

THE CZECHOSLOVAK SPECIALIST

Official Monthly Journal of the



(USPS 808300)
Society for Czechoslovak Philately, Inc.

Silver Award Interphil '76 — Silver Award Capex '78 — Silver-Bronze Praga '78

A.P.S. Unit 18

S.P.A. Branch 284

Vol. XLIV

April, 1982

No. 4, Whole No. 419

The Ending Of Field Post Activities in 1938 *by M. Vostatek (Translated by H. Hahn)*

Field posts during 1938 constituted regular army units, which were established after the mobilization on September 23, 1938. Field posts as army units did not exist during peacetime.

Active service of the field post units continued for varying periods, depending upon the needs of the military commands to which the units were assigned. Some field post units never experienced the development of full service, and



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their activities may have lasted only a few days. A case in point is Field Post 44, stationed in Votice. The commander was Capt. Hugo Karlik who originally came from the post office of Ceske Budejovice 1. Field Post 44 discontinued service on October 18, 1938. Its volume of mail was low, and they barely used up the first box of field post cards which was issued to each field post office. The next box which was issued arrived at the field post office during liquidation, and hence practically none of the cards were used.

On the other hand, some field posts continued to operate into December, and hence were in operation more than two months. In some instances a particular field post ceased activity, and its duties were assumed by another field post. This happened, for example in Hradec Kralove where Field Post 36 was liquidated on October 28th at 7 p.m., and its duties were assumed by Field Post 4 at 12:01 a.m. the following day. This fact has been documented in "Information of the PHC (Postal History Club?) in eastern Bohemia" by Miloslav Kucera (No. 27/1980).

Orders for termination of field post service were issued by higher military commands. Former Commander of Field Post 12, Josef Kasal still possesses a document which pertains to this. On order No. 258 of December 6, 1938 there is an added notation which reads: "By order of the Ministry of National Defense No. 52287/IV - 38 service by field posts shall cease on December 6, 1938. Field Post 12 shall accept mail up to 7 p.m. It shall continue deliveries to assigned units for three days, i.e. to 7 p.m., December 9, 1938". It is further

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Published monthly except July and August - \$15.00 per year

Second Class Postage Paid at Ord, Nebraska 68862
and additional mailing offices

Editorial Office - 2936 Rosemoor Lane, Fairfax, VA 22030

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noted that the following cessation of the field post, mail will require franking. Demobilization units were to have informed Field Post 12 of reassignment. So much for documentation.

Liquidation of field posts proceeded along an established military procedure. Materials and equipment (forms, paperwork, canceling devices, etc.) were packed into appropriate crates. Then the entire staff left by assigned automobile for the location of the telegraph (signal) battalion which had originally equipped the field post during mobilization. At that location the field post equipment was deposited and the staff demobilized. Thus, for example, Field Post 54 of Pardubice departed for Signal Battalion 5 at Benesov near Prague, the aforementioned Field Post 12 left for Signal Battalion 4 at Presov, and Field Post 26 of Kromeriz ended at the 2nd Signal Battalion in Brno. Field Post 36 departed on October 30th for the 1st Signal Battalion in Kutna Hora. Liquidation of a field post was to take two days.

The fact that a field post was liquidated is indicated on postally transferred items in several ways. Firstly there are notations by the sender. For example, the commanding officer of Field Post 28, First Lt. A. Sousedik wrote on November 10, 1938 as follows: "The time has come for us to close, and we are leaving for Brno. Today we end...". Members of Field Post 50 remained in Brno up to demobilization. Another field post commander, First Lt. Moravcik of Field Post 54 wrote on October 21st: "Today we received orders by telephone to cease service and I am leaving...".

On some mail, markings made from printing kits or produced by other primitive means appeared. A card to Private F. Brovcuck, R.D.Z Infantry Reg. 46 (a "Rumanian" regiment from Chust) was addressed to Field Post 63. The card was from his brother Peter, from Mortar Battalion 45, Field Post 24. On November 18, 1938 there was applied a marking "Return - field post discontinued" (Fig. 1). Field Post 31 is known for its primitive marking shown in Figure 2. On a cover sent by a member of the 3rd Machine and Electrotechnical Company to "Zeniste HURBAN 49" (Quartermasters HURBAN 49) there is a marking made from a child's printing set (Fig. 3) with numerous faults (such as the "a"). The item bears the regular (civilian) post mark KREMNICA, October

Polná POŠTA
C: 119 ZPAT 3
zrušena,

25, 1938 and Sberna (collection station) Field Post Vrutky, October 29, 1938, and the address side contains additional crossing out, notes and the words "zpat" (return in Slovak) and an arrow pointing toward the Kremnica postmark. It is certain that collectors will discover additional items of this type (Fig. 4).

