

AUSTRIA

Edited by Andy Taylor

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Meeting Dates for 2000

YORKFEST2000: York, from 13th to 15th October.

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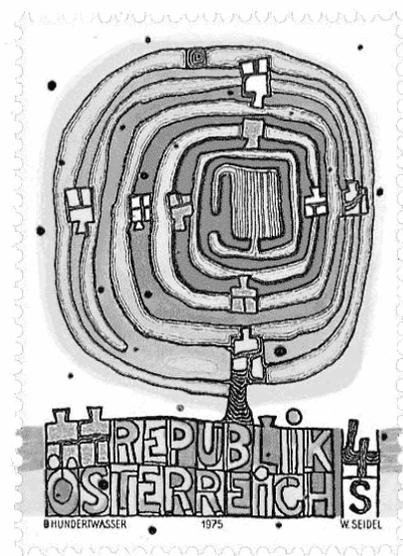
Editorial 130

I thank Nick Harty for his initial comments on the last editorial, and wish him a successful outcome in his imminent cardiac repairs. I also thank those members who have made the special cover possible - and Kaiser Franz Josef I for agreeing 150 years ago that Austria should have postage stamps! It does seem a touch odd to be writing about what we may see at WIPA2000, when by the time you read this the exhibition and its social excitements will be history.

I saw in *Die Briefmarke* (April 2000 p.28) "*Kein Postmuseum: Im Jahre 1979 wurden das Post- und das Eisenbahnmuseum dem Wissenschaftsministerium unterstellt. Seit dem Umbau des Technischen Museums ist kein Platz mehr für diese Museen vorhanden*". Or, "No post museum: In 1979 the Post and the Railway Museums were put under the control of the Science Ministry. Following the reconstruction of the Technical Museum, no space for these museums is now available." I would have liked to think, in this special WIPA year, that this is an April Fool, but fear that the truth will involve a negative entertainment experience involving a rearrangement of Weinkeller and Heuriger.

I also see that the most popular Austrian stamp of 1999 was the Christmas one, and that all the 'winners' are printed in a combination of engraved and photogravure. At least they look like postage stamps, not marmalade labels.

The death was recently announced of Friedensreich Hundertwasser, born Friedrich Stowasser on 15th Dec 1928. He spent three months at the Vienna Academy of Art, but rejecting convention & influenced by exhibitions commemorating Walter Kampmann and Egon Schiele developed his swirling personal style. He actively disliked all modern architecture, campaigning against the stultifying tyranny of the straight line, and designed and occasionally constructed buildings exemplifying his ideals - eg the Hundertwasser Haus in Vienna. The stamp shown here (ANK1524, one of three Austrian stamps he designed) depicts his spiral "tree of life". The Austrian Post are rumoured to be hastily producing a commemorative issue in time for WIPA.



In the centre of this issue you will find the First Supplement to Martin Brumby's work on Dalmatia Cancels; some copies remain in stock - see the Aide Memoire for details of how to obtain one.

“The build-up to WIPA 2000 (continued) by Nick Harty”

This article does not exist in electronic format.

The text follows.

The thirteenth item is a commemorative cover produced at the special competitive stamp exhibition held on the 31st July 1998 to encourage youth philately and also celebrated the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Young Philatelist group at Krim in the 19th district of Vienna. 800 covers were serviced.

The fourteenth cover is a decorative envelope celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Graz philatelic club on the 10th September 1998. The four buildings series stamps make up the rate of 7 schillings with commemorative cancellation. A reproduction of the 5 heller express delivery stamp of 1917 featuring Mercury has the WIPA cachet in red. 800 covers were serviced.

Fifteenth item is a registered cover produced to commemorate the International Stamp Exhibition Styria 98 Graz on 6th November 1998 and was also the first day of issue of the second WIEN LADT ZUR WIPA 2000 stamp. 800 covers were serviced.

Item sixteen is also a registered cover produced on the first day of issue of the 2nd WIPA stamp cancelled with a special postmark at a stamp collecting exhibition to advertise the hobby in Vienna on the 6th November 1998. 800 covers were serviced.

Item seventeen is a black print of the miniature sheet produced of the 2nd WIPA 2000 stamp.

Item eighteen is a balloon post cover - 52nd special balloon post to raise funds for Pro Juventute, franked with a meter mail cancellation 700 groschen with advertising slogan for the Styria 98 held in Graz. After being carried by balloon it was transferred to the post system at Kumberg about 15 km. north east of Graz. 1000 covers were serviced.

Item nineteen is also a balloon post cover carried by the second balloon OE-ZVM on 6th November. Franked with a postage paid label Wien 1090. After being carried by balloon it was transferred to the post system at Graz -

Mariatrost post office a pilgrimage place in the XIth district of Graz, to the North East of Graz. 1000 covers were serviced.

The twentieth item is a Whitecard by UNPA which was a guest at STYRIA 98. It is franked with the 7 schilling UN stamp the upper value of a pair issued on 27th October 1998 on the 50th anniversary of Human Rights. Cancelled in Vienna. Note also the special cachet applied at the exhibition. 800 covers were serviced.

Twenty-first item is an air mail cover - a commemorative flight to the IBRA 99 exhibition at NÜRNBERG 27th April 1999. Franked with two of the three values of the set issued 31st May 1968 and cancelled with a commemorative handstamp. Note arrival canceller of Nürnberg airport and purple cachet Nicht abgeholt / Zurück. 900 serviced.

The twenty-second item is a special mail bus carriage of mail from Obertauern to Salzburg on the occasion of VÖPh central regional conference held on 17th April 1999. The 4 schilling stamp from the UPU congress issued 15th June 1964, features a typical old post bus. It is said that it is the oldest alpine post route in Europe. 900 covers were serviced.

The 23rd item is a decorated cover commemorating 125th anniversary of the World Post Association produced for ÖVEBRIA 99 held at Gmunden. It is also the first day of issue of the ninth design for The day of the Stamp, cancelled with special hand cancel for the 125th anniversary of Weltpostverein. 900 covers were serviced.

The twenty-fourth item is a balloon post cover of the 54th special balloon flight with the proceeds for Pro Juventute. Franked with 7 schilling Frama lodged at Wien-Wipa 2000 post office 1063 on 4th May 1999; taken to the Övebri 99 and special cachet applied and carried by balloon OE-ZMF; re-entered the postal system at Gmunden 18th June 1999. 1000 covers were serviced.

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ON THE COVERS (corrected)

The picture on the front cover is in honour of the sesquicentennial of the 1850 issue. It shows the front and back of a letter which was mailed from Wiener Neustadt to Warrington in England on December 10th 1857, arriving on the 14th. The content of the letter concerns a request for manufacture of two especially designed pieces made of steel. The franking of 42 kreuzer consists of two vertical pairs of 9 kreuzer and two singles of 3 kreuzer stamps. The following is the editor's concatenation of information from Henry Pollak in America, Franz Hochleutner in Vienna, and John Whiteside in Leeds; he thanks them for their assistance.

The rates to Great Britain as given in Ferchenbauer (5th edition page 40) are perhaps somewhat confusing. Firstly, the money equivalents: Until 31/10/1858, 1 shilling sterling = 10 silbergroschen = 30 kreuzer CM; from 1/11/1858, 1 shilling sterling = 10 silbergroschen = 50 kreuzer ÖW. (For the younger readers, £1 sterling = 20 shillings = 240 pennies.) These are not exact, but are what were used as a basis for conversions, even after the new Austrian currency declined in value after 1859 and the loss of Lombardy.

Secondly, one has to look at what was the normal route. This was via Prussia and Belgium from 1852 to the end of 1865, then via France from 1/1/1866 to July 1870, and then from July 1870, via Prussia and Belgium again. If mail was to be sent by other routes, it had to be clearly marked and paid for accordingly.

Finally, the relevant measure of weight is the Zoll (ie the Customs) Loth. One Zollpfund contained 30 Loth and weighed 500 gram, so 1 Zoll-Loth = 16.67 gram. The normal Vienna weight was 1 Pfund = 32 Loth = 560 gram, so 1 Wiener-Loth = 17.5 gram. The Zoll-Loth was supposed to be used for all postal purposes, both internal and abroad, but often the Vienna one, which was by that time universal in the Austrian part of the Empire, was used instead. Since a Wiener-Loth is bigger than a Zoll-Loth, such laziness would have cost the Post Office money!

From 1/8/1852, the rate to Great Britain was 7 silbergroschen (which converts to 21krCM) per (Zoll)loth and transit was via the exchange office at Aachen, through Belgium to Ostend, then via packet-boat to London. From Austria the Verein postal rate to Aachen was 9krCM per Zoll-loth and a further 12 kr was payable, making a total of 21 kreuzer (or 7 sgr). In accordance with normal Austrian practice, this was applied in stamps on the front. The registration fee was also 7 sgr, comprising the Verein fee of 2 sgr + British fee of 6d or 5 sgr, so a further 21 kr in stamps was applied, as was normal practice, to the back.

For a short period from 1/11/1858 to 30/6/1859, under the new currency, the charge for a registered letter would have been 70 kreuzer ÖW. From 1/7/1859, the charges were greatly reduced: the postage became 5sgr and the registered

fee was the Verein's fee of 2sgr only. Thus the fee for a registered letter from Austria was 35kr (25 + 10). It is not really true to say that the British fee was dropped, as the treaty stipulated that the parties should pay their own fee only. So mail from Great Britain that was registered was paid at the British fee of 6d.

The political problems of 1864-1866 saw a change. Austria was suspended from the Verein and a new treaty was negotiated with Great Britain, so that the mail was now routed via France. It went at the French weight progression, so per quarter ounce or half loth at 25kr. The British registration fee was reduced to 4d on 1/2/1866 and if mail from Austria was registered the fee may have been 20kr, but Ferchenbauer is noticeably reticent about this point.

The Franco-Prussian war saw the service via France suspended in July 1870 and the Austrian mail was again sent via Germany and Belgium. The postage was reduced to 2.5 silver groschen or 13kr. And the Verein registration fee of 2sgr or 10kr again became payable. This is not equivalent to 4d, as Ferchenbauer states, but from Great Britain the British fee of 4d. was payable. This lasted until 1/7/1875, when the U.P.U. postage of 10kr applied and the foreign registration fee was also set at 10kr.

(As well as the information in Ferchenbauer, reference has been made to Werner Steven's 1985 book on North German foreign postage rates and Jane and Michael Moubray's 1992 book on British foreign mail rates.)

Now to return to the 1857 letter. It would have travelled from Wiener Neustadt via Aachen in Prussia, Ostend in Belgium, and London on its 4-day journey to Warrington. The regular postal rate according to the German-Austrian postal agreement was 9 kreuzer, plus 6 kreuzer for registration, the same as it would have been internally within Austria at sufficiently large distance. The further franking from Aachen to England was 27 kreuzer, and is indicated in brown ink next to the seal on the back. 12 kreuzer was the regular letter rate from Aachen, and 15 kreuzer the registration fee. The brown figures are "weiterfranco" ['wf'] calculations: the Austrian post office is calculating what to charge the customer for postal services outside the Austrian boundaries. The Verein's charges are 3 + 2 sgr, or 9 + 6 kr, so the wf charges are 12 postage + 15 reg = 27 kr, shown in blue as **f9**, or 9 sgr.

In the top left corner of our letter there is a weight marking of "**3/10 loth**". This should be in (zoll)loth at 30 loth to the (zoll)pfund of 500 grams, as stipulated by the Verein regulations, so 3/10 loth is exactly 5g. However, Austria was somewhat reluctant to use the new-fangled weight system, so it is possible it is in Vienna weight, the (Wiener)pfund of 560g, divided into 32 loth, in which case 3/10 loth is 5.25g. At this level the difference is insignificant, but at higher weights it becomes more appreciable.

A further complication is that weights were given to the nearest 1/10 loth only. Thus, "3/10", nominally 0.3 loth, actually includes weights from 0.25 to 0.3499

loth. For the two sizes of loth (and pfund) this means that "3/10 of a zoll-loth" covers weights from 4.167 to 5.832 grams, and "3/10 of a Wiener-loth" covers weights from 4.375 to 6.123 grams.

However, this letter weighs 6.95 grams! Where has the extra gram or so come from? It is unusual for letters of this period to gain weight: enclosures are lost, seals are removed, the paper dries. It could be an error in the original weighing. But there is another interesting speculation. The stamps used on this letter are typically 20mm by 25mm and the stamp-paper say 100gsm: so 6 stamps weigh about 0.3 gram. (Check: 100 current UK definitives weigh 4 gram, thus 6 weigh 0.24g.) What about the seal? Were such letters taken unstamped and unsealed to the post office, weighed and priced, and the stamps then added? [In this particular example it doesn't matter, as it is well under 1 loth even using the most pessimistic system of measurements!]

The various registered marks now need to be examined. Use has been made of the 1993 book by James van der Linden, "Marques de Passage". **RECOM.** in black is applied on departure at Wiener Neustadt. The **Recomandirt** mark in a toothed frame is a standard type of Prussian mark, supplied from Berlin, which could have been applied anywhere, but was probably struck at Aachen. The brownish-red ink is the normal colour for this mark, almost everywhere it was applied.

In this case, it differs from the orange-red ink of the **P.** in a circle and the crown **REGISTERED** mark, which, according to van der Linden, were also applied at the foreign exchange office at Aachen. The latter mark is applied only on mail to G.B. Like the Prussian mark, it is a standard type of mark, probably supplied from London, and is known used at many offices, mainly in Great Britain but sometimes at foreign exchange offices dealing with mail to Great Britain. A similar mark is known to have been used at Hamburg on registered mail from Scandinavia. Later, these markings were probably applied not at Aachen, but on the famous Koln-Verviers cross-border T.P.O. The "London Paid" mark is certainly London! So for this letter:

Postage to Aachen	(3sgr)	9kr CM
Postage Aachen to Great Britain: 7sgr	(4sgr)	12kr CM
Total postage, applied in stamps on the front in accordance with normal Austrian practice	(7sgr)	21kr CM
Registration fee to Aachen	(2sgr)	6kr CM
Registration fee Aachen to Great Britain - 6d	(5sgr)	15kr CM
Total Registration fee, applied in stamps on the back in accordance with normal Austrian practice	(7sgr)	21kr CM

The back cover is probably much less productive of postal history discussions. It shows a cover sent from Trieste to Grätz, franked with a 9kr first issue, cancelled on the first of June 1850. On the other side of the cover is the arrival mark "Grätz 2 Jun.". That's it - end of story. Except that this cover helped our member who owns it obtain 90 points and a Gold Medal at the Nordic exhibition in Stockholm for "Trieste"; look out for it in the Postal History classes at WIPA2000!

Below it is the shield formerly displayed outside the Post Office of St Gilgen in the Salzkammergut, and a few stamps from someone else's collection...

A different First Day Cover....



