

AUSTRIA

Edited by Andy Taylor

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Editorial 142

By Andy Taylor

The Special Edition of the **Öpost 2003 Yearbook**, limited to 5000 copies, contains four interesting examples of the Art of Superb Printing. There's an imperf blackprint of the Introduction-of-the-Euro stamp (the one with printing on the back, face value 3€7), an imperf version of the Schönbrunn Zoo sheet with the background changed from blue to rose; an imperf version of the Lottery stamp with changed background; and an imperf block-of-four of the Nationalpark Thayatal with altered colours. Technically excellent, as you'd expect from ÖSD. I'm less sure of the purpose - and I bet that some will appear on the market as Genuinely Postally Used.

Editorial Blues... last issue's Maria Schulz Colour Supplement acquired a blue cast in many of the pictures. It's not my eyesight (my last eye exam reported "normal age-related deterioration in accommodation only") and could have been introduced at any of the many technical steps from the originals to the copy you read. Perhaps the art of colour printing isn't as trivially simple as one commonly supposes....

"Because we can"... for the Lottery stamp issued last October, the ÖSD had to purchase a circular perforator - so this April saw a block of Panda stamps, one rectangular and one circular! The encircled pair resemble the rabbits on the back of Bunnikins plates, he said revealing his age ☺ I also note that the Pandasheet is available in a special version including an entry ticket to the Vienna Zoo; and the Marcel Prawy block in a special version packaged with a CD of 14 pieces introduced by him ranging from Bernstein to Wagner.

David Pearce wishes to hear from other members interested in forming an **APS Subgroup on WWI Austrian Fieldpost**. This might "meet by post", or assemble at some convenient venue, depending on what its members preferred. Please get in touch with him or me.

I've decided to change my 'Austria' publishing plans, since a dislike has been expressed of umpteen-part articles. Also I have just received from Austria and USA 2 kilograms of new information on Vienna Pneumatic Posts (thanks, CK HP & WAMC) and I don't want to print something I expect to have to correct in the next issue. So, pneumatics will appear in the autumn and subsequent issues, and the remainder of the Sardinian article is below instead of appearing in three more parts.

An article below on the Enlargement of Vienna sets the scene in which the development of the Pneumatic Post can be understood. It also explains an occasional puzzle in Viennese postal history, where one looks at a cover and asks "why on earth did it go via C to get from A to B?". The answer sometimes

is, when it was posted the name "b" applied to a different piece of ground than it does today.

A Library Index should have been enclosed with this copy of 'Austria' - if it wasn't please let me know. Revised Indexes of Journals & of 'Austria' are planned for 2004 & 2005.

From the Vatican News Service: "On 12.4.2003, Pope John Paul II promulgated the decree of heroic virtues of the Servant of God, KARL OF AUSTRIA, Emperor and King, born on 17.8.1887 in Persenbeug (Austria) and died 1.4.1922 in Funchal (Madeira/Portugal). He is now called VENERABLE KARL OF AUSTRIA. Also present were Their Imperial and Royal Highnesses, Archduke Otto of Habsburg-Lorraine (Karl's eldest son) and Archduchess Regina, Their Imperial and Royal Highnesses, Archduke Simeon of Habsburg-Lorraine and Archduchess Maria; Prince Windisch-Graetz, and Ministerial Counsellor Johannes R. Parsch." *From the Federal Constitution of Austria:* "Article 149(1) ...the following.. shall be regarded as constitutional law... Law of 3.4.1919 StGBI 211 on the abolition of the nobility..."

Wienfest & Numiphil: the event is scheduled for 7-8 December in the Kursalon, Stadtpark, Vienna. The usual Habsburg Heritage Happening is confirmed; details should appear in or with the next Newsletter.

Preparations for the APS participation in the Innsbruck Merkur weekend in September are well advanced, despite the U.K. travel industry's best efforts to frustrate our actually getting there. About ten exhibits are likely to be submitted from the APS, and 3-4 members hope to be there in person.

The death is announced of APS member **Oberrat Dr PETER JUNG**, on 15 April in Vienna, at the age of 48. A special edition of ArGe Militär und Philatelie has been issued as a mark of respect.

The article "Still not in Klein" (below) is an update of some older work; checking Klein I was struck by how many of the "new discoveries" were now in the "second edition". Requests to borrow the library copy come like buses: none for months then two or three at once! If your interest is cancels, you should ask for the new edition; if place-names, either will do (only about 3 have changed); if unusual items like TPO cancels these only appear in the original edition: the second edition although in two parts is only of Volume 1 of the original work.

Notice is hereby given that the 2003 AGM of the APS will be held at 10.45am on Sunday 12 October 2003 in the Jephson Room, Manor House Hotel, Royal Leamington Spa.

After I'm Gone

By Joyce Boyer

During 2002/03 I have received letters from three members with early numbers indicating that they wish to retire from the APS. We have also seen the deaths of three members. It was the comment from an existing member, received after he was asked to help his friend's widow with the disposal of a collection, and a discussion with my elder brother when he visited us at Christmas, that have led me to write this item.

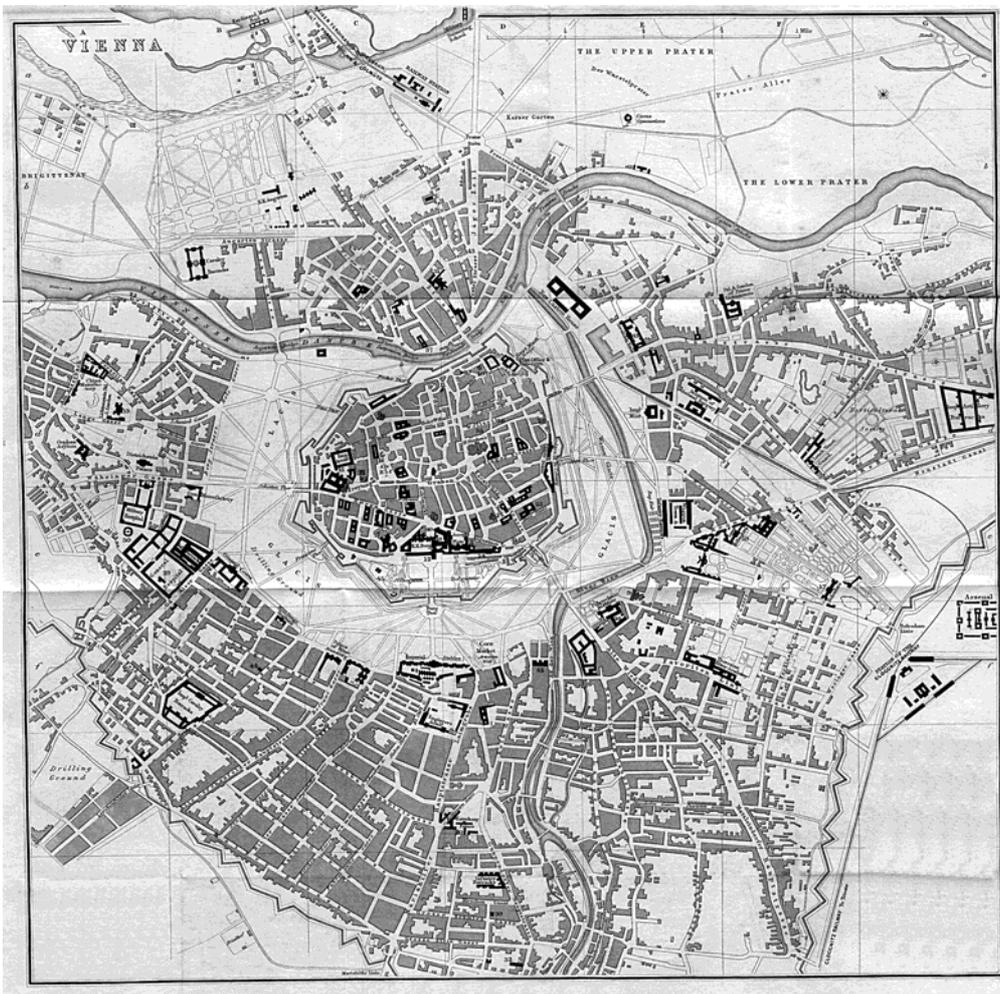
Most of us will have spent much time, effort, and I suspect money, on building up our various collections. These can be both serious (my collection of Innsbruck Cancellations) or more light-hearted (a thematic collection of Lace on Stamps) but I am sure we would all be extremely sorry if it were lost during our lifetime. But what happens after we die? Is there anything in your Will or accompanying papers to tell your executors what they should do, or perhaps whose advice to ask? If it is to be sold should a relative who is interested be offered first refusal? Through which dealer or auction house should any sale take place? If you have collections covering different areas should they all be treated in the same way?

Whilst the members of the APS committee are happy to offer advice to those left behind, it is always better if YOU have left specific instructions. This can most easily be done by a Letter of Wishes left with your Will, rather than putting full details in that document which then become binding on your executors. (The Probate value of the stamp collection may differ considerably if it is just another asset rather than an item specified in the Will). The APS can possibly accept material for disposal through the packet or auction but whilst this might raise more money for your estate/beneficiaries it will take time (up to two years) whereas a sale through a large auction house can often be completed in six months.

*[Also (a) the Letter of Wishes needs to be mentioned in your Will! Your Solicitor will recommend his pet phraseology; (b) it will greatly benefit your executors if you identify all items (or at least boxes) and leave a list of what you have and where it is; (c) - but do **not** leave it on a computer to which only you know the password! Ed]*

The enlargement of Vienna from 1850**

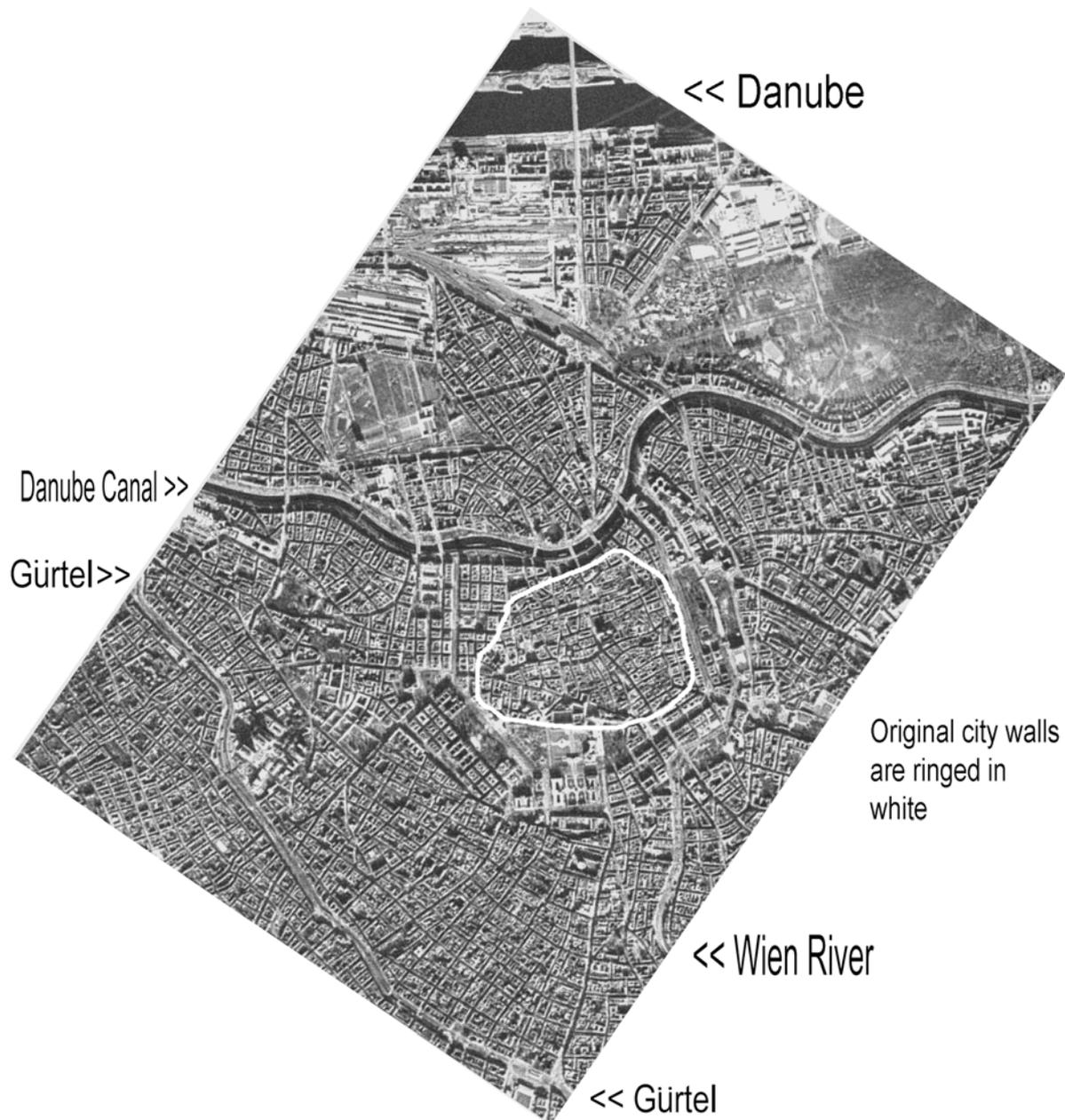
Vienna in 1850 consisted of the old city surrounded and hemmed in by fortifications and a military glacis, which separated it from a surrounding and ever-expanding fringe of suburbs (and vineyards!). This is shown clearly on a map of 1858 (found on the Internet). Note what became the Danube Canal above the city, the open Wiener Fluss (Vienna River), the channels of the Danube at the top, and the jagged line of the outer fortification walls (Linienwalle) which are today's Gurtel. The street heading to the bottom right is Wiedner Hauptstrasse. The large dark building at the 'bottom' of the inner city is the Hofburg; directly facing it through the Burgtor and across the glacis are the Imperial Stables, now the Museum-Quarter. The top of the map points roughly north-east.



****Note! The electronic version of the original article has disappeared, so it's been replaced by the "Vienna Pneumatic Post" version which is later and better!**

Compare the 1858 map with a modern satellite photo (below; also from the Internet) which has been rotated to match. At the top is the Danube; below it the "star" of roads radiating from the Praterstern, Wien Nord station, with Lassalle Strasse going straight up and crossing the Reichsbrucke. The Danube Canal meanders across the middle; the outline of the old city walls has been superimposed in white; the parallel

streets surrounding it are the Ring; the route of the Wien river through the Stadtpark is visible. Part of the Gürtel, which follows the line of the old Linienwälle, runs from Westbahnhof at the bottom towards the left, passing the Allgemeines Krankenhaus which is next to the Volksoper.



From 1850, Vienna began to expand, by incorporation of the suburbs and especially by demolition of the old defences - the revolutionary events of 1848 convinced the authorities that it was more important to allow the Imperial Army free access to the citizens of the inner city than to keep the Turks out of it! The post-1848 constitutional changes enabled the City to prevail over the suburban landlords. A further drive to incorporation of the suburbs was the rapidly rising population and increasing squalor; housing was entirely privately owned and the suburbs had insufficient revenue to deal with their inadequacies. Tuberculosis became internationally known as "Vienna disease".

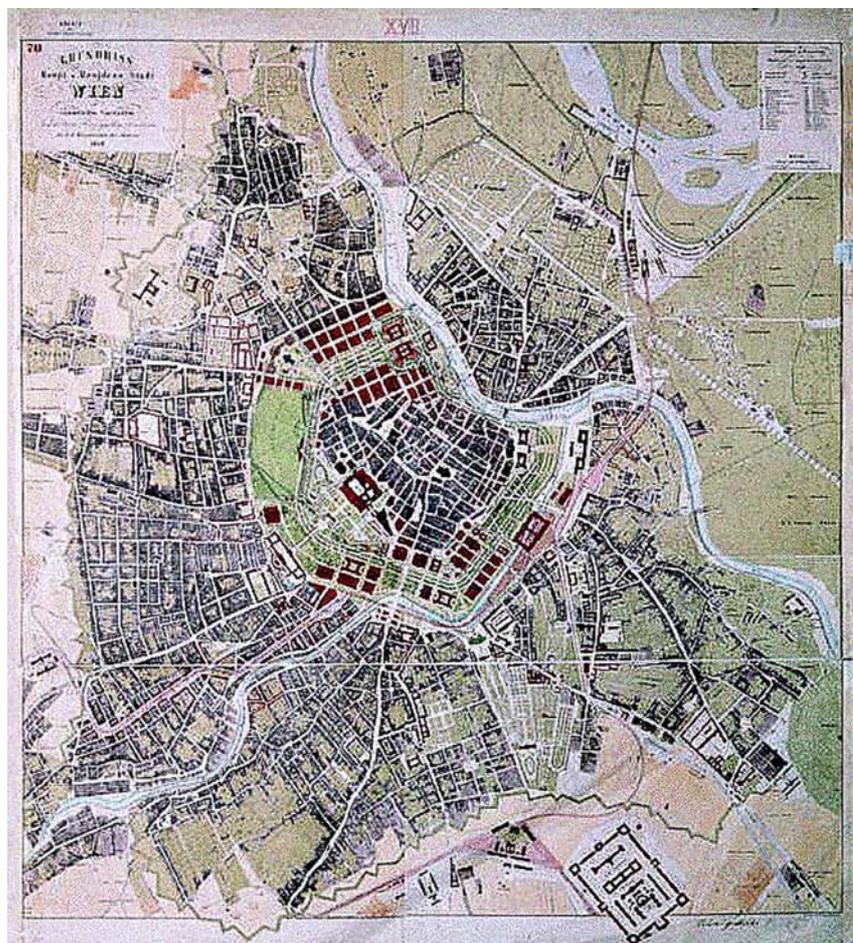
This expansion had considerable philatelic consequences, as Post Offices were opened, closed, and renamed; Bezirke (districts) created, changed, and abolished; and streets in the new Bezirk assigned a new name if their old name already existed within the city. For example, a pneumatic office was opened in 1880 at Schönbrunnerstrasse 42 in the independent town of Fünfhaus; in 1890 that street became Äussere Mariahilferstraße, Wien XV; in 1893, pneumatic service from that office ceased.

In "A History of the Habsburg Empire 1700-1918" by Jean Bérenger, page 226, one reads: *By the Imperial Rescript of 25 December 1857, the emperor ordered the demolition of the old bastions encircling the capital. ... Until Francis Joseph's intervention, the town proper had been separated from the suburbs by a featureless expanse of ground which was used by the regiments in the garrison for manoeuvres ... The decision to undertake the project was reached after long discussions and was generally well-received. Work began immediately and after two months the first bastions were blown up. On 31 December 1858, the plans for rebuilding, the work of the architects Siccarsburg, Van der Null and Förster, were published ... the latter ... had the idea of putting the Ringstrasse in the middle of the old glacis. ... The imperial administration [sold] the vast expanses of ground to capitalists who then built apartment blocks. The treasury received from this venture 220 million florins which was then spent on public buildings".*

Yet another map from the internet shows the plan; it is about 45° clockwise to the previous one.

Note the large open area to the left: this was retained for military exercises for many years, until released for the construction of the Town Hall.

The Linienwalle show up well!



The Opera House was the first, opening in 1869; Town Hall (built 1872-83); Stock Exchange (1877); Parliament (1874-83); Burgtheatre (1888). At the same time the Wiener Fluß was partly canalised, and a few streets reassigned to a Bezirk on their own side of the new channel. The boundary of Bezirk 1 was, and remained, in the middle of the western glacis, the outside of the southern glacis, and up the centre of the Wiener Fluß - eg it runs up the middle of Maria-Theresien-Straße, not Schottenring.

Details of the expansions

On 6 March 1850, Vienna expanded by incorporating the habitations between the city walls and the Linienwalle, creating Bezirke 2-8. On 5 Oct 1861 a new Bezirk 5 was carved out of Bezirk 4; 6-8 became 7-9. Later, the Bezirke were given names:

1	Innere Stadt	2	Leopoldstadt	3	Landstraße
4	Wieden	5	Margarethen	6	Mariahilf
7	Neubau	8	Josefstadt	9	Alsergrund

Between 1869 and 1875, the Danube was regulated, turning the area between today's Danube Canal and Floridsdorf from a swampy area of silting & changing braided channels into the main River (where the commercial shipping was) and the Canal. This increased the economic (and therefore the philatelic) importance of the Brigittenau & Prater areas, which were added to Bezirk 2.

On 22 April 1874, Favoriten became Bezirk 10.

On 19 Dec 1890 the second major expansion took place, adding Bezirke 11-19. Vienna's post offices were renumbered in 1892, so for example Fünfhaus became Wien 100.