Mail, which was previously free, had to be franked following cessation of field posts. Civilian mail clerks were extremely strict, and applied postage due stamps as necessary. From a soldier at Field Post 4 - Border Guard Bn. 2, a card was mailed to Pardubice. However, the ordinary (civilian) postmark was applied at Horice in Podkrkonose. In Pardubice they applied a 1 Kc postage due stamp.

The cover bears a Vienna return address, is addressed to Prague, and is originally franked with a 6 heller adhesive of the 1906 Franz Josef issue. The post mark of origin is Prague 1, dated January 5, 1907. This would appear proper for local mail, since an increase in postage, under which both local and inland rates went to 10 heller was not effective until January 16, 1907*.

The postal authority apparently thought otherwise, possibly due to overweight in excess of 20 grams or due to the fact that the return address was listed as in Vienna, and hence the inland rate would apply. Were the latter the case, the Postage Due to be applied in Prague would have been 8 heller, i.e. twice the difference between the applied 8 heller and the then current 10 heller inland rate. However, they applied a 12 heller Postage Due (lower left), cancelled it in faint red, (date not legible) and proceeded to deliver the letter.

Based upon a penciled notation on the reverse, the addressee refused delivery. The postal authorities hence invalidated the 12 heller Postage Due (rectangular marking reading "BEZ PLATNOSTI - UNGULTIG"), marked the front in blue "ret. Wien VI" and "12" and sent it on to Vienna, where double the "12" was applied, i.e. 24 heller (upper left) and delivered the letter (post marked "WIEN 56 - BESTELLT") on January 7, 1907.

The mystery (to the writer, in any event) are the postage due amounts, both in Prague and in Vienna. Double the shortage in postage in Prague would have been 8 heller and double the rate from Prague to Vienna would have been 20 heller, not 24 heller.

Our readers' comments concerning this cover will be much appreciated and published for the enlightenment of those of us now in the dark.

*Ferchenbauer, Ulrich "Osterreich 1850 - 1918," Vienna 1976, p. 24

WANTED: HOLUBICE / DOVE ISSUE

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100 H HRADCANY - AUTHOR'S REPLY

Ewald Larsen

In the recent numbers of the SPECIALIST there have been several articles commenting on my plate description of this stamp. The 100 H seems to be a rather popular value of the Hradcany issues because I have also received responses from other collector friends. This great interest could give readers the impression that my work on this stamp is of the greatest importance to all collectors of stamps of the CSR, but if this had been true the entire edition of my book would have been sold already and only about a dozen have been sold to all the members of the Society.

If I had had the slightest idea that so many collector friends all over the world were working on a description of this value, it could have been a cooperative work. In that case I probably would not have made the mistakes which I am going to mention below.

My descriptions of the different positions in several cases might have been more specialized because all of the flaws do not appear at the same time. As time passes during the printing process more and more flaws develop. Several positions could be divided into types. That is the reason why Mr. Hanak can speak about flaws which occur on 25% or 50% of the material. In my opinion this is going too far. After all, for whom am I writing? For the other 6 or 7 collector friends who develop a plate description like this. The sale of my book is proof of this, and not even Mr. Austin, who comments on my work, has seen my book (if I have read his letter correctly.)

A collector friend in Prague, Mr. Vaclav Pellant, has in his most kind letters, convinced me that I have made the following mistake: the positions number 81, 82, 86, 91 and 92 of plate I have to be moved to plate II, and of course the same numbers of plate II to plate I. I am asking all owners of my book to note this change.

It seems irrelevant to me to "comment on the comments" further in this note. Some of them are excellent, for instance Mr. Austin's description of plate II numbers 23 and 61.

If one or another friend of the Hradcany issues is planning to publish a work with a plate description, it probably would be a good idea to put a note in the Specialist or contact with other collectors working on that issue.

