

AUSTRIA

Edited by Andy Taylor

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Editorial 147

By Andy Taylor

Moiré is the French word for "watered" or "shimmering", as in silk, and is used to describe the result of superimposing two translucent sets of straight or curved lines; the effect may be seen by looking through the folds of a net curtain. While attractive in a dress, moiré fringes are less useful when they cover the illustrations in "Austria". They are produced when I print a scanned image on paper (in lines of ink dots) then send it to the printers whose new equipment rescans the whole page at a slightly different angle. So, the whole of "Austria" 146 had to be reworked and sent on a CD; the customer is then required to approve a proof print which was duly posted to me in Bristol - and didn't arrive. Special Delivery to Oswestry to the rescue! The results are I think worth the hassle: compare for example the tartan background of Austria 145 page 7 with the smoothness of Austria 146 pages 18-19.

May and June were not good months for me. Apart from the above troubles, my computer crashed; I damaged my back lifting it, which didn't help holiday travelling; the builder said he couldn't come until the Autumn; and I discovered I'd posed a question in the last issue for which Dr Kainz had sent me the answer a year ago. Also, a pair of woodpigeons have nested in the tree outside my office window from which they interrupts my philatelic ponderings with loud coo-ings ... A sprinkling of Hungarian Paprika and 15 minutes at gas 6 should suffice... or I could just demolish the tree.

Marijana Dworski runs an interesting shop in Hay-on-Wye (I said I'd been on holiday) selling rare books on travel and languages, especially concerning central & eastern Europe. She has another branch in Rijeka, Croatia; I haven't been there! www.dworskibooks.com and www.language-library.com will show you the current stock.

Martin Brumby sent me some "Computer Haiku" a year ago, and as May became June and then July one became all too appropriate ☹ "Yesterday it did not work; today it is working; / tomorrow who knows: computers are like that." Losing all my accumulated data (12Gb) was too horrible to contemplate. If you are reading this, the problem has been solved, or at least partially so. How often do YOU back up your work – and on what – and where do you keep it?

Members wishing a full 84-page issue each quarter, full of new thoughts on old topics and revelations of new collecting areas, are enjoined to contribute to it... I draw your attention to the list on page 84 of issue 146; so far I have received two unsolicited offers of assistance and browbeaten two more members into agreeing to start writing.

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The Austrian Musical Heritage

As seen through its stamps

By J G Cottrell ⁽¹⁾

From Beethoven

MOONLIGHT SONATA

Sonata quasi una Fantasia
Op. 27, No. 2.

BEETHOVEN

Adagio sostenuto
Si deve suonare tutto questo pezzo delicatissimamente e senza sordini

PIANO

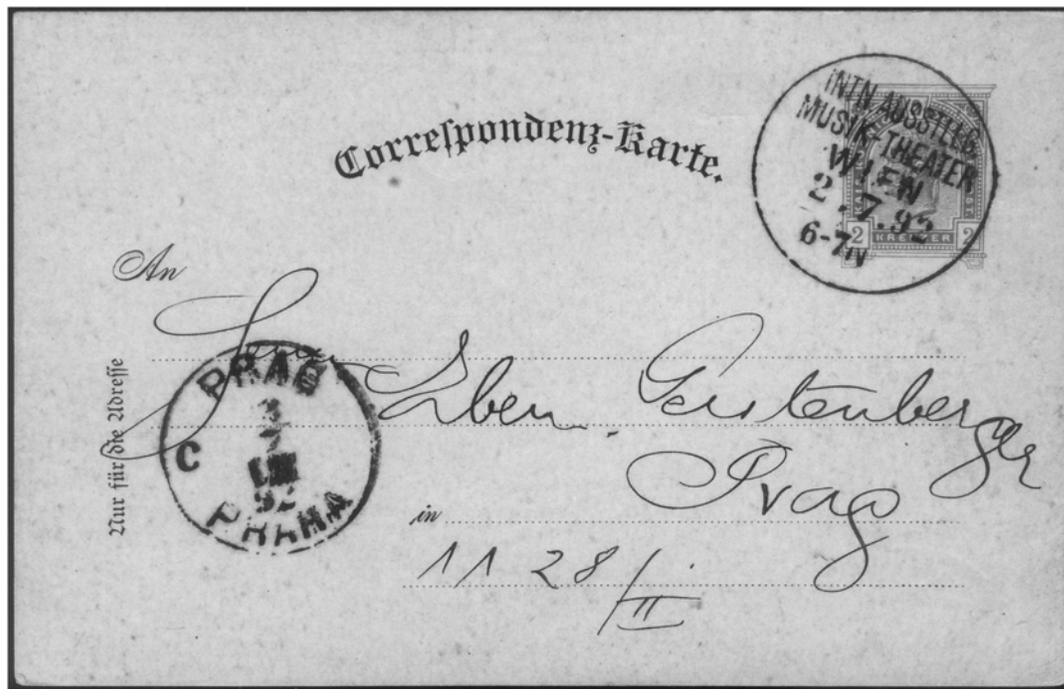
sempre pp e senza sordini

to Carl Ziehrer

Through the 18th and 19th Centuries, Vienna was the centre of Music in Austria. Concerts, Opera, Choirs and song all played their part. Although no commemorative stamps were issued before 1922, a number of music exhibitions took place prior to WWI and commemorative cards and postmarks were produced to mark the occasion. The first of these in 1892 took place in the Chinese Theatre in Vienna.

A commemorative card was issued with a view of the theatre itself on the reverse, as shown below. Two special postmarks were issued. The exhibition ran from April to November 1892.

¹ Adapted by the Editor from colour copies of JGC's presentation at "Covfest". This display had originated in 2002 when the 4-sheet competition at the annual weekend 'Fest' required entries based on "T is for ...?". He had chosen the Theatre, which led to the article 'The Theatre in Austria', published in the Spring 2002 edition of 'Austria'. Since then the collection has expanded to include all aspects of Music and not just the theatres in which it was performed.



In 1922 the Viennese Post Office produced a set of stamps, sold at ten times face value in support of the Musicians Fund. The seven stamps carried portraits of Haydn (2½k), Mozart (5k), Beethoven (7½k), Schubert (10k), Bruckner (25k), Strauss (50k) and Schubert (100k), as seen on the upper cover on the next page.

In 1969 to commemorate the centenary of the Vienna State Opera a souvenir sheet was issued containing reprints of the 5k in black, 7½k in red and the 50k in blue. This is shown at the bottom of the next page.



The author observes that in forming this collection three things had surprised him. The first was the number of Austrian stamps on music-connected subjects issued since WWII - in fact 91 separate issues by the middle of 2003. Prior to the war there was only one such issue which appeared in 1922. A complete list is attached as an addendum to this article.

Secondly, the ease with which material could be obtained. One has only to look through the catalogue, select the items needed, ring up a few dealers and in no

time at all the material comes flooding through the letterbox. Rather different from the years it can sometime take to find a cover illustrating a particular postage rate, or whatever, from the classical issues of the 19th and early 20th century! Moreover, at just a fraction of the cost!

And then thirdly, and perhaps most surprising of all, the large number of famous composers who were Austrian or lived and composed in Austria: Haydn, Schubert, Bruckner, Liszt, Mahler, Strauss (father and sons) to name but a few. Even Beethoven, although born in Germany of Dutch parentage, moved to Austria in his early twenties, and nearly all his greatest compositions were written in Vienna. The next page shows a selection of Austrian commemorative stamps featuring famous composers, of which only three, Wagner, Brahms and Beethoven were not Austrian. ⁽²⁾ Not shown here are a further 18 stamps with portraits of Austrian composers, all famous in their day. These composers were:

Karl Millocker: 1842 - 1899. Conductor & Composer of Operettas.

Josef Lanner: 1801 - 1843. Violinist and Composer of Waltzes; Originator of the Viennese Waltz

Wilhelm Kienzl: 1857 - 1941. Composer of Operettas & Classical Music.

Josef Schrammel: 1718 - 1895. Violinist who toured Austria, Germany & USA.

Thomas Koschat: 1845 - 1914. Singer & writer of songs & Light Opera.

Carl Ziehrer: 1843 - 1922. Conductor & Composer of over 600 Waltzes.

Arnold Schonberg: 1874 - 1951. Wrote Atonal music & taught in California

Edmund Eysler: 1874 - 1949. Pianist & Composers. Wrote 40 Operas.

Carl Ditters: 1739 - 1799. Violinist & Conductor. Wrote Orchestral music.

Franz Schmidt: 1874 - 1939. Became Director of Vienna Music Academy.

Leo Fall: 1873 - 1925. Violinist & conductor in Berlin & Hamburg

Emmerich Kalman: 1882 - 1953. Pianist & produced The Gypsy Princess.

² We will ignore the pedantic point that when Mozart was born in Salzburg it was not a part of Austria. Ed.



Josef Bauer: 1883 - 1959. Highly acclaimed musician, receiving many honours.

Ralph Benatzky: 1884 - 1957. Composer of music for 200 Hollywood films.

Alban Berg: 1885 - 1935. Composer of 12 tone music and Pianist.

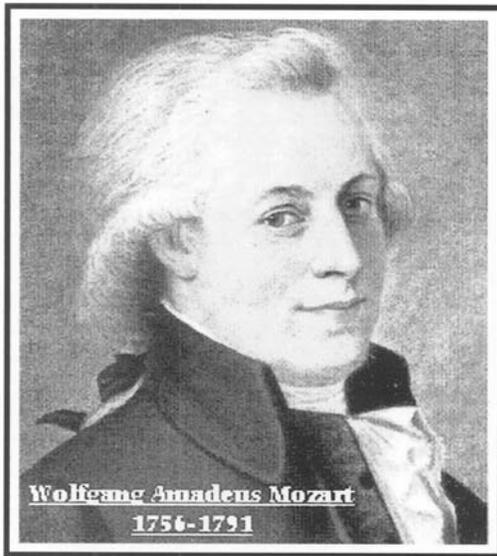
J. Albrechtsberger: 1736 - 1809. First Court Organist & tutor to Beethoven.

Dostal Nico: 1895 - 1981. Last famous Operetta Composer & Composer.

Erich Korngold: 1897 - 1957. Wrote film music during WWII in Hollywood.

More detailed biographies of all these famous 'Men of Music' are to be found in "The People on Austrian Stamps" published in John Giblin's book with that title in 1959 with supplements in many of the early issues of "AUSTRIA".

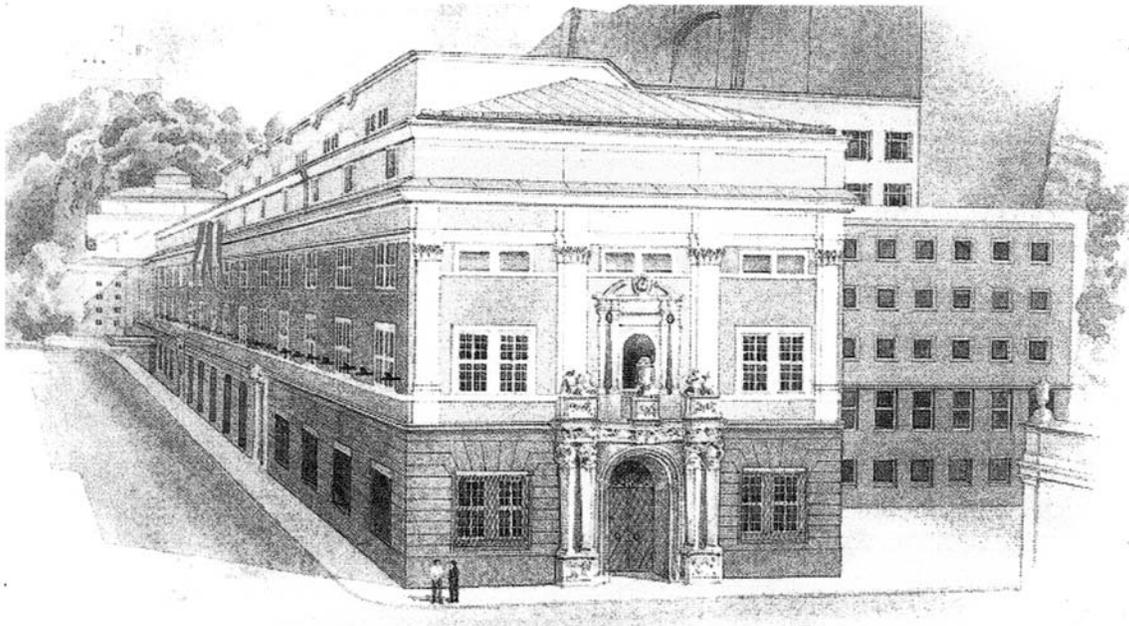
The display continued with issues celebrating various milestones of Viennese theatres as described and illustrated in the 2002 Spring edition of Austria. However, Vienna was not the only city which became a great centre of music in the 18th and 19th centuries. Salzburg, Bregenz, Linz and others all had their music festivals but, undoubtedly the greatest of these was and still is Salzburg.



The City (Mozart's Birthplace) has all the attributes of a great city: grandeur, culture and a fascinating history. It is very beautiful, lies along the River Salzach and is surrounded by Alpine peaks. It contains many fine buildings. Most were created by the Prince Bishops during their 1000 years of dominance over Salzburg which had become an Archbishopric in the 13th century.

Salzburg has also been shaped by its music. It is epitomised in the Salzburg Festival (Festspiele), inaugurated in 1920 and which, with the exception of the war years, has continued annually ever since. Numerous concerts and performances take place during August in the Großes Festspielhaus, the Landstheater, the Mozarteum and the Mirabelle Mansion.

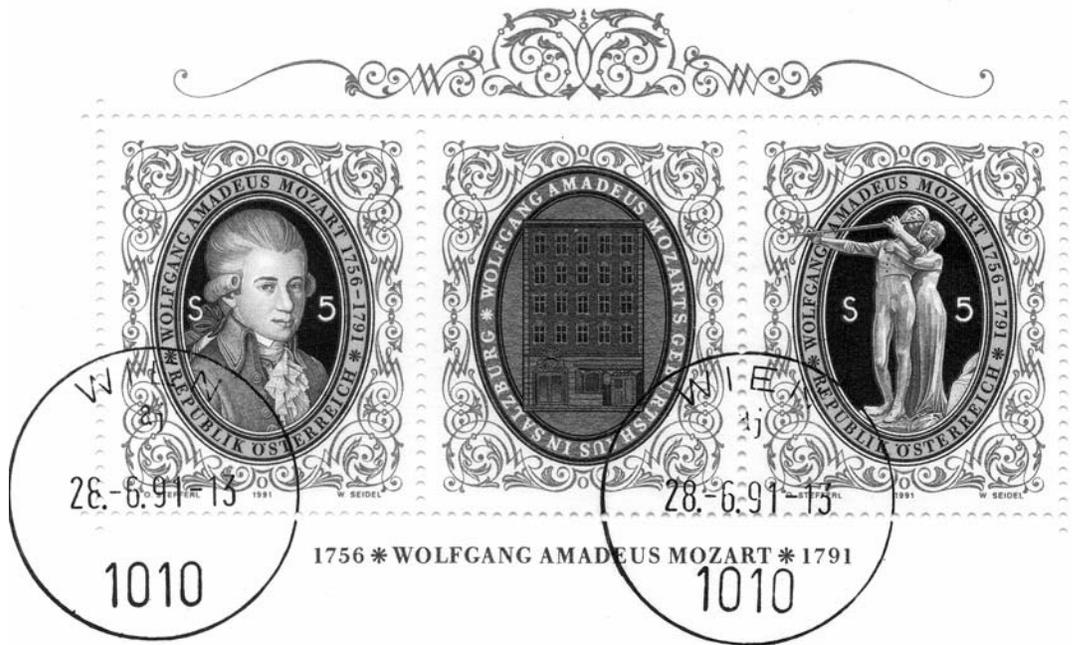
The first-named theatre opened in 1960 with *Der Rosenkavalier* conducted by Herbert von Karajan. The theatre occupies the site of the stables of the former Winter Riding School, retaining its original facade. The Münchsberg mountain, which it abuts, had to be blasted a distance of 50 feet inwards to accommodate one of the world's largest stages.



The Festival's 50th anniversary was marked in 1970 by this special stamp, shown on a First Day Cover.



The summer festival at Salzburg, Mozart's birthplace, gives special emphasis to his music. Although still a major event in the music calendar, it reached its zenith in the 1930s under eminent conductors such as, Walter, Toscanini and Furtwangler. Notable anniversaries have been commemorated by special issues of stamps including the 75th anniversary of the Festspiele & Mozart's Birth and Death Bi-centenaries.



Death Bi-centenary of Mozart showing himself & a scene from the Magic Flute, with a label in the centre showing the house where was born - issued 1991.

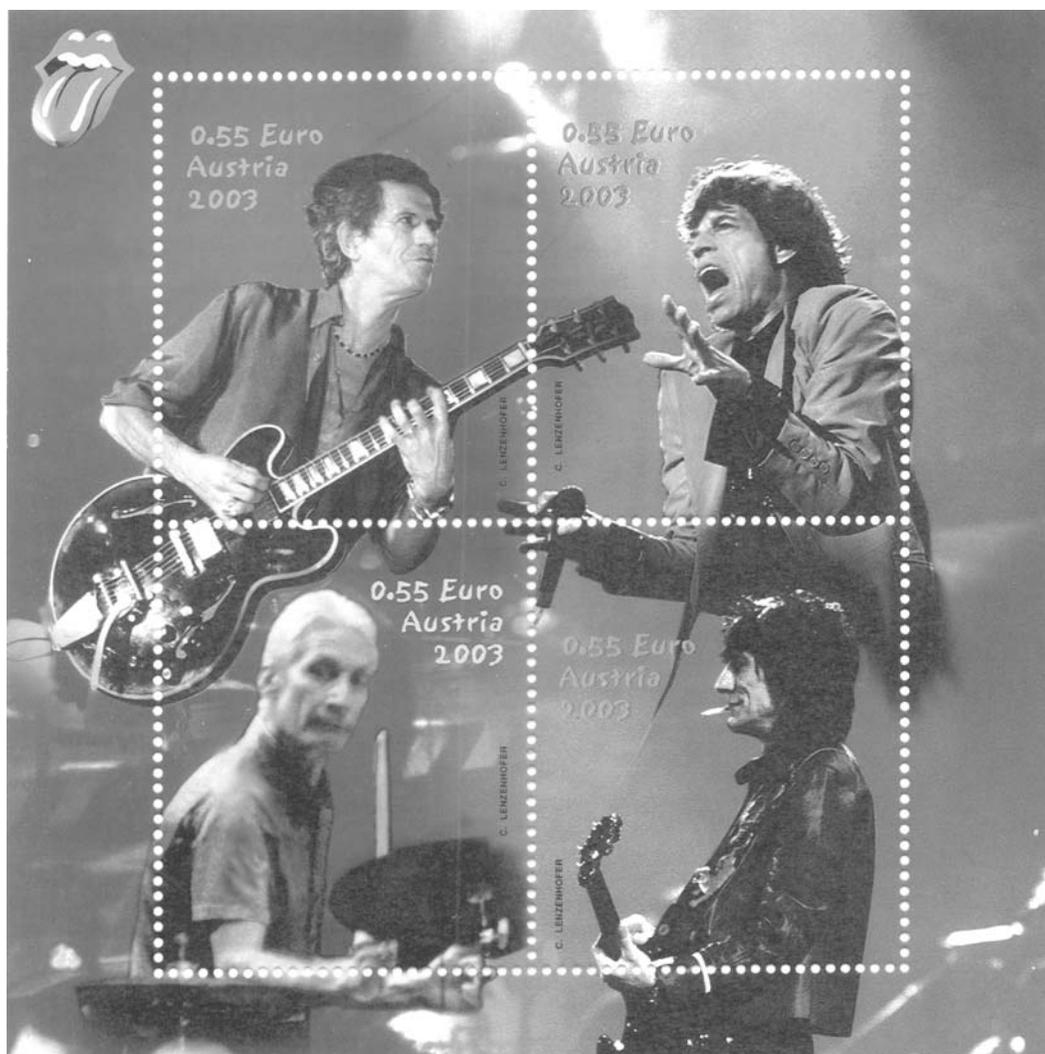
However, special issues are also made to remember many other anniversaries, typical examples being:

1. Birth centenary of Dr Carl Böhm, conductor issued in 1994
2. 130th anniversary of 'Silent Night, Holy Night' in 1948
3. Centenary of the Blue Danube Waltz in 1967.
4. Third Austrian Choir Festival in Vienna in 1958
5. Second International Congress of Catholic Church Music in 1954
6. 150th anniversary of Vienna Male Choir Society in 1993
7. Birth Centenary of Leo Slezak, Operatic Tenor in 1973

All these commemorative issues are listed in the addendum to this article.



