

AUSTRIA

Edited by Andy Taylor

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Meeting Dates for 2001:

19-21 October	Canterbury	APS: Cantfest 2001
10 November	Manchester	Local Group: 2pm, Cross Street
December (7-10?)	Vienna	APS: Wienfest 2001



Editorial 135

Austrian Post Office reorganisation continues apace: scarcely a week passes without another press release thudding on to my doormat with news of demotions of Offices to Postservicestellen and closures of both. Luckily, Thematically Flavoured Gum (Austria 134 page 62) is as real a threat as the Russian Overprint on page 69 (see this issue's Q&A section). I see the British Postal Regulator, which is looking into ways of removing the Royal Mail monopoly on the cheaper letters, is called Postcomm: I'd reverse the syllables.

The "not-books" of the APS library are currently residing in my house, so that I can check what the Library Index says about them. I'm impressed by the sheer volume (and weight) of the hoard; I haven't yet formed a view on its relevance! A quick browse shows many items of interest in improbable places. I fully intend to present the results of my readings at our Canterbury weekend, assuming I remember to go there and not to Cambridge.

I'm considering commissioning articles with a Thematic theme. The aim would be to present something similar to a display to non-specialists (although with more words) while keeping it as philatelic material with explanations and background, not a lengthy essay with a few illustrations. I ask you, the reader, to write and say if you like or dislike such articles; they might include "Morning, noon and night in Vienna", "The Austro-Hungarian railway system", "A tourist in Tirol", and "From Salzburg to Schaffberg" – I have a little list of potential authors in mind. However it is not my intention that Austria should become a printed version of the Open Class, where anyone who meets the eligibility criteria can show anything from beer mats to lace curtains.

Many of the curious markings on letters, which were discussed in the last issue, have now received explanations: see the Q&A section. It's interesting that these came from unexpected sources; that's the advantage of a society like ours which brings together people with extremely diverse interests. Which is more than can be said for our presence at the Midpex exhibition, where the stand was visited by most of the committee, three other members, two potential members, and a youth making unfulfilled promises that breakfast could be delivered.

Some readers have asked why the number of pages per issue varies. There are two reasons for this: the obvious one is that "if I don't have it (or haven't finished it) I can't print it". The more obscure reason is that I aim for an average of 64 pages per issue, without splitting articles if possible. With the paper thickness needed for a good-quality journal, a 64 page issue weighs 98 grams. Add the weight of the envelope (even if plastic) and the stamps (which we buy at 10% discount) and the result is just over the Post Office's weight limit,

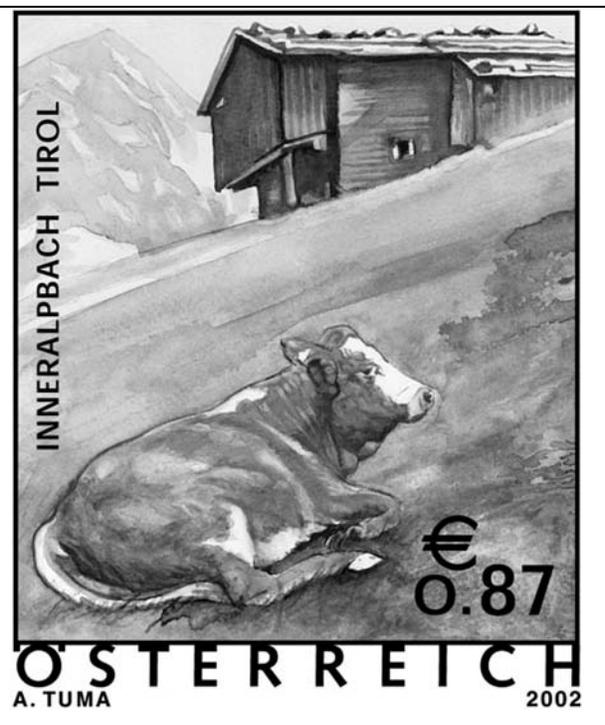
adding 11p to inland and 19p to overseas postage. So a 100 page issue costs the same to post as a 64 page one – hence you get a thick one, then a thin one...

An Official Notice has apparently been issued to Austrian Post Offices, which according to the *Tiroler Tageszeitung* says [*the italicised comments are also generally believed to be true*]:

- ◆ [*some*] Schilling postage stamps are valid until 30th June 2002
- ◆ [*From 1st October 2001, new Eurostamps can be bought at (certain?) Post Offices for the equivalent price in Schillings. They become valid for postage on 1st January 2002.*]
- ◆ Until 31st December 2001, all valid postage stamps issued since December 1947, and of a value which is no longer in everyday use (eg Groschens, or 1 or 2 Schillings), can be exchanged for stamps in the current definitive series. [*They must be mint! The acceptability of hinge marks is unstated.*]
- ◆ Between 1st January and 30th June 2002, [*mint*] postage stamps of the current definitive series with face values of 7, 8, 10, 12, and 28 Schillings can be exchanged for Euro stamps of the equivalent value [*but not for cash!*]. After this period, it will not be possible to exchange stamps at post offices, but it is hoped that a central exchange office will be established.
- ◆ Between 1st January and 30th June 2002, mail can be franked with a mixture of Schilling and Euro postage stamps. [*This may only be true for a very restricted range of Schilling stamps.*]

According to the current Tarife, 7, 8, 10, 12 & 28 Schillings are equal to 51, 58, 73 and 87 Eurocents & 2.03€ 7 Sch covers inland and European postcards and standard-size letters; 8 Sch covers an inland and 10 Sch covers a European non-standard letter; 12 Sch covers an inland 2nd weight step letter & 28 Sch is the Registration fee. The designs have been published; they are by A Tuma. (See the Hannes Margreiter article for some unadopted alternatives.)





Post-WWII Censor cachet - information wanted!



Austria 133 has on page 64 a censored cover from 1946 illustrating an article on the validity of the Posthorn series. This has produced the 'spin-off' comment that censor markings of this type and wording and with a number 05** are rarer than hens teeth! They may have traveled to the UK via the Diplomatic Bag. Please will everybody examine any censored covers they have, and if you find one like this either lend it, or send a copy of its front and back, to Colin Tobitt (address on inside front cover).

As with the Greek Currency Control Marks, you may well have one in a collection of something entirely different!

The Hon Treasurer/Membership Secretary wishes to remind those members whose labels read **2000/01** that their subscription is now overdue.

The Hon Book Librarian would like to confirm that the system is now up and running. If anyone has asked for a book and not received it, will they please contact her again. In particular, will whoever it was that rang in the early Spring, perhaps not with a specific request by number, please ring her again.

If any member can read Hungarian, she would welcome their assistance!

For your information and library lists: "120 Jahre Österreichischer Philatelisten Club Vinobona" (1880-2000) has joined the Library as number 335. For its contents see Austria 133 page 6.

The Hon Not-books Librarian advises that journals etc are now also available.

The Hon Packet Sec says there are four "on the go" and more ready for September; however more incoming material would produce more packets!

The Hon Editor has discovered that Austria prints much better if he removes the sellotape from the nozzle of his new ink cartridge ☹

Book review.

by Andy Taylor

W Klein: cancellations on Austrian stamp issues 1867, 1883 & 1890.

This is the long-heralded second edition of “Classic Klein”, by Erwin Rieger. A green slip case (180 x 260 x 55mm) contains Volume 1 parts 1 & 2: part 1 (99pp) is the introduction and the illustrations, part 2 (738pp) is the table of offices and cancels. Publication was sponsored by the Edwin Müller Foundation and by VÖPh. The format of the original has in general been retained, except that the 2-column layout has been replaced by a 1-column table with the office names having a grey background – much easier to read!

The paper is a greyish white and, while not actually perforated, does not inspire confidence that it will withstand heavy usage. I suspect it has a high proportion of recycled paper. Irritatingly, the columns of the table have no headings and their definitions are buried in the (German-only) introductory text.

The introduction to this second edition observes that the first edition of this indispensable work commands high prices at auction. Various supplements have been produced, so a second edition was overdue. Collectors world-wide have assisted, and compared with the first edition’s 23 thousand entries this has 30 thousand including a few new offices. The additional illustrations are numbered 1273-1287, as volume 2 of the first edition used 690-1272.

Today’s valuations, it states, are the same for a cancellation on a postage and on a newspaper stamp. However they are only valid for a complete cancel in tip-top condition on a piece big enough to show all of it. Recent research suggests that many “violet” cancels are actually faded black ones. Klein’s number 602 “Carlstetten” has been abolished; it should have been an un-numbered cross-reference. Your reviewer cannot follow the table on page 9.

There are to my knowledge five supplements to Klein’s original work. The first was issued as pages 481-486 of Volume 1 itself; similarly the second is pages 801-810 of volume 2. The third was printed in Die Briefmarke in March - June 1980, and the fourth also in Die Briefmarke in July 1997. A random check shows that these have all been included. However the additions printed in Austria numbers 35 and 52 are, unsurprisingly, not present. I shall retype them for a future issue and send Herr Rieger a copy.

This publication will become indispensable for all serious collectors of Austria who do not have the first edition, and its extra 7,000 entries will recommend it to those who do. Get yours now while stocks last!

NOTES from publications en route to the Library.

by Andy Taylor

Die Briefmarke - articles including:

Issue 5/2001: 120th anniversary of Wilhelm Dachauer; Euro-stamp arrangements; the 5th issue of Automatenmarke; the Post Office at Graz Railway station; 80 years of VÖPh.

Issue 6/2001: Current Austrian UNO-support operations; Werner Pfeiler (stamp designer & engraver); etc

Issue 7/2001: Official Envelopes (available in packs of 10 from Post Offices; seemingly there is no weight limit on the contents!); Waldohreule postcard (see Margreiter article); latest Postservicestellen closures; Frankenburg am Hausruck, its postal history, and 375 years of the Würfenspiel; an expensive address label (under 1885 regs a labelled postcard was charged at letter rates!); a rare telegraph form; 120th anniversary of Wilhelm Dachauer (concluded).

Issue 8/2001: Official postcards produced by Salzburg Postal Directorate; Lungau; Getreidemarkt 1 and VÖPh; "Postboxes & Postpartners"; faults in OPAL-Ripost labels [a new collecting area?]; 1948-49 postage dues for foreign mail ("Nachgebührenweiser 2-10"); Postkarte with official overprints.



Arbeitsgemeinschaft Militaria Austriaca Philatelia.

Issue 193: Austrian forces with UNIFCYP in Cyprus; Book: Austrian Air Ships 1909-1915; "Fieldpost in Ausland" stamp and special cancellations; A-H military money in WWI; news views & gossip; the fate of (some) FPOs at the end of WWI in 1918.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Feld- und Zensurpost 1914-18

Issue 65: Programme for their week-long annual meeting; news; mysteries: (1) double-ringed Z on ?1916 card from KuK Krankenzug 20 (2) 1915 Donnerstagbeförderung (3) KuK Kommando der Gruppe 'P' from FPO 534 in spring of 1918; Marschbatallione; Knockaloe POW camp; discrepancies between sender-address and cancel FPO number (8% of 1100 items examined); reply-paid Feldpost cards (a) examples (b) statistics from Sarajevo; reviews etc.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Österreich e.V.

Issue 54: History of Austrian Post Offices in Egypt (?translated from English?); recent issues; delivery marks - early (1762-1847) and classical (1839-1910, by C Kainz); Levant offices; etc

Wiener Ganzsachen F u P-Verein.

Issue 2/2001: Italian P.O.s in Austria; Italian TPO cancels on Austrian items; Austrian Post seeking to privatise small offices, Servicestellen etc.

Czechout

Issue 2/2001: Formation of Czech FPO Section of Union of Czech Philatelists (will also include the former Yugoslavia; coverage includes the WWI period); Czech TPOs part III; 1919 essays; and of course much else from modern times.

Austria Philatelic Society (US)

Vol 1 No 3: Austrian Post Office in Crete concluded; Losenstein "bridge rebuilding" 1945 overprints; Bosnia-Herzegowina 1879/99 issues translated from Ferch.2000; 'Adressezettel' postcard; A. Guttag's Tante Mina.

Vol 1 No 4: Lager Tarp labels; 'Postal Forgeries' translated from Ferch.2000; Auction List (some illustrated in colour).

Südost-Philatelie

The APS Library has a complete run of this, and my list of the most interesting topics appears elsewhere under the heading "Arbeitsgemeinschaft Jugoslawien und Nachfolgestaaten".

Interessengemeinschaft Bosnien-Herzegowina

Issue 91: the assassination in Sarajevo; 'Postkonducteur' decrees.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Jugoslawien und Nachfolgestaaten...