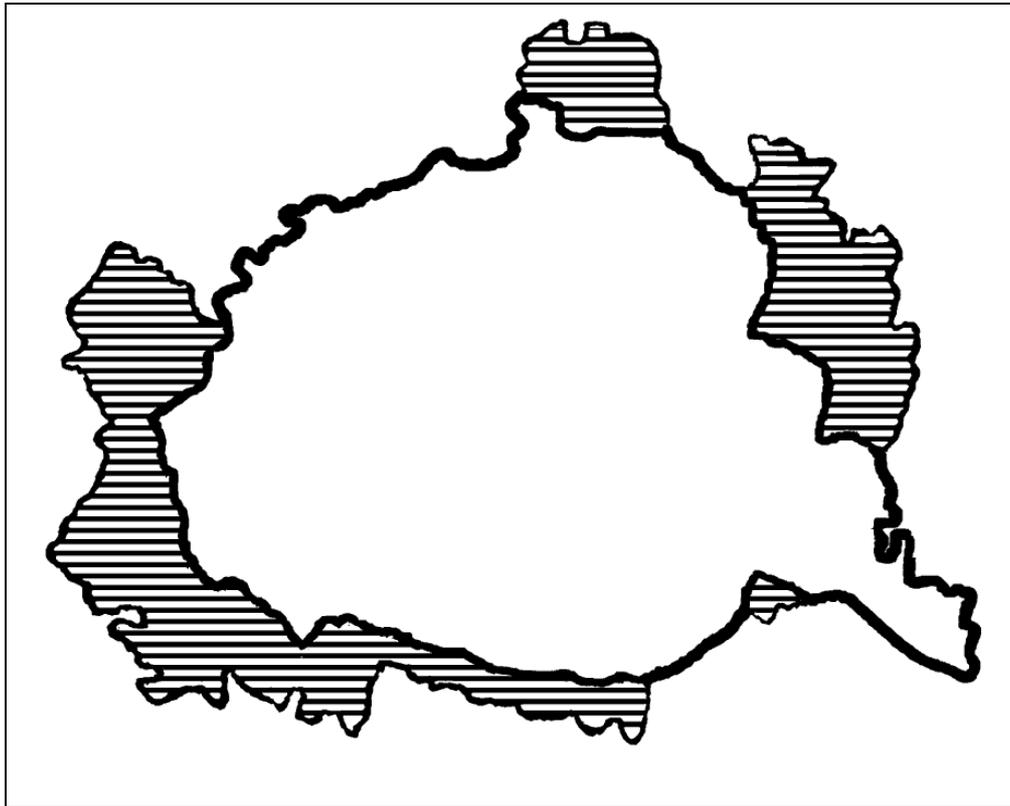
11	Simmering	12	Meidling	13	Hietzing
14	Rudolsheim	15	Fünfhaus	16	Ottakring
17	Hernals	18	Währing	19	Döbling

On 24 Mar 1900 Brigittenau was separated from Bezirk 2, becoming Bezirk 20.

On 28 Dec 1904, Vienna incorporated the towns around Floridsdorf, to the north of the Danube, as Bezirk 21, adding Strebersdorf to it in 1910.

With the Anschluß, the so-called **Grosswien** was created: on 15 October 1938 Bezirke 22-26 (comprising 97 communities) were added and several Bezirk boundaries changed.

22	Groß Enzersdorf	23	Schwechat	24	Mödling
25	Liesing	26	Klosterneuburg		



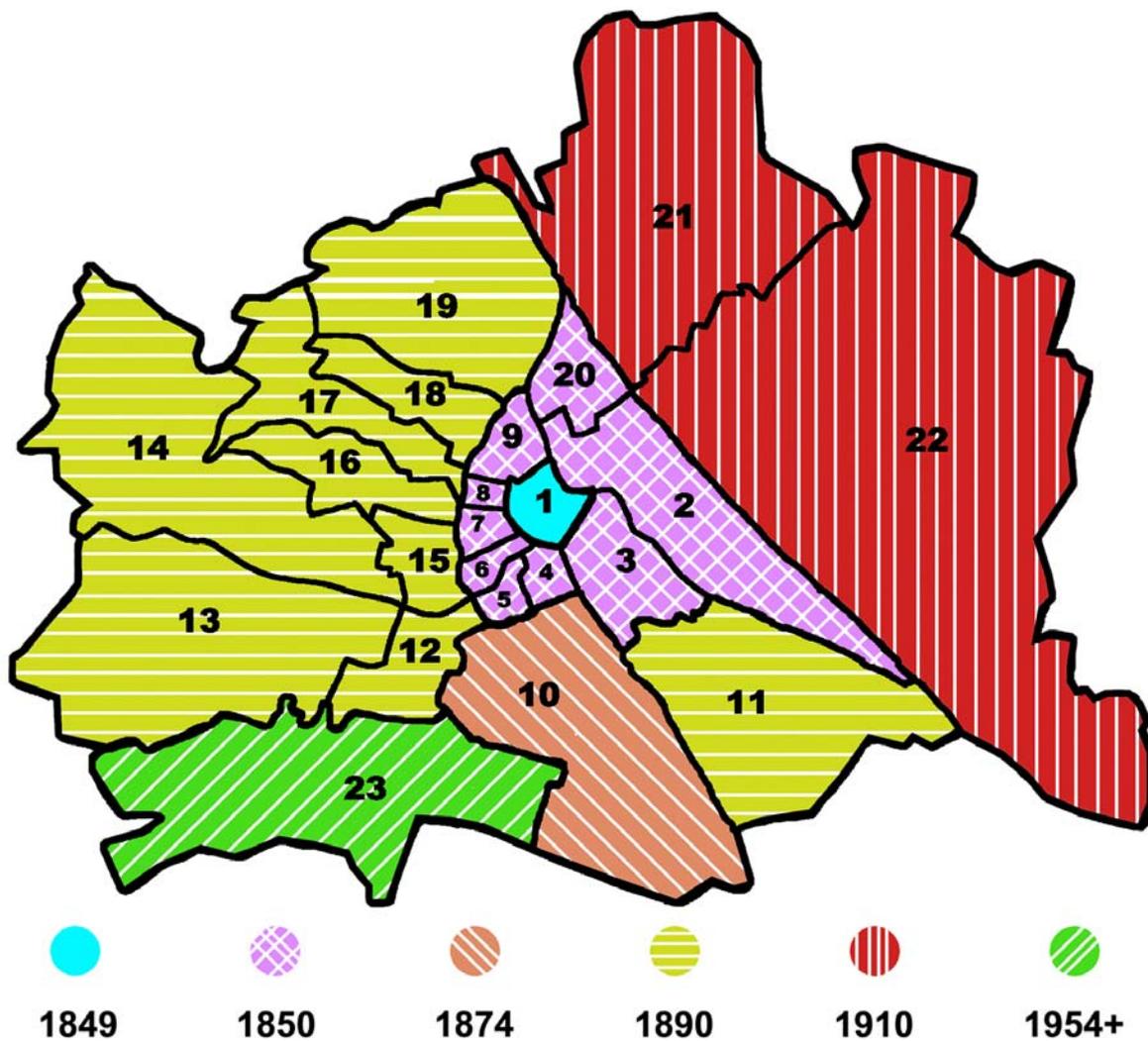
This shows in outline the WWII expansion of Vienna into Grosswien. For fuller details, see Stohl Part A1 and Kruger.

The creation of Grosswien was formally reversed by the Austrian Government on 29 June 1946 when they passed the “Territorial Review Act” (*Gebietsänderungsgesetz*). However no actual change took place until 1 Sep 1954 when the Occupying Powers, especially the Russians, withdrew their objections

Until then, those districts which had existed before 1938 were divided into four Allied zones, and the inner-city district was administered by all four powers as the so-called “Inter-allied Zone”. Districts 22-26, namely the 97 Lower Austrian communities which had been merged with Vienna in October 1938, came under Soviet control as part of Lower Austria [the trade-off being that the Western Allies obtained better access to the airfields around Vienna]. When the State Treaty was eventually signed, Niederösterreich took back Schwechat, Mödling and Klosterneuburg. Liesing became Bezirk 23, and several boundaries were changed.

Further small boundary adjustments were made in 1956 & 1957. In 1972 further regulation of the Danube created the Danube Island, on which the politically and philatelically independent U.N. Centre was built.

This map shows the expansions; the Bezirke boundaries and numbers are shown, taken from a 2000 map. The Anschluß period has been ignored.



References:

- 1 "Die Entwicklung Wiens" by R Barth; Die Postmarke pp287-291 issues 372/373 of Die Postmarke, dated 3/12/1936.
- 2 "Die Einteilung der Wiener Stadtbezirke" by Anon; Die Briefmarke 4/1984 pp 34-35
- 3 "Postalische Abstempelungen..." part 1A by Hans Stohl, pp 8A-11A [APS library item 313A]
- 4 "Riesenstädteatlas Grossraum WIEN 1:15000" pub. Freytag & Berndt.
- 5 History of Vienna, at www.wien.gv.at/english/history/vhisaf.htm on the Vienna City's web site

From The Officers

From the Membership Secretary

We are pleased to welcome the following new members:

1198	C. Smith	Oxfordshire
1199	L. Nielson	USA
1200	P Hall	Carmarthenshire

I have to report the retirement of the following members: R A Dehn, Mrs A Flamman, R Flamman, M Müller, P F Howis, M New, & D. Novakovic.

Finally I regret to report the death of Dr. P Jung.

From the Librarian

A copy of the up-dated library list is enclosed and includes all books held in the library as at 31 March 2003. As with any library new books will be added and details will be given in "Austria". We hope to produce a complete list of the additions annually. We hope you find the list helpful and will encourage you to make use this very underused facility. Your librarian will be pleased to receive your requests but will be closing the library from 16 June for four weeks to take her annual holiday in Austria.

The first addition to this list, number 371 is "Die Flugpost Österreichs, part 1, 1946- 1970" by Manfred Köckritz. Published in German this 156-page paperback book deals specifically with airmails for the 2nd Republic and is a natural follow-on to Kohl's work (library No. 311). The 10-page introduction includes lists of the airlines operating during the period and the aircraft used in addition to the abbreviations used in the book. The catalogue lists, with values (in Euro), the first and special flights from July 1946 to December 1970 with most of the cancellations being illustrated. There is a list of flights where overseas "answer cards" were carried and finally a schedule of the flights. A second part giving details of later flights is planned.

I would say that any collector of airmails will find this book useful but, like London buses, another book on this subject is about to be issued. At present we only have a few details but understand that a book covering the same period, but written by an Austrian, is due for release later this year. It will be interesting to compare them. *[I am told the second book concentrates on the postage rates for 'normal' airmail. Ed]*

From the Honorary Secretary

The last nine months have seen substantial activity both within the Society and amongst our members.

The business transacted at the last AGM was already detailed fully in "Austria" 140. An unusual event during the Meeting was the suspension of the rules while those members present - unfortunately a very small proportion of our total membership - discussed two points: (1) whether the Society should have both a President and a Chairman and (2) whether what were referred to as the "Executive" officers (ie President, Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer and Editor) could hold more than one such post. The meeting's answer to these two questions was "Yes" in the case of (1) and "No" in the case of (2). Since the candidate for Chairman (A. Taylor) had in the meantime withdrawn his candidature, the Committee subsequently elected H.W. White as acting Chairman at a sub-committee meeting in Vienna last December.

The matter - with a possible subsequent change of the Rules - will be raised and put to the vote at the next AGM (2003). Although postal votes are not permitted at AGMs, you are urged to make your views known to myself well in advance of the meeting.

There have been two other functions of note. Firstly, the International Philatelic Exhibition in Amsterdam in August/September last year, which apart from offering a wide variety of choice amongst dealers present from all over Europe allowed many of our members to meet each other and see some fine philately. A fine display of the first issue (by an Austrian exhibitor) gained a gold medal while what many of us felt to be an outstanding display of early Austrian postal history - beautifully documented and written up - fetched only a Vermeil. Unfortunately, it is still very clear that Austria remains an area of comparative mystery to many international judges.

Our member Tonnes Ore must be congratulated on obtaining a Vermeil for a new departure - the postal history of Fiume -, a truly Austro-Hungarian project. Tonnes attended the Exhibition and is now in rude good health after what he told me had been a lengthy illness.

The second event was, of course, our now annual visit to Vienna, at the beginning of December last year. This was arranged (by Robert Avery, once again) to coincide with the Numiphila Show, again held in the Stock Exchange building and now covering two days, with more dealers present from Austria than one dreamt ever existed. Once again, Robert had found us an excellent hotel at a reasonable price and had arranged a full programme of sightseeing and events for those who required it. We had the pleasure of visiting the studio of Hannes Margreiter, Austria's leading stamp designer. Although the Austrian

government has foolishly made Hannes redundant, we were pleased to learn that he has had outstanding success within the EC and other countries.

Once again a last-night dinner enabled us to meet local and other members over an excellent meal, with an amusing speech of welcome by our new Chairman, Henry White.

Another event that should be mentioned was our participation at the ABPS Philatelic Exhibition in Chester where the Society had hired a room enabling a small but choice audience to see a wide variety of displays, including some excellent shows by members we do not normally see.

Dates for your diaries in the coming year are our Annual Conference (if I may call it that) and AGM, to be held this year at Royal Leamington Spa on 3, 4 and 5 October, the "Midpex" Exhibition on Saturday 28 June 2003, where the Society will have a stand, and, last but not least, we shall be participating in the "Tirol 2003" event and exhibition in September this year, about all of which more in due course.

Lastly, two appeals. You will know through this Journal and through our Newsletter that two new local groups are active - the South-West and Midlands, while the Northern Group is being reconstituted in (for the time being) York. All need your support. Secondly, we are in dire need of volunteers to stand for election as Officers of the Society - in various functions - and to assist in other ways. If at all interested in standing, or simply for further information, please, please let me know.



The Editor adds: Hannes Margreiter has not lost all connection with the Austrian postal system - he designed the 2003 issues of an envelope "1100 Years of Pram" and two postcards "Mythos Pferde" and "Concert House"; 100,000 of the latter were overprinted to commemorate the 90th anniversary of the Wiener Gansachen Sammlerverein (whose Rundbrief we receive). He also designed relevant cancels:



Stamp issues for 2002

by Andy Taylor

Introduction

These notes are taken from the Austrian Post Office Press Releases for the technical details & dates, and from their website & Blackprints for the notes on the design (neither contains all the information; Die Briefmarke contains even more!). The order of the ANK (Netto) catalogue is followed. The "FDC" date is given, not the "available" date. All the stamps are printed by the ÖSD on the standard "white stamp paper" and comb-perfed. The reproductions here are nearly all approximately life-size. It's interesting to note that stamps issued around the same dates although quite different in appearance often use the same range of ink colours!

Schönlaterngasse, Vienna

Issue date: 1.1.2002; ANK2397; €0.51



Perf 13¾x14. Colours: Ultramarine, pale-purple-red, yellow, black. Issue as required. Design: Adolf Tuma. Photogravure.

In designing this series, Adolf Tuma's primary aim was to convey an atmosphere, to capture a symbolic quality, and not to repeat something that everybody knows anyway. With the first stamp in the series, for example, Tuma found that it was not appealing to show an absolutely perfect copy of Master Schmirler's so called "beautiful lantern" (the original of which can be found in the Vienna City Museum) and the well-known "House of the Basilisk". The street there is much broader, and the light effects would not have been the same. A lot of photographs and a number of failed attempts later, he arrived at the representations as they are now, created in water colour to serve as a model for this half-tone photogravure series of stamps. The picture presented on this 51 cent stamp shows on the left the inn "Zum Basilisken", with the basilisk, a medieval dragon-like monster, being displayed on a rather crudely made tin sign. The arch depicted in the middle of the picture is not a gateway, but a shop window which is part of the Heiligenkreuzerhof, whose large gateway and chapel would be in the far left corner, but are invisible in the picture. Two small shop windows can be seen in the neighbouring house to the right. This is the workshop of an artist who is primarily paints flowers and landscapes; she also teaches oil painting.

Hadres in Weinviertel, Lower Austria

Issue date: 1.1.2002; ANK 2398; €0.58



Perf 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ x14. Colours: Ultramarine, pale-purple-red, yellow, black. Issue as required. Design: Adolf Tuma. Photogravure.

While the "Heurigen" wine taverns are typical of Vienna, the "Kellergassen", lanes of wine cellars situated mostly outside the villages proper, are typical of the Weinviertel (wine district) region as well as of other wine growing regions such as Carnuntum in the eastern part of Lower Austria or Breitenbrunn and Heiligenbrunn in Burgenland. Of course to build these Kellergassen (which are often several kilometres long) requires the appropriate kind of landscape, which means at least an incline, and the right kind of soil, for instance a loess soil area. Steep-incline sunken roads provide the ideal surroundings to house the entrances to the wine cellars, which look like the fronts of typical small-scale wine-growers' houses. In the area of Hadres, in the Pulkau valley not far from the Czech border, these types of building are a prominent feature. What a Pulkau valley tourism brochure has to say about the Kellergassen is really true: these are places for celebration and laughter, for enjoying the good life. One is tempted to forget that Kellergassen are actually there for making and storing wine.

Am Steinernen Meer, Salzburg

Issue date: 1.1.2002; ANK 2399; €0.73



Perf 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ x14. Colours: Ultramarine, pale-purple-red, yellow, black. Issue as required. Design: Adolf Tuma. Photogravure.

The mountains forming the border between the Austrian Pinzgau and the German province of Bavaria are referred to as the Steinernes Meer (Sea of Stones). This Nature Reserve covers a highland area of 160 km², a karst plateau bounded to the south by higher peaks, such as the Schönfeldspitze with an altitude of 2653m. To the north of the mountain range, within the Berchtesgaden area, lies the Königssee, an Alpine lake steeped in legends. To the south of the mountains is the Pinzgau region, largely identical with the administrative district of Zell am

See. Access to the Steinerne Meer area is via mountain passes from almost all sides: from the North via the Steinpass, from the West via the Grießenpass, the Pass Strub, the Pass Thurn, the Gerlospass, and from the South via the Felber Tauern (tunnel) and the Großglockner Hochalpenstraße. It is probably this secluded geographical position that lies at the origin of the quite distinct type of farm house buildings that developed here. Apart from the paired-building type (separate living and working quarters), the single farm house, with a house chapel and a few smaller outbuildings, as depicted on the stamp can be found quite frequently. The ground floor or the kitchen are built from stone or brick, while the first floor is almost always a wooden structure with an all-round balcony. Above the entrance, you can frequently find fresco medallions, & roofs will often feature small wooden belfries with a weather vane on top to indicate from where the wind is blowing. Fires destroyed a lot of the old buildings. When they were rebuilt, it was in considerably simpler style, owing to lack of money, especially after the wars. The Salzburg open air museum at Großmain near Salzburg shows carefully restored examples of typical farm buildings

Inneralpbach/Tyrol

Issue date: 1.1.2002; ANK 2400; €0.87



Perf 13¾x14. Colours: Ultramarine, pale-purple-red, yellow, black. Issue as required. Design: Adolf Tuma. Photogravure.

You might assume that the natural access to the Alpbach valley would be from the northern Inn valley along the Alpbach river from Reith near Brixlegg. When you then learn that the 14 km road along this route was built only in the 1920s, you might be more than a little surprised. Apparently the area was settled from the Zillertal, a valley running in parallel, as is corroborated by the fact that the oldest house of the valley is located at Inneralpbach, at the end of the valley, at an altitude of 1050 m. The area, even though mentioned in documents as early as 1240, was initially used just as an alpine pasture. The fact that the area was so secluded from its surroundings has naturally had consequences, such as the preservation of traditional customs, and a distinct cultural development down to the architectural style of the houses. While with the advent of tourism people everywhere else tended to build cheaper modern buildings, local community building regulations prevented this development at Alpbach. Today, Alpbach is the only place where you can still find dark-brown houses made completely of wood like the one the artist has depicted on the stamp. At Inneralpbach, a mountain farming museum housed in a farm house dating from 1638 also

addresses these topics. Within the framework of the Alpbach European Forum, every August renowned scientists, artists, politicians and major business players from all over the world meet at Alpbach to discuss highly topical issues. Erwin Schrödinger is buried here.

Heiligenkreuz, Lower Austria

Issue date: 1.1.2002; ANK 2401; €2.03



Perf 13¾x14. Colours: Ultramarine, pale-purple-red, yellow, black. Issue as required. Design: Adolf Tuma. Photogravure.