Finally, introducing the last sheet of his display, John remarked that it was rather like going from the Sublime to the Gorblimey - music in Austria is not all serious! Firstly, it showed an issue in 1997 depicting a typical Austrian Brass band, and then the Miniature Sheet produced in 2003 to mark a visit of The Rolling Stones.



In closing, John said that although rather a departure from the erudite philatelic displays usually seen at the annual Fests, he hoped that his thematic collection had been interesting to everyone, music lovers or not.

Appendix: Austrian Music Issues master list.

No	Year	SG	Issue	Details
1	1922	519	Franz Joseph Haydn	}
2	1922	520	Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart	}
3	1922	521	Ludwig van Beethoven	}
4	1922	522	Franz Peter Schubert	}Composers: Set of seven
5	1922	523	Anton Bruckner	}
6	1922	524	Johann Strauss	}
7	1922	525	Hugo Wolf	}
8	1926	636-41	Child Welfare	Scenes from Nibelung Legends.
9	1947	1002	Franz Schubert	Composer 'Famous Austrians'
10	1947	1004	Carl Michael Ziehrer	Composer 'Famous Austrians'
11	1947	1006	Anton Bruckner	Composer 'Famous Austrians'
12	1948	1161	Carol	Silent Night, Holy night
13	1949	1167	Johann Strauss	Composer 50th death anniversary.
14	1949	1174	Johann Strauss the Elder	Composer. Death Centenary
15	1949	1207	Karl Millocker	Composer. 50th death anniversary
16	1951	1229	Josef Lanner	Composer 150th birth Anniversary
17	1951	1232	Wilhelm Kienzl	Composer 10th death anniversary
18	1952	1235	Josef Schrammel	Composer Birth Centenary
19	1953	1242	Hugo Wolf	Composer 50th death anniversary
20	1953	1245	Linz National Theatre	Theatre
21	1954	1265	Catholic Church Music	Second International Congress
22	1955	1277	Burgtheater, Vienna	Theatre Building Re-opening

No	Year	SG	Issue	Details
23	1955	1278	State Opera House, Vienna	Theatre Building Re-opening
24	1956	1281	Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart	Composer Birth Bicentenary
25	1958	1331	Austrian Choir Festival	Choir 3rd Austrian Festival in Vienna
26	1959	1342	Franz Joseph Haydn	Composer 150 th Death Anniv.
27	1959	1350	Vienna Phil Orchestra	Orchestra World Tour
28	1960	1356	Gustav Mahler	Composer Birth Centenary
29	1961	1377	Franz Liszt	Composer 150 th Birth Centenary
30	1967	1494	Blue Danube Waltz	Music Centenary
31	1967	1497	Vienna Phil Orchestra	Orchestra 125th Anniversary
32	1967	1513	Academy of Music	Academy 150th Anniversary
33	1968	1535	Carol	Silent night, holy night -150th Anniv.
34	1969	MS1553	State Opera House	Theatre Centenary
35	1970	1578	Musikverein Building	Theatre Centenary
36	1970	1585-90	Famous Operettas	Operettas
37	1970	1591	Bregenz Festival	Festival 25th Anniversary
38	1970	1592	Saltzburg Festival	Festival 50th Anniversary
39	1970	1593	Thomas Koschat	Composer & Poet 125th Birth Anniv.
40	1970	1602	Ludwig van Beethoven	Composer Birth Bi-centenary
41	1971	1615	Intl Choir Festival	Choir Vienna
42	1972	1648	Carl M Ziehrer	Composer & Conductor 50th Death
43	1973	1664	Leo Slezak	Operatic Tenor
44	1974	1696	Anton Bruckner	Composer Memorial Centre Linz
45	1974	1716	Arnold Schonberg	Composer Birth Centenary

No	Year	SG	Issue	Details
46	1974	1718	Edmund Eysler	Composer 25th Death Centenary
47	1974	1723	Carl Differs von Dittersdorf	Composer
48	1974	1726	Franz Schmidt	Composer Birth Centenary
49	1975	1741	Leo Fall	Composer 50th death Anniv
50	1976	1744	Johann Strauss the Younger	Composer, 150th birth
51	1975	1745	Vienna Phil Orchestra	Orchestra 75th Anniv.
52	1975	1761	Saltzburg State Theatre	Theatre Bicentenary
53	1976	M51755	Burgtheater, Vienna	Theatre Bicentenary
54	1978	1811	Lehar Congress	International Meeting
55	1978	1822	Franz Schubert	Composer 150th Death Centenary
56	1979	1852	Bregenz Festival	Theatre & Congress Hall
57	1982	1931	Joseph Haydn	"Composer and his time" Exhibition
58	1982	1947	Emmerich Kalman	Composer Birth Centenary
59	1983	1957	Josef Matthias Hauer	Composer Birth Centenary
60	1984	2022	Ralph Benatzky	Composer Birth Centenary
61	1985	2043	Alban Berg	Composer Birth Centenary
62	1985	2051	Europa Music Year	Music
63	1985	2060	Bad Ischl Operetta week	Operetta
64	1986	2084	Johann Albrechtsberger	Composer 250th Birth Centenary
65	1986	2094	Richard Wagner	Composer International Congress
66	1986	2109	Franz Liszt	Composer 175th Birth Anniversary
67	1987	2142	Michael Haydn	Composer 250th Birth Anniversary
68	1988	2177	Vienna Concert Hall	Theatre 75th Anniversary

No	Year	SG	Issue	Details
69	1989	2201	Richard Strauss, Richard Theatre	125th Birth Anniversary
70	1991	MS2257	Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart	Composer Death Bicentenary
71	1992	M52291	Vienna Phil. Orchestra	Theatre 150th Anniv
72	1993	2357	Vienna Male Choral Soc	Choir 150th Anniversary
73	1994	2380	Carl Bohm	Conductor
74	1995	2403	Bregenz 50th Festival	Festival
75	1995	2408	Saltzburg 75th Festival	Festival
76	1995	2410	Franz Von Suppé	Composer
77	1995	2411	Nico Dostal	Composer
78	1995	2415	Ludwig van Beethoven	Composer 225th Birth Anniversary
79	1995	2416	Von Weber	Composer 50th Anniversary
80	1996	2425	Anton Bruckner	Composer Death Centenary
81	1997	2470	Erich Korngold	Composer Birth Centenary
82	1997	2475	Franz Peter Schubert	Composer Birth Bicentenary
83	1997	2474	Johannes Brahms	Composer Death Centenary
84	1998	2514	Franz Lehar	Composer 50th Death Anniversary
85	1998	2514	Volksoper	Theatre Centenary
86	1999	2535	Johann Strauss the Younger	Composer Centenary
87	1999	2536	Johann Strauss the Elder	Composer 150th Anniv
88	1999	2540	Graz Opera	Opera Centenary
89	2000	2571	Vienna Syphony Orch.	Orchestra
90	2003	--	Rolling Stones	Miniature Sheet
91	2003	--	Bosendorfer Pianos	175 Years of...

Perforations: the Hole in the Corner

By Martin Brumby

As Packet Secretary, one task I have to carry out is to check through every book of stamps before it goes on circuit and again on its return. The main point of the initial check is to ensure that the total value is correct as, otherwise, it is extremely difficult at the end of the circuit to reconcile the remaining stamps, purchases by individual Members and receipts from those Members.

Naturally, I also keep an eye open for anything I need for my own collection (or at least, when I have time!) and that everything is 'as described'. Life is obviously far too short to check every catalogue number and every individual stamp, although I do the odd 'spot check' to see if 'unmounted' items really are as described, for example. Most sellers are pretty reliable but the one area where errors frequently creep in, is **the identification of perforation varieties**.

Even some respected and advanced philatelists seem to have some problems here – I recall an article by Max Mayo (author of standard works on Cilicia and the Adana overprints) who quite unashamedly stated that he could never tell line from comb perforations. So perhaps it may be worth doing a little 'revision'.

The most comprehensive work on Austrian perforations is that by Dr. Helmut Pfalz and Mag. pharm. Helmut Richter: "Österreichische Spezialkatalog – Amtliche Zähnungen 1867–1906 (Published by the authors. APS Library No. 36). They point out, right at the outset, that the key for successfully collecting the different perforation varieties is an appreciation of the three basic perforation types (sheet or harrow perforation, row or comb perforation, line perforation) "and only secondarily an acquaintance with the perforation gauge". They go on to describe the different types as follows: -



Perf. 10 harrow

Perf. 13 x 12½ comb

Perf. 11½ line

Features of sheet perforation (harrow perforation)

“With sheet perforation, the perforation pins in the perforation machine are arranged in little rectangles or boxes (hence the German name Kastenzählung) the size of the individual stamps. There are as many of these boxes as the number of stamps in the printed sheet. Accordingly, with the downward stroke of the perforation apparatus, all the perforation holes in the underlying sheet of stamps are punched in a single process. From this mode of operation of the perforation machine it follows that **the corners of the individual stamps are all the same and of regular appearance and the individual stamps are all of an equal size.**” (my emphasis).

Features of comb perforation (row perforation)

“Comb perforation is today the most common kind of perforation. The pins are here arranged in the form of a comb. The perforation process is automatic. The perforation mechanism with the pins ordered in a comb shape rises after perforating the first row of stamps (thus perforating three sides of the top row of the sheet of stamps). The sheet of stamps is now advanced to the position of the next row of stamps, this is then perforated and so on to the last row of the sheet. With flawless operation the automatic perforation machine naturally also produces **stamps of equal size and each stamp, horizontally and vertically always exhibits the same number of teeth. The corners of the stamp, as with sheet perforation, are all equal and regular.** Irregularities in the operation of the perforator lead occasionally to shortened stamps or to stamps with broadened corners, which does not, however, thereby change the basic characteristics of the perforation.” It should be added that any really noticeable irregularity along these lines would be quite collectable in its own right.

Features of line perforation

“With line perforation the perforation device consists only of a single row of teeth, where the perforation pins stand out in a straight line. The upper edge is first of all punched with this row of pins, then the sheet of stamps moves forward the height of a row of stamps, the machine then punches the next row of stamps at the upper edge and so on, until the lower sheet margin is reached. Thus the sheet of stamps is perforated horizontally. Now the sheet of stamps is turned through 90 degrees and in the same way the vertical perforations carried out. Accordingly for a sheet of stamps of 10 x 10 stamps, 22 different processes are necessary. In this way, all the classic Austrian stamp issues with line perforation had to have each individual perforating operation carried out, mostly by hand.

It is thus understandable, particularly through inaccurate work, that **the distances between the individual rows of holes slightly differ and therefore the individual stamps within the each sheet of stamps may be of different sizes. (So-called long or wide formats, often abused to produce dangerous fake perforations.) It is furthermore clear, that with such a mode of operation the perforation rows cross each other irregularly, the number of the teeth of individual stamps therefore varied according to size of the stamps and the various positioning of the perforator. Also the corners of the stamps when compared to each other, present a completely irregular appearance.**”

Characteristics of the individual perforation types

Pfalz and Richter continue: “The characteristics of the corner perforations tell us whether we are looking at a stamp with harrow or comb perforation, or else one with line perforation. We can and must make this differentiation only by considering the perforations characteristics and without use of perforation gauges. The distinction between harrow perforation and comb perforation is therefore not important, because any confusion between these perforation types (perf. 9½ and 10 harrow or 13x12½ and 13x13½ comb) is anyhow impossible.

To again explain the differences between harrow or comb perforation on one hand and line perforation on the other hand as clearly as possible, refer to the illustration above (regular corners with harrow or comb perforation, irregular with line perforation).” It should be added that a stamp with irregular corners CANNOT be harrow perforated. Whilst, by a fluke, the strokes of a line perforator might yield a fairly regular corner to a single stamp (see the lower left corner of the stamp illustrated above), it is almost impossible that any specimen might be found with four regular corners, especially when checked under a magnifying glass.

Our authors continue: - “Frequently these characteristic distinctions are not considered when examining the perforations of the individual stamp. The beginner measures straight away with the perforation gauge - without paying attention to the characteristic corner perforations - and is led astray, when considering an 1867 stamp measuring perf 9 or an 1883 stamp measuring 10½. The beginner then is led from the fact that no harrow perforation 9 or 10½ is recorded, although there are line perforations in these gauges, to firmly resolve that the stamps examined must be line perforation 9 or 10½. The beginner should therefore consider the following:

“Through the long period of use of the harrow perforation machines (particularly the issues of 1867 and 1883) inaccuracies emerged. Perforation pins had become worn or broken and had been renewed inaccurately. The

imperfections with the old harrow perforation machines had become so great, in the case of the 1883 issue, that eventually sections of the perforation pins were broken out and replaced with too many or too few new pins, so that the number of perforation pins on corresponding sides of the perforation rectangle were not all equal (¹). It is thus clear, that under these circumstances the perforation fluctuates and the perforation gauge does not help much at all. (*It is also worth pointing out that the 'perf. 10 harrow', more often than not actually measures 10¼! M.B.*) “Thus for the collector of perforation varieties of old Austria, once again the most important basic rule is repeated:

*Before using perforation gauges it must first be ascertained whether the stamp is harrow or comb or, alternatively line perforated. If the stamp has the characteristics of harrow or comb perforation then that is what it is. But if it has the line perforation characteristics, then it is line perforated, irrespective of what it measures on a perforation gauge. In this case an 1883 stamp with irregular corners measuring 9½ **must** be perf. 9 or 9¼ line, one measuring 10 **must** be perf. 10½ line. And conversely, an 1883 stamp with regular corners **must** be perf. 9½ or 10 harrow.”*

Compound Perforations

“Compound perforation is a sub-type of line perforation. This derives from the case where the same sheet of stamps is perforated by two different perforators in different directions. First of all the horizontal perforations are carried out with one perforator across the sheet of stamps, then the same sheet of stamps for the vertical perforation is inserted in another perforation machine. If the two machines use lines of pins set at different intervals, the perforated sheet of stamps shows horizontally one perforation and another vertically. A stamp in normal compound perforation thus shows above and below one gauge and down both sides another.

Sometimes it also happened during normal line perforation that a line of perforations was not properly punched. In consequence stamps remain joined together and are described with the familiar philatelic term: “Imperforate between”.

¹ Such a case is described as “irregular sheet perforation”. With the ordinary sheet or harrow perforation the number of teeth or perforation holes on each stamp above and below is exactly the same, likewise on the right and on the left. The irregular sheet perforation breaks this rule. The irregular sheet perforation occurs exclusively with the issue of 1883. See Pfalz & Richter – or Ferchenbauer.

The Stamp Issues

Pfalz & Richter go on to discuss the stamp issues between 1867 and 1906 in considerable detail and also give many insights into the period of use and detailed characteristics of the different perforators. This information is an excellent starting point for the advanced collector. It would be an interesting project for a collector to integrate and expand this information to include other stamps produced (and perforated) by the Imperial Printing House including Austrian, Bosnian and some Hungarian both postage *and revenue* stamps, the telegraph stamps, one issue of Serbia and all issues of Montenegro and so on. Even postal stationery letter cards may well have used the same (line) perforators? As there can't have been an infinite number of machines available at any one time, it would be interesting to see what parallels and what differences, might be revealed by detailed comparisons of the different issues.

The Time Factor

Amongst much other information, Pfalz & Richter give outline periods of use of the different perforators (on Austrian postage and postage due stamps). These may be worth reproducing here, whilst remembering that later use (within the period of validity) is just possible but significantly earlier use is extremely unlikely. This provides a useful check and safeguard against at least some faked items.

1867 Issue of Stamps

Issued 1 June 1867 (25kr & 50kr on 1 Sept. 1867), valid for use (in Austria) until 31 October 1884.

Only 'fine' prints were issued line perforated (some coarse prints line perforated are known but are thought to be unissued trials)

Perf. 9½ harrow	2, 3, 5, 10, 15, 25	1867 to 1883
Perf 9 line	2, 3, 5 (T.IIa, IIb), 10, 15	1878 to 1883
Perf 10½ line	2, 3, 5 (T.IIa, IIb), 10, 15	1877 to 1883
Perf 12 line	2, 3, 5 (T.IIa), 10, 15, 50	1877 to 1878
Perf 13 line	2, 3, 5 (T.IIa), 10, 15	1877 to 1878

Comp. perf. 10½:9 line & 9:10½ line	2, 3, 5 (T.IIa, IIb), 10, 15	1877 to 1883
Compound perfs (others)	Various 2, 3, 5 (T.IIa), 10: see Pfalz & Richter for details	1877 to 1878

1883 Issue of Stamps

Issued 15. August 1883, valid for use until 30 June 1891.

Perf. 9½ harrow	2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50	1883 to 1887
Perf. 10 harrow	2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50	1887 to 1890
Perf 9 line	2, 3, 5, 10, 20	1883 to 1884
Perf 10½ line	2, 3, 5, 10, 20	1883 to 1884 (sharp perfs)
Perf 10½ line	5	1890 (blunt perfs)
Perf. 9¼ line	5	1890
Perf 11½ line	5	1890
Perf 12 line	5	1890
Perf 12½ line	2, 3, 5, 10	1890
Compound perf. 9:10½ line	2, 3, 5, 10	1883 to 1884
Compound perf. 10½:9 line	2, 3, 5, 10	1883 to 1884

1890 - 1896 Issues of Stamps

1 kr – 15 kr. Issued 1 September 1890, valid for use until 30 September 1900.

20 kr – 50 kr (oval). Issued 1 September 1890, valid for use until 31 August 1891

20 kr – 50 kr (octagon). Issued June 1891, valid for use until 30 September 1900.

1 fl blue, 2 fl red. Issued 1 September 1890, valid for use until 31 January 1896.

1 fl grey violet, 2 fl green. Issued 1 February 1896, valid for use until 30 Sept. 1900.