As promised, here is my selection of articles from the complete run of their magazine which now reposes in the 'not-books' section of our library. Its current title is "Südost Philatelie". I have omitted independent post-WWI Yugoslavia and its successors; WWII occupations of wherever by whoever; Serbia before Austria invaded it; Serbian government in exile; and the frequent reminders of the need for more members. The code after the items is "# issue (year) page #".

Adaptation of Austro-Hungarian cancellers in Slovenia 1918-20 #16(81)221-24 and 19(82)279-80 #

Austrian consular mail from Mostar 1851 on #37(89)556-8#

Bosna-Serai (=Sarajevo) cancel from 1813, the Napoleonic era #16(81)229#

Bosnia: Serbian and Montenegrin post in, 1913-15 #38(89)570-2#

Bosnia-Herzegovina: feldpostleitung cancels in 1878 #58(96)946-7#

Bosnia-Herzegovina: first-day and special cancels, 1879-1918 #30(86)441-2#

Bosnia-Herzegovina: newspaper post #34(88)509-11#

Bosnia-Herzegovina: the 45 heller 11½ perf mystery explained #23(83)336-7#

Cancels in Kärnten plebiscite zone #3(76)34#

Cyrillic script forbidden in Bosnia-Herzegovina fieldpost #46(92)722-3#

Graz & Maribor: agreeing the border in 1918-20 #70(00)1294-1305#

Illyria: overview and Post Office list for 1816-49 #20(82)302#

Is it kk or kuk? (by Christine Kainz) #62(98)1065-7#

Montenegrin 1913 issue (printed by OSD in Vienna): essays #49(93)775-7#

Montenegrins interned in Austria in WWI: postal arrangements #31(87)471-5#

Neum: mail from #37(89)558-9#

Post offices in Italian-occupied North Dalmatia at end of WWI #26(84)375-7#

Postal rates in Kingdom of SHS 1918-19 #64(98)1144-7 and 67(99)1206-7#

Slovenia (1919-21) index of post offices and cancels, with German-Slovenian placename lists (2nd edition) #59(97)962-84#

Slovenian postal rates 1918-21 #47(93)732-4#

Turkish Postal Stationery: Serbian use by German fieldpost in 1915-16 #45(92)706-7#

New censor markings from Austria (1914-1918).

Greco Dan-Simion, Deva, Romania

I would like to report some new censor markings used in the Austrian half of the Monarchy, during WWI, as a modest deferential contribution to the huge work of the late Horst Thielk.

A new censor office in Galicia: Kosow.



This is probably the most important of these contributions. Let's look at the postcard above: it illustrates a view from **Kosow**, as the bilingual Polish - Russian text of the front states (Pozdrowienie z Kosowa) and was locally issued by "Izaka Krämera w Kosowie". The postcard was written in German on 21 June (without any year), censored with a round marking in black ink, reading "**C. K. STAROSTWO W KOSOWIE * W GALICY**" (32 mm in diameter), plus a linear marking "**CENSURIERT**" and stamped with a *mute* round cancellation. The destination was Várarja in Hungary (Beszterce-Naszod county), today Nepos in Romania.

This has to be the town of Kosów (written also as Kossow), with 5528 inhabitants (as of 1910), located on the road from Kutu to Kolomeea, close to the Bucovinian border. As far as the date of mailing is concerned, we have to

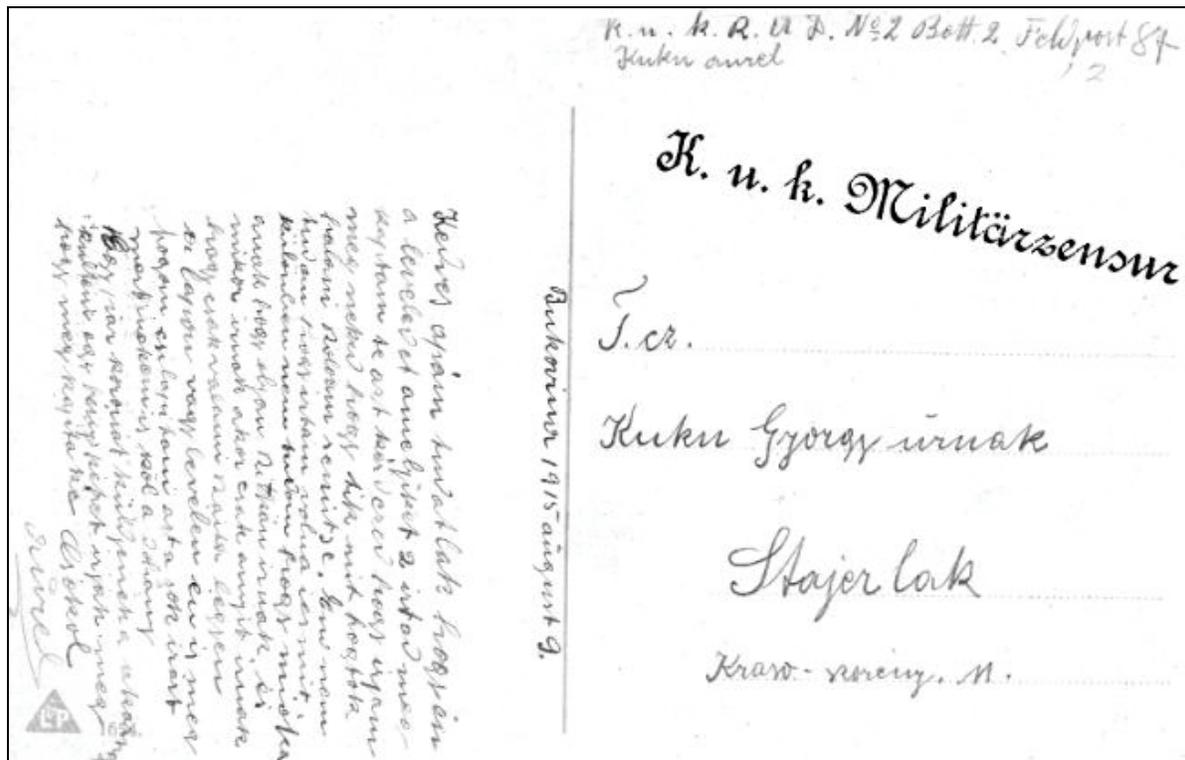
take into account the postal and historical events: the *mute* cancellation would suggest a war situation. It could be used for two reasons: either to keep the sending place secret, or issued as a provisional cancellation following a foreign occupation. The situation of June 1915 would justify the second of these possibilities, as the territory was liberated from the Russian occupation only few month earlier (in February). In turn, the situation of June 1916 would justify the first possibility, as the Russian offensive was in fast progress towards Kolomeea (the town of Kosow itself was occupied by the Russians sometimes between 27-30 June 1916). The Thielk catalogue gives two more such Galician police "Starostwo" markings (Chrzanów and Nowy Targ) used in Feb - March 1915, so it seems the mailing date of our piece of item, and therefore the date of use of this unknown police marking, is 21.6.1915. This date is supported also by the postcard's bilingual text, without any mention of German, which suggests that it was issued during the previous Russian occupation. The use of this marking is impossible in 1917 and unlikely in 1918.

An early police marking from Kimpolung.



An equally interesting item can be seen above: it is a cover sent by (address on the back) *Prälat Jos. Schmid. Czernowitz*, cancelled in Suczawa on 17.9.1914 and in Kimpolung on 18.9.1914, censored with a black oval police marking reading **K. K. BEZIRKSHAUPTMANNSCHAFT * KIMPOLUNG** and addressed to Pozoritta, all these places being in Bucovina. Why a man from Czernowitz would mail the letter in Suczawa is clear: at that time, the Northern Bucovina was recently occupied by the Russians (Czernowitz itself was occupied from 2.9.1914 until 21.10.1914 and again from 26.11.1914 up to 15.2.1915) and many of the officials took the road of the refugee. The use of this police marking has to be also linked with this occupation. The cover was censored in Kimpolung, 10 km before its destination, even if Suczawa apparently had in September 1914 its own police censoring (Thielk PZ 55.1). Or maybe the censoring had to be accomplished in the destination area ?

Another unreported Bucovinian censor marking.



This was applied on a military mail sent on 9.8.1915 from Bukovina (as the senders writes), by a Romanian soldier of the Austro-Hungarian cavalry artillery division no. 2, through fieldpost 87 (=3rd Cavalry Division, reporting to the Benigni Corps, which was at that time deployed on the Dniestr, between Okna and Zaleszczyki). This would suggest that the marking was used in the Northern Bucovina, probably in Czernowitz itself. The location is supported also by the form of the marking (with the violet text reading K. u. k.

Militärzensur), related to the markings Thielk nos. 43.4 and 43.5. A second location could be Dorna Watra, see the related markings Thielk nos. 44.3 and 44.11: this is also possible, as Dorna Watra was on the road towards the postcard's destination, Stajerlak (today included in Anina) in Banat.

And, finally, a possible late Bucovinian police censor marking.



With the two-lined text: **An das / k.k. Gendarmeriepostenkommando**, it was applied in violet on a postcard sent on 21.7.1918 from Waidhofen a.d. Ybbs (Niederösterreich, about 50 km SE of Linz) to Eisenau (about 10 km E of Kimpolung) in Bucovina. Neither the location of the marking is known (even approximately), nor the reason why it was used at this late date - possibly there was something wrong with the sender or the addressee ?

The post-war Ersttag cachet

By Nick Harty & Andy Taylor

The last issue noted the article in Issue 4/2001 of *Die Briefmarke* describing a forged First-Day Cachet on the State Treaty stamp [the posthorn's coil appears as 2 concentric circles]. Since then, we have heard that the matter may not be as clear-cut as was suggested. We have looked at two accumulations of FDCs with this "lozenge cachet", which was introduced on 1st June 1948 and remained in service until the end of 1972. About 2/3 of the cachets had "curled tubes" and 1/3 "ringed tubes". Other differences are visible; some are discussed below. Differences can be found in the tubing; the shading of the mouthpiece; the shading of the horn; the tail of the eagle; the lines on the shield; and no doubt elsewhere. Most of the possible combinations seem to occur!



These grossly enlarged posthorns (from actual FDC covers) show the differences between the "ringed tubes" (top) and "curled tubes" (below). The top one shows the "horn shadow on right" but ringed tubes also occur with "horn shadow on left".

Our interim conclusion is that FDC cachets were applied by more than one canceller, probably in different places; and that each canceller was individually made to a supposedly-standard design, hence the small differences.

	
<p>Curled tubes; mouthpiece shaded at left; horn shaded at left; 2 lines on shield; nondescript tail.</p>	<p>Ringed tubes; mouthpiece shaded at left; horn shaded at right; 2 lines on shield; fat tail.</p>
	
<p>Ringed tubes; mouthpiece shaded at right; horn shaded at left; 2 lines on shield; fat bulbous tail.</p>	<p>Curled tubes; mouthpiece shaded at left; horn shaded at left; 1 line on shield; thin tail.</p>
	
<p>Curled tubes; mouthpiece shaded at left; horn shaded at left; 1 thick line on shield; fat pointed tail.</p>	<p>Missing mouthpiece! Also emaciated eagle.</p>

Questions, Answers, Letters...

Forgery or unrecorded Russian overprint?

The cover with a 5Rpf imprint and a Russian overprint has excited much interest. I must now confess all, and explain its provenance: this journal takes a considerable time to put together, and about a month to print and despatch. So, while issue 134 is dated "Summer 2001", that particular item was written at the very beginning of April... The card is genuine (indeed it was shown on page 41 of Austria 132); but I copied the overprint (which translates as Hair Spray) from an aerosol can. (Thanks to HP, HS, RZ, AB, IK, and others!)

Postcard queries (1)

It is well known © that the "big I and II" on imprinted postcards denotes the outgoing (I) and reply (II) portions of a standard reply-paid card. [Thanks MB et al] The position of the I & II varies:

Dear Editor,

These are parts of a so-called Doppelkarte (double card) or Antwortkarte (answering card). These consisted of two independent cards appended to each other on the upper edge. The first (with Roman number I) was sent to some receiver together with the second one (with Roman number II); he/she had to tear number II from number I and could use it for an immediate answer. The tariff was twice the price of the simple card (pre-paid answering card).

It is described in Ferchenbauer-2000, p. 819. Normally one can find both parts together UNUSED. If used, the parts should have been separated - although one can find some with only number I used (was never answered) or both parts together and used (part I was not torn from card when sent back.) I hope this explains your findings.

With my best wishes

H. Kobelbauer (from Austria)

Postcard queries (2)

The "division sign" on a document means that it carries some additional information on the other side, so the reader needs to turn it over. This has been in use in Austria since 1938 or earlier, and is still current in the USA today. (Thanks to MB, HP, WG). Indeed, I saw a plaque in Austria this summer with "Bis Feur, bitte wenden ☉" on the front, and "Nur bis Feur, Du Arschloch" on the reverse, thus confirming the symbol's current usage.

