



THE BULLETIN
The Society of Collectors of
Czechoslovak Typographic Stamps



No. 89

2018



Invitation to the Knihtisk Autumn Meeting – November 3, 2018 Prague

The autumn meeting of our Society will take place on Saturday, 3 November 2018 from 9 am to 12 noon in the conference room of the Ministry of Industry and Trade at 20 Political Prisoners Street in Prague. The building is located approximately 300 m from the Main Railway Station, 100 m from Wenceslas Square, and 100 m from the building where we met as Knihtisk for many years. See map for more information.

Important: It is necessary to provide an OP at the gatehouse (participants will be registered) or another valid document (passport). Accompaniment to the room will be M. Marčan (meeting organizer, thank you). However, it is advisable that people arrive on time at 9:00 if possible, so that they do not have to go to the gatehouse for each one separately.



The entry procedure may be speeded up if participants confirm in advance that they will attend and send the OP number as part of their confirmation. A attendance list will be created. Those who do not do this will have to register in the reception room on the spot. Send name and OP number to: marcan.miloslav@gmail.com.

2019 Subscription Payments

Membership fees for 2020, which remain the same, i.e.

- for collectors up to 70 years 100 Kč,
- for collectors over 70 years 80 Kč.

Payment can be made either:

- in person at the Autumn Meeting.
- by transfer to account number: 2001115378/2010, where in the message to the recipient state your surname (otherwise we are not able to identify the sender),
- or by postal order to the address: Zdeněk Rákosník, Hlavní 543, 691 67 Šakvice.

Arrange payments from, abroad with the treasurer by e-mail: zdenek.rakosnik@seznam.cz.

Typographic Stamps at the PRAGA 2018 Exhibition

The PRAGA 2018 World Exhibition is over and we can recapitulate the successes of our Knihtisk collectors and their exhibits. It is very gratifying that again this time our exhibitors showed the best that ever existed. In fact, the exhibitors were even the most successful than at a similar event in their entire history.

All Knihtisk exhibits received at least 80 points, ie a vermeil medal and even 5 gold medals were awarded. This shows the high level of exhibits and at the same time the demanding selection of quality exhibits in the preparatory stages of the exhibition.

It is gratifying that many of the letterpress exhibits were from abroad. It must be said that foreign exhibits took the breath away of many collectors. For example, I myself did not know the Hradčany exhibit by Mr. Kenichi from Japan, but after seeing it, I must admit that he received the gold medal quite deservedly. From the amount of materials from preparatory stages shown I had wondered at where he got them, as there are no such trial prints in the Czech exhibits.

Approximately 380 exhibits from 68 countries were exhibited. The worldliness of the exhibition was mainly reflected in the fact that only 10% of the exhibits were from the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Although it is not possible to show reconstructions of the pages exhibited, because this is not appreciated, for example, by a juryman from Senegal, very rare stamps and entires were exhibited:

Škaloud Jiří		Letters of Value from the Hradčany Period	92, gold
Filípek Zdeněk		SO 1920	92, gold
Škaloud Jiří		Letters from the First Tariff Period	90, gold
Bouda Pavel		Postal Use of the First Design	88, large vermeil
Amler Tomáš		Fourth Provisional Postage Due Issue 50/150 Haler	87, large vermeil
Chudoba Josef		Liberated Republic	87, large vermeil
Rudolf Schindler		1918-1938 Postage Due Issues	80, vermeil
Takaku Kenichi	Japan	Hradčany	92, gold
Wheatley Yvonne	UK	TGM 1920 and the Allegories 1920-1923	90, gold
Wilhelms Georg	Germany	Hradčany	86, large vermeil
Klementsens Jon	Norway	Czechoslovakia 1918-1928	81, vermeil

It is a pity that the exhibitors were not obliged to scan their exhibits and exhibit them as part of the virtual exhibition: www.exponet.info. Receiving 5 gold medals for Knihtisk stamps is a clear success for Czech philately. It can be seen that Czechoslovak stamps, although 70 years younger than world classic stamps, can show much that is interesting and that jurors recognize their beauty and rarity. Congratulations to all exhibitors for a great result and we look forward to seeing their exhibits at other exhibitions.

Board of Directors

Switched Images in the Fifth Design 25 Haler Hradčany Manual

There are excellent manuals by F. Hamr and Z. Ryvola on the fifth design 25 haler. Unfortunately, for plate positions 7 and 8, the images of the stamps were accidentally switched, although the labels are correct. Please swap these images so that you do not have misrepresented stamps in your collection.

There are bar types on both stamps. In the manual of bar types by J. Škaloud, the positions are listed correctly. It is similarly correct in *Filatelie* 12/2016 on page 4.