Specialists recognise (at least) three different types of paper (type I: hard, translucent, until 1896; type II: softer, smoother, from 1894; type III: whiter, softer, smoother, from 1898) used for this issue. For further details see Ferchenbauer etc. This is another factor which will assist in dating individual stamps and helping to verify whether one of the rarer perforations has been faked.

Perforator	Paper	Values	Dates
Perf. 10 harrow	I, II, III	All kreuzer values	1890 to 1898
Perf. 9¼ line	I, II	All 1890 values, 1891 30kr	1890 to 1891 (<1895)
Perf. 9¾ line	I, II	1890 values 1 kr – 30kr	1890 to 1891 (<1895)
Perf 10½ line	I, II, III	All values	1890 to 1900
Perf. 11 line	I, II	1890: 1 kr – 30 kr, 1 fl 1891: 20 kr – 50 kr	1890 to 1896
Perf. 11½ line	I, II, III	All values	1890 to 1898
Perf. 12	I, II	1890 values 2kr – 30kr, 1 fl	1890 to 1891 1 fl to 1895
Perf. 12½ line	I, II, III	1890 values 1 kr–15 kr, 30 kr, 1 fl, 2 fl 1891 all values, 1896 1fl	1890 to 1892, occasional until 1894, & 1897 to 1900
Perf. 13 line	I, II	1890 values 1kr – 5 kr, 15 kr, 30 kr, 1 fl, 2 fl.	1890 to 1892, 1 fl & 2 fl to 1895

Perforator	Paper	Values	Dates
Perf. 13½ line	II, III	1890 values 1kr-15kr, 1891 all values	1894 to 1895, 1898 to 1900
Pf. 13 x 12½ comb	III	1890 values 1 kr – 15 kr	1898 to 1900
Pf. 13 x 13½ comb	II	1890 5 kr	1894
	III	1890 values 1 kr – 15 kr	1898 to 1900
Compound perfs		See Pfalz & Richter!!	1890 to 1892 1898 to 1900

Note: Pfalz & Richter consider papers and dates in *italics* as ‘exceptional’.

1894 Issue of Postage Due stamps

Issued 1 February 1894 (2 kr, 6 kr, 7 kr: - April 1895), valid until 30 September 1900.

It is perhaps a comment on human nature that collectors who optimistically see ‘line perforations’ everywhere in the 1867, 1883 and 1890 issues, suddenly ‘discover’ the scarce ‘perf. 10 harrow’ when sorting their 1894 postage dues for sale.

Perf. 10 harrow	1, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50	1894 to 1895
Perf 10½ line	All values	1894 to 1900
Perf. 11 line	1, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50	1894 to 1895
Perf 11½ line	All values	1894 to 1898
Perf 12½ line	1, 2, 3, 5, 10	1898 to 1900
Perf 13½ line	1, 5	1898 to 1900
Compound perfs	1, 2, 3, 5, 6?, 10, 20?,50?	Needs more work!

Issues 1899 – 1918

Although there are perforation varieties (some very scarce!) in the later issues, misidentifications are less common (with the exception of the 1899 perf. 12½ line and perf. 13 x 12½ comb stamps and the corresponding perf. 12½ x 13 comb dues. With even a modicum of care, these can be readily separated.

It should be noted that all the recess printed (engraved, intaglio) stamps before WWII were perforated by line perforators. Supposedly (and most probably) this was because of the varying paper shrinkage associated with the dampening and drying processes required the additional flexibility given by line perforators. This differential shrinkage, especially where sheets of paper might be fed into the press in two directions, leads to the ‘tall thin’ and ‘short fat’ stamps, especially notable in the 1916 and 1917 high values and in the Nibelungen charity issue. But careful comparison and measurement shows that all recess printed stamps from the State Printing Works before WWII can be found in varying sizes. This certainly wasn’t because lots of different plates were prepared! An excellent example can be found in the beautiful 1906 stamps of Bosnia, where differences of a millimeter or more in the length of the printed impression are easy to find. For this reason I am sceptical, to say the least, about the tabulations of ‘perf. 12¼ line, perf. 12½ line, perf. 12¾ line and compounds which have been published!

Levant

The issues for use in the Levant are almost ‘Cinderellas’ as far as philatelic (rather than postal history) collecting is concerned. Blithely ignored by Pfalz & Richter, the stamps are of course listed by Ferchenbauer but I suspect that someone could put together an interesting philatelic study of the perforations, papers, printings, ‘varnish bars’ etc. These are obviously similar to the corresponding Austrian issues but there do appear to be some differences as well!

Conclusion

Hopefully the foregoing will guide and assist the inexperienced and remind the ‘experts’! Hopefully I will never again have to add the Packet Secretary’s annotation “*comb perf when seen by MB!*”

PNEUMATIC SURCHARGES

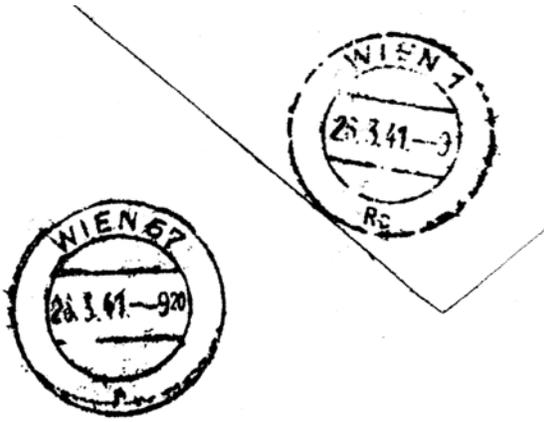
by Colin Tobitt

With the decline of Pneumatic printed stationery (envelopes in 1908, letter cards in 1922 and postcards in 1922) a surcharge of 30 heller was introduced for letters to be delivered to the recipients door. Later this applied to all forms of Pneumatic (Rohrpost) mail. A year later this was increased to 60h, and all through the Inflation period this surcharge was in operation with regular increments in line with inflation (these rates are in the Anhang section of the book by H. Karasek; to date no such items have been seen!)

In 1925 with the currency change the surcharge was set at 20gr which increased to 30gr on 1.1.1928 and stayed at this price until early in 1938. From 1.8.1938 the rate was set at 10Rpf which lasted unchanged all through the Anschluss period. With this surcharge new etiquettes came into use with the wording 'Rohrpost und Eilbote': this indicated that the item was Express to the nearest Pneumatic Office and then delivered directly to the addressee and not carried on the normal post round. [These etiquettes are black printing on a dark red background, often translucent, and rather difficult to illustrate. Ed]



Fig 1: Local letter of 26.3.1941 with adhesives for 58Rpf covering the local letter rate of 8pfg, Express rate of 40pfg, & Pneumatic direct delivery surcharge of 10Rpf. [It's common in this period to find a separate stamp of the correct



value for each component of the rate.] Dual etiquette for Eilbote (express) and Rohrpost. Posted to Station 59 (as scrawled at top left) at 8am at Wien 1, entered the system at 9am and sent to Station 57 arriving at 9.20am (these times are in the cancels on the back).

In 1945 the 10Rpf changed to 10 groschen under the post-war arrangements.



Fig 2: Local Postcard of 22.11.1946 from Station 45 at 6pm to Station 73 with Intermediate Office cds for Station 66 at 5.50pm (error on one of the time slugs). Card with 55gr adhesives for postage; 5gr postcard rate + 40gr Express rate + 10gr Surcharge for Rohrpost.



Fig 3 Inland Registered letter of 24.5.1947 from Wien to Nieder Thalheim arriving 25.3.1947. Redirected back to Wien via Station 64 arriving back on 28.3.1947 (cds on reverse). Cover with adhesives for 78 gr covering inland rate of 18gr, Registered fee of 20gr, Express fee of 30gr and 10gr Rohrpost surcharge.

On 1.9.1947 the rate increased to 30 groschen.

Fig 4 (below): Registered local letter used in Wien on 1.10.1947 sent from Office 1 at 4pm. to Office 4, arriving at 6pm. Window envelope with 2.50 Schilling making up the Local rate of 40gr, Registered rate of 100gr, Express of 80gr and 30gr Rohrpost surcharge

On 1.9.51 the rate increased to 60 groschen; this remained in force until the closing of the Pneumatic system.



Przemyśl 1914-1915: Postal History

The second, greatly enhanced edition of "**Przemyśl 1914-1915: Postal History**" by Keith Tranmer is now available in the English edition at £12.95 to UK members and £14 to elsewhere including packing & postage by surface mail; airmail by negotiation. Enquiries to Geoff Richardson please.

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THE LAST CRUISE OF SMS KAISERIN ELISABETH: Part IVb

By Fred Pirotte

IV-5-3 Internment Camp Wan Shou Sze: 10th April 1918 - 22 January 1920

On 10 April 1918, at 8am, the Austro-Hungarian internees left Hsi Yuan. After a walk of 75 minutes, they reached their new camp: the Temples of Wan Shou Sze, the oldest temples in China. Inside the principal temple were 10,000 small statues of Buddha made of bronze. The temples were in a very beautiful site with flowers and fruit gardens. The officers were installed in an old palace, previously used as a place of rest by the Empress Dowager Tsu-Hsi. Alexander Franke wrote in his memoirs "Compared to Hsi Yuan, Wan Shou Sze was really a paradise".

Postal services

As in Hsi Yuan, the internees could send one letter per week. The postal facility at Wan Shou Sze used both SdPdG handstamps of Hsi Yuan and a new double oval censor handstamp. The 2 Chinese characters in the lower part between both ovals give the name of the camp: Wan Shou Sze.



Photo 1 Original photo. On the reverse Stecura wrote : Öst-Ung Internierungslager Wan-Tschou-Tse am 16.IV.1918.



Fig. 4-18 Censor handstamp of the camp of Wan Shou Sze always in violet.

Mail to Hsi Yuan redirected to Wan Shou Sze

On 30 May 1918, 16 months after China declared war, the internees received their first mail from Europe, addressed to Hsi Yuan and forwarded to Wan Shou Sze by the Chinese Post. Austro-Hungarian relatives did not receive the new address and the old address was used up to the end of 1918. Fig. 4-19 shows a postcard dated 18.05.18, posted at Balatonboglar 18.6.18 to Hsi-Yuan. Handwritten "via Russland". The card was carried by the Trans-Siberian railway. Four line Russian handstamp from censor Nr 22. Arrived at the Russian PO of Peking 5.7.19. Chinese postmark of Peking 5.7.19 which redirected the postcard to Wan Shou Sze. Delivered to Adam Stecura on 8 /VII/19. On arrival, oval censor handstamp of Wan Shou Sze. The delivery took over a year!

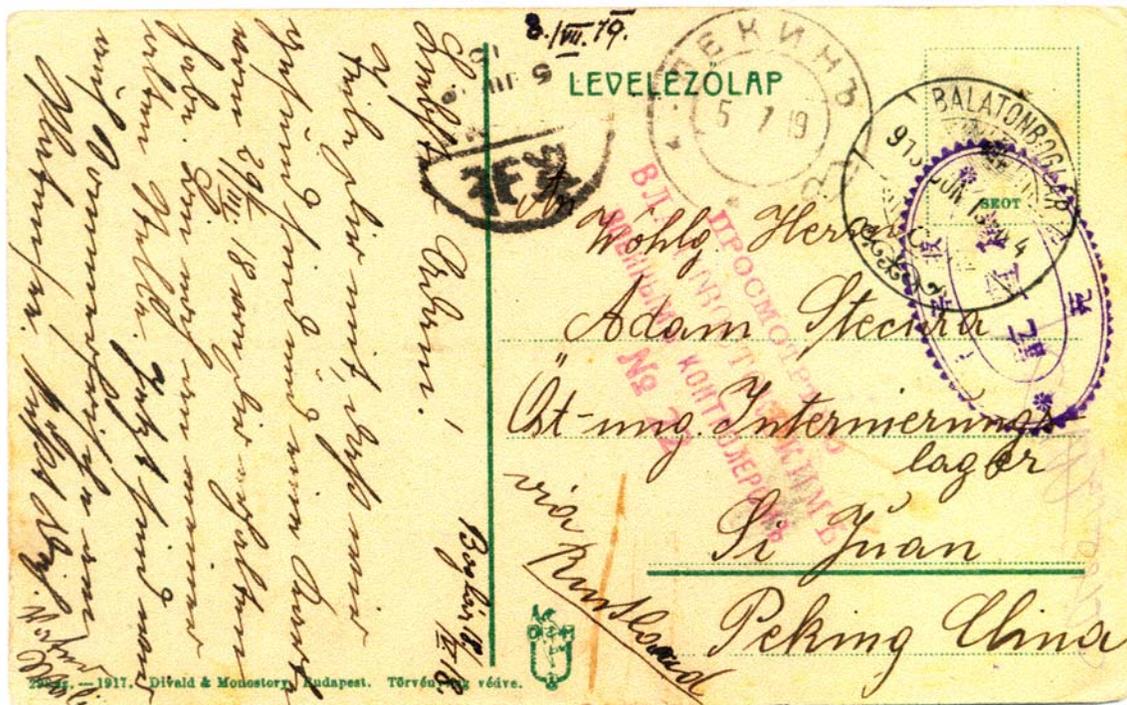


Fig. 4-19 Postcard dated 18.05.18, posted at Balatonboglar to Hsi-Yuan.

Mail from Europe to Wan Shou Sze camp

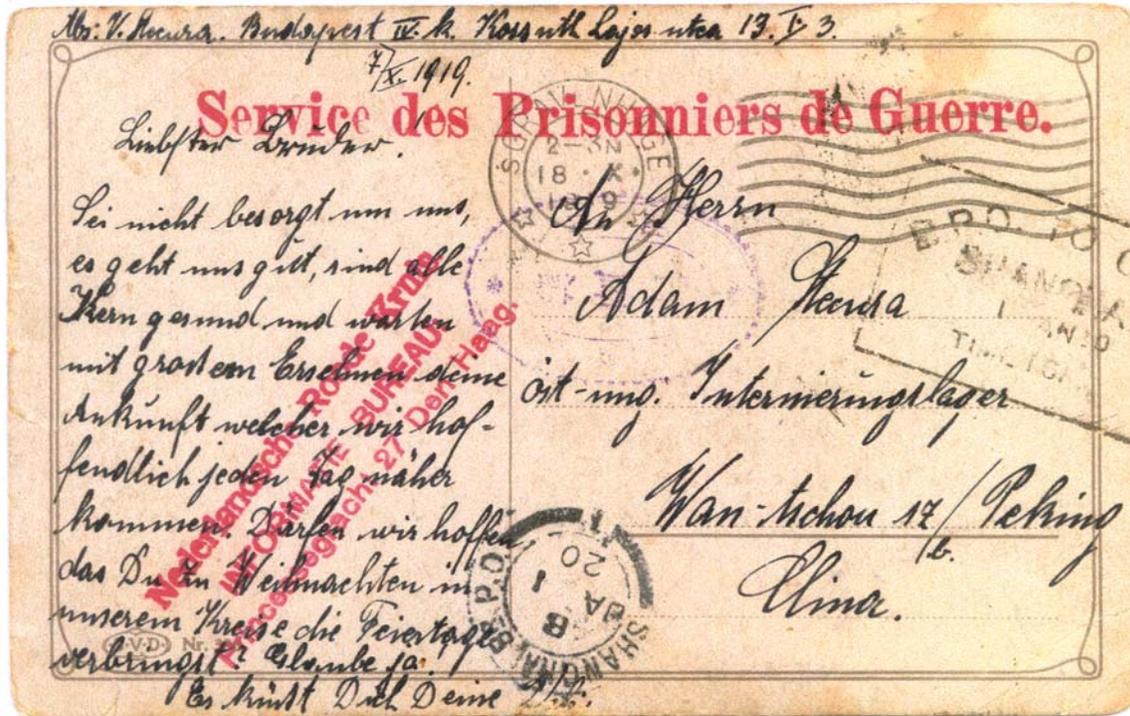


Fig. 4-20: Postcard sent from Budapest, 7.10.19, to Adam Stecura from his brother. Forwarded through the Dutch Red Cross. One line SdPdG and three line red handstamps of the Dutch Red Cross. Postmark of Gravenhage 18.10.19. Arrival postmark of the Shanghai British PO 01.01.20 and rectangular British censor handstamp at Shanghai. On arrival, oval censor handstamp of the camp.

Mail from Wan Shou Sze camp to Europe

Fig. 4-21 (next page) shows a Chinese stationery card with New Year greeting for 1920 sent by Franke Alexander to Villach (Austria). SdPdG Type 2 and oval censor handstamps. Forwarded by the Dutch Red Cross with its three line red handstamp. Transit postmark of Gravenhage 27.11.19.

Fig. 4-22 (next page) shows a postcard sent by Emerich Kloiber (ex-Kaiserin Elisabeth) on 22 .8.19 to his wife in Wien. SdPdG Type 2 and oval censor handstamp. Forwarded by the Dutch Red Cross with its three line red handstamp. Transit postmark of Gravenhage 6.10.19.