Comet overprints on Austrian stamps

See also the Albanian part of the Michel-Katalog "Europa Ost", where these are catalogued as items 47 - 66. (RZ)

WWI Austro-Hungarian uniforms

A note from elsewhere (by Verbena Pastor, Vermont College of Norwich University) is of interest to those seeking reliable sources on World War I Austro-Hungarian uniforms and equipment. A brand-new set of two volumes by Siro Offelli offers accurate and extensive information on uniforms, badges, medals, and accoutrements. Excellent colour photographs of artifacts, and seldom-seen photographs, accompany the text. The volumes (L.80,000 or 41,32 Euro each) are 17"x9". Title: LE ARMI E GLI EQUIPAGGIAMENTI DELL' ESERCITO AUSTRO-UNGARICO DAL 1914 AL 1918. Author: Siro Offelli; Publisher: Gino Rossato Editore, Via Bella Venezia 13/C, 36074 Novale (Vicenza), Italy; Date: 2001.

Post-Box, Post.at, and Post-Partner

A press release from Österreichische - Post AG informs us that they are opening new branch types all over Austria. On Monday, June 18, 2001, two new "Post-Box" branches, one in the Generali Centre, Mariahilferstrasse, Vienna, the other in front of the Vienna Donauzentrum. At the same time, the first Post.at branch was opened to customers in Klagenfurt, Carinthia; and on May 21, 2001, Österreichische Post AG presented the first Post-Partner in Stein am Enns, Styria. Creation of new types of office is part of an important Österreichische Post AG initiative in the branch network sector, and is accompanied by introduction of most up to date technology in post offices, by advanced staff training, and by creation of new products and services.

Post-Box's "mission statement" is "Quick, on the spot, always ready to serve customers". Post-Box is intended to offer postal and financial services "en passant", so one does not have to go to any other place. Very interesting special offers are also available in such a branch.

Post.at emphasises "One stop quality" - it is the modern form of traditional post office, has a catchy design, and offers absolutely new products. In Post.at one finds not only the usual items, but up to 1000 different stationery articles and best seller books, audio CDs and CD roms. [*Indeed, there are so many in the office at Salzburg Airport that it is difficult to get in! Ed.*] Post.at customers also find "Techno-Points", terminals for tourist and business information as well as for online transactions, which are also internet surfing stations.

Post-Partner: Community and other shops, Österreichische Post AG's partners, offer postal services and products. Post-Partners are important parties to country-wide coverage with postal services.

Österreichische Post AG assures us that it will, of course, maintain existing 2300 post offices, most of them already updated, and some 130 postal agencies. These new ideas have been developed to comply with customer requirements, and to ensure competitive strength, the press release concludes.

Those Greek marks



Member G A Roberts has lent me yet another, to the same person as that shown in Austria 134 page 73; and Martyn Hickman has kindly provided copies of articles he wrote for another publication. Had I not spent much of the summer in other parts of Europe, I would be printing many pages on the subject – that'll have to join Newspaper Post on the “nearly ready list” (sorry, A.W.!). Meanwhile here's an illustration of GAR's cover; some miscreant has cut off the right side, and another had annotated it with helpful comments such as “mixed franking”, which my electronic eraser has expunged. On the rear is an arrival cancel LALAPANZI / 24 MAY 1938 / S. RHODESIA

Quadruple rails.

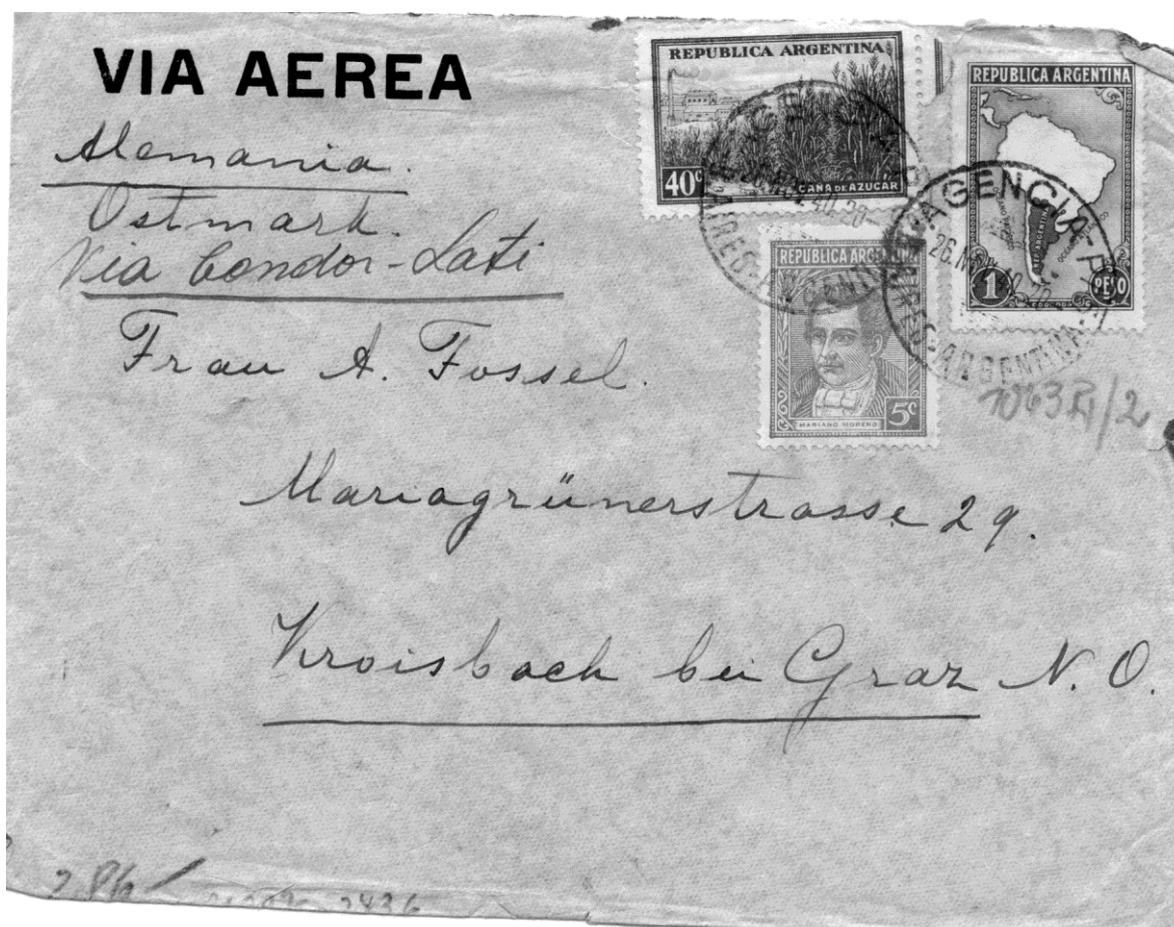
John Batts will already know that the expansion of the Westbahn fully justifies a commemorative stamp, as it is officially described as Austria's biggest railway project for over 100 years.

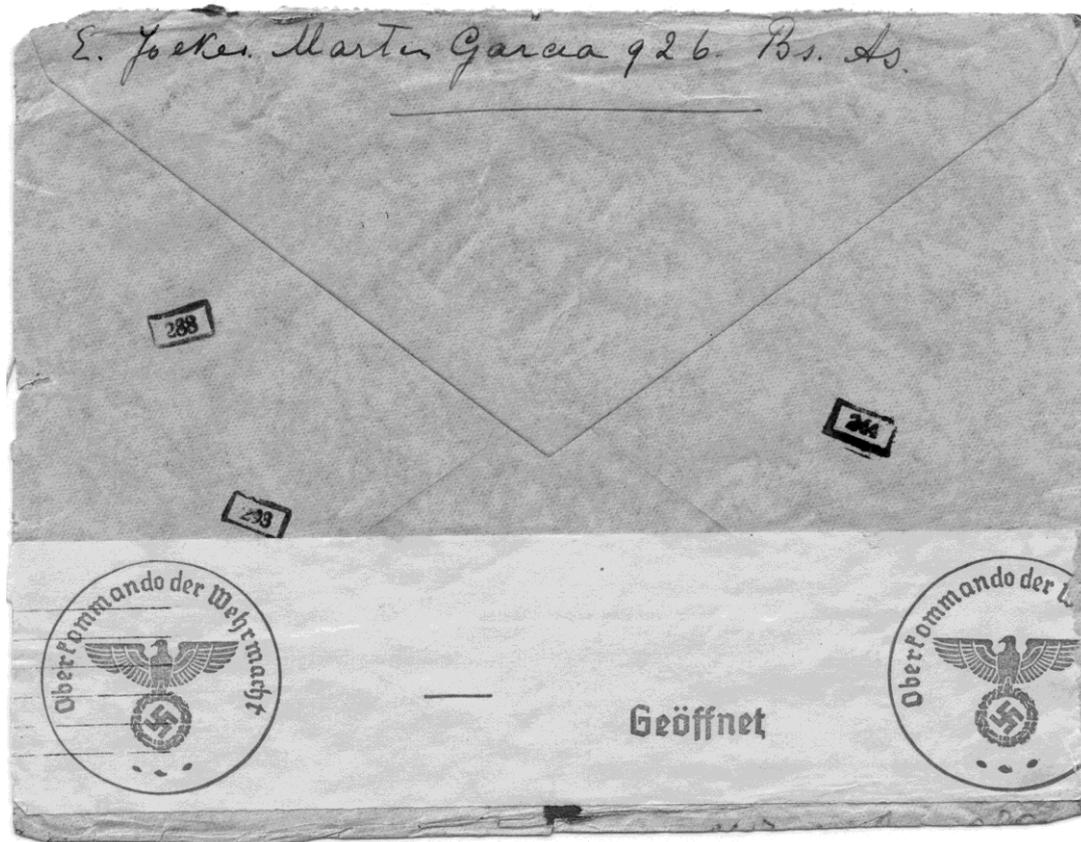
Fairs and exhibitions

The APS established a presence at MIDPEX (see editorial chunterings), but it was too hot and sticky to appreciate the large variety of displays and dealers stalls. York Stamp Fair was just as hot, although there was some good material available; I was intrigued by the 10:1 variation in different dealers prices for the same stuff. And our G A Roberts won a silver at SWIPEX in June for "Cancellations of the Austro-Hungarian Empire on the issues of 1850 to 1867".

Incoming WWII Air Mails

G A Roberts also sent two WWII covers from Argentina to Graz, with many unusual marks including Oberkommando der Wehrmacht censor tape. He asks for comments, especially on what looks like "Via Condor-Lati". The first was posted on 26 Nov 1940; on the back are 288, 293, and 244 in little boxes.





The second was apparently posted on -6 Nov 1940 but as it has the arrival cancel date of 22 November I wonder if '-6' is a mistake. The red 290 at the top right will be the total postage; the pencilled 2611 335 25 at bottom left are original or philatelic; note the Argentinean registration label.





TPO Registration labels

Another specimen, dated 11 October 1966, to an address in Germany.