Josef Chudoba



7/2

8/2

Advertisement

For my planned exhibit *Cancelled Hradčany* I will buy rare cancelled material (perforations, types, combined types, perfin, cancels, entires, cutouts, Vejprtske forgeries, etc.). I will buy in any quantity cuts of parcel guides with 30 haler dark, 120 haler perforation D, 500 halar plate 2, 1000 haler.

Thanks for any offers.

J Chudoba, josef.chudoba@tul.cz

Free 80 Haler Hradčany Manual

The manuals for the 80 haler Hradčany date back to the end of the 1980s, and much has changed since their launch, especially in reproduction techniques. (Not to mention the problems with print preparation and printing.) Whereas in the past we could not easily transfer the image of the whole stamp and the details were bleached or cut-outs were made, today scanners allow us to transfer the whole sheet and show the real details in high resolution.

I decided to rework the above manuals and draw defects on individual ZP. If you are interested in the guide, write to me at jiri.krnak@centrum.cz and it will be forwarded to you free of charge.

Jiří Krňák

Negative Retouch – Hradčany 80 Haler 23/2



Plate 1

Plate 2

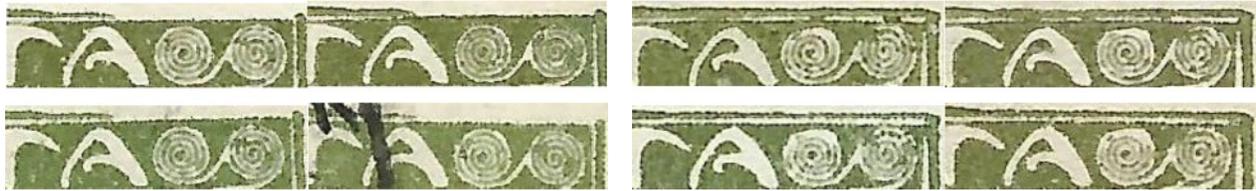


Plate 1 Position 23

Plate 2 Position 23

This denomination was printed using two plates. The second plate was derived from the first. Therefore, both plates bear the so-called common negative flaws. The larger (more interesting) ones are mentioned in the forthcoming second edition study of the 80 haler. Before the actual printing, however, position 23 was repaired, but only on the negative for plate 2. From the above-mentioned cut-outs of stamp fields, the resolution of retouching is offered:

- The white border is slightly sloping,
- 6th spiral is slightly lowered obliquely,
- The 7th spiral has gaps at 10:00-11:00.

Gap in the right inner frame at the upper corner. The unequal thickness of the inner and outer frames is caused by the amount of printing done with this plate as indicated by the placing of the plates into at least three printing formes. The protruding upper right corner is gradually caused by the pressure of the cylinder on the plate. I hereby encourage colleagues to inspect their material, especially black prints and trial prints containing position 23. Please submit a report.

Jiří Krňák
jiri.krnak@centrum.cz

Advertisement

For study purposes, I would like to buy postcards with Hradčany 10 haler first design (Prague printing). I would also like to receive clippings from these postcards.

Jiří Krňák, sídliště Na sadech 168, 378 10 České Velenice.

Hradčany 500 Haler – A Forgotten Plate Marking

The 500 haler stamps from plate 1 always have an open fourth spiral, which distinguishes them (except for two positions) from the marks from plate 2. Although the stamps from plate 1 were not redone, changes were made in the area of the tally numbers. Releases until the first half of 1920 have tally numbers below the bottom row of stamps, which were subsequently removed for releases intended for air stamps. Of the last release without tally numbers, (estimated up to 1000 sheets from plate 1 and the same number from plate 2) some came into circulation without the overprint.

There are plate markings in the first release. In the POFIS and Merkur Revue catalogues as well as in an article in *Filatelie* 12/2017, it is stated that the following plate marks appear in the tally numbers on plate 1:

- 500, – has a gap in the decimal point,
- 450, – the decimal point is missing.

but what was my surprise when I discovered a 450, – with a decimal point, ie from the very first release of stamps. I searched the literature and found only a small note in *Monografie* Part 1 on page 113. However, it is no longer listed in the table of plate marks. There may be another open question on the stamp from this field: damage to tally numbers 4 and 5, as their upper part is cut off and practically missing. If you have black prints from this position (preferably from non-etched plates) it would prove whether or not any repair was performed before printing.



J. Ch.

Retouched 30 Haler Liberated Republic

The 30 haler OR was printed from 8 plates. The first six plates were etched and the 7th and 8th plates were electroplated from some other plate. This means that the first six printing plates can be distinguished plate defects not only according to plate, but also according to position. To the contrary, the seventh and eighth plates are very difficult to distinguish from each other using plate flaws.