Our member Brian Madeley has responded to the Editor's request for Austrian material to illustrate this special issue by producing a **first-issue postcard from Hungary cancelled on the first day of issue**. The previously reported earliest use is 7th May 1871 - this example was cancelled at Temesvar on **1st May 1871** and on arrival at Pest on the 2nd. Philatelia Hungarica replied to Brian's request for information thus: "*The first issue of the postal stationary in Hungary was released on the same day as the stamp, the 1st of May 1871, and put in circulation on the basis of the decree Z/4060/366 dated 19th April 1871. Both the 2Kr postcards and the 5Kr postal money order were put in circulation according to the decree 1284/1871. The sale was by the main post offices throughout Hungary*". Knowing Brian's eye for bargains, I risked asking how little it cost him... five pence.

Die desinfizierte Post - Disinfected Post

*by Dr. K.P. Meyer, San Francisco, U.S.A.
(translated from the original by J F Giblin)*

From the 15th up to the end of the 19th century, the disinfection of the post was described with the following marks: "perfumed", "cleaned", "smoked" and "disinfected". In their way these methods were an attempt to destroy the germs of epidemic illnesses, and although some of them were actually disinfected, as far as it is known no illnesses were disseminated by postal letters or mail. How early these methods were found and applied, cannot be established. They were first used against the plague and various other infectious illnesses, but only in the 19th century against cholera. It is therefore believed that the term "Cholerabrief", as it is generally used by Middle European philatelists, is much too curtailed. Postal pieces, which underwent simple or complicated methods of disinfection, should therefore be described with the more comprehensive term of "disinfected post".

Long before the causes of epidemic plagues could be individually identified, man had already recognised the danger of the dissemination of infection. It can be assumed that the illnesses, against which the disinfection of the post was practised were the following: plague, spotted fever or typhus, paratyphus, smallpox, yellow fever and cholera. In order to minimise the dissemination of the plague, Venice and Genoa forbade contact with all persons who were infected or who stood under suspicion of an infection. The well-known decree of the Viscount Bernabo of Reggio, in the vicinity of Modena, which was issued in 1374, must be regarded as the precursor of the official laws, which during the next 500 years called into life a complicated and apparently fantastic system of protective measures; many rendered meaningless due to later developments, but, however, completely correct on the basis of what was known at the time.

It was first in Ragusa (1377) in Dalmatia, on the eastern coast of the Adriatic, that they interned for 30 days (the "trentina") all people who came from an infected region in a place outside the city. This period was soon found to be too short, and was lengthened to 40 days ("Quarantagiorne" from which the word Quarantine comes) and was enforced for the first time in Marseilles in 1383.

Venice, in its sanitary controls, was far beyond all other cities; it founded in 1483 the "Provveditori della salute della terra" (Supervisors for the Health of the Country) and made over great powers to it which were specified in sanitary laws. Ships and people were interned, cargo was loaded into Lazarettos and suspected articles purified in smoke. As soon as the state of health permitted it, the period of quarantine was correspondingly reduced.

Frari, in his treatise of the plague and health measures, declared that in the year 1493 the Most High Magistracy for Public Health in Venice began to extend the health provision measures to postal mail and letters. For the first time he fumigated each letter which came from an infected or suspected place. This date was recently documented by Dr. Teall, whose collection contains a letter dating from 1485, thus eight years earlier than Frari's, which displays traces of the treatment with vinegar. This is the first persuasive proof that postal mail in the 15th century was disinfected.

According to S. Romanin the fumigation of newspapers and letters was introduced in 1527 for the prevention of infectious diseases. During the plague epidemic in Venice in 1575 a decree was published on 6th November: "that all papers of the Lazzaretto Vecchio must be fumigated and that all twine and cords, that could represent a cause for infection, must be removed, before the post is transmitted to the Central Office of the Magistrato della Sanita". (Rodenwaldt, 1953).

According to A.E. Trout, in Great Britain in 1637, recipients of letters from regions subject to plague attempted to disinfect them. On 28th October 1680 an edict was published by the Principality of Hannover to the regional post office, which gave detailed instructions for the fumigation of letters (Heinsen, 1933).

Anton Kumpf-Mikuli wrote in his Monograph that he possessed a letter dated 1724 from the plague region of Provence, in France (not 1774 as was incorrectly copied by some authors). The disinfection of the post thus began in Venice and some other European states in the 15th century and was used generally by the beginning of the 17th century in the whole of Middle and Southern Europe. It can be divided into four periods: 1485-1730; 1730-1830; the Cholera period (1830-1890) during the second cholera pandemic which began in 1830 with the outbreak of this disease in Central Europe; and the last period (1890-1957). After 1850 the disinfection of the post was essentially allowed to subside and by 1884 was suspended in most European countries as a generally used process. However, in Chile it was employed up to 1887.

With isolated outbreaks, as yellow fever in Louisiana and Florida; plague in San Francisco and Honolulu (1900), Tunis (1929) and Suez (1943); typhus in Tripolitania (1943); cholera in Copanaris (1947) and smallpox in the U.S.A. (1902), the post was either disinfected, before it left the epidemic region, or also during transit. (Patton 1951), although this method is known to have no effect. The collector should thus not confine himself to the earlier periods, the later period offering many interesting and relatively valuable additional markings.

In general, the development of disinfection was the advancement of a simple, surface method to a comprehensive and basic one. At first only the outside of

the piece was treated and that only with the simplest solutions, i.e. water and vinegar. This altered with the knowledge which was acquired in the following period and finally both inside and outside were treated with smoke or with solutions which could actually destroy micro-organisms. It is easy to understand why these inadequate methods for controlling the infectious diseases were employed if one recalls that the secrets of infection were only clarified extensively in the last seventy years.

Infectious diseases disseminated themselves along the trade routes, which corresponded with the postal routes, and one link between the infected of one region and those in another region was certainly articles which were transported by the post.



Disinfected Mail Study Circle

The above translation is published as a follow-up to the appeal in issue 128 by The Disinfected Mail Study Circle for a volunteer who can read German to work with them in publishing an update to Meyer's work. Denis Vandervelde would make copies of his material, and such research as is already done, available to the volunteer. Please would anyone who can assist write to him at 25 Sinclair Grove, London, NW11 9JH.

Clarification

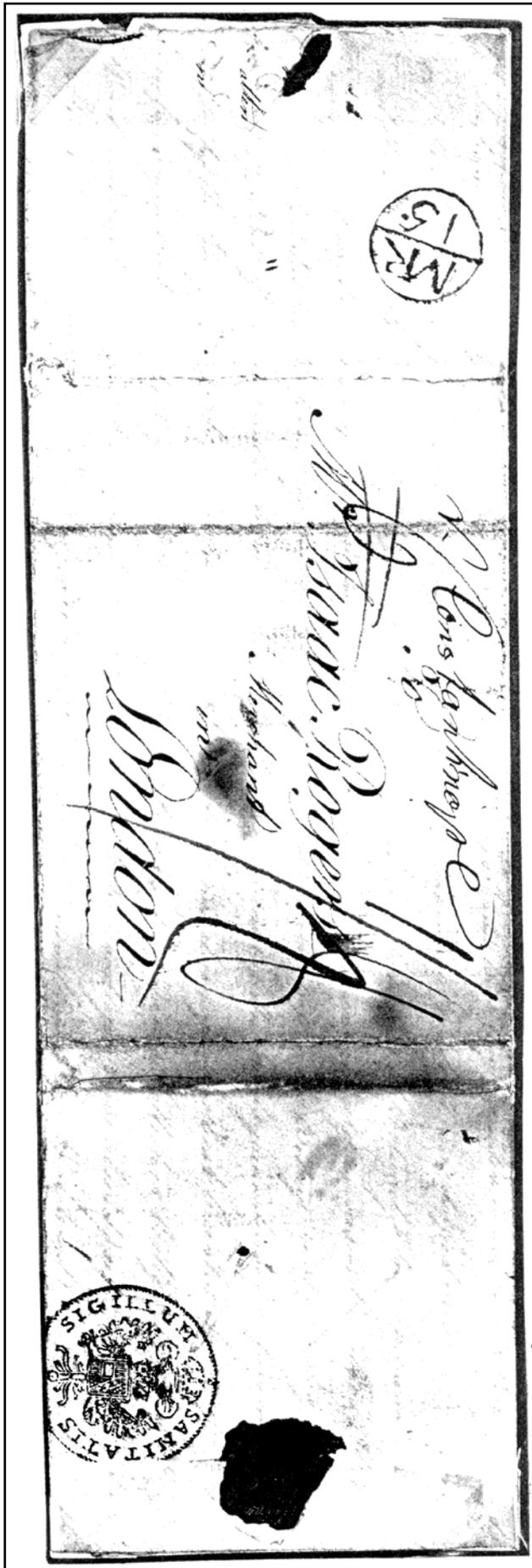
Long after this article was written and published, it was discovered that “Dr Meyer’s original article” was actually his translation into German of his American original text!!

Further reading

See also E Müller's 'Handbook of the Pre-stamp Postmarks of Austria' pp 72-73.

Illustrations

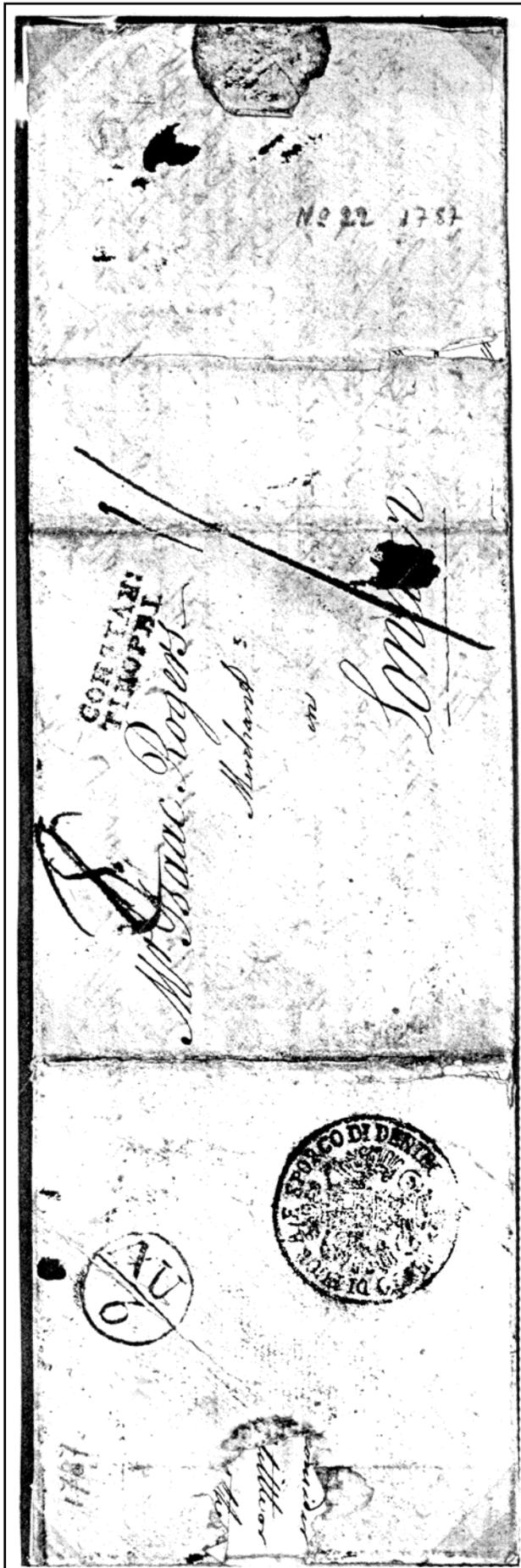
The Editor thanks H A Smith for the three illustrations he has provided to accompany the above article. Hans comments that these three specimens of Disinfection markings on mail cover largely the entire period (1787-1857). A separate system of disinfection and markings existed within Austria in 1832-1833 during the cholera scare.



Early in 1787, the Austrian Post Office in Constantinople was supplied with a canceller; for a few weeks pending its introduction, letters arriving in Vienna were marked '**v. Constantinopl**' in ink to indicate their origin. This is the earliest specific reference to this office by name.

This letter dated Smyrna 1.2.1787 was sent to London via Constantinople (note Bishop Mark 15th March). It was disinfected at Semlin on the Austrian border by opening for fumigation against the plague, and marked with the quarantine cachet issued in the February of that year.

The cachet's wording is SIGILLUM SANITATIS, ie Quarantine Seal.

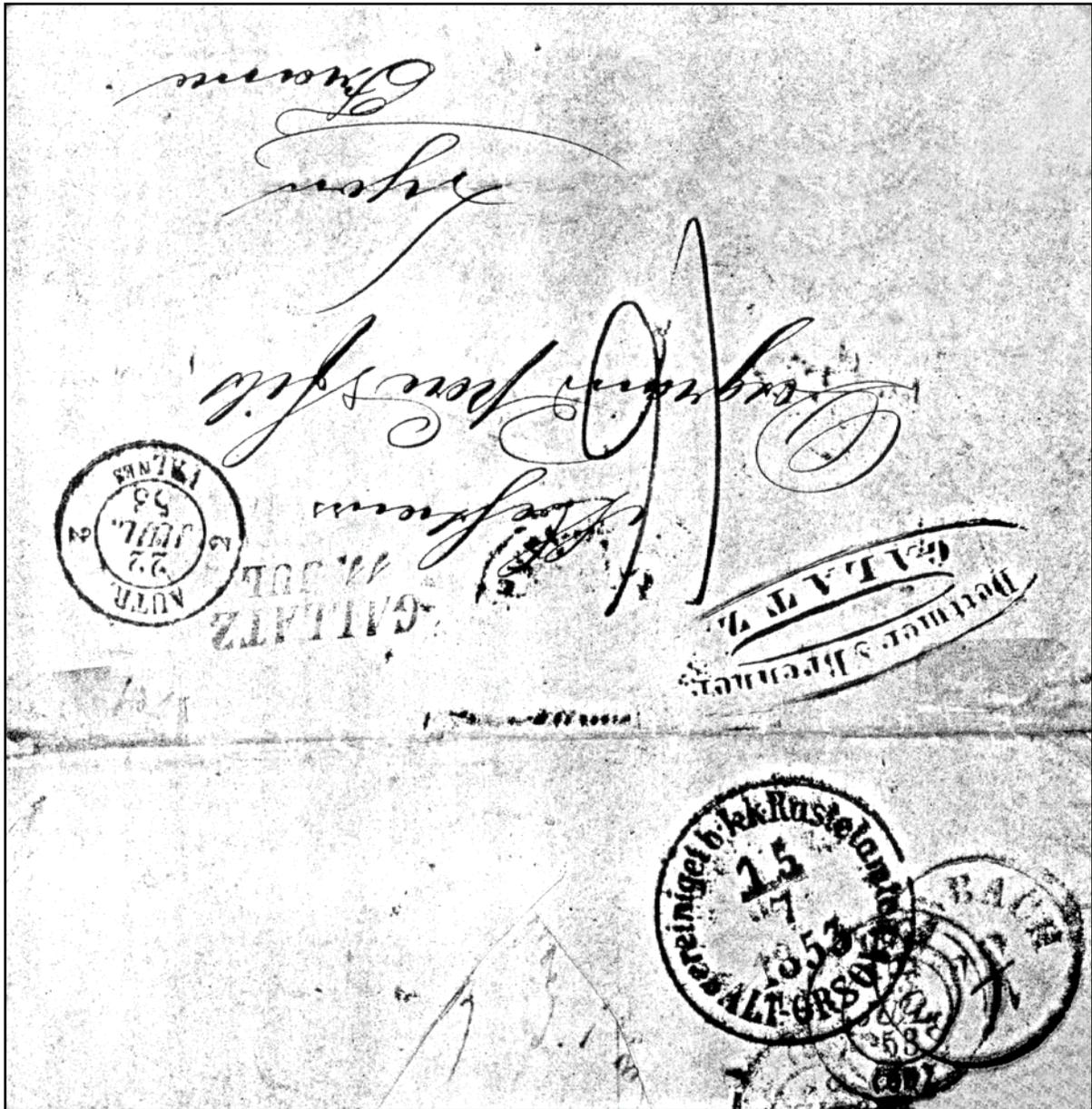


The two-line CONSTAN:TINOPEL canceller is the only handstamp used by the Austrians in Turkey in the 18th century. It was issued to the Post Office in early 1787, withdrawn at the end of that year when the Post closed on the outbreak of war between Austria and Turkey and never used again.