To the east of the Cistercian abbey of Heiligenkreuz, which takes its name of "Holy Cross" from its claim to own a part of the Holy Cross from Palestine, you can cross the lower part of a hillside on an avenue lined by chestnut and linden trees planted presumably at the time the abbey was built between 1731 and 1750. To the right, the stations of the Cross from 1 to 11 are hosted in small chapels. At

the end of the tree-lined avenue there is a larger chapel to the left showing the 12th station, Jesus on the cross. In front of the stone angels visible in the middle, the path turns left, with two flights of stairs leading back down to the street level, where you can find stations 13 and 14 of the Cross, Jesus being taken from the cross and Jesus being put into his grave. On the lower level, the middle wall between the two flights of stairs holds a fountain with a statue of Christ created by Giovanni Guiliani, a sculptor whose work can be seen a lot around Heiligenkreuz and whose students also made the 30 figures of saints and angels set up between the stations of the Cross. The last section, with the stairs, was redesigned in the 19th century. The stamp designer was fascinated by the vista from the avenue, with the huge old trees, towards the mountains of the Vienna Woods and towards Baden, city of hot springs.

EURO Introduction

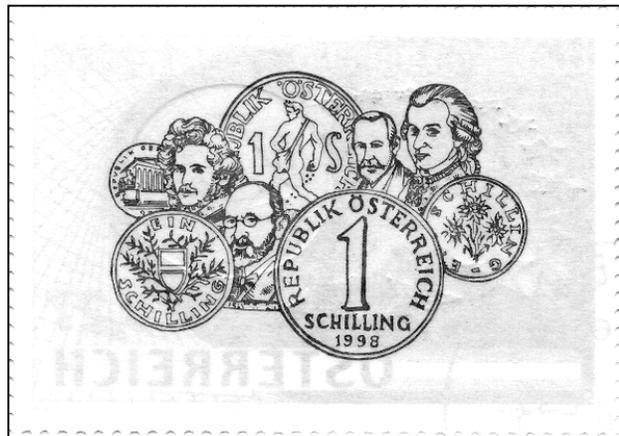
Issue date: 1.1.2002; ANK 2402; €3,27. Perf 13¾x13½. Colours: Photogravure Violet-ultramarine, cobalt, crimson, silver, gold, turquoise-blue, black; Letterpress: black. Issue 900,000. Design: Hannes Margreiter

There's not a few among us who are fed up with all the fuss about the Euro. "Why do we have to put up with this?" Simple: because the creation of the Union, the EC, EEC, the Community for Coal and Steel, have served to prevent armed conflicts in Europe, conflicts that used to cause unfathomable pain and gigantic damage in Europe every few decades. The closer united we are, the



safer we are (even safe from ourselves...)! The introduction of a European currency is only one step on the way towards a common economic future. Both the €notes and the € coins have security features which Hannes Margreiter attempts to capture on the half-tone photogravure stamp he designed. The stamp will be issued in miniature sheets of 4, the price for one stamp being €3.27. The

twelve stars will be applied using gold foil hot-pressing. The countries of the Eurozone are printed in glossy and matte colours, the 1€ coin in gold and silver colours on top. The curved cross-line design on the right is reminiscent of a guilloche, the curved bands that interlace to repeat a regular design as shown on bank notes. The image on the front is computer-aided; the back was hand-drawn from features of Schilling coins & notes from various periods and printed in non-health-hazardous ink over the gum, so that as the stamp is used the old currency disappears.



Ergänzungsmarke



This was introduced from 1.1.2002 so that payment could be made and recorded for postage rates which could not be made up from any combination of the above Euro issues; it was also extensively used (largely at the instigation of philatelists) for supplementary franking of items bearing Schilling stamps, certain of which could be used up to the end of June 2002. Is it a stamp? The counter clerk wrote on it the amount of cash tendered; they were not officially available 'mint'. See Austria 139 p82. Although listed in ANK it is not given a number! The 1.1.2002 issue was gummed & perforated; in May a self-adhesive

version appeared when it was realised that Ergänzungsmarke would still be required even after the Schilling-franking period ended.

Olympic Winter Games 2002

Issue date: 8.2.2002; ANK 2403; €0.73



Perf 14x13¾. Colours: Photo-
gravure black, gold, yellow, blue,
red; Letterpress: red. Issue
420,000 Design: Gottfried Kumpf;
Engraving: Wolfgang Seidel.

In ancient times, Olympic Games
were held regularly throughout a
period of 1200 years, until the
year 393A.D. It was only in 1896
that Olympic Games took place
again, and it took until 1924

before the first Olympic Winter Games were organized. At these, Austria won three gold medals and one silver medal in singles and pairs figure skating. At the Games at St. Moritz in 1928, the Austrian team won three silver medals and one bronze medal in the same disciplines, ranking 3rd in the overall nations medal count for the 1924 games and 6th for the 1928 games. Olympic Winter Games were held at Innsbruck in Austria in 1964 and again in 1976. At the Winter Games 2002 at Salt Lake City, Utah, 2300 sportsmen and women from 80 countries competed in 7 disciplines and 78 competitions. One week after that traditional event, the Para Olympics, the Olympic Games for the physically disabled, likewise took place in Salt Lake City. Austria (Salzburg and Kitzbühel) has applied to host the Winter Games in 2010. Like all recent Olympia stamps, this copper-plate engraving stamp was designed by Professor Gottfried Kumpf and engraved by Professor Wolfgang Seidl. ***Bouquet***



Issue date: 14.2.2002; ANK 2404; €0.87

Perf 14x14. Photogravure Colours: purple red-
lilac, yellow, blue, black. Issue 720,000. Design:
Adolf Blaim.

The first impression you get when looking at this
new stamp is that of an artfully arranged bouquet
of flowers. The fact that this bunch is made of
wild flowers reveals itself only at second glance to
the non-florist. The stamp was modelled on a
painting with a light yellow background found in
the gallery of Adolf Blaim, the well-known flower

and herb painter, at Messern in the Waldviertel region. His parents having died
early, Adolf Blaim met Professor Robert Fuchs when he was only 14; this was

his first encounter with the world of art. Among other things, Adolf Blaim contributed to the restoration of the convent of Altenburg, which was carried out on behalf of the Austrian Federal Office for the Care of Monuments (Bundesdenkmalamt). Blaim has already painted far more than a thousand pictures for Professor Herman Josef Weidinger, the well-known "herbalist" priest from the Premonstratensian monastery of Geras, as illustrations for his books as well as for his "Friends of Medicinal Herbs" association (with a membership of 30,000!), and for many other organisations. The flowers depicted on the stamp include wild chicory, day lily, wild orchid flowers, mullein, poppy, purple and white potato flowers.

Women's Day 2002

Issue date: 8.3.2002; ANK 2405; €0.51



Perf 13¾x13¾. Photogravure Colours: Ultramarine, pale-purple-red, yellow, black. Issue 945,000. Design: Maria Lassnig.

It was in 1909 that for the first time in history a national "Women's Day" was celebrated in all parts of the United States in accordance with a declaration made by the Socialist Party of America. In 1911 an International Women's Day was also staged in Denmark, Germany, and Switzerland. Apart from the right to vote, women demanded to be given the right to be elected to public office, the right to occupational training, the right to work as well as the end of discrimination against women at the workplace.

The Charter of the United Nations was the first document to proclaim the equality of the sexes as a basic human right. Since then, the UN have created a multitude of guidelines designed to promote equal rights for women. It is shocking to see how little of it has been implemented!

The stamp depicts a painting called "Woman Power" created by Maria Lassnig in 1979. The artist, who is 83 now, studied at the Vienna Academy of Arts with Albert Paris Gütersloh, lived in Paris and New York from 1961 to 1989 and has also worked on animated films since 1970. From 1980, she taught painting and animated film at the University of Applied Arts in Vienna

Love

Issue date 5.4.2002; ANK 2406; €0.58



Perf 14x13¾. Photogravure Colours: orange-red, violet-black. Issue 1,000,000. Design: Raphael Kubista

There are more than hundred different types and numerous species of roses available in all imaginable colours, with black and green ones taking a special place among breeding successes. Originally, only the wild

rose was a native of our part of the world, with the much larger garden rose having probably been imported from Persia. In any case, the garden rose came to Greece and Italy in the 7th century B.C., where it quickly developed into a symbol of femininity. Already at that time it had come to represent love and affection in the language of flowers.

As this stamp is available at all post offices in Austria, it will sooner or later be found not only on love letters, but also on other types of congratulatory cards, invitations and the like as well as on advertising material. This stamp has been designed to express positive feelings, congratulations, best (and other) wishes, kindness, courtesy, affection, joy, friendship and - last, but not least - love.

The breeding of roses is often a passionate activity. Breeding successes are frequently named after high-ranking persons, with festive ceremonies being held to honour them. There is, for instance a rose named after the Austrian Cardinal König, a rose that might have some resemblance to the rose depicted on the stamp. At the Vienna Opera Ball 2002, a beautiful velvety red rose was dedicated to the famous opera singer Agnes Baltsa.

Mel und Lucy - series "Philis"

Issue date: 5.4.2002; ANK 2407; €0.58

Perf 14x13¾. Photogravure. Colours: Ultramarine, pale-purple-red, yellow, black. Issue 420,000. Design: Werner Pramel.

The Wachtel agency was asked to develop a programme to raise children's interest in collecting stamps. And that's how the Philis came into being - five cool stamp agents called Mel, Lucy, Gog, Edison and Sisco, all of them between 12 and 13 years old, plus their dog, Blue Mauritius. They are the main actors in a story aiming at unveiling the secrets of the world of stamps. The first stamp in the 3-part series shows the two girls writing letters to their friends



Gogo and Edison. 13-year old Mel is the oldest among the Philis. Because she's best at settling disputes, even the boys respect her - so she's the boss of this gang of rascals. But Mel is also interested in animals and flowers. Lucy is her junior by one year and she is a real bookworm. Encyclopedias, history and geography are more up Lucy's street than going out for ice

cream with the boys. She's always carrying the Austrokus, the stamp atlas, around with her. She may not look like it, but she knows a trick or two and is always one for jokes. What she likes to do best is teasing Gogo, the would-be football star. And then Mel's talent for settling disputes is called for again. *[It has been suggested that these characters are derived from Eminent Austrian Philatelic Persons - I couldn't possibly comment. Ed]*

125th birthday of Alfred Kubin

Issue date: 10.4.2002; ANK 2408; €0.87



Perf 13¾x13¾. Photogravure Colours: grey-brown, black. Issue 470,000. Design: Maria Siegl.

Alfred Kubin, who was born in 1877 at Leitmeritz, in what today is the Czech Republic, worked as a graphic artist, painter and writer. He lost his mother at the age of 10, which is probably the reason why he failed at grammar school. He did not fare much better in his apprenticeship with a photographer. Studying literature on philosophy and hypnosis was such a strain on his nerves that he tried to commit suicide at his mother's grave at Zell am See in Austria. Kubin studied at the Schmitt-Reute art school and at the Akademie der

Bildenden Künste in Munich to become a painter and graphic artist. In 1906, he bought a manor house at Zwickledt, near Wernstein in Upper Austria, which became the "birthplace" of a large part of his imaginative works of art that reflect his interest in the occult, the eerie and the morbid. He was particularly fond of pen-and-ink drawings, which he sometimes coloured with water colours. After his death in 1959, his drafts, book illustrations and series of pictures were handed over to the Oberösterreichische Landesmuseum, while single drawings and graphical artworks went to the Graphische Sammlung Albertina in Vienna. The house in Upper Austria was given to the Federal

Province of Upper Austria, which established a museum documenting the artist's reclusive life. Maria Siegl based her design of the half-tone photogravure stamp on Kubin's pen-and-ink drawing "Der 80. Geburtstag dem Marianeum 1957", which is exhibited at the Oberösterreichische Landesgalerie. Made by Kubin on his 80th birthday, the drawing integrates the artist as a person.

Caritas

Issue date: 26.4.2002; ANK 2409; €0.51



Perf 13³/₄x13³/₄. Photogravure Colours: ultramarine, yellow, crimson, black, brown-black. Issue 720,000. Design: Maria Schulz.

Caritas is an independent charity organized by the Catholic church with the aim of helping people in need without consideration of religion, attitude, or ethnical background. The nine diocesan-based Caritas organizations, which are independent with respect to both finances and human resources, report to the respective diocesan bishop. In addition, Caritas has a central headquarters having separate legal personality under ecclesiastical law.

With 3500 full-time employees and 40,000 members working on an honorary basis, Caritas is active in the field of disaster relief and development aid all over the world. In Austria, Caritas manages institutions for the disabled, services for old people, retirement and nursing homes, provides help and support to homeless people, to refugees, to people in debt or people suffering from addictions, and runs a 2-year training program for social services occupations. Without Caritas and the charitable service run by the Protestant Church, many people would be victims of destitution and suffering, both in Austria and abroad.

The stamp shows a picture of St. Elisabeth of Thuringia, the patron saint of widows, orphans and beggars, of the sick, the innocent victims of persecution and suffering, of charity; but also of bakers and the Teutonic Knights, as depicted on a painted glass window in the pilgrimage church of Maria Buch, to the west of Judenburg in the Austrian federal province of Styria. Following an earthquake, the 40 by 60 cm window pane was sold together with other items to the Joanneum in Graz in 1939 with a view to restoring and redecorating the church with the proceeds from the sale.

Europe 2002

Issue date: 3.5.2002; ANK 2410; €0.87



Perf 13¾x13¾. Photogravure Colours: ultramarine, pale-purple-red, yellow, black. Issue 420,000. Design: Peter Konkolits.

PostEurop, the Association of European Public Postal Operators, is a non-profit organisation and a restricted union of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) It was set up in 1993 by 26 Public Postal Operators (PPOs) mainly to strengthen their co-operation. Today, PostEurop has 42 members and continues to grow. It receives European public postal operators' proposals concerning the subject of the common Europe stamp to be issued every year. The motive is based on these proposals & chosen in advance for two years. The common stamp theme for 2002 is "Circus", and for 2003 "Artistic Posters". The next meeting of the selection committee will take place in Vaduz, Liechtenstein, and decide on the themes for 2004 and 2005.

Sisco and Mauritius - series "Philis"

Issue date: 10.5.2002; ANK 2411; €0.58



Perf 14x13¾. Photogravure Colours: ultramarine, pale-purple-red, yellow, black. Issue 420,000. Design: Werner Praml

The second issue of the "Philis" series shows "Sisko" and his faithful companion "Mauritius" on their way to the mailbox to post letters written by Mel and Lucy to Gogo and Edison (see the first stamp of the series).

Sisko is a computer freak of twelve. His favourite activity, therefore, is playing on his computer and internet chatting, but he also collects postage stamps and likes to place new stamps in his album using his tweezers. He, of course, combines both his hobbies and he uses the philatelic data base to find the best addresses for postage stamps, tips for a good worldwide collection, but also the list of stamps he still looks for. Mauritius, the blue mascot, is a very good watch dog and helps the Philis to find their way in all their adventures.

800 Years of Lilienfeld Abbey

Issue date: 17.5.2002; ANK 2412; €2.03



Perf 13¾x13¾. Colours Photogravure: turquoise-blue, yellow, crimson, orange-brown, gold; Letterpress black. Issue 420,000. Design & Engraving: Werner Pfeiler

In 1202 a Cistercian monastery was founded by the Babenberg duke Leopold VI the Glorious on land bought from the masters of Lilienfeld, and vested with a vast real estate reaching out to the Ötscher

Mountain in the west. Four years later, monks from Heiligenkreuz settled in the monastery, and in 1230 the Salzburg Archbishop Eberhard II consecrated the monastery and the church. Duke Leopold, who had died that year in Italy, was then buried in a sarcophagus placed in front of the high altar. After a short period of decline, Abbot Petrus Krottentaler brought about prosperity, and had walls built in 1453 so the monastery could resist the Turk invasion. Today it holds considerably more early documents than many other institutions.

The "Cisto" exhibition organised to celebrate the 800th anniversary of the monastery has the theme "Make best use of abundance - and centre around the essential" and will benefit from this. The exhibition shows 800 years of history of the monastery, its stones, its roman-gothic buildings, music, art and architecture - all is meant to arouse the visitor's attention.

Mimi - series "Confetti"



Issue date: 23.5.2002; ANK 2413; €0.51

Perf 13¾x13¾. Photogravure Colours: ultramarine, pale-purple-red, yellow, black. Issue 520,000. Design: Elisabeth Pirker & Peter Widmann.

The programs broadcast by ORF's (Austrian Broadcasting Corporation) "Confetti TiVi" show are among the firm favorites of kids between 3 and 12. They cover a broad range: "Tom Turbo" (Thomas Brezina out on a gangster hunt with the help of the talking bicycle), "Helmi" (safety in traffic), "Confetti

News" (world events from a children's point of view), "Miniversum" (nature program), "Town Trophy" (an interactive game show where girls compete against boys), "Kids 4 Kids" (with kids designing and creating the show themselves), and of course the Confetti characters.

Mimi, the town goose, who is depicted on the stamp, has been starring in her own show since April. In "Mimis Schnattershow", Mimi explains the world to pre-school kids, providing answers to their questions. "Why do flowers grow out of bulbs" is an issue dealt with by Mimi just as "Why can airplanes fly?". Mimi is supported by Mr. Mitterhuber, Confetti Town's janitor, who has to serve as a personal assistant, run errands, and do research work for the town goose. The "Mimi" character was created 23 years ago for The Dwarf's Nose, one of Hauff's fairy tales, by Arminio Rothstein, the puppeteer, who was both well-known and well-liked as Habakuk, the clown. His widow, Christine Rothstein, lends her voice and character to Mimi, accompanying the goose throughout all its adventures. *Day of the Stamp 2002*

Issue date: 24.5.2002; ANK 2414; €1.60 + €0.80



Special issue stamp block of 5 + 5. Perf 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ x13 $\frac{3}{4}$. Colours Photogravure: ultramarine, yellow, crimson, black, yellow-green, russian green, lilac-purple-red; Letterpress: black. Issue 900,000 stamps (ie 180,000 sheets). Design: Maria Siegl; Engraving: Gerhart Schmirl.

Based on a proposal made by Erich Bober, President of the Austrian philatelic association, Maria Siegl, stamp designer and railway fan, presented this year a mail-car built before world-war II. Next year she will design a post-war mail-car. There are practically no more TPOs in use today, and nostalgic feelings may arise when seeing mail-cars on postage stamps.

Such cars were introduced to make use of transport time for sorting letter post. During the last decades acceleration of railway traffic and reduction of the time trains halted in stations led to conflicts between railways and post - except in case of complete mail trains. Moreover, modern sorting machines were

expected to rapidly sort mail, so the fact that mail was not any longer sorted en route did not matter.

The car on the stamp was built in Graz in 1919 and delivered to the then Austrian national railways. A heating system was installed in the 1930s. In 1938 the car became the property of the German post, and after the war it was transferred, like all mail-cars, to Austrian post. In 1967 the car was rebuilt as a works car by SGP Graz, but had finally to be discarded and scrapped in 1996.

Zoological garden Schönbrunn - 250 years

Issue date: 3.6.2002; ANK2415-18; block of €0.51, €0.58, €0.87, €1.38



Perf 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ x13 $\frac{1}{2}$. Colours Photogravure: black, ultramarine, pale-purple-red, yellow, light-grey, blue; Letterpress dark violet blue. Issue 420,000 blocks of 4 different stamps. Design: Adolf Tuma Engraving: Wolfgang Seidel.

In 1570 a game preserve for hunting parties was established near the Katterburg castle close to Vienna. After the Turkish Wars, the Vienna "Forestry Master" Saiz set about refurbishing the game park, which had been completely destroyed

during the war. Under Empress Maria Theresia, the park of Schönbrunn castle was redesigned by the architect Ferdinand von Hohenberg; the project started in 1750. In 1752, Maria Theresia's husband, Francis I, had a menagerie erected, a complex centered around a pavilion in a circular design, which was opened to the public in 1779.

In 1921, it seemed that the last days of the zoo had come. However the Viennese population turned out to be so attached to the zoo and its animals that a fundraising campaign brought enough money to ensure the zoo's survival. In 1945, virtually all the cages and buildings of the zoo were destroyed bombing raids. The reconstruction work took quite a while. Criticism voiced at the way the animals were being kept in cages only a few square meters large as well as a dramatic drop in visitor numbers almost led to the zoo being closed in 1982.