In the set of the first six etched plates, another was made – let's call it a stationery plate – which was cut up and used to print mail orders. The stamps from plates 1, 2 and the first releases from plates 3 and 4 have a light colour, the other plates, i.e. the later releases from plates 3 and 4, and plates 5 to 8 have a dark burgundy colour. The study of plate flaws from plates 1, 2, and 5 to 8 is dealt with in the manual of B. Pospíšil (24/1995), which was published by our Society in 1995. Plate 3 and 4 have not been processed yet.

The stationery plate has not been dealt with by anyone yet, its study will be very difficult due to the rarity of the material and several different releases of postal orders.

Negative Flaw in Position 14 – A White Mark on the Left Shoulder

In position 14, the white mark on the left shoulder originates on the negative. The flaw occurs on plates 1 to 4 and can be used to identify the individual plates. The distinguishing features are as follows:

- Plate 1 - a small coloured dot in the elbow of the right hand.
- Plate 2 - gap in the letter K in SKÁ, a white protrusion in the inner part of the right digit 0.
- Plate 3 (transient flaw only on part of the release, it was retouched during printing) - coloured protrusion on the left frame opposite the upper part of the left digit 3.
- Plate 4 - colour spot on the lower edge of the skirt under the left heel.



Examples are shown in Figures 1 to 7. Flaws are rarely found in imperforated stamps or black prints.

Retouching can be found on later releases of plate 3 and more on plates 5 to 8. It also occurs on the postal stationery plate. Here, too, retouches can be distinguished by plates.

Retouching on plate 3 was performed directly on the plate, as both the flaw and its retouch are known. Because the addition of metal to a plate is problematic, the metal was pulled off with pressure and the original flaw reappeared. We can discover several stages of retouching. Retouching itself is rare. See Figures 8 to 10.



Plate 1

Plate 2

Plate 3



Plate 4

Plate 4
black print

Plate 3
imperforate

Figures 1-7.

Examples of stamps with a plate flaw

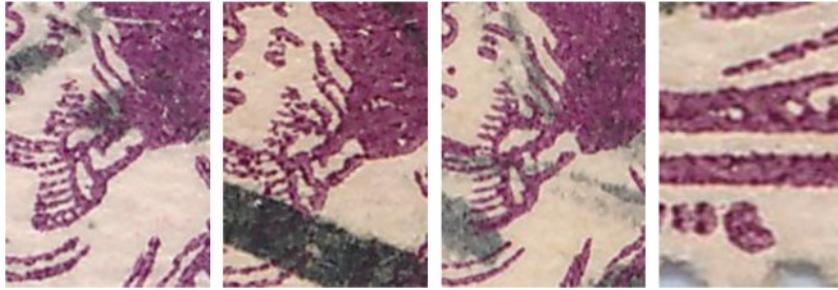


Figures 8-10.

Plate 3 retouch variants.

Plates 3 and 4 were created as a pair. The flaw was retouched on plate 3. It cannot be ruled out that this also happened with the stamps from plate 4. However, not a single copy of the retouch is known yet.

The direct on-the-plate retouch of plates 5 and 6 was probably done before printing. This is proved in detail by the different drawing of stamps in the retouch area. On stamps from plate 5 (Figs. 11 to 13), the left stamp does not show even a hint of connection with the arm, the middle picture has a small hint, the right already completely connected.



Figs 11-14. Plate 5 Retouch and control flaw.

Similarly, variants of retouching can be traced on the stamps from plate 6, which are described in Figures 15 to 18. The differences in the drawing are as follows:

- Fig. 15 - two white marks that are not connected, the upper line short,
- Fig. 16 - two white marks that are not connected, the upper part of the mark on the right is extended,
- Fig. 17 - two marks connected on the right,
- Fig. 18 - two marks connected weakly in the middle and strongly to the right.

The control features of the stamp from plate 5 are: the larger letter B in the VHB signature (Fig. 14), the smear in the left elbow is extended to the right, the hatches on the Říp hillside are considerably reduced.

The control features of the stamp from the plate 6 are: the shadow on the slope of Říp has broken up into a small dot and a mark. A similar feature is on plate 5, so other control features from plate 5 must be missing (Fig. 19)



Figs 15-18. Plate 6 Retouch Variants.

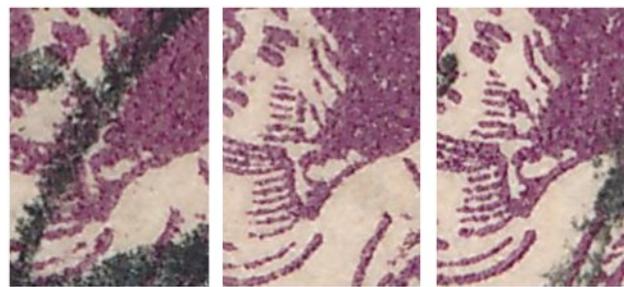


Fig 19. Plate 6 Control.