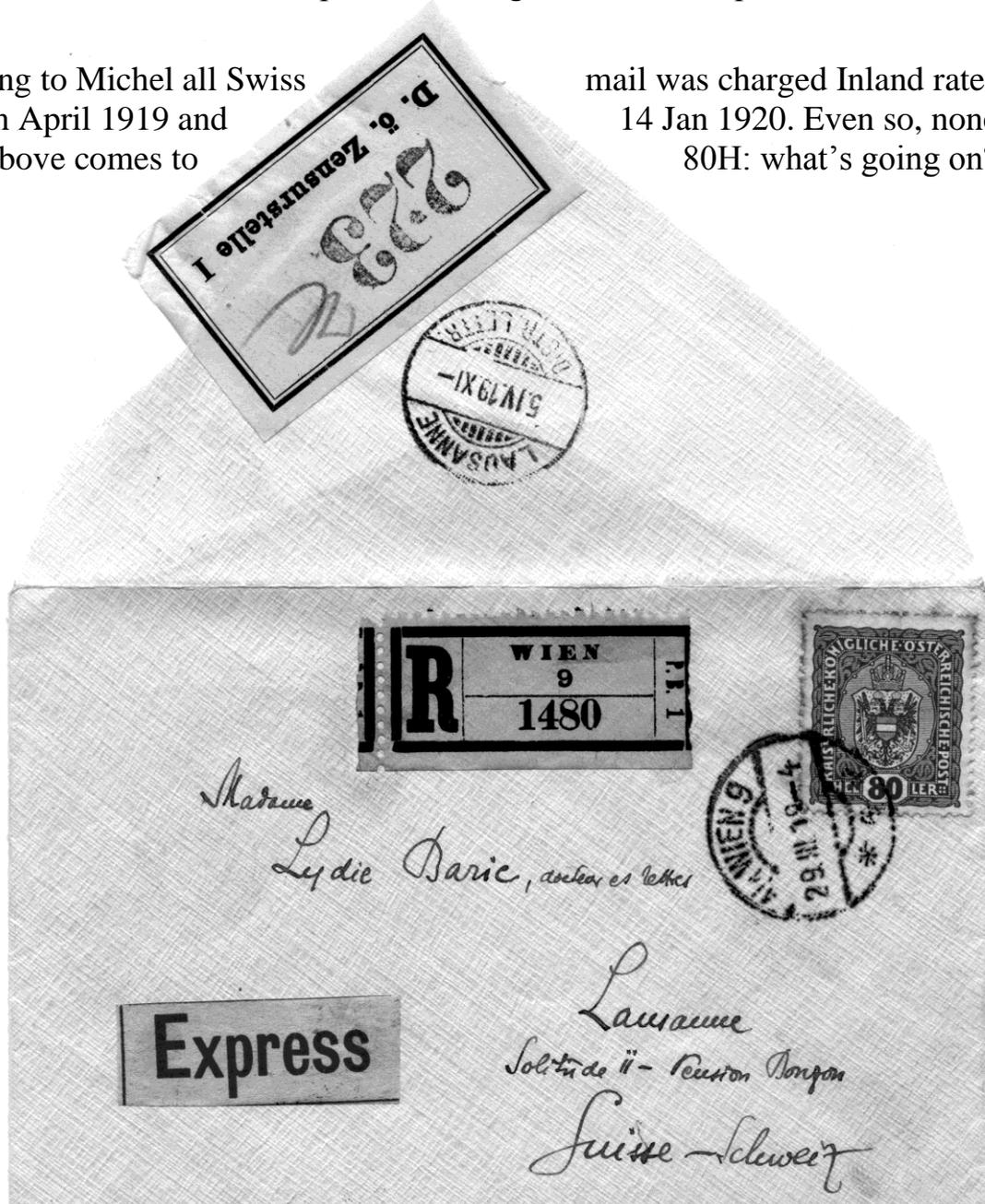
A curious cover

This cover was cancelled at Vienna 9 on 29 March 1919, and arrived in Lausanne on 5 April 1919. It was supposedly sent not only Registered but also Express. The flap was sealed with a censor label. It carries one 80 Heller stamp and no indication of any additional payment. Assuming it wasn't heavy the rates according to Michel are:

- Inland from 1.9.1918: 20H post; 25H registr'n; 60H express: total 105H
- Inland from 15.1.1920: 40H post; 60H registr'n; 60H express: total 160H
- Foreign from 1.9.1918: 25H post; 25H registr'n; 120H express: total 170H
- Foreign from 15.1.1920: 100H post; 100H registr'n; 120H express: total 320H

According to Michel all Swiss mail between April 1919 and of the above comes to

mail was charged Inland rates 14 Jan 1920. Even so, none 80H: what's going on?



Hannes Margreiter - *The Stamp Designer*

By Andy Taylor

Hannes Margreiter was born on 10 Nov 1954 in Wörgl, Tirol, and lived for 19 years in the nearby town of Kundl. At the age of 5 years he decided to become an artist. He attended the innovative Werkschulheim at Felbertal, near Salzburg, from 1965 till 1974. In summer 1973 he won a scholarship to the International Summer Academy in Salzburg. In 1974, after his High School Exam and Journeymen's Examination (as Carpenter), he came to Vienna and started to study History of Arts and took lessons at the School of Applied Arts. He joined the Academy of Fine Arts in 1976 and continued with his creative activities. Since 1980 he has worked as a freelance painter and illustrator for numerous companies and magazines, and on private commissions. His personal creative areas are portraits, landscapes, animal paintings and humorous-critical analysis of people.

His philosophy could be summed up as **"Art is as important as ones daily bread"**. Hannes Margreiter opposes in a friendly but confident manner the opinion of those who think that art, while desirable, is basically dispensable, and certainly not vital to life. "Art defines quality of life" and "the more artists the superior the civilization", he explains, and he regrets very much that art does not yet have its well-earned place in our time. Nowadays the mass media, apart from their unbalanced preference for bad news, deal with communication and information in so pompous a way that life is made to seem serious and hard.

Hannes asserts "I want to point out the humorous side of life which does exist as well" and "joy and serenity are the most important things in life, I want people to smile in the first place and then to look at things in a very new way - as if they had been landed on this planet just a minute ago. I want to give help by leaving the ingrained way of mood and thinking, taking new ways in viewing trivial things and experiencing life....".

Since 1986 he has shown his works in several exhibitions in Vienna and other parts of Austria and Germany, and pictures in Moscow, the Bahamas and Milan. He has also designed many stamps and other philatelic items for the Austrian Federal Postal Administration since 1988, as well as envelopes, cards and designs for cancellations for the UNPA. In 1996 he did four stamps for the Republic of Congo with animal representations.

Over the years he became known for his representations of animals by doing a whole series of stamps showing endangered species, paintings for WWF and the zoo of Vienna. However his versatility means that his works of art in the most different formats present the most different themes. The smallest formats are Austrian stamps, depicting threatened animals and also the history of technology: for example "100 years Muraltalbahnhof", "100 years Gailtalbahnhof", and

also "25 years Light in the Darkness" and the series "Austrian football masters". His largest format adorns a house wall in Neunkirchen, Niederosterreich, representing fishery and wheeled sport.

As a stamp artist, Margreiter is acknowledged worldwide, and always operates with the highest artistic quality in the interests of his clients. So for example his telephone cards with the theme "Winter" won the first place at the 1993 exhibition sponsored by Post Office Counters, ahead of those of more prominent Austrian artists. That this distinction was no fluke was proved by the international competition for telephone cards, where Margreiter achieved an outstanding sixth place.

Unquestionably there would be more such honours, were Margreiter to strive for them through competition participation. Presently they are more a by-product, as soon as a customer submits a Margreiter work to a competition. If there were a competition for the most versatile artist of the world, Margreiter would be unquestionably among the victors. From the caricature up to the portrait and from stamp printing up to painting on house walls he has worked everywhere with success. And above all: each picture remains, with all consideration for the wishes of the client, a "genuine Margreiter".

[Sources: Hannes Margreiter, Dr. Peter Krenek, and Dr. Herbert Laszlo]

His Austrian postal items

This list is of all the Austrian postal items he's done (ignoring telephone cards; FDCs; and special cancellations)

Item	Year	Value	Design
IPC	1988	4	Huchen (salmon-trout?)
IPC	1990	4½	Laubfrosch (frog)
AG	1991	12	Completely redesigned Austrian aerogramme showing Habicht (goshawk)
IPC	1991	4½	Steirischer Fanghaft (bird)
IPC	1992	5	Rotsterniges Blaukehlchen (bird)
IPC	1993	5	Smaragdeidechse (lizard)
AG	1994	12	Aerogramme with Steinadler (golden eagle)
PS	1994	6	Envelope with "900 Jahre Neunkirchen" imprint
FPC	1994	6	100 Jahre Schlossbergbahn - Graz
IPC	1994	5½	Ziesel (weasel)
CS	1994	6	100 Jahre Murtalbahn

Item	Year	Value	Design
CS	1994	5½	100 Jahre Gailtalbahn
AG	1995	12	Aerogramme with Bartgeier (bearded vulture)
CS	1995	6	100. Geburtstag Käthe Leichter
IPC	1995	5	Großes Wiener Nachtpfauenauge (butterfly)
IPC	1996	5½	Kiebitz (plover)
CS	1996	6	100 Jahre Bergrettung (mountain rescue)
CS	1997	7	Öst. Fussballmeister "SK Rapid Wien"
IPC	1997	6½	Igel (hedgehog)
CS	1997	7	25 Jahre Licht ins Dunkel
CS	1998	7	Öst. Fussballmeister "FK Austria"
IPC	1998	6	Luchs (lynx)
CS	1998	32+13	Wien lädt zur WIPA 2000 (old post lorry)
IPC	1999	6½	100 Jahre Österreichischer Tierschutzverein with imprint of cat & dog
PS	1999	13	Priority Envelope with "20 Jahre Lauda Air" imprint and picture of J Strauss
CS	1999	7	Öst. Fussballmeister "SK Sturm Graz"
CS	1999	32+16	Wien lädt zur WIPA 2000 (modern vehicles)
CS	2000	---	Wien lädt zur WIPA 2000 (one of each design)
CS	2000	7	Öst. Fussballmeister "FC Tirol"
IPC	2000	6½	Kleine Hufeinnase (bat)
CS	2001	7	Öst. Fussballmeister "SV Salzburg"
IPC	2001	7	Waldohreule (long-eared owl); also in limited edition of 10,000 for 50 year reunion Jamboree of Boy Scouts in Bad Ischl.

Item key: IPC=Inland postcard; FPC=Foreign postcard; CS=Commemorative stamp, AG=Aerogramme, PS=envelope.

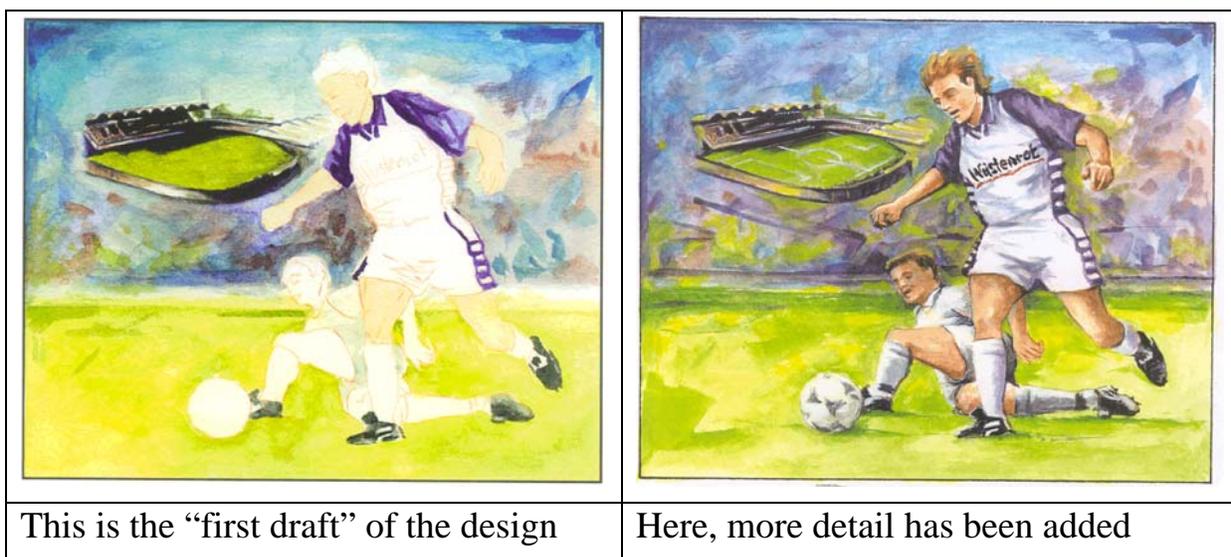
From concept to stamp

Hannes has provided me with specimens of the various stages in the design of a postage stamp; a selection of the artwork is reproduced in colour on the centre pages, and all of it will be available for inspection at Canterbury.

Perhaps the most detailed is the artwork for the 2001 Football Champions stamp which shows SV Salzburg. This was done in gouache (a type of watercolour), and the final artwork executed on a thick card and handed over to the Österreichische Staatsdruckerei who carry out all the necessary colour separations and print the stamps. An accompanying illustration shows them where to add the lettering, which the ÖSD generate themselves.

The former soccer clubs "FC Hertha" and "FC Rapid" merged in 1933 to become "SV Austria Salzburg" bearing purple-white colours. The name was changed into "SV Casino Salzburg" in 1978, and finally in 1997, "SV Wüstenrot Salzburg" after its major sponsor (Wüstenrot is a financial organisation similar to a building society). Salzburg first came to the national division A in 1953, and, after a very difficult period, in 1989 entered again the first national division. In 1992 the club was second in the Austrian championship, and in 1993, 1994, and 1997 Austrian champion. 1993 and 1994 the Salzburg soccer club also won the Austrian super-cup. In 1994 the team was the first Austrian representative in the Champions League in which it also participated in 1995 and 1997. In 1997 the club took part in the UEFA cup.

The development of the design is illustrated by these gouaches.