This letter is dated Smyrna 3.7.1787 and was sent to London via Constantinople (note Bishop Mark 6th August). It was charged 8Kr in Smyrna and Vienna, and 1/- in London.

It was disinfected at Semlin on the Austrian border by fumigation against the plague without being opened, and marked with the quarantine cachet issued in the February of that year.

The cachet's wording is NETTO DI FUORA E SPORCO DI DENTRO ie 'clean outside and dirty inside'.



This letter was sent from Galatz to Lyons on 11.7.1853, and arrived on the 23rd via Pest on the 17th Bodenbach on the 20th and Valenciennes on the 22nd. It was punched for disinfection at Alt Orsova in Hungary on the Danube on the 15th and marked with the cachet introduced in May 1853; this is the only disinfection cachet to incorporate a date. The cachet's wording is 'gereinigt b. k.k. Rastelante ALT-ORSOVA' ie 'cleaned at the imperial royal quarantine office Alt-Orsova'.

Disinfection on the Danube in Alt Orsova had ceased in 1851 but was reintroduced in 1853 against cholera when the Danube Steam Navigation Company introduced its express service from the Black Sea to Alt Orsova.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

I am in the process of writing an article on the Marchtrenk, Upper Austria, World War One, Prisoner of War Camp. My only problem is that I have only one actual card sent out from the camp by an Italian POW in 1918 and an unsent reply half of a card with the soldier's address. My article will contain photos of the camp and information pertaining thereto. I would use illustrations of the POW Red Cross cards to make the story more intimate.

I know that there was an article printed in Austria 112 that illustrated some Russian POW cards sent from this camp, among others. That interesting article was more on the line of how long it took for these cards to reach their destination, among other things. Does anybody have more postal items from the Marchtrenk POW camp for me to use as illustrations in my story? I would, of course, give proper credit to the owners of these cards.

Salvatore Rizza

[Replies to the Editor please]



Dear Editor,

I am writing to compliment you on AUSTRIA 128 and 129. Both are very fine pieces of work. I learned a great deal from your piece, "THAT GURAHONCZ CANCEL." I have not seen a better description of the Coarse and Fine beards.

I wish that I could attend the WIPA, unfortunately at this time it would destroy my budget for a long time to come. However, the thought of all those people to contact, stamps to be seen and some purchased, and the good music and food creates a longing in my mind. My wife and I were in Wien and Strausburg for one week a few years ago. We had a wonderful time!

In your "Letters to the Editor" I agree with Mr. John R. Batts. I also wrote to Mr Anthony for a copy of his wonderful work on the "POSTCODES OF AUSTRIA". I sent him a Thank You note immediately after opening the package. It must be a work of love and it certainly shows the effort that he put into it.

Lastly, and perhaps least important, my vanity shows that you misspelled my name on page 40 of No. 129. Fear not, I understand typos and have lived with them all of working career. I continue to feel welcome as a new member.

Alfred Weiner

The Austro-Hungarian Postmark Project Volume I

DALMATIA – the First Update

By M Brumby

Since publishing “Dalmatia” in 1997, I have received many helpful comments from collectors, for which I am most grateful. In the fullness of time all will be acknowledged but I thought it was time to start publishing updates and additional information in the pages of AUSTRIA.

The section of the book where information has expanded most dramatically is that dealing with **the Military Units stationed in Dalmatia in WWI and their unit cachets**. Of course, as I pointed out in “Subjects for further research” on page 14, the listing on pages 166-171 of the book was “very preliminary”. But it is pleasing that this list has at least doubled in length. An extra ten civilian offices now have the cachets for units using them recorded, and material from a number of other Feld- or Etappenpost offices has turned up.

What conclusions can tentatively be drawn and how much further material is still to be recorded?

Firstly, although it seems to have been the case that military units anywhere in the Empire were free to use the civilian postal system where this was still operational, Dalmatia is unusual in that Feldpost material is very much the exception to the rule. The ‘easiest’ military office to find (by quite a margin) is EPA 267 which operated (from near Zelenika??) from January 1916 onwards. Although several other Feldpost units were briefly in locations around Kotor prior to the invasion of Montenegro in early 1916, postal evidence is not easy to find. It is also clear that some of the larger ships in the bay gave a postal service to smaller boats perhaps analogous to the ‘base’ offices on land (Etappenpostämter).

Moreover, as might be expected, the majority of WWI Dalmatian material is from the Bay of Kotor which, of course was a major naval base and was extensively militarised throughout the war. In addition to the naval units (and ships) there is a lot of material from the Fortress Artillery Regiment No.5 ‘Freiherr von Rouvroy’ together with various logistical support units. Another area of activity concentrates around the smaller naval base of Šibenik. Far fewer units seem to have been based around the important coastal cities of Zadar and Split although logic suggests that most islands and small ports will have had an artillery unit or at least a coastguard or fishery protection unit. I suspect there must have been worse postings!

A few words of explanation. In the listing, the name of the offices are given first (civilian offices followed by travelling post offices and feldpost units; with a few items without any postal marking at the end). The wording of the cachet is

recorded as accurately as I can get it, trying *not* to guess the weak, illegible or missing bits! An idea of the shape is given using similar conventions to Klein (L for linear, O for Oval and so on. I've used 'E' for all circular marks without attempting to differentiate between ones with single or double rims etc. The majority have Austrian or Hungarian or occasionally Dual Monarchy shields in the middle.) A few notes are sometimes given, especially if the writer of the card gives a place name as an address. I also point out if the (naval) item is a "Wutscher" or "Buchberger" card, as there seems to be room for doubt whether all these philatelically inspired items actually went through the post. Finally, dates of use are given in the form VII.-XI.17 (meaning July to November 1917).

There must still be much to discover and further dates of use to record. I must acknowledge the help already given, particularly by Gerrit Matthijssen, John Beech and Michael Hampson. I welcome further (accurate!) records.



Note - the examples are boxed for clarity: the originals are not in boxes.

K u. k. Baukompagnie No. 2/21



MILITARY UNIT CACHETS

Post Office / Unit Cachet	Type	Location/Notes	Date
BAOŠIĆ			
K.U.K. FESTUNGSSPITAL Nr. 2. IV. ABTEILUNG / BAOŠIĆ	E		VII.17
K.u.K.KRIEGSMARINE / S.M.S. / WIEN	E	ms:”S.M.S.Wien”	III-IV.15
S.M.SCHIFF * WIEN *	E		IV.15
K.U.K / PFERDESAMMALKOMMANDQ / < BAOŠIĆ >	L	note “..MANDQ!”	V.16
K.u.K. SEEARSENALSFILIALE / IN TEODO	L		VII.17
K.u.k. Unterseebootsgruppenkommando	L	Castelnuovo	XI-XII.17
BLATO			
K.u.K. MIL. / STATIONSKOMDO / BLATO	L		III.15
BRGATGORNJI			
9 cm M 75/96 K.Sch.Batt. N _o 30 d.Fs.A.B. N _o 2	L		IV-V.18
K.u.k. Artilleriekommando / beim K.Sch.Kdo. Dalmatien Süd.	L		VI.17
Stabsabteilung / des k.u.k. Küstenschutzkommandos Dalmatien Süd	L		VIII.1?
Stabsabteilung d. k.u.k. Küstenschutzkommando Fmlt. Haala	E		IV.17
K.u.K. Feldkanonenbatterie Nr.11, Kalino....(?)	L		XII.16 (?)
K. k. Küstenschutzbataillon No. IV. / Stabsabteilung	L		III.17
K.k.Landsturm-Infanteriebataillon VI/3 / 2. Kompagnie	L		XII.17
K. .k. Küstenschutzbataillon Nr. I. / * Maschinengewehrabteilung *	E		XII.16
K.u.K. 9cm KAN. BAT[TERIE?] / KUPARI	L		XII.17
K.u.k. 10cm M 99 Haubitzbatterie Nr. 2	L	Ivanica	III.18
K.u.k. 15cm M 99 Haubitzbatterie Trebinje	L		III.18

BUDVA

K.k. Landsturm - Infanterie - Bataillon No. V/34	L		II.18
M.Kir.pécsi 19.népfölkeló	E		IV.17
STATIONSKOMMANDO Budua	L	on same card	II.18

CAVTAT

K.K.KÜSTENSCHUTZABTEILUNG	L		XII.16
K.k.Küstenschutzkompanie N ^o XIII	L		II.18
K.u.k.Beleuchtungsabteilung Nr.2/2 / 120 cm aut. Zug Nr.3	L	Obod bei Cavtat	V.16
K.u.k. Feld-Kan.-Batterie 6 Sarajevo *	E		V.16
K.u.K. 15 cm. M.99 Haubitzbatterie Trebinje	L		I.17
K.u.k. 15 cm. M.99 Haubitzbatterie Trebinje	E		II.17

ČILIPÍ

K.u.k. b.-h. Gendarmeriebataillon / Stabsabteilung	L		III.16
K.u.k. b.-h. Gendarmerie - Bataillon / 3 Kompanie	L		VI.16
K.u.k. b.-h. Gend. Baon. / 4 Kompanie	L		I.16
M. kir. V/24 hadtapzászióalj gazdasagi hivatala	L		IV.18

CRKVICE

Baonseinheit Crkvice der Ausbildungsgruppe / der Marschformationen im K.H.K. Bereiche.	L		VIII.18
K.u.k. Baukompanie 1/35 in Crkvice	L		XI.16
K.k. Art. Messkomp. Nr.45.	L		VIII.18
K.u.k. Festungsartillerieregiment Freiherr von Rouvroy Nr.5 * / Feldkompanie Nr.1	E	Jankov-vrh XI.15-VIII.16	
K.u.K. FESTUNGSARTILLERIEREGIMENT Nr.5 / * 1 Reserve (komp.?)	E		VI.16
K.u.k. Infanterieregiment Kaiser Leopold II, Nr. 33 / 15. Feldkompanie	Lv	[+ Eagle]	VIII.15

K. UND. K. COMMANDO DES WEST - FORT / CRKVICE	L		XI.14
DUBROVNIK			
Kr ug.3. pu□ko-ustaški bataljun za obranu.....	L	3.Küstenschutzbaon	VIII.17
K.u.k. (.....?.....) Kommando Nr. 9 / Abteilung / RAGUSA	O		III.16
K.u.k. Feldspital Nr.1207	L		X.18
K.u.k. Militärstationskommando / * in Ragusa *	E	Trebinje (!)	III.17
ERCEGNOVI			
ARBEITER DEPOT II / Landsturmbezirkskommando Nr.14	L		X. ?
K.u.k. Artilleriezeugsdepot / Mannschaftsabtlg, / in / Castelnuovo	E		IV.15-VII.16
K.u.k. 3/5 Fs.A. Res. Baon.	L		IX.14
K.u.k.47.Infanterietruppendivisions- / (:Kriegshafen-) Kommando	L		IV.15
K.u.K. b.-h. Etappenbataillon N°5 / 1 Kompagniekomdo	E		VIII.18
K.u.K. FEST.ART.REG. N°5 / 3.RES.BAON. / ZENSURIERT!	L		X.14
K.und k. Festungsverpflegsmagazin / in Castelnuovo	L		IX.15
** K.u. k. Festungsverpflegsmagazin Castelnuovo * Mannschaftsabteilung	E		XII.1?
K.u.k. Festungsinfanteriebataillon Nr.5	E	Maschinengewehr Abt.?.15 Igalò, Kriegshafen Cattaro	
K.und k. Festungsverpflegsmagazin	E	on same card	?15
K.u.k. Geniedirektion in Castelnuovo / Baukompagnie Nr. 1/78	L		X.17
K.u.k. Geniedirektion G(.....?.....) in Castelnuovo	E		IV.17
K.u.K. Kommando / S.M. Dampfers „VII”	L		?
K.u.K. KRIEGS-MARINE / * LLOYDDAMPFER VII *	E	(same cover)	?
K.u.k.Kriegsmarine / * S.M.Unterseeboot „15” *	E	[Buchberger]	III.1?
K.U.K.KRIEGSMARINE / * S.M.UNTERSEEBOOT „XI” *	E		XI.16
K.u.k. Kriegshafenkommando / Stabsabteilung	L		
K.u.k. Kriegshafenkommando (?) *	E		VIII.16

K.U.K. KRIEGSHAFENKOMMANDO * IN CASTELNUOVO *	O		?
K.UND K. KRIEGSMARINE * S.M.SCHIFF DALMAT *	E	Sarkoti's yacht!	VIII.14
K.und k. Luftschifferabteilung / Fliegerkompagnie Nr.6	L	+ eagle	IV.15
K.u.K. Kriegsmarine / * S.M.S. Zenta *	E		VIII.14
K.u.k. Marinedetachmentkommando * in Castelnuovo *	E		VIII.14
K.u.k. Marinedetachmentkommando * in Castelnuovo *	O		X.15
K.u.k. Marinedetachment / * KOBILA *	L		
K.u.k. Festungsartillerieregiment Freiherr v.Rouvroy Nr.5 * / Feldkompagnie Nr.8	E	on same card	
K.u.k. Festungsartillerieregiment Freiherr v.Rouvroy Nr.5 * / 6 Feldkompagnie	E		X.16
K.u.K. Festungstelegraphenstation (No.55??) / Castelnuovo.	L		VIII.14
K.u.k. Platzkommando / * Castelnuovo *	E		I.16
K.u.k. Schmalsp. 10cm. Feldhaubitzbatterie Nr.2/5	E		VII.16
K.u.k. Schmalsp. 10cm. Haubitzbatterie Nr.2/5 R *	E		XII.15-IV.16
K.u.k.Ubootsstationskommando / Golf von Cattaro	L		XI.17
Mil: Arb.Abt. 3/52	L		IX.14(?)
OFFIZIERSMESSE / des k.u.k. Kriegshafenkommando / CASTELNUOVO	L		XII.17
S.M.Schiff „Dalmat“	L	EPA 267 address	V.18
S.M. SCHIFF „POLA“	L		X.17
GRUDA			
K.K.EISENBAHNSICHERUNGSABTEILUNG GRUDA / GRUDA	E		V.15-II.17
K.u.k. Festungsinfanteriebataillon Nr. 3 / 4 Kompagnie	E		VI.15
GRU			
K.u.k. Feldkanonenregiment Nr. 35 / BATTERIE 9.	L	“Brgat”	V.16
K.u.k.Kriegsmarine / S.M.Boot „81T“	E	ms “Pola”	II.16?