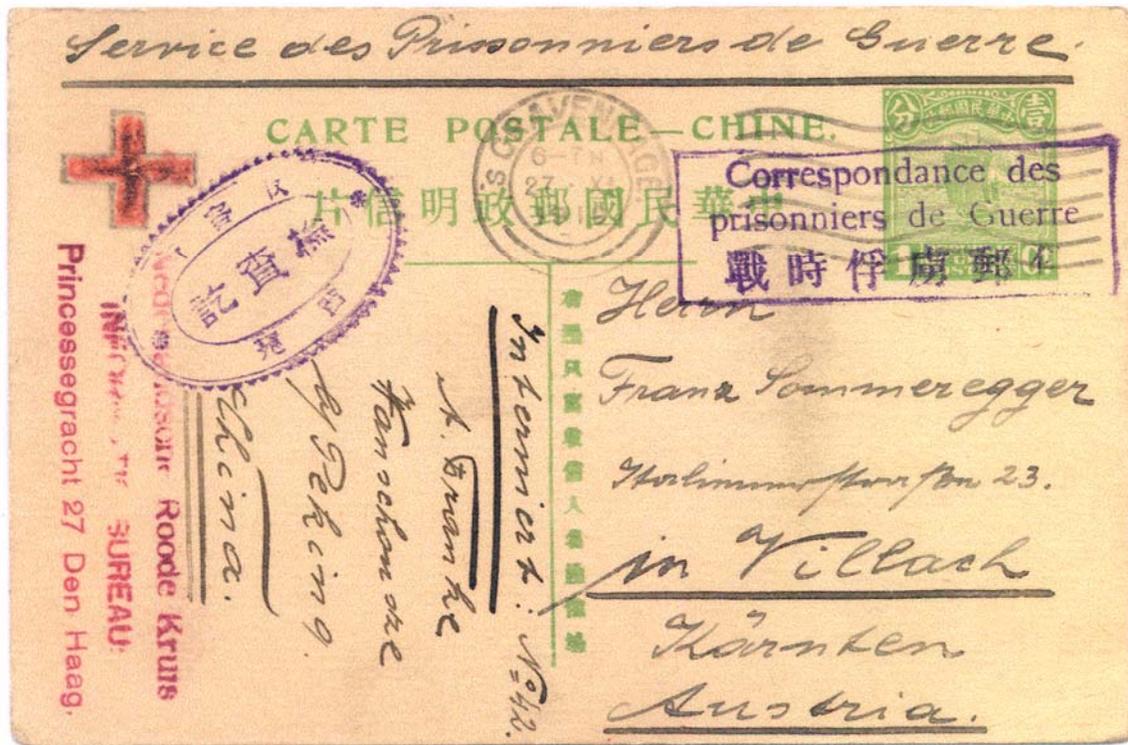


Fig. 4-21 Wan Shou Sze to Villach

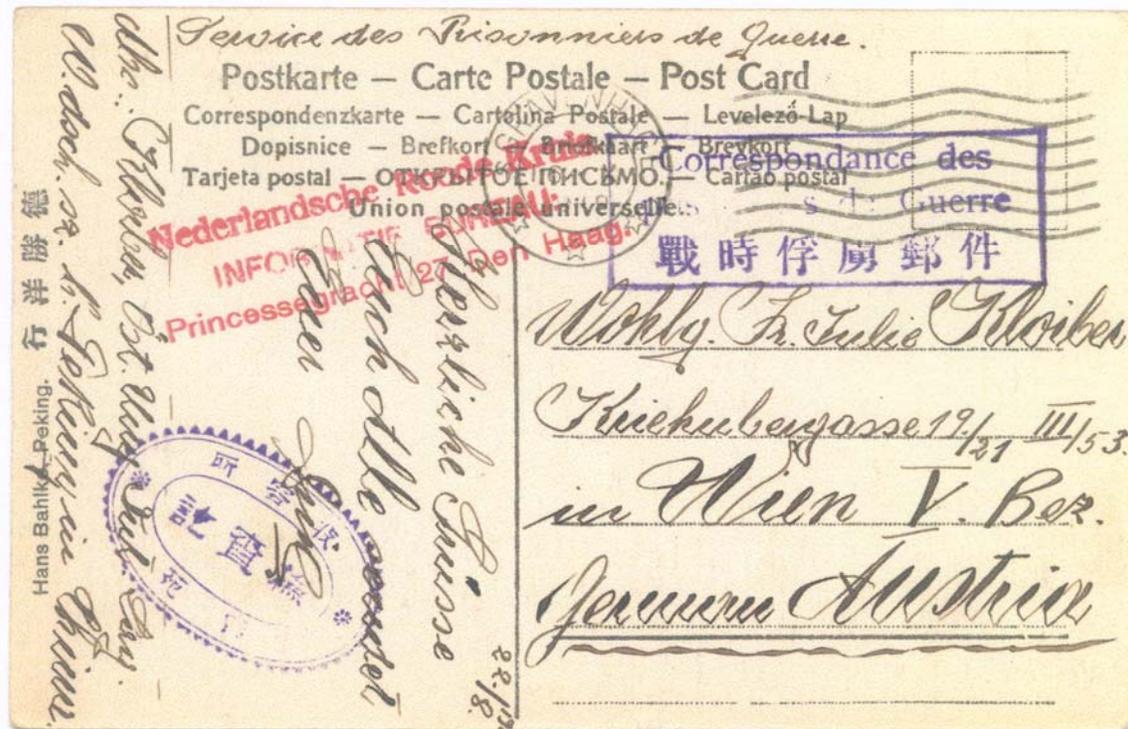


Fig. 4-22 Postcard from Wan Shou Sze to Frau Kloiber in Wien.

Mail from Wan Shou Sze camp to Germany

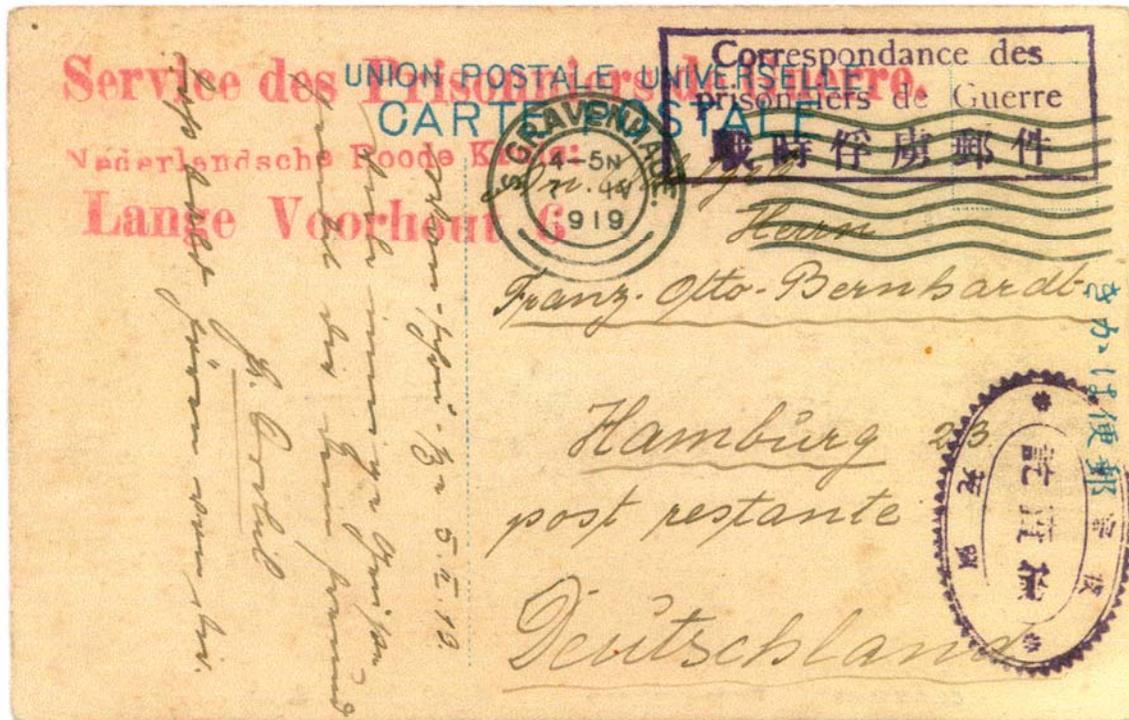


Fig. 4-23: Postcard sent 05.02.19 by Drobil Friedrich (ex-Kaiserin Elisabeth) to a friend at Hamburg. SdPdG Type 2 and oval censor handstamp of the camp. Forwarded through the Dutch Red Cross with its one line SdPdG and two line red handstamps. Transit postmark of Gravenhage 07.04.19.

Mail from Wan Shou Sze camp to Japanese camp

Fig. 4-24 (next page) shows a postcard sent by Wilhem Ehrenreich (ex-Kaiserin Elisabeth), 20.7.19, to Pavel Sandru at Aonogahara camp. SdPdG Type 2 and oval censor handstamps.

Mail from a German camp in China to Wan Shou camp

Fig. 4-25 (next page) shows a postcard sent by German soldier internee Wollersheim, in the camp of Hsi Yue Schy in the vicinity of Peking. Oval violet handstamp of the camp: Interniertenlager / censiert / Hsi Yue Schy. Although having the written SdPdG, the postcard was franked with Chinese stamps cancelled at the Chinese PO of SIYUSZE. Transit Chinese postmark of Peking 08.12.19. To Stecura Adam in Wan Shou Sze camp.



Fig. 4-24 Postcard from Wan Shou Sze to Aonogahara camp.



Fig. 4-25 Postcard sent from Hsi Yue Schy camp to Wan Shou Sze camp.

Mail from Austrian Civilians returning to Europe

At the end of January 1919, the Chinese Administration declared that all German and Austro-Hungarian civilians had to leave the Chinese territories before 1 June 1919, subject to certain conditions:

- ❖ Luggage to a maximum weight of 60 Kg.
- ❖ A maximum of 200 dollars in Chinese currency.
- ❖ Jewellery and valuables to be entrusted to Chinese government officers.
- ❖ All private articles, furniture, etc., to be deposited in government offices to be forwarded to the owner, at his expense, "when the peace will be signed".



Fig. 4-26 Postcard sent from Shanghai to Adam Stecura by a well-known Austrian family, Müller, returning to Europe on board the steamer Novara. Dated 12.03.19. Chinese postmark of Shanghai 14.03.19. On arrival, oval censor handstamp of the camp.

IV-6 Period 23 January to 28 March 1920

Between April 1919 and March 1920, internees who were natives of newly created states were repatriated to Europe. For instance on 25 April 1919, 18 Czechs were transported from Wan Shou Sze to Vladivostok where they received new military outfits and, after some months, were repatriated to Europe. On 3 November, 14 internees from towns previously Hungarian but then incorporated in Czechoslovakia were repatriated together with the Commandant of the camp LSchLt Topil.

On 23.1.1920 at 9.00am, the French Embassy Secretary brought together the internees of the new state of Yugoslavia. During that day, they were transported to Tientsin and were supposed to embark in the middle of February 1920 to return home.

On the same day, at 10 am, all the internees left Wan Shou Sze to return to their barracks inside the Austro-Hungarian Legation at Peking to await sea transport to Europe.



Fig. 4-27 Postcard sent by Peter Kasic (ex-Kaiserin Elisabeth) dated 23.1.20. The postcard was sent from Tientsin, postmark 24.1.20, to Adam Stecura at the ex-Austrian Legation at Peking, postmark 25.1.1920. Kasic was one of the Yugoslavians escorted out by the French Embassy. He wrote on his postcard "We arrived safely at Tientsin on 23 January at 7pm and are welcome in the French barracks. We will leave Tientsin during the first days of February to go to Shanghai, where we shall embark on board the steamer Scharnhorst" (ex-German steamer assigned to France).

IV-6-2 The Austro-Hungarian team near the Dutch Legation: 14 September 1917 to 28 March 1920

When China declared war on Germany and the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Rights of the Empire were placed under the protection of the Netherlands. Up to March 1920, the Austro-Hungarian Legation was protected by a Dutch military detachment.

After the sailors of the detachments of Peking and Tientsin were transferred to the internment camp of Hsi Yuan, two officers, Linienschiffsleutnant Gayer and Marinekommissär Skusek, and two non-commissioned officers were considered to be neutral foreigners and remained at the Dutch Legation. They were in charge of administrative relations between the Dutch Legation, the internment camp, the POW camps in Japan, the Red Cross, and the National Administration at Vienna.

For administrative purposes they needed four service handstamps. They took the service handstamps that had been used since 1907 by the Marine Detachment in Peking: Types 3-4-5 and 7 - Fig. 4-3.

After the departure of all the sailors to Europe on 29.3.1920, Marinekommissär Skusek remained in China to wind up the accounts of the Austro-Hungarian Legation. The buildings of the Legation were sold.

Sending parcels to Japan

郵便物受領證

引受 番 號	種 別 若 重量	料 金	金 額	受 取 人 氏 名
93 367	1 斤			von Drachenthal Aonogahara
94 368				
643 369				
號				
號				
號				
號				
號				
差 出 人 宿 所 氏 名	J. Skusek			
摘 要	<p style="text-align: center;">K. U. K. MARINEDETACHEMENT PEKING P. O. 4. 19. 19</p>			

注意 (此の受領證は郵便物の運賃を算定するに及ばず、又は損害賠償の請求を爲すに於ては、此の受領證を提出するに必要なり)

Fig. 4-28 Advice of sending 3 parcels to LSchLt von Drachenthal at Aonogahara camp in Japan. Postmark IJPO - Peking 3.04.19. Registration at the Dutch Legation with service handstamp Type 7.

Advice of receipt of parcels

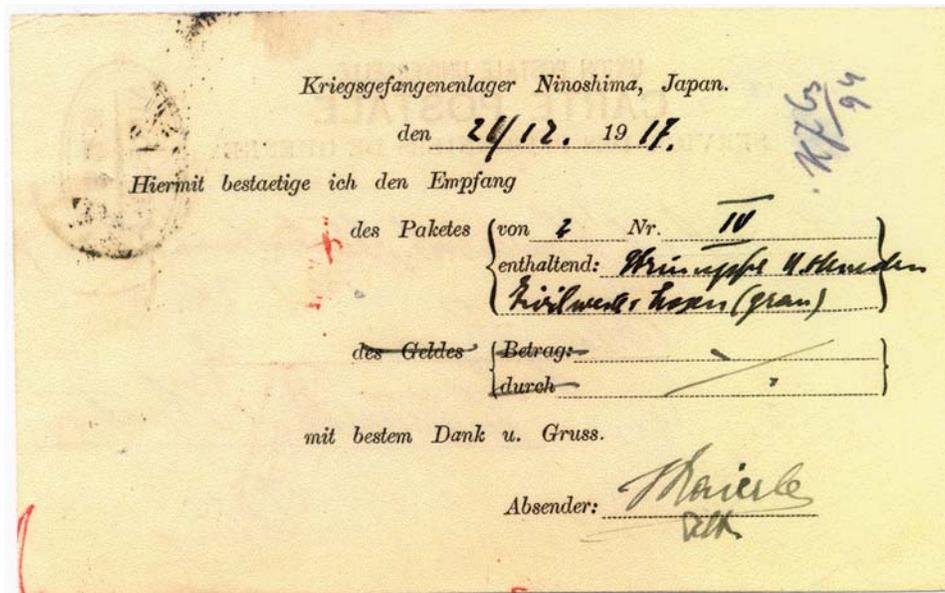
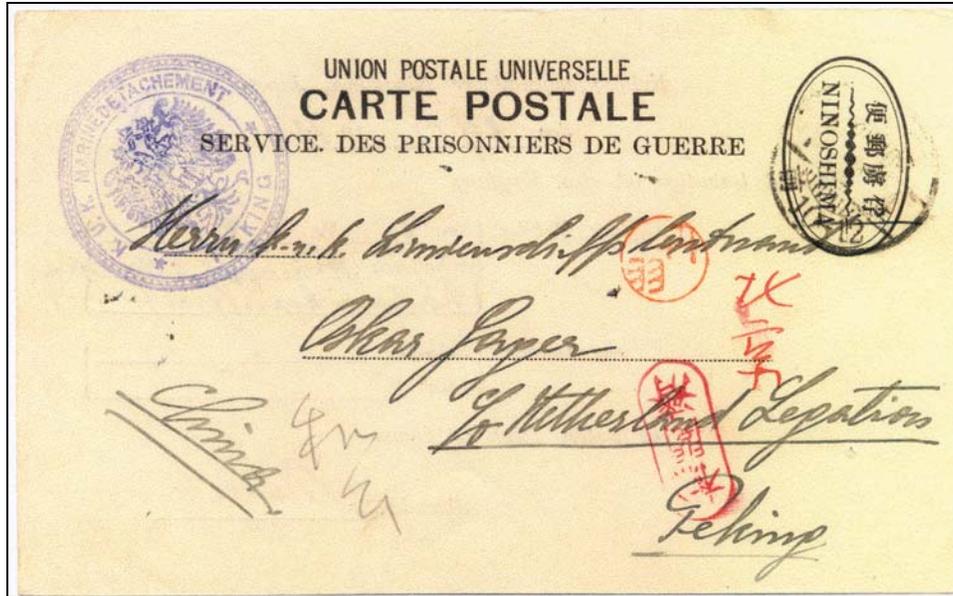


Fig. 4-29 Advice of receipt signed by Lnd SchLt Baierle, for 2 parcels received at Ninoshima camp 21.12.18. These cards for advice of receipt were printed in the Ninoshima camp and sent to LSchLt Oskar Gayer at the Dutch Legation in Peking. Registration with service handstamp Type 7.

Registered mail to Japan

郵便物受領證

No 108

受取人姓名	von Drachenthal Aonogahara	
差入所氏名	J. Skusek	
郵便物區別	レター	
番引號	No 493	
郵便料	附	
表記金額	/	
表記料	/	
重量	/	
代換金額	2703/194	




此の受領證は郵便物の送付を受るとき及び損害賠償の請求をなすとき等に於て必要なるに付大切に保存すべし

Fig. 4-30 Advice of sending a registered letter by Marinekommissär Skusek. Sent to LSchLt von Drachenthal at Aonogahara camp. Postmark of IJPO Peking 06.04.19. Registration at the Dutch Legation with service handstamp Type 7.

Money orders to Japan

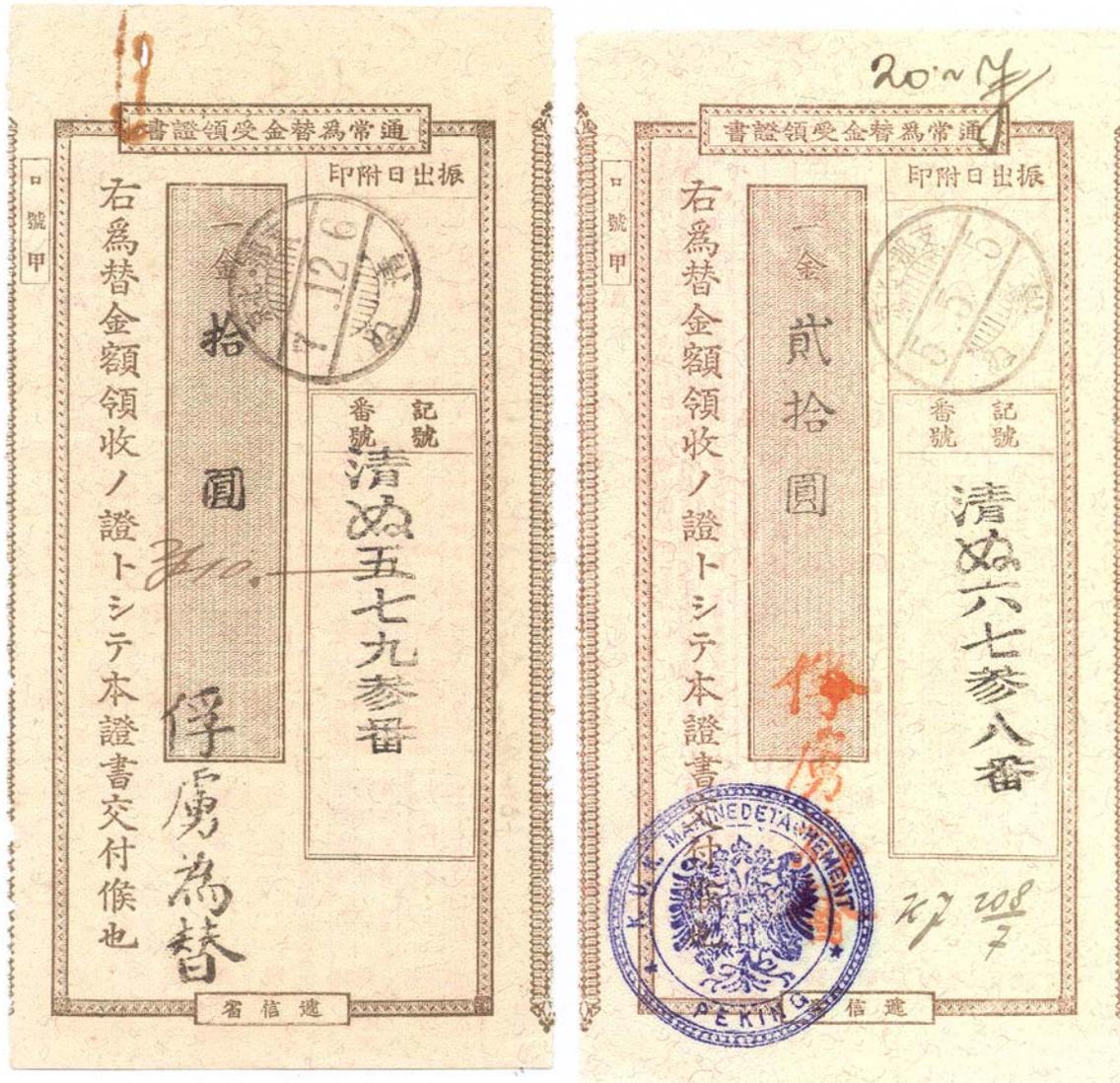


Fig 4-31a (left) Receipt for a money order of 10 Yen, sent to Matrose Berkovic in Aonogahara camp on 06.12.18. The four Japanese characters at the left mean Furyokawase (POW money order). The seven Japanese characters on the right hand side give the reference of the money order: from bottom to top Nr.3.9.7.5.Peking.China. The last two are in Haragana characters. Postmark of the money order desk at the IJPO Peking China 06.12.18.