Finally I want to extend my thanks to all who have read my book with interest and for all of the comments up to now. You are all welcome to write to me personally for an exchange of points of view.

Sincerely,

Ewald Larsen,

Vermehrensvej 8, DK-4100 Ringsted, Denmark

SALE - SWAP - WANT

Overseas reader and others: I offer friendly assistance with USA, used, of the years 1955 - 1975. Would enjoy exchange. Send want list, Yvert or Scott. Gordon E. Beyerle, 1200 Piermont Road, South Euclid, Ohio 44121.

Dr. Jan Kostelka (translated by Paul Sturman)

BOHEMOSLOVENICA *(continued)*

Catalog of stamps and postal stationery containing reference to Czechoslovakia, its land, peoples, their fields of endeavor and achievements.

For ease in identification the Michel Catalog is utilized, presumably most widely used in philately.

In some instances catalog numbers for the latest issues were not available at the time of compilation of this work. It is hoped, however, that the description of a particular issue will be sufficiently clear for finding the proper Michel number when available.

AUSTRIA

With a history common to both, Austria and Czechoslovakia with a common border have an abundance of historical and cultural similarities. Already in 1908 in the former Austro-Hungarian Empire a correspondence card was issued bearing a view of Karlstein and Praha.

In the first place it is necessary to note that a native of Brno, Josef Axmann, an engraver for the former Austro-Hungarian State Printery, did make the copperplate for the first newspaper stamp of the world, and famous Mercury head. Josef Axmann was born on 7. March 1793 in Brno and died in Salzburg in 1873.

At this opportunity I should also like to mention the cancellation seals of Austrian naval post offices which were named after Czechoslovak towns and locations such as: Bohemia, Bruenn (Brno), Danubio, Gablonz, Karlsbad, Marienbad, Moravia, Palacky, Pilsen, Praga, Silesia, Radetzky, Dukla, Slavija and Tatra.

In this issue I also mention a series of railroad post office names not listed in earlier publications.

Already in 1858 the Czech lion is illustrated on the border of stamp with the portrait of Emperor Francis Joseph I. Value 10-Kr. The same appears on the 10-So stamp of Lombardy. Both stamps are of two types. Mi 10 - 15.

In 1922 a set honoring composers was issued, among them W. A. Mozart and Joseph Haydn. W. A. Mozart was born on 27. January 1756 in Salzburg. After the successful premier of "Marriage of Figaro" in Praha he often stayed in Praha with the family Dusek in Bertramka. For the hospitable Prague people he composed the opera "Don Juan." For the Czech estates he wrote the opera "Titus" in honor of the coronation of Leopold II. Mozart died on 5. December 1791 in Vienna. Josef Haydn an Austrian composer was born on 31. March 1732 in Rohrau. Until 1759 he was bandmaster for Count Morzin in the castle of Lukavec in the Pacov region of Bohemia. He died on 31. May 1809 in Vienna. Mi 418 - 424.

Another stamp with the portrait of Josef Haydn was issued in 1959 on the 150th anniversary of his death. Mi 1066.

W.A. Mozart is the subject on the stamp in 1956 designed by Prof. A. Chmielowski of Olomouc. Mi 1024.

A view of the Vienna State Opera appears on a stamp in 1955. The structure was designed by Czech architect Josef Hlavka. In 1969 the Opera House again appears on a miniature sheet for the 100th anniversary of its opening in 1869. The set also contains scenes from Mozart's operas. Mi 1020 - 1021, 1294 - 1301.

For the music festival "Salzburgerfestspiele" 1959 a propaganda card was issued which, inter alia, bears the flag of Czechoslovakia.

In 1931 a set of stamps was issued honoring poets, among them Adalbert Stifter and Johann Nepomuk Nestroy. A. Stifter was born in 1805 in Horni Plana, Sumava region. He was an outstanding German writer. Died in Linz in 1868. Johann Nepomuk Nestroy was a popular Viennese singer, and often appeared in Brno and Bratislava. He was born in 1801 in Vienna and died in 1862 in Windischgratz. On the 10 + 10-gr appears the poet and actor Ferdinand Raimund (1790-1836) who was active in Josefov and Leopoldov. For the 175th anniversary of Raimund a stamp was issued in 1965. The set also contains a value bearing the portrait of Franz Grillparzer (1791-1872) an Austrian writer. In his writings he also detailed and dramatized some of the Czech historical events. He wrote a drama "The Glory and fall of Premysl Otokar." Also the play "Libussa," and the drama "Fraternal Strife in the House of Habsburgs." The action takes place in Praha. Raimund also often appeared in Bratislava. Mi 1183, 524 - 529.