Plates 7 and 8 were made by electroplating, ie the board flaws are identical on both. Figures 22 to 24 show retouches from plates 7 and 8. There are minor differences between the drawings. However, due to a lack of material, I cannot say whether the retouch was performed on the matrix or on the printing plate.



Figs. 20-21. Plates 7 & 8 Controls.



Figs. 22-24. Plates 7 and 8 Variants.



Stationery Retouch

The control features for the stamps from plates 7 and 8 are: broken hair above the forehead, mark in the letter O in SLOV, mark at the upper end of the left breast. (Figures 20 and 21). Finally, a retouch was also performed on the stationery plate (Fig. 25), which I described in *Bulletin* 84 on page 10. It occurs on the money order [? Translator], which is in itself a rare postage stamp. The character of the drawing is so different that it can be assumed that a retouch was actually made on the die. The plate defect and its retouching are interesting in that it is one of the biggest defects in the OR issue. At the same time, it can still be found in regular package material. Next continuation with further retouches.

J. Ch.

Interesting 10 Haler Sokol in Flight Stamps

© Michal Hauzr

Dear readers, I hereby follow up on the articles from *Bulletins* 87 and 88 in which I dealt with the findings of various stages and interesting facts of the printing of 20, 30, 50 and 100 haler Sokol in Flight issue. What other items of interest might we find in the 10 haler?

According to the current level of knowledge the 10 haler Sokol newspaper stamp used 28 plates. The first six plates were made by etching and the following 22 by electroforming. Part of the release of the first two plates was subsequently overprinted VZOREC and the first four received SO 1920 overprints. Part of the later release, namely plates 1-34 to 4-34 and 1-36 to 4-36, was overprinted O.T.

Plates 1 and 2 had no stress bars or tally numbers on the bottom of the panes; plates 3 and 4 had tally numbers on the lower side of the pane; plates 5 and 6 had wide longitudinally grooved stress bars on both sides of the pane.

Plates 7 and 8 were electroplated; plates 5 and 6 can be distinguished mainly by the form of their stress bars, which are solid, thin, and have gaps between the rows of stamps. This gap is different for each of these plates and it is possible to distinguish them from each other by them. Individual plates can also be distinguished from each other by small details, the study and description of which, however, is not the subject of this article.

All other plates made had not only tally numbers and stress bars but also with plate marks located below positions 91 and 100. Plates from 1927 have been marked year then serial number, for other plates it is the opposite.

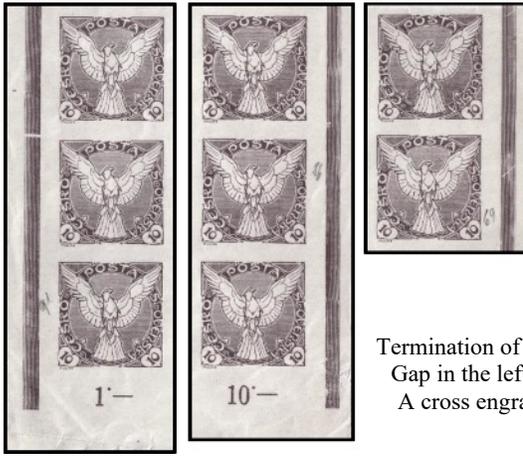
The 10 haler at the beginning of printing faced production difficulties similar to other denominations and a number of various very interesting production flaws are known.



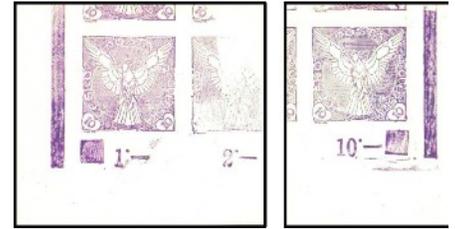
Fig. 1: Plate 2. An air cushion under the sheet when it was placed on the press caused the paper to receive ink between the clichés.



Figs. 2 and 3: Plate 1-25 and plate 6; Printing folds of lower corners of sheets (reduced in size).



Figs. 4-6: Plate 5.
Termination of the stress bars under positions 91 and 100.
Gap in the left stress bar between the 8th and 9th rows.
A cross engraved in the stress bar next to position 70.