K.u.k. Marine-Telegraphenstation Gravosa	L		IV.18
REG. UNG. SOCIETA A NON DI NAVIGAZ. MARITT. „ADRIA” * / S.S. „ADRIA”	E		?17
HVAR			
Musterungskommission / N ^o III. LESINA	L		V.17
KNIN			
K.u.k.FELDPOSTSORTIERSTELLE / KNIN	L	(See Clement p 409)	?
K.K. LANDWEHRINFANTERIEREGIMENT / ZARA Nr. 23 / 1. Ersatzkompagnie	L		XI.14
KORČULA			
S.M.Boot „67”	L	“EPA 267” address	V.18
K.u.k. Fischereikompanie N ^o IX	L		VII.18
K.U.K. KRIEGSMARINE / S.M.D. „XX”	E		VIII.16
K.u.k. Kriegsmarine / S.M.Boot. „65F”	E		XI.16
K.u.k.Marinstationskdo Curzola.	L		X.18
K.u.k. Seeflugstützpunkt Curzola	L		VII.17
KOTOR			
K.u.k.Arbeiterabteilung Nr.23 / * in Teodo *	E	Cattaro	I.16
K.u.k. ETAPP.STAT.KOMD.Njegus	L	Njegus	II.16
K.u.k. Festungsspital Nr.3 / in [<i>blank space</i>]	E		IX.16
K.u.K. Geniedirektion in C	L		III.16
K.u.k.Geniedirektion in Castelnuovo / Baukompagnie Nr. 1/70	L	Cattaro	VII.16
K.u.K. MILITÄRARBEITERABTEILUNG No.4 *	E	Njegus	III.16
K.U.K. MILITÄRSTATIONSKOMMANDO * in Cattaro *	E		III.16
K.U.K.MILITÄR VERPFLEGSFILIALMAGAZIN / IN CATTARO	L		VI.16

K.u.k. Schiffstationskom- / mando in Cattaro	L		VI.16
K.UND K. KOMMANDO DER 23 EISENBAHNKOMPAGNIE *	E		II-IV.16
M.KIR. BUDAPESTI 30. NÉPFOLKELO GYALOG EZRED 5. SZÁZAD * / PARANCSNOKSAGA	L	Njegus	IV.16
PUKO USTAŠKO RADNIKI ODJEL 2/U VI *	E	Lst.Arb.Abt.2/u VI	V.16
Seilbahn - Det. / der / EISENB.-TRUPPE 20 / CATTARO	L		V.16
MAKARSKA			
K.u.k. Küstenabschnittskommando / * Makarska *	E		X.16
K.u.k. Küstenabschnittskommando MAKARSKA / Stabsabteilung	L		IX.18
K.u.k. 3/III Küstenschutzkompagnie *	E		XI.16
MARINA			
K.u.k. Marine-Magnaremi / Zensuriert	L		IX.18
METKOVI			
C. K. / Zapovjedništva - financijskog - parobroda / „Dubrovnik - Ragusa”	L		VIII.18
K.u. (k. Bahnhof - ?) Schiffstationskommando Metkovi *	E	violet	IV.17
K.u.k. Bahnhof - Schiffstationskommando in Metkovi	L	black / red	VIII-XII.17
K.U.K.BAHNHOF - SCHIFFSTATIONSKOMMANDO / * METKOVI *	E		VIII.16
MOLAT			
K.K.FISCHEREIZUG I. / MELADA	L		VII.18
NEUM			
M.kir.I.sz.tengerpart védejml népfölkelözaszóalj * / 1.század parancsnokság	E		IV.16
NOVALJA			
K.K. GENDARMERIEPOSTENKOMMANDO *	E		IX.17

OMIŠ

K.k. Küstenschutzabteilung * ALMISSA *	E		VII.15
K.K. KÜSTENSCHUTZBATAILLON III / 2. KOMPAGNIE	L		X.17

ORAŠAC

K.K. LANDESGENDARMERIEKOMMANDO Nr.9 / * ?????? *	E		XII.15
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OREBI□

[illegible]	nE	[negative]	? .15
K.u.k. Batterie Orebi□	L		XII.17

PLO□ICE

K.U.K. GENIEDIREKTION / * IN CASTELNUOVO * / K.U. ARB. ART. 24/11.	E		VI.15
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POSEDARIJA

K.u.k. Marinetransitstation / * POSSEDARIA *	E		VIII.17
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PREKO

K.U.K. MARINETELEGRAPHENSTATION / S MICHELE	E		IV.17-III.18
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RADANOVI□

K.k. Landsturm - Infanterie - Bataillon nr. IV/37	L		VII.17
K.u.K. ABSCHNITTS - KOMMANDO	L		VIII.17
K.u.k.rum.Kriegsgefangenen Arbeiterabteilung N ^o .1320	L		V.17

RADOVI□, KRTOLE

Fortskommando Traste - Grabovac	L	Traste-Grabovac	IX.17
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K.u.k. Fst.Art.Regt.Freih.V.Rouvroy Nr.5 / * III Landsturmkompanie *	E	Brgulj	III.16
K.U.K.FEST.ART.REG.FREIHERR von ROUVROY No.5 / * 2.RESERVE-BATAILLON *	E		IV.15
K.u.k. Festungs-Artillerie Regiment Freiherr von Rouvroy Nr.5 * / FELDKOMPAGNIE 7	E		X.14-X.15
K.u.k. Festungs-Artillerie-Regiment Freiherr von Rouvroy Nr.5 * / FELD COMPAGNIE 7	E		VIII.15
K.u.k. Festungsartillerieregiment Freiherr von Rouvroy Nr.5 * / 7 Marschkompagnie	E		X.1?
K.u.k. Festungsartillerieregiment / Freiherr von Rouvroy No.5. / 1. Reserve-Bataillon.	L		IX.1?
(...?...)Festungsartillerieregiment Freiherr v. Ro(...?...) / Mob.15 cm Haubitzbatterie 1/5 R. *	L	“Bel.Anlage No.6”	X.II.17
Mobile 15 cm Haubitzbatterie 1/5 R.	E	Gruda	XII.15
	L	on same card	XII.15

RISAN

K.k. Kommando der 3/37 Landsturmfeldkompanie	E		V.15
K.u.k. Autokolonne Nr.364	L	“Cattaro”	III.18
K.u.K. BEZIRKSMARODENHAUS / * IN RADOVI□ *	E		X.1?
K. und K. FESTUNGSARTILLERIEREGIMENT FREIHERR von ROUVROY Nr.5 * / 2te Feldkompanie	E	Grkovac	III-XI.15
K.u.k. Festungsartillerieregiment (.....) Rouvroy Nr.5(?) / 7.Feldkompanie	L		I.18
K.u.K. FESTUNGSSPITAL Nr.1 / in RISANO	L	Risano [no cds]	I.15
K.u.K. FESTUNGSSPITAL Nr.1 in RISANO *	E		V-VII.15
K.u.K. FESTUNGSSPITAL No.1 in RISANO * / S.S.SOFIA HOHENBERG	E		VI.15
K.K. LAND GENDARMERIE (IN DRAGALJ ?) / * POSTEN *	nE	Dragalj	II.15
K.u.k. Militär (?) Verpflegungsfilialmagazin / in Risano	Lv	[+ Eagle]	IV.16
K.u.k.Militärverpflegsexpositur Grkovac / Fassungsstelle Ledenice.	L	Ledenice b.Risano	X.17

K.u.K. MILITÄR-VERPFLEGSFILIALMAGAZIN / * IN RISANO *	E		V.15
K.u.k. Militärstationskommando / in Grkovac	Lv	Grkovac [+ eagle]	VIII.14
K.u.k. Militärstationskommando / in Risano	E		II-III.16
K.u.k. Schweres Artillerieregiment / Freiherr von Rouvroy Nr. 5 / Batterie 2	L	Grkovac	VII.18
K.u.k. 3./X. 61. Marschkompagnie.	L		VI.-VIII.15
S.S. SOFIA HOHENBERG	L		VI-VIII.18

ROGOZNICA

K.U.K. MARINETELEGRAPHENSTATION / MOVAR	E		II.18
K.u.k. Seeflugstützpunkt Rogoznica	L		IX.16-IV.18

ROSE

K.u.k. Bel. Abt. No. 1/5. Fs. A. R. / C.H.(?) No.II	K	Lustica post Rose	I.15
K.u.k. Festungsartillerieregiment Freiherr von Rouvroy Nr.5 / * Feldkompagnie Nr.10 *	E		V-XII.16
K.u.k. Festungsartillerieregiment Nr.5 / * 9 Reservekompagnie *	E		V.15
K.U.K. KRIEGSMARINE *	E		XII.15
K.K.KRIEGS-MARINE SR M.SCHIFF / * BÜFFEL *	E		X.14
K.u.k.Kriegsmarine / S.M.Unterseeboot „5”	E		IV.15
K.u.k. Marinedetachment / Kobila	L		IV.18
K.u.k. Sammelstelle Castelnuovo *	E	Radio Rose	I-III.16
K.U.K. Sammelstelle Castelnuovo	E		VI.15-I.16
K.U.K. SAMMELSTELLE / Castelnuovo	E		X.16
K.U.K. SAMMELSTELLE * Castelnuovo *	E		I.16
K.U.K. SAMMELSTELLE CASTELNUOVO	L		VI.18
K.u.k. Schweres Artillerieregiment (?) / 10 cm.Kan. Batterie Nr.16	L		VII.15
S.M.S. „DROMEDAR”	L		XI.17

SALI

K.U.K. KRIEGSMARINE	E		IV.16
K.U.K. MARINETELEGRAPHENSTATION / GRPASTJAK	E		I-IX.18

ŠIBENIK

K.u.k. 8 cm. M. 75 Lfa. Kan. Zug Nr.1 / * Šibenik *	E		XII.16
K.u.k.Festungsartillerieregiment Nr.5 / 90 cm.besp.Beleuchtungszug Nr.1.	L		III.17
K.u.k. Kommando des Seeforts[?] S.Nicolo	?		XII.16
K.U.K. KREUZERFLOTILLEN KOMMANDO	E		X.16
K.U.K. KREUZERFLOTILLEN KOMMANDO	L		X.16
K.U.K.KRIEGSMARINE / * LLOYDDAMPFER VII *	E		?16
K.u.k.Kriegsmarine / S.M.Boot „13”	E	[Wutscher]	IX.14
K.u.k.Kriegsmarine / S.M.Boot „25”	E		IV.17
K.u.k.Kriegsmarine / * S.M.Boot „52T”	E		IX.16
K.u.k.Kriegsmarine / S.M.Boot „54”	E		I.15
K.u.K.KRIEGSMARINE / * S.M.B. 55 *	O		V.17
K.u.k.Kriegsmarine / S.M.Boot „65F”	E		VII.16
K.u.k.Kriegsmarine / S.M.Boot „66F”	E		VII.16
K.u.K.KRIEGSMARINE / : S.M.Boot „67F” :	E		XII.16
K.u.K.KRIEGSMARINE / * S.M.B. 71 *	O		III.17
K.U.K.KRIEGSMARINE / * S.M.DAMPFER „VODICE” :	E		VII-VIII.16
K.u.K.KRIEGSMARINE / * S.M.S. „FRANKOPAN” :	E		?16-X.17
K.u.k. Kriegsmarine / * S.M.S. „Käthi”	E		X.16
K.U.K.KRIEGSMARINE / * S.M.U. „20”	E	[Wutscher]	?16
K.u.k.Kriegsmarine / * S.M.Unterseeboot I *	E	[Wutscher]	X.16
K.u.k.Kriegsmarine / S.M.Unterseeboot „2”	E	[Wutscher]	?16
K.u.k.Kriegsmarine / S.M.Unterseeboot „16”	E	[Wutscher]	IX.16
K.u.k.KRIEGSMARINE / S.M.Unterseeboot „17”	E	[Wutscher]	X.17

K.u.K.KRIEGS-MARINE / * S.M.SCHIFF USKOKE *	E		IV-VIII.16
K.u.k. KÜSTENFLUGSTATION / SEBENICO	L		X.15
K.u.k. Küstenflugstation Sebenico	E	(24mm dia)	V.16-III.17
K.u.k. Küstenflugstation Sebenico	E	(32mm dia: not in Kohl)	
K.k. Landsturmbezirkskommando Nr.23 / in Sebenico.	L		? .15
K.k. Landwehrdivisionsgericht / in Sebenico	L		VII.17
K.k. Landwehrinfanterieregiment Nr.23 / 1. Feldkompagnie	L		VIII.16
K.k. Landwehrmarodenhaus Sebenico * *	E		X.16
K.U.K. MARINETELEGRAPHENSTATION GLAVICA	E		VII.17
K.u.k. Sammelstelle Sebenico.	L		IV.16-III.18
K.U.K.SAMMELSTELLE SEBENICO	E		XII.15
K.U.K.SAMMELSTELLE / SEBENICO	E		IV.16-I.17
K.u.k. Seebezirkskommando Sebenico	L		VIII.17
K.u.k. Seeflugstation Sebenico	L		VII.18
K.u.k. Seeflugstation Šibenik	L	(not in Kohl)	
K.u.k.Stabile 8 cm. M. 75P. Sarajevo F. Kan.Ba ...(?)	E		II.17
K.u.k. Torpedobootstation / *kommando Sebenico *	E		X.14
M.K.(.....)erpar(.....) szaza(....)ancs(...)	E	(unclear) "Rogoznica"	VI.16
SEETRANSPORTLEITUNG / No XX /o KOMMANDO DAMPFER o	O		III.15-VII.16
S.M.Boot „10"	L		X.17
S.M.Boot „14"	L	[Wutscher]	IX.16
S.M.Boot „14" / * K.u.k.Kriegsmarine *	E	[Wutscher] same card	IX.16
S.M.Boot „19"	L		X.17
S.M.Boot „38"	L		IX.17
S.M.Boot „53"	L		XII.1?
S.M.Boot 54	L		VII-XII.17
S.M.Boot „54T"	L		VI.-VII.17
S.M.Boot „70"	L	(Öph33.4954)	? .18