<p>Further detail, and the layout of the lettering and logo. (I suspect the reversed shirt is a Hanesism!)</p>	<p>Would white letters look better? Changed hair style?</p>
<p>Here is the final artwork, as handed to the printers. The club asked that their stand be shown from the front, as it's part of their brand image.</p>	<p>And this is the accompanying layout, to show the printers where to add the letters and logo.</p>

Unsuccessful design submissions

Hannes submitted several designs for the 1998 Der Liebe Augustin stamp, and in the colour pages you can compare them with the design chosen for issue and decide for yourself which you prefer!

Also shown are Hannes' unadopted designs for the new Euro stamps. Since they are essays, some details are dealt with in various ways to see the effect, eg whether or not to have a symbol for the currency. Perhaps it is reasonable to expect the user to recognise the figures as Euro-cents and not Euros. Note the “full-bleed” effect on the landscape stamps.

Transports of Delight

Hannes has designed several “railway anniversary” stamps; here are some of the development sketches. The photo from which the Murtal stamp was conceived is in the colour pages, with almost-complete artwork for the finished stamps.

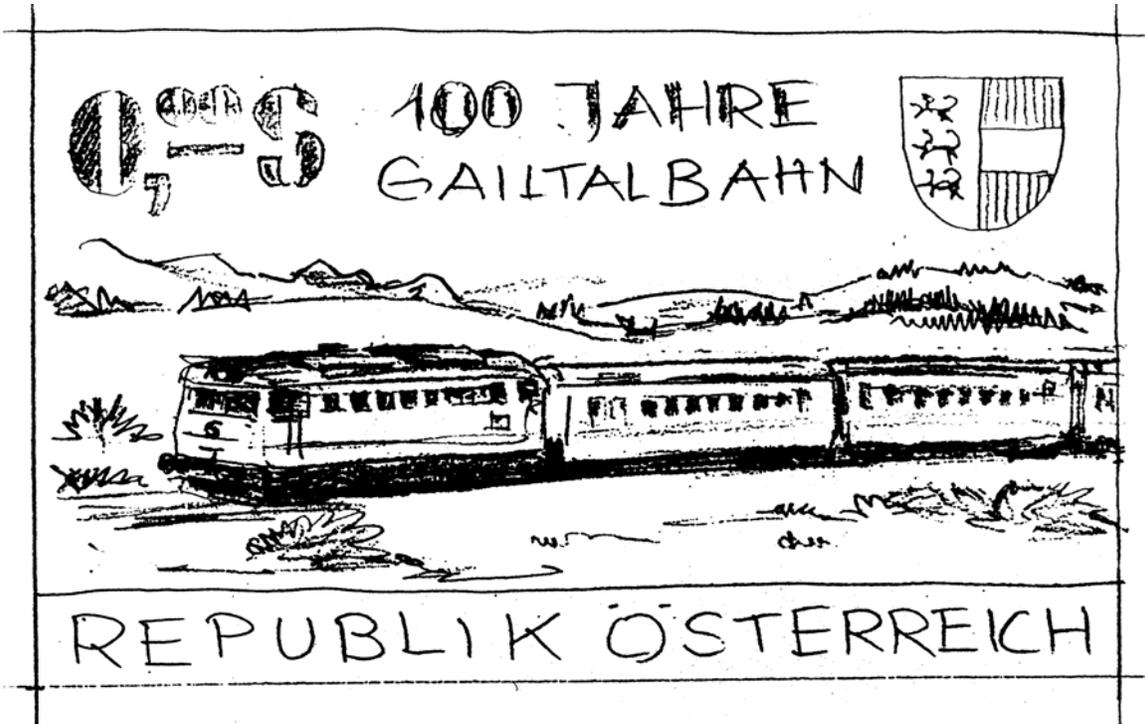
Murthal Development 1



Murtal Development 2



Gailtal development 1



Gailtal development 2



The Customer is always right....



Even approved designs can be altered at the production stages: on the right is the Waldohreule postcard as designed; on the left the (to me inferior) issued version. The owl looks understandably irritated!

Coda

Hannes is working on an envelope and a special cancellation for a “specially transported by Tram” event at Numiphil on 8 December this year – your editor (and I suspect at least one other) can scarcely wait...

[added later!]



Hon. Secretary's Report

H A Smith

Society secretaries come and go, usually familiarising themselves with the society's activities and its members over a fair period of time and then serving with distinction in that office over an equally long period of years having made their mark with at least one if not more outstanding achievements. The case with the Hon. Secretaries of the old ASC of GB was no different and when we reformed as the Austrian Philatelic Society, we expected nothing less of our new secretary Gordon Rogers, not least in the light of his years of sterling support for the AAPL (the "London Group") and his attendance at the Wienfests.

Alas, it was not to be. No sooner had he taken office than Gordon was struck down by a sudden debilitating illness and although we are delighted to note that he is making steady if slow recovery, it will be some time before he is his old, smiling self again. It is both with particular regard to the good work that past secretaries have done for the Society and, especially because I have high hopes for the future of the new Society that I have volunteered to fill the gap, at least until Gordon is well enough to resume the heavy task ahead, should he wish to do so.

Of course, philatelic life goes on. Two important events occurred this year. The first was the "Belgica 2001" Exhibition last June. This "International" proved an outstanding success. Firstly, one discovers that places like Brussels are not only an excellent place for entertainment but are now more easily reached from London – whether by car, air or train – than many cities in the North of England. Secondly, the exhibition halls to the north of the City – now restored to their 1935 elegance – are not only easily reached from the city centre by a fast, clean, frequent and cheap underground system, but can mount an excellent philatelic show, with wide spaces between the stands, clean and attractive surroundings, good lighting and catering facilities that one uses with pleasure. Altogether, light years removed from the Earls Court experience!

No Austrian dealers attended – more's the pity – but there was some excellent Austrian (and Austro-Hungarian) material on view. First of all, there was Brian Presland's delightful display of "Austrian-Hungarian Medical Units 1914/1918" beautifully presented, authoritatively described and a feast for anyone interested in Austria, let alone the First World War. Brian must be congratulated on his award of a Large Silver medal which, as usual with exhibits of this kind, was far less than what the display deserved. Unfortunately, anything to do with the First World War and especially if it is confined to postcards – as Brian's material necessarily is – is regarded by Competition judges as of "reduced importance". Who classes "importance" or how it is decided is anyone's guess but we are grateful to Brian for putting up with this inherent injustice since the display of

his material offers those who are aware of its true importance a rare opportunity to see some unforgettable Austrian postal history.

Amongst other important Austrian items in the exhibition were an excellent display by Fritz Puschmann in the “Court of Honour”, covering the Hapsburg period from 1526 to 1816. Although the award to Puschmann of the International Grand Prix at WIPA last year aroused controversy, there was no mistaking the quite remarkable standard of his display in Brussels. Not only was every item of outstanding rarity but the quality of virtually all the material – including a fine section on the ‘Illyrian’ mail of the Napoleonic period – was such that one could be forgiven for thinking it had been especially produced for the Exhibition itself.

The second event was the customary two-yearly Midpex, once again held near Coventry, on 30 June. Despite a lack of directions on finding the site and chaotic catering, the event was again a success, with many dealers present. A particular feature of the event is to enable specialist societies to meet their present members and advertise their interests. Our society was well represented by Martin Brumby, Andy Taylor and other stalwarts, and not least by the former ASC-GB secretary, John Beech who (one wondered) had popped over for the day from Shanghai, where he normally works.

Lastly, two events to look forward to: our Fest and AGM, and attendant jollifications, in Canterbury during the weekend of 20 October and, a welcome return to Vienna over the second weekend of December (more news in due course).



THE OFFICIAL REPRINTS OF THE 19th CENTURY STAMPS OF AUSTRIA

By Andy Taylor ¹

Preliminary remarks: the most important knowledge about reprints is that they exist! Any unused 1850s and newspaper stamps after the Mercuries that you are offered for sale are very likely to be reprints. (Unused Mercuries are more likely to be fakes than reprints.) All these things exist with fake cancellations. Reprints exist of values of later issues that were not issued, or issued only on postal stationery. Reprints exist of essays!

[Note: there was also extensive reprinting of postal stationery, which will not be discussed here - see Ferchenbauer and Schneiderbauer for more information. But be warned that there are even more reprints of postal stationery than there are of stamps. The reprints of the essays for the first envelopes, and then of the 1861 envelopes themselves, are dangerous. But there are reprints of loads of other postal stationery items.]

Warnings: the printing inks (particularly lilac, yellow and green shades) are photosensitive; the gum is a valuable aid to classification and many of the reprints are prone to mildew and mould so the stamps should be stored in a dry place; and as the perforations are both fragile and another valuable classification aid, the use of an oversized black mounting strip is recommended. Also, note that 'Ferchenbauer-2000' gives prices in Euros!

Introduction

In the 1860s, the demand for specimens of earlier stamps of Austria from foreign postal administrations and collectors was increasing steadily. Official records reveal that in 1865 the postal administration of Baden sent a collection of their stamps, consisting of originals as well as reprints, to the Austrian postal administration and asked for a collection of Austrian stamps in exchange. As copies of demonetised stamps were no longer available and in order to satisfy the demand, the Austrian authorities decided in 1866 to have them reprinted. Thus the era of reprinting in Austria began, lasting until 1910.

In January 1866 the Ministry of Commerce ordered the first reprints of stamps and from the State Bureau of Printing (k.k. Hof und Staatsdruckerei), Vienna, which also produced all following reprints. As a rule, the reprints were delivered to the "Wertzeichen-Haupt-Depot" of the "Post-Oekonomie-Verwaltung" in Vienna, and sold to the public. The exception was the reprint of 1866, the sole purpose of which was to supply foreign postal administrations

¹ See page 38 for the sources of this article.

and possibly some high personages. (The interest of High Personages in philately was, one suspects, driven by considerations not entirely philatelic...)

Edwin Müller relates that a sales counter had been opened at the main post office in Vienna sometime in 1864, where the remainder of the 1860/61 issue as well as all current stamps and envelopes were on sale at face value. This included those used in the province of Venetia which were unobtainable anywhere else in Austria. This counter was closed in 1866 because of lack of business, only some three hundred Gulden worth of stamps having been sold. The unsold stock of the 1860/61 issue was then officially destroyed.

The sales window was re-opened sometime in 1870, probably at the time the second printing of reprint stamps had been produced. These and all subsequent reprints were sold to the public at face value and the proceeds used to cover the manufacturing costs; any surplus going to the Pension Fund of the Employees of the State Bureau of Printing.

The reprints of 1866 were never sold officially to the public. The State Bureau of Printing was ordered to produce five hundred copies of all demonetised stamps. However, a considerably larger quantity, possibly one thousand, were actually produced. Five hundred sets were delivered to the Ministry of Commerce as ordered and were distributed among foreign postal administrations and some high personages as mentioned before. The remaining portion of the printing, however, was kept by the State Bureau of Printing for many years. Ultimately, a high placed person obtained this stock and sold it to the well-known Viennese stamp dealer Rudolf Friedl from whom the reprints found their way into private collections.

When the first reprints were ordered, new plate settings had to be assembled, the original settings being no longer in existence. However, individual clichés and in some instances the original dies had been preserved from the time when production of the original stamps was discontinued. It was necessary therefore to produce new clichés for the reprint settings. This was not accomplished in a uniform way.

For the postal issue of 1850 (Kreuzer and Centes), electrotyped clichés of Type III and sub-types were still available. One of each denomination was selected and thoroughly cleaned before it served as the basis from which were produced, by the galvanoplastic process, the clichés required for the reprint settings. In some instances, retouches were made on the matrix and consequently the design of the reprint differs from the original of the same type in certain details.

It has been generally accepted that the clichés for all reprints of each denomination of the first issue were derived from one master cliché for each value, and that all of them were of Type III. Kohn doubts the correctness of this statement on two counts. First, as an exception a stereotyped cliché of Type Ib served as master for the clichés of the 1 Kreuzer value of the 1870, 1884 and

1887 reprints. Second, in a few instances reprint clichés of the same denomination were produced from different clichés of Type III (as shown in the illustrations accompanying Kohn's article).

Of the 5 Centes value, all original stamps were printed from Type I clichés, this being the only value unknown in the re-engraved state of Type III. For the reprints, however, only clichés of Type III were used, which may indicate that production of original stamps of Type III had been contemplated.

For the "Mercury" newspaper stamps, all reprint clichés were cast directly from a cleaned original die of Type II which had remained in the storerooms of the State Bureau of Printing. However, retouching in certain spots of the design occurred between printings. For instance, a colour spot in the shadowed part of the chin, which shows in the 1866 reprints, does not appear on any later printings. Apart from this, however, the stamps produced in the seven printings are fairly uniform in design and a distinction between them is possible mainly on the basis of shades of colour and the paper.