Johann Nepomuk Nestroy also appears on a stamp issued in 1962. With the stamp a FDC was also authorized with a scene from the operetta "Lumpacivagabundus" and the view of his theater in which he for years appeared in plays. Mi 1109.

The writer A. Stifter also appears on a stamp issued in 1948 on the 80th anniversary of his death. In the same set is also the portrait of Friedrich Amerling, an Austrian painter born in Vienna on 14. April 1802. He studied at the Academy of Arts in Praha and later at the London Academy. He died as a well known portraitist in Vienna on 14. January 1887. Mi 855 - 857.

The well known painting by Amerling "The lady with a hat" is on a stamp published in 1947. Mi 812 - 821.

For the 75th anniversary of the death of Franz Grillparzer his portrait appeared on a stamp issued in 1947. Another stamp appeared in 1972. Mi 802, I 802 III, 1381.

In a further set of Austrian stamps is the portrait of Austria's former President Wilhelm Miklas born in 1872. He was a professor in the Prostejov German high school in 1897 - 1900. He was a successful Austrian politician. Mi 512 -517.

In the set of "painters" of 1932 is also the co-creator of the Austrian secessionists Gustav Klimt. He was born in Vienna in 1862. His creations decorate some Czechoslovak theatres, among them in Liberec and Karlovy Vary. He died in 1918. The portrait of Austrian painter Ferdinand Georg Waldmuller, born in Vienna on 15. January 1793 also appears in the set. Waldmuller was active in Praha and Brno theaters as a scenic painter. He died on 23. September 1865. Mi 545 - 550.

In 1964 a stamp was issued portraying G. Klimt's "The Kiss." For it a FDC was also authorized. Mi 1154.

In 1965 a stamp was issued to mark the 100th anniversary of the death of F.G. Waldmuller together with an FDC. Mi 1193.

A very interesting set of stamps appeared in 1934 featuring builders and architects. These, with their skills, have also influenced architecture in Czechoslovakia. Anton Pilgram who made his reputation in Brno and Vienna is the descendant of a German family of Jihlava. In 1905 he erected the so-called "Jewish gate" in Brno. He is also considered creator of the late Gothic portal of the Brno city hall of 1511. Johann Bernard Fischer von Erlach, the creator of the baroque Vienna, also created outstanding structures in Brno, Praha, Lednice and Vranov/Dyji. He was born on 20. July 1656 in Windischgratz. In Vienna he laid the foundations of the present day Schonbrunn. He spent his youth in Rome. He developed an interest in architecture while in Praha. He died in Vienna on 5. April 1723. In Brno he created the fountain of Hercules on the farm produce plaza. Another one is Heinrich Ferstel, a well known Austrian builder and architect. He was born in Vienna, year 1828. Ferstel built churches in Senov and Brno. He died in 1883. On the 30-gr value is the portrait of outstanding architect August Sicard von Sicardsburg. He was born in Budapest on 6. December 1813 and died in Vienna on 11. June 1868. He built some of the commercial buildings "na Prikopech" in Praha. Mi 591 - 596.

The portrait of builder Anton Pilgram also appears in a set of 1946 issued after the renovation of St. Stephen's cathedral in Vienna. Mi 791 - 800.

Johann B. Fischer von Erlach (1656 - 1723) appears also on a stamp issued in 1950 for the 300th anniversary of his birth. Mi 1028.

For the 100th anniversary of birth of Julius Wagner-Jauregg a stamp was issued in 1957. This outstanding Vienna psychiatrist was born in 1857 and was a professor at the University of Vienna. He was also lecturing at the University of Praha. In 1928 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for his accomplishments. He died in 1940. A FDC was also authorized. Mi 1032.

The likeness of St. Elizabeth, born in Bratislava, is in the set of "Winter help" stamps for 1936. Mi 628 - 631.