S.M.Boot „73”	L		V.16
S.M.Boot „68F”	L		V.17
S.M.Dampfer VII.	L		?16
S.M.Dampfer „Zadar”	L		?
S.M.Dampfer „Vodice”	L		VI.16
S.M.S. „FRANKOPAN”	L		X.17
<u>S.M.S. „Schwarzenberg”</u>	L	(underlined)	II.18
<u>S.M.S. Schiff „Schwarzenberg”</u>	L	(underlined)	IV.15
S.M.SCHIFF / * SCHWARZENBERG *	E		XII.14-II.17
S.M.S. „Schwarzenberg” *	E		VI.15
S.M.SCHIFF „VULKAN” / ZENSURIERT	L		V.18
S.M.TB.„13”	L	[Wutscher]	IX.14
S.M.TORPEDOBOOT „19”	L	(Öph33.4947)	?16
S.M.TORPEDOBOOT „22”	L		X.17
S.M.TORPEDOBOOT „51 T”	E		VII.15
S.M.TORPEDOBOOT „59 T” *	E		VI.16
S.M.TORPEDOBOOT „61 T” *	E		XII.15
S.M. Uboot „16”	L	[Wutscher]	IX.16
S.M. Unterseeboot „17”	L	[Wutscher]	X.17
S.M.YACHT „KÄTHI”	L		XI.16
ZENSURIERT / S.M.Damfer „Valona”	L		IX.18

SINJ

K.u.K. ETAPPENDET. ???MCHI / * in SINJ *	E		III.16
K.u.k. Etappenkompanie in Sinj / Detachierter Zug	Lv	Aust.-Hung.shields	XI.16
K.u.k. Infanterieregiment Graf von Lacy Nr.22 / II Ersatzkompanie	L		XII.14
K.und k. Marodenhaus Sinj	L		II.15
K.u.k. / < Res. Offz. Schule > / -Sinj-	L		III.15

K.u.k. Reservespital in Sinj	L		III.15
ŠIPANJSKA LUKA			
K.k. Inselkommando Giuppana, / Luka	L		?
K.U.K.KRIEGSMARINE *	E		XI.15
SLANO			
B.H.D. ARBEITER ABTEILUNG / * No. 7/22 *	E		I.16
K.k. Küstenschutzbataillon, Slano V. / 2 Kompagnie	L		IX.17
K.u.K. B.H.u.D.ArbeiterAbteilung No 522 *	E		X.15
120 cm. M. 15 aut. Bel. Zug Nr. 20	L		X.16
SOLIN			
K.U.K.MOB.9.CM.POSIT.ZUG M 75/96 No 39	L	Vranjica	VII.17
SPLIT 2			
K.k. Küstenschutzbataillon Nr. III / * SPALATO *	E		I.16
[K.u.K.?] Ambulante Musterungskommission für B.H.D.	L		XII.16
K.u.k. Bahnhof- und Dampfschiffkommando / SPALATO	E		X.15
K.U.K. BAHNHOF- und DAMPFSCHIFFKOMMANDO / SPALATO	L		V.17
K.u.k./COMMANDO DER INFANTERIE-KASERNE/GRIPPI IN SPALATO	L		IV.15
K.u.k. I.-R. Nr. 22 / * 5 Ersatzkompagnie *	E		IV.15
K.u.k.Inselbauleitung der Qu.Abt.8 / in Spalato	L		VI-VII.18
K.K. INVALIDENANSTALT / * SPLIT *	E		VIII.18
K.u.k.Kriegsvermessungsschule	L		X-XI.17
K.U.K.KRIEGSMARINE / * S.M.B. 54 *	O		VII.17
K.u.K.KRIEGSMARINE / S.M.Boot „63T“	E	(Öph33.4952)	? .17
K.u.k. ³ /III. Küstenschutzkompagnie *	E		II.16
K.U.K. MARINETRANSITSTATION / SPALATO	E		XII.16

K.und K. MILITÄRSTATIONSKOMMANDO / in SPALATO.	L		VII.17
K.k.Reitende Dalmatiner Landesschützendivision	L		I.15
Liquidierender Rechnungsführer für das / k.k.Küstenschutzbataillon Nr.III.in Spalato	L		I.16
S.M.Boot „54“	L	(Öph33.4951)	?18
STON			
K.k. Küstenschutz III. Ošlje	L	“Komp.” in script.	XI.17
TIVAT			
2./5. Fs. A. R. Feldbaon / Detachement Markov rt.	K	(boxed)	V.15
2./5. Fs.A.R.Feldbataillon / 15 cm Haubitzen-Gruppe B.	L		IX.15
* 2.5. Fs.-A.-R.Feld-Bataillon * / 15 cm Haubitzen-Gruppe B	E	(same card)	IX.15
K.k. Küstenschutzbaon Nr.I / 3 Kompagnie	L	Igalo b. Cattaro	X.16
K.u.K. DIVISIONSTELEFONABTEILUNG No. 47	E		XII.14
K.u.k. Festungsartillerieregiment Freiherr von Rouvroy	L		XI.15
K. und K. FESTUNGSARTILLERIEREGIMENT / FREIHERR von ROUVROY Nr.5 / KOMPAGNIE	L	Lepetane	XII.14
Fest. Art. Reg. Freiherr v. Rouvroy No.5 / I Landsturm Compagnie	L		X.14
K.u.k. Festungsartillerieregiment Freiherr von Rouvroy Nr.5 / Ersatzkompagniekader Nr. 1	E		XI-XII.16
K.u.k. Festungsartillerieregiment Freiherr von Rouvroy No.5 / 2. BATAILLON	L		X.14
ZENSURIERT / 1.MARSCHKOMP.	L	(same card)	X.14
K.UND K. FESTUNGSARTILLERIEREGIMENT / Freiherr von Rouvroy Nr.5 / Ersatzkompagnie Nr.1	L	Lastva	I.17
K.u.k.Geniedirektion Cattaro in Castelnuovo/Verteidigungsgeniepark in Teodo	L	V - VII.18	
K.u.k.Geniedirektion in Castelnuovo / Baukompagnie Nr. 1/1	L	Opatvo	VII.18

* K.u.k.Genie-Direktion in Castelnuovo * / K.k.Ldst.Arb.Abtng. No. ? in ice	E	II.16	
K.u.k. Geniedirektion in Cattaro / Bauleitung H.V.	L		XII.17-I.18
K.u.k. Infanteriebaon VII./ b.-h. 2 / 2 Kompagnie	L		IX.17
K.u.k. Infanteriebaon VII./ b.-h. 2 / M.G.Abt. / IV.	L		VII.17
K.UND K. KRIEGSMARINE / * S.M. SCHIFF DALMAT *	E		VIII.14
K.u.k. Küstenschutz - Battailon (?) Nr.1	E		III.17
K.u.k. Marinestationskommando / TEODO	L		V.15
K.u.k. Marodenhaus Teodo	L		V.17
Kaiserl. und Königl. / Militär-Verpflegsfilialmagazin / IN TEODO	L		VI.18
M. kir. IV / 13. népfölkelö gyalogzászlóalj	L		IV.18
M.kir.2.népfölkelögyalozred 2. zászlóaljparancsnokság	E		III.15
Mobil 15 cm Haubitzbatterie 1/5 R. *	E		XI.16
K.u.k.schw.Artillerieregiment Freiherr v.Rouvroy No.5 / Spezial-Kompagnie.	L		IX.18
K.u.k.Verwaltungsabteilung der technischen Artillerie / * In Cattaro *	O		XI.14-VIII.15
K.u.k.Verwaltungsabteilung / der technischen Artillerie in / OPATOVO	L		XI.16-II.17

TROGIR

S.M.S. „SLAVIJA”	L		XII.17
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VELALUKA

K.u.k. Torpedobootstation=kommando / : Sebenico :	E		III.17
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ZADAR

K.U.K. MARINETRANSITSTATION / ZARA	E		?VII.15-VII.18
DARMERIE-COMMANDO No.9 * / ERGÄNZUNGS- / ABTHEILUNG	O		III.16
K.U.K. KRIEGSMARINE / * S.M.S. „SLAVIJA” *	E		VII.16
K.U.K. KRIEGSMARINE / S.M.S. Sebenico	E		X.16

ZADVARJE

K.u.k. Luftfahrzeugabwehrkanonenbatterie Nr. 15/75 / * DUARE * E IX.16

ZELENKA

[K.u.K.?] Arbeiterunterabteilung. / Zensuriert! L IV.15

K.u.k. Baukompagnie No.2/21 L IV.18

K.u.k. Bahnhof und Dampfschiff-Etappenoffizier in Zelenika * E X.16

K.u.k.b.h.Feldjäger Bataillon Nr.1 L X.18

K.u.K.FESTUNGS-ARTILLERIE -REGIMENT FREIHERR VON ROUVROY No.5 /
BELEUCHTUNGSABTEILUNG O III.16

K.u.K.FESTUNGS-ARTILLERIE -REGIMENT FREIHERR VON ROUVROY No.5 /
BELEUCHTUNGS-ABTEILUNG O "Meljine" VII.16

K.u.k. Festungsartillerieregiment Freiherr von Rouvroy No.5 /
Wachdetachment KUMBUR L XI.14

K.und K. / FESTUNGS-MONTUR-MAGAZIN L "Meljine" V.16

K.u.k. Flottenflugabteilung E IV.16

K.u.k. Flottenflugabteilung Kumbor L (not in Kohl)

K.U.K. FLOTTENFLUGABTEILUNG E IV-V.16

K.U.K. FLOTTENFLUGABTEILUNG KUMBOR * E V.16-II.17

K.U.K. FLOTTENFLUGABTEILUNG / KUMBOR E VII-IX.17

Materialverwaltung / der k.u.k. Milit.-Bau- / abteilungsfiliale /
Castelnuovo-Zelenika L I.-III.15

K.u.k.Hafenadmiralat G.v.Cattaro / ZENSURSTELLE Nr. 48 L X.18

K.UND.K KRIEGSMARINE / * S.M.SCHIFF „GIGANT” * E ?

K.u.k. Kriegsmarine / S.M.S. „BLITZ” E III.16 (?)

K.U.K. KRIEGS-MARINE / * S.M.S. „BLITZ” * E (same card) III.16 (?)

K.u.k. Kriegsmarine / * S.M.S. Kr.Erzherzog Rudolf * E VII.15-VI.16

K.u.k. Militärverpflegungsmagazin in Castelnuovo * /

Mannschaftsabteilung Zelenika	E		V.16
K.u.K. SEEFLUGSTATION KUMBOR	L	(60x3 mm)	VII.17
K.u.K. SEEFLUGSTATION KUMBOR	L	(48x4½ mm)	VIII.17
K.u.K. SEEFLUGSTATION	L	(35x4½ mm)	VIII-XI.17
* K.U.K. SEEMINEN-COMMANDO Nr.II *	E		II.16 - II.17
K.u.K. SEEMINEN KOMMANDO Nr.II	E		VIII.16- III.17
K.u.K. SEEMINENKOMMANDO Nr.II	L	{2T]	V.17- IX.18
K.U.K. STATIONSKOMMANDO IN MELJINE *	L		V.1?
K.U.K. VERTHEIDIGUNGS-BEZIRKS-COMMANDO / * IN CASTELNUOVO *	E	“Castelnuovo”	XII.15
Personaldirigierungsstelle / des K.u.K. Kriegshafenkommandos	L		? .18
S.M.Boot „38”	L		VI.17
S.M.S. KAISER MAX	E		X.18
S.M.SCHIFF „KAISER MAX”	L		V.16-II.18
Tranzenabteilung der k.u.k. Q. Abt. N ^o 19	L		V.16
Verlustgruppe / des k.u.k. XIX. Korpskommandos	L	“+ SMS Kaiser Max”	II.18
ŽIRJE			
K.U.K. MARINETELEGRAPHENSTATION / STRAŽA	E		IV.17
ZELENIKA - USKOPLJE 736			
K.und k. Etappen-Magazin / Zelenika	L	EPA 267	IX.18
K.u.k. Verteidigungsbezirkskommando I. / in Castelnuovo	L	Castelnuovo	X.18
ZELENIKA - USKOPLJE 737			
K.u.k. 15 cm Haubitzbatterie „Cattaro” N ^o .1	L		VIII.18
USKOPLJE - ZELENIKA 737			
K.u.k. Festungsartillerieregiment No.5 / 9 Reservekompagnie	L	Rose	III-V.17

K.u.k. Bahnhof- und Dampschiff- Etappenoffizier in Zelenika *	E	Spalato	IX-X.16
K.u.k. Bahnhof und Dampschiff Etappenoffizier in Zelenika	E	Castelnuovo	XII.16
K.u.k. Kriegsgef.Arb.Abt.No 290 ₂	L	Cavtat	VIII.17

FPA 95

Fs. A, Komp, 1/5 R.	L		IX.14
K.und k. ARTILLERIE-COMMANDO DER / OBJECTS-GRUPPE CRKVICE	L		IX.14
Gesehen / k.u.k. 3/91. Feldkompagnie (?) / _____ am _____	L		VIII.14
KuK. Fest. Art. Rgt. No.5 / * 6 Marschkompagnie *	L	Crkvice	IX.14

TPH 99

K.u.k. / Res. Hughes Telegr. Abteilung No.151	L		XII.15
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FPA 211

K.u.k.Feldpostamt Nr.112./ Zensuriert	E		XII.15
K.und k. Feldpostoffizier / des / Hauptfeld- / postamtes / 300	E		II.16

EPA 267

Ersatz und Austauschstelle des k.u.k. XIX.Korps. / in Unterabteilung	L		VIII.18
K.u.k. Artilleriematerialdepot	L		XI.17
K.u.K. ETAPPENPOSTAMT / 267	nE		XII.16-VI.18
K.u.k. Festungsspital N ^o 2 * in Meljine *	E		V.17
K.u.k. Kommando des Seespitalachiffes II „Metcovich“	L		X.17
Kommando des Seespitalsschiffes IV.	L		VII-IX.17
Kriegsgefangenen / Arbeiterabteilung Nr.206	L		III-VII.18
K.u.k. Kriegsgefangenen-Arbeiter-Kompagnie Nr.215/B	L	“Zelenika”	II.18-IX.18
K.u.K. Kriegsmarine / S.M.S. / „Kaiser Franz Josef I“	L		VII.18
K.u.K. Kriegsmarine / S.M.Boot „73F“	E		VII.16
K.u.K. SCHEINWERFER-KOMPAGNIE / “CATTARO”	L		V.18