In 1991, the state-owned zoo was converted into a private company, with the management being entrusted to veterinary surgeon Dr. Helmut Pechlaner, the former director of the Innsbruck Alpine Zoo. He succeeded in turning the tide. The zoo has experienced an unprecedented period of upswing since then. Today, almost 3000 animals appreciate their environment, which is continually being improved to suit their needs. Growing visitor numbers, the Society of the Friends of Schönbrunn Zoo, hundreds of sponsorships, and last, but not least, the director's personal charisma ensure the zoo's economic viability.

Teddy

Issue date: 14.6.2002; ANK 2419; €0.51



Perf 14x14. Photogravure Colours: ultramarine, pale-purple-red, yellow, black. Issue 1,000,000. Design: Auguste Böcskör.

Today we can hardly imagine a world without our favourite toy, the teddy bear. But it was only a 100 years ago that this stuffed toy modelled on a bear set out to conquer the world.

The great-grandfather of all teddies was born in 1902, when German toy makers Richard and Margarete Steiff started to experiment with stuffed toys featuring moveable joints made first of twine, but soon of metal rods. The first prototype was a light-brown bear, whose name was "55Pb" (55 cm height when sitting). 3000 of these bears were exported to the USA as early as 1903.

In 1901, Theodore Roosevelt had become president of the United States. According to a report published by the Washington Post on 16 November 1902,

the president had refused to shoot a bear captured especially for him during a hunting trip. However, extensive research has failed to reveal why the German toy bear was named after President Roosevelt's nickname, Teddy. In 1903, Steiff alone produced 12,000 bears, rising to 975,000 in 1908. Steiff filed a number of patents and branded their products with the famous "button in the ear". In spite of that, teddy bears were subsequently produced all over the world.

The postage stamp featuring a pair of teddies was designed by Auguste Böcskör. For collectors, there's a listing of the Steiff product definitions, with the little "28PB" being particularly interesting for the small number produced

"Design Austria" series: Thonet-Chair

Issue date: 21.6.2002; ANK 2420; €1.38



Perf 13¾x13¾. Photogravure Colours: crimson, black, grey-brown, pink-lilac, yellow-green. Issue 420,000. Design: Robert Sabolovic.

"Design Austria" is the name of an association founded 75 years ago to represent Austrian designers; similar organizations include the professional association of graphic designers, illustrators and product designers as well as the Österreichische Institut für Formgebung (Austrian Design Institute), whose focus is more on making design experience available to the business world, on a basis of mutual benefit.

One could define design as the planning and shaping of articles of daily use in line with aesthetic and functional criteria. The term also comprises all the designing performed in our world, be it related to objects, products, fashion, temporary events, architecture, etc. The topic represented on this stamp, the famous chair No. 14 from the Thonet production, takes us back to the beginnings of commercial design in the 19th century, when the start of industrial production laid the first foundations for what we regard as design today. Between 1859 and 1930, 50 million of this chair were produced. A showcase example of this topic is the building and the interior of the Austrian Postal Savings Bank in Vienna. Architect Otto Wagner designed it as a holistic work of art. Between 1904 and 1906, it was built with specially designed aluminum equipment and furnished with bentwood furniture supplied by the Thonet Brothers, which is still being used and is there for us to admire in the main counter hall at Österreichische Postsparkasse.

Crystal cup - series "Traditional Arts and Crafts"

Issue date: 21.6.2002; ANK 2421; €1.60



Perf 13¾x13¾. Colours Photogravure: ultramarine, pale-purple-red, yellow; Letterpress black. Issue 420,000. Design: Peter Sinaweil
Engraver: Kurt Leitgeb

Archduke Ferdinand II wanted to assure himself of the services of a glass artist in residence at the court in Innsbruck, which was a difficult undertaking given that Venice held a monopoly on the production of glass at that time. In 1572 he ordered that Antonio Montano, a glass maker working in his services, be transferred to Murano so that he would "learn and understand something of fine and beautiful glass work". As Montano came from the guild of Altare in the duchy of Montferrat, the ban on Venice-trained glass makers working abroad did not apply. After two months of under-cover training, Montano returned to Innsbruck with 500 pounds of crystal glass ash, bronze models and an experienced workman. Not being considered a particularly "artistic" glass maker, Montana was employed at first to produce crystal for the court's everyday use.

In 1579, Archduke Ferdinand had commissioned the owner of the Hall Glashütte (glassworks) to let Montano "carry out his work as often and as much as he needed it". It was there that the crystal cup depicted on the stamp was made from thick-walled, but not entirely pure, glass around 1880-90. During this time, Montano probably also made another lidded goblet and a cylindrical lidded cup, all engraved (still without the use of diamonds) with Ferdinand II's coat of arms and other ornaments, and a hat-shaped glass as a kind of joke article. All of these crystal pieces came from Ambras castle to Vienna's Kunsthistorisches Museum

Museumsquartier

Issue date: 4.9.2002; ANK 2422; €0.58

Perf 13¾x13¾. Photogravure Colours: ultramarine, pale-purple-red, yellow, black. Issue 520,000. Design: Till Dellisch.

After years of political discussion a competition was held in 1991 to build a multifunctional cultural district around the Messepalast in Vienna. Architect Prof. Laurids Ortner, well known for his remarkable projects in Berlin, Dresden,



Bonn and Zürich, was the winner. And so the 45,000m² area, parts of which used to be the Imperial Stables, became the world's largest complex for contemporary culture: the Museumsquartier Wien (shortened: MQ).

Beside the Winterreithalle, constructed in 1850, two huge cubes were built to house the Leopold-Museum and the

Museum moderner Kunst Stiftung Ludwig Wien (shortened: MUMOK). The Leopold Collection is one of the world's most important collections of Austrian art; this cube is covered on the outside with white limestone plates. MUMOK, the largest Central European museum for modern and contemporary art, is housed in a spectacular new building, faced on the outside entirely with anthracite-grey basalt lava. Highlights of the collection are Classical Modernism, Pop Art, Photo Realism, Fluxus, Nouveau Réalisme and Viennese Actionism.

Two large stairs lead the visitors to the entrances (which, unusually, end in the middle of a cafe.) The Museumsquartier houses many different public utilities: Kunsthalle Wien, Tanzquartier, ZOOM Kindermuseum, Architekturzentrum Wien, Birdlife Austria (Naturhistorisches Museum), different restaurants, bars, cafes and shops.

Austrians abroad



Issue date: 5.9.2002; ANK 2423; €2.47

Perf 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ x14 Colours Photogravure dark yellow-green, lilac-pink, light violet-blue, lilac, ultramarine; Letterpress dark crimson-lilac. Issue: 420,000 Design: Ernst Fuchs Engraving: Wolfgang Seidel

In 1969, proclaimed the "year of Austria's tenth province", Prof. C. Holzmeister created a special issue, showing the symbol of Austrians abroad: a globe with a red-white-red ribbon. At that time approximately 350,000 Austrians were living abroad; today 300,000. In 2002 the "Union of Austrians abroad" is celebrating its 50th anniversary. This union also co-operates with the "Association of Austrians abroad", which produces

the magazine "Red-White-Red" with 200,000 readers. This important work and the appreciation of the Austrians abroad, who often work in leading positions, led the Austrian government to make 2002 the "year of Austrians abroad". To strengthen the links with the home-country, the ministry for foreign affairs initiated a website where you can get information concerning law, voting, citizenship, administration, culture, media and 389 different associations within 48 countries. And last but not least this site is meant for communication and contact between Austrians abroad.

Rote Nasen

Issue date: 10.9.2002; ANK 2424; €0.51

Perf 13³/₄x13³/₄ Colours greenish, chrome-yellow, lilac-purple-red, dark-orange, scarlet, black. Issue: 720,000 Design: Gustav Peichl



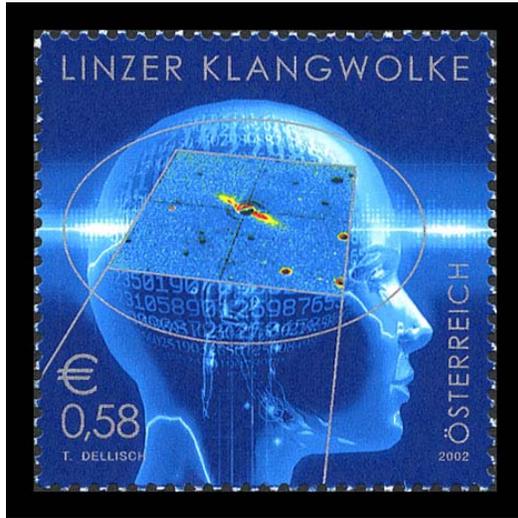
Even if sometimes it's a drag to be asked to donate for yet another charity, it's no problem at all to get out your purse when the "Red Noses" clown doctors ask you for help. One thing is sure - it is really worthwhile to instil courage into seriously ill children, to give them strength and show them that life can be fun - all the more so as the management of this wonderful organization lies in the highly competent hands of its president, university professor Dr. Max Friedrich, head of the department for children's neuropsychiatry at the Vienna General Hospital, and its managing director, Monica Culen.

Artists showing social commitment and personal strength undergo first-class specialized training before they go on their rounds dressed up as medical doctors, always working in two-person teams and bringing along a variety of funny props to make the children laugh and forget their pains and, in doing so, speeding up the healing process.

The "Rote Nasen news" magazine provides more information about the clown doctors and what they do, featuring activities, workshops, children's drawings and interviews with hospital staff. In 2001 alone, the clown doctors delivered their "laughing medicine" to 50,000 children in 74 hospital wards in Austria. Other activities include senior citizen programs, co-operative programs and information campaigns.

Linzer Klangwolke

Issue date: 13.9.2002; ANK 2425; €0.58



Perf 13¾x13¾ Photogravure Colours turquoise-blue, ultramarine; blue, yellow, crimson, silver. Issue: 420,000 Design: Till Dellisch

Not too long ago there was something in the air above the capital of Upper Austria: a stinky, dirty-yellow smog! Since then Linz, an industrial city, has been cleaned from this result of steel-production and now tries to fulfil the image of a modern and cultural meeting-point. A cultural plan meets the needs of politicians, artists and inhabitants.

The best recognised projects are "Ars Electronica" and the 'soundcloud' "Linzer Klangwolke", which is performed by the Brucknerhaus.

"Gräf & Stift Typ 40/45" - series "Cars"

Issue date: 27.9.2002; ANK 2426; €0.51



Perf 13¾x13¾ Photogravure Colours turquoise-blue, yellow, brown-red, green, black. Issue: 1,000,000 Design: Marianne Siegl.

There is an Association within the ÖAF Gräf-&Stift Company which restores and cares for 23 historic cars. The most attractive historical curiosity is the car "Gräf-&Stift Typ 40/45" built in 1913/14.

The last Austrian emperor Karl I. used this car - well known for its reliability in the mountains - in World War I for troop-visits at the front lines. After the war he took it with him to Switzerland. In 1974 Gräf-&Stift bought the car at auction for 190,000 SFr and returned it to Austria. The restoration needed more than 2000 working-hours. [More details on the homepage of the Kunsthistorische Museum]. Today you can see the "Gräf-&Stift Typ 40/45" in the Wagenburg in Schönbrunn.

"Dog" - series "Pets"**Issue date: 4.10.2002; ANK 2427; €0.51**

Perf 13¾x13¾ Photogravure Colours crimson, chamois, grey-black, gold. Issue: 1,000,000 Design: Manfred Deix

The finds of 14,000 year old dog bones prove that in primitive times dogs lived as pets with humans. Dogs were known as companions of men within all old Eurasian cultures. Their excellent senses of hearing and smelling make hidden information recognizable for the humans. There are over 500 species of dog - different in size, skin, skills and colour - used as watchdog, shepherd's dog, sporting-dog, house-dog, blind-dog, hearing-dog, for protection and for rescue operations. Nowadays dogs are even partners and therapy for disabled and ill persons. So the saying of the "psychologist with the cold snout" is truer than ever!

Modern Art in Austria; 28th value**Issue date: 11.10.2002; ANK 2428; €0.51**

Perf 13¾x13¾ Colours Photogravure crimson, yellow, ultramarine, violet-brown, cornflower-blue; Letterpress dark violet-brown. Issue: 520,000 Design: Karl Goldammer Engraving: Wolfgang Seidel.

Karl Goldammer created this interesting picture of the "Schützenhaus" near the Donaukanal in Vienna with outstanding and beautiful colours. The artist, born 1950 in Vienna, attended the Graphische Lehr- und Versuchsanstalt and the Akademie der angewandten Kunst and since 1972 has been a freelance lithographer. Karl Goldammer worked mostly in abstract after 1975 and returned to objective paintings again in 1977. Although Goldammer has travelled a lot, he is very much engaged in city-views of Vienna and Venice. So he prefers Otto Wagners famous Art Nouveau buildings and some Venetian Palazzi.

The attractive "Schützenhaus" which is decorated with ornaments made of blue and white tiles was built 1904 -1908 as the second of four planned sluices. The architect was Otto Wagner, famous for his stylistic sense within the Art

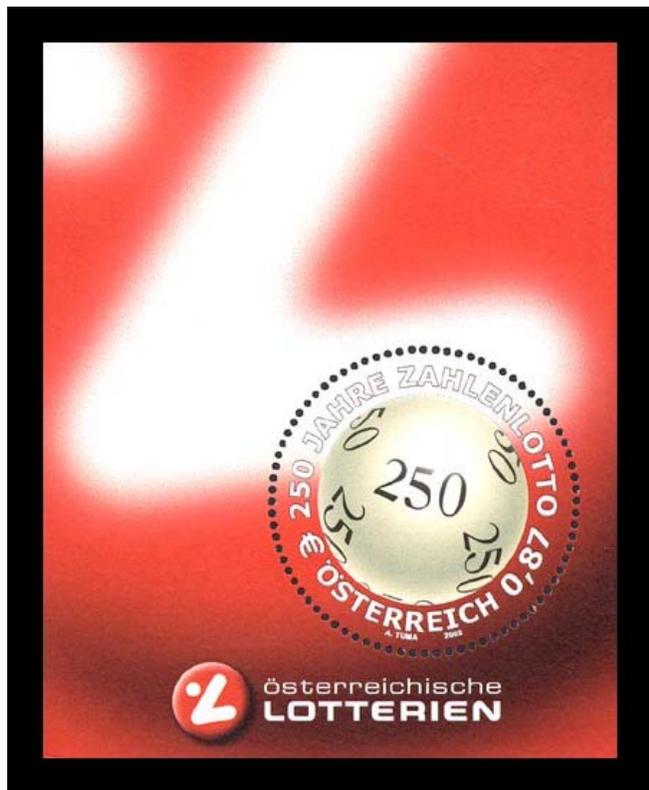
Nouveau period. There was also built a passage for the steam driven tram, which went near the Donuakanal till then. After destruction in World War II the house was rebuilt & restored and is now an education center for the Bundesamt für Eich- und Vermessungswesen.

Souvenir sheet - Austrian Lottery

Issue date: 17.10.2002; ANK 2429; €0.87

Perf 14 circular. Photogravure Colours red, chrome-yellow, green-black, blue-black, yellow. Issue: 420,000 blocks of 1 stamp Design: Adolf Tuma. Illustration smaller than life-size!

"How lucky would the monkey be, if he could play the lottery" - this aphorism from Goethes "Faust" shows us the great popularity of lotteries in former times. Games of hazard have been known since primitive time: They keep us amused, we can see a tiny chance and we want to use it! The reason for this souvenir sheet is the 250 anniversary of the lottery in Austria. In autumn 1752 the first public draw with numbers from 1 to 90 took place in Vienna. It was based on the patent "lotto di genua" of Empress Maria Theresia: The player tried to predict the position of 1, 2, 3 or 5 different numbers.



The most famous lottery game today is "6 out of 45": Twice a week you can pick 6 numbers from 1 to 45. If no-one guesses the right numbers, the money will stay in the pot till the next game starts. These "Jackpots" are very popular, because the winnings are high. Small wins are possible with 3 correct numbers.

"Südbahn Reihe 109" - series "Locomotives"

Issue date: 4 or 18.10.2002; ANK 2430; €0.51

Perf 13¾x13¾ Colours Photogravure crimson, yellow, ultramarine, grey-brown; Letterpress black. Issue: 1,000,000 Design: Peter Sinawehl Engraving: Gerhart Schmirl. Issue date 4th on Post Office information, 18th in ANK.

Some years ago a few steam locomotives which had been standing outside the Vienna Museum of Technology (TMW) were transferred to the Heizhaus Strasshof, the railway museum north-east of Vienna. Maybe the most interesting is the "109.13" (later 209.13), a Prossy-construction from Wiener Neustadt, which was built in 1912 for the line to the south. It shortened the duration of the Vienna-Trieste journey to 3 hours!

Technical details: Type 2C [that's 4-6-0 in English!], max speed 90 km/h, boiler pressure 13kg/cm², weight 107t. After a major repair at the Eisenbahnmuseum Strasshof the locomotive went on duty again. The Association Eisenbahnmuseum Strasshof was founded in 1973 to look after the historical stock and try to reconstruct the national collection of rolling stock from their own income.



Nationalpark Thayatal

Issue date: 25.10.2002; ANK 2431; €0.58



Perf 13¾x13¾ Colours Photogravure ultramarine, yellow, crimson, dark blue-green; Letterpress violet-black. Issue: 520,000 Design: Manfred Satke Engraving: Robert Trsek.

As early as 1941, attempts were made to ensure special protection for the natural environment in the region of the Umlaufberg near Merkersdorf and Hardegg. The implementation of the Byci Skala threshold power plant and irrigation project, planned for 1984 as the third stage of Thaya water utilisation, would have caused the ruin of a magnificent landscape and the destruction of intact semi-natural habitats. The operation would have caused a sludge desert to spread outside Hardegg. However, opposition against this project reached such dimensions that it had to be abandoned. At the same time, it was possible to prepare the ground for a comprehensive nature conservation project. As of 1 January 2000, a 25 km stretch of the Thaya river valley with its surroundings was proclaimed a national park, thus securing the habitat of 1287 plant species - ie, almost half of all 2950 species occurring in Austria - and of an incredible amount of animal species, eg, 65 mammalian, 152 bird, 885 butterfly and even 22 earthworm species.

Visitors can explore the region on various footpaths, especially the Thayatal and Einsiedler footpaths and the Hardegg and Merkersdorf circular footpath routes. In addition, an extensive range of guided walks is on offer. Along the former Iron Curtain, an international cycle path now links the area to the Czech Podyji National Park

"Eye" - series "Design Austria"

Issue date: 15.11.2002; ANK 2432; 41.38

Perf 13¾x13¾ Photogravure Colours light cobalt-blue, ochre-yellow, brown-violet, black. Issue: 420,000 Design: Wolfgang Homola.

"Design Austria" is the professional representation for graphic-designers, illustrators and product-designers working in Austria. It developed from the "Bund Österreichischer Gebrauchsgraphiker" in 1927. This organisation provides service, consultation, information, & vocational guidance and points out the importance of design for economy and culture. While the first value of this series showed a Thonet chair representing the beginnings of "Design Austria", the second one concentrates on the present time.

For this issue the winner of a competition, Wolfgang Homola, born 1966 in Vienna, put the focus on the process of designing itself. He was inspired by the perforation of the stamps and established a scanning structure (the yellow-green points), which defines the possible positions on the stamp. In a second level he added the graphic reduction of an eye (blue colour). The jury's comment on the winning project called the eye an icon for the theme "Design Austria" and "Design" in general. What looks like a simple structure of dots at the first sight reveals itself as a statement about the possibility of modern picture technique!



"Puch 175 SV" der Serie "Motorbikes"



Issue date: 8.11.2002; ANK 2433; €0.58

Perf 13¾x13¾ Photogravure Colours light cobalt-blue, ochre-yellow, brown-violet, black. Issue: 420,000 Design: Marianne Siegl.

The portrayed "Puch 175 SV" is one of the last little motor-bikes with a double-piston two-stroke-engine. "SV" in this context stands for "Schwingarm-Vollnaben-

bremsen", a special kind of brake. Another type with two carburettors is named "SVS" (the "S" stands for "Sport" in this case) and there is also the "Puch 175 MCH", (MCH stands for Moto-Cross-Heer). This machines looked quite compact because of their small wheels. The tank, which contained 10½ litres originally was extended to 13 litres, and the tinny sound of the exhaust silencer was changed with the help of a bigger and more symmetrical version. Between 1953 and 1967 81,005 copies of this machines were produced.

"Gogo and Edison" - series "Philis"

Issue date: 22.11.2002; ANK 2434; €0.58

Perf 14x13¾ Photogravure Colours ultramarine, pale-purple-red, yellow, black.
Issue: 520,000 Design: Werner Pramel.