The clichés for the reprints of the newspaper stamps of 1858/9 also were cast from original dies. One of Type I served for the 1870 reprint clichés and one of Type II for all other clichés. The spacing between the stamps is a characteristic to distinguish reprints from the originals. The originals are spaced horizontally $\frac{3}{4}$ mm to $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm and vertically 3mm to $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The reprints have a spacing of $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm to $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm horizontally and of $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm to $5\frac{3}{4}$ mm vertically.

Edwin Mueller has reported that reprint plate settings consisted of only 25 subjects and that four impressions were made from each setting on every sheet. Reprint sheets were thus of one hundred stamps each, and reprints of St. Andrew's Crosses do not exist².

For the normally perforated issues, the reprints were line perforated without exception. The original stamps of the same type come only in harrow³ perforation, the one exception being the 3 Soldi black of 1858 which was issued as an original in a very narrow line perforation. (There is a variety of perforation types described in detail in the Oliva Catalogue of Italian stamps).

For the reprints, the paper employed was identical with that in use at the time for the current issues. From 1864 to 1890 it was machine made, watermarked "BRIEF-MARKEN" for the postal issues and "ZEITUNGS-MARKEN" for the newspaper stamps. Thus, while the paper used in the first (1866) and last (1904) reprints had no watermark, that for the 1870, 1884 and 1887 printings of postal stamps was watermarked "BRIEF-MARKEN". The 1894 reprints of postal stamps and all reprintings of newspaper stamps were produced on paper bearing

² It follows that stamps with St. Andrew's Crosses attached cannot be reprints.

³ Kohn's original article says "narrow", but as Ferchenbauer says "Bogenzahnung" I suspect a typo for "harrow".

the watermark "ZEITUNGS-MARKEN". The gum of the reprint stamps is smooth and white; in a few instances it is slightly yellowish. The reprints in general show clearer impressions than the originals; those of 1866 are remarkably fine. Their shades of color are brighter and fresher than are those of the original stamps.

Reprints were not valid for the payment of postage, but postmarked reprints exist, as it was possible to have them cancelled at the philatelic window at the time of purchase. The most frequent postmark bears the inscription "Postwertzeichen Verschleisstelle Wien" and the date when cancelled.

Other Reprints

- ❖ In addition to the reprints sold officially at the post office, limited quantities were also made on behalf of certain high personages. Some have shades or perforations not otherwise known, so are not discussed in studies based on official sources (or their derivatives such as this article). They were never sold directly to the public, although some have appeared on the market.
- ❖ In 1870 the State Bureau of Printing made Reprint Die Proofs of several issues. These are trial reprints from the original clichés, in the original colors, but imperforated in contrast to the perforated reprints of that year. See Table III.
- ❖ In 1873 the Board of the Vienna Public Orphanage decided to raise funds by an issue of reprints. They ordered 1,000 each of the available Newspaper Tax stamps; the usual extras were printed & retained, appearing later on the market.
- ❖ In 1884 Reprint Plate Proofs, ie trial prints from the settings used in the reprinting, were made in the original colors for certain issues. Only one imperforate sheet of 100 of each denomination was printed. See Table IV.
- ❖ About 1885, the "Fellner Reprints" were made in unknown quantities for Ernst Fellner, a Viennese collector. These are inferior in appearance, printed on poor quality unwatermarked paper, and backed by a thin layer of yellowish gum. Although not destined for sale, these also ended up in the hands of dealers and collectors.
- ❖ Finally (ignoring post-WWI oddities), in 1907/8 Die Proof Reprints were made for Hans Kropf, using all the clichés that were available at the time. They are black, with the exception of the never-issued 12 Kreuzer and 60 Centes values of 1850 which exist also in blue. Edwin Müller reported that 265 clichés, all told, were reproduced on five sheets.
- ❖ Reprints bearing the overprint "SPECIMEN" also exist and will be briefly mentioned below.

- ❖ The Souvenir stamp reprints which were produced at the exhibitions of 1881 and 1890 in Vienna were discussed in "Austria" number 130.

The tables which follow list the official printings in three groups: Table I, by year of manufacture, Table II groups the reprints by issues, and Tables III to V list the Die Proof, Plate Proof and Fellner Reprints. Whenever Types and Sub-Types are mentioned they refer to those listed in Edwin Mueller's Specialized Catalogue 1952.

Table VI of the Kohn article gives lists of the colours of the reprints of the newspaper stamps. However, I have omitted it, as there is almost complete disagreement between the various authorities on the name of a given item! For example, the 1887 reprint of the 1851 30kr stamp is called "pale wine red" by E Müller, "dark violet rose" by H Kropf, "dull rose" by E D Bacon, "violettrosa" by Ferchenbauer, and "karmin zinnober" by Netto [none of these colours are mentioned in the Michel tables and only dull-rose in SG's]. The best available tabulation of colours must be the numerous illustrations in Ferchenbauer 2000 - if you need the information, borrow or even better buy the book!

A comparison of the serial letters/numbers given to the issues follows; note the differing treatments of the reprint delivered in 1890 & 1892! All this may suggest that the year of the reprint is the best unambiguous name.

Year of reprint	Nickname	Ferch.	Kohn	Netto	Michel
1866	Museums	I	1866	1	I
1870		II	1870	2	II
1873	Orphanage		1873		
1884		III	1884	3	III
1885?	Fellner		1885?		
1886		IV	1886	4	IV
1887		V	1887	5	V
1890		VI	1890		
1892			1892		
1894			1894		
1904		VII	1904	7	VIII
1907	Kropf		1907		

Sources of this article

It all began with an email asking for information in English on the reprints. My queries received the Dalmatian Rejoinder: if you want it, write it. Luckily, the Library Index pointed me to Frank Kohn's article in the Bulletin of the APS of NY, vol XIII No 1-2 (1961), with the title "The Official Reprints Of The 19th Century Stamps Of Austria ". I also discovered that in 1981, Gisbert Zenker wrote the section on Classical Reprints for Dr U. Ferchenbauer's "Österreich 1850-1918" 4th Edition Vienna 1981 p363ff. - and APS member Mr R. Dehn FRPSL had prepared a translation of this for his own use, and has kindly allowed me to use it. The same Zenker article, slightly altered and with lavish colour illustrations, is in Ferchenbauer's '2000' edition, pp 726-755; Zenker had by then died. Mr Dehn's translation, updated by A Taylor, is in the APS library.

This article is based on Kohn's APSNY article. In general the Kohn and Zenker-Ferchenbauer articles agree; significant differences are mentioned in the text. Zenker gives as the main sources the works by Kropf and Müller in Kohn's list below. Henry Pollak comments that Kropf and Ohrt are the original sources of much of the knowledge, and that Ohrt has some 78 pages on reprints of Austria (including stationery)! There do seem to be more articles than separate bodies of knowledge, and in this situation errors and speculations can soon become cast-in-concrete facts. Kohn used findings based on his original research, and on the following sources:

- ❖ E. D. Bacon: "Reprints of the 19th Century Postal Adhesive Stamps and their Characteristics"
- ❖ Hans Kropf: "Die Postwertzeichen des Kaisertums Oesterreich"
- ❖ Edwin Mueller: "Die Postwertzeichen von Oesterreich", and "Specialized Catalogue 1952"
- ❖ Paul Ohrt : "Handbuch aller Bekannten Neudrucke".

And of course anyone starting today to study the reprints must consult Ferchenbauer, uniquely so for the illustrations.

Index to tables

Table I - List of all official reprints by year of reprinting, with detailed descriptions of each.

Table II - List of all official reprints by issue, with quantities.

Table III - Reprint Die Proofs (1870).

Table IV - Reprint Plate Proofs (1884).

Table V - Fellner Reprints (1885?)

TABLE I - LIST OF ALL OFFICIAL REPRINTS BY YEAR OF REPRINTING

General note: the values of 2 Soldi, 3 Soldi, and 15 Soldi of the 1861 issue were planned for use in Lombardy-Venetia. They were never issued, probably never even printed. However, the master dies were preserved and the clichés for the reprint settings obtained from them.

REPRINT OF 1866

Postage Stamps	
1850	1kr yellow, 2kr, 3kr, 6kr, 9kr; 5Ct yellow, 10Ct, 15Ct, 30Ct, 45Ct
1858	2kr yellow, 3kr black, 3kr green, 5kr, 10kr, 15kr 2s yellow-orange, 3s black, 3s green, 5s, 10s, 15s
1861	2kr yellow, 3kr, 5kr, 10kr, 15kr; 2s yellow, 3s, 5s, 10s, 15s & 3s in yellow (*)
Newspaper Stamps (**)	
1851	0.6kr blue, 6kr yellow, 30kr rose, 6kr scarlet
1858	1.05kr blue, 1.05kr lilac
1861	1.05kr lilac

(*) An error of colour occurred in that a cliché of the 3 Soldi had slipped into a 2 Soldi setting. Only a few copies of the 3 Soldi yellow may exist (Müller says 20, Ohrt says 10).

(**) The newspaper stamps values can also be stated in Soldi; this I ignore.

The printing is very careful, fine, and clear; the embossing good. (The exception is the 1858 5 Soldi on which the colour has not 'sieved' the paper. It seems to have been dabbed on without regularity or evenness.) The colours are bright and even. The paper is thick, pure white without watermark; the gum thin and yellowish white.

The perforated issues of 1858 and 1861 show regular line perforation 12 with only slight variation (large holes, narrow, pointed teeth). Stamps with strikingly large margins occur (particularly the 5 Soldi of 1858).

Reprints of the 1850 issue are of the types and subtypes used in the last period of this issue. 1, 2, and 6Kr as well as 10, 15, 30 and 45 Ct are type III. The 3Kr is type IIIc and the 9Kr type IIIb, whilst the 5Ct is type III. Reprints of the 1851 newspaper stamps are type IIc and of both the definitive and newspaper stamps of 1858 are type II.

500 of each were officially printed (in reality over 1,000). The quantities available to the public of the 1866 reprint varied from stamp to stamp, as the reprint was primarily to meet the needs of foreign postal administrations. Only what was left after meeting this requirement was sold at face value to the public.

REPRINT OF 1870

Postage Stamps	
1850	1kr yellow, 2kr, 3kr, 6kr, 9kr; 5Ct yellow, 10Ct, 15Ct, 30Ct, 45Ct
1858	2kr yellow, 3kr black, 3kr green, 5kr, 10kr, 15kr 2s yellow, 3s black, 3s green, 5s, 10s, 15s
1861	2kr yellow, 3kr, 5kr, 10kr, 15kr; 2s yellow, 3s, 5s, 10s, 15s
Newspaper Stamps	
1851	0.6kr blue, 6kr yellow, 30kr rose, 6kr scarlet
1858	1.05kr blue, 1.05kr lilac
1861 (*)	1.05kr lilac
1863	1.05kr lilac

(*) Ferchenbauer does not list this stamp - but he does illustrate it, on page 747 row 4 item 2!

The printing is bad, irregular, ill-defined and unclean (giving a clouded impression); the embossing is flat. The colours are mostly strong, but applied unevenly. The shade varies, often within a sheet. Thick white paper with a sheet watermark BRIEF-MARKEN or ZEITUNGS-MARKEN was used. The gum is yellowish and brittle, with slight cracks, but without defects.

The perforated issues of 1858 and 1861 are reprinted with an irregular line perforation 10½. The 10 and 15Kr as well as the 2 and 3 Soldi of the 1861 issue are mixed perf 9½:10½. Large irregularities are possible.

Reprints of the 1850 issue are of the types and subtypes used in the last period of this issue. 1, 2, and 6Kr as well as 10, 15, 30 and 45 Ct are type III. [Kohn says the 1Kr is found as type Ib.] The 3Kr is type IIIc and the 9Kr type IIIb, whilst the 5Ct is type III. The newspaper stamps of 1851 are type IIb and those of 1858 are, exceptionally, type I

5000 each of the definitives and 10,000 each of the newspaper stamps were issued.

Single proofs were made of this reprint, in original colours on ungummed tinted paper of indifferent quality, both for the postage and the newspaper stamps. They are rare.

The reprinted stamps also exist with a handstamped overprint SPECIMEN; this is rarer than the correspondingly overprinted 1884 issue.

REPRINT OF 1873

Newspaper Tax Stamps	
1853/58	2kr green, 4kr brown; 4kr red; 1kr black; 2kr red

This is the so-called Orphanage Reprint. The printing is careful & fine from cleaned clichés; the colours bright and evenly printed. The paper is smooth, yellowish white with ZEITUNGS-MARKEN sheet watermark. The gum is smooth & white with a tendency to crack, which is occasionally only weakly applied. With this reprint, the stamps were printed closer together, so that (contrary to other reprints) wide margins cannot occur.