K.u.k. Seeflugstation, Etappenpost 267	L		X.18
K.u.K. SEEFLUGSTATION	L	(35x4½ mm)	VIII-XI.17
K.u.K. SEEFLUGSTATION KUMBOR	L		III.18
K.u.k. Transenenabteilung in Meljine	L		XII.17
K.u.k. Transenenabteilung Zelenika	L		VII.16
K.u.k.Ubootsstationskommando	L		IV-VI.18
K.u.k.Ubootsstationskommando / *** Zensuriert ***	E		X.18
K.u.K. Verköstigungsstation / Zelenika	Lv	[+ Coats of Arms]	II.?-IV.18
M.kir.15/I nepfölkelö tüzér osztag	L		III-VI.18
Offiziers u. Beamten Messe / des 19.Korps in Zelenika	L		IX.17
Schiffsverwaltung / des / Seespitalschiff Nr.II	L	“Metkovich”	IX.17
SEESPITALSCHIFF / II	E		XI.16
S.M.Boot „61”	L		II.18
S.M.Boot „90”	L		III.18
S.M.D. „MAKARSKA”	L		VII-VIII.18
S.M.Kd. „SENJ”	L		?16?
S.M.S. „CSEPEL”	L		II.18
S.M.S. „REKA”	L	(Öph33/4942)	?18
S.M. SCHIFF „CYCLOPS”	L		VI.18
S.M.U. „62”	L		VI.18
S.M.Unterseeboot „29”	L		VII.18
S.M.Unterseeboot „40”.	L		IV.18
Spitalschiff III	L		VII.17
Spitalschiff der k.u.k.Flotte. / Dampfer X	L		IV-VIII.18
Transenenabt. des 19. Korpskommando	L	“Zelenika”	IX.17
ZENSURIERT / K.u.k. Seeflugstation. Etappenpost 267	L		X.18
ZENSURIERT / S.M.S. GÄA	K		III.18
ZENSURIERT / S.M.S. „Erzh.Friedrich”	K		VIII.18

ZENSURIERT / S.M.S. „Scharfschütze“	K		IX.18
Zensuriert / S.M.S. „Erzh.Karl“	L		V.18
Zensuriert / S.M.S. „Erzh.Karl“	K		VII.18

FPA 295

K.K.Schützenregiment Nr.33	L		IV.18
M.KIR.23/IV népfölkelő zászlóalj (?)	L		VIII.18

HFPA 300

K.U.K. HAUPTFELDPOSTAMT 300 / *	E	in Dalmatia?	XI.15
K.u.k. / Hauptfeldpostamt / 300.	L		VI.16

FPA 338

K.k. Landsturminfanteriebataillon II/3 (?) / Stabsabteilung	L	Budva	IV.17
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HFPA 400/III

K.u.k. Armée Autowerkstätte 13	L		X.17
K.u.K. ARMEEKRAFTWAGENWERKSTÄTTE 19	L	Stolivo	III.17
K.u.k.Benzinhaupt-, Gummi- u. Automaterialdepot / des 19.Korps.	L		III.17
K.u.k. bh. Etappen-Baon. Nr.7 / (? illegible)	L		VII.17
K.U.K.ETAPPENMAGAZIN	L	ms Cattaro	V.17
K.u.k. Etappenstationskommando	L		VI.18
K.u.k. Etappenstationskommando / Cattaro	L		VI-XI.17
K u k J.R.3/42 (Bau?)komp.	L		VII.18
K.u.k. schmalsp. 10 cm. Haubitzbatterie Nr. 2/5 R *	E		XI.16
Seilbahn - Det. / der / EISENB.-TRUPPE (Nr.20 ??)	L		VII.17

FPA 1006

K.U.K. ETAPPENMAGAZIN	L		X.18
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K.u.k. Seilbahnbetriebskompagnie Nr.33	L	Cattaro	X.18
K.u.K.KRIEGSMARINE / S.M.S. / GAA			
ZENSURIERT / S.M.S.	DB	Castelnuovo	III.17
K.u.K.KRIEGSMARINE / S.M.S. / MONARCH			
K.u.K. SEEFLUGSTATION KUMBOR *	E		III.17
K.u.K. SEEFLUGSTAT... ..BOR *	E		III.17
K.U.K. KOMMANDO / S.M.S. ZARA	E	Zelenika	X.15
K.u.K. KRIEGSMARINE / * S.M.BOOT „54T”*	E	(Öph33.4950)	VI.16
K.u.K. KRIEGSMARINE / * S.M.BOOT „78T”*	E		III.16
K.u.K. KRIEGSMARINE / * S.M.S. DALMAT *	O		V.17
K.u.K. KRIEGSMARINE / * S.M.U.17 *	O	[Buchberger]	V.17
K.u.K. KRIEGSMARINE / * S.M.U.23 *	O	[Buchberger]	?
K.u.K. KRIEGSMARINE / * S.M.U.29 *	O	[Buchberger]	?
K.u.K. KRIEGS-MARINE / * LLOYDDAMPFER VII *	E		III.17
K.U.K. UBOOTSGRUPPENKOMMANDO *	E		I.16
K.u.k. Ubootsgruppenkommando / * Golf von Cattaro *	E		IX.16
K.u.k.Kriegsmarine / S.M.Unterseeboot „6”	E		?16
S.M.SCHIFF / * „DALMAT” *	E	“Pola” address	II.16
S.M.SCHIFF / * MONARCH *	E	Castelnuovo	X.15
S.M.Unterseeboot „29”	L	[Buchberger]	?
K.u.K.KRIEGSMARINE / S.M.S. / SANKT GEORG			
K.u.K. KRIEGSMARINE / S.M.S. / SANKT GEORG	E	Castelnuovo	VI-XI.16
[No postal marking]			
1. Feldbataillon / des k.k. Landsturminfanterieregiments Castelnuovo Nr.(?)	L	Castelnuovo	XI.14
K.U.K. ARTILLERIEZEUGSDEPOT / * IN CASTELNUOVO *	E	Castelnuovo	XI.14

K.u.k. Festungsspital Nr. 2 in Meljine	L		XI.14
Zensuriert / beim Festungsspital Nr.2 in Meljine	L	(same card)	XI.14
K.u.K.INFT.BATAILLON V/52. IM KRIEGSHAFENBEREICH	E	Castelnuovo	XI.14
K.u.k. Inselkommando Lagosta	L		1917
A.O.K. REKREUTEN- BATAILLON- KRIEGSHAFEN 1 * IN KAMENO *	E	Zelenika	?
K.U.K. MARINETELEGRAPHENSTATION / GLAVICA	E	Lastovo	XI.17
K.U.K. MARINETELEGRAPHENSTATION / HUM	E	Vis ?	IX.18
K.U.K. MARINETELEGRAPHENSTATION / S.ANNA	E	Šibenik ??	III.18
K.U.K. MARINETELEGRAPHENSTATION / VALLEGRANDE	E	Velaluka	IV.18
K.u.K. Ubootstationskommando / Zensuriert / * Golf v. Cattaro *	E		?



The 1881 Vienna Philatelic Exposition

by *H O Pollak*

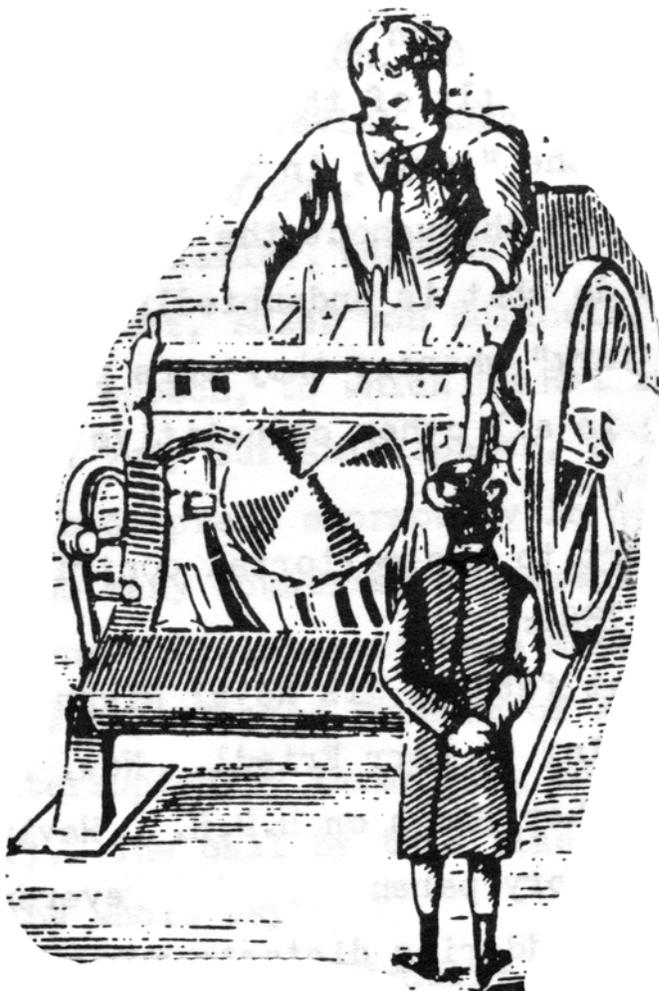
The first philatelic exposition in Vienna was held in 1881, and was the work of the untiring Sigmund Friedl. Friedl had been born in Leipnik in Moravia in 1851, became a stamp collector at the age of 13, and a dealer at 15. In 1872 he bought one of the largest stamp stores in Vienna, and from that time on devoted himself professionally to philately. He issued the first stamp catalogue in Austria, an outstanding journal, and a variety of albums. He established a philatelic museum in his villa in Unterdöbling. Is it surprising that he should have organised the first stamp exhibition?

The most detailed discussion of the 1881 Viennese stamp exhibition itself may be found in an article by Dr. Friedrich Zimmermann-Göllheim in the November 1961 issue (vol. 9, number 53) of *die Briefmarke*. [See also 'Austria' no 61 pp19-32, itself reprinted from 'Stamp Collecting' of 1981.] According to the *Briefmarke* article, the Vienna exhibition was the first large-scale public showing in the world of stamps of all countries. The idea was born in September 1881 in the "Vindobona" stamp club, and was held from November 13th to November 20th in the halls of the Horticultural Society in Vienna. Exhibitors were almost exclusively members of the Vindobona Club, and Sigmund Friedl was the technical leader and overall entrepreneur. Archduke Carl Ludwig, brother of the Emperor, and the Archdukes Rainer and Eugene visited the exhibition, The total number of visitors, over 8,000, surprised the management, and on the 15th of November, the crowd was so large that entrance had to be temporarily limited.

The entrance fee was 30 kreuzer for adults and 20 kreuzer for children, while the catalogue cost 10 kreuzer. The sectioning was quite different from the present day - (1) philatelic literature, (2) albums with stamps, (3) specialised collections of postage and revenue stamps, (4) manufacture of stamps, (5) telegraphic machinery, (6) postal and telegraph literature, (7) diverse items. The Exhibition Committee contained, besides Sigmund Friedl, Gustav Reitz, Dr. Alfred Moschkau, Rudolf v. Haidinger, Robert Kulka, and Dr. Carl Mayer. Prizes consisted of three diplomas of honour, five diplomas of recognition, and eight honourable mentions. The committee exhibited non-competitively. The only fault of the exhibition, we are told, was the lack of space, for nobody figured on the large crowds. It was a great success - without special cancels or stamp issues.

However, the state printing works did collaborate in a very significant way. In connection with this exhibition, the state printing works prepared plates of the 1850 issue from which the value indication was removed and the date 1881

inserted in its place. It is written that these "stamps" were printed before the eyes of the visitors on a large footpress. They were printed always in blue, perforated



11½, then gummed, and put into a drying frame. They exist imperforate also in blue, both perforate and imperforate on a great variety of papers. Incidentally, while the previous publications have both said perf 11½, we measure the stamps in our possession at 12.

[This sketch of the press is from an illustration by D Fischer in Austria 61 pages 24-25. Ed]

The relevant literature may be found in the Austria Philatelist of 1894, and in the November 5th 1924 issue of the Donaupost. That's all I have been able to find. The Donaupost contains a list of colours and papers and perf versus imperf, and we will come to these in a moment. But, first of all how were the clichés made? Nothing is said anywhere about this. The late Frank Kohn and I spent an evening trying to figure it out.

Our conclusion, based on the two collections, is that the "stamps" were apparently printed in blocks of 16, with the original cliché being of type Ib. The two dots under the right wing are usually connected as in type Ib, and other details of the design, such as the break in the left frame line, also match. Only in the fourth position of the plate of 16 is the line connecting the dots missing.. At the bottom of the value shield to the right of "1881", the raised indentation is open in positions 3, 4 and 8.

It is, however, unlikely that all imprinting was done in such plates of 16. I have in my collection two envelopes, with respectively one and two impressions of the 1881 "stamps" imprinted. They must have been done singly. The clichés match

position 15 of the plate of 16. Thus, they at least must have been imprinted singly. It must clearly have been done separately from the sheetlets normally printed at the exhibition. These envelopes have not, to the best of my knowledge, been previously recorded. On the flaps of these envelopes is the imprinting of a seal of Dr A Moschkau - perhaps being a member of the Exhibition Committee helped him obtain them?



When it comes to making a list of existing varieties of colour, paper, perforation, and gumming, all that we can do is to add to the previously published list in the *Donaupost*. We don't have all that they list, but we have several they do not list. Colours are notoriously difficult to describe precisely - and just as difficult to translate - but we will do the best we can.

The *Donaupost* lists only two perforated varieties. We have three, but only one is common to both lists. Probability says that there may be more, but there are no records and only collectors can gather the information. Help!

Perforated and gummed:

- blue on thick white paper
- blue on thick pale blue paper
- blue on thin white paper with a slight grey tinge
- blue on thin pale green paper.

Imperforate and gummed

- blue on thin, lilac coloured paper

The remaining varieties are all imperforate and ungummed:

- blue on thick, hard paper - paper greyish white; beige; dark pink
- blue on thin paper - paper cream coloured; white; pale blue; pale pink; dark pink; grey; red violet; sulphur yellow; reddish yellow; brown; pale green; green; dark blue; orange yellow; brownish red

In addition to these, which were presumably officially printed, we have a blue on cream coloured paper, with Friedl advertising text on the back. There is also a blue on bright pink, vertically striped paper, and a blue on very thin, pale yellow paper, which is apparently always printed on both sides. It should be mentioned that we have seen 16 of the above-mentioned varieties. The listing should also include the two imprinted envelopes, blue on thin grey envelope stock, with one or two imprints in the upper right hand corner.