The story so far: the Philis are a teenage gang of philatelists. The first stamp showed Lucy and Mel writing letters to their friends Edison and Gogo. Now the post has reached the boys who are on a holiday at the sea. Edison is reading his letter on a deck-chair, Gogo is holding his one proudly while swimming.

Edison got his nick-name after the inventor of the electric bulb: If there is any technical problem he is able to solve it, he "sees the light". As a philatelist his favourites are the "Magic Eye", the "Careful Key" and the "Anti-wet-Book". (Which means a magnifying glass, the perforation gauge and a drying book.) And he likes Lucy very much. But he can't tell her, because even a technical genius sometimes doesn't find the right words! Gogo with his green hair is a special fan of soccer. Whenever they hear about new and cool stamps, he tries to be there first and maybe get a special offer. After his adventures he is also a good story-teller, - even if his friends don't want to know every little detail!

Christmas

Issue date: 29.11.2002; ANK 2435; €0.51

Perf 14x14 Colours Photogravure ultramarine, yellow, crimson, dark grey-green; letterpress violet-brown. Issue: 1,000,000 Design and Engraving: Werner Pfeiler.

At the end of the 16th century some Jesuits and Franciscan monks came from Italy to Austria and brought with them the tradition of Christmas cribs, which

were put up in the churches. The birth of Jesus Christ as told in the gospel of St Luke (2nd chapter, verse 7-20) was made visible for the uneducated people.



In the course of Emperor Joseph's reformatory efforts, the cribs were banished from the churches about 1785, but were rebuilt in patrician and farmhouses nearby. But these cribs were sometimes too big to handle, so people built little ones and started a new tradition, which is vivid till today. In the last years more than forty new crib-associations were founded for instance near Innsbruck. Members of this associations not only build and renovate, carving, painting, planting and maintaining, they also promote the social aspect of creativity.

Today there are some villages in Tirol where people put up big house-cribs in the Advent season and the cribs stand till the beginning of carnival, the 15th of January. During this time people go from house to house to look at them and maybe find new ideas for their own ones. The oldest house-crib known in Tirol stands in Thaur, where the sculptor and crib-maker Romed Speckbacher lived from 1889-1972. He made the wonderful aureole we see on the Christmas stamp for 2002.

Below are the two Christkindl cancels for 2002.



NOTES from publications en route to the Library.

by Andy Taylor

Die Briefmarke:

Issue 2/2003: Special Edition of the 2002 Yearbook; new postal rates; alterations to the New Issues; a "Frama" machine to be installed at Oberndorf; 40th anniversary of E Müller's death; etc

Issue 3/2003: 3S Rennerblock in wrong colour; postal rate changes plus stamp issue dates equals complications in getting used examples without supplementary franking; NonPriority renamed Economy; Alderney; Collectiong WWII Fieldpost; Maximaphilatelie; "illegal" issues from Myanmar; WIEN-1033 closed during mammoth reconstruction project at Wien Mitte; etc

Issue 4/2003: Plate flaw (designer name missing) on €0.38 Philis stamp; 3rd printing needed of Kleinwalsertal Ergänzungsmarke; 4 new definitives from 30 May for the new rates [*the old ones will need Ergänzungsmarke as there are no makeup values Ed*]; Philately of Asten and Raffelstetten; the 2002 Christkindl cancel on the **Post.at** Xmas card has no die number; Ortswerbbestempel from Maissan & Gallneukirchen; new German postal rates [*some reduced, some increased; some less than Austrian eg postcards; official postal stationery to cost more than face value (so a PS postcard used to be 51 cents plus zero and will be 45 plus 8 making 53 and is sold only in a packet of 10!) Ed*]

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Militaria Austriaca Philatelia

Issue 204: Gossip; Isonzo exhibition, Innsbruck; April-Oct; "Tiroler Kaiserjäger Batallion N"??; franking possibilities of 2002's issues; amendments to Riedel books; etc etc

Issue 205: 2nd Edition of K Tranmer's "Premysl"; Kleinwalsertal Ergänzungsmarke; "Tiroler Kaiserjäger Batallion N"; VI Armeekorps recruiting depot; German Fieldpost stationery in WWII; markings from combined AustroHung-German operations in WWI; and of course much recent material.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Feld- und Zensurpost 1914-18

Issue 72: Autumn meeting in Innsbruck (overlaps with the Merkurfest); Bodenbach Station - a German enclave; unusual cachets; U-boats & Pola; Sep 1914 Brasso censor mark; the Isle of Ada-Kaleh; Fieldpost in Switzerland; book reviews & special offers; 2nd edition of "Przemysl" by Franz Forstner; etc

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Österreich e.V.

Issue 61: literature reports & reviews; CASLAU material; post from the Mühlviertel (15pp); etc

Wiener Ganzsachen F u P-Verein.

Issue 1/2003: Airmail rates to France and to Czechoslovakia 1946-48 (by Henry Pollak).

Issue 2/2003: An interesting 1867 postcard; AGM reports; Postservicestellen & Postpartners in Kärnten (with office & facilities lists); rules (Öpost, I assume) for meter canceller machines.

Czechout

Issue 1/2003: CPSGB 50th Anniversary: display in May at the Czech Embassy [*the accompanying handbook describes the 140 frames they showed*]; meetings; letters; notes-from-pubs; Monograph vol 20 on Post Office Names; 14 pages of illustrated articles on German WWII censorship including reference to Viennese practice [*interesting divergences of opinion! Ed*]; etc

Austrian Philatelic Society (US) - Journal

Vol 3 No 2: Constantinopel I cancels; Bosnia 1 & 1a; local post via Christkindl; DOAV wrappers; 1899 & 1901/2 definitives (a translation of Ferch2K pp525-540).

Stamps of Hungary

Issue 152 March 2003: Articles desperately wanted; membership has dropped 20% in 17 years; review of new catalogue, concentrating on valuations of mini sheets; souvenirs of 1938; **Come To Midpex!**

Bollettino Prefilatelico e Storico Postale

Issue 122: (i) Association news; (ii) Ionian Islands - The Rothschild Cover, by Dimitri P. Zaphiriou A discussion in somewhat opaque English of an Ionian Islands cover bearing six 1d (?) stamps of the 1860s to Venice; (iii) Lombardy-Venetia: opening of the post offices at Antignate, Canonica, Bagnolo, Magenta, Toscolano and Traona, by Gianni Domati [*A short but thoughtful examination of a hitherto under-researched area: the Postal History of Lombardy-Venetia.*];

(iv) Italian Maritime Postal Services in 1891; (v) The Franco-Prussian War of 1870/71; (vi) Money services in Trieste (after 1945); (viii) The Civil Posts in Germany in 1948; (ix) Notices. The issue also contains two very useful pages of advertisements by Italian dealers and auction-houses.

Cinderella Philatelist

Vol 43 no 2: an Austrian war charity label; and much else non-Austrian but of great fascination. Also 2002 Index.

Germania

Feb 2003 vol 39 no 1. Increase in quality of *Germania* (*envy! Ed*); reports from regional groups; Berlin Strassenpost (horse-drawn TPOs!); new issues etc.

Südost Philatelie

Issue 79/2003 philately of Vršac/Versecz/Werschetz continued; etc.

Book Review

Graf Zeppelin in Austria

By John Duggan, of the Zeppelin Study Group. 76pp A5, glossy paper, many B/W photos. Available from the author at 55 Thornhill Road, Ickenham, Middlesex, UB10 8SQ at £10.50 including UK postage.

This is the 7th publication in the Study Series of the Zeppelin Study Group. It reflects the 1929 & 1931 flights, the political situation at the time (especially as documented in the *Neue Freie Presse*), and the mail carried. The first 10 pages describe the 1929 flight from Friedrichshafen via Linz & Vienna to Graz, returning via Vienna & Salzburg. No landings were made. Many contemporary photos accompany the text. Pages 11-32 document the 1931 flight, and its cultural & political impact.

On the 1929 flight, mail from passengers & crew was carried, and dropped at Vienna, Graz etc; a full list with valuations is given, and illustrations. In 1931, mail was accepted in advance, and the various postage rates, routings and cachets are described and valued. Many illustrations.

Appendices give the detailed flight timetables; the crew & passengers; the applicable German & Austrian postal regulations; observations on dropped mail; & a bibliography.

Questions, Answers, Letters...

More about Money Letters

Q2 & Q3: What are the rules for the rates on money letters?

In Austro-Hungary (including Bosnia-Herzegovina) letters containing articles of value were charged as "Fahrpost". The tariff structure was the same as by parcel post (Ferchenbauer 2000). To other countries (Germany excluded) and from the 1st of October 1916 for internal use too, money letters were charged with letter-rate, registration fee and a rate for the declared value (also called insurance fee). The minimum rate was 60 h for letters dated after 1. 1. 1900.

Q2: Lemberg (4. 5. 1881) - Brünn

This letter was pre-paid (paid by sender: manuscript '**fr 33**' together with crossed lines). Weight 40 g, value 406.20kr.

Tariff: - by weight (under 250 g) for the II-VI zone (distance) 24kr; - according to value: sums below 300 gulden (fl) 6kr and for every additional 150 fl a further 3kr making 9kr - total $24 + 9 = 33$ kr

Q3: Lemberg (3. 11. 1907?) - Brünn

This letter wasn't franked (pre-paid). The addressee had to pay all charges (manuscript '**Po 72**' = Porto). Weight 43 g, value 520 Kronen (K).

Tariff: - weight (under 250g) for the II-VI zone (distance) 48h; - according to value: sums below 600K 12h; - extra rate for a 'Porto' letter 12h; total 72h

with kind regards

Gerrit Matthijssen

Just for fun

Or, Stop Messing About! Henry Pollak comments that a further reason for treating with grave suspicion the card shown on page 66 of 'Austria' 141 is that the card is dated 1883, but the revenue stamp has no year at the bottom so was issued before 1871.

An Apology...

to the Post Office at Seefeld: Hans Moser points out that the Schilling stamps used on John Batts postcard ('Austria 141' page 60) **were** detected by the

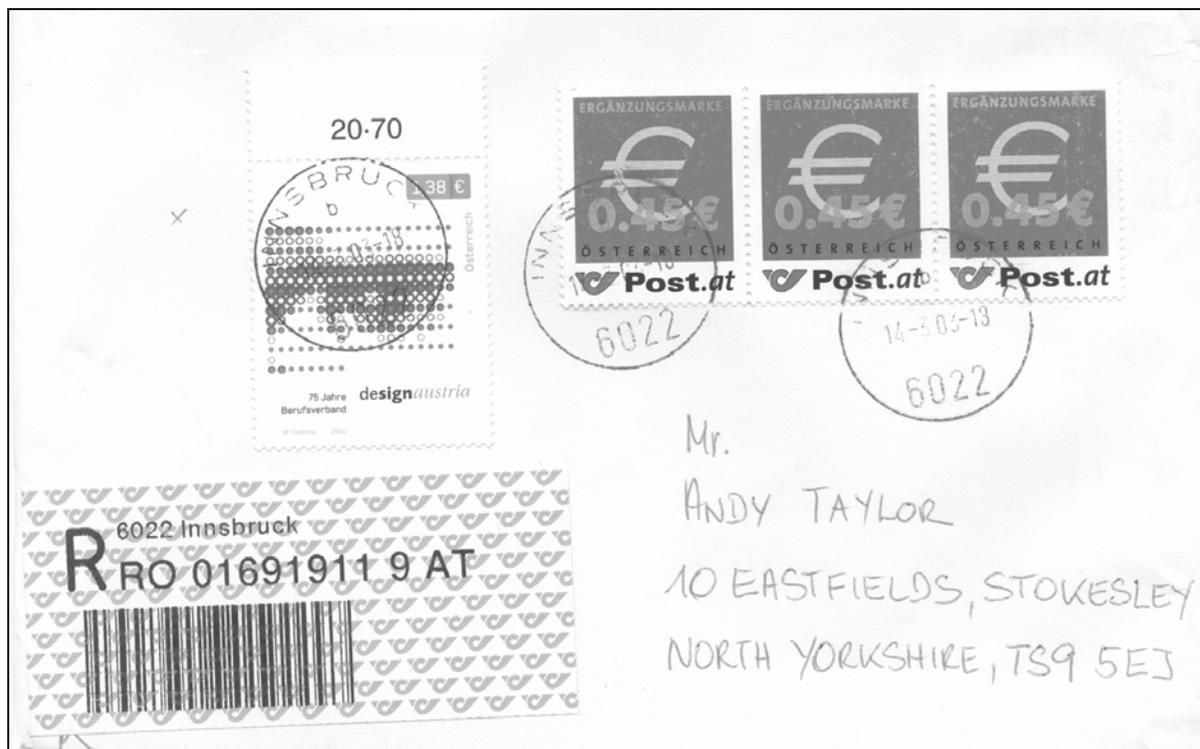
Austrian system, as shown by the **T** alongside them (which is blue in the original). It's the British Post Office who then ignored it.

The Vito Andrian Saga

Hallo Andy, do you remember me? I'm Gabriele from Italy, and just this morning, I went into the war cemetery where Vito Andrian is, but it is impossible to remove him for transporting to Italy because there is only a cross and the name on a public grave. He is in a cemetery in Barnik, that is a little village in Slovenia just about 40 km from San Vito al Torre! We have the information from the Austrian "black cross". So his location is not a mystery any more. My family and I want to thank you for the precious help you have give us. Thanks very much and if you return in Italy near this land, please contact me. Gabriele & his family.

[Ref Austria 138 - Summer 2002; the original request was for help in decyphering and understanding four WWI P.O.W. cards from an ancestor. Many members gave of their expertise, so they share in the thanks. There's more to Philately than small bits of paper! Ed]

When is not-a-stamp a stamp?



Cancelled at Innsbruck 14 March 2003; rate €2.03 reg + €0,51 postage makes €2.54; franked €1.38 + strip-of-three €0.45 "Kleinwalsertal Ergänzungsmarke"

totalling €2.73. The Office clearly has an OPAL machine, so the Ergas would not normally be applied by it.

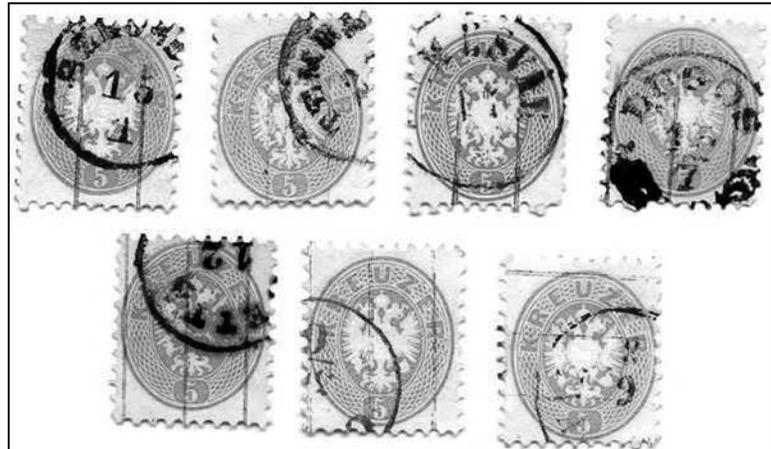


When is a stamp not a stamp?

This self-adhesive label is the U K Postal Service's latest contribution to Philately...

Funny lines

Octavian Tabacaru emails this picture and asks: there are some blue lines left on stamps by some metallic device. Despite anything that the screen shows, they are blue, and rigorously equidistant. *[Comparing the picture and a real stamp, I make them to be 8.2 mm apart. Ed.]* Do you have any explanation for the blue lines? These are picked among a few hundreds of similar 5Kr stamps and they were the only ones to display them.



The lines suggest a mechanical device but I know not of anything of the kind. Could they have been used in a Post Office upon arrival? A great many of the stamps in the lot had Banat cancels and maybe this could point at an area to look. It surely cannot originate in anything having to do with the printing so:

- a) why applied? What function may the device have played?
- b) why in blue?
- c) why do some stamps show partial lines while others show complete lines, and one of them has the lines horizontally? A troubling problem is that the lines seem to be roughly parallel to the stamp edges, which is hardly possible on a large scale if the stamps were affected by the use of the device when on mail. This again raises the problem of them being used before applied on mail. Then,

this could rise again the question of being a fact worthy of being illustrated in a catalogue, or not? A lot of questions... Could you express an opinion?

1908 Stationery Card

Henry Pollak writes: I have a proof for the card. The colour is what I would call a steel grey. The picture is identical to the issued version, with one exception: the line of text at the bottom, and the space for it, are simply not there. There is no FRANCISCUS JOSEPHUS etc! I cannot find any other difference in the pictures. Thus the height of the total picture is about 2mm less than the issued picture.

On my proof, the two "little" pictures, as you call them, are the Vienna, not the Prague, version. There is no printing on the back of the proof. There is, however a note in ink, which reads "Farbenton u. Kartonstärke von Prof. Moser approbiert." I translate this as "Colour tone and thickness of the cardboard approved by Prof. Moser" There is a signature which is something like J Wernlein 12/2. (There is no doubt about the 12/2.) The thickness feels very much the same as the issued card. On the blank side, it is a little rougher than the issued card on the address side.

February 8th, 2003,

writes **Hon Life Member Brian Madeley**, is a very sad day for me, for it is the last meeting in Manchester of the ASCGB/APS. We have been holding our meetings for the members in the North West, first in Holdsworth Hall, then in Cross Street Chapel, since 1948: 55 years. Not a bad record! We have had some great members, with philatelic knowledge second to none; many long gone but well remembered: eg Showell Anderson, Eddie Hulme, Tommy Wilcox, Mr Saxon of Crewe, Mr Giblin, J W (Jimmy) Syddall, John Dutton, Arthur Godden, Syd Hepworth & Henry White. Then in more recent years Martin Brumby, Andy Taylor, Robert & Audrey Flamman, most making long journeys to keep us going.

So I say, Farewell Manchester - and Hello to the Northern Meetings in York (or wherever) and to the Midlands meetings in Derby. Thanks for the memories, and for the many friends I've made in my years as a member (1961-2003) at the Manchester Meetings.

Derailed?

From John Batts: How dare you mention railways without including howlers for me to sneer at. I will just have to try to nitpick, anyway:- Austria 141 p.18: "railway cars", "four-wheel cars" should be translated into English from this American; p.20: the Semmering does not provide ideal test conditions for ALL

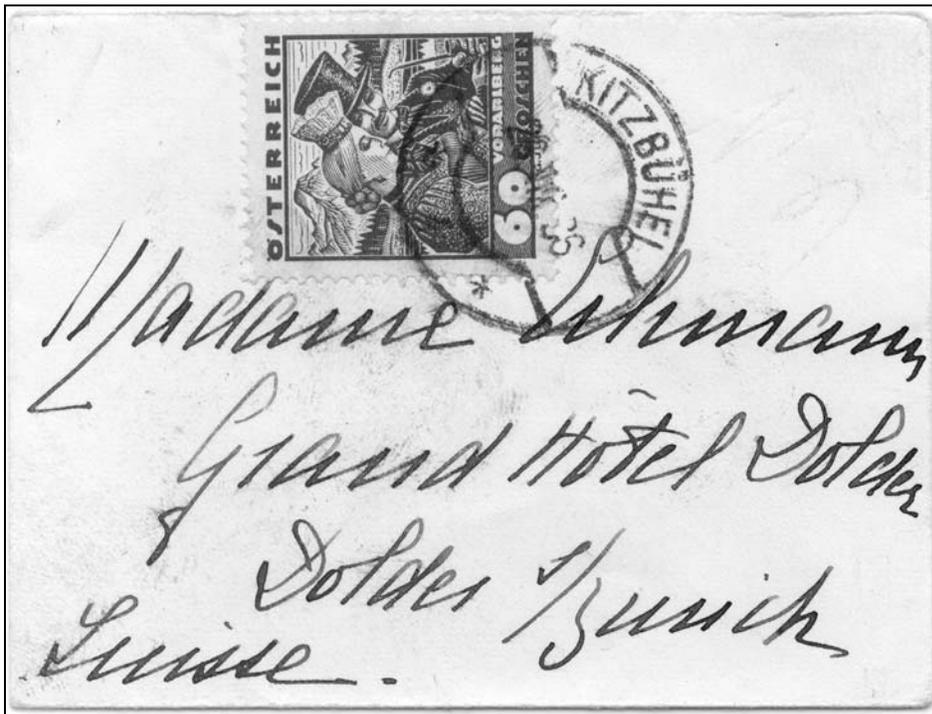
new rolling stock, only most and why no mention of the base tunnel which will shortly deprive main line passengers of the views altogether?; p.23: "after more than one century of neglect" - hardly!! After 2 world wars and some times of under-investment perhaps, but plenty of times of generous TLC also. Noise abatement ventilators? Please explain.