Fig. 4-31b (right) Same type of receipt for a money order of 20 Yen sent to Aonogahara camp. The reference of the money order is Nr.8.3.7.6.Peking.China. Postmark of the money order desk IJPO Peking China 06.05.16. Registration at the Dutch Legation with the service handstamp Type 7.

IV-7 Return home

The remaining Austro-Hungarian sailors left Peking by train on 29 March 1920 and through Tientsin and Tsinanfu reached Tsingtao the same day. The train stopped before Mole 2 where the Japanese steamer Nankai Maru was moored. This ship had been rented to repatriate the German and Austro-Hungarian sailors who were interned in China in camps around Peking.

The Nankai Maru had earlier left Kobe (25 March 1920), having on board the Ex-German governor of Tsingtao, Alfred Meyer-Waldeck and his staff. After having embarked the prisoners and left Tsingtao on 1 April, the Nankai Maru called at Sabang (15 April) and Port-Saïd (5-6 May). She arrived at Hamburg harbour on 23 May 1920.

The Austro-Hungarians were transported by train, through Regensburg and Passau, to Vienna, arriving 27 or 28 May 1920. During the return trip, mail could be posted at Sabang and Port-Saïd. To date, only cards sent by German prisoners are recorded.



From the Hon. Secretary

[Received for the last issue in time for the official deadline, but that had had to be brought forward. Sorry! Ed]

Since the beginning of the year a number of important events have taken place in the Society's calendar, each of which has marked a smaller or larger step in achieving the aims explicitly adopted when our Society was formed nearly five years ago. They show that despite a relatively stationary membership roll, we continue to progress and play a very full part in the philatelic world.

The first of these events was our visit to the Royal Philatelic Society in London last January, when we showed to the world's premier philatelic institution in a 52-frame display what our members collect and what standards we are able to achieve. The 50-odd visitors included the director of the Austrian Cultural

Forum (representing the Austrian Ambassador) who, amongst other things, has offered us the use of his Forum's premises just off Hyde Park in London, for occasional meetings and/or exhibitions.

As you will know from our Newsletters, a compact disc has been produced showing nearly all the exhibits in the display: it is a strictly limited edition, available only to members (free of charge) and is, as far as I know, the only record of Austrian philately of this kind. If you have not yet ordered your copy please do so immediately from our Hon. Editor, Andy Taylor. The quality is generally excellent.

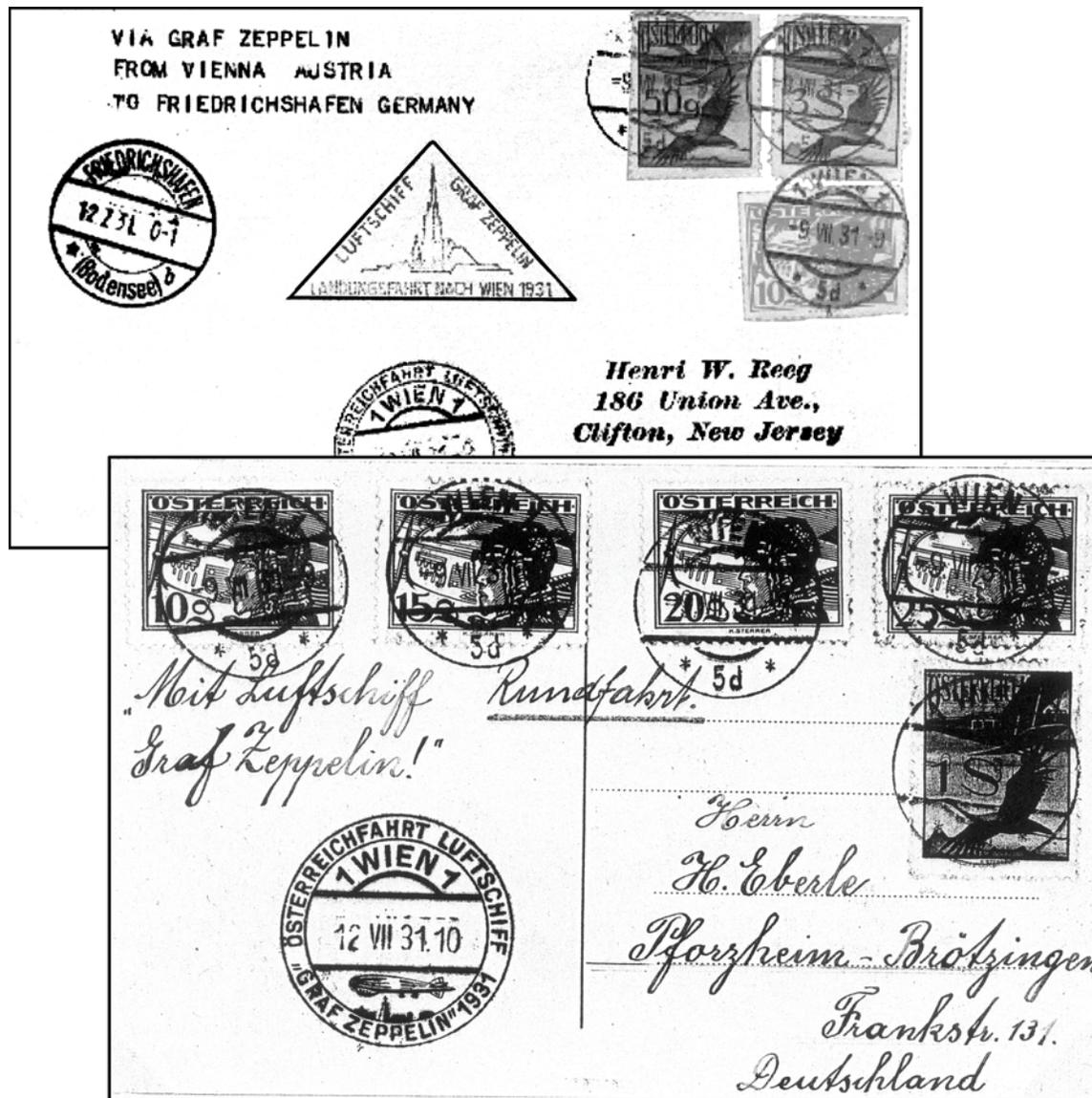
The second set of events I would like to mention were the successful meetings in March and April with the South-West and Northern Groups. The South-West Group's meeting enjoyed not only an excellent lunch cooked by Pat Frost, but the added stimulus of an outside speaker, V. Denis Vandervelde, who showed his "Austrian Lloyd" ship markings to the ten members present. Denis' assessment: "I've shown this display to various societies for over ten years and have never had such an enthusiastic audience.". Lastly, the Society is active in the philatelic exhibition world. Over the second weekend of May, we manned a stand at the Worpex philatelic exhibition in Worcester, with the support of the nascent Midlands Group. On 12 June, we were present at Swinpex in Swindon, when the South-West Group will also arranged a meeting and display, while on 20 and 24 November we shall be in Basildon for "Basildon 2004", a national exhibition and jamboree. We have a stand at this important event and any member who can help to run the stand at Basildon will be most welcome. This is hard evidence that our Society is healthy and well. However, we depend vitally on support from yourselves, our membership, and would urge you to make every effort to attend our local functions.

Last but by no means least, congratulations to Felicity and James Hooper on their Silver Wedding anniversary. James is the committee member for the South-West and the event is to be marked by appropriate jollifications.

Dirigible (n): a steerable airship or balloon

by Joyce Boyer

Experimental flights by airships designed by the German pioneer Count Zeppelin were made from 1909, but these ceased in 1914. Most flights took off from Friedrichshafen on the German side of Bodensee. After the Great War flights were resumed, but only two appear to have purposely visited Austria. On 2 May 1929 airship LZI 27 made the first flight and dropped mail over Vienna, St. Polten and Graz. On 12 July 1931 the "Graf Zeppelin" made a "Round Austria" flight landing at Vienna and Graz. The top letter, to America, was carried from Friedrichshafen to Vienna receiving a triangular blue flight cachet [on its blue envelope @ Ed] and the "Österreichfahrt" cachet also shown on the lower card which was carried from Vienna to Graz.



Postage: overseas letter = 40g + Zeppelin charge of 320g = 360 groschen
Postage: Inland card = 10 + Zeppelin charge of 160g = 170 groschen.

Each Zeppelin flight was numbered and received its own cachet. Mail from Austria would be sent by rail or air to Friedrichshafen where it would be cancelled before being loaded onto the airship. The next cover was to be transported on the First North American flight of 1929. It was posted in Vienna on 6th May, left by air on the 7th, and received the Friedrichshafen cancellation on the 15th. However the journey was interrupted when the airship was damaged at Cuers, France on 17th May. The post was returned to Friedrichshafen and finally sent to America on 1 August after having received the additional red cachet "Beförderung verzögert wegen Abbruchs der 1. Amerikafahrt" (Carriage delayed because of damage on the 1st American flight). This letter was finally received in New York on 5th August.



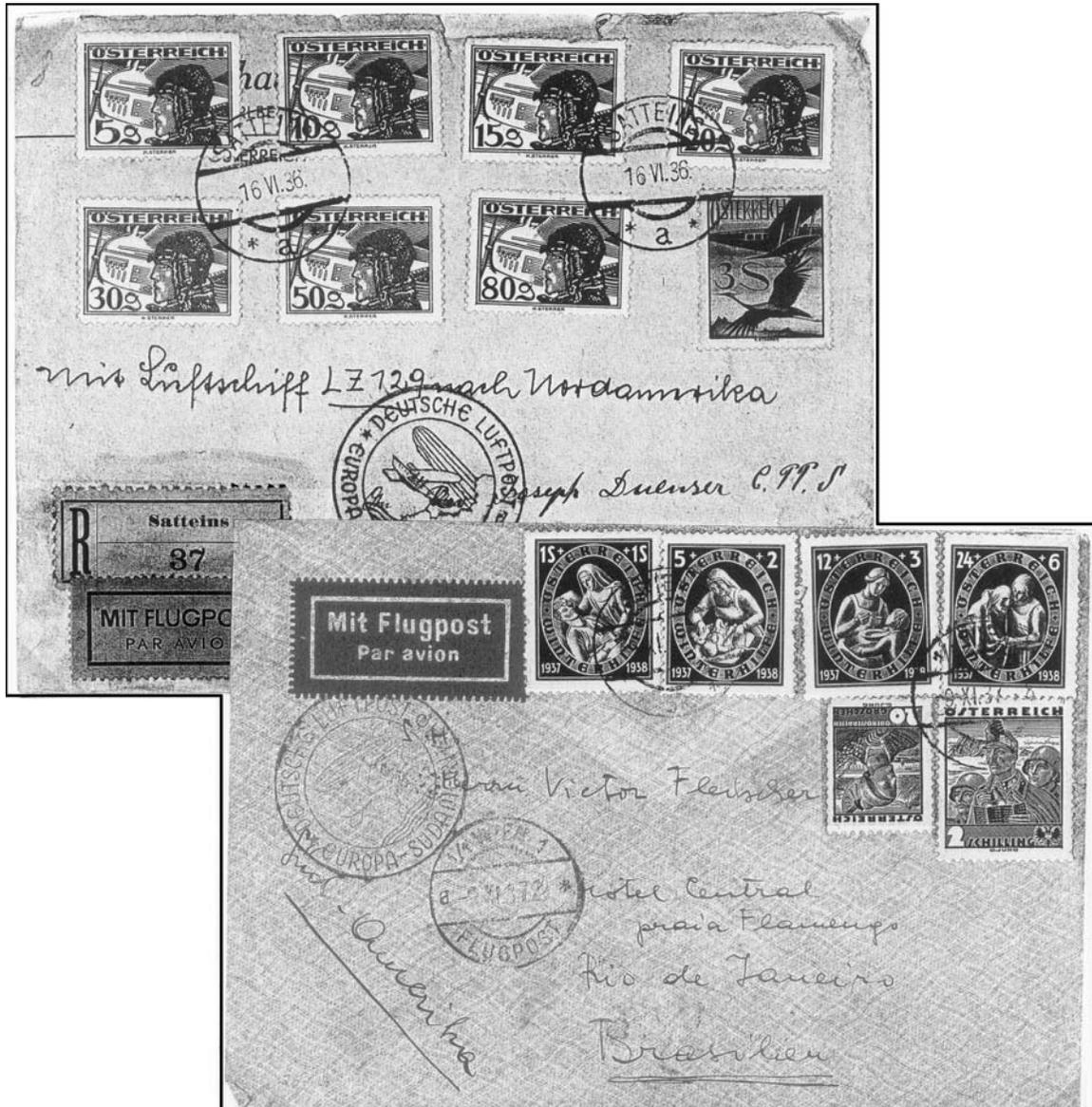
Postage: Inland airmail not paid + Zeppelin charge of 700 groschen

These cards are endorsed "Mit Luftschiff LZ127 von/ab Friedrichshafen" with the destination added. The top card was posted in Wien on 22 March 1929 and travelled on the "Orientfahrt 1929" on 23 March and was presumably dropped at Wien as requested. The lower card was carried on the "Sudamerikafahrt 1930" and dropped at Praia, Cabo Verde, on 21 May, not Santa Cruz de Teneriffe as requested. The Wien cancellation is a receiving mark. Each card received the relevant red flight cachet.



Top: Postage: Inland card = 10 + Zeppelin charge of 160 = 170 groschen.
 Below: Postage: Inland card @ 10 + Zeppelin charge of 320 = 330 groschen.

The Zeppelins flew regular flights to North and South America until the outbreak of the Second World War. Examples of the cachet applied to mail on these flights are shown on the next items.



Top: Postage: Letter overseas @ 60 + Registration @ 70 + Zeppelin to USA @ 165 groschen per 5 grams making 330: a total of 460 groschen. This item is overpaid by 50 groschen

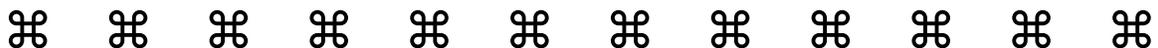
Below: Postage: Letter overseas @ 60 + Zeppelin to Brazil @ up to 20 grams for 300 totalling 360 groschen

Envoi: How I chose my four-page competition display

When the Leamfest (actually Covfest) programme arrived, I saw that the four-page competition was entitled "D is for...". My first thoughts were that I had nothing suitable, but the previous day I had been telling members of the Spalding and District Stamp Club to "Think Laterally" in respect of their forthcoming Christmas theme meeting so I gave it some thought. As the day went on one idea came to mind, "D is for Denmark", and I have a few Red Cross covers to Copenhagen but have I enough? Later I thought "Mail to and from Dornbirn" - I have a few items, pre-stamp and early stamp periods and a balloon or two. No decision - let it simmer for a day or two.

The next evening I was part of a team from Spalding giving the display at Kings Lynn Stamp Club. Part of my offering was the Austrian Airmail 1918-1938 previously entered in the Innsbruck Salon, and up went the 48 pages including four on Zeppelins flights. There, staring me in the face was my Covfest entry - D is for Dirigible - a steerable airship. It was necessary to re-write the pages, and new material bought in the last APS auction could be included. So that is how I came to put up my four sheets (*reproduced with slight layout changes. Ed*)

Joyce Boyer



From the Membership Secretary

We would like to welcome the following new members:

R Harper Stockport

T Duckworth New York

Dr Hans Moser Austria

and we regret to hear of the passing of Howard W Moser of Tucson, Arizona

CLASSIC AUSTRIAN POSTAL FORMS

By A Taylor

This piece originated in a series of articles by H. O. Pollak in the APSNY Bulletin 23/3 1972; 24/1,2 1973; 25/1 1974; & 26/1,2 1975. It has been mercilessly condensed & ruthlessly abstracted by me (so all the errors of omission are mine), in order to remind 'Austria' readers that the forms used by the Austrian Post Office are more interesting (or maybe just more complex) than might be supposed. As applies generally, there are aspects of the subject I know I don't know, and certainly there are other aspects I don't know I don't know! Maybe some day a more exhaustive and exhausting study may be possible.

One of the most interesting branches of philately is that of the various postal forms which a country's postal system uses. These forms mirror the development of the postal service, and show how the conception of communication became ever richer and more varied. Furthermore, markings which are rare, or even unknown, on pre-stamp covers or early issues will often appear on postal forms. In fact, their use on forms will sometimes be the basic explanation for their existence. There are additional lures for the Austria collector to interest himself in the postal forms of his country of specialisation. The multilingual problems of the monarchy, which affected so many of Austria's cancels, stamp issues (such as the 1867 issue) and varieties of postal stationery, are reflected in the postal forms many decades before they appear (philatelically) anywhere else. Next, during certain periods, stamps used on return receipts were obliterated twice, which explains many of the double cancels found; furthermore, the "Nachfrageschreiben" form used to search for a missing registered letter, or money letter, or package carries a stamp sometimes cancelled three or more times. Finally, the stamp used to pay for a registry return receipt was, during the early part of the classic stamp period, often used to attach the receipt to the letter. This leads to the "pseudo-bisects", as Müller called them, with half a stamp on the receipt, half on the letter, and many a stamp collector fooled into believing he has a genuine (and very rare) bisect. Even more irritating is when the receipt was attached to the letter by a St. Andrews Cross from the first or second issue.

We'll consider postal forms from the pre-stamp period up to the redesign and renumbering in the 1880s of all postal forms. We must begin by noting the fundamental distinction which underlies Austrian postal service of this period, that between the Briefpost and the Fahrpost. The Briefpost (literally "letter-post") carried ordinary letters and registered letters. By the beginning of the period under consideration, it had ceased to carry money letters and goods of value - apparently because this was too unsafe. In 1749, a new service was

established: the Fahrpost (literally "travelling post"). It carried money letters, packages, and other items of value – as well as fare-paying passengers. Thus forms dealing with money letters and packages come from the Fahrpost, those dealing with registered letters from the Briefpost.

The variety of forms from the classic period of Austria is very great, both in the functions they performed and the text which they carried. There are for example (A) receipts from the Fahrpost for letters: typically money letters; (B) receipts from the Fahrpost for anything: usually used for packages; (C) mailing receipts from the Briefpost for registered letters; (D) return receipts from the Briefpost for registered letters; (E) mailing receipts for money orders; and (F) Nachfrageschreiben from both postal services. Then there are inter-office lists of registered mail; mailing receipts for telegrams; a form asking the recipient to come to the post office and pick up his mail; receipts for salaries of postillions; tickets for riding in post coaches; etc – the list seems endless!