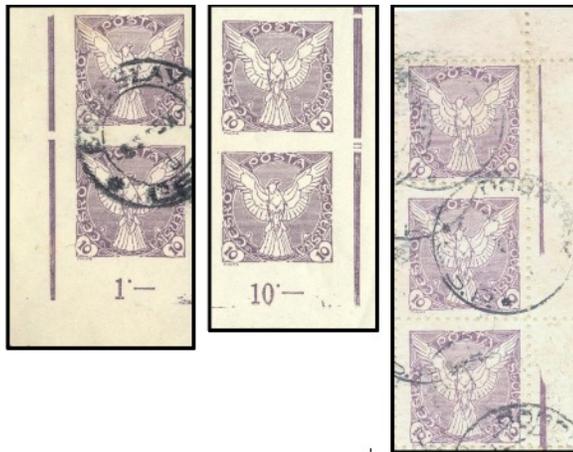
Figs 7 and 8.
Print from the original master with tally numbers and stress bars, with surfaces ready for plate identifiers. Different colour, different paper, different form of stress bars and and plate mark lands. A small mystery that persists to this day.



Figs. 9-12: Plate 6.
Termination of the stress bars under positions 91 and 100 with two scratches in the left stress bar between the 8th and 9th rows

Fig. 9.
Horizontal gutter between plates 5 and 6.

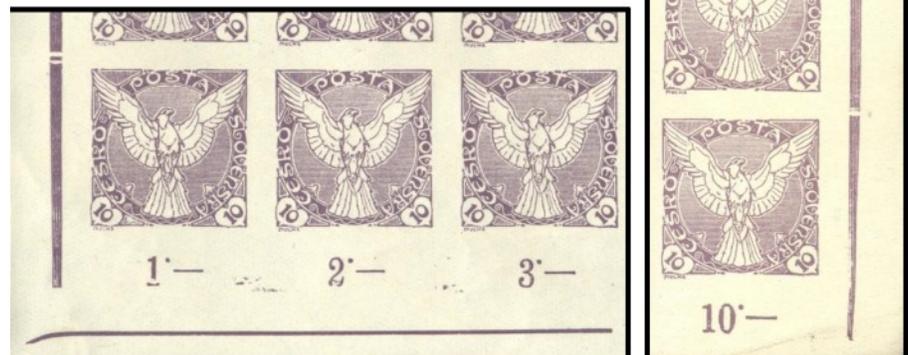
Fig. 12. Printer's waste.

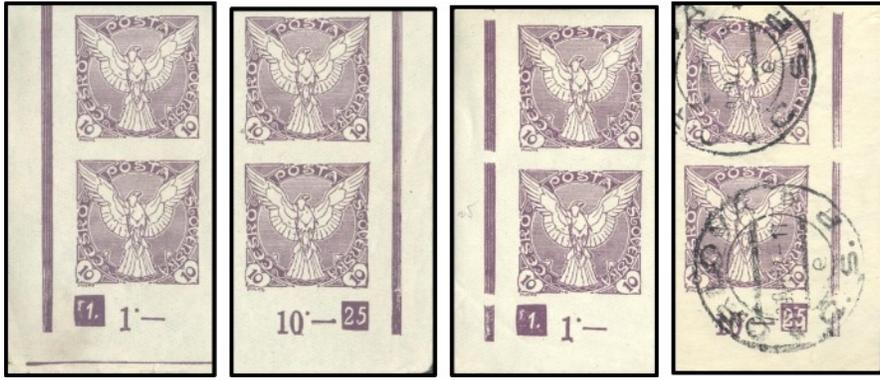


Figs. 13-15: Plate 7.
Termination of the stress bars under positions 91 and 100.
Gaps in the stress bars between the rows on the left and right side.

Fig. 15.
Wide gap between the second and third rows in the upper right corner.

Figs. 16-17: Plate 8.
Termination of stress bars under positions 91 and 100. With gaps in the stress bars between rows on the left and right side. Imprint of the guillotine line in the lower left corner.

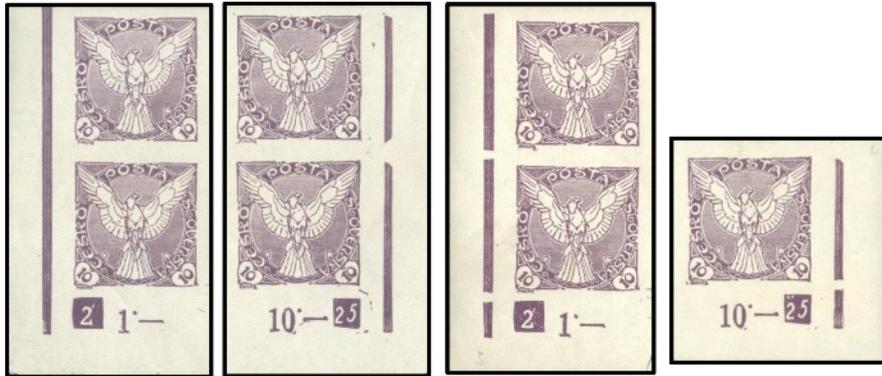




Figs. 18-21: Plate 1-25.