[This article originally appeared in the Bulletin of the Austrian Philatelic Society of New York, Vol 22, no 3, 1971]



The 1890 Vienna Philatelic Exposition

by H O Pollak

The 1890 Vienna Exposition, which was considered at the time the first great international stamp exhibition, was held from April 20th to May 4th of 1890 in the Museum of Art and Industry in Vienna. It was meant to commemorate three different anniversaries in one fell swoop - 50 years of the first postage stamp, 40 years of the first Austrian postage stamp, and 10 years of existence of the leading Austrian philatelic organisation, the Österreichische Philatelisten Club. Six post office departments, namely those of Austria, Hungary, Bavaria, Italy, Brazil, and Egypt, participated officially, and the Austrian department once again, as in 1881, printed a great variety of labels right at the exhibition in the form of the 1850 cliché with the year "1890" replacing the value indication. We will have much more to say of these "stamps" shortly.

The president of the exhibition was Wilhelm Krapp, and the secretary Paul Eschenbach. Neither of these gentlemen seems to be particularly well-known philatelically nowadays, but the chief executive officer of the exhibition was once again Sigmund Friedl, who is very well known indeed. The official "protector" of the show was the minister of commerce, Olivier Marquis Bacquehem. His name reappears in the proceedings of the ÜPU Congress in Vienna in 1891. The Emperor Franz Josef visited the exhibition on the afternoon of April 23rd, and professed great interest and enthusiasm, as did Archduke Ludwig Victor on the 24th. Victor Suppanschitsch was foreman of the jury, and awarded the prizes on April 26th. Incidentally, the menu of the 10th anniversary banquet of the Österreichischer Philatelisten-Club was printed in the design of the 50 kreuzer 1883 - but I have never seen one, or probably eaten that much, either.

There were ten groups in the exhibition, namely "whole (ganze)" collections (apparently of large groups of countries); specialised collections; postal stationery; essays and proofs; private posts (particularly the German private posts which were the rage at the time); philatelic tableaux; revenues; literature; albums; and postal history (Briefpostwesen). This represents some development from the 1881 grouping. The jury decided, after apparently much wrangling, that forgeries in a collection didn't preclude its exhibition, but did prevent any consideration for prizes.

The published report of the exhibition, as it appears in the Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Philatelisten-Clubs, vol. 5, Numbers 5, 6, and 7, May 15, June 15, and July 15, 1890, is interesting in that it was very critical of the exhibit in many cases - enough so that nowadays there would be some lawsuits. The exposition was truly world-wide and there was not really all that much Austria to be seen. However, the hit of the show was apparently Ludwig Scharz of Währing, who must have had one of the finest Austria collections of the time. He showed several scarlet mercuries including one on ribbed paper, which was the only known example at the time and a

sensation. More recently, in Edwin Mueller's writing, is the statement that only the blue mercury is known with genuine ribbing, and I can remember no mention of a genuine ribbed scarlet mercury elsewhere. Philatelic scholarship, as we shall confirm further, was in its infancy.

Scharz also showed the large sizes of the first Austrian envelopes, which were already clearly recognised as rarities. Rudolf Friedl showed Austrian revenues, and Sigmund Friedl essays from his stamp museum in Unter Döbling. Incidentally, in 1891 Friedl moved that museum into the inner city. Also noted was an "error" of a 25 soldi 1867 in green rather than violet - obviously a chemical or sunlight changeling. A Mr Doczkalik, also of Währing, showed a series of 137 Austrian cards mailed to all parts of the world in order to demonstrate the time that it took them to get there. The catalogues of the show cost 15 kreuzer, and were offered in the *Mitteilungsblatt* for some months afterwards - I wish somebody had gotten me one.

The Austrian PTT officialdom participated in a number of ways. First of all they exhibited a series of picture of uniforms, equipment, etc. They set up lots of telephones near the exhibit halls, so that people could talk to each other over these phones - like some of the current exhibits of Videophone service. There was also a hundred-line switchboard for more serious use. There was a technical exhibit of the working of the pneumatic mail system as well.

But the greatest contribution of the state printing works was once again the printing and distribution of labels in the form of the 1850 issue, with the year "1890" in place of the value indication. It is funny that they were not noted in the main report of the exhibition which we cited above - probably too insignificant an item at that time! Now they are the best-remembered aspect of the show. The *Austria Philatelist* of 1894, in the course of Hans Kropf's series on the stamps of Austria, is again our first reference for these. He says that a small press was set up, and printed sheets of 16, from which each visitor to the show was given a single perforated copy for free. He notes that he has imperforate as well as perforate copies, and that the purple stamp was issued on the day of the Emperor's visit. The *Donaupost*, in its 1924 article on the two exhibitions of 1881 and 1890 [Vol 7, No 11, pp 139-142] comments that the list given by Kropf was indeed very incomplete. He listed only 15 varieties, while the *Donaupost* goes on to list 96.

This is a tiny bit unfair, for Kropf at the end of his listing has, as the last three letters, 'u.s.w.' (et cetera) which the *Donaupost* fails to mention, but we admit that 96 is a lot more than 15. The *Donaupost* mentions only those that they have seen, and omit certain gummed imperforate varieties that Kropf had listed. Frank Koln and I don't have anywhere near that many in our collections, but we have five that neither Kropf nor the *Donaupost* listed. Probability theory would say that the maximum likelihood estimate of what exists is a lot more than 96.



If we amalgamate the listings, and believe the colours, papers, and gums previously written down, we come to the following tabulation.

- Perforated, gummed, on thick white paper: lemon yellow; red lilac; pink; blue green; orange; grey olive; aniline red; light blue; light brown; yellow green; carmine; blue; red brown; dull green; lilac pink; grey; black.
- Imperforate, gummed, on heavy white paper: orange; ultramarine
- Imperforate, gummed, on dirty white, medium heavy paper: light yellow; brownish yellow

- Imperforate, gummed, on paper whose colour Kropf did not record: light brown; black; violet; red

The rest of the listing is ungummed and imperforate:

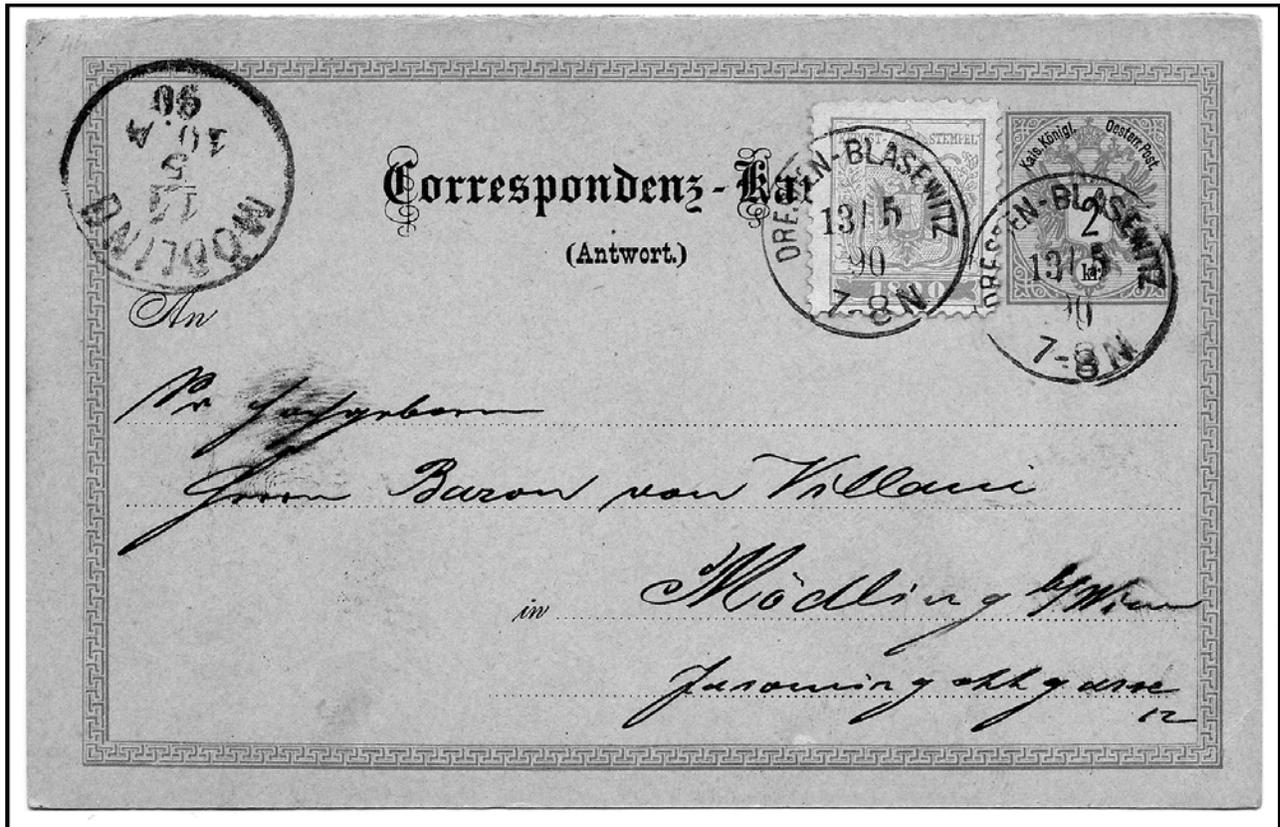
- On dirty white, medium heavy paper: light yellow; brownish yellow; chocolate; pink; violet brown; grey
- On cream coloured, medium heavy paper: canary yellow; light brown; red brown; black; blue green; olive grey; pink; red lilac
- On very thin (presumably private) straw yellow paper: brown; olive grey
- On medium heavy, sulphur-yellow paper: red brown; yellow brown; carmine; olive grey; blue green; light yellow; black
- On very thin grey green paper (presumably private): olive grey
- On medium heavy blue green paper: light yellow; yellow green; blue green; olive grey; light brown; black; pink; red lilac; carmine
- On medium heavy salmon-coloured paper: light yellow; yellow brown; red lilac
- On pink medium heavy paper: light yellow; yellow brown; pink; red brown; carmine; olive grey; black
- On very thin, dirty looking paper (presumably private): red brown; olive grey
- On very thin, red organe paper (presumably private): olive grey
- On medium heavy, turkey red (krapprot) paper: yellow; lilac pink; pink; olive grey; blue green; black
- On lilac coloured, medium heavy paper: black; blue; red lilac; pink; carmine; blue green; olive grey; yellow
- On prussian blue, medium heavy paper: carmine; lilac pink; pink; blue; olive grey; blue green; yellow; black

The following varieties exist on circulars of the stamp firm Friedl, all imperf, with parts of a printed advertisement or picture visible on the back: On medium heavy white paper in blue green and carmine, on very thin grey green paper in yellow, on medium heavy blue paper in yellow, and on medium heavy salmon coloured paper also in yellow.

The stamps were printed, as we have said, in blocks of 16. It seems clear that the original die was of type 3, and that there are 16 clichés made from one original die. However, it seemed to us that the block of 16 must have been taken apart at least once. A break in the upper left frame is visible in position 10 on some sheets, and in position 13 on others. Unlike the 1881 "reprints", as these are sometimes called, we have no evidence that any copies were ever printed singly rather than in blocks of 16. The perforated copies, by the way, are perf 11½.

The public hit of the show, according to the report, was an exhibit by a Mr Koch of one million copies of the 10 kreuzer 1883. We still in the present day have a

pedagogic problem of trying to get across to young students just how big a million is. This looks like a cute idea!



This example shows the return part of a reply-paid card, cancelled at Dresden in Germany, on which some ingenious philatelist has placed an Exhibition Label for the innocent postman to cancel!

[This article originally appeared in the Bulletin of the Austrian Philatelic Society of New York, Vol 23, no 2, 1972]



Postage Rates in the Inflation period 1918-1925.

M Brumby

This is intended as a quick check list of rates during the Austrian Inflation period 1918-1925. It is based on listings by Michel, R. Wurth's Postal History Yearbook 1979, and particularly on Heinrich Karasek's "Inflation in Österreich 1918-1925" (ASCGB library item 200). The list cannot hope to be a substitute for Karasek's substantial volume (although it should be easier to read!) but it will serve as a helpful checklist for you to take to WIPA.

Amplifications, corrections and additions are welcome, particularly if consistent with the aim of providing a two-page simplified but adequately accurate guide.

Notes

- Comments on the table are indicated by a # sign in the table and referenced by the column's letter and row number. So for example the lines concerning "Inland Letters" begin in column A row 9 and have a comment.
- Dates are in day-month-year format with the year's leading '19' omitted.
- Weights are in grams (g) and kilograms (kg).
- Currency is Heller (h), Kronen (k) [100h = 1k] and Groschen (gr). The table is in kronen except the last column which is in groschen.
- In for example columns C-H row 45, numbers in curly brackets eg {9} mean Period 9.

Comments

- A9 Inland includes Germany, Danzig to 30.6.23, Freistadt Danzig 15.5.24 on, Memel to 17.6.23, Saar to 18.8.21, Bulgaria to 14.10.19, Liechtenstein to 31.1.21 (RL from 1.8.21), CSR to 14.1.20, SHS Kroat/Slov from 26.11.18 SHS Laibach from 21.1.19 and Kingdom SHS from 16.7.19; all SHS to 31.1.21
- A17 Reduced rate to CSR & Hungary from 1.1.21 (also to Romania 1.1.21 to 18.1.21). From 1.5.22 includes Italy and cols, Romania, CSR, Hungary. From 15.12.23 also Poland. From 1.4.24 also Fiume.

