europe

March 10, 1919 Germany (possibly earlier)  
March 16, 1919 Austria (possibly earlier)  
March 22, 1919 Bosnia and Herzegovina (possibly)  
July 5, 1919 Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden,  
Switzerland  
March 15, 1920 France  
1 August 1920 Andorra, Belgium, Finland, Ireland, Iceland, Italy,  
Luxembourg, Portugal, San Marino,  
Spain, United Kingdom  
10/15/1920 Yugoslavia  
November 1, 1920 Bulgaria  
31. 1. 1921 Saarland  
1. 2. 1921 Liechtenstein  
15. 2. 1921 Greece  
March 1, 1921 Poland  
July 1, 1921 Rhodes  
September 1, 1921 Albania  
15. 9. 1921 Malta, Rijeka  
October 15, 1921 Romania  
Until 31 December 1921 not allowed in the following countries:  
Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Hungary, USSR (Russia)

### Asia, Australia and Oceania

March 15, 1921 Burma, British India, French India,  
Mesopotamia, Persia, Tibet  
September 1, 1921 Palestine, Syria, Australia, New  
Zealand  
15. 9. 1921 Turkey

### Africa

1. 10. 1920 Egypt, Sudan  
May 25, 1921 Algeria  
September 1, 1921 Libya (parts of Tripoli and  
Cyrenaica), Morocco, Tunis

### America

1. 1. 1920 USA  
March 1, 1921 Argentina, Brazil  
25. 5. 1921 Canada, Cuba

Josef Chudoba

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