Panes with continuous and stress bars.

Fig. 18: The imprint of a guillotine or aligning line in the lower left corner.



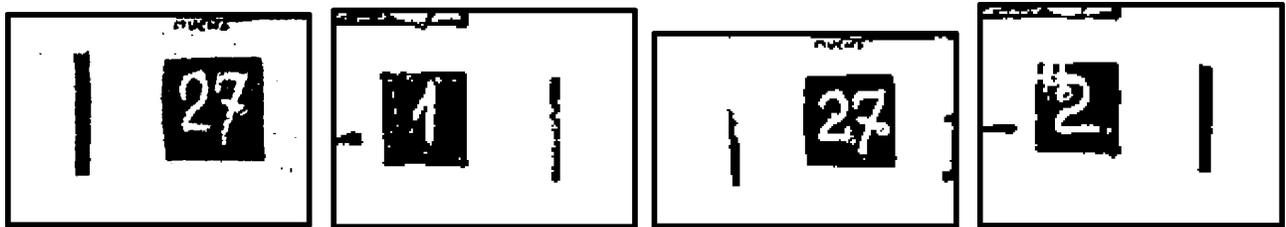
Figs. 22-25: Plate 2-25.

Panes with with continuous and gapped stress bars.



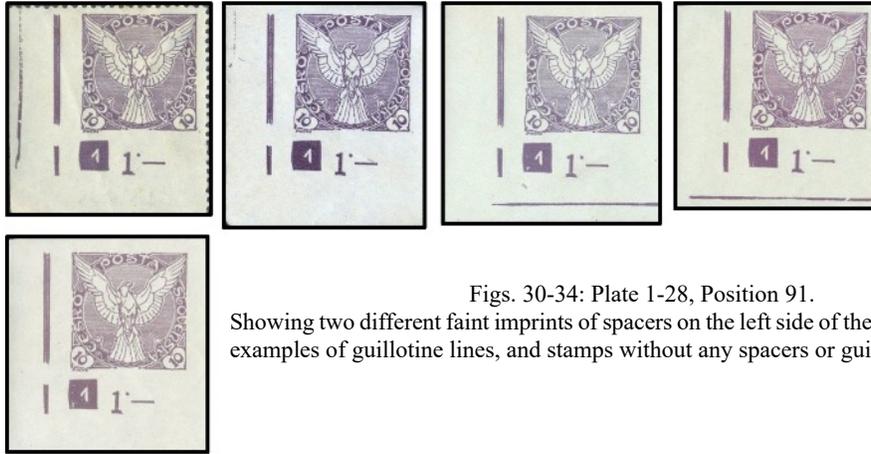
Figs. 22-25 [? Translator]: Plates 27-1 and 27-2.

One of the rarest plate marks for First Republic Issues. Until recently, the literature stated that these identifiers do not exist. Only a single copy of the lower left corner of 27-1 is currently known. Note on the same piece the imprint of a guillotine line on the left side of position 81.



Figs. 26-29.

Because these rare plate identifiers do not appear in any catalogue we present their enlarged image here.



Figs. 30-34: Plate 1-28, Position 91.
Showing two different faint imprints of spacers on the left side of the pane, two different examples of guillotine lines, and stamps without any spacers or guillotine lines.



Figs. 35-37: Plate 1-28.
Various stress bar ends beside position 100 (enlarged).

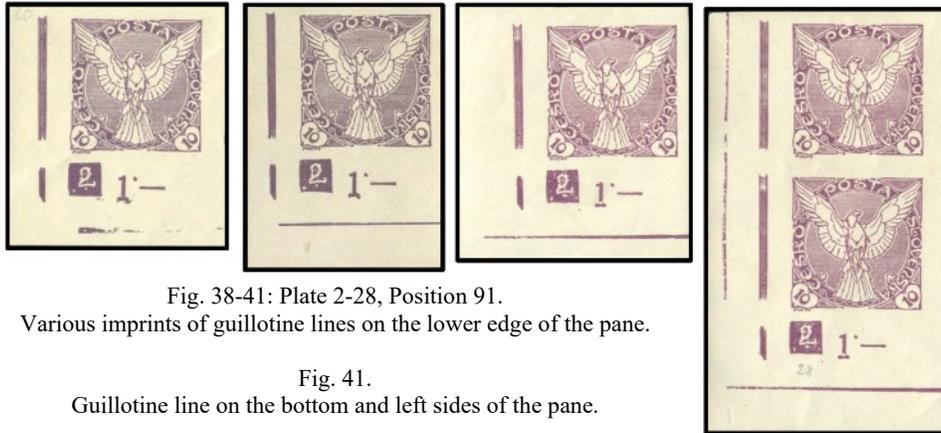


Fig. 38-41: Plate 2-28, Position 91.
Various imprints of guillotine lines on the lower edge of the pane.