For the needs of the Austrian post office in correspondence with authorities in Czechoslovakia a special postal card was issued with the return postage prepaid. It also carried a Czech legend.

In the set of military leaders for 1935 is the portrait of the Austrian Marshal of Czech origin Joseph Radecky of Radeck born in Trebonice in the year of 1766. He excelled in battle with the Turks and elsewhere on the European scene. Died in Milano, Italy, in 1858. The set also contains the likeness of Austrian Gen. Laudon. Gideon Ernest Laudon was the commander of the Trenck light cavalry in the Austrian Army. He lived on his estate in Becvary, Bohemia. Died in Novy Jicin in year 1790. Mi 617 - 622.

In the set of inventors issued in 1936 are two men of importance to Czechoslovakia. On the 12 + 12-gr value is Josef Ressel who was born in Chrudim on 29. June 1793. He studied in Chrudim, Linz, in Ceske Budejovice and Vienna. He invented the steamship screw. In 1820 he journeyed to Terst and tried out his invention on the ship "Civetta." He died on 10. October 1857 in Lubland.

On the 64 + 64-gr value is the portrait of engineer Victor Kaplan born on 27. November 1876 in Murzzuschlag in Austria. At one time he was lecturing at the Brno German technical university on the construction of machines. He experimented in increasing the efficiency of water turbines under unfavorable conditions. The result was the so-called Kaplan turbine of 1912. For several years his work was viewed with scepticism, but today his turbines are being utilized all over the world. A memorial was erected in his honor in Brno. For the 100th anniversary of birth of Victor Kaplan (1876-1934) a stamp was issued bearing his likeness. Several commemorative seals also exist. Mi 632 - 637, 1534.

In 1937 a set honoring physicians was issued. This set contains several physicians whose influence was felt in Czechoslovakia, or were born in Czechoslovakia and with their activities gave prestige to Austrian medical science. Karl von Rokitansky was born on 19. February 1804 in Hradec Kralove. Studied in Praha and Vienna and devoted his attention, even before his graduation in 1828 to pathological anatomy. In 1844 he became a regular professor in Vienna University of this particular science. His most important work is the "Handbook of pathological anatomy." Virchow named him the Linne of pathological anatomy. He was given many honors during his lifetime. Died on 23. July 1878.

Joseph Skoda born in Plzen on 10. December 1805 also belongs to the founders of famed Austrian medicine. After graduating at the Vienna University he followed Rokitansky in pathological anatomy and at the same time conducted experiments as a diagnostician on living organisms. As a professor of medicine he ranged far and wide in research. His most important work "Discussion of tapping and hearing" appeared in print in 1839. He died on 13. June 1881.

Ferdinand von Hebra born in Brno on 7. September 1816, is the founder of modern dermatology in Austria. After completing his studies in Hradec Kralove and in Vienna he became an assistant to Prof. Skoda and was assigned to the department of dermatology. In 1869 he was promoted to a professor of dermatology. He reached the conclusion that skin diseases are the result of exterior irritants. His views were based on the then current pathologic-anatomic experiments. He wrote a book on the basics of dermatology and was a popular lecturer. Hebra died on 5. August 1880.

Ferdinand von Arlt the son of a poor blacksmith was born on 18. April 1812 in Horni Krupce near Teplice in Bohemia. He studied medicine in Praha specializing in diseases of the eyes. He became one of the best in his specialty. From 1856 he lectured as a professor of ophthalmology in Vienna. His chief subjects were the diseases of injured eyes, nearsightedness for which he discovered the cause. He was knighted as an outstanding specialist in diagnostics and operating skill. Died on 7. August 1897.

In the 1937 set of outstanding physicians we note also Dr. Joseph Hyrtl, a great German anatomist (1810 - 1894) who was a professor at the German university in Praha and the founder of extensive collection of anatomic material.

In the set is also a portrait of the personal physician of Empress Maria Theresa, the Baron van Swieten. Mi 649 - 657.

In the set for the 80th anniversary honoring the House of Science in 1948 is a portrait of painter Karl Kundmann. He was born on 15. June 1838 in Vienna and also died there on 9. June 1919. He created the statue of Abbot Reitenberger founder of Mariánské Lázně. The statue is part of the colonnade. In the set is also the likeness of architect A. Richard Sicarda von Sicardsburg. Mi 878 - 884.