[The text is that provided by the Austrian Post Office; it may be upsetting but it is also true that the most common second language in Austria is American, not English. I think "Noise abatement ventilators" are louvered fencing alongside the line; and certainly when travelling to Christkindl on the new line I saw windows in the fences. Ed.]

Even More about Money Letters

Ingert Kuzych emails: Hi Andy, Finally received Austria No. 141. Wanted to extend my appreciation for the clarifications to all four of the items I inquired about. The replies were terrific and much more extensive than I'd dare hope. Very much appreciated! Thanks!

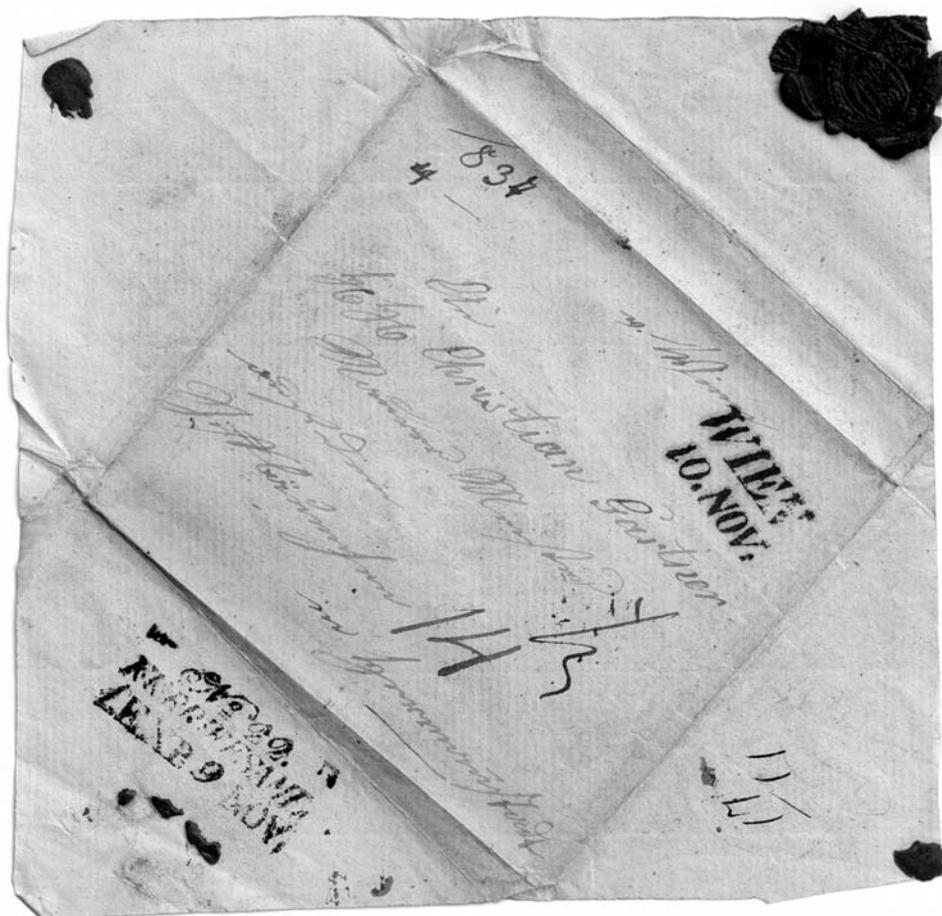
I've never seen one as small as that before...



Letter, Kitzbühel to Zurich. 3½ x 2½ inches. Anyone got a smaller genuinely-mailed item?

Speculations From Old Vienna...

This is an opened-out sheet about 5½" square. Markings: 834 at top left; 4- under it; WIEN 10 NOV at top right; a squiggle above 14 at bottom right; 17/11 on right flap (in a different ink); cancel on bottom flap; delivery address almost readable; red wax seal. What are they all? Best guess follows: better guesses welcome. It would help greatly if someone could read the address!



The cancel on the flap is **No 22. / K.K.BRIEFSAMMLUNG / 7 EXP 9 NOV** [the 7 is inverted]. This is the Vienna Local Post, prestamp Müller 1947c, used from 1830 to 1847. The **834** has a line above the 8 so will be the year: 1834. 'No 22' is letter collecting agency 22. The main cancel on the front is psMüller 1697k, used from 1834. The Local Post rate in 1834 was 2kr (up to 4 Loth), but 3kr to the suburbs, plus 1kr collecting or delivery fee for letters leaving or entering Vienna.

Speculating: the **14** is the total charge in kr CM; the letter has both local (dated 9th) & main post (dated 10th) cancels so went out of Vienna; the rates in Kainbacher Vol I p196 are all even numbers; so it must have come from a suburb (charge 3+1 leaving 10) and been either a ½ Loth letter travelling between 12 & 15 stages, or a 2-2½ Loth letter travelling between 1 & 3 stages!

The Postal Communications between Imperial Austria and the Kingdom of Sardinia between 1 January 1854 and 30 September 1867 (Part 3 of 3).

By Mario Cedolini; Translated by Salvatore J. Rizza

5th Period, from 1st Oct 1862 to 19th June 1866 (3 years 9 months)

Following an accord reached by the two Administrations on 1 October 1862, letters insufficiently franked would not have to pay the entire tax. The total sum of the postage stamps applied by the sender was subtracted from the established fee for the assigned transport; so that in this manner the addressee was charged the missing postage on the exchange basis of 2½ Centesimi = 1 Kreuzer (1 Soldo), with an eventual rounding off of the final sum. The Italian Administration always rounded the final sum upwards, unlike the Austrian Administration!

Following the above-mentioned diplomatic exchanges, the DEBITO and CREDITO [DEBIT and CREDIT] handstamps were introduced, with the aim of clarifying the accountability between the two Administrations and facilitating the computing of the taxes. In practice, when there was an insufficient franking, at the postal exchange point the debit or credit was assigned to the Administration in whose territory the letter was posted, in contrast to the Administration into whose territory the letter was destined to be delivered. The imposition of a debit or credit was determined on the basis of the already cited "mutually reciprocal allowance", subtracting the postage already applied by the sender. Consequently the tax to be paid by the addressee was determined by the Administration at the delivery site on the basis of the amount due, and always in relation to the "mutually reciprocal allowance", keeping count of the eventual debit or credit in relation to the other Administration.



FIGURE 25 (above) - 4 February 1864. Simple letter from Maciano (S2) to Gradisca (A2), insufficiently franked with 35 Centesimi. The clerk at the postal exchange point has erroneously indicated "DEBITO ITALIANO Cent. 12" [Italian Debit Cent. 12], instead of 7 (35 - 28). The Austrian Administration has, however, considered the indicated debit indication valid, changing it to 5 Soldi, and keeping the 5 Soldi that is to be paid by the addressee.



FIGURE 26 - 16 December 1862. Simple letter from Milano (S2) to Verona (A1), insufficiently franked with 20 Centesimi. The clerk at the postal exchange point, not being completely satisfied with the franking on the part of the Italian jurisdiction, has indicated "CREDITO ITALIANO" [ITALIAN CREDIT] of 8 Centesimi on the letter. The Austrian Administration has received from the addressee 9 Soldi, the equivalence to the proper 5 Soldi, plus the Italian credit of 8 Centesimi rounded off to 4 Soldi.

It is interesting to note that, to determine the tax to be applied to the addressee, the receiving Administration made reference not only to the franking on the letter by the sender, but rather to the indication of "DEBITO" or "CREDITO", even where this indication resulted in a manifestly mistaken result.

Therefore, to restate [the above statement], the fees payable during this period were construed from what was foreseen as a "mutually reciprocal allowance," keeping in mind the previously cited monetary relations and the eventual "rounding off" of the

fees and not, as some maintain, by subtracting the franking paid by the sender from the normal tariff established by the Convention.

Correspondence in this period posted in the Kingdom of Italy with insufficient franking, due to the particular Italian amounts owing (13 Centesimi or 28 Centesimi), gave reasons to have multiple indications of DEBITO or CREDITO and somewhat complex calculations to determine the tax due, which was nearly always graphically indicated (Figures 26 and 28).

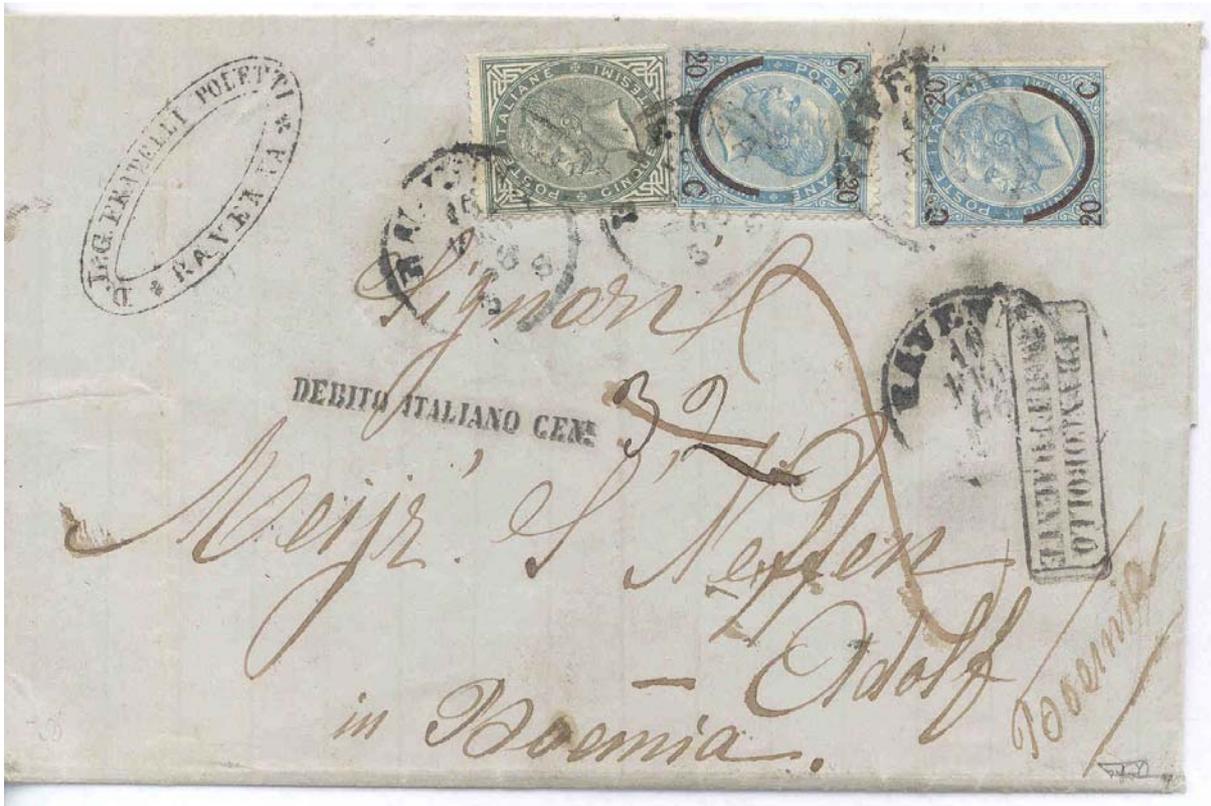


FIGURE 27 - 19 February 1866. Simple letter from Ravenna (S1) to Bohemia (A3), insufficiently franked with 45 Centesimi. As the insufficient postage was equal to 13 Centesimi, the competent Italian official at the postal exchange point has indicated a "DEBITO ITALIANO" of 32 Centesimi, which the Austrian Administration has equated to 13 Soldi, receiving from the addressee the missing 2 Soldi.

FIGURE 28 (below) - 13 January 1866. A letter from Genova (S2) to Vicenza (A1). The 40 Centesimi franking has been judged correct to its final destination (Padova) at first glance. At the postal exchange point it was ascertained that there should have been a double charge, and a "CREDITO ITALIANO" of 16 Centesimi (28x2 - 40; equal to 6 Soldi) was indicated, which was paid by the addressee in accord with the double Austrian charge.



Insufficiently franked letters originating in Austria nearly always resulted in DEBITO or CREDITO in multiples of 5 Soldi or even without any indication whatever because the franking exactly covered the Austrian amount due. In this last case the indication "N.A." [Non Addebitata - Not to be debited] sometimes appears. In contrast to the Austrian manner of doing business, the Italian Administration often used a handstamp for the indication of the proper amount due, when there was an excess of 15 or 30 Centesimi (Figures 29 to 32) as foreseen by the Convention..



FIGURE 29 - 26 March 1863. Postal stationery cover with 10 Soldi franking from Verona (A1) to Genova (S2), with insufficient postage to its destination. As the 5 Soldi of the DEBITO AUSTRIACO is equivalent to 12.5 Centesimi, and the Italian

charges are equivalent to 28 Centesimi, the addressee was to pay 15.5 Centesimi, but due to the rounding off, the tax ended up being 20 Centesimi.



FIGURE 30 - 28 July 1863. Postal stationery cover with 10 Soldi franking from Venice (A1) to Torino (S2). In this case, similar to the preceding cover, the 20 Centesimi tax has been struck out because the addressee, as a Senator of the Kingdom, enjoyed a post-free privilege.



FIGURE 31 - 25 July 1863. Postal stationery cover, with 10 Soldi franking, from Treviso (A2) to Torino (S2), with insufficient franking for transport to its destination, but the correspondence is calculated properly to Austrian norms. The Austrian postal clerk applied the handstamp "N.A." [Not to be Debited]. The hand-stamped tax corresponds to the Italian norm of 28 Centesimi, rounded off to 30 Centesimi. Even in this case the tax was struck out because the addressee had a post-free privilege.



FIGURE 32 - July 1863. Simple letter from Vienna (A3) to Brescia (S1). The franking of 15 Kreuzer, insufficient for the delivery to its destination, corresponded exactly to the Austrian tariff, and the handstamp "N.A." was applied. The tax marked with the hand-stamped plug corresponds to the Italian fee of 13 Centesimi, rounded off to 15 Centesimi.

6th Period, from 20th June to 31st August 1866 (2½ Months)

Due to the wartime events, on 19 June the postal relations were interrupted and the Convention was suspended [Fig 33, which showed the Convention, will not reproduce legibly. Ed.] The forwarding of mail "VIA DI SVIZZERA" [By Way Of Switzerland] was officially activated on 20 June by Austria and on the 24th of June by Italy. In reality, even for the correspondence despatched from Italy the "By Way Of Switzerland" was activated a few days prior to the 24th (Figure 34).

FIGURE 34 (below) - 20 June 1866. Simple letter from Milano to Trento, unfranked. As the postal communications with Austria had been interrupted the day before, the letter was forwarded by way of Switzerland. On the front of the letter there are indicated the Italian and Swiss fees (20 Soldi) and the Austrian fee (10 Soldi, in that the District of Trento was less than 20 leagues from the Austrian-Swiss border). The letter arrived at Trento on 24 July, and the addressee paid a fee of 30 Soldi.



Apart from a brief interruption in the days between July and August, the avenue was utilized until 31 August (Figures 35 to 42). Therefore, at least from an official point of view, a certain number of alternative solutions were implemented, verifiable on the local level, in particular between the liberated Veneto Provinces and those that were [Austrian] occupied. On this subject, Mr Fabrizio has published at various times several particularly interesting articles and in part covered it again in his recent publication cited in the bibliography.



FIGURE 35 - 28 June 1866. Simple letter from Treviso to Brescia, sent by way of Switzerland. Treviso was then occupied by Austria, and the letter has been correctly franked on departure with 35 Soldi, according to the fees established by the Austrian-Swiss Convention. The letter arrived in Brescia on 6 July.



[front]



[back]

FIGURE 36: 17 July 1866. Simple letter from Treviso to Venice by way of Switzerland. Treviso had just been liberated, but Italian postage stamps had not yet arrived. The sender had originally franked the letter with the payment in cash of 5 Soldi ("FRANCA" on the front and the indication "S5" on the reverse), since, as can be seen in the other letter from the same archive, the postal communications sent to Venice were still functioning until the preceding day. The letter in this case has been forwarded by way of Switzerland and taxed 48 Centesimi, which, considering the 5

Soldi (12 Centesimi) already paid, represents the supplementary tariff of 60 Centesimi, as established by the Sardinian-Swiss Convention. The letter did not reach Venice until 14 August, perhaps because of the interruption of the "By Way Of Switzerland" that occurred at the end of July.



FIGURE 37: 22 August 1866. Simple letter from Treviso to Verona by way of Switzerland. Treviso had been under Italian jurisdiction for about a month, while Verona was still occupied by Austria. The letter is correctly franked with 60 Centesimi, as established by the Sardinian-Swiss Convention, and arrived in Verona on 4 September.

FIGURE 38 (below) - 2 August 1866. Simple letter from Pontelagoscuro to Trieste by way of Switzerland, correctly franked upon departure for 60 Centesimi, utilizing 12 postage stamps of 5 Centesimi! The letter reached Trieste on 8 August.

FIGURE 39 (below): 23 June 1866. Simple letter from Constantinople to Genova, not franked. The letter arrived in Trieste on 28 June, where it was taxed with a hand-stamped plug for 20 Soldi, corresponding to the maritime transport. From here, as the communications with the Kingdom of Italy had been interrupted, the letter has been sent by way of Switzerland to Genova, where it arrived on 7 July. On the front, in handwriting, there was indicated the 35 Soldi established for that route.



Above - FIGURE 38; below: FIGURE 39

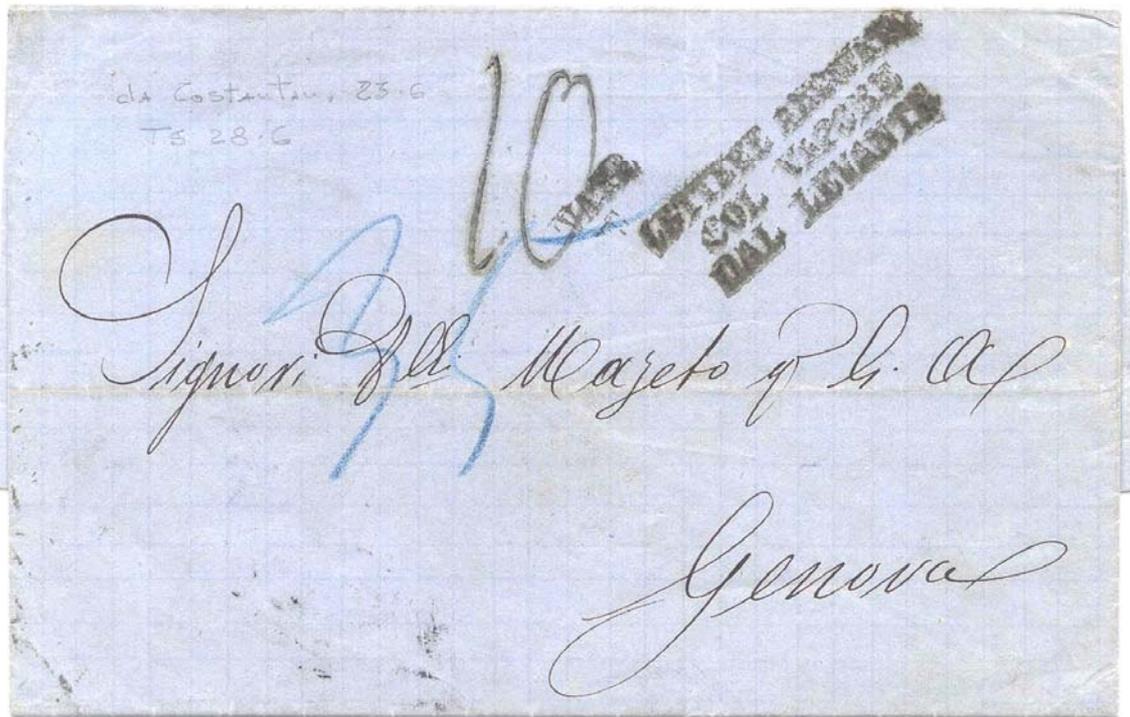




FIGURE 40: 5 July 1866. Simple letter from Trieste to Torino via Switzerland, insufficiently franked with 25 Soldi. This franking, however, is on the basis of the Austrian-Swiss Convention sufficient to cover the Austrian fees (15 Soldi) and those of the Swiss (10 Soldi); The Italian Administration has limited itself to taxing the letter 20 Centesimi for the internal transport. The letter arrived in Torino on 11 July.