The types are: 2Kr green - type Ib; 1Kr black - type IIb of the 1Kr blue; 2 Kr red - Plate 2 of the 2Kr brown; 4 Kr brown and red - Cliche of the 2Kr brown with altered figure of value.

1400 (1700 of the 4 Kr red) were printed, of which 1000 were delivered and the rest kept back by the State Printing Office.

REPRINT OF 1884

Postage Stamps	
1850	1kr orange, 2kr, 3kr, 6kr, 9kr; 5Ct orange, 10Ct, 15Ct, 30Ct, 45Ct
1858	2kr yellow (*), 3kr black, 3kr green, 5kr, 10kr, 15kr 2s yellow, 3s black, 3s green, 5s, 10s, 15s
1861	2kr yellow, 3kr, 5kr, 10kr, 15kr; 2s yellow, 3s, 5s, 10s, 15s
1863	2kr yellow, 3kr, 5kr, 10kr, 15kr; 2s yellow, 3s, 5s, 10s, 15s
Newspaper Stamps	
1851	0.6kr blue, 6kr yellow, 30kr rose, 6kr scarlet
1858	1.05kr blue, 1.05kr lilac
1861	1.05kr lilac
1863	1.05kr lilac

(*) The 2kr yellow 1858 reprint is exceedingly rare - see below.

The printing is very careful, clean, & clear from cleaned clichés; the embossing is sharp. The colours are mostly dull and delicate. The paper is thin yellow-toned paper with the BRIEF-MARKEN or ZEITUNGS-MARKEN sheet watermark in its newer form (ie with wide letters, border watermark). The gum is smooth, yellowish white and in part brittle, with slight cracks but without defects.

The perforated stamps have been cleanly line perforated 13. Exceptionally, two values, the 2Kr and 10Kr of 1858, are also found line perforated 12.

Reprints of the 1850 issue are of the types and subtypes used in the last period of this issue. The 1 Kr is in type Ib; the 2Kr and 6Kr as well as 10, 15, 30 and 45 Ct are type III. The 3Kr is type IIIc and the 9Kr type IIIb, whilst the 5Ct is type III. The newspaper stamps of 1851 are type IIb; 1858 are type II.

2,500 each of the definitives and 1000 of the newspaper stamps were issued.

By far the rarest reprint is the lemon yellow 2Kr value of the 1861 issue, which is missing even in great collections. The origin of this stamp has not been entirely explained. The whole edition of the 1861 2Kr was reprinted in the wrong shade and was returned by the Trade Ministry to the State Printing Office with the instruction that it be destroyed and replaced with stamps printed in the right colour. The reprint in the right colour should have been delivered in June 1885. However, the reprints of this stamp are so seldom found that the following hypotheses arise.

1. Only the greater part of the delivery was destroyed, because some of the stamps were not completely in the wrong shade; as a result the reprinting asked for was not in fact carried out; or
2. The new delivery was not of 2500 stamps but much fewer.

There is also the possibility that for some unknown reason the majority of this reprint was printed later and had the general style and appearance of the 1887 reprints and so perhaps was delivered late together with the 1886 reprints of the newspaper stamps (see these).

There exist proof sheets of the 1884 reprints in the original colours on thin ungummed paper; these are not rare, and can be found also in blocks. There are also single proofs of the Mercuries reprints in the original colours on thin ungummed paper; these are rare! SPECIMEN overprints are commoner on the 1884 reprints.

REPRINT OF 1886

Newspaper Stamps	
1851	0.6kr blue, 6kr yellow, 30kr rose, 6kr scarlet
1858	1.05kr blue, 1.05kr lilac
1861	1.05kr lilac
1863	1.05kr lilac

The printing impression is careful and clean but a little less so than for the reprints of 1884. The embossing is good. Dull colours; the lilac in particular is washed-out and greyish in tone. No special defects. The paper has possibly been toned yellowish with tobacco juice. The sheet watermark is ZEITUNGS-MARKEN. The gum is smooth and yellowish.

The newspaper stamps of 1851 are type IIb; the 1858 newspaper stamps are type II.

Probably 2000 of each value were issued; perhaps less.

The order for the newspaper stamps was given in October 1885 and should have been delivered by the State Printing Office in April 1886. However the order for reprints of some envelopes which was given at the same time was not delivered until February 1887.

The 1886 reprint is much scarcer than the 1000-stamp reprint of 1884. So we must suppose that either the figure of 2000 given in the literature is too high or that possibly the greater part of this 1886 reprinting was for some reason delayed [for the envelopes the delay is documented], with the result that the majority of the 1886 reprints had the appearance of the 1887 ones and so cannot be distinguished from them.

[SPECIMEN overprints are not found]

REPRINT OF 1887

Postage Stamps	
1850	1kr yellow, 1kr orange; 5Ct yellow, 5Ct orange
1858	2kr yellow, 2kr orange, 3kr black, 3kr green 2s yellow, 2s orange, 3s black, 3s green
1861	2kr yellow, 2kr orange, 3kr; 2s yellow, 2s orange, 3s
1863	2kr yellow, 2kr orange, 3kr; 2s yellow, 2s orange, 3s
Newspaper Stamps	
1851	0.6kr blue, 6kr yellow, 30kr rose, 6kr scarlet
1858	1.05kr blue, 1.05kr lilac
1861	1.05kr lilac

The printing is relatively clear and clean, but also (especially for the 3Kr of 1858) lacking in sharpness; some good embossing. The colours are partly dull. The lilac newspaper stamps are liable to fade. The paper is yellowish white, on average more or less strong predominantly woven paper with either BRIEF-MARKEN or ZEITUNGS-MARKEN watermark. The gum is smooth and yellowish white.

The reprints of the 1858 and 1861 definitive issues show very irregular line perforation 12 (the holes are small, the teeth wide and blunt). The 1863 issue have irregular line 10½ perforation.

Reprints of the 1850 issue are of the types and subtypes used in the last period of this issue. The 1850 1Kr is type Ib; the 2Kr and 6Kr as well as 10, 15, 30 and

45 Ct are type III. The 3Kr is type IIIc and the 9Kr type IIIb; the 5Ct is type III. The newspaper stamps of 1851 are type IIb and those of 1858 are type II.

10,000 of each were issued.

On both values of the 1858 Newspaper stamp there is a plate fault "Bulge on lower throat border"; the same plate fault exists with the 1894 reprints. SPECIMEN overprints were made on all values of this reprint.

REPRINT of 1890

Postal Stamps	
1858	2kr orange

In June 1889, 10,000 copies of the orange 2Kr of 1858 were ordered and delivered in May 1890. Müller and Netto allocate these to a 2nd Issue of the 1887 reprints. However since the printing, colour, paper, and gum are identical with the 1894 reprints Ferchenbauer places them under the 1894 heading. Kohn lists them separately and so have I. Kohn also says 10,700 copies were printed.

REPRINT of 1892

Postal Stamps	
1858	2s yellow, 2s orange

It is unclear when these copies of the 2s of 1858 were ordered or delivered. Müller and Netto allocate them to a 2nd Issue of the 1887 reprints. However since the printing, colour, paper, and gum are identical with the 1894 reprints Ferchenbauer places them under the 1894 heading. Kohn lists them separately as '1892' (so perhaps they were delivered then) and so have I. Kohn gives the printing as 10,700 for the yellow and 10,900 for the orange.

REPRINT of 1894

Postal Stamps	
1850	2kr and 10Ct
1861	3s
1863	5kr, 10kr, 15kr
1867	10s
1883	5kr
Newspaper Stamps	
1851	0.6kr blue, 6kr yellow, 30kr rose, 6kr scarlet
1858	1.05kr blue, 1.05kr lilac
1861	1.05kr lilac
1863	1.05kr lilac

The printing is quite good, but the embossing is flat. The colours are mostly dull, and the lilac newspaper stamp again is likely to fade. The paper is thin

yellowish or greyish white, translucent, sheet watermark ZEITUNGS-MARKEN - this was used also for the definitives. The gum is smooth, yellowish white, which makes the paper translucent.

The perforated definitives were line perforated 12, 10½, 11½, and 13½ (the latter quite regular). The perforation 12 is that used also for the 1887 reprints. The perforation 10½ has small holes and wide, blunt teeth; these are blunter than with the 1870 reprints.

Reprints of the 1850 issue are of the types and subtypes used in the last period of this issue. 1, 2, and 6Kr as well as 10, 15, 30 and 45 Ct are type III. The 3Kr is type IIIc and the 9Kr type IIIb, whilst the 5Ct is type III. The newspaper stamps of 1851 are type IIb and those of 1858 are type II.

10,000 of each (more of some values: see Table II) were issued.

See the 1890 & 1982 issues above for the reprints of the 1858 2Kr & 2s.

REPRINTS OF 1904

Newspaper Stamps	
1851	0.6kr blue, 6kr yellow, 30kr rose, 6kr scarlet

The printing is quite careful. Part of the printing shows distinctly different shades from the rest, and most authors refer to separate I and II Printings. The paper is thin, yellowish white, generally clearly laid (gemaschtes) and without watermark. The gum is brushed on obliquely, yellowish white.

All these stamps are type IIb. 20,000 sets were issued. In the second series of this reprint, horizontal wide-gutter pairs from the middle of the sheet are found (typical gutter 6mm) - expensive!

TABLE II - LIST OF ALL OFFICIAL REPRINTS BY YEAR OF ORIGINAL ISSUE

Kohn pointed out that not every perforation variation mentioned below could be verified, due to lack of material; he has quoted the variations given by Hans Kropf, Edwin Müller and Paul Ohrt.

REPRINTS OF THE POSTAL STAMP ISSUE OF 1850

Quantities Reprinted

Year of reprint	1kr yellow	1kr orange	2kr black	3kr red	6kr brown	9kr blue
1866	500	--	500	500	500	500
1870	5,000	--	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
1884	--	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
1887	10,000	10,000	--	--	--	--
1894	--	--	10,000	--	--	--

Year of reprint	5Ct yellow	5Ct orange	10Ct black	15Ct red	30Ct brown	45Ct blue
1866	500	--	500	500	500	500
1870	5,000	--	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
1884	--	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
1887	10,000	10,000	--	--	--	--
1894	--	--	10,000	--	--	--

REPRINTS OF THE POSTAL STAMPS OF 1858

Quantities Reprinted and Perforations

Year of reprint	2kr yellow	2kr orange	3kr black	3kr green	5kr red	10kr blue	15kr brown
1866	500		500	500	500	500	500
	12		12	12	12	12	12
1870	5,000		5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
	10½		10½	10½ 10¾	10½x11 11x10½ 11x10¾	10½ 10¾x10½ 10½x10¾ 11x10¾	10½ 10¾
	2,500		2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
1884	13		13	13	13	13	13
	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	--	--	--

Year of reprint	2kr yellow	2kr orange	3kr black	3kr green	5kr red	10kr blue	15kr brown
	11¼x12½ 12¼x12	11¾x12½ 12¼x12	12½x12¾	11¾x12 11x12¼ 12¼x12			
1890		10,700	--	--	--	--	--
(**)		12½					

Year of reprint	2s yellow	2s orange	3s black	3s green	5s red	10s blue	15s brown
1866	500		500	500	500	500	500
	12		12	12	12	12	12
1870	5,000		5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
	10¾ 10½x10¾		10½	10½ 10¾ 10¾x10½	10¾x10½ 10¾	10½ 10x10¾ 10¾x10½	10½x10¾ 10¾
1884	2,500		2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
	13		13	13	13	13	13
1887	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	--	--	--
	12x11¾	12x11¾	12x12¼	12x12½ 12x12¾ 12¼x12¾			
1892	10,700	10,900	--	--	--	--	--
(**)	12 12½	12 12½					

(**) Müller and Netto class these as a second issue of the 1887 reprints; Ferchenbauer as part of the 1894 reprints.

Reprints of the Postal Issue of 1858 are all of Type II and line perforated.

REPRINTS OF THE POSTAL STAMPS OF 1861

Quantities Reprinted and Perforations

Note: the values of 2 Soldi, 3 Soldi, and 15 Soldi of the 1861 issue were planned for use in Lombardy-Venetia. They were never issued, probably never even printed. However, the master dies were preserved and the clichés for the reprint settings obtained from them.