- A20 Rayon limitrophe rates were available initially for 'Austro-Swiss border localities up to 30km apart'. From 1 April 1921 this was changed to those Austrian and those Swiss localities were included in a long list which is reproduced by Karasek. Finally various localities in Liechtenstein were added to the list from period 5.
- A27 Newspaper rates. Again there can be no substitute for reading Karasek and the Postal Ordinances he reproduces (including tables of which newspaper could be posted at which office and how often it is published etc etc). There is no doubt that these rates, and no doubt the stamps themselves, were only available to publishers registered with the postal authorities for this purpose. Note that these rates are those most likely to be encountered!
- Newspapers to 30.6.20: daily papers 2h each, twice or more monthly 2h to 250g (or 2h per 100g), monthly 2h per 100g.
- From 30.6.20 daily & weekly cash only.
- From 1.7.20 to 31.3.21 monthly 6h up to 35g (or 10h per 50g) or 15h per 50g in rolls.
- From 1.4.21 to 30.9.21 monthly 9h up to 35g (or 15h per 50g) or 30h per 50g in rolls.
- From 1.10.21 to 31.12.21 monthly 18h up to 35g (or 30h per 50g) or 60h per 50g in rolls.
- From 1.1.22 to 28.2.22 monthly 45h up to 35g (or 75h per 50g) or 150h per 50g in rolls.
- From 1.3.22 in cash only.
- A29 In rolls
- A37-8 Various conditions and special rates pertained for express sendings depending (amongst other things) on whether the item was a packet, a value letter or a 'normal' item, whether it was going to Vienna, other cities in Austria, or Germany, Danzig, Memel or elsewhere, how much it weighed or what it was worth etc etc.
- A40 Nachnahme only on regd. or 'value' items

- A43 Wertbrief rates: special (more expensive) rates applied to valuable sendings posted 'open'. (Question: why would anyone want to send value letters unsealed even if they were cheaper to post, let alone up to three times as expensive?) Note that these rates were in addition to registered postage rates. Treat with caution - check actual postal tariffs reproduced in Karasek for detail!
- A61 Note that there was an alternative service to Budapest from 16 July 1923, hence rows 61-64.
- C3 Rates generally from 1.9.18. Declaration of Rep.Deutsch-Österreich 12.11.18
- C45-60 Comments in rows 45 - 60. This is an abbreviated way of setting out which rates were charged for different destinations during different periods. eg. the rates in rows 45-48 (and indeed other rates for more obscure classes of mail, higher weights etc) were defined initially (from 16 July 1922 during period 7) as 'Prag oder Budapest'. By period 13 this group had become 'Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland or Romania' whilst in period 14, France and European Turkey were added to this group. The other groups shown are similar, eg the service originally to 'München' (that being the only German airport with a regular service from Vienna) later became 'Germany' and ultimately from period 14 internal flights to Linz and Innsbruck were charged at the same rate.
- F20 RL rates changed from 1.4.21
- F38 10k from 1.4.21
- I6 From period 7, weights changed from 20g/40g/60g/80g/100g(to 500g) to 20g/40g/100g/250g/500g/1kg/2kg
- O17 From 1.2.25 to Hungary: Letters to 20g: 30gr/3000k, to 40g: 45gr/4500k, to 60g: 60gr/6000k etc.
- O54 Progression now 20g/40g/100g/250g etc
- P3 Kronen stamps valid until 30.6.25 (or 30.9.25 on inland postal stationary or letter cards).

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
	Period No.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Date From		12-Nov-18	15-Jan-20	15-Apr-20	01-Feb-21	01-Aug-21	01-Dec-21	01-May-22	21-Aug-22	18-Sep-22	01-Nov-22	01-Aug-23	01-Dec-23	01-Dec-24	01-Mar-25
	No of days		429#	91	292	181	122	151	112	28	44	273	122	366	90	121#
4	Local Letters	20g				1.50	3.00	7.50	20	80	160	320				
5	Local Letters	40g				2.00	4.00	9.50	25	100	200	400				
6	Local Letters	60g				2.50	5.00	11.50	#							
7	Local Letters	100g				3.50	7.00	15.50	30	120	240	480				
8	Local Letters	250g							60	240	480	960				
9	Inland Letters#	20g	0.20	0.40	0.80	2.00	4.00	10.00	25	100	200	400	600	1000	1500	15g
10	Inland Letters	40g	0.25	0.50	1.00	2.50	5.00	12.00	30	120	240	480	800	1200	1700	17g
11	Inland Letters	60g	0.30	0.60	1.20	3.00	6.00	14.00								
12	Inland Letters	100g	0.40	0.80	1.60	4.00	8.00	18.00	40	160	320	640	1000	1600	2000	20g
13	Inland Letters	250g							60	240	480	960	1500	2400	3000	30g
14	Foreign Letters	20g	0.25	1.00	2.00	5.00	10.00	25.00	75	300	600	1500	2000	3000	4000	40g
15	Foreign Letters	40g	0.40	1.60	3.20	7.50	15.00	37.50	112.5	450	900	2250	3000	4500	6000	60g
16	Foreign Letters	60g	0.55	2.20	4.40	10.00	20.00	50.00	150	600	1200	3000	4000	6000	8000	80g
17	Reduced Letters#	20g						20.00	60	240	480	1200	1600	2400	3000#	30g
18	Reduced Letters	40g						32.50	97.5	390	780	1950	2600	3900	5000	50g
19	Reduced Letters	60g						45.00	135	540	1080	2700	3600	5400	7000	70g
20	Rayon Limit letter	20g			0.80	2 / 3#	6.00	15.00	45	180	360	900	1200	1800	2400	24g
21	Rayon Limit letter	40g			1.60	4 / 3.5	7.00	25.00	75	300	600	1500	2200	3300	4400	44g
22	Rayon Limit letter	60g			2.40	6 / 4	8.00	35.00	105	420	840	2100	3200	4800	6400	64g
23	Postcard Inland		0.10	0.25	0.50	1.00	2.00	5.00	12.5	50	100	200	300	500	700	7g
24	Postcard Foreign		0.10	0.40	0.80	3.00	6.00	15.00	45	180	360	900	1200	1800	2400	24g
25	Postcard Red'd							12.00	35	140	280	720	900	1400	1800	18g
26	Postcard R.L.							10.00	30	120	240	600	800	1200	1600	16g
27	Printed Inland#	25g												100	100	1g
28	Printed Inland	50g	0.03	0.10	0.20	0.40	0.80	2.00	5	20	40	80	100	200	300	3g
29	Printed Inland#	50gR		0.15	0.30	0.80	1.60	4.00	10	40	80	160	200			
30	Printed Inland	100g	0.06	0.20	0.40	0.80	1.60	4.00	10	40	80	160	200	400	600	6g
31	Printed Inland	250g							15	100	200	400	600			
32	Printed Expr.fee		0.02	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.20	0.50								
33	Printed Foreign	50g	0.05	0.20	0.40	1.00	2.00	5.00	15	60	120	300	400	600	800	8g
34	Printed Foreign	100g	0.10	0.40	0.80	2.00	4.00	10.00	30	120	240	600	800	1200	1600	16g

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
	Period No.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Date From		12-Nov-18	15-Jan-20	15-Apr-20	01-Feb-21	01-Aug-21	01-Dec-21	01-May-22	21-Aug-22	18-Sep-22	01-Nov-22	01-Aug-23	01-Dec-23	01-Dec-24	01-Mar-25
	No of days		429#	91	292	181	122	151	112	28	44	273	122	366	90	121#
35	Regist'd Inland		0.25	0.60	1.20	2.00	5.00	10.00	40	160	320	640	1000	2000	3000	30g
36	Regist'd Foreign		0.25	1.00	2.00	2.00	10.00	25.00	75	300	600	1500	2000	3000	4000	40g
37	Express Inland		0.60#	0.60	1.20	2.50	10.00	20.00	50	200	400	800	2000	2000	2000	20g
38	Express Foreign		0.60	1.20	2.40	2.50 #	20.00	50.00	150	600	1200	3000	4000	6000	8000	80g
39	Inland Postlager	Letters/cards						2.00	5	20	40	80	200	200	200	2g
40	Inl'nd Nachnahme#		0.20	0.40	0.80	2.00	4.00	5.00	15	60	120	240	400	600	800	8g
41	Inland Rückschein		0.25	0.60	1.20	2.00	5.00	10.00	25	100	200	400	600	1000	1500	15g
42	Inland Value letters		0.10	0.30	0.60	2.50	5.00	10.00	25	100	200	400	700	700	700	
43	per value of:-#		300	300	300	1500	3000	6000	15000	60000	120000	240000	420000	420000	420000	
44	AIRMAIL															
45	Prag/Bpest Let	20g	From {13} CH / CSR / U / PL / RO						200	600	1200	2400	2400	2400	1800	30g
46	Prag/Bpest Let	100g	From {14} also France & Euro'n Turkey						300	900	1800	3600	3600	3600	2700	50g
47	Prag/Bpest card				-do-				150	450	900	1800	1800	1800	600	18g
48	Prag/Bpest Pntd	50g			-do-				50	150	300	600	600	600	400	8g
49	Warsaw Letter	20g	From {8} also Bucharest						300	900	1800	3600	3600	3600		
50	Warsaw Letter	100g	From {11} also Belgrade						500	1500	3000	6000	6000	6000		
51	Warsaw card				-do-				200	600	1200	2400	2400	2400		
52	Warsaw Pntd	50g			-do-				100	300	600	1200	1200	1200		
53	Paris/Strasbg Let	20g	From {9} also Constantinople						400	1200	2400	4800	4800	4800	2400	
54	Paris/Strasbg Let	100g	Period {13} France & Yugoslavia						700	2400	4200	8400	8400	8400	3600#	
55	Paris/Strasbg card				-do-				200	600	1200	2400	2400	2400	900	
56	Paris/Strasbg Pntd	50g			-do-				100	300	600	1200	1200	1200	400	
57	Munich Letter	20g	From {13} to Germany									600	600	600	600	15g
58	Munich Letter	40g	From {14} Germany, Linz, Innsbruck									900	900	900	900	17g
59	Munich Card											300	300	300	300	7g
60	Munich Printed	50g										300	300	300	300	5g
61	Bpest II Letter#	20g										1200	1200	1200		
62	Bpest II Letter	100g										2400	2400	2400		
63	Bpest II card											900	900	900		
64	Bpest II Printed	50g										600	600	600		

Railway Official's Datestamps - Part II

J L Whiteside

The Oval datestamps illustrated in "Austria" 129 p39/40 are Railway Station datestamps of the Railway Companies. The way I have most often met with them is on consignment notes for goods sent on the railways. These documents, like post office parcel cards, were subject to a tax and these station marks are among several types that may appear as departure, transit, or arrival marks on these items. They normally bear an abbreviated indication of the Railway Company and both the station marks illustrated have the initials K.K.St.B., or K.K. Staats Bahn - the old Imperial State Railways.

I have been able to locate both stations on a 1988 Rail Atlas of the Soviet Union. Neither is on the main line across Galicia, but each is on secondary lines running south-west from this line. BEREZOWJCA-OSTROW (not OZAROW) is the first station out of TARNOPOL on the line to STRYJ. SKNILIV, shown as SKNILOV on my map, is the first station out of LVOV on a line also running to STRYJ and thence through Ruthenia into Hungary.

The two cards partly illustrated are from the Bahnhofs Wache - or Station Guard. It is possible that these were Army personnel, but they could equally well have been Railway employees, who perhaps were permitted free postage privileges like the Army. Certainly, in the military activities of the Czechs in Slovakia in 1919/1920, some railwaymen were allowed free postage in the same way as soldiers.

I am reasonably sure that these cards were sent by people who were entitled to free postage, so the next question is why station datestamps were used and not post office postmarks. For a start, it would be interesting to know whether either of these places had a post office, but in any case, the station datestamp was applied and the cards were sent on to be put into the posts - probably at Tarnopol and Lvov respectively. The cards had a datestamp, like a post office datestamp, and I suppose little was to be gained by applying another postmark, indeed on a postcard there is not a lot of space for one. So I believe the cards were carried to their destinations and their somewhat unusual origins were accepted. I have seen one or two similar items before, which also seem to have passed with only a station marking and also without a unit handstamp.

NOTES from publications en route to the Library.

Die Briefmarke

Issue 2/2000: WIPA2000; 150 years of Bavarian stamps; marginal imprints in recent definitives; etc

Issue 3/2000: WIPA2000; thematic: Red Cross; Austrian Jaffa-Jerusalem post.

Issue 4/2000: WIPA2000; new stamps & postcards; thematic: pilgrimages; Czech Republic; many new publications.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Militaria Austriaca Philatelia.

Issue 186: Meetings & exhibitions; more on Karlfonds & FPO money orders; auction; UNO Xmas covers; NATO report (in english!); UN Peace Missions freepost cachets.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Feld- und Zensurpost 1914-18

Issue 60: Meetings & exhibitions; wants lists; Qs&As; German fieldpost in WWI; Isonzo Front gas detachment; FPO159; new Hungarian censor mark; etc [lots of snippets; as I've said before if this is your area you should join!]

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Österreich e.V.

Issue 49: collecting envelopes; usage dates of Strahlenstempel (as illustrated); 1850 postage dues; book & stamp reviews; members' wants.

Czechout

Issue 1/2000: Bohemia/Moravia rates in WWII; Pardubice overprints.



Snippets from my postbag..

The Secretary of the Steirmärkische Pfadfinderbriefmarken Sammlerverein comments that the numbering of the Austrian Scout Cancellations in the article in Austria 129 is at variance with the current internationally adopted system. More information is available from the editor.

FROM THE SECRETARY

And finally...

As those who read the newsletter will know, I am not planning to stand for re-election as Secretary this year. Nor, in fact, am I standing for re-election as Secretary of the Association of Austrian Philatelists, although I intend to remain on the joint sub-committee until that body winds itself up, hopefully with some form of merger having taken place.

My reason for withdrawing from the more active role I have taken in the past few years is to do with my work. Those who work in UK Higher Education will be all too aware of the increasing demands made on lecturers with regard to teaching, research and administration. In the last two years I have seen significant increases in my work load - particularly in the latter two. The courses for which I am responsible will be inspected under the universities' Quality Assurance programme during the next eighteen months, and this will lead to many pints of midnight oil being burned. The last straw as far as Secretaryships was concerned was the decision to involve me at work in marketing in China, with its inevitable commitment to periods out of the country. During March and April I spent four weeks in China and the USA. While this is not necessarily typical of the coming years, it will not be outrageously untypical. It is this future absence from home, and the consequent inability to respond to letters and phone enquiries promptly, that has led me to the decision that I should hand over to someone with more time available.

The decision causes me some sorrow. The period of my office has certainly been unusually active, with *l'affaire Tranmer* and the proposal to re-engage with the Association of Austrian Philatelists. I would certainly hope that the latter will proceed as painlessly as possible. I have heard no argument against the principle of mending the schism, other than the cry "If it ain't broke, don't fix it" from a tiny minority of members. Let me assure them that, while for existing members 'it' may not appear to be 'broke', from the world outside it definitely does. Why there should be two organisations is beyond the ken of potential members, and we need to be concerned with potential members if we are to avoid our age profile leading us slowly but irrevocably into extinction.

The detail of any re-union is still the subject of informal and, shortly, formal debate, and I don't want to remove myself from the public stage taking any entrenched view about such detail. I would however wish to offer a final thought about how the future will be defined. In many ways the roles of the Office holders have become blurred over the years by the circumstances of those who have held them. I have been asked, for the benefit of any potential 'next Secretary', what the Secretary's role involves, and have had to say that it quite difficult to define! If, as seems likely, we are in the near future to have three sets of Officers (central plus two local sets - Manchester and London) as opposed to the current two - (ASCGB / Manchester and AAP / London), now seems an eminently sensible time to work out exactly what we want them to do.

By way of conclusion, I must thank all those with whom I have worked during the last five years, in particular Andy Taylor, Martin Brumby and John Giblin, for their support and advice. Without them all, being Secretary would have been much harder and much less enjoyable.

Aide Memoire

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150 years of Austrian stamps

AUSTRIA



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Trieste - Grätz, 1st June 1850