FIGURE 41 (above) - 28 June 1866. Simple letter from Ferrara to Padova. The 25 Centesimi franking corresponded to the tariff from S1 to A1 of the Convention. Due

7th Period, from 31st August to 19th September 1866 (20 Days)

The train service in Upper Italy (Figure 43) had resumed rail connections between Verona and Brescia on 28 August. Upon the basis of an accord between the K.k. postal office in Verona and the "R" train post office, Desenzano-Milan (Figure 44), on 31 August a direct exchange was restored by way of Peschiera, subject to the collection of the correspondence at the central office in Milan (Figures 45 and 46).

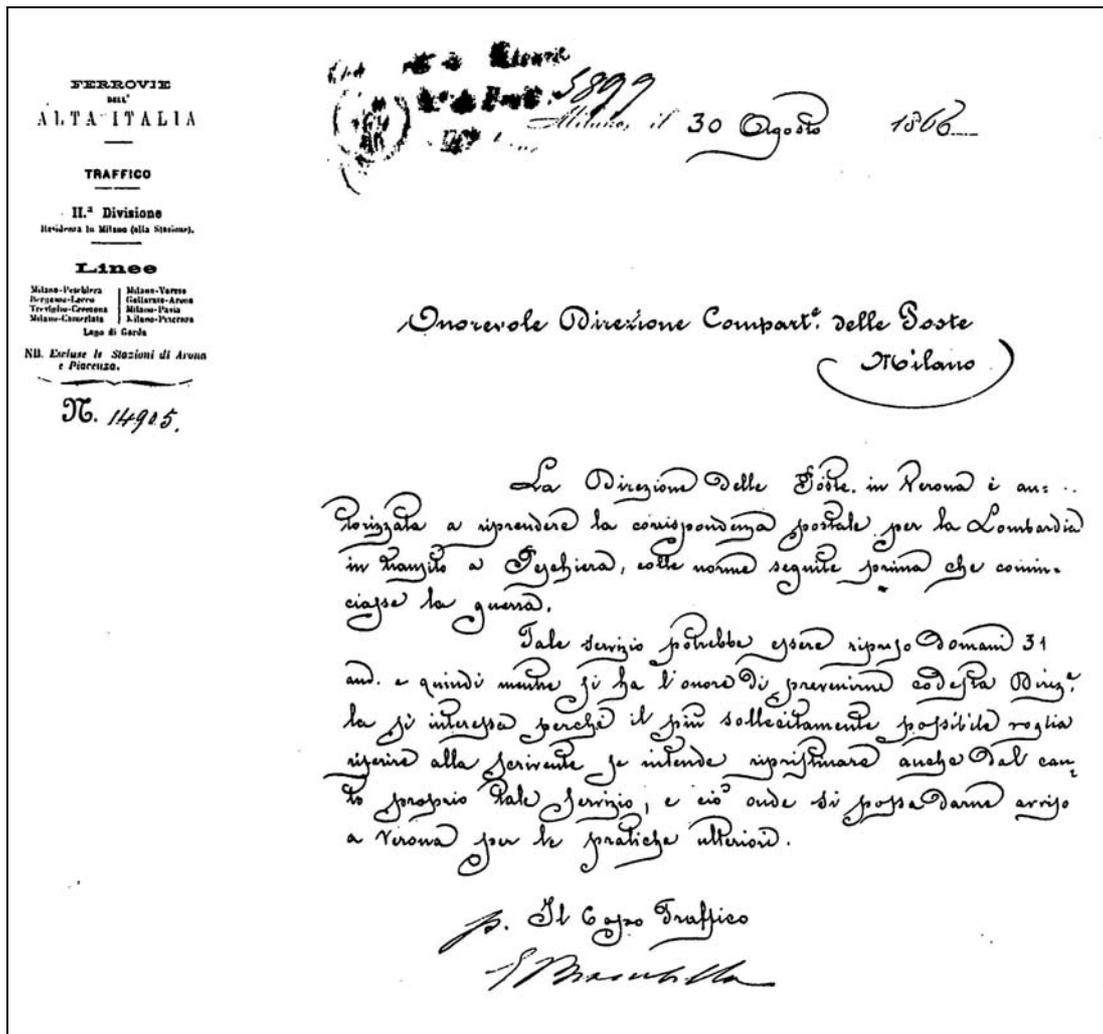


fig 43

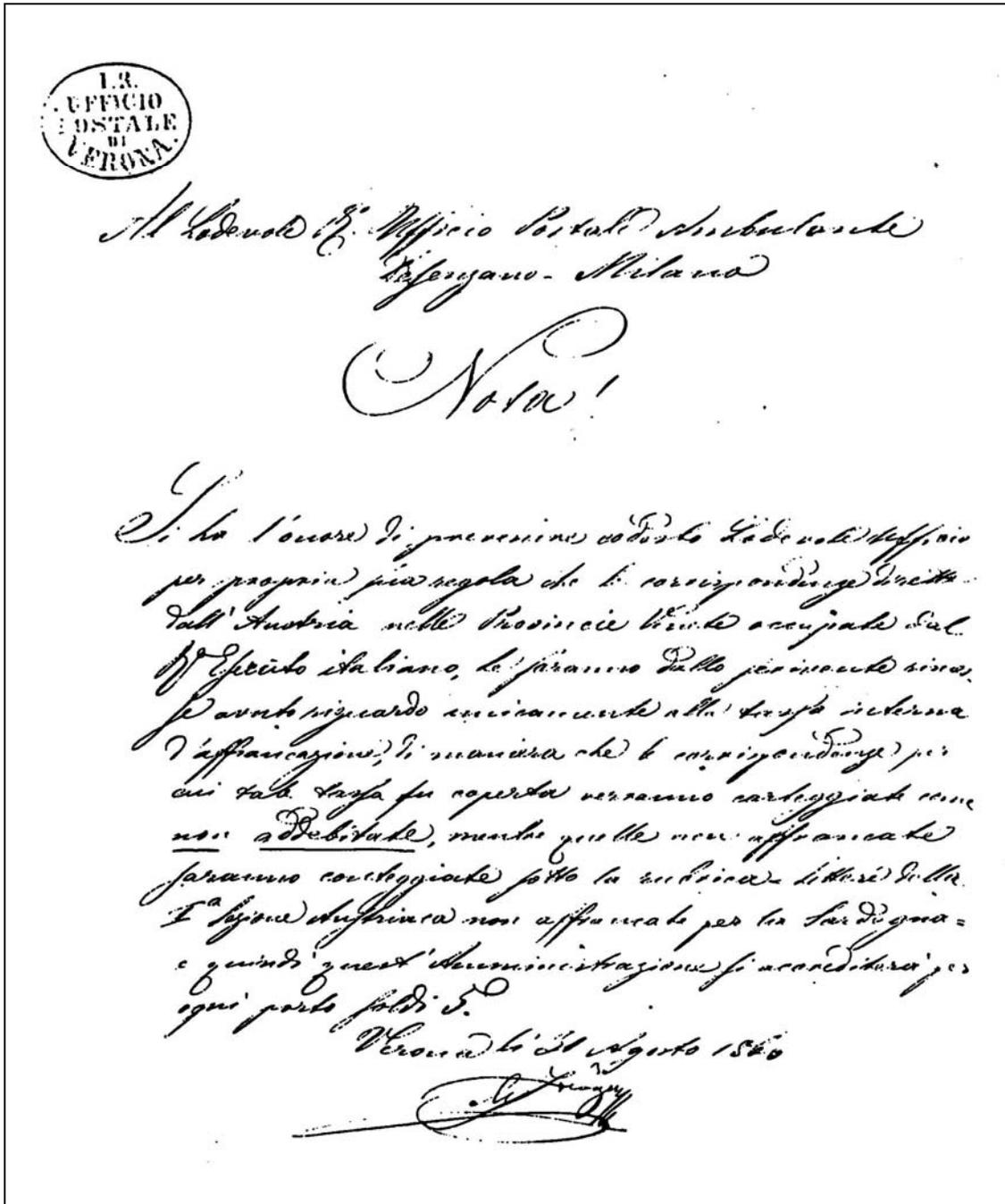


fig 44



FIGURE 45 - 31 August 1866. Simple letter from Brescia to Mantova, franked upon departure for 60 Centesimi, corresponding to the tariff for routing through Switzerland. As the exchange of mail had been restarted the same day, the letter was routed by way of Peschiera, reaching Mantova the following day.



FIGURE 46 - 31 August 1866. Simple letter from Torino to Fulpmes (*which is in Tirol near Innsbruck, not Styria! Ed*). Just like the preceding letter, it has been franked for 60 Centesimi, corresponding to the tariff for routing through Switzerland, but it has been sent by way of Peschiera, not reaching Fulpmes until 8 September.

According to that treaty, while the handling of the mail truly and properly from Italy to Austria and vice versa was practically restored under the conditions in force prior to 19 June (Figures 47 and 48), the correspondence coming from Austria to the liberated Veneto Provinces was consigned to the other Administration "having regard unilaterally to the internal franking tariff" and, in the resulting case where the postage was "covered" [*the Italian has 'coperta', literally 'covered' and implying 'already paid'*], the clerk at the postal exchange point applied the "N.A." handstamp. A similar treatment was reserved for correspondence coming from the liberated provinces to provinces still occupied by Austria.

This diversity of treatment was determined by the unwillingness on the part of the Austrian Administration to apply the Convention also to the territories already practically in Italian hands, but which Austria considered "occupied", and, as such, an eventual application [of the Convention] would be seen to appear as a recognition of Italian sovereignty.



FIGURE 47 - 9 September 1866. Simple letter from Brescia (S1) to Ala (A1), with insufficient franking. At the postal point of exchange in Peschiera, as the conditions preceding the war between Italy and Austria were restored, there was indicated "DEBITO ITALIANO Cent. 7", equivalent to 3 Soldi, which was added to the 2 Soldi tax paid by the sender, and that satisfied the Austrian fee for the transport of this letter.



FIGURE 48 - 14 September 1866. Simple letter from Verona (A1) to Biella (S2), franked by the sender with 10 Soldi. In effect the established tariff was 16 Soldi, which makes it difficult to explain the "PD" [Paid To Destination] handstamp, as well as the missing tax due. The letter, after passing through Milano, arrived at Biella on 16 September. It is not clear what the handstamp "PF" on the reverse means.

8th Period, from 20th September to 15-17th October 1866 (25 Days)

On the 14th of September a "Convenzione Temporanea" [Provisional Convention] was subscribed to, and it entered into force in Italy on 20 September (*Figure 49 which showed it is unreproducible. Ed.*) and on 18 September for Austria (Del Bianco), reactivating all of the postal relations (Figure 50).

In practice, the Convention of 1853 was restored, and in anticipation of a new determination of the respective Postal Sections, it was established provisionally that the offices of the liberated Veneto Provinces would be considered as belonging to S1, while for those under Austrian jurisdiction it was repeated that they belonged to A1, if within 10 leagues, and to A2, if within 20 leagues of the "actual" borders, otherwise those defined by the Armistice of Cormons would apply (Figure 51).



FIGURE 50 - 17 September 1866. Simple letter from Udine to Fulpmes, franked with 25 Centesimi. Even though coming from the liberated Veneto Provinces, the letter passing through the mail concentration point in Milano, has been regularly delivered by the Austrian Administration on 2 September, as in the meantime the "Temporary Convention" entered into force.



FIGURE 51 - 8 October 1866. Postal stationery cover for 5 Kreuzer from Trieste (now A1) to Treviso (now S1). As the tariff foreseen by the Convention was equivalent to 10 Kreuzer, it has been taxed for 5 Soldi and not in Centesimi, as at that time the currency in use in Treviso was that of Austria.

Furthermore, there was established a particular treatment for the correspondence exchanged between the liberated Veneto Provinces and those still occupied by the Austrians, for which the only request made was for the franking expected for the interior of the member state, with the right of being delivered without any taxation (Figure 52).



FIGURE 52 - 24 September 1866. Simple letter from Liberated Treviso to occupied Venice. As established in the "Temporary Convention", the letter, although franked for the sole tariff expected for internal use (20 Centesimi), has been delivered by the Austrian Administration without any further taxation.

It is strongly recommended to those readers interested in broadening their knowledge of the 6th, 7th & 8th periods, that they read the monumental work of Carra, wherein Sig. Carra's merit in explaining the postal history of the summer of 1886 in detail is recognised.

9th Period, from 15-17 October 1866 to 30 September 1867 (11½ Months)

With the completion of the Liberation, the Convention continued to be applied.



FIGURE 53 - 21 October 1866. Simple letter from Zara to Verona. The sender, probably ignorant that Verona had been liberated for a few days, had franked the letter with 5 Kreuzer (from 1 January 1866 the only tariff for the Empire). As the Convention had been entirely restored, and considering that Zara was in the A2 Zone, the Austrian amount due instead resulted at 10 Kreuzer, for which the indication "CRED.AUS.S.5" was indicated. Considering also that all the liberated provinces had been associated with S1, the Italian amount due, equivalent to 13 Centesimi, was rounded off excessively at 6 Soldi, and the letter taxed for a total of 11 Soldi.



FIGURE 54 - 9 December 1866. Simple letter from Treviso (S1) to Gorizia (A1). Strangely, with an insufficient franking of 20 Centesimi, the marking "NA" was

handstamped on this letter, which was meant to indicate that the Italian Administration considered it franked to the frontier, and that there should not be a difference in postal calculations between the two Administrations. In spite of this, the Austrian Administration has only taxed for 2 Soldi, keeping in mind that there was a debit on the part of Italy of 7 Centesimi (3 Soldi). Interestingly, there is a marking of I.S.1 in place of the usual S1.



FIGURE 55 - 16 December 1866. Simple letter from Treviso (S1) to Gorizia (A1). Within a few days time, this letter, in all manner similar to the preceding one, has instead been correctly treated, as established by the Convention, with the addition of the handstamps "AFFRANCATURE INSUFFICIENTE" [Insufficient Franking] and "DEBITO ITALIANO Cent. 7" [Italian Debit, 7 Centesimi].

FIGURE 56 (below) - 28 March 1867. Simple letter from Rovigo (S2) to Vienna (A3). Even 13 years after the Convention had come into force, it was still not easy to apply its provisions! The false indication, S1, has caused the initial application of the handstamp "DEBITO ITALIANO Cent."; then this has been crossed out and substituted with "CREDITO ITALIANO Cent. 8". The Austrian Administration has rounded this off to a mistaken 3 Soldi, and because the proper amount due was 15 Soldi, has taxed the letter for 18 Soldi.



A new Convention, which had been signed on 23 April 1867, entered into force on 10 October 1867.

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ZEPPELINPOST at WIPA 1933 ¹

By Götz Schneider

On the evening of 2nd July 1900, the first airship built by Graf Ferdinand von Zeppelin ascended from its base at Manzell, near Friedrichshafen on the Bodensee, to carry out its maiden flight which lasted 22 minutes. The year 2000 which saw numerous centenary celebrations at the Lake was also the year of WIPA 2000.

The famous airship LZ 127 Graf Zeppelin was seen over Wien on numerous occasions, namely during the Orientfahrt of March 1929, the Austrian Flight of 2nd May 1929, the Flight to the Balkans in October 1929 and finally, the flight which landed at Wien on 12th July 1929.



In connection with WIPA 1933, there exists Austrian Zeppelin Treaty State mail which was posted either at the exhibition itself or which bore WIPA stamps. Sadly, however, there was no Zeppelin flight undertaken in connection with the exhibition. An early postcard with an actual reference to WIPA 1933 is to be seen at Fig. 1 above. This is an advertising card from the exhibition office

¹ This article first appeared in the special WIPA 2000 Festschrift and has been translated from the German by John Duggan, the editor of "Zeppelin" which is the newsletter of the Zeppelin study group of the Germany and Colonies Philatelic Society. It appears here by his permission, and that of the author, Herr Götz Schneider.

which bears a small format imprint of the 12 groschen design from the “countryside” series, this being the normal domestic postage rate.

Additional franking has been applied, namely 30 groschen for an international postcard, 20 groschen air mail surcharge for cards within Europe and 1.50 S Zeppelin surcharge for cards within Europe. Posted in Wien on 4.5.33, the card was flown to Berlin the following day, 5.5.33 and on 6.5.33 it was flown on the connecting flight to Friedrichshafen. From there it was flown with the airship on the 1st South America Flight of 1931 as far as Barcelona, Spain; and finally it was received by the addressee in Holland where it acted as an advertisement for WIPA 1933.

WIPA 1933 lasted from 24th June to 9th July 1933 which, at 16 days, was an unbelievably long period when viewed from a current perspective. Although, since 1929, the world economic crisis had brought many emergencies and unemployment to Austria, a major world stamp exhibition was held, which up to now has proven to have been the greatest philatelic meeting of all time, and which has been a model for the organisation and presentation of similar events. WIPA 1933 took place in three different locations - official exhibits and the printing machines of the State Printing Works were displayed in the Sezession, the competitive entries were shown in the Künstlerhaus whilst the former military barracks on the Schwarzenbergerplatz housed the Congress and the dealers.

The Austrian postal authorities issued a special 50 (+ 50) groschen stamp for the exhibition. This featured a post coach (after the painting “Symphonie” by Moritz von Schwind) and was printed on ordinary paper (issue quantity 40,000) and also on fibrous paper (issue quantity 20,000). Additionally, there was the famous WIPA-block, which featured a block of four stamps in the form of a miniature sheet, printed on fibrous paper. 10,000 blocks were printed of which 90% were issued only in connection with an entry ticket. Furthermore, the Exhibition issued various vignettes, the designs of which emanated from the then President of the Austrian Philatelic Association, Oberstleutnant Hesshaimer, and which helped to finance the Exhibition.

Fig.2 (²) shows ten of these designs, in dark red, which depict the development of postal services (Postal Messenger - Post rider - post coach - sailing ship - steamer - train - post bus - DoX -airplane - zeppelin - rocket). These individual designs were also featured on postcards and envelopes which were available in Wien during the course of the Congress.

² [The original illustration is dark red, and would reproduce here as black-on-black! Ed]

As already mentioned, the LZ 127 "Graf Zeppelin" did not undertake any flight in connection with WIPA. During the previous year, between 30th July and 1st August 1932, the airship had made a flight in connection with the International Stamp Exhibition LUPOSTA in Danzig and from Danzig had undertaken a round flight over the Baltic.

The flight schedule of the airship reveals that, during the duration of WIPA, there took place a flight to the Saar on 25.6.1933. Austrian Treaty State post had already been handed in between 20th and 21st June, but this had nothing to do with WIPA.

On the evening of 1st July 1933 at 19:20, the airship ascended from Friedrichshafen to begin the 3rd South American Flight of 1933, from which it returned on 12.7.33 at 19:10. Some of the Austrian mail accepted for this flight originated from WIPA 1933 where, in each of the three locations, a special post office with a special cancel was to be found. Quantities of Austrian mail carried on this flight were: Friedrichshafen - Barcelona (18); Friedrichshafen - Recife (132); Berlin - Barcelona (20); Berlin - Recife (31)



Fig. 3 above shows a special envelope, issued for the 2nd International Aerophilatelic Congress in Wien on 26th June 1933, with a design featuring the DoX flying boat over the sea. The franking of 4.20 Schillings was made up of 50 groschen for an international letter, 70 groschen registration fee and 3 Shillings Zeppelin surcharge for European routes. Next to the Exhibition stamp there is the special registration label from WIPA 1933 Sezession Wien and the related special cancel from 30th June.

A further special card was issued for the 12th Austrian Day of Philately in Wien on 29th June 1933 and this bears the picture of mail being carried by rocket. Fig. 4 (over) is franked with an Exhibition stamp and was carried on the Zeppelin flight from Friedrichshafen to Barcelona on 1st July 1933. This card was posted



at the Künstlerhaus and bears the special registration label together with the special cancel of 29th June 1933. The franking covers the international postcard rate of 30 groschen, registration fee of 70 groschen and the Zeppelin surcharge of 1.50 Shillings for carriage within Europe. Although no air mail surcharges were levied for the carriage of the card from Wien to Berlin on 29.6.33 and on the connecting flight from Berlin to Friedrichshafen, the Austrian postal authorities routed this card via Berlin. The connecting flight and zeppelin flight cachets are to be found on the reverse.

Although it is franked with two Exhibition stamps and one air mail stamp, the letter depicted at Fig.5 (below, top) was not posted within the Exhibition, but on 30.5.33 in the main postal system in Wien. It is addressed to Brazil. The simultaneous use of a WIPA stamp printed on ordinary paper with one printed on fibrous paper - to make up the correct franking (International letter 50 groschen and 2.50 Schillings Zeppelin surcharge) - is rare.