Year of reprint	2kr yellow	2kr orange	3kr green	5kr red	10kr blue	15kr brown
1866	500		500	500	500	500
	12		12	12	12	12
1870	5,000		5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
	10¾		10¾	10½ 10¾ 10½x10¾	9x10¾ 9½x10¾	9x10¾ 9½x10¾

Year of reprint	2kr yellow	2kr orange	3kr green	5kr red	10kr blue	15kr brown
1884	2,500		2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
	13		13	13	13	13
1887	10,000	10,000	10,000			
	12 ¹ / ₄ x12 12	12 ¹ / ₄ x12 12	12 ¹ / ₂ x12			

Year of reprint	2s yellow	2s orange	3s green	5s red	10s blue	15s brown
1866	500		500	500	500	500
	12		12	12	12	12
1870	5,000		5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
	11 10 ¹ / ₂ x10 ³ / ₄		10 ³ / ₄ 10 ¹ / ₂ x10 ³ / ₄	9 ¹ / ₂ x11 9x10 ³ / ₄	9x10 ³ / ₄ 9 ¹ / ₂ x10 ³ / ₄	10 ¹ / ₂ x10 ³ / ₄ 10 ³ / ₄ 10 ³ / ₄ x11
1884	2,500		2,500 (†)	2,500	2,500	2,500
	13		13	13	13	13
1887	10,000	10,000	10,000		--	--
	12x12 ¹ / ₂	12x12 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₄ x12			
	12x12 ³ / ₄	12x12 ³ / ₄	12 ³ / ₄ x12 ¹ / ₄			
	11 ³ / ₄ x12 ³ / ₄ 12 ¹ / ₄ x12 ³ / ₄	11 ³ / ₄ x12 ³ / ₄ 12 ¹ / ₄ x12 ³ / ₄				
1894		--	10,800	--	--	--
			13 ¹ / ₂			

(†) An error of colour exists for the 1884 reprint of the 1861 3 Soldi stamp: yellow instead of green. Only a few copies of this variety are known to exist.

The reprints of this issue are all line perforated.

REPRINTS OF THE POSTAL STAMPS OF 1863

Quantities Reprinted and Perforations

Year of reprint	2kr yellow	2kr orange	3kr green	5kr red	10kr blue	15kr brown
1884	2,500		2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
	13		13	13	13	13
1887	10,000	10,000	10,000			
	10 ³ / ₄ x10	10 ³ / ₄ x10	10 ¹ / ₂ 10 ¹ / ₂ x10 ³ / ₄ 10 ³ / ₄			
1894				10,700	10,800	10,000
				13 ¹ / ₂	13 ¹ / ₄	11 ¹ / ₂ 11 ³ / ₄

Year of reprint	2s yellow	2s orange	3s green	5s red	10s blue	15s brown
1884	2,500		2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500
	13		13	13	13	13
1887	10,000	10,000	10,000	--	--	--
	10¼	10¼	10½x10¾ 10¾			

Note: Ferchenbauer does not list 2kr & 2s orange reprints of 1863 stamps in 1887. However he describes the yellow reprints as "shades", a qualifier used for no other reprint.

REPRINTS OF POSTAL STAMPS OF THE ISSUES OF 1867

Issue of	Denomination	Perforation	Year of Reprint	Quantity Printed
1867	10s blue	10½	1894	10,900

REPRINTS OF POSTAL STAMPS OF THE ISSUES OF 1883

Issue of	Denomination	Perforation	Year of Reprint	Quantity Printed
1883	5kr red	10½	1894	10,500

REPRINTS OF NEWSPAPER TAX STAMPS

Issue of:	Denomination	Year of Reprint	Quantity Printed
1853	2kr green	1873	1,400
1858/9	4kr brown	1873	1,400
	1kr black	1873	1,400
	2kr red	1873	1,400
	4kr red	1873	1,700

This is the "Orphanage Reprint".

REPRINTS OF NEWSPAPER STAMPS

Quantities Printed of the 1851 issue:

Year of reprint	0.6kr blue	6kr yellow	30kr rose	6kr vermilion
1866	500	500	500	500
1870	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1884	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Year of reprint	0.6kr blue	6kr yellow	30kr rose	6kr vermilion
1886 (+)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
1887	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
1894 (*)	10,600	10,700	10,000	11,300
1904/I	20,000 (**)	20,000 (**)	20,000 (**)	20,000 (**)
1904/II				

Quantities Printed of the later issues:

Year of reprint	1858/59 blue	1858/59 lilac	1861 lilac	1863 lilac
1866	500	500	500	--
1870	10,000	10,000	10,000 (++)	10,000
1884	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1886 (+)	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
1887	10,000	10,000	10,000	--
1894*	10,600	11,200	10,000	10,000

(*) The quantity figures for the 1894 reprints are taken from Hans Kropf's book: according to Edwin Müller they are: "10,000 to 11,700 in some cases".

(**) It's unclear whether there were 20,000 of each printing, or 20,000 in total.

(+) Ferchenbauer says "these reprints are rarer than the 1884 ones which had a printing of 1000, so the commonly quoted figure of 2000 is not credible"

(++) Ferchenbauer does not list this reprint, but does illustrate it, on page 747 row 4 item 2.

Note: All reprints are of Type II except for the 1870 reprint of the 1858/59 issue which is Type I [although Netto says all are type I]



This is an 1887 reprint of the 3 Soldi 1858 L&V issue: it is perf 12 (raggedly: I've shown it on a black background for clarity) while the original is perf 14½. The dot in the middle of the stamp appears to be an ink stain.

TABLE III - REPRINT DIE PROOFS (1870)**Postal stamps**

1850	1kr, 2kr, 3kr, 6kr, 9kr; 5Ct, 10Ct, 15Ct, 30Ct, 45Ct
1858	2kr, 3kr black, 5kr, 10kr, 15kr, 3kr green 2s, 3s black, 5s, 10s, 15s, 3s green
1860/61	2kr, 3kr, 5kr, 10kr, 15kr; 2s, 3s, 5s, 10s, 15s also 3s on orange paper (made in 1894)
1863/64	2kr, 3kr, 5kr, 10kr, 15kr; 2s, 3s, 5s, 10s, 15s

Newspaper stamps

1851	0.6kr blue, 6kr yellow, 30kr rose, 6kr scarlet
1858/9	1.05kr blue, 1.05kr lilac
1861	1.05kr lilac
1863	1.05kr lilac

TABLE IV - REPRINT PLATE PROOFS (1884)**Postal stamps**

1850	1kr, 2kr, 3kr, 6kr, 9kr; 5Ct, 10Ct, 15Ct, 30Ct, 45Ct
1858	2kr, 3kr black, 5kr, 10kr, 15kr, 3kr green; 2s, 3s black, 5s, 10s, 15s, 3s green
1860/61	2kr, 3kr, 5kr, 10kr, 15kr; 2s, 3s, 5s, 10s, 15s
1863/64	2kr, 3kr, 5kr, 10kr, 15kr; 2s, 3s, 5s, 10s, 15s

Only one sheet of 100 stamps of each denomination was produced. It was printed on thin unwatermarked paper in original colors and remained imperforated.

TABLE V - FELLNER REPRINTS (of 1885?)**Postal stamps**

1850	1kr; 1kr printed on both sides; 5Ct
1858	2kr yellow; 2kr orange; 3kr black; 3kr green; 2s yellow; 2s orange; 3s black; 3s green
1860/61	2kr yellow; 2kr orange; 3kr green; 2s yellow; 2s orange; 3s green
1863/64	2kr yellow; 2kr orange; 3kr green; 2s yellow; 2s orange; 3s green

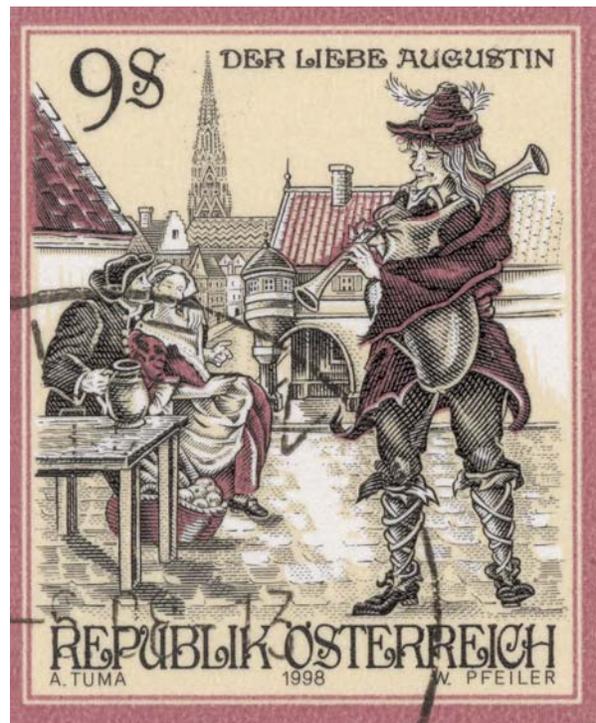
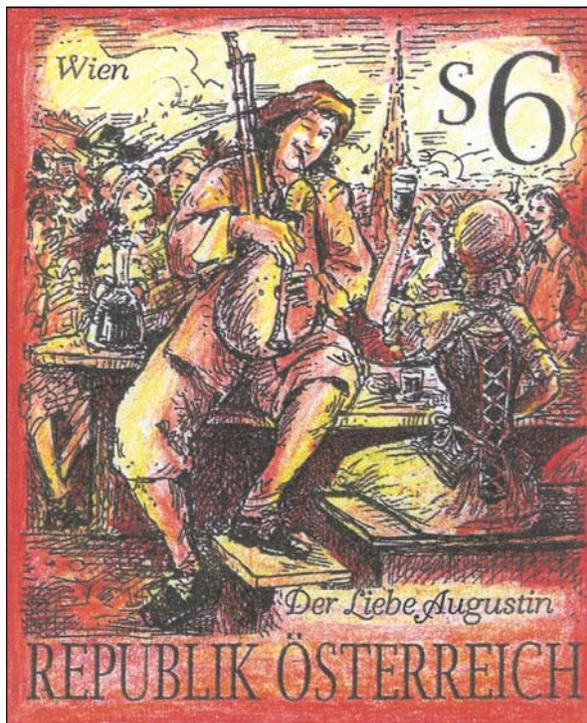
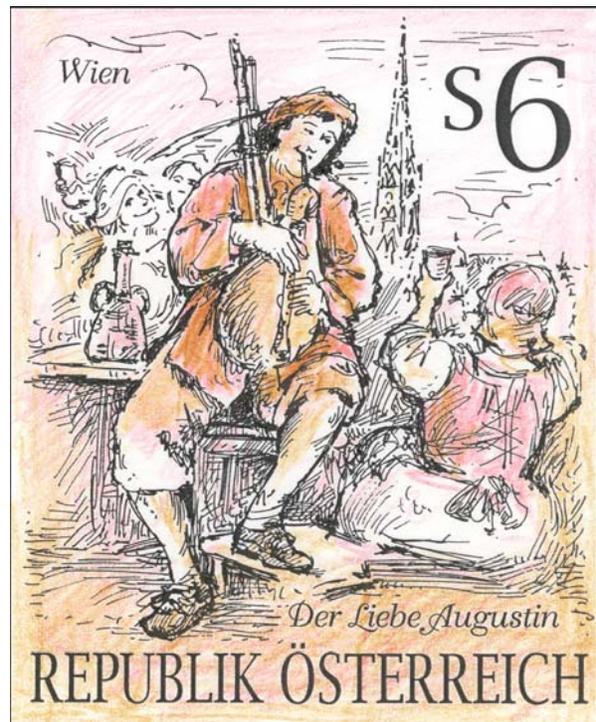
Newspaper stamps

1850	0.6kr blue, 6kr yellow, 30kr rose
1858	1.05kr blue, 1.05kr lilac
1860/61	1.05kr lilac
1863/64	1.05kr lilac

These were printed to the private order of Ernst Fellner, a Viennese collector, between 1884 and 1887. The printing quality is tolerably good; the embossing usually flat; the colours similar to those of the 1887 reprints, however sometimes duller. The paper is thin white paper of poor quality, on average more or less laid without watermark. The gum is mostly thinly applied yellowish gum, but also thicker and brittle. The definitives are line perforated 10½ with unsharp holes; they are also found imperforate.

Reprints of the 1850 issue are of the types and subtypes used in the last period of this issue. 1, 2, and 6Kr as well as 10, 15, 30 and 45 Ct are type III. The 3Kr is type IIIc and the 9Kr type IIIb, whilst the 5Ct is type III. The newspaper stamps of 1851 are type IIb and those of 1858 are type II.

The number issued is unknown, but not very large.



Three unadopted designs by Hannes for the Der Liebe Augustin stamp, and the issued design by A Tuma. Which would **you** have chosen?



These are Hannes' unadopted designs for the new Euro stamps. Since they are essays, some details are dealt with in various ways to see the effect, eg whether or not to have a symbol for the currency. Perhaps it is reasonable to expect the user to recognise the figures as Euro-cents and not Euros

Note the “full bleed” on the landscape designs.

Murtal original photo:



Murtal: nearly there...



Gailtal: nearly there...





Salzburg: final artwork for printers