The literature I know about is sparse. Edwin Müller wrote a series on registry return receipts and Nachfrageschreiben from 1850 to 1880, which appeared in the "Ganzsache", a supplement to the "Postmarke" of which he was the editor, between September 1928 and January 1929. Further remarks on the subject are scattered throughout the 1929 issues of the "Ganzsache". A series of commentaries on pre-stamp Austrian forms appeared in the "Wiener Briefmarken-Spiegel" starting in the February 1967 issue; they are written by H. Weidlich of Mannheim. The supplement to the WIPA catalogue of 1965 contains an article by Dr. W. Tettinek on the postal receipts of the Austrian Post in the pre-stamp period. Then there is APS Library item 322 "The numbered postal forms used in Hungary between 1830 and 1875" by Denes [*this includes a discussion of the various Official Form-Numberings of 1850, 1880 etc and lists of forms; however not all the Hungarian numbers correspond with the Austrian forms*]; an article by Dr C Kainz on pp 63-70 of APS Lib item 335 "120 Years Österreichische Philatelisten Club Vindobona"; and "Postscheine" by Himmel-Agisburg on pp 179-195 of APS Lib item 258 "Kärnten 80". Inevitably, an authoritative treatise will have been published in something like the Transactions of the Royal Society of Dreikaiserecke. And, lurking in the Vienna Postal Archives, are several immense and heavy folders containing collections of forms.

According to Weidlich, the first mention of postal forms in the Austrian regulations is March 21 1750 (one year after the Fahrpost was established): Postscheine (postal forms) are mentioned for the first time but only in passing. A Fahrpost receipt from Prig from 1754 has been found in the postal museum in Vienna, and is the oldest known so far. Receipts for the Briefpost, that is for registered letters, were officially introduced only in 1789. Since examples are

known from 1783 onward, the official regulation must have been the recognition of a "good thing" which individual postmasters were already practising. Delivery receipts were introduced into the Fahrpost in 1783. There had been a trial of having the recipient sign a book with the details of the sender and the amount (for a money letter), but people complained bitterly that this book gave too much information to business competitors and the idea was changed. Initially this delivery receipt (Abgabsrezepisse) was to be kept at the delivery post office. Then came a regulation that the sender could get this delivery receipt by asking for it, and surrendering his mailing receipt. This now, in the official mind, necessitated two delivery receipts, one for the sender and one for the files. Finally, the modern system of return receipts was developed. The rates for these receipts are very complicated!

The earliest receipts, from the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, were usually unframed. From about the 1820s into the 1870s they were framed, with the early ones often having beautiful decorative designs. The new series of all postal forms which first appeared in the 1880s once again had no frames. The receipts were initially prepared locally by each postmaster for his own use. There was no required standard text, so that the details vary considerably from form to form and are often quite mysterious as well as misspelled. Since they are local, the early forms also have the post office printed as part of the text - and any attempt at anything like "completeness" is absurd. By the 1830s, centrally produced forms had appeared. In these, there is a space for the particular post office, whose name is filled in either by hand or by a marking for this purpose. As Weidlich and Tettinek have documented, there were also forms for the local posts in Graz and Vienna, and for such distant establishments as the post office for the Austrian troops in the fortress of Mainz.

Languages other than German make their appearance on these postal forms long before they appear on postal stationery, or even on very many cancellations. According to Weidlich, Hungarian language receipts were allowed in 1838, and he shows a mailing, delivery, and return receipt all in Hungarian. He also has a receipt, from Jägerndorf, in Latin! (This is not as absurd as it sounds. Remember that, for example, Stuhlweissenburg had markings reading Alba Regia for much of the pre-stamp period.) But bilingual receipts, German on one side and some other language on the other, make their appearance in the 1840s, and all kinds of interesting combinations have been found.

Let us look at a few of these types in more detail.

(A) Mailing receipts from the Fahrpost for letters.

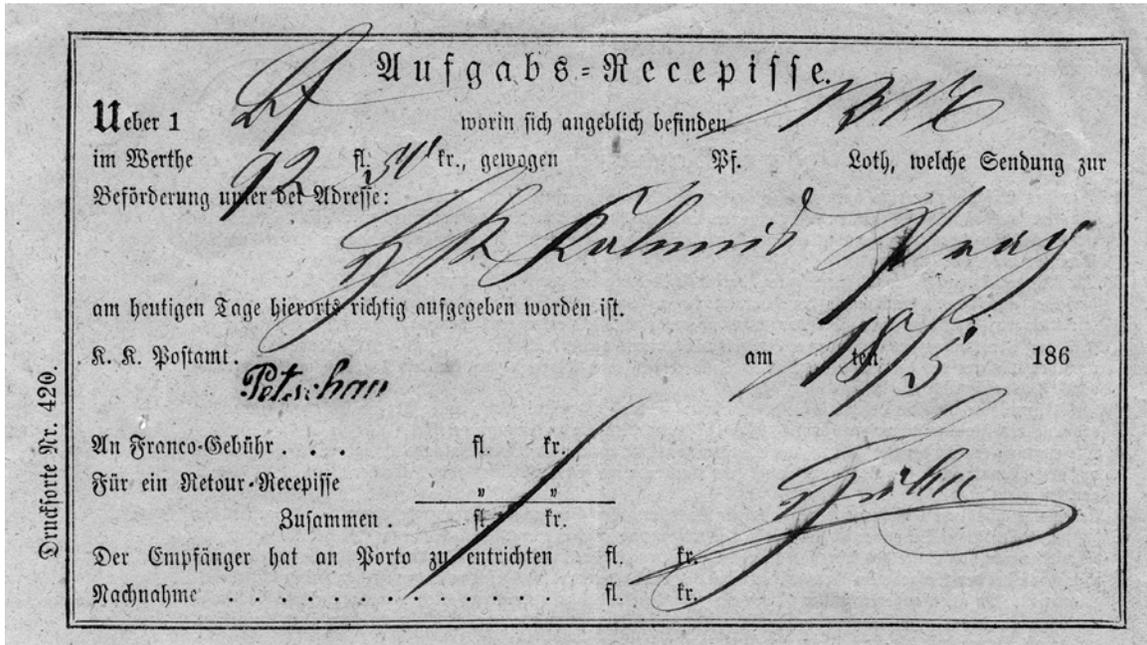
As we have stated, these are for money letters, which were not carried by the Briefpost. The centrally produced receipts, as well as those for Vienna, can be distinguished by the first three words "Ueber einen Brief" (for a letter), after which there is space for the amount of money the letter contained. The earliest centrally produced receipts also have the word "Fahrpost" in the upper left-hand corner. In the numbering system which was instituted in the late 1840s (and then changed in the 1880s) this form, for letters in the Fahrpost, received number 421. The word "Drucksorte", abbreviated "D.S.", which often precedes such numbers, means "printing variety" and apparently indexes the variety of forms and labels which were printed.

R e c e p i s s e .			
Ueber einen Brief mit	2/12 x 100		
so zur Beförderung nach	Morawitz		
an	Oberamt		
heute richtig hier aufgegeben worden ist.			
Für das Inland	3	} Monate gültig.	
= = Ausland	6		
Dafür ist bezahlt worden :			
An Franco	fl.	fr.	
= Receptisse-Gebühr	3	1/2 R	
Zusammen . . .	=	4	

Datum den 4 Octbr 832
 Dr. K. K. Ober Postamt.
 Wagner

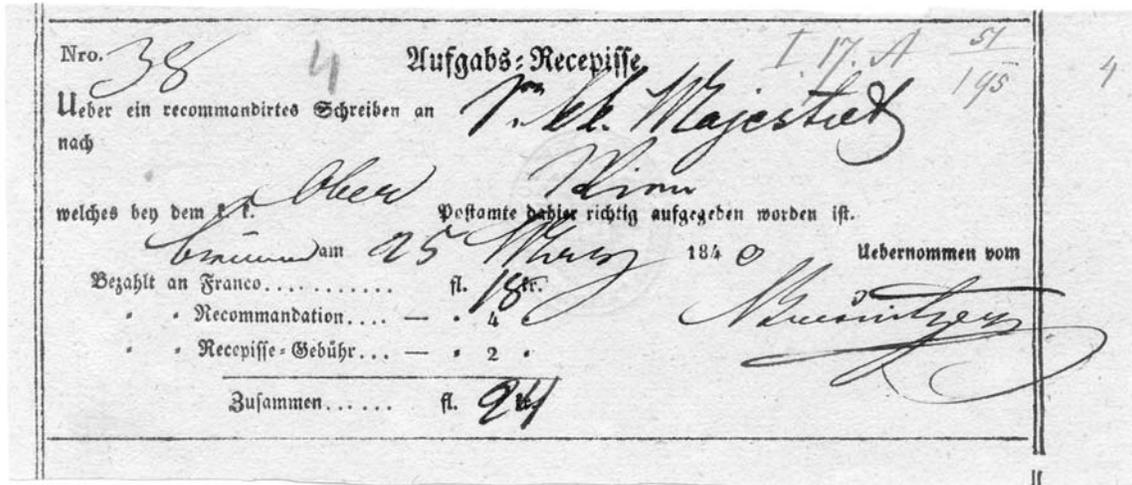
(B) General mailing receipts from the Fahrpost.

These were used for packages, for money letters, and presumably anything else carried by the Fahrpost. They can be distinguished from (A), the receipts for letters only, in that they have the first two words "Ueber ein or "Ueber 1" and then a space to allow the clerk to write one "what". There is now also a line in the form for the weight (since it might be a package) which the letter receipts don't have. Otherwise they are very similar to (A). Again some of the early ones have the word "Fahrpost" in the upper left-hand corner, and the later ones have the printing variety, this time Drucksorte 420. The Viennese receipts get a Drucksorte of their own, namely 573.



(C) Mailing Receipts from the Briefpost for registered letters.

These can be distinguished by a text which begins "Ueber ein recommandirtes Schreiben" - about a registered letter. In the first general numbering system, these received the printing variety number 227; Italian ones are marked "R.L. No. 45".



This is the receipt for a Registered Letter To The Emperor!
The original is on buff-coloured cartridge paper.

Reclamationsfrist: 6 Monate.
Reklamační čas: 6 měsíců.

Nr. _____ **Aufgabs-Recepisse. Podací listek.**

Ueber ein recommandirtes Schreiben unter der Adresse:
Na psaní rekomandované s nápisem: P. T. p.

welches am heutigen Tage hierorts richtig aufgegeben worden ist.
které dnes v skutku zde bylo podáno.

Dafür ist bei der Aufgabe bezahlt worden:
Při podávání zapláceno bylo:

An Franco-Gebühr	fl.	fr.			
Za franko	zl.	kr.			
An Recommandations-Gebühr	fl.	fr.	10		
Za rekomandování	zl.	kr.			
Für ein Retour-Recepisse bezet- net mit Nr.	fl.	fr.			
Za zpáteční listek pod číslem	zl.	kr.			
Zusammen	fl.	fr.			
dohromady	zl.	kr.			

Der Empfänger hat an Porto zu entrichten
Příjemce zaplatíž porta

fr.
kr.

R. I. Postamt
Od c. k. poštovního úřadu

PETSCHACH
17
31

ten 187
ho 187

Reclamirt am
Reklamováno dne

D. S. 227. Böhmiſch.

This is a dual-language form, German-Czech. Flimsy buff paper.

(D) Return Receipts from the Briefpost for Registered Letters.

History has been kinder to us on the rules governing the use of return receipts than on the forms themselves. They were also complicated, but our knowledge of them has not changed significantly since Müller's time. Throughout the pre-stamp period, and until July 1, 1850, the fee for a registry return receipt equalled the lowest letter rate for the same distance. Thus, the rate for registry return receipts underwent all the frequent rate changes of the years preceding 1850. From the beginning of the stamp period, the fee for a return receipt was paid by the sender and accounted for by a stamp. Frequently this stamp was also used to attach the receipt to the letter with which it went, and this led to the many apparent "bisects", especially of 6 kreuzer 1850s, which one sees. According to Müller, this practice was officially declared improper only by an order dated November 2 1877, although most receipts after the 1850s do not seem to have been thus attached.

The original rule for obliterating the stamp on the return receipt called for a pen cancel, but this was countermanded on July 27 1850, at which point a new regulation demanded a regular canceller. This did not prevent some offices from using a special canceller whose current rarity is attributable to this function – in

particular, line cancels from the pre-stamp period, which were sometimes used to fill in the town name on the form anyway, received some continued use on stamps in this way.

Another philatelically interesting practice regarding return receipts is the double obliteration of the stamps which is so common in the 1850s and 60s. The idea originated in the Prague postal directorate, which issued the order on October 29 1850, that the receiving post office had to re-obliterate the stamp paying the return receipt fee before returning the receipt to the sending office. This rule was made effective for all of Austria by an order dated May 15 1851, and remained in force until January 16 1866, when it was countermanded. The commonest examples of the use of this rule are perhaps the red Viennese registry cancels on the 10 kreuzer 1858 or 1861, together with a typically black cancel from the receiving post office. These usually come from forms originating from one or another court in Vienna.

In the numbering system which was current during much of the period under consideration, the general receipts were given the number D.S. (Drucksorte) 226, while the special ones for Viennese post offices were numbered 479. The Croatian bilingual receipts had D.S. number 235; the only Hungarian bilingual one seen up to now had no special number. The Italian (monolingual) receipts were, according to Müller, distributed from Verona or Venice, and participated in their own numbering system, which assigned them No. 47 R.L. The receipts which originated from courts rather than post offices were not usually endowed with form numbers, although the Landesgericht in Vienna used forms with No. 10, and a few types from the Handelsgericht in Vienna also had numbers of some kind, as did some of the stencilled forms from the Handelsgericht in Prague.

Return Receipts Issued by Courts.

We now discuss a variety of return receipts for registered mail from various courts. The volume of business in these courts apparently made it desirable for them to print their own receipts. Just like post-office receipts from the stamp period, they carry the typically double-cancelled (until 1866) stamp. [In addition, there is often a revenue stamp cancelled by a court seal; this was the fee which had to be paid for every piece of evidence introduced in a trial, and return receipts were very often legal evidence.] Receipts have been recorded from various courts, including:

- ❖ Handelsgericht (Commercial court) in Wien
- ❖ Landesgericht (State court) in Wien
- ❖ Bezirksgerichte (District courts) in Wien

- ❖ Bezirksgericht Innere Stadt in Wien (District court for the inner city, which is district 1 of Vienna)
- ❖ Handelsgericht in Prague. This is especially noteworthy since both German and Czech receipts are known.
- ❖ Komitats-Gericht (Regional court) in Szegedin

KÖNIGGRÄTZ
1888

Recepisse-Nr. **3203**

Retour-Recepisse.

KÖNIGGRÄTZ

Dass ich das bei dem k. k. Postamte in Königgrätz am *12. sijnua* 1888
recommandirt von dem k. k. *st. del. Bezirksgerichte* in
Königgrätz aufgebene *Laffrit Nr. 14. 167*
unter der Adresse *Hochgeboren Herr*
Carl von Schauck
St. General-Major
Commandant der 30. Inf.
Antonia-Brigade
Miskolcz

am untengesetzten Tage richtig erhalten habe, bestätige ich mit meiner
eigenhändigen Unterschrift.

Miskolcz den *14. Oktober* 1888

Laut von Stamm

Zur Nachricht: Der Empfänger ist gehalten, das Datum einzusetzen und
die eigenhändige Namensfertigung mit Vor- und Zu-
namen beizufügen.
Dieses Recepisse wolle mit erstem Posttage an das obge-
nannte Postamt der Aufgabe zurückgesendet werden.

Retour-Recepisse from the Court in Königgrätz

payment of the fee since their introduction on March 15, 1867, but only on money orders up to 25gld, for which the fee was 10 kr. On money orders for higher amounts, the fees had to be paid in cash and postage stamps were

Reclamationsfrist 6 Monate. Reklamační lhůta 6 měsíců.

Aufgabe-Schein  **List podavací**

über eine Postanweisung Nr.)
na poukázku poštovskou č.)

an adresa
in v
Bareinzahlung
Vplaceno v hotovosti **143 fl. 31 kr.**
Anweisungs-Gebühr in Marken
Poplatek za poukázku v známkách
Rückschein-Gebühr Poplatek za zpáteční list

Bei telegraph.
bez. Expres.
Post-Anweisung.
Při post.
poukázkách
telegr., pot.
schválně doda-
ných.

Übertragungs-Gebühr am Aufgabeorte
Poplatek převodní v místě dodání
Telegraph.-Gebühr Poplatek telegrafický
Expres.-Bestell.-Gebühr
Poplatek za schvální dodání
Botenlohn Mzda poslovi

Zusammen fl. 20 fr.
Dohromady 20 kr.

K. K. Postamt
Poşticasse
C. k. poštovský úřad
poštovská kasa

Aufgabe-Scheine über Postanweisungen von
mehr als 500 fl. müssen beide Caffés
unterfertigen.
V podavacích listech na poštovské
poukázky výše 500 zl. podepíší
oba úředníci kasovní.

D. S. 158.

AUSTRIA
5
94

13

Handwritten signature: Karl Rieger

introduced only on May 1, 1870." We might add that in May, 1870, the first card with an imprinted 5kr stamp was issued for money orders - before that cards without imprinted stamps had been used - but that the imprinting of a stamp was abandoned again shortly after 1878 and the money order stationery once again had no stamp on it. There was a fee of ½ kreuzer for the form, but it was not represented by any philatelic imprint. But

our subject here is not the money order form itself, rather the receipt (the one illustrated is DS158) which the sender got for the money order.

(F) Nachfrageschreiben (or Quästionen).

These forms were used to trace items which were presumed by the sender to be lost, strayed, or stolen in the mails. What kind of items? Registered letters, money orders, packages, and generally anything for which a record was supposed to be kept at every interchange point. Initially, there were separate forms for the Briefpost (letter mails) and the Fahrpost (money and packages). Furthermore, each service had two forms, a short one and a long one. These were distinguished by the number of possible entries for which the text was pre-printed. The short form, printed on both sides of one piece of paper, had room for four entries besides that of the originating office; the long form, with an additional piece of paper, had room for 24 entries.

A Nachfrageschreiben form from Italy is shown on the next page.

Lett. *M*
N.° *1*



RICLAMO

Sulla lettera raccomandata diretta a *Martinelli*
in *Bormio*
impostata presso l' Ufficio postale in *Padova*

Spedito a *Milano*
Veraso
Padova

Si rivolte evaso all' Ufficio d' Impostazione in
Padova

The Pneumatic Post in Vienna: the cancels in office number order.

By A Taylor

There have been a few requests for this list, so I have taken the liberty of printing it despite having promised not to! It is sorted in **office number order**, so that questions such as "what different cancellations are known from Office 15?" can more easily be answered. The first column is the serial number used in the Pneumatic Post articles for the cancel type or subtype; 'Text' is the wording on the cancel, K/A is the Stohl reference if it begins 'A', Klein Vol II reference if not; "ON" is the office number, taken from the 1892 Post- und Telegraphen-Verordnungsblatt. See Part 3 in Austria 145 for explanatory text etc!