In 1951 a stamp was issued for the 150th anniversary of death of a great painter Martin Johann Schmidt (Kremserschmidt) of the baroque era. He was born in 1718 in Grafenwörth and died in 1801 in Stein an der Donau. He decorated numerous Austrian castles. In Brno he painted the altar pictures of St. Barbara and the church of St. John the Baptist in Petrov, the altar pictures of St. Norbert and St. Augustine in Brno-Zabrdovice. In the set of stamps of this series is also the director and composer W. Kienzl who studied at the Prahá Conservatory of Music. Mi 965, 967.

In 1952 a stamp was issued to honor the 150th anniversary of birth of Baron Karl von Ghega born on 13. June 1802. He constructed the railroad system of Austria. Born in Venice von Ghega died in Vienna on 14. March 1860. He planned and built the line from Breclava to Brno, and from Brno through Olomouc to Prahá. Mi 971.

Karl Rokitánský again appears on a stamp of 1954 together with a FDC. Mi 997.

The Austrian President Dr. Karl Renner, born in 1870 in Dolní Dunajovice is pictured on a stamp of 1946. He studied at the high school of Mikulov and law in Vienna. A souvenir sheet also contains the Renner stamp. He died in 1950. A FDC was also authorized. Mi 772 - 775.

The portrait of President Renner also appears on a stamp issued in 1948 on the 40th anniversary of founding of today's Austria. A FDC was also authorized. Mi 927.

On the death of Renner a mourning stamp was issued in 1950, together with a FDC. Mi 959.

The same design appears on an issue for the 40th anniversary of formation of today's Austria, 1958. Mi 1057.

On the 100th anniversary of birth of President Renner in 1970 a special stamp was issued and a FDC authorized. Mi 1351.

For the 80th anniversary of birth of President Theodor Körner (1873 - 1957) a 1.50-sch stamp was issued in 1953. Körner was born in Komárno, Slovakia. He was a retired general. He began his studies for a military career as a 10-year old cadet at the Military Academy of Hranice in Moravia. Mi 982.

A mourning commemorative for Pres. Körner was issued in 1957 together with a FDC. Mi 1031.

In 1953 a set of stamps was issued for the reopening of a Lutheran school in Vienna. The set was designed by Prof. Alfred Chmielowski born in Olomouc. On the 1-sch + 25-gr value the likeness of Jan Kepler appears. Kepler was at one time the Emperor's mathematician in Prahá. Was born in 1571 in Germany. In 1601 Tycho Brahe invited him to Prahá where he was active for 10 years, from 1601 to 1612. Kepler died in Regensburg in 1630. Mi 989 - 993.

Another Austrian stamp containing a Czechoslovak motif was issued in 1956 on the 10th anniversary of the UN. In the ribbon of flags encompassing the globe the Czechoslovak flag appears on the left side. A FDC was also authorized. Mi 1022.

For the world-wide competition in skiing in 1958 at Bad Gastein a cover was issued bearing the flag of Czechoslovakia.

In 1961 a special cancellation seal was used with a likeness of St. John Capistrano at the Innsbruck stamp exhibition.

Another Austrian President, Dr. Adolph Scharf, was also born on Czechoslovak territory in Mikulov on 20 April 1890, and died on 28 February 1965. A commemorative stamp was issued on the 70th anniversary of his birth, and also a FDC authorized. Mi 1075.

For the 75th anniversary of birth of Dr. Adolf Scharf a stamp was planned but became a mourning issue, Dr. Scharf having died on 28 February 1965. Mi 1177.

For the World Festival of Youth and Students in 1959 in Vienna a special postal card was issued with the flags of participating countries, among them Czechoslovakia.

In 1960 in honor of the composer Gustav Mahler a stamp was issued bearing his likeness. He was an admirer of the works of Bedrich Smetana and was born on 7 July 1860 in Kaliste near Humpolec. Was professionally active in Praha and Olomouc. Died in Vienna on 18 May 1911. A FDC also was authorized. Mi 1078.

In the set of Austrian cities for 1962 is a view of Bruck an der Mur, value 1.20-Sch. The town was founded by Premysl Otakar II in 1263 on the old Roman road from Vienna to Rome. The city was watered by two rivers and was so well planned that its original core is still intact today. Mi 1111 - 1120.