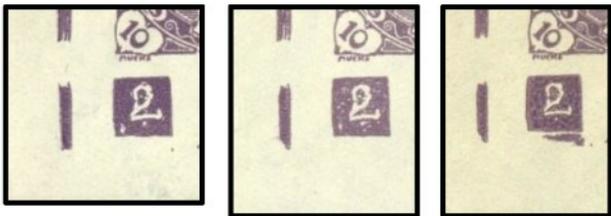
Fig. 41.
Guillotine line on the bottom and left sides of the pane.



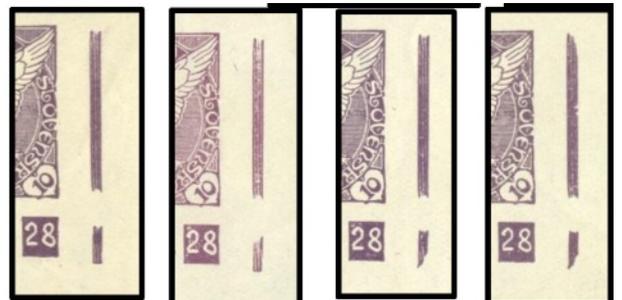
Figs. 42-43: Plate 2-28, Position 100
Guillotine line on the underside.
Imprint of a spacer on the right side.



Figs. 44-45: Plate 2-28.
Ink obscured plate marks (enlarged).



Figs. 46-48: Plate 2-28, Position 91.
Stress bar ends (enlarged).



Figs. 46-48 [? Trans.]: Plate 2-28
Stress bar ends at Position 100.

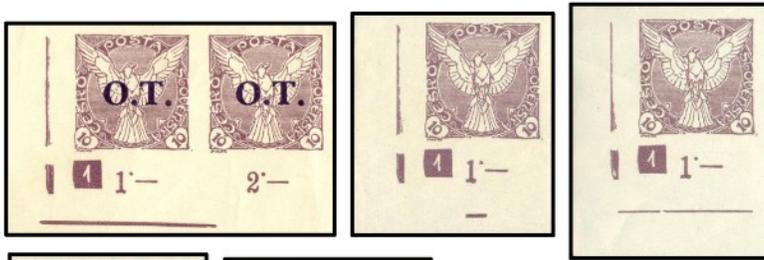


Figs. 49-51: Plate 1-31,
Wear on the stress bar to the left of position 91.
Guillotine line on the lower edge of the pane.



Figs. 52-53: Plate 1-31.
Faint imprints of spacers (?)
On the left and right edges of the pane.

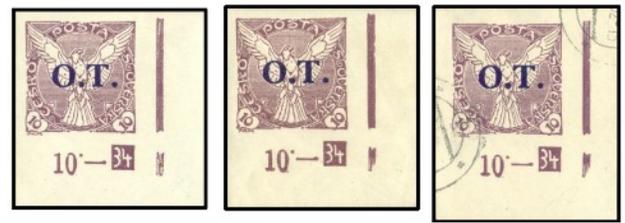
The imprint of guillotine lines and the lack of them on stamps overprinted O.T. It turns out that due to the massive need for these stamps several reprints took place exclusively to meet that demand witnessed by the fact that the lines used here are completely different from those on the stamps without overprinting.



Figs. 54-58: Plate 1-34.
Position 91.
The bottom edge of the pane
with and without guillotine lines.



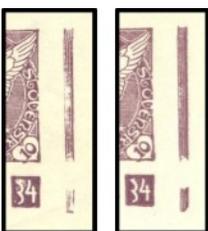
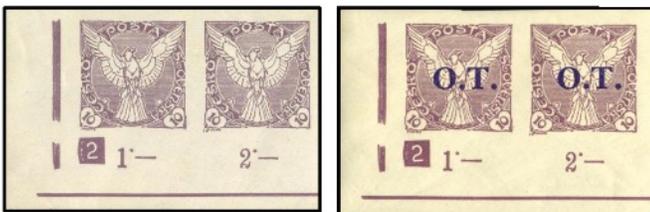
Figs. 59-61: Plate 1-34.
Position 100
Stress bar ends.



Figs. 62-67: Plate 2-34
Position 91.

Guillotine lines on the lower edge of the sheet and without line.

Figs. 62 and 63 show the exceptional match between the guillotine on versions without overprint and with an O.T. Overprint.



Figs. 68-69: Plate 2-34.
Stress bar ends at position 100.