Type	Text	Location, comment	K/A	ON
III-40	WIEN ROTUNDE	See note III-6	---	--
III-30	WIEN REICHSRATHGEBÄUDE	See note III-2	[7832a]	R
VI-10	WIEN 1/1 R r	Reichsrathgebäude	7832b	R
VII-2	1/1 WIEN REICHSRAT *P*		A2455k	R
VII-4	1/1 WIEN REICHSRAT R		A2455m	R
VIII-4	1/1 WIEN REICHSRAT * P. *	A2455l		R
I-2	KKPS No 1	K.K. Central Telegraph Office, Börseplatz 1	7787a	Z
III-2	WIEN TELEGRAFEN-CENTRALE		7787b	Z
V-16	WIEN TELEGR. CENTRALE		7787c	Z
V-18	WIEN TELEGRAFEN-CENTRALE		7787d	Z
VI-2	WIEN 1/1 C.R.	Telegraf Central; no 'r'	7787e	Z
VI-4	WIEN 1/1 C.R. r	"C.R." 4, 5mm high	7787f	Z
VII-10	TELEGRAPHENZENTRALSTATION WIEN x	'x' = b, c, d		Z
VII-12	WIEN 57 r	1941-56	A2500d	Z
VII-6	1/1 WIEN TELEGRAPHENZENTRALSTATION P	No stars flanking the P.		Z
VII-8	1/1 WIEN TELEGRAPHEN- ZENTRALSTATION P	P has dot but no stars.		Z
X-2	TELEGRAPHENAMT WIEN 1 R/x	Segment cancel. Stohl A2465e-h for x = a-d	A2465**	Z
X-4	TELEGRAPHENAMT WIEN x	Segment cancel. Stohl A2465i-o for x = a-g	A2465*	Z

Type	Text	Location, comment	K/A	ON
X-6	TELEGRAPHENZENTRALSTATION WIEN 1	Segment cancel. Known on outgoing airmails in the late 1940s		Z
X-8	T.Z.ST WIEN	Segment cancel; no year; known in black, also in red.		Z
X-12	X	1880 - June 1881		Z
X-14	nmmn	Blue numeral handstamp, March 1881 - January 1883		Z
IX-2	T.A. 1 WIEN 1 * a *	Stohl has no 'R/'		1
I-4	KKPS No 2	Laurenzgebäude, Fleischmarkt 19.	7788a	2
III-4	WIEN FLEISCHMARKT		7788b	2
IX-4	T.A. 1 WIEN 2 * R/a *	no minutes		2
VI-12	WIEN 1/1 2 r	"r" 3, 4mm high	7788c	2
VIII-2	1/1 WIEN 2 * P. *	A2472l, 1907-9		2
I-16	KKPS No 8	Effectenbörse	7789a	7
III-20	WIEN EFFECTENBÖRSE		7789b	7
VI-8	WIEN 1/1 E r	Börse	7789c	7
X-16	K.K. Tel. Station Wien Börse	Emergency cancellers: see part III		7
X-18	Wien Börse			7
VIII-6	1/1 WIEN 8 * 7a *	A2529be		8
III-28	WIEN RATHAUS	See note III-1	[7790a]	10
VI-14	WIEN 1/1 10 r	Rathaus	7790b	10
VIII-8	1/1 WIEN 10 * P. *	A2476o, 1906-10		10
VI-16	WIEN 1/1 11 r	"r" 3, 5mm high		11
VIII-10	1/1 WIEN 11 * P. *	A2477z, 1909-11.		11
VIII-12	1/1 WIEN 11 * 7a *	A2477aj		11
VIII-14	1/1 WIEN 11 * r *			11
VIII-16	1 WIEN 11 * R/a *		A2477al	11
VI-18	WIEN 1/1 13 r	"r" 3, 5mm high	7791a	13
I-6	KKPS No 3	Telegraphenamt Kärntner-Ring 3	7792a	15
III-10	WIEN KÄRNTNERRING		7792b	15
VI-20	WIEN 1/1 15 r	"r" 4mm high	7792c	15
VIII-18	1/1 WIEN 15 * P. *			15
VIII-20	1/1 WIEN 15 * 7a *	1914-; also 7b 1920-25		15
VIII-22	1 WIEN 15 * 7b *	1934-		15
I-18	KKPS No 9	Leopoldstadt, Taborstrasse 27	7793a	23
III-6	WIEN TABORSTRASSE		7793b	23
VI-22	WIEN 2/1 23 r		7793c	23

Type	Text	Location, comment	K/A	ON
VIII-24	2/1 WIEN 23 * P. *		A2486o	23
VIII-26	2/1 WIEN 23 R		A2486q	23
VI-24	WIEN 2/1 24 r		7794a	24
VI-26	WIEN 2/7 24 r		7794b	24
VI-28	WIEN 20/2 24 r		7794c	24
VIII-28	20/2 WIEN 24 * P. *			24
VIII-30	20 WIEN 24 * P. *	1914-	A2487ae	24
VIII-32	20 WIEN 24 * R/b *	1934-36	A2487ag	24
VIII-34	20 WIEN 24 * 1a *	Also 2a, 3a		24
IX-6	T.A. 20 WIEN 24 * R/a *			24
VI-30	WIEN 2/2 27 r	"r" 3, 4mm high	7795a	27
VIII-36	2/2 WIEN 27 * P. *			27
VIII-38	2/1 WIEN 27 * P. *	Post district altered		27
VIII-40	2 WIEN 27 * P. *			27
VIII-42	2 WIEN 27 P.			27
VI-32	WIEN 2/2 28 r	"r" 3, 4mm high	7796a	28
VIII-44	2/2 WIEN 28 * P. *			28
VIII-46	2/1 WIEN 28 * R *	Also without minutes		28
IX-8	T.A. 2 WIEN 28 * R/a *	no minutes		28
III-32	WIEN STEFANIESTRASSE	See note III-3	[7797a]	34
V-2	WIEN STEFANIESTRASSE		7797a	34
VI-34	WIEN 2/3 34 r		7797b	34
VIII-48	2/3 WIEN 34 * 5d *			34
II-2	FRUCHTBÖRSE		7877	36
III-22	WIEN PRODUCTENBÖRSE		7798a	36
V-6	WIEN PRODUKTENBÖRSE	Taborstraße	7798b	36
V-8	WIEN FRUCHT-U MEHLBÖRSE			36
VI-6	WIEN 2/4 P r	Produktenbörse	7798c	36
VIII-50	2/4 WIEN 36 * P. *			36
VIII-52	2/1 WIEN 36 * P. *	Post district altered		36
I-20	KKPS No 10	Landstrasse, Hauptstrasse 65	7799a	40
III-8	WIEN LANDSTR. HAUPTSTR.		7799b	40
VI-36	WIEN 3/1 40 r		7799c	40
VIII-54	3/1 WIEN 40 * P. *			40
VIII-56	3/1 WIEN 40 * 7a *	7b also known		40
VIII-58	3 WIEN 40 * 7a *	7b also known		40

Type	Text	Location, comment	K/A	ON
VIII-60	3 WIEN 40 7b			40
VI-38	WIEN 3/4 41 r		7800a	41
VIII-62	3 WIEN 43 4c			43
VIII-64	WIEN 43 4c			43
IX-10	T.A. 3 WIEN 43 * R/a *			43
VI-40	WIEN 3/2 45 r	"45" 4½, 5mm high	7801a	45
VIII-66	3/2 WIEN 45 * 7a *			45
VIII-68	3/2 WIEN 45 * R *			45
VIII-70	3 WIEN 45 * R *			45
VIII-72	3 WIEN 45 R			45
VI-42	WIEN 3/3 49 r		7802a	49
VIII-74	3/3 WIEN 49 * P. *			49
IX-12	T.A. WIEN 49 * R/a *	no district		49
I-8	KKPS No 4	Wieden, Neumanngasse 3	7803a	50
III-12	WIEN NEUMANNGASSE		7803b	50
V-10	WIEN NEUMANNGASSE		7803c	50
VI-44	WIEN 4/1 50 r		7803d	50
VIII-76	4/1 WIEN 50 * P. *			50
VIII-78	4 WIEN 50 * R *			50
VIII-80	4 WIEN 50 R			50
IX-14	T.A. 4 WIEN 50 * R/a *	Wide-spaced R/a		50
VI-46	WIEN 4/2 53 r	"53" 4, 5½mm high. Straight ornaments.	7804a	53
VIII-82	4 WIEN 53 * P. *	Closed 1923		53
VI-48	WIEN 5/1 54 r		7805a	54
VIII-84	5/1 WIEN 54 * P. *			54
VIII-86	5 WIEN 54 * P. *			54
VIII-88	5 WIEN 54 * 5b *			54
VIII-90	5 WIEN 54 * 7a *	also 7b		54
IX-16	T.A. 5 WIEN 54 * R/a *			54
VI-50	WIEN 5/2 55 r		7806b	55
VIII-92	5 WIEN 55 * 7a *			55
VIII-94	5 WIEN 55 * R/a *			55
VIII-96	5 WIEN 55 R/a			55
IX-18	T.A. 5 WIEN 55 * R/a *			55
I-10	KKPS No 5	Gumpendorf, Magdalenenstrasse	7807a	57
III-14	WIEN MAGDALENENSTRASSE		7807b	57
VI-52	WIEN 6/1 57 r	"r" 4, 5mm high	7807c	57
VIII-98	6 WIEN 57 * P. *			57

Type	Text	Location, comment	K/A	ON
IX-20	T.A. 6 WIEN 57 * R/a *	thin stars; narrow spaced R/a		57
IX-22	T.A. 6 WIEN 57 * R/b *	R/b variant		57
VI-54	WIEN 6/1 59 r		7808a	59
VI-56	WIEN 6/2 59 r		7808b	59
VIII-100	6 WIEN 59 * P. *			59
IX-24	T.A. 6 WIEN 59 * R/a *			59
II-4	K. K. PNEUMATISCHE STATION ZIEGLERGASSE		7809a	60
III-24	WIEN ZIEGLERGASSE		7809b	60
VI-58	WIEN 7/1 60 r	"r" 2, 3½mm wide	7809c	60
VIII-102	7 WIEN 60 * 7a *	also 7b		60
I-12	KKPS No 6	Neubau, Siebensterngasse 13	7810a	62
III-16	WIEN SIEBENSTERNGASSE		7810b	62
V-14	WIEN NEUBAU II		7810c	62
VI-60	WIEN 7/2 62 r		7810d	62
VI-62	WIEN 7 62 r	missing "/2"		62
VI-64	WIEN 7/1 63 r	7/1 until 1892	7811a	63
VI-66	WIEN 7/3 63 r	7/3 from 1892	7811b	63
VIII-104	7 WIEN 63 * P. *			63
VIII-106	7 WIEN 63 * P *	No dot		63
VIII-108	7 WIEN 63 * R *			63
VIII-110	7 WIEN 63 R			63
I-14	KKPS No 7	Josefstadt, Mariatreugasse 4	7812a	64
III-18	WIEN MARIATREUGASSE		7812b	64
VI-68	WIEN 8/1 64 r	"64" 4, 5, 6mm high	7812c	64
VIII-112	8 WIEN 64 * R *			64
VIII-114	8 WIEN 64 * 7a *			64
VIII-116	8 WIEN 64 * 7b *			64
VIII-118	8/1 WIEN 64 * P. *			64
IX-26	T.A. 8 WIEN 64 * R/a *			64
IX-28	T.A. 8 WIEN 64 R/a	no stars		64
VI-70	WIEN 9/1 66 r		7813a	66
VIII-120	9/1 WIEN 66 * P. *			66
VIII-122	9/1 WIEN 66 R			66
VIII-124	9/1 WIEN 66 * R *			66
VIII-126	9/4 WIEN 66 * P. *			66
IX-30	T.A. 9 WIEN 66 * R/a *			66
VI-72	WIEN 9/1 68 r		7814a	68

Type	Text	Location, comment	K/A	ON
VIII-128	9 WIEN 68 * 9a *			68
VI-74	WIEN 9/4 69 r		7815a	69
VIII-130	9/4 WIEN 69 * P. *			69
VIII-132	9/1 WIEN 69 * R/a *	Post district number changed		69
VIII-134	9/1 WIEN 69 * R *			69
VIII-136	9/1 WIEN 69 R			69
III-34	K. K. PNEUMATISCHE STATION XVI	(in Lazareth-gasse)	7816a	71
VI-76	WIEN 9/2 71 r	"r" 4, 5mm high	7816b	71
VIII-138	9/2 WIEN 71 * P *	Later, no dot after the P		71
VIII-140	9 WIEN 71 * P. *			71
X-10	TELEGR. AMT 13 WIEN IX/2 R/a 25.VIII.32.13-DIENSTSTELLE DES P.A.71	This is the cancel of Office 71 after it moved to Office 73; also found with R/b		71
VIII-142	WIEN 73 r	Probably pneumatic		73
V-20	WIEN FAVORITEN	See note V-2	7817a	74
VI-78	WIEN 10/1 74			74
VI-80	WIEN X/1 74 r	Roman figures	7817b	74
VIII-144	10/1 WIEN 75 * P *			75
VIII-146	10 WIEN 75 * R *			75
VIII-148	10 WIEN 75 * r *			75
IX-32	T.A. WIEN 75 * R/a *	no district		75
VI-82	WIEN 10/2 76 r	"76" 5, 7mm wide	7818a	76
VI-84	WIEN 10 76 r	Known with straight & curved ornaments		76
VIII-150	10/2 WIEN 76 * 8b *			76
VIII-152	WIEN 76 t			76
IX-34	T.A. 10 WIEN 76 * R/a *			76
IX-36	T.A. 10 WIEN 76 * R/b *	R/b		76
IX-38	T.A. 10 WIEN 76 R/b	R/b; no stars		76
VI-86	WIEN 10/2 77 r		7819a	77
VIII-154	10/2 WIEN 77 * P. *			77
VIII-156	10 WIEN 77 * 7a *	Also 7b; & with month in Roman or Arabic		77
VIII-158	10 WIEN 77 7a			77
IX-40	T.A. 10 WIEN 77 * R/a *			77
VI-88	WIEN 11/1 79 r			79
VIII-160	11/1 WIEN 79 * P *			79

Type	Text	Location, comment	K/A	ON
IX-42	T.A. 11 WIEN 79 * R/a *			79
IX-44	T.A. 11 WIEN 79 * R *			79
IV-6	MEIDLING		7820a	82
VI-90	WIEN 12/1 82 r		7820b	82
VIII-162	12/1 WIEN 82 R/a			82
VIII-164	WIEN 82 R/a			82
VIII-166	12/1 WIEN 82 * P. *			82
IX-46	T.A. 12 WIEN 82 * R/a *			82
IV-4	GAUDENZDORF		7821a	85
VI-92	WIEN 12/2 85 r		7821b	85
VIII-168	12/1 WIEN 85 * P. *			85
VIII-170	12/1 WIEN 85 R			85
VIII-172	12/2 WIEN 85 * P. *			85
VIII-174	13/1 WIEN 88 * P. *			88
VIII-176	13/2 WIEN 89 * P. *			89
VIII-178	13/1 WIEN 89 * Pb *			89
VIII-180	13/1 WIEN 89 Pb			89
IX-48	T.A. 13 WIEN 89 * R/a *			89
II-6	K. K. PNEUMATISCHE STATION FÜNFHAUS		7822a	100
III-26	FÜNFHAUS SCHÖNBRUNNER STRASSE		7822b	100
VI-94	WIEN 15/1 100 r		7822c	100
V-4	WIEN WESTBAHNHOF		7823a	101
VI-96	WIEN 15/2 101 r		7823b	101
VI-98	WIEN 15/1 101 r	Post district altered in 1898	7823c	101
VIII-182	15 WIEN 101 * P. *	(1936)		101
VIII-184	15 WIEN 101 P			101
IV-2	OTTAKRING		7824a	102
VI-100	WIEN 16/1 102 r	"102" 4, 5mm high	7824b	102
VIII-186	16/1 WIEN 102 * R/a *			102
IX-50	T.A. 16 WIEN 102 * R/a *			102
IV-8	NEULERCHENFELD		7825a	104
IX-52	T.A. 16 WIEN 104 * R/a *			104
IX-54	T.A. 16 WIEN 104 R/a	no stars		104
VI-102	WIEN 16/2 104 r		7825b	104
VIII-188	16/2 WIEN 104 * P. *			104
III-38	HERNALS	See note III-5	[7826a]	105
VI-104	WIEN 17/1 105 r		7826b	105
VI-106	WIEN 17/1 105	"r" missing		105
VIII-190	17/1 WIEN 105 * P. *			105

Type	Text	Location, comment	K/A	ON
VIII-192	17 WIEN 105 * R *			105
VIII-194	17 WIEN 105 R	Also 6a, R/a		105
III-36	WÄHRING	See note III-4	[7827a]	110
VI-108	WIEN 18/1 110 r	"r" 4, 5mm high	7827b	110
VIII-196	18/1 WIEN 110 * P. *	Also R/1, R		110
VIII-198	18/1 WIEN 110 R	Also R/a, R/1		110
VIII-200	18/1 WIEN 110 * R/1 *	(1938)		110
VIII-202	WIEN 110 * R/1 *			110
VIII-204	18/1 WIEN 111 * P *			111
VIII-206	18/1 WIEN 114 * P. *	Listed; no record of pneu service		114
V-12	WIEN DÖBLING	See note V-1	7828a	117
VI-110	WIEN 19/1 117 r		7828b	117
VIII-208	19/1 WIEN 117 * P. *			117
VIII-210	19 WIEN 117 R/a			117
IX-56	T.A. 117 WIEN XIX * R/a *	Wien 117, in 19th district.		117
VIII-212	9/1 WIEN 125 * R *			125
VI-112	WIEN 14/2 127 r	"r" 3, 4mm high	7829a	127
VIII-214	14 WIEN 127 * 6a *	Also * 6b *		127
VIII-216	14 WIEN 127 * R/b *			127
VI-114	WIEN 3/3 128 r		7830b	128
VI-116	WIEN 3/4 128 r	Post district altered in 1898	7830a	128
VIII-218	3/4 WIEN 128 * P. *	Known in violet-red		128
VIII-220	3/4 WIEN 128 R			128
VIII-222	3 WIEN 128 * R *			128
VI-118	WIEN 2/5 129 r	"r" 3, 4mm high	7831a	129
VI-120	WIEN 20/1 129 r	Bezirk & Post district altered. Two types of "129"	7831b	129
VI-122	WIEN 20 129 r	Missing post district		129
VIII-224	20 WIEN 129 * b *			129

NOTES FROM PUBLICATIONS.

by Andy Taylor

Die Briefmarke:

Issue 5/2004: VAT on stamps?; new Registration and COD labels; personalised stamps prices (all are 55 cents face: €1.73 each for 200; €1.23 each for 1000 etc); Övebria 2004; postal history of Klosterneuburg; thematic: Paintings; Briefzentrum 1000 Wien; thematic: Saints & Rulers of Central Europe; 2003 Index; Netto Cat of special cancels 2000-4; etc etc

Issue 6/2004: 200th birthday of Koshier (the other inventor of the postage stamp); self-adhesive definitives in rolls & booklets?; extension of opening hours of Vienna's Post Offices; yet more personalised stamps [*Briefmarken Gilg in Vienna can arrange a standing order*] including one of Frau Prof Zimmerl and the marginal code numbers they have; Briefzentrum 1000 Wien continued (with picture of Prof Zimmerl wearing the APS tie!); thematic: Saints & Rulers of Central Europe continued; thematic: UNESCO and the Alps; meter marks from BMSV Gmunden; the 2004/5 Netto Austria Special Catalogue; etc

Issue 7/2004: part-franked cards supplemented in cash; how Hannes Margreiter designed the Schwarzenegger stamp; postal history of Poysdorf; yet more personalised stamps; rocket post on the Großglockener; Kleine Post in Josefstadt; Michel's latest catalogues; a new product from UHU for removing stamps with water-soluble ink; etc etc

A brief article in 7/2004 discusses the proportions of Austria's stamp issues in various periods. Between 1850 and 2000, Austria issued about 53,000,000,000 stamps (that's 53 Austrian Billiards, or American (and in practice British also) billion). During the Monarchy (1850-1918) 30.8Mi were issued – 58% of the overall total, in 68 years. The First Republic (1918-1938) produced 6.9Mi ie 13% in 20 years. And the second (1945-2000; Euro data isn't available yet) produced 15.3Mi ie 29% in 55 years.