For the exhibition "Europa" in Vienna, 1959, a cover was issued with the flags of participating countries, among them Czechoslovakia.

In 1963 for the Christmas holidays a postal card was issued with the Czech legend "Mladost za mladost," (Youth for youth) and it was canceled with a special seal bearing the same legend.

The Austrian postal authorities in 1965 issued a special stamp in honor of Bertha von Suttner, a valiant fighter for world peace. Bertha von Suttner was born in Praha as Princess Kinsky. In 1905 she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize. Mi 1199.

In 1965 a stamp was issued to note the 10th anniversary of death of Joseph Hofmann, architect artist born in Brtnice near Jihlava in 1870. A FDC also exists. Mi 1205.

On the cover issued for the 150th anniversary of the Vienna Technical University in 1965 appears a likeness of Josef Ressel inventor of the steamship screw born in Bohemia.

In 1966 a stamp was issued for the 50th anniversary of death of writer Marie Ebner-Eschenbach, a descendant of the Dubsky family and born in Zdislavice near Kromeriz on 13 September 1830. For several years she made her residence in Znojmo. Several of her works were written in Moravia and about Moravians. She died on 12 March 1916 in Vienna. A first day cover and several cancellation seals were authorized. Mi 1203.

Numerous Austrian stamps were designed by Prof. Alfred Chmielkowski born in Olomouc in 1896. He was employed by the Austrian postal authorities after 1945. His works include:

Set of landscapes for 1945 - 1946, a total of 33 values. Mi 738 -770.

The value under No. Mi 771 of this set was overprinted in 1946 to commemorate the founding of the UN.

Another of his creations is the set "Never forget" for 1946. Mi 776 -783.

A special stamp was issued for the USSR Congress in 1946 by an overprint of one of Chmiekowski's designs and by a special cancellation. Mi 784.

The same occurred with two other Chmielkowski's designs which were overprinted with new values in 1947. Mi 835, 836.

In another set the landscape designs of an earlier set were used with only the colors changed. Mi 838 - 853.

Stamp designed earlier by Prof. Chmielkowski was overprinted in gold and issued in 1953 for the 60th anniversary of Austrian workers associations. Mi 983.

Another stamp by Prof. Chmielkowski in 1954 was overprinted to aid victims of snowslides. Mi 998.

For the 1948 Olympics Prof. Chmielkowski designed the 1 Sch + 50-Gr value. Mi 854.

The 30th anniversary of plebescite in Carinthia was commemorated in 1950 with a set of stamps designed by Prof. Chmielkowski. A FDC was also authorized. Mi 952 - 954.

In 1952 a design of Olympic rings by Prof. Chmielkowski was issued. Mi 969.

In the same year for the International Day of Catholics in Vienna Prof. Chmielkowski designed the stamp. Mi 977.

For a repeated reopening of the Lutheran school in Vienna Prof. Chmielkowski created several designs in 1953. On the 2.40 Sch + 60-gr is the likeness of Theofil van Hansen (1813 - 1891) who built the Brno Beseda House. Mi 989 - 993.

A Christmas tree with the figure of a child is the creation of Prof. Chmielkowski for stamps of 1953 and 1954. Mi 994 and 1009.

The design for the "Day of Stamps" in 1953 is also the creation of Prof. Chmielkowski. Mi 995.

The design for the Second International Congress for Catholic Sacral Music in Vienna in 1954 is also the work of Prof. Chmielkowski. Mi 1008.

The 150th anniversary of the State Printery in Vienna was commemorated in 1954 with a stamp designed by Prof. Chmielkowski in the value of 1-Sch. Mi 1011.

Prof. Chmielkowski also designed the set for the 10th anniversary of the Austrian Republic together with a FDC. Mi 1012 - 1016.

The 200th anniversary of birth of W.A. Mozart was the subject of another design by Prof. Chmielkowski in 1956, the 2.40-Sch value. Mi 1024.

Prof. Chmielkowski also designed the airmail 4-Sch value of 1956. Mi 1041.

In 1965 the Austrian postal authorities issued a stamp for the 600th anniversary of founding of the Vienna University. The stamp illustrates the oldest seal of this school. The seal is the creation of engraver Janek of Praha for whom the seal of the Paris University was a model. Mi 1180.

(to be continued)

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