Figs. 70: Plate 2-34
Imprint of a spacer to the right of
Positions 40 and 50.



Figs. 71-72: Plate 3-34.
Position 91 with and without imprint
of spacer on the left side of the pane.



Fig. 73: Plate 4-34
Guillotine line right position 60.

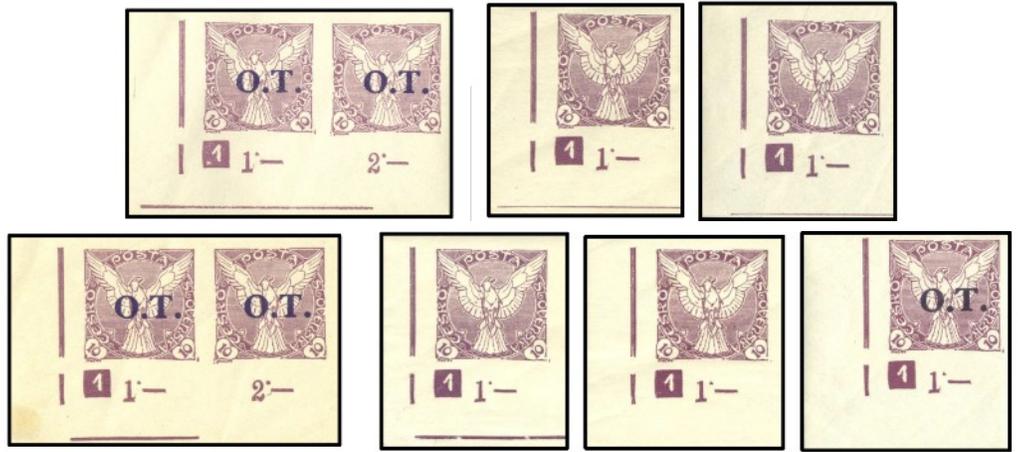
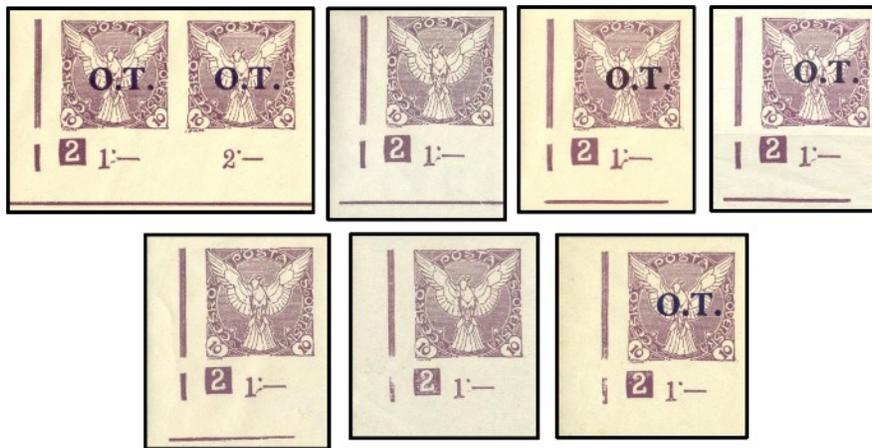


Fig. 74-80: Plate 1-36,
Position 91.

Various imprints of stamps with and without guillotine lines on the lower edge of the pane.



Figs. 81-87: Plate 2-36,
Position 91.

Various imprints of stamps with and without guillotine lines on the lower edge of the



Figs. 88-89: Plate 2-36,
Position 91.

Imprint of the guillotine line under position 92
as a variant without and with the imprint of spacing bar to the left of Position 91.



Fig. 90: Plate 2-36, Position 100.
White line from the left value tablet under the
tail of the falcon passes through the upper part of
the plate mark and the stress bar on the right.
(Enlarged)



Figs. 91-94: Plate 3-36, Position 100.
 Imprint of the guillotine line on the right edge in three different variants,
 in one case with the imprint of the space bar to the right of position 100.



Figs. 95-97: Plate 4-36
 Position 91.
 Imprints of lines and the lack of them on the lower edge of the pane.



Fig. 98: Plate 4-36.
 Position 91 with very wide margin and a significant shift of the O.T. Overprint.

In conclusion, let me once again thank my friend Vladimír Malovík in particular for providing some of the pictures I was able to present here and the inexhaustible amount of advice and opinions from which I drew. Thanks also go to our colleague Emil Kolesar, thanks to whose unprecedented, meticulous, and scientific work we can recognize each other's individual printing plates by more than stress bars and plate marks.

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If you do not receive Bulletin 90 by 20 February 2019, please write to the address below. The deadline for submissions is 31 December 2018.

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