Issue 8/2004: Everything costs money; overprints on euro definitives to uprate them (eg the 51 becoming 55); special cancellers with distinguishing numbers; seminars which Innsbruck Merkur are running; another 14 personalised stamps [*your Editor is increasingly unhappy with these, feeling that they are getting out of hand, and also may lead to a reduction or abolition of Post Office-produced commemorative issues*] ;Ortswerbestempel (slogan cancels) of Walchsee & Bad Goisern; Postal History of Florisdorf; Thematic: Salt; unusual uses of Postage Dues; the Boxer Rebellion (5pp); new issues; rare packet cards etc etc

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Militaria Austriaca Philatelia

Issue 210: holidays = delays; "Localpost Gardenia" labels; "50 Years of the Austrian Army" special series; wants sales and auction lists; etc etc

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Feld- und Zensurpost

Issue 77: annual get-together (7 days!); Depositenabteilung; Kriegsspital VI; Marine Feldbach; Stampless Nachfrageschreiben; Etappenpost at Lesch, Albania; handwritten "Inhibiert"; Kriegspressequartier der kuk Armee 1914-18; FPA 1087 forgeries; two new Postanweisungskontrollstempel in Albania and Montenegro; auction report; book reviews; etc etc etc.

Second supplement to Thielk's book "Zivilpost-Zensur in Österreich-Ungarn 1914-1918" (APS Lib 174) 36 pages A5.

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Österreich e.V.

Issue 66: Packet lost in post... no certificate of postage... member had to pay 3000€; overview of Railway Station Boxes Cancels; Post in Mühlviertel; wants; Qs&As; book reviews etc.

Czechout

Issue 2/2004: meeting notes and book reviews; UK national archives; much of post-WWI interest; Q&A; new issues; etc.

Stamps of Hungary

Issue 157 June 2004: life membership?; AGM report; a Croatian-Hungarian letter-card; 1871 "stamps" counterfeited from envelopes; 1919 overprints; Q&A incl. return-to-sender labels, 1914 foreign rate. Their new web site will be at www.hpsgb.net when it's ready.

Südost Philatelie

Issue 85-6/2004: Tariffs in occupied Serbia 1941-5; boxed "Medak/Illyrie" prestamp cancel; Postal history of Petrovaradin (Peterwardein) in English; "Manual of Croatia 1941-45", in English, on CD; and much more about modern topics.

Germania

May 2004 vol 40 no 2: Ian Nutley elected as President, Tony Bosworth as Vice-president; 196-frame exhibition at Stampex; German postcodes; Starnbergsee; the German Eagle's various representations; group reports; Q&A (one is mine, but as printed the picture covers the question!); letters; etc etc.

Supplement: "**History of the Germany and Colonies Philatelic Society 1964-2004**". 28pp + 4-sided-cover, in full colour on glossy A5.

Wiener Ganzsachen F u P-Verein.

Issue 2/2004: Airmail surcharge to Algeria, 1946-66; AGM report.

Bollettino Prefilatelico e Storico Postale

Issue 127: (i) Post routes in the Republic of Venice (from the Polizze d'Incanto 1746-1752), *by Adriano Cattani:* A discussion of the post routes in later 18th century Venice up to Mr Cattani's customary scholarly standard. The Polizze d'Incanto were notices published by the Post Office to postmasters setting out the times at which the posts were to be despatched on the various routes. (ii) Post routes in Bohemia *by Piero Santangelo:* A brief essay on the routes of the Tassis posts from the 15th to the 18th centuries. With present-day photos of buildings concerned. (iii) Lombardi-Venetia - Inception of the Official Postal Service from Caravaggio, *by Gianni Donati:* A brief but well illustrated account of the local posts from the Austrian office in Caravaggio, 1836 to 1846. (iv) Seated Helvetia imperforate *by Bruno Belloti;* (v) The Recomendirt and Recomandirt cancellations of Gorizia, *by Franco Obizzi:* A detailed account of the flag-shaped registration marks used at the Gorizia office from the 1820s to the 1860s. The marking, also occasionally used as a canceller, is not mentioned by Müller. (vi) Collecting offices in the Parenzo Region: A short but detailed and well-illustrated account of the twelve collecting offices active in this part of the Coastal Province in the period preceding the First World War. (vii) Round the Postal History World: New Postal History Publications, including a reference to the articles on the Pneumatic Mails appearing in recent issues of "Austria". Also to Martin Brumby's article on the early fiscals of Austria and Lombardy-Venetia.; (viii) Small ads; and the usual useful, comprehensive listing of Italian auction houses.

G&CPS Third Reich Study Group

News Sheet 117: Deutsche Dienstpost Alpenvorland.

APSUS Journal

Vol 4 Nr 3: Information sources on Revenue stamps; Qs & As; The German Enclave of Southern Moravia (1918-38); Newspaper Tax Stamps (Ferchenbauer2000 pp 1027-34); Neum Post Office; Dealers in Vienna; etc

Additions to the Library

Ref	Title	Comment	Pp	Author	Pub	Txt
385	La Posta Tedesca		284	Giuseppe Agnoli	2001	I/G
	German subtitle 'Feldpost und Deutsche Dienstpost in der Operationszone Alpenvorland und der Adriatische Küstenland					

Book reviews***The Postal Rates of the Yugoslav Territories - CD-Rom from Geoff Barling***

Reviewed by Joyce Boyer

When this CD-ROM arrived for our library I thought that it might have a limited appeal BUT then I looked at it in detail.

The CD opens with a history of the area and goes on to give detailed postage rates for the various Territories under their different administrations. Looking at Austria there are details for the pre-stamp period explaining how in the system the weight and distance affected the price, who was liable to pay the postage, and the various markings. The stamp period covered is 1850 to 1920 and there are detailed lists of the rates for inland and overseas mail for each type of mail for each period.

Opening part 2 I found the Pre-stamp period for Serbia well documented and interesting including periods under Turkish Tartars, the French Levant in the Napoleonic era, Turks again, Serbia with Austrian and British carriers before it became part of Austria -a history lesson in addition to the philatelic information.

If this work were to be produced as a book it would be in three volumes, contain 1270 pages, and be extremely expensive. For anyone wanting to I am told it is possible to print out the entire work - Geoff even provides 'Front Pages' for each section. Anyone wishing to purchase a copy of the CD-ROM should write

to GM Barling at 9 Victoria Terrace, Borstal, Rochester, Kent, ME1 3US. The price, including postage (airmail overseas) is £15 in the UK, £16 or Euro 30 to Europe and £17 or US\$35 to USA. Cash with order please.

La Posta Tedesca

[German sub-title: Feldpost und Deutsche Dienstpost im der Operationszone Alpenvorland und der Adriatische Küstenland] By Giuseppe Agnoli

Reviewed by Joyce Boyer

This book has been donated to our library by a new member Dr. Hans Moser from Innsbruck.

Although the text of this book is in Italian this should not deter anyone interested in this area from borrowing it. There are dual language German/Italian lists of postal terms and of town names to help and the original orders are in German. The first part of the book concentrates on the various Field Post Offices in the Alpenvorland areas (the area of South Tyrol lost by Austria after World War I) giving the numbers and units served showing the various cachets used on mail.

Part two is concerned with the Deutsche Dienstpost Alpenvorland - general postal service - in the area with reproductions of the cancellations used in the main towns, registration labels often used with a hand-stamp, Postablagen and other markings. Prisoner of War mail is also considered.

Part three is concerned with the general post in the Adriatic region including Trieste whilst part four concerns the Field Post Offices in that area.

The well-illustrated book shows examples of most cancellations not only on cover or piece but also on receipts and other papers. There are also illustrations of mail sent to the area showing how it was marked to indicate its destination.

I have to admit that I knew very little about this topic except that it had been mentioned in the April Newsletter. During my summer holiday I visited Dr. Hans Moser of our partnerKlub in Innsbruck and he showed me his collection of this material. His knowledge of both the subject and the material in his collection made it a very interesting and educational evening. I will not be making a collection of this material for the present but might add one or two to my 'War Period' collection should I see them. I will certainly now know what such a cover is should I see one in a dealers box!

Special Cancels 2000-2004

Reviewed by Andy Taylor

This is the 9th supplement to Library Item 20 “Sonderpostämter in Österreich (Special postmarks 1864-1979)”, and like the rest lists the special cancels in issue-date order. Also included are cancels for special flights (eg the childrens charity ones) but not slogan cancels. The illustrations are deliberately printed to be recognisable but not scannable, to prevent forgeries. There is a useful selection of dealers adverts. The book costs 30 Euro.

This is one of those books that because of the subject claims a place in our library... where it remains unborrowed. I have invited the Hon Librarian to contribute to the next issue her musings on the usefulness and contents of the many books and journals in the APS Library – your views would also be welcomed.

New List - Works on CD

CD 1	APS at the Royal -Record of the display given at The Royal Philatelic Society London in January 2004 as listed in the Yellow booklet.
CD 2	The Postage Rates of the Yugoslav Territories by G M Barling.
CD 3	The Austro-Hungarian Army 1914-18 by J Dixon-Nuttall (in both HTML and MSWord formats)

High on a hill stood a lonely goat-herd...

Member A Bardell is looking for a brochure showing “The Tirol portrayed through Postage Stamps”, issued by the Austrian National Tourist Office in Manchester in conjunction with the ASCGB Exhibition in 1975. He also wants thematic articles on Alpine regions: Vorarlberg, Tirol, Salzburgerland & Carinthia. And he asks “Are there any Thematic collectors in the Society?”

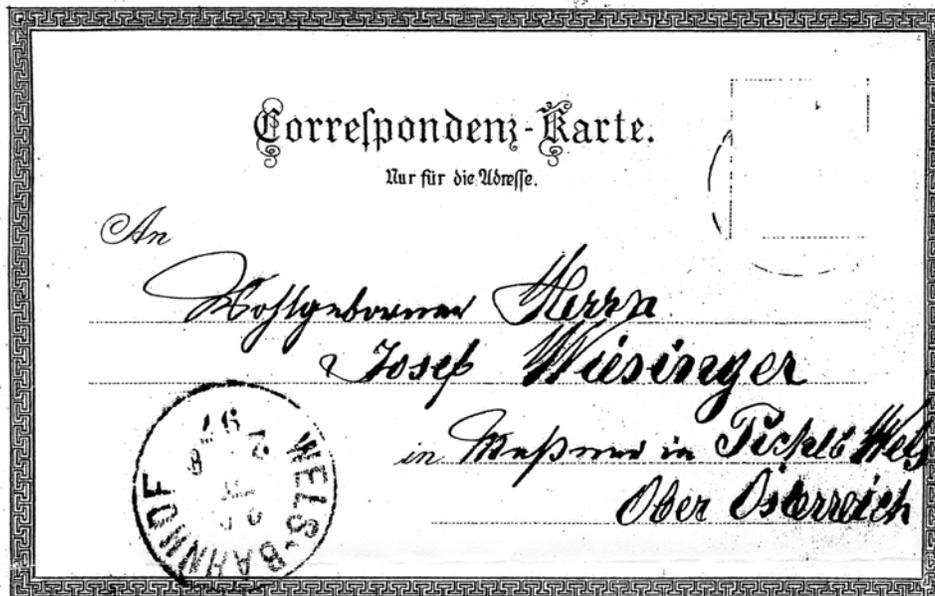
Please write to him at Hill Farm, Polstead, Colchester, Essex, CO6 5AS

Questions, Answers, Letters...

Dear Editor,

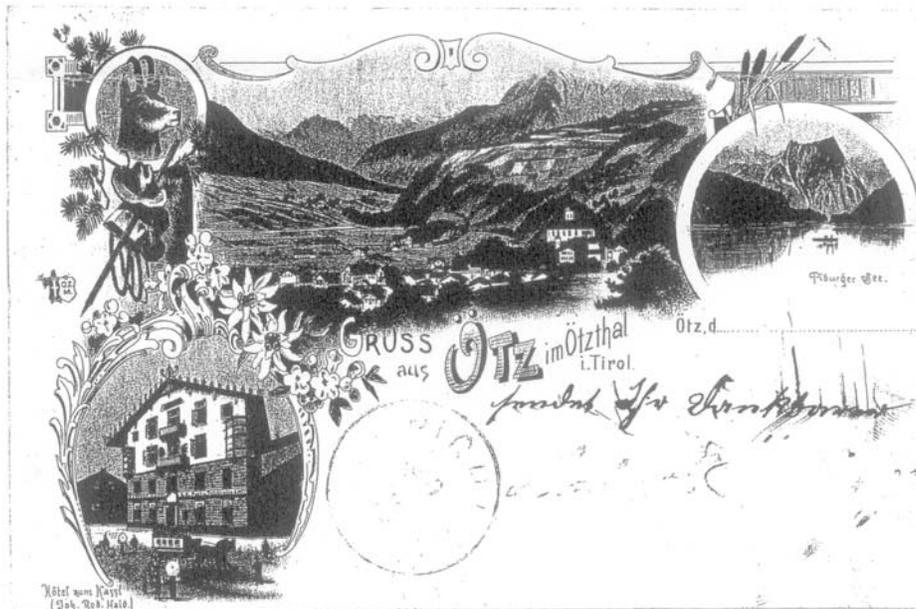
You might think from reading Andy's article "My Souvenir from Innsbruck" (Austria 146p54) that he was delighted when I drew his attention to the Kitzbühel item. This was not so, because much of what he tells us about the item came to light after its purchase. [*Joyce belittles herself - I was delighted that she thought of me when she discovered it and called me over: and back in the UK I was amazed when MB & JLW told me what I had purchased!*] Has this happened to you in that an item you purchased has turned out to be more interesting or exciting than first thought? If so other members might like to hear about it.

I will start with a postcard I bought for my growing "Railway" collection. This collection was started in the (vain) hope that Tony would get more interested in stamp collecting. I had written up a display based on trains in the Tyrol that I was to give to the Innsbruck Merkur Philatelic Club during our 2004 summer holiday. Before putting the remaining items away I decided to look more closely at some to see if they could be added to the display in the future - stations on the Innsbruck to Salzburg and Vienna lines etc, as I think this adds interest to the display. One such item was the card pictured below.



It had not cost much (as the stamp with its cancellation is missing) but there is a transit/receiving mark of Wells-Bahnhof so I bought it and put it in the railway box for later writing up. I decided to turn the card over to see if there was an

indication of where it might have been posted to establish the railway line on which it would have travelled. Imagine my surprise when I saw the card was from Ötz. With the cancellation of 1897 it is the earliest picture postcard I have from there.



Now I have a problem: which collection? The answer for the moment must be Oetztal (especially as the building in the bottom left corner was the Post Office from its opening on 15 January 1861 until 9 November 1962 when it moved to its present purpose-built building) but for display purposes a good scan of the card may be added to the railway collection.

Joyce Boyer



New – CD section in APS library

We have decided to create a new section in the APS Library, containing works published on CDs. Readers are encouraged to donate works they come across – maybe even to write something: CD publishing frees one from the limitations of printed paper, especially the cost of coloured illustrations. Informal discussions can be arranged without commitment!

A couple of possible “CD Book” ideas follow (first page only!) – comments welcomed on their use – indeed on the general idea of CD publishing.

Possible CD Book Nr 4**LIST OF THE BUKOWINA POST- OFFICE NAMES
(FROM THEIR OPENING TO 1950)**

by Octavian Tabacaru

NAME	OTHER NAME	OPERATIONAL INTERVAL	NOTES
A			
ADÂNCATA	see HLIBOCA		TPO-A TPO-R UKR
ALT FRATAUTZ .	= FRĂTĂUȚII VECHI	> 11.12.1873 – 1908 >	ROM
ALT ZUCZKA [S]	= JUCICA VECHE1901 - 1919	UKR
ANDRASFAL VA	= MÂNEUȚI1903 - 1919	ROM
ARBORA .	= ARBORE	20.10.1873 - 1918	ROM
ARBORE 5884	= ARBORA	1.04.1919 – 1950?	ROM
ARGEL 5974	(ARDZEL)	1.01.1922 -	ROM AG
B			
BABIN [Z]	= BABIN	1907 – 1919 ?	UKR
BABIN [Z]	= BABIN	?	UKR
BĂDEUȚI 5877	= DEUTSCH BADEUTZ		ROM
BAD LOPUSZNA []	= LĂPUȘNA	17.06.1890 – 1919	DURING SUMMER UKR
BAJA- SCHESTIE .	= BĂIȘEȘETI	3.02.1873 – 2.11.1878	ROM
BALACZANA	= BĂLĂCEANA	1904 - 1919	ROM

[estimated length 45 pages, plus illustrations]

Possible CD Book Nr 5***THE ROMANIAN TRAVELLING POST-OFFICES IN
BUKOWINA (1869 – 1994): A 125 YEAR - LONG STORY***

by Octavian Tabacaru

The modern Romania has emerged, at the end of the First World War, as an enlarged nation following the union of the provinces inhabited by the Romanians - and that had been so far part of the crumbling Russian and Austro-Hungarian Empires - with the previously constituted Kingdom of Romania.

As some of the readers of ‘Austria’ may not be acquainted with the history of this Eastern-European country, I’ll try a sketchy presentation of a few important moments that led in time to the birth of a Latin country that has survived surrounded by a ‘Slavic sea’ over the millennia, and rising above the tidal waves of history that have hit into its borders and have oftentimes shaken its existence.

The Romanian territory was once inhabited by the Dacs, the main branch of the Thracian population group that is considered by the historians as one of the original populations in ancient Europe. The name of another, related group, the Carps, gave the name to the mountains in that area, the Carpathians. The Dacs had even established an ancient state more than two millenia ago and were inhabiting a space from the actual Germany as far as into nowadays Russia, close to Volga. When the Roman emperor Trajan conquered the country, that state had already dissolved and had divided into four great parts, each with a ruler, the main group’s territory being the one that the Romans were envisaging to conquer due to the menace they had long stood for and, most of all, the famous Dacian gold. After the Roman conquest - which occurred after two bloody wars ending in 104 A.D. - the new imperial province of Dacia-felix, (whose core and main body was roughly constituted by the actual Transylvania and enclosed much of the land between the Carpathian Mountains and the Danube as well as most of Dobrudja) was colonized as was usual with the Romans; later on it was abandoned by the Roman legions within the general retreat of the borders, late in the 3-rd century, that the emperor Marcus Aurelius had initiated. Yet, the population was already highly Latin and had already been Christianized by Saint Andrew.

[estimated length 40 pages, plus illustrations]