Finally, Fig.6 (below, bottom) shows another special postcard marking the 39th Deutschen Philatelistentag in Wien on 2nd July 1933 and depicting a Zeppelin over Wien. This card bears three imprinted yellow-orange 10 groschen air mail stamps, which cover the postage for an international postcard. Additionally, there are stamps to the value of 3.40 Schillings for registration, connecting flight and Zeppelin surcharge to Brazil. This card, posted at the Head Post

Office on 29.6.33, received the special cancel "WIPA WIEN / FLUGPOST" on the same day.

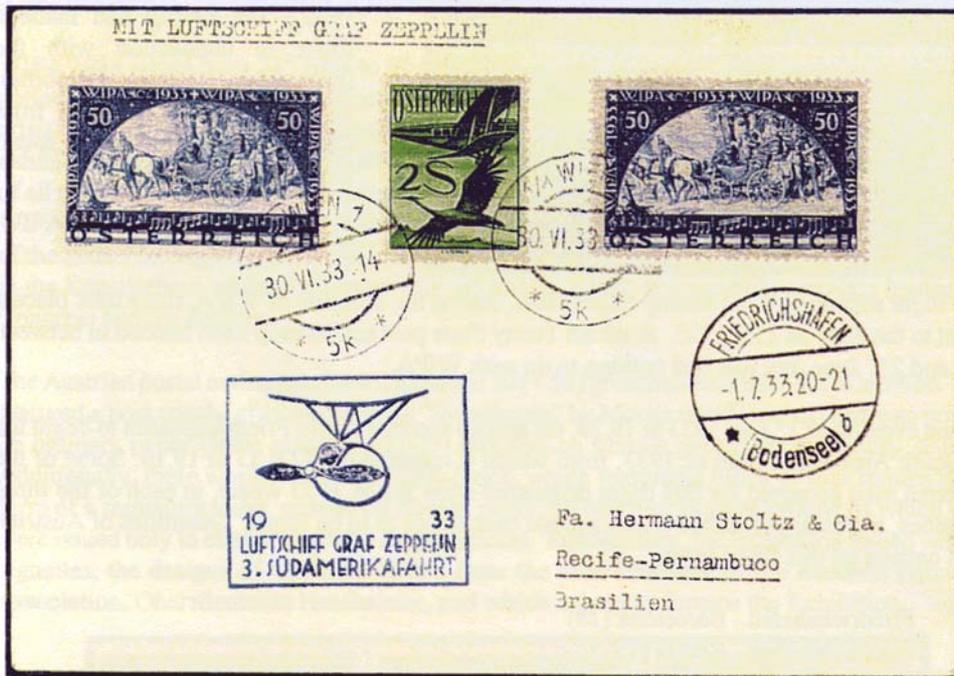


Fig.5 (above); Fig.6 (below)



Exceptionally rare is the envelope depicted at Fig.7 (over) with a company machine cancel of the "Spedition Schenker & Co. A.G." in Wien, dated 27.6.33

with a franking of 3.20 Schillings (50 groschen international letter, 20 groschen for the connecting flight and 2.50 Zeppelin surcharge for Brazil) and addressed to Pernambuco, for which we have to thank the well-known philatelist Buchal. According to the Austrian Air Mail Handbook from Roland Kohl, the 3rd South American Flight of 1933 was the first time that machine cancels were permitted to be used for the franking of Austrian mail. As previously explained, only 31 cards and letters were forwarded from Austria, via Berlin, to be carried on this, the 3rd South American Flight of 1933.



A further acceptance of zeppelin mail during the course of WIPA 1933 was that in connection with the Swiss Flight on 18.7.1933 with a postal drop over Bern. For this flight there were 63 postcards from Austria (letters were not permitted) which, after many years of study by the writer, have been found to originate from two sources and all appear identical. Cards addressed to Herr Emanuel Honesta in Bern originated from Kosel, whilst those cards addressed by typewriter to Herr Amtsoberverwalter Rudolf Richter in Atzenbrugg originated from Georg Sobetzky. All cards used are the special WIPA cards, issued in connection with the various congresses held in Wien. Most of the cards bear imprinted stamps and altogether during WIPA, 32,000 such imprints were produced for a public, which was very enthusiastic over such a method of franking.



Fig.8 above shows such an item, with the imprint of a 10 groschen airmail stamp on a card issued for the 2nd International Aerophilatelic Congress in Wien on 26th June 1933. Since the international rate was 30 groschen and the zeppelin surcharge for carriage within Europe was 1.50 Schilling, a further 1.70 Schilling in air mail stamps was affixed. A six-sided special despatch cancel “WIPA 1933 SCHIFFSPOST MELK - WIEN 30/6” was used.



Fig.9 above shows a special card with a steamer and with the imprints of three air mail stamps, featuring a pilot’s head, of 10, 15 and 30 groschen respectively. These, together with the additional stamps, were cancelled with the special cancel of the Künstlerhaus on 7th July.



Finally, the card depicted at Fig. 10 above bears the special cancel of WIPA 1933 for the “Überraschungsfahrt Schloss Laxenburg”, dated 3.7.1933. All these cards bear a Friedrichshafen transit cancel and a BERN LUFTPOST arrival cancel dated 18th July 1933.

On 4.7.1933, the special WIPA stamps, which were issued only against a token from an entry ticket, were sold out at the special WIPA post office. However, a few collectors had still used WIPA stamps on zeppelin mail after the end of WIPA 1933. Fig. 11 (below) shows a registered card from Wien 51 on 29th August 1933, addressed to Pernambuco. The reverse bears two air mail stamps of 50 groschen, which covered the international postcard rate & registration fee,



leaving the 2.50 Schilling franking on the front to cover the zeppelin surcharge to Brazil. For this a special WIPA stamp on fibrous paper was used. With this 6th South American Flight of 1933, which departed from Friedrichshafen at 20:07 on 23rd September 1933 and reached Recife 70 hours and 56 minutes later, there are also known a few letters bearing complete WIPA blocks.

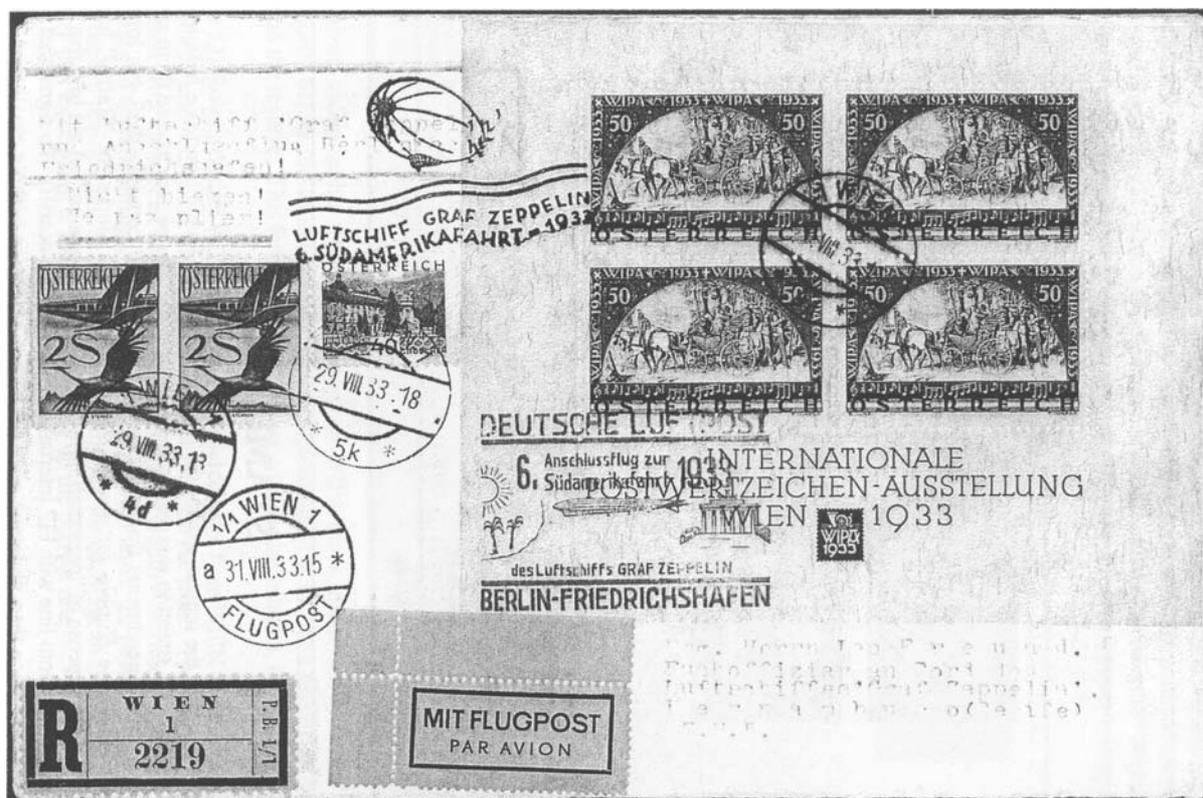


Fig. 12 above shows such a letter with a complete WIPA block, cancelled in WIEN 1 on 29.8.33 - shortly before the validity of the stamps expired on 31.8.33. The remainder of the franking is on the reverse. This letter went from Wien, via Friedrichshafen, to Pernambuco.

Fig 13 (below) shows a further WIPA block on a registered letter from WIEN 1 with a despatch cancel of 29.8.33 and additional franking of 4.40 Schillings on the front. This letter went via Berlin and then with the special connecting flight for the 6th South American Flight of 1933. With a franking of 6.40 Schillings, (50 groschen international letter, 20 groschen connecting flight, 70 groschen registration fee and 2 x 2.50 Schillings for each 5gr to Brazil), this letter depicts a very rare example of a WIPA Block making up the correct rate.

Several of the special cards for WIPA 1933 with imprinted air mail stamps were used in later years, (especially on the North American flights of the Hindenburg).

Although the LZ 127 Graf Zeppelin did not make a visit to WIPA 1933, this unforgettable exhibition made a great impact in the area of zeppelin mail. However, on account of the then-prevailing desolate economic conditions, the number of zeppelin postal items posted during the exhibition or bearing WIPA stamps was so small, that it required a ten year search in order to assemble the items depicted here.



Members with an interest in Austrian Zeppelin mail should join the Zeppelin Study Group of the Germany & Colonies Philatelic Society. There have in the past couple of years been several features in "Zeppelin", their Journal, which would be of interest. For those who are so inclined, membership of the Study Group costs but £10 per annum and apart from receiving four 32-page issues of the magazine, members may participate in an annual auction. As a bonus, the Group issues booklets from time to time which are circulated free to members. The next booklet - due out later this year - will deal with the 1929 and 1931 Graf Zeppelin flights to Austria. Write to Keith Greenhalf, 22 The Green, Helpringham, Sleaford, Lincs, NG34 0RJ

"Still not in Klein"

by A Taylor after H G White

One of the major supporting pillars of that Baroque edifice, Austrian Philately, is of course Klein - formally entitled "The Regular Postmarks of the Permanent Local Post Offices in the Austrian half of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy [Postal Obliterations and Other Cancellations on Austrian Stamps 1867, 1883 and 1890]" and reposing in our library as Item 31 Vols 1 & 2.

In 'Austria' 135 p6 I reviewed Erwin Rieger's long-heralded second edition of Volume 1, and remarked that 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 showed that these had all been included in the second edition. However many of the additions printed in 'Austria' numbers 35 and 52 are not present. As these are fairly inaccessible, and fairly unreadable, I have merged them, deleted entries which now appear in Klein's second edition, and reproduced the resulting table here. Henry White introduced the original as follows:

The publication of any new major reference book naturally stimulates the readers to look, perhaps for the first time, at their holdings of the material listed mainly, of course, to assess and classify what they have and perhaps discover unsuspected varieties. Inevitably, also, even with such a major work as Wilhelm Klein's two volumes on the postmarks of 1867-1900, some unrecorded items are discovered. Whether the new finds are major eg a postmark type not previously seen from that town, puzzling eg a violet-black or bluish black ink instead of plain black, or perhaps just trivial, resulting from some petty human aberration such as turning some figures in the date upside down, omitting them altogether or putting the slug in wrong end first thus creating a 'block' instead of figures, is largely immaterial. Beauty and perhaps value lie in the eye of the beholder!

The listing was in three parts: (1) new items; (2) actual sightings of items listed but not seen by Klein and (3) puzzle corner. In the following tables, we start with the Klein town name and serial number, the descriptive code for the lettering of the postmark, its serial reference letter (invented and preceded by + if a completely new listing) and illustration number, the date used, and the stamp on which the mark has been found, where A = 1867 issue, B = 1883 issue, C1 = 1890 issue, C2 = 1891 (octagonal) issue (ANK 63-68), S = postal stationery, Z = Zeitung. 'invtd' = inverted [*shown here by underlining*]; 'trpd' = transposed; 'bi' = bilingual. The puzzles I'll leave alone; some were solved!

Not listed in Klein

Location	code	sub	date	stamp	notes
27 AICHBERG-STEYRERMÜHLE	gfj	+ b 436	1.5.84	B 5k	new
175 AUSSEE / IN STEIERMARK	gEj	f 245		AZ 1k	in blue
332 BISTRITZ A/D KFJB	gEj	+ c 114		B 5k	new type
379 BÖHM: KAMNITZ	gEj	c 245	23.10.74	A 5k	Colon
380 BOHM:LEIPA	gEje	fa 370	12.2.82	A 5k	small colon
542 BRZUCHOWICE	gEj	a 245	10.4.94	C2 20k	in blue
600 CAPO D'JSTRIA	aE	aa 153		AZ	J for I
607 CASTELNUOVO BEI CATTARO (ERZEG NOVI)	gEj	+ d 245	6.? .82	A 5k	ERCEG
716 CLO	gSj	+ c 647a	4.7.96	C1 5k	4 bars
990 EDLITZ	gfj	b 436	3.2.86	B 10k	in blue
994 EGER STADT	afj	b 440	2.5.63	A 50k	invtd 3
1184 FRIDAUWERK	gEj	a 245	9.1.78	A 5k	year invtd
1725 HÖFLEIN / bei BRUCK A/D LEITHA	gEj	+ b 245	21.1.91	C1 5k	bei not BEI
1730 HÖRSCHING	gEj	b 245		C1 5k	in violet
1782 HORODENKA	gfj	bb 436	28.4.-	A 5k	bar for year
1873 ISCHL	aEje**	+ fa 423	12.8.72	A 5k	MORG trpd
1873 ISCHL	aEej	+ ea 407	5.4.?	A 5k	ABDS trpd
1953 JESSENITZ	gEj	+ da 245	18.?.81	A 10k	bi; no month
1970 JOHANNESTHAL IN SCHLESIE	gOj	+ c 624	29.10.91	C1 1g	oval
1979 JOSEFSTADT FESTUNG	gDjeb	+ c 126a	?.?.95	C2 30k	very late date
2190 KLEINZELL	gEj	a 245	31.1.08	A 5k	year invtd
2276 KOMEN	gEj	+ ca 245		C2 30k	COMIN
2493 LAIBACH STADT	aEe	+ s 237	18. 2.(74)	AS 2k	all capitals
2578 LEIPNIK	gEj	d 245	15. 9.94	CS 2k	bi; blue arrival
2589 LEMBERG	gaEje	g 414	2-.9.75	A 15k	year invtd
2966 MERAN	gEje	c 370	11.9.94	CS 2k	in blue
3462 OBERMOSCHTIENITZ	gDj**	b 117	18.5.79	A 5k	date invtd
3880 PRAG 2	gEje	f 370	24.9.93	C2 50k	bar for exp.
3881 PRAG 3	gE(j)e	+ f 376	18.10.?	C1 15k	no year
4048 RADYMNO	gE	+ f 145	8. 7.(78)	AS 2k	
4118 REICHENBERG	aL	+ m 552	13.3.?	A 2k	new
4184 RÖMERBAD	gEj	b 245	20.7.83	A 5k	year invtd
4229 ROSENAU (am S.)	gE(j)	ba 245	26. 8.	C1 2k	no year
4252 ROTH JANOWITZ	aE	+ e 153	11.10.?	A 5k	new
4279 RUDELZAU	gf(j)	aa 436	13.1.?	A 5k	no year
4349 SALZBURG STADT	gE(j)e	+ m 395	12. 1.(73)	AS 2k	year blank
4350 SALZBURG 2	gEje	b 370	9.10.98	B 5k	year invtd
4628 SCHLUCKENAU	gL	+ e 541	23.2.74	A 5k	
4771 SENFTENBERG	gEje**	+ j 419		C1 5k	with stars

Location	code	sub	date	stamp	notes
4877 SÖLDEN	gEj	b 245	<u>26.7.97</u>	C2 20k	day invtd
5047 STRENGEN	gEj**	b 338	8.7.83	A 25k	in violet
5324 TRZCINICA	gEj	a 245	??.99	C2 30k	violet
5412 UNTER-BAUTZEN	gEj**	+ g 330	4.2.78	A 5k	new
5737 WIEN 1	a2Ej	ca 296		A 5k	no month
5737 WIEN 1	gfj	za 436	16.7.91	C1 30k	20 mm
5745 WIEN 11	gEje	e 370	4.6. <u>08</u>	A 5k	year invtd
5768 WIEDEN IN WIEN	aEe	+ z 239	3.11.(75)	AS 2k	all one height
5758 WIEN 50	gOje	+ h 642	4.12.07	A 5k	oval
5771 WIEN 54	gEjeb	ha 399	19.2. <u>19</u>	C1 3k	year invtd
5773 WIEN 56	gEje	ma 370	11.8. <u>58</u>	B 3k	year invtd
5774 WIEN 59	gEje	aa 370	15.10. <u>60</u>	B 3k	year invtd
5777 WIEN 62	gEje	+ q 393	18. 8.?	CZ 2k	newspaper
5778 WIEN 63	gEje	+ h 393	28.11.96	C1S 2K	
5779 WIEN 64	gEje	n 378	16.8.77	A 3k	
5779 WIEN 64	gEje	na 378	12.1.79	A 15k	IOSEF
5779 WIEN 64	gEje	+ n 393	26.7.?	CZ 2k	newspaper
5918 WITKOWITZ IN MÄHREN	gEje	d 370	8.12.91	C1 10k	exp. invtd
5820 WIEN 110	gEje	+ p 393	3.10.98	CZ 1k	newspaper
+7869a SAAZ	aOo	+ a 1138		C2 50k	Telegraph office cancel

Listed in Klein but not seen by him:

Col 1: Klein location code; col 2: subcode; col 3: cancel; col 4 stamp-seen-on-
&-value

1	2	3	4
207	a	153	B 5K
221	c	114	C1 10K
373	c	245	B 5K
382	b	245	C1 15k
398	a	245	C1 10k
544	a	153	C1 5k
668	c	245	B 5K
687	f	95	C1 5K
733	a	245	B 5k
1026	b	245	C1 15K
1104	a	436	C1 5k
1106	b	282	B 5k
1183	f	250a	A 5K
1379	b	245	C1 5k
1488	c	245	C1 12k
1488	c	245	C1 15K
1560	b	245	C1 5k
2205	a	153	C1 5K
2237	c	245	B 10K
2297	b	245	B 10k
2338	d	245	C2 50k
2339	g	126	C1 3K
2371	e	370	B 10k
2471	c	114	C1 5k
2474	a	153	C1 2k
2489	b	245	B 5K
2630	b	114	C2 50k
2662	b	245	C1 15K
2772	c	647	C1 15k
3069	b	245	B 3K
3524	a	436	BS 2K
3854	b	245	C1 1K
3885	d	370	C1 5k

1	2	3	4
3892	g	109	C2 30K
3952	da	396	C1 15k
4172	a	436	C2 20k
4184	ba	279	A 5k
4404	a	315	C1 10K
4404	b	245	C2 20K
4504	a	171	B 5k
4949	a	95	C1 2K
5024	b	245	BS 5K
5061	a	245	C1 5K
5262	b	460	C1 5k
5292	fa	245	AS 2K
5424	a	436	C1 5K
5519	b	245	B 5k
5679	b	245	A 5k
5703	ba	295	B 5k
5739	aa	395a	B 2K
5748	ca	395a	B 10K
5748	g	370	A 3k
5779	i	387	A 15K
5779	i	387	A 25K
5793	ha	395a	B 2k
5816	cb	396	B 5k
5826	c	406	B 5K
6388	b	888	B 20K
6441	b	889	B 10K
6669	f	953	BS 2K
6675	i	952	BS 2K
6680	c	942	BS 2K
6784	b	966	C1 5K
7523	a	973	C